The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 11.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 16, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXX.

Day.	Dat	е.			1st Les	son	2nd Lesson			
E	Oct.	19,	18TH SUND. AFT. TRIN.	M,	Ezek.	94	Gal.	5.		
M	"	20,		M.	Wisd.	13,	Luke Gal.	6.		
	"	21,		M,	**	15,	Luke Ephes.	7.		
"	"	22,	*************	(M, E,	"	17, 18,	Luke Ephes.	8.		
1	**	23,		M.	Ecclus	19.		9,		
12	4	24,		M.	**	2.	Luke Ephes.	10.		
S	"	25.		{ M, E.	- 66	4,	Luke Ephes.	11.		
E	-	26,	19TH SUN. AFT. TRIN.	{ M,	Dan.	3,	Luke Ephes.	12.		

UNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

	Even
St. James's. St. Paul's. Rev. E. Baldwin, M. A., Assist. Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum. Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb. Holy Trinity Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assist. Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assist.	4 " 6½ " 7 "

St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity.

in There is Morning Prayer daily in this Church, at 7 o'clock nummer, Sundays excepted.

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated in the Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Aburch, In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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

THE PRINCIPAL.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P. CENSOR: W. WEDD, Esq., M.A., 3rd Classical Master.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

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

VITAL MOTIONS.

We cannot consider, but with gratitude, how happy it is, that our vital motions are involuntary. We should have enough to do, if we had to keep our hearts beating, and our stomachs at work.-Did these things depend, we will not say upon our effort, but upon our bidding, our care, or our attention, they would leave us leisure for nothing else; we must have been continually upon the watch, and continually in fear, nor would this constitution have allowed of sleep .- Paley.

QUARRELS.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides.— A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel. Either of them may hammer on wood for ever, no fire will follow .- Bellenden.

IMAGES OF GOD.

If thou wouldst find His likeness, Search where the lowly dwell,
The faithful few who keep His laws
Not boastfully but well;
Mark those who walk rejoicing
The path which Jesus trod;
Thus only shalt thou see below
Fit images of God!

-Rev. J. G. Lyons, LL.D.

THE TEACHING OF MOTHERS.

I do believe that no plan could be desired for elevating the entire frame of society, half so efficaclous as that which would produce a succession of well-instructed, judicious, and virtuous Christian mothers. The laws of the statesman and the lessons of the divine, would be but feeble instruments of prevention and reformation, in comparison with the hallowed, all-pervading agency of materhal wisdom, energy, and affection. — Montgomery.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL.

A grievous famine, with all its insufferable rable D. A grievous famine, with all its insufferable of table D. A grievous famine, with all of rable Deacon, (St. Ephrem Syrus) at the call of auffering humanity, came forth from the studious retirement of his cell, whither he had long withdrawn, that he might devote his latter days to meditation on the deep things of God. Filled with emotion at the sight of the misery which surrounded reproved the rich men of Edessa, who suffered hess, and who preferred their wealth at once to the

for their wealth, but that, in an age of selfishness | this vessel there are two vents, which serve for inand corruption, they knew not whom to intrust with its distribution. What (exclaimed the holy man)—is your opinion of me? The answer was instant and unanimous. Ephrem was every thing that was holy, and just, and good. Then (he resumed) I will be your almoner -for your sakes I will undertake this burthen. And receiving their now willing contributions, he caused about three hundred beds to be placed in the public porticos of the city, for the reception of fever patients; he relieved also the famishing multitude who flocked into Edessa from the adjoining country, and rested not from his labour of love until famine was arrested and the plague was stayed. Then, once more, he returned to the solitude of his beloved cell, and in a few days after, breathed his last .-

He who seldom thinks of heaven is not likely to get thither; as the only way to hit the mark is to keep the eye fixed upon it .- Bp. Horne.

THE REST OF GOD'S PEOPLE.

But who can tell, or if an angel could, But who can tell, or if an angel could,
Thou could'st not hear, the glories of the place
For their abode prepar'd. Though oft on earth
They struggled hard against the stormy tide
Of adverse fortune, and the bitter scorn
Of hardened villany—their life a course
Of warfare upon earth; these toils when view'd
With the rewan seem nought. The Lord shall guide
Their steps to light fountains, and shall wipe
All tears from e ergere. The wintry clouds
That frowned of the rack up. A glorious sun,
That ne'er shall set arises in a sky
Unclouded and serene. Their joy is full:
And sickness, park, and death, shall be no more.
—Michael Bruce.

THE VINITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

What a shadow is the life of man! What a nothing is it! The time past, that's nothing; just like a bird form the hand of the owner out of sight. The present, that is a vanishing, a running hour; hay less, a flying minute, as good as nothing. The time to come that's uncertain; the evening sun may see us dead. Lord, therefore, in this hour make me sure of Thee; for in the next I may not be sure of myself .- Lucas.

THE HEART.

The heart is the seat of pure principles and holy affections; and it is the heart which the Holy Spirit purifies. All external reformation, while the heart is unaffected, is but hypocrisy or selfdeceit .- Venn.

Nothing is so sure as death, and nothing so uncertain as the time. I may be too old to live-I never can be too young to die. I will, therefore, live every hour as if I were to die the next .- Vannostrand.

CHURCH REFORM.

When one was speaking of such a reformation in the Church of England, as would in effect make it no church at all, the Great Lord Bacon said to him, "as the subject we talk of is the eye of England, if there be a speck or two in the eye we endeavour to take them off-but he were a strange occulist who would pull out the eye."

THE PYRAMID. BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

[To be read ascendingly, descendingly, and condescendingly.]

There To stay Commanding, T is standing, With godlike air,
Sublimely fair,
Its fame desiring,
Its height admiring, Look on it from afar,
Loo! every smiling star.
To raise the pile to heaven,
These beauteous stones are given,
Each prayer for truth's inspiring light,
Each manly struggle for the right, Each manly struggle for the right,
Each kindly word to cheer the lowly.
Each a spiration for the holy,
Each strong temptation nobly overcome,
Each clam'rous passion held in silence dumb,
As slow it riseth towards the upper Heaven,
Stone after stone unto the mass is given,
Its base upon the earth, its apex in the skies,
The Good Man's character, a Pyramid doth rise.

JONAH IN THE WHALE'S BELLY.

" In the cavity of the whale, is Bishop Jebb's him, with the warmth of christian charity, he represents the warmth of christian charity, he "A safe and practicable asylum is afforded, not their fellow-citizens to perish from want and sickness, and the stomach, but in another cavity of the whale; the throat is large, and is provided with a lives of others, and to the safety of their own souls.

Stung by 1: Stung by his reproaches, and awed by his reverent whales frequently take into it two of their young when weak, especially during a tempest. In virtues, the citizens replied, that they cared not ones when weak, especially during a tempest. In

spiration and respiration: and here, in all probability, Jonah was preserved, not, indeed without a miracle, but with that economy of miracle so frequently exemplified in Scripture."

THE WIDOW'S LAMP.

Some years ago there dwelt a widow in a lonely cottage on the sea shore. All around her the coast was rugged and dangerous; and many a time was her heart melted by the sight of wrecked fishing boats and coasting vessels, and the piteous cries of perishing human beings. One stormy night, when the howling wind was making her loneliness more lonely, and her mind was conjuring up what the next morning's light might dis-close, a happy thought occurred to her. Her cottage stood on an elevated spot, and her window looked out upon the sea: might she not place her lamp by that window, that it might be a beaconlight to warn some poor mariner off the coast? She did so. All her life after, during the winter nights, her lamp burned at the window; and many a poor fisherman had cause to bless God for the widow's lamp, many a crew were saved from perishing. That widow woman 'did what she could;' and if all believers kept their light burning as brightly and steadily, might not many a soul be warned to flee from the wrath to come? Many Christians have not the power to do much active service for Christ; but if they would live as lights in the world, they would do much. If those who cannot preach to the old or teach the young would but walk worthy of him who hath called them to his kingdom and glory, how much would the hands of ministers and teachers be strengthened, and their hearts encouraged! We are told that the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus to death, because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away and believed on Jesus. Lazarus does not seem to have been eithet a teacher or preacher, yet his very present a sonvinc-ing proof of the power of the Lord of glory. Should not all who have known the power and grace of him who still is the resurrecijon and the life, so walk that men may take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus?

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE COBOURG.

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

Two at £30 Currency, each; Two at £25 "" Two at £20 Two at £15

The Scholarships will be tenable for four years only, dating from 1st October, 1852.

Candidates are admissible at the full age of eighteen

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

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION :

CICERO—Oratio pro Archia, and De Senectute.

Horace—Odes, Book II.; and De Arte Poetica.

LATIN PROSE—Composition.

XENOPHON—Anabasis, Book I.

HOMER—Iliad. Book III.

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

sive; and Acts, chapters x. to xvii. inclusive. Algebra—to the end of Simple Equations. Euclid—Books I. II. III. 3rd September, 1851.

The Rev. J. B. Worrell, gratefully acknowledges

the following subscriptions towards the completion of St. John's Church, Smith's Falls, from the inhabitants of Ogdensburg, N. Y., which were invariably accompanied with the heartiest expression of good-will and sympathy towards the Canadian Church:

H. Vanrensselarr	£6 5	0	
S. Gilbert	1 0	0	
Alden Vilas		0	
R. Vilas		0	
J. H. Guest		0	
Cash		0	
Cash	0 5	0	
Cash	0 5	0	
		0	
J. Sprague	0 10	0	
Ashley, Brothers	0 10	0	
C. A. Burnham	0 10	0	
H. S. Humphrey	0 .0	0	
Alexander Matheson	0 .0	1	
J. Hall	0 2	6	

ADDRESS

To the Hon. and Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,-We the under-MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We the undersigned members of the Midland (comprising the Midland, Prince Edward, and Victoria Districts.) Clerical Association, assembled in our forty-third Meeting for the purposes of mutual harmony and edification, at Belleville, after the lapse of an interval of eighteen months, having interchanged our brotherly salutations, cannot repair to the business of the Association without first reverting to the general interest, of the Church in this Diocess, and looking dutifully towards the welfers. this Diocese, and looking dutifully towards the welfare of our Diocesan.

We trust that your Lordship is well, for years of labour, zeal, and honour, have been consumed by you since your accession to the Episcopacy, as well as before, which might well have drained the energies of ordinary men, and which could only have been sustained by yourself under the blessings of a kind Providence and a still more special grandlaship from the Great by yourself under the blessings of a kind Providence and a still more special guardianship from the Great Head of the Church, who seems to have looked with peculiar favour on the venerable agent in his own work, the chief Shepherd of this broken hedged vineyard.

We take the present opportunity of our assemblage when all is harmony, and when we are in no matter more unanimous, than in this; to express to your Lordship before the Diocese and the world (and we do the same under the sense of a compelling duty), our admiration of the lofty Christian character with which your Lordship has invested the UpperCanadian Church, by your manly energy and unflinching fidelity to the great Christian cause, not only in some intervals of peace, but when sectarian violence has been abroad in all its senseless exasperation throughout the settlements, and "when the heathen raged and the people imagined a vain thing." Without blindly approving of every step taken, you will believe your clergy, my Lord, when they avow that you carry with yourself all our confidence and all our esteem in your main designs.

While we would fain respect the wisdom of the We take the present opportunity of our assemblage

While we would fain respect the wisdom of the constituted authorities of the land, and are anxious for constituted authorities of the land, and are anxious for the harmony of the whole community, your elergy of this Association cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without placing an indignant brand of disapprobation on those false and presumptuous so called Churchmen, who, bearing the name but traitors to the spirit of our policy appear and presumptuous and but paltry appressions. our pality, appeared to have the theory of the spinter places of honour or profit, to plant their pigmy lookely in the way of the march of the great cardinal interests of the Church of our Lord, but let them be what they choose my Lord, but let them not, while on their present malignant course, present themselves before the public as Church man the Church University.

On the contrary we desire for the Church University of Trinity College, the child of your hale old age, the product of Christian benevolence in this country and in that of our Mother Church every success, which we could wish for, while we hope it. There is God's promise upon it—it is the child of the Church's adversity—it is the offspring of the wrongs of Jesus. Power and hate, deceit and injury ushered it in—no human favour protects it—it is a lone plant in a thirsty land—but we know and feel assured that the hand of the Lord is there, that the unseen favour of providence is with it, and that there within that institution lies the zion of our hopes, the nursery of future ages for the progeny of the Church.

To aid your Lordship in the firm and unfailing support of that institution we pledge ourselves and our influence, feeble as that may be, and we call upon the members our flocks and upon our brethren throughout the land (for why should not we when the voice of the adversary is heard in every quarter against us) to sustain by every possible mode of honesty and Christian principle the sole collegiate institution of the Church of England within the Diocese of Toronto.

GEO. O'KILL, STUART, D.D,LL.D,
Archdeacon of Kingston.
W. MACAULAY, Chairman, Rector of Picton. W. MACAULAY, Chairman, Rector of Picton.
J. Grier, M. A., Rural Dean, Rector of Belleville.
W. M. Herchmer, M. A., Asst. Min. Kingston,
W. F. S. Harper, Rector Bath.
W. Grieg, M.A., Minister St. Paul's, Kingston.
R. G. Cox, Missionary, Hillier.
W. B. Lauder, A.B., Rector, Napanee,
H. Brent, Incumbent, St. Mark's, Barriefield.
T. W. Allen, Trayelling Miss, Midland District.

H. Brent, Incumbent, St. Mark's, Barriefield.
T. W. Aller, Travelling Miss. Midland District.
John McIntyre, Incumbent of Murray.
G. A. Anderson, Missionary to Mohawk.
J. A. Mulock. Rector, Adolphustown.
J. R. Tooke, Missionary, Marysburgh.
E. Patterson, Missionary, Wolfe Island.
P. Shirley, Missionary, Camden.
T. Bousfield, Curate, Picton.
elleville, 18th Sant. 1851

Belleville, 18th Sept., 1851.

To the Members of the Milland Clerical Association. comprehending the Midland, Prince Edward and Victoria Districts.

MY REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,

It is most gratifying to me to receive this seasonable

That you should at your social meeting for promoting harmony and edification among yourselves, and in the midst of your friendly greetings and salutations, think of your Diocesan, and desire by your encouragements and gratulations to strengthen his hands in his various labours for the benefit of our holy Church, not only lightens them, but from the assurance of your cordial nd earnest co-operation, gives certainty to their ultimate success.

Notwithstanding the warm and affectionate terms in which you are pleased to mention my exertions, I feel hourly my deficiencies, and stand much in need of your canded interpretation of my proceedings towards c arrying out the Church in all her strength, through this vast Diocese; I can only say, that my whole heart is in the

work, and, if I have been able to meet difficulties and fatigues not usual at my advanced age, it is because God in His mercy has bestowed upon me health and strength, and to Him be the praise.

I rejoice in the harmony which prevails among you, and I am happy to believe, that there is no Diocese in the whole Church in which there is greater unity among the Clergy and Laity than in this, as was manifested at our meeting in May last; and, if the character of the Diocese has risen in general estimation, we owe it in a great measure to the unanimity which shone forth at that conference, and the acknowledged wisdom and moderation of its proceedings.

moderation of its proceedings.

I freely confess, that when I contemplated this great assemblage of Clergy and Laity, animated with one heart and one soul, I felt that the enemies of the Truth would never prevail against us. They may continue to rage with all the malignity, ignorance and violence of Pagan persecutors, but we have nothing to dread; and so long as we hold the truth in righteousness, their evil imaginations will come to naught; and although we may suffer for a time, because the true Church is ever

It is indeed our duty to respect and obey the constituted authorities in all things lawful, and to labour for the peace and tranquillity of the community in which we live, but this does not prevent us from seeking by every proper means for protection from oppression, and the removal of such measures as press upon the Church, and from the operation of which others are exempted, whose claims to consideration are by no means supe-

It is indeed to be lamented that we should have any among ourselves indifferent or hostile to our attainment of justice, for though insignificant in number, they are seized upon by our enemies as a pretence for continuing their oppressions, under the assumption that we are not unanimous. We trust, however, that the Church united in her Laity and Clergy, as she has already spoken will soon again speak, and prove to our Rulers, that it is unwise as well as dangerous to withhold any longer our just rights and privileges. Nor am I without hope, that the Church will again restore a salutary discipline, so that such rotten branches may be cut off and banished from her fold.

from her fold.

I thank you for the lively interest you take in the University of Trinity College. If it can in any sense be termed "the child of my old age," far more willingly do I adopt your happy expression, that it is "the child of the Church's adversity."—the living witness of her wrongs. Truly do you say, that unjust power, malice and deceit ushered it in—that it still seems a solitary plant in a thirsty land, without human power to protect it. But we know and feel, that the Divine Countenters swiles upon it and that the favours of Providence. ance smiles upon it, and that the favours of Providence will nourish it, and render it the nursery of the ministry of the Church of God in this land for many years

I am greatly encouraged, my dear Brethren, by your address, and receive with infinite satisfaction your valuable pledge in favour of Trinity College, and that

valuable pledge in favour of Trinity College, and that you are ready to exert your influence with your flocks and throughout the Province in its behalf.

You have set a noble example, which I trust will be soon followed by similar pledges from your sister associations, so that Trinity College may be recognized, as it ought to be, by every Clerical and Lay member as the behalf institutions to their protection and support.

JUHN TORONTO JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 9th Oct.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

At a meeting of the Congregation and Building Committee of St. Ann's Church, held in the Vestry-room, on the first day of October, 1851, it was unani-

Resolved,—That the grateful thanks of the Congregation and Building Committee of this Church, are especially due to the Rev. Dr. Adamson, for his zeal and labour in advocating with unwearied diligence, its claims on the generosity of the Congregations he was permitted to address, in the sister Diocese and neighbouring States.

bouring States.

Resolved, - That while this Congregation entertain a lively recollection of the circumstance, that in the former building, the first sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adamson: that moreover he took a deep interest in the welfare of the Congregation, and, that when the calamity occurred, which deprived them of their sanctuary, he not only evinced in his counsels an earnest desire to restore their ruined structure, but has since testified by his labours and success, the reality of the interest he expressed towards the members of this Congregation.

Resolved, - That while the building Committee and

Resolved,—That while the building Committee and Congregation tender their thanks to Dr. Adamson for his remembrance of them during the season of his necessary absence from Montreal, so also do they wish to record their gratitude to the Clergy and Laity, who so kindly and liberally contributed towards the restoration of their Church.

Resolved,—That the foregoing resolutions be com-communicated to the Rev. Dr. Adamson.

M. H. GAULT. ALEX. SMITH, Churchwardens. (Signed) ALFRED GOUGH, Secretary Building Committee.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I have received with much gratification, your kind and unexpected expression of thanks, for the humble efforts which I had an opportuthanks, for the numble energy which rebuilding of your nity to make, to obtain aid for the rebuilding of your ruined church. The kindliness, the hospitality, the ready desire to further my views, and the Christian sympathy which met wherever I proposed to urge your claims upon your fellow churchmen, rendered mine no laborious task, but on the contrary, an exertion which carried with its own reward, in elicting that benevolence which was already felt towards you, and only required to be called into action. It will therefore afford me much pleasure, to be the medium of communicating the testimony of your gratitude to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto, and of the city of Buffalo, who have so liberally contributed to the restoration of your House of Prayer. Your kind recollection and mention, that it was my privilege to preach the first sermon in the structure which fell a pray to the flames, brings forcibly to my mind the fact, that of the many munificent contributors on that occasion—from the princely nobleman who then guided the councils of this country, to the amiable and charitable widow, who "did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame"—by far the greater number—short as the time is, have been called from this scene of trouble and uncertainty to the eternal world : a solemn lesson " to us who are alive and remain," that while we relax not our efforts to promote the worship

work, and, if I have been able to meet difficulties and fatigues not usual at my advanced age, it is because God in His mercy has bestowed upon me health and strength, and to Him be the praise.

and glory of God upon earth, we seek diligently after that holiness by which we shall attain admission into "the Temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Believe me, my dear friends, Yours faithfully and sincerely, W. AGAR ADAMSON.

To the Congregation and Building Committee of St. Ann's Church, Montreal,

ENGLAND.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRIS-TIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

MISSION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN PALESTINE.

By the labours of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews in Palestine, the way has been prepared for a mission to the Gentiles in that important sphere; and the claims of the inhabitants generally upon the sympathy of Christians, have been felt and acknowledged by the Church Missionary

Society.

That Society proposes making Palestine the head-quarters of their long-established mission in the Levant while it has been selected as the special sphere of labor for the Rev. A Klein, who has already proceeded to his destination. The subjoined extract from the instructions delivered to him at a meeting of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, on June 20th, will fully explain the nature of the proposed mission:

"You, brother Klein, have been appointed to proceed in the first instance to Jerusalem, with a view to

rou, brother Kiell, have been appointed to proceed in the first instance to Jerusalem, with a view to watch and improve the opportunities which are now opening in Palestine, and the surrounding countries, for the supply of Scriptural knowledge

for the supply of Scriptural knowledge

"In the year 1815, the Mediteranian Mission was commenced, with Mal:a as a centre. After a few years, an extensive agency was established, with ramifications in Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt. But after many years it seemed as if the Society was compelled, partly by the failure of resources at home, partly by the failure of expectations abroad, to abandon altogether this field of labour. Yet the Committee could not see it right to withdraw even a single missionary from posts which had been selected, in the exercise of prayer and faith, upon the best evidence then before the Committee, or to extinguish the witness for the truth of the Gospel, which had been fathfully maintained for a season. But the Committee paused in tained for a season. But the Committee paused in their proceedings. When missionaries were providentheir proceedings. When missionaries were providentially removed, their places were not supplied; no new stations or enlargement of the mission were entered

At length the establishment of an Anglican Bishopric in Jerusalem took place. This event was regarded with much interest, because the thought had often suggested itself, that Jerusalem rather than Malta, was the proper centre for missionary operations in the countries bordering on the Levant. The appointment on the second occasion, of one of the former missionaries of this Society as Bishop, was another hopeful indication that a day would arrive when the prayers of those who had projected this mission, and had anticipated much fruit, would receive that fulfil-

had anticipated much fruit, would receive that fulniment.

"Still the Committee waited for the clear guidance of the Divina some interpretation of progressive operations. They waited also in deference to the line of proceeding, which had been laid down by high authority, for the guidance of the Anglican Bishops in Jerusalem, that they should in the first instance make friendly overtures of co-operation to the Oriental Christians, especially of the Orthodox Greek Church. The object to be kept in view is thus described in an account put forth by authority, 'to assist as far as they may desire such assistance, in the work of Christian education, and to present to their observation, but not to force upon their acceptance, the pattern of a Church essentially Scriptural in doctrine, and Apostolic in discipline."

Apostolic in discipline."

A postolic in discipline."

The course here laid down has been faithfully pur-

"The course here laid down has been faithfully pursued by Bishops Alexander and Gobat; and the effect has been, that while the ecclesiastical authorities have become bitter opponents of the truth, individual members of their Church have received the favourable impressions anticipated, and have resorted to Bishop Gobat for the means of Scriptural instruction.

"A mission to these inquiring members of the Greek Church involves no violation of the original understanding. Upon this point the Committee are happy to avail themselves of the language of another authorized document. 'The difference is great between an aggressive system of polemical efforts to detach the members of a communion from it, and a calm exposition of Scriptural truth, and quiet exhibition detach the members of a communion from it, and a calm exposition of Scriptural truth, and quiet exhibition of Scriptural discipline. Duty requires the latter, and where it has pleased God to give His blessing to it, and the mind has become emancipated from the fetters of a corrupt faith, there we have no right to turn our backs upon the liberated captive, and bid him return to his slavery, or seek aid elsewhere."

"It is desirable, nevertheless, wherever a sufficient number of individuals may have left the Greek Church to form a separate congregation, for the Bishop of Lernsalem to regard them as a distinct reformed con-

Jerusalem to regard them as a distinct reformed con-gregation of the Greek Church, not as a congregation of the Church of England, and to assist them in the of the Church of England, and to assist them in the compilation and use of such a Liturgy as may best suit their circumstances, and to let it be understood, that if ministers in English orders minister among them, it is to prevent their entire destitution; but that if any of their own priests should become of like mind with themselves, their ministrations would be made avail-

"In this way the door may be best kept open, as long as any hope exists for a reformation, without a rupture, in the Greek Church in Syria, and in this way both the

in the Greek Church in Syria, and in this way both the conscience of the Bishop, and the Article of the Convention of 1841, will be equally satisfied.

"The Committee feel that the principle here laid down, is one which they can cordially adopt; and that the time is now arrived when they are called upon to renew their missionary efforts in the Levant, to strengthen the hands of the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, and to make that venerated spot the centre of

strengthen the hands of the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, and to make that venerated spot the centre of their operations for diffusing the light of God's word among those who are willing to receive the benefit.

"A Conference has just been held at Jerusalem, consisting of the Bishop of Jerusalem and three of our missionaries; Mr. Lieder from Cario, Mr. Sandreezki from Smyrna, and Mr. Bowen; and they have pointed out the position at this moment of a considerable number of inquiring Greeks at Nazareth, peculiarly demanding the advice of a wise and prudent interpreter

which your attention will be directed. ference, in a late communication, thus speaks of it:—
""The Protestant community already formed there, under the pressure of persecution, destitute of, and most anxious for, a pastor and instructor, have very strong claims upon the sympathy of the English Church.

The Con-

zareth would also form an important centre. There are several Christian villages within an easy distance; Acre and Tiberias are only a short day's ride each; Nablous, twelve hours. The people have relations with Djebel, Ajeium, and Salt, beyond Jordan; and from Nazareth, these places might be safely visited,

nutil something permanent could be done for them.

"The Arabs of the desert may be best reached through the medium of efforts for the neglected Christian population scattered among the villages, and even in the tents of the Arabs, from the Hauran to Kerek, in the country beyond Jordan, many of whom have applied to the Bishop of Jerusalem for instruction,

and for assistance in the way of books.'
"Such, brother Rlein, is the station, and such is the work to which you have been appointed by the Committee. It would be easy to dilate on the many sacred mittee. It would be easy to dilate on the many sacred and interesting associations which are awakened in the Christian mind, at the thought of Jerusalem and Nazareth. But we refrain. We desire more especially to fix your sympathies and your interests upon the spiritual condition of the people, and to stir you up to the one great object of testifying Christ, and of the truth of his Gospsl, as set forth in the written word.

"To mere travellers it might appear as if your station were a more enviable one than those of your brethren who are going to India. But with the Christian missionary, ancient associations will have little tan missionary, ancient associations will have little comparative value. The question is, whether you shall enjoy the presence of your Saviour in your own soul, and in your labours among the people. If you enjoy not this blessing, the scenes of Palestine and Gallilee will, we trust but deepen your grief, and make you hang your harp upon the willows, like the captives at the waters of Babylon. But if Christ be in you and with you this one great interest will absorbed achieve. with you, this one great interest will absorb all others; and in this all your brethren throughout the mission-field stand on a level with you. This is the great subject on which the Committee desire to hold correspondence with you, and by which alone they can be en-couraged to sustain and strengthen your labours. Act upon the Evangelical and Protestant principles by which the Society has been distinguished in all its opewhich the Society has been distributished in all its operations. In maintaining them you will have the full countenance and support of the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, and may, in all things, look to him for counsel and direction in your work."

VISITATION CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

The Charge delivered by the Bishop of Meath at his te primary Visitation of his Diocese has just been publate primary Visitation of his Diocese has just been published, at the request of the Clergy. The following are extracts :-

"I cannot better preface what is to follow than by expressing my heartfelt thanks to the Lord that I can with perfect truth congratulate our branch of the United Church of England and Ireland upon having escaped ted Church of England and Ireland upon having escaped many of those dangers which have so sadly distracted her English sister, and from which, I believe, with few exceptions, she is happily exempt. I say, with deep thankfulness, that the Irish branch of the United Church presents at this hour a body of men belonging to her ministry who, for piety, zeal, and faithful discharge of their pastoral duties, are not to be surpassed by any Christian ministry in existence.

"To whatever other cause this may be attributable—causes which have thus brought upon her ablessing.

—causes which have thus brought upon her ablessing from on high—there can be no doubt the unsarying protest which the Irish branch of the Church of England has always made against Romish error has had land has always made against Romish error has had the effect of preserving her unscathed from that deadly malady which at this moment pervades a portion of the Church of England, and which has from time to time presented the unseemly anomaly of recruiting the ranks of Rome from the ministry of the Church of England.

"In tracing the progress of this lamentable state of things, one cannot but be struck with the importance of the result from such comparatively result when the properties of the result from such comparatively result in the such control of the result from such comparatively result in the such control of the result of the such control of the result of the such control of the

of the result from such comparatively small beginnings The fatal move seems to have commenced by the introduction of observances unimportant in themselves, and looked upon as in a great measure harmless as well

as useless.
"Thus it is we have seen men passing on from one Thus it is we have seen men passing on from one stage of weakness to another, gradually substituting the shadow for the reality, until at length such a fatal craving for obsolete and exploded observances has siezed upon them that all religion becomes merged in what appeals to the senses. The mind, bowed down and debased by a constant recurrance to outward acts, loses its vigour and power, and becomes at last qualified to except any superstition procedure.

hed to accept any superstition proposed to it, no matter how gross or how extravagant.

"I think the wisdom of our Reformers, and their accurate knowledge of human character, was in nothing more strongly exemplified than in the rejection of most of those ceremonies which at all times have characterized Romish worship and which keye laid. characterized Romish worship, and which have laid a suitable foundation for much of that external pomp, as well as external religion, which all Reformed Churches have regarded with so much suspicion, and which has led not only to the adoption of the gravest doctrinal errors, but to many forms in her ritual which we have

een taught to consider as little short of idolatrous-"It is for this reason I entirely dissent from those who say that any Roman Catholic observances not exforbidden at the time of the Reformation, may

ow with perfect propriety be re-assumed."

The Bishop proceeds to say that they who argue thus appear to be ignorant of the spirit and character of the Church, and of those who reformed her—that the re-formers forbid the revival of all Romish ceremonies whatever, except those publicly enjoined; and then

And here I may observe that all unusual genuflexions, all positions, or postrations of the body during the Communion Service, which indicates spe-cial worship, should be most carefully avoided, as implying that adoration of the elements, to which our

Church is so much opposed, and is so thoroughly contrary to the commands of Almighty God.

"Those who defend such practices on the ground of the literal observance of the Rubric, should bear in

ing that, however desirable literal obedience may be, the impossibility of paying that obedience seems to have warranted, by custom and established usage, a certain departure on particular points which it would be highly injudicious to restore were such restoration practicable. I perfectly admit the difficulties may be considerably decreased by a cautious observance of that form of ceremonial worship now sanctioned by long usage, and by a scrupulous adherance to the mode of celebrating Divine Service, which has been universally adopted in the Church of England on some points no longer capable of being carried into effect and unsuitable to the age.

"There can be no doubt that upon this subject a large portion of the laity of our Church are negatively sensi-

portion of the laity of our Church are peculiarly sensitive, and it becomes a great question with the Clergy whether they may not materially impede their ministerial usefulness by pressing things too stringently, which, after all, are perfectly unimportant in themselves, and only defensible because contained in the Rubric.

The Bishop then observes, with respect to those who have lately gone over to the Church of Rome, that nothing is more striking than the total insufficiency of the arguments assigned by them for that step; and that "any one who will take the trouble of contrasting the writings of Messrs. Newman, Dodsworth, Faber, Wilberforce, and others, before their secession from the writings of Messrs. Newman, Dodsworth, Faber, Wiberforce, and others, before their secession from the Church, and after their adhesion to the Church of Rome, can scarcely believe they belong to the same individuals,? for they "appear like men whose reasoning faculties had fallen into a state of utter collapse. The only point they seem to have in common, and one on which they seem principally to rest, is the unity and universality of the Church of Rome." He then contends that this unity is opposed to Scripture, to apostolic that this unity is opposed to Scripture, to apostolic sanction, to primitive antiquity, and to the analogy of

God's dealing with man.

The Church of England," he says "has uniformly stood firm on this point; the independence of national Churches forms a leading characteristic of the Reformation. Her most eminent divines have proved, beyond contradiction, the independence of the different branches of the Church of Christ; an independence which can never be merged into one Church, as Rome has endeavoured to merge into one Church, as Rome has endes voured to merge it, without destroying not only apostolic example, but apostolic truth. To maintain the visible unity, the Church of Rome has heretofore had recourse to very effectual means: the faggot and the sword have always have here here. sword have always been her favourite weapons for enforcing unity whenever she had the power of using them.

"This subject suggests a passing reference to the unhappy divisions which are to be found in the Church of Christ, and have existed from the apostolic times to the

"Unity has never existed, nor ever can exist amongst men until they enter into that glorified state, nor the least portion of the happiness of which will consist in the release from their own headstrong and stubbern passions. Unity can only be found in that invisible Church whose members form a portion of that blessed company who surround the throne of the Lamb for ever and ever.

Church of England is not a novelty, as her enemies affect to describe her—that she did not give up her catholicity, when she withdrew from the Papal supremacythat when, at the Reformation, she purified herself of those errors and superstitions which had been the accumulation of ages, she brought back both her doctrines and her forms to the standard of apostolic purity and simplicity, which had characterised the Church of Christin primitive time—she adopted nothing that was new "It is not necessary for me to remind you that the in primitive time—she adopted nothing that was new she gave up nothing that was old which was necessary to her great purpose and end, the salvation of sinners but settled both her principles and her practice upon the sure and unerring criterion of God's Word, and placed herself in the position in which she stood 1,500 years before."

The Bishop then adverts to the Papal Aggression, and says it cannot fail to suggest some considerations as to what is the duty of our own branch of the United Church at the present crisis. He then says:—

"Were she to have exhibited a century or two ago were sne to have exhibited a century of two as-the zeal, devotion, and ability which at this hour charac-terize her, the present condition of Ireland, and I may add England also, would be very different. I am dis-posed to think we should have heard little of Papal Agposed to think we should have heard little of Faparserson, as their can be no doubt much that has occulred in the latter country has been the result of the power and importance which the Church of Rome has of late assumed in Ireland. The Synod of Thurles was the first move, and not an unimportant one, in the present drama. There can be no greater delusion than to imagine, that in countries so intimately connected as England and Ireland, a line of demarcation can be drawn on the subject of religion, and that on this alone each may be permitted to pursue her own course without affecting her neighbour. Let the Church of Rome once establish herself in Ireland, and she gains a vantage ground for her attacks on England which all the power of that country can never after restrain or defeat. Ifeel assured in this respect the two countries must istand or fall to ression, as their can be no doubt much that has occurin this respect the two countries must stand or fall to gether, and no policy could be more fatal to both than one which would divide their United Church."

From our English Files.

A Young African Prince in Liverpoolhad yesterday a pleasing interview with a remarkably intelligent boy, five and a half years old, named Thomas Canray Caulker, son of Canraybab Caulker. of Bombay. Sherbro country, west coast of Africant The little fellow arrived in this town on Saturday, and has been brought to this country, to be educated, by his guardian, Captain Edulfus Swinton, of the Adeline, of Newcastle. of Newcastle. He evidently possesses considerable discernment, and his manners are gentle and affectionate. He is extremely tractable, but manifests occasionally the spirited conduct with an affection of the spirited conduct with the spirited conduct w sionally the spirited conduct which may be expected from a youth of royal blood. He wears on his left wrist a silver badge of royalty, being a collar of about an inch and a half in width, with the figure of an elephant beautifully carved upon it.—Liverpool Standard.

An Incident in the Standard.

AN INCIDENT IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Texer steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Selwyn, with 630 men, women, and children on board, and sent away from the Bights, hoping to reach Sierra Leone in sixteen or twenty days, which programmately extended to their operations for diffusing the light of God's word among those who are willing to receive the benefit.

"A Conference has just been held at Jerusalem, consisting of the Bishop of Jerusalem and three of our missionaries; Mr. Lieder from Cario, Mr. Sandreezki from Smyrna, and Mr. Bowen; and they have pointed out the position at this moment of a considerable number of inquiring Greeks at Nazareth, peculiarly demanding the advice of a wise and prudent interpreter of God's word. Mr. Bowen is about to reside amongst them for the next two or three months. Nazareth will, therefore, probably become one of the first places to "Those who defend such practices on the ground of the Rubric, should bear in mind that, in obedience to the altered circumstance of our country and times prescriptive custom of long standing, sanctioned by the heads of the Church, has been permitted tacitly, but distinctly to countenance certain modifications of some of the ceremonial enactments enjoined in the Rubric, which modifications are now clearly understood and universally practiced.

"I shall not enter upon the question of how far it may be prudent or expedient to alter the Rubric; my present object is merely to consider this important subject as it practically bears upon ourselves, with a view of show-

nor near it, nine months instead of three had

ing should be dealt out to the women and children only, as they, the men, could last longer without food. Fortunay, within six days after that bright example, in a arter were it could have been least expected, the vesquarter were it could have been least expected, the vessel arrived at Sierra Leone, and the slaves were well provided for.—Anti-Slavery Reporter.

INDIAN JUGGLING.—Forcing my way to one corner of the shed, I found a company of Indian jugglers, consisting of two men, a girl, and a child of perhaps three years. Not the least remarkable of their feats was that of producers. producing a sheet of water upon the sand close at our leet; and after conjuring upon its clear surface half-a-dezen young ducks and geese, suddenly caused it to freeze in such a solid mass as to allow of our walking across is the solid mass as to allow of our walking ross it without causing so much as a crack in its crysbody. One more feat I must relate which was susdicing at pending the girl, while seated on a sort of ottoman, to the ridge pole of the shed, and at a given signal, removing the rope by which she hung, leaving her still suspended in the air—not with a regular apparatus, such as is used by the performers of a similar trick in London and Paris, but apparently with no apparatus at all! For, to my exceeding agragament, a sword was given to me. as the only European of the company, and I was told to cut and slash as much as I pleased above and around the girl. After some hesitation, I hacked and hewed the air. the air in every direction, around and close to the sus-pended maiden, with a vigour which would inevitably cut asunder any means of support; yet there she swung unmoved, without any sort of apparent agent of suspension, except the air itself.—Dickens's Household Words."

A RESULT OF THE EXHIBITION.—A curious fact has seen mentioned as illustrative of the anxiety still felt in the provincial towns to inspect the wonders of the Exhibition. On Saturday night, before the departure of excursion. On Saturday night, before the termination. On Saturday night, before the termination trains to London, one pawnbroker in Leeds had received on deposit no less than a bushel and a half of watches; and this sudden and extraordinary accession of business; and this sudden and extraordinary accession of business; and the desire which of business he attributes entirely to the desire which those who are little able to afford the treat have to visit the Country of the country the Crystal Palace. The building in Hyde Park is at last drawing towards it the humbler classes of the population. lation. They find, it seems, that a reduction of the ing admission fee is now hopeless, and they make up their minds to gratify a long hazards and regardless of expense. minds to gratify a long pent up curiosity at all

PENSION TO CHRISTOPHER NORTH.—Lord John Russell, while in attendance on the Queen at Holyrood on Thursday last, intimated by letter to Professor Wilson \$00, her Majesty's intention to bestow a pension of £300 a year upon him, in consideration of his eminent therary services. This act towards so distinguished and consistent an opposer of the whig Government comes with a peculiar grace from Lord John Russell.—Perth Courier.

tary of War, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, the Inspec-General of Military Prisons, which has just printed in a parliamentary paper, the subject of flog-ging in the army is brought forward. It seems that imprisonment, in lieu of corporal punishment, has been beneficial in its operation, notwithstanding the contrary opinion area. Colonel Jebb opinion experienced by military officers. Colone states, "If the views of the more experienced of the her Maintenance of the deterring inf in her Majesty's service, as to the deterring influence of corporal of corporal punishment, were correct, a great increase of crime in the army might have been anticipated as the necessity of the property of th the necessary consequence of limiting the power of courts martial, and materially diminishing a mode of bunishment deemed to be the most efficacious for the maintain of discipling. It is however, satisfactory maintenance of discipline. It is, however, satisfactory to see the result has not been unfavourable; and though it may partly be attributed to the encouragement given to good conduct, the better class of men who have who have entered into the service, and the partial discharge of some of the worst characters, yet, taking all this into account, I think experience has sufficiently shown that imprisonment for military offences has answered the expectations that were formed of it. answered the expectations that were formed of it. In 1845, the year previous to the establishment of prisons, the number of convictions by courts martial' was 9 92. as 9,954, and there were 652 corporal punishments, lst in 1850, the convictions were 9,306. effective force was about the same in each year—125,252 in 1845, and 125,119 last year. The visitors to the pair. ed for some serious offences. prisons last year ordered 495 lashes to be inflict-

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Last week, Mr. Watson tone cutter at Dumfries, obtained a large block of red sandstone from a low quarry at Locharbridges, for the squaring the squaring the stone, a loose layer was removed, and on became visible. When evamined, it proved to be the mark of a human foot, which must have been impressed bon the mass of clay, now, in the course of ages after-ards, petrified into hard and solid stone. At the heel and streat to e the depth of the impress was considerable, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch; and the whole print of the foot was sharp and distinct. This fact appears to be a superior of the foot was sharp and distinct. to be of immense importance, as it affects the

heories of the geologists.

AN UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTE PLAYER.—We find the following extraordinary statement in the National:

"Count Orloff has just presented to the Emperor of Russia at Orloff has just presented to the Emperor in the berson of a young Wallachian, called Frederick Roltz. Aris man has been born with four hands, each h wing a fance. e fingers, He was brought up by a clergyman, who taught him to play on the organ, but the young man siderable of time, made a pianoforte for himself of considerable of the play on the play of the play instruy greater power than that of ordinary instru-He enjoys excellent health, and with the exception of his hands, presents nothing strange in his person. It is only from the elbow that the malformation common there divides into two The arm there divides into two fingers. These additional arms are regularly made and the only remarkable point observed by medical men is the immense development of the deltoid muscle at the summit of the choulder. The Clergyman who at the immerse development of the denote in the summit of the shoulder. The Clergyman who had brought up Roltz at his death left him his small property property, and the young man immediately purchased diamond rings, with which he loaded his twenty fingers. It was a support that he performed before the Emperor of Russia, who expressed his surprise at the Emperor of Russia, who expressed in Police it is said, is should powers of the young man. Roltz it is said, is shortly to visit Paris.

CARDINAL WISEMAN TAKING A PEEP AT YORK Hartlepool tast week, Cardinal Wiseman, en route for artlepool tast week, cardinal Hartlepool, to consecrate the chapel there, halted at york some short time, during which "His Eminence" availed himself. vailed himself of the opportunity of visiting the Catheral, accompanied by Parigh priests. He re-

cheer—a proceeding which naturally excited the indig-nation of the majority of the people collected together, and the consequence was, that the former placed the soi disant Archbishop of Westminster in the unhappy posi-tion of being hissed. When he left York, some Roman Catholics at the railway station, shortly before the train started, acctually dropped upon their knees to pay homage to this man, on the bare flags of the platform, and received his blessing!

MR. HOBB'S MODE OF PICKING LOCKS .- His mode of working, as we are told, is this:—He applies a lever to press the bolt in a backward direction, and then prods, by means of instruments previously manufactured, to lift the tumblers of the lock one by one, and retain them in their right places. When the last tumbler is lifted the bolt flies back. Thirty days were given to Mr. Hobbs for his attack on the Bramah, and to make his instruments he was allowed to take impressions of the key and the top of the wards. Day after day he was shut up alone with the lock, none being permitted to enter the room while he was at work; and, with the aid of "thieves wax," a hinged mirror in the key-hole, a stong light, all sorts of odd instruments, and his own great cleverness, he has succeeded in the task. For our own part we did not think that any lock could be found, made at a cost which would admit of sale, to resist such appliances, and are astonished that Messrs. Brahem consented to submit it to such practices for so long a period. Whether, after all, Messrs. Braham's challenge, as written on the lock, has been met by Mr. Hobbs, is a question; we think not, spite of the ham's challenge, as written on the lock, has been the by Mr. Hobbs, is a question: we think not, spite of the arbitrators' award. The challenge was, "The artist who can make an instrument that will pick or open this lock shall receive 200 guineas reward the moment it is produced." Where is the instrument?—Builder

United States.

SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Perhaps in nothing is the contrast between country and city life so apparent as in the observance and cus-toms of the sabbath. No cries of Sunday newspaper sellers disturb the early hours of that sacred day Rising early, you hear the glad morn ushered in by the matin call of chanticleer, and the promiscuous notes of the various barn yard occupants who willingly respond to the call.

Breakfast over, and becoming duties observed, with favorite author in hand, you place your easy chair on the open and fragrant piazza, and now listening to the mating music of the waving trees, now dipping dreamily into the thoughts of your book friend, and anon ceasing converse with him that you may commune with the great Spirit whose fitting temple is the world of nature around you, the hours glide swiftly yet sweetly by, until musical voices, that thrill with a myswhom he loves have gathered around for mingled converse and counsel. Anon, the distant church going bell calls you to prepare to go up to the temple of the Most High, and soon the distant dwellings send forth their occupants, light cart and wagon and costly cartings and the their temple of the most high carting and the forget the things. riage roll by, their tenants prepared to forget the things earth in the hallowed presence of Him who kno no distinctions among men save those of piety and

And what a lovely sight is a well filled rural church. At this moment one rises before us, separated from where imagination just now took her seat, by a meawhere imagination just now took her seat, by a meadow, a running brook and a cluster of trees. Here still stands the first place of worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church erected in Connecticut; but since the border lines were last determined, it is embraced in the state of Now York. The present erection is upward of severy years old. Obsolete is the style of its interior. Narrow are the power and were such as the power of the upward of severy years old. Obsolete is the style of its interior. Narrow are the pews, and very upright the backs thereof. It would be difficult to find a village church probably where so many old established families and wealthy farmers units in worship. With tamilies and weathy farmers unite in worship. With these are now mingled men and families of weath and distinction from the Empire city. In the reading desk is a youth of modest aspect, and voice alike indicating that resolute self-control which the occasion demands. In sonorous tone, delicately vibrating with restrained emotion, the service is commenced, and hearing there the voice of a beloved son the face of a venerable sire, a patriot and a wargior, blanches as it never blanched upon the battle field, and his lip quivers with intense feeling, Solemnly, and andibly, and with all apparent devotion, aged men with silvery locks and with tremulous voice, and young men with sinewy frame and deep toned utterance, follow with fitting

response the prayers and intercessions of that earnest youth. And thus they worship God.

Such a scene we saw yesterday in a country church and heard as a second part of the service a discourse which for beauty of diction, closeness of reasoning, vividness of pictorial representation, earnestness and fidelity of appeal, and impressive eloquence of delivery, we have rarely heard surpassed. Then too the healthful breezes allowed to waft through the building, the adjoining scenery was eminently picturesque, and the novelty and interest of the whole was greatly heigh-tened by the large group of carriages and wagons gathered on the side of the mound on which stood the Church; and we could not help feeling that being in the country has peculiar charms, especially on the

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Mr. Editor,—As you have thought it worth while to print my account of Squire A. and Mr. B., I send you the following account of Captain C. Like the others, about whom I have written, Captain C. is a farmer, and in many respects a worthy man. But Captain C. is wig-visionary. He certainly has some good ideas in his head, but they are few; and these have unfortunately begotten in him such an exalted idea of his abilities, that he is always making sad mistakes. Nobody can advise Captain C., and he does not appear even "to buy wisdom by experience," though he certainly pays dearly enough for it. His property is a good one; his crops are large every year, for though he works but little himself, yet his children are patterns of industry, and through their exertions MR. EDITOR, -As you have thought it worth while for though he works but little himself, yet his children direction that time, during which "His Eminence" are patterns of industry, and through their exertions mained at the Minster for about an hour, and his survey to interest him considerably. When about to leave the manager, a few Roman Catholics who were present must head display the bad taste of attempting to get up a straight of though he works but little himself, yet his children are patterns of industry, and through their exertions are kept together. But notwithstanding his good crops, Captain C. is always poor. He is a very bad manager. I believe that to be the secret of a great many men's failures. While the neat, tidy farmer, who begins, perhaps, on a small farm, is daily adding to his means or his acres, bringing up his children in

comfort and respectability, every year rising in the world, and increasing his contributions to the Church; the poor manager is daily growing worse and worse off, principally through bad management. If you, Mr. Editor, ever venture out of the din and noise of the city, you may see the house of the former surrounded by young fruit trees, which yield abundance of fruit by young fruit trees, which yield abundance of fruit in their seasons, affording not only sufficient for his family use, but also enough for market, to purchase tea and sugar for his household for a year. His garden, wrought by his wife and daughters, with his occasional assistance, abounds not only with all sorts of excellent vegetables, but is also or amended with a succession assistance, abounds not only with all sorts of excellent vegetables, but is also ornamented with a succession of beautiful flowers; for the neat tidy farmer knows the advantages of cultivating a taste for the beauties of nature in his children. But the flowers have another of nature in his children. But the minds and hearts of advantage besides improving the minds and hearts of his children. They afford sweet food for the large number of bees whose hives you may see in the back yard. These will yield him from two to three hundred weight of honey, according as the season is a favourable or otherwise, besides affording him some skips to sell to such bad managers as Captain C., who seeing how much money neat, tidy farmers, such as Mr. D., make by their honey, are always anxious to get into the business—but generally find that the bees die on their hands in saven and destroyed. their hands in severe winters, or get destroyed by the millers. One year with another Mr. D. makes nearly seven pounds by his bees. This sum will buv him a good suit of clothes—so that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that we will be a second to the second that with his best clothes purchased by his beauty that we will be a second to the second to chased by his honey, his tea and sugar paid for by his fruit, both of which may be put down as clear gain, and his wife's and daughter's dresses and bonnets. gain, and his wife s and daughter's dresses and bonnets, from the shop, paid for by the proceeds of their gardet; and all that his family eat and drink, (the tea and sugar excepted,) raised on his farm, his grain crops and his stock always keep him in funds for purchasing other necessaries at a low rate, and for availing himself of operating a good bargain. himself of opportunities to make a good bargain occa-

Captain C. has no fruit trees growing up around Captain C. has no fruit trees growing up around him while he is asleep; nor does his garden furnish more than enough for the use of his family—scarcely that—and as to bees, though he has purchased three or four skips from his neighbour, D., it has been to no purpose—they have all failed him in the second or third year.

truth is, he has esteemed such little things as quite beneath his attention. His mind has been quite beneath his attention. His mind has been busi-ed about some grand scheme, by which he should not only benefit his neighbourhood and the country at large, but secure an independence for himself. He is satisfied that he has a good mine in his head, as rich as the celebrated mines of California; and it only reas the celebrated mines of California, and it only requires diligent working to develope it, at least so he thinks. It might, therefore, well be conceived that fruit trees, and gardens, and bees are quite overlooked; and though occasionally startled from his reverie by and though occasionally startled from his reverie by the golden honey gathered by his neighbour from his bee-hives, and thus tempted to buy a skip or two; yet he soon returns to his building castles in the air, and all real practical earthly things are forgotten. Of course he's often taken in. A travelling agent for some wonderful machine calls on him for his age, and soon finding out Captain C.'s weak side, he it-sauders" him till he induces him to take his machine, whilst he takes his note, payable in six months. On one occasion Capt. C. bought a patent churn, that was to bring butter in fifteen minutes. His wife adwas to bring outter in litteen mindles. His wife advised him not to have anything to do with it; and his daughters ventured for once to shake their heads, and express their doubts about the qualifications of the "patent" article, but it was all to no purpose, the pediar, up to his business, had plied the "Col.," with allusions to his superior judgment and mechanical genius, so that, though a little shaken from his pur-pose, by the advice of his wife and the doubt of his daughters yet he could not believe that so nice a gentleman would take him in. The churn was left and the mote taken away, and speedily sold to a notorious purchaser of such articles. Though it would not be churning day till the day after the morrow, yet, Capt. C. was so anxious to have his new purchase tried, and hoping, no doubt, that his superior wisdom would be proved by its performances, that his eldest daughter was deputed to tarn what cream was in the churn into was deputed to turn what cream was in the churn into the strange article; and, as there was but little in it, they having churned only the day bef re, to skim all the pans, so that they might give it something of a fair trial. This done, she began to grind, (for it was one of those with a crauk), her father sitting by the one of those with a crank), her father sitting by the fire, professing to read a newspaper, but every minute asking her if she had got her butter yet. Though she ground away till she got thoroughly tired, the obstinate butter would not come. At first his wife, who was busy with her sewing, taunted him with the fine promises of the nedlar, and the near preferences of the mises of the pedlar, and the poor performances of the churn—but relenting, as wives generally do, when they find their husbands really annoyed, took hold of the handle herself, but to no purpose. She could do no more with the strange churn than her daughter. At last Capt. C., losing all patience, and declaring that both mother and daughter had not done the churn both mother and daughter had not done the churn justice, because they had opposed its purchase, (though in his heart he knew better,) took hold of the handle himself, until he made the butter come; looked at the clock, he found that they had been in all fifty minutes instead of fifteen, in bringing the butter. He never asked his wife or daughter to try his churn again, and he had no wish to try it himself; for he declared that it was as hard work as cradling lodged wheat. The old churn took its old place, and the "patent" affair stands out at the back door, a caution to him, how he gives his note for "patent" articles, on the mere word of a man, whom he has never seen before, and probably never will see again, backed up by printed testimonials from men who never existed .-But I am sorry to say that Capt. C. does not take the silent but broad hint the patent churn is ever giving him. He is constantly imposed upon by venders of patent articles, some of them much more expensive, and requiring from him a great expenditure of time and labour before he can be convinced of their worth-His first embarrassment arose from having a small stream running through his farm, and a strong idea fixing itself in his mind that improvement of his "water privilege" would make him a great man. Accordingly, without either counting the cost, or consulting any one who could estimate it, without considering whether the country around could furnish raw material for his mill, he got out timber, engaged work men, and ran up a heavy account at the store. Before long that account was presented, and the merchant tong that account was presented, and the merchant pressed very much for his money; and, and though there were a good many charges in it very exhorbitant, and about twice what he could have had the same articles for, if he had had the money to pay for them, he was glad to get rid of this importunity on promising to pay the whole account in one month's time. Being busy at his mill, which was not yet in working order

nor near it, nine months instead of three had elapsed since he began it; the months flew past much more quickly than he thought, and he was much surprised to have the account presented before he had made any provision for its payment. What was to be done. He could not raise the money amongst his friends and neighbours. They had assisted him too often and found so much difficulty in getting back their research that they would lend him no more especially to money, that they would lend him no more, especially to assist him in an undertaking which they all condemned as visionary in the extreme. In this difficulty he thought of the bank lately established in the neighoouring village. It was discounting freely, and he had bouring village. It was discounting freely, and he had heard of others getting money there; and so he applied to two of his neighbours "to lend him their names" to a note for the amount required to meet the account at a note for the amount required to meet the account at the store, and for a little more to meet current ex-penses. His good-natured neighbours had no objections to "lend their names to a note at the bank, though they had made a resolution to lend him no more money!!! had made a resolution to lend him no more money!!! He and his neighbours, therefore, resorted to the bank, and, all being substantial farmers, they had no difficulty in getting what money he required. When riding home in the waggon, with his heart as light as a child's on May-day, and the large rolls of bills in his pocket, he hit his horses a cut with his whip, and thus acosted his friends: "What a convenient thing that bank is. He must be a clever fellow that invented it. How handy for us when we get a little short of cash. All we have to do will be to get a note discounted at the we have to do, will be to get a note discounted at the bank, and even if our crops should not be very good, or my mill not do as good a business as I expect (of which there is no danger, I think) why then, as the gentleman told us, we can renew the note by paying a portion of it. Did you ever see such a convenient thing! should like to know the inventor of banks." What a pity we had not a bank near us before!! How much better we would all have been off; and I certainly should have built my mills years ago, and been by this time quite independent!!! What a great thing that Bank will be for us all!!! Then every thing is so nice about it—such a handsome room, such comfortable chairs, and such convenient desks! who ever saw the like of it! and the agent of bank, too! what a nice man. He is dressed like a prince—but he was so clever to us, that one would have thought that he had known us all our days, though I never saw the gentleman before, nor he me, as I guess! Why! really it is worth a ride to the village to go into such a nice room and to meet such a clever gentleman!!!" Thus ran on the Captain, hardly giving his neighbours time to say a word. In truth they did not feel quite as light-hearted as the Captain. They had no rolls of bills in their pockets; they had not been relieved from the consciousness of owing a heavy account, which they had no means of paying immedi ately; but though, at first they had thought lightly of it, they then began to think they had been rather quiet in promising the Captain the loan of their names at the bank; for though they had written their names on the slip of paper without a great deal of trouble, they might find more trouble arise out of that small trans-action than they had at first thought of. This made them rather quiet: so the Captain did all the talking them rather quiet: so the Captain did all the talking for a time, as well as the whipping up of his horses, which he thought ought to feel as light-hearted as he did. At last one of them broke silence; and in reply to the Captain's last remark, said: "The room is very nice, and the gentleman very clever, to be sure. But I would rather keep away from them both; I don't half relish what we have been doing. "Whe neighbour" said the Captain, "how is that? it won't cost you a copper. When the note is due, I'll pay it up; my mill will be going then, and I'll have plenty of money." "I am not quite so sure of that as you seem to be, Captain." "We'll see," said his endorser. When the ninety days had run out much sooner than he had expected, he got a notice from the Bank that the had expected, he got a notice from the Bank that the note was overdue and must be paid. In great fright he started off to the Captain to see what he could fright he started off to the Captain to see what he could do. But the Captain had no money and no way of raising any. So, his endorsers managed between them to raise enough to get the note renewed: and after a great deal of trouble, vexation, loss of time, wear and tear of waggons and horses and harness, besides other expenses which will force themselves upon people who go to a village much, they persuaded the Captain to raise some part of it by selling a portion of his stock, which he could badly spare, at about two-thirds of their worth, and paid the rest themselves, taking the Captain's note for the amount. But the mill was not yet going? and more money must be had or all that it had cost would have been lost. Again, therefore, he had recourse to the Bank; and this time got some business men to endorse for him. When the note became due, they would not renew it: but forced him to sell at a sacrifice his best pair of horses and his fine to sell at a sacrifice his best pair of horses and his fine yoke of eattle with which he was going to do so much about his mill (they being the only saleable part of his stock) to meet the amount of his note at the Bank. But this was not the worst of it. Having borrowed the name of one of the business men in the village he could not refuse his name, when asked by that gentleman for it. But unfortunately the man in business faited; and he and the other endorser had to meet the note and the heavy expenses upon it. These losses, and sacrifices, and the constant expenses of his mill cramped him sadly. Sometimes he had to borrow money at 10 per cent, and sometimes at even a higher rate of interest; and it generally took the whole of one year's crop to meet urgent calls, without diminishing in the least the principal of the debt. He indeed paid off some debts and cleared portions of his property, but it was only to incur new debts in other quarters and mortgage other portions to get money to discharge the other mortgages. In the meantime things about the house and barn were neglected; the family did with as little as they possibly could; every thing got out of repair; his children could not be spared to go to school; but were obliged to work late and early and to grow up with few advantages, except those of in-dustry, frugality and self-denial all because their father would have his "water privilege improved' found the Bank "such a convenient thing." Captain C. is pretty regular at Church where his

damily are constant attendants; and would probably be there more frequently but the Clergyman feels it his duty to set before his people what he sees wrong in their conduct; this Captain C. does not like. He says "That is not preaching the Gosnel. A preacher says "That is not preaching the Gospel. A preacher of the Gospel should always be telling us of the good tidings of salvation." Fortunately for Captain C. his is a very superior strong minded woman, and white is a very superior strong minded woman, and what is still more consequence a woman of enlightened piety. From her the children all promise to take their character; and I hope that it will be so: for if they do, we may, with the divine blessing and the good things they hear at Church every Sunday, both from the reading desk and the pulpit, expect them to become useful members of Society, and bright and shin-

ing lights in the Church, schooled as they have been in hardship and adversity. Nor would I despair en-tirely of Captain C. He is, certainly, very much set in his own opinion: he does not like to be found fault with; he is very unwilling to take advice from any one; but has great respect for his minister, who has always been very kind as well as faithful to him and his family; his wife has had more influence with him his family; his wife has had more influence with him than any one else, except the vendors of "patent" articles; and now that he is pretty well tired of scheming, it is hoped that she may yet do great things for him, aided by God's grace, and thus will show that nothing is impossible, with God even though it seems to be beyond all human power. I fear that I have not done this a "little bundle," therefore, I shall not make it larger, but an 80, 80. done this a "little satisfies, &c. it larger; but am, &c., &c. Yours, Mr. Editor,

A. SPECTATOR.

Diocese of Toronto, Sept., 1851.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—In your last issue "A Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto" took you to task for writing a well-merited stricture on the proceedings of the Government and their creedless college, permit me to offer a few remarks on this most Laodicean producto offer a few remarks on this most Landicean production. Your correspondent makes a confession of Church membership, &c., as a set off against the castigation subsequently inflicted; but whether he be really a Churchman or not it is difficult to discover, for with the tortucisty of a Gawthorn he first gives the officials of Trinity College a rap on the knucles and as pugnaciously falls on his own colleagues and the and as pugnaciously falls on his own colleagues and the Chief Superintendent of Schools; in short The Senator is evidently troubled in mind, uneasy, dissatisfied with his curious position. Highly disapproving of the hostility shewn by the Government and by some parties in connexion with The University to Trinity College, he would have you to understand that one at least of the State Professors is friendly to the Church Institution, and that because there may be no minutes of proceeds. and that because there may be no minutes of proceedings in the Senate, hostile to Trinity College, that, lugs in the Senate, hostile to Trinity College, that, therefore, they cannot be accused of improper conduct. Sir, I must differ from your correspondent on this point. His Chancellor acting in his capacity with waspish venom hunted and pursued the poor unfortunate supporters of Trinity College, they could not rest a moment for his incessant bragging, he always spoke as acting on his responsibility as Chancellor of the University, and in this he was never corrected, and we have yet to learn that the Senator called the Hon. Gentleman to account for his unauthorized proceedings. Gentleman to account for his unauthorized proceedings. When it is stated that the Chancellor of a University is only to act as directed by the Senate I fancy that your friend must have borrowed this notion from Boston or some other portion of the Great Republic, for we were always informed that according to British usage the Chancellor was at all event not only the tongue but a portion of the brains of the Senatorial body. It may be, however, that the Senator is quizzing and wishes to hint that the body of his University is auphalous, and cousequently deficient in Brains. If you recoilect rightly your contemporary, Mr. Punch, of London once engraved a highly interesting portrait of His Royal Highness Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University, encountering in battle the Undergraduates and Professors, in consequence of some reforms which he had introduced. Now, I was not aware that the guardian angel of The University Government and authorities honoured and regarded him very highly as anjefficient officer—Oh no, Sir, the Senator is himself acting unauthorizedly in plucking the crown from his Master's head, and what is much worse, advocating rank rank republicanism. The Chancellor of the University did his work right well and faught hard although in a worthless cause and if and faught hard although in a worthless cause and if all the Senators endorse the sentiments of your friend, all we can say is that poor Mr. De Blaquiere will be most ungratefully treated. The Senate of the University of Toronto have obeyed their Government masters and with their Chancellor have opposed Trinity College, and by many covert acts. Will the Senator inform us why these members and professors, being sons of the Church of England, and who profess "as they may say sincere attachment to that Church" were not permitted to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Trinity College? The Senator lastly alludes to the authorities of Trinity College having used that style and title previous to their being a Chartered body, well Sir, was this an unauthorized assumption? Does Senator Sir, was this an unauthorized assumption? Does Senator mean to assert that it was illegal? if it be so there are mean to assert that it was illegal? if it be so there are many colleges in England who are in that sad state, and which yet are recognized as such. The tyranny and grinding oppression of the Government is rapidly doing its work, and members of the Church of England begin to feel that their faith is a hindrance and a cause of reproach to them. They begin to feel that under Lord Elgin's Egyptian rule, their Creed is branded and spat upon, and that in Canada, the members of the Church of England and Ireland are the only class who are denied the right of educating their children as they please.—Senator must notlyindge of others by himself. His position is a painful one and he has our fullest sympathy. But admitting as he does that shameful opposition has been given to the Church, he must or ought equally to admit given to the Church, he must or ought equally to admit that all that opposition has been given by the Govern-ment creators of Toronto University, and by the official and Legally Constituted Head of that Institution.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
T. C.

Colonial.

Watertown Railroad Celebration.

—The Utica Morning Herald of the 28th Sept., in giving an account of the celebration, alludes to the short address made by the Mayor of this city. We copy from the Herald:—Mr. Hill, Mayor of Kingston, was then presented. He said:—"I have this moment returned from a greater scene than this, though of the same character—the Boston Jubilee. But I can truly say there was nothing in that magnificent festival gave me more pleasure than that in which we are now engaged. There I saw the President of the United States with his Cabinet standing side by side with the representatives of loyalty on this continent. That was the result of a railroad celebration. Railroads are to be the means to unite the feelings and the interests of the different sections of this vast country. When the gentleman who preceded me (Hon.) John Clarke spoke of the advantages of railroads in case of war, my eye caught at that moment the locomotive which had stopped upon the track directly under a triumphal arch, the emblem of peace. That engine, gentlemen, far more than Paixhan guns or Congreve rockets, is to be the future peacemaker. WATERTOWN RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

will pass to and fro your country and ours like a shuttle, until it shall weave a web of interest and good feeling never to be broken. I ought to make an apology for never to be broken. I ought to make an apology for Kingston, and account for there not being a larger delegation here. The Provincial Fair, which commences to-day, calls many thither who would otherwise be present with you, and many of our citizens have been absent at Boston. I only stopped ten minutes at Kingston, as I returned from Boston; but I hastened to come to show the interest of Kingston in this great enterprise. We should be ungrateful if we did not state that the people of Canada are deeply indebted to the people of Jefferson and Watertown. We have watched the difficulties which fathers of enterprise have encountered. They will have done more, in the completion of this difficulties which fathers of enterprise have encountered. They will have done more, in the completion of this road, for this part of the country than all others in it. This line will be one of the most successful of those that connect the Lakes with the Ocean. Kingston is the nearest point to the Atlantic in Upper Canada. It is fifty miles nearer to the ocean by this Cape Vincent, Watertown and Rome Railroad than by any other route which has been or can be projected. Upper Canada is the garden and granary of British North America.—Great efforts are making to engage her attention. Portland, Boston and other American towns are striving to catch her favor, she stands like a coy and bashful maiden among her various suitors, but depend upon it, she den among her various suitors, but depend upon it, she will give her hand to her nearest friend and old neighbour, New York. (Cheers.) The trade of Canada with the United States is to find its outlet not in Boston, not in Portland, but in the city of New York. [Three cheers were then given for Mr. Hill.]—Kingston News.

THE NEW MINISTRY .- We understand that Messrs. Rolph and Cameron have not been included in the arrangements which were perfected-if so lame an affair can be called perfect-The following is the new ministry, according to general

Mr. Price is thus excluded; Mr. Morin takes his place; and Messrs. Richards and Cartier fill up the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Messrs. La-fontaine and Baldwin. It is evident that the new cabi-net is a mere hash, intended like Yankee wooden nutmegs, more for show than use. Most of the above gentlemen from Eastern Canada have already left this

"How is Mr. Street on the Reserves and Rectories ?"-Globe .- All right.

THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE.—The St. Catharines Journal, one of the faintest and dim-St. Catharines Journal, one of the faintest and dimmest of Canadian luminaries—one of the weakest among the weak brethren, thus discourseth anent the Pope of Rome:—"We expect when this article meets the eye of the Prince of the Apostles, that he will reflect seriously on our statement, and put it in our power to challenge for his priests, in the British dominions, the same amount of toleration that he extends to the ministers of Protestant Christianity in Rome. We have been the invariable advocate of full and equal ministers of Protestant Christianity in Rome. We have been the invariable advocate of full and equal liberty to all man, but the conduct of His Holiness, in not permitting decent, respectable people, who are obliged to live in his territ tries, the same privileges which he claims for his subjects, sticks in our gizzard, we can assure His Holiness." Of course His Holiness will immediately forward a satisfactory Bull, to the man what does the Journal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to a press of matter, we are compelled to postpone a notice of the Mechanics' Institute Exhi-

Dr. Ryerson's letter was received too late for insertion in the present number, but shall appear next, week. A second letter from one of the Senate of the Toronto University" is in the same predicament.

The concluding part of A VISIT TO THE SAULT, is unavoidably deferred this week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Oct. 15th, 1850:—
Rev. T. Bousfield, Rector, rem., Y. C.; Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem., for Robert Long, R. McAnnis, and John Perrin.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY OCT. 16, 1851.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO Will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto on Sunday, the 26th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on

To borrow an image which has been used before, it the Governor General by the dispatch of Lord lege, should signify a desire to affiliate it to the Grey, exposing the intriguing misrepresentations made to him on the subject of the cession of chartered rights by institutions which did not exist, was such as to elicit the following explanation :-"From the tenor of your Lordship's despatch, I am apprehensive that some misconception may exist in your mind respecting the proceedings which have taken place, with a view to the incorporation of Denominational Colleges with the University of Toronto, under the Provincial Act, 12 Vic., cap. 22; and I think it my duty to endeavour to remove With reference to Dr. Ryerson's statement, His Excellency says, "This view of the case is not, however, entirely accurate. Queen's College, Presbyterian; and Victoria College, Wesleyan; are the only denominational Colleges, on which the privilege in question has been conferred, and it has not been surrendered by either." This plain contradiction of Dr. Ryerson's implied cession of rights, must be extremely palatable to that gentleman, and we give it with great satisfaction, bearing as it does the stamp of official authority. Yet it does appear somewhat singular to read this passage in a despatch dated May, 1851, after Lord Grey's "misconception" had arisen from the correspondence which preceded it, and from Dr. Ryerson's statements, as His Excellency must have been equally well aware of the circumstance in February. When writing to the Colonial Office he states, "The Government still entertains the hope that the members of the Church, as well as of other denominations possessing Incorporated Colleges, will be induced to participate in the advantages offered by the Toronto University.'

> On the subject of the negotiations which are stated to have been instituted for the purpose of inducing the "other denominations possessing incorporated colleges," to affiliate, a few words appear to be necessary. That such negotiations, if they ever were entered upon with Queen's College, met with no encouragement, we have every reason to suppose, from the determined tone of the declaration made by that Institution at an early period of the agitation of this question, and already referred to by us; por have we ever heard the slightest rumour that they wavered from their resolution. To Victoria College, report says, that there had been overtures made for the purchase of the buildings and the transfer of the charter; but whether the projected arrangements were frustrated by the insufficiency of the consideration, or whether the parties to the contemplated contract felt that the country would never countenance so glaring a ob, is known only to those concerned. The fact alone is patent that in accordance with the views expressed by the Methodist body through their organ, on frequent occasions, "the advantages of-fered by the Toronto University" have been declined; and we are in charity bound to believe that that Institution has acted in this matter on the principles which it has recently avowed. Indeed we are at a loss to conceive upon what grounds these Institutions were solicited to make a sacrifice of their chartered rights, for if we translate the following bit of special pleading correctly, it never was the intention of the Toronto University to place them on the footing of affiliated Colleges, but simply to constitute them attachés for religious

> "I have further to observe, that it is not strictly correct to state that Colleges incorporated with the University of Toronto will be placed under the arrangement now in contemplation, in relation to that Institution, precisely similar to that in which King's College and University College stand to the University of London. Looking to the very limited resources which are enjoyed by the Denominational Colleges hitherto established in Upper Canada,-(for both Queen's and Victoria Colleges, it is to be remarked, are dependent, in a great measure, on annual grants of the Legislature, the continuance of which cannot be guaranteed) - it has not been deemed advisable to propose, that Students, attached to such Incorporated Colleges, should be relieved from the necessity of keeping terms at the University, and of attending University Lectures, in order to qualify them for University Degrees. It has been presumed that the resources of these Colleges will be most advantageously employed, if they are exclusively devoted to the object of providing Religious instruction for the youth of the communions to which they may respectively belong."

> Most generous indeed is the intention which in

University of Toronto, in the way in which King's College, and University College are affiliated to the University of London, and should shew that the resources at their command, enable them to furnish sufficient instruction in all the necessary branches of learning, there would be no legal impediment to the consideration of such a proposition by the authorities of the University."

We do not clearly comprehend how, in the face of all this, His Excellency can persist in soliciting the Colonial Minister to withhold the charter from Trinity College, "while negotiations for the surrender of the Charters of Queen's and Victoria Colleges are still pending." Negociations which have been futile, which were groundless at the time of their proposal, and the issue of which he was then as much in a position to declare as he now is. Nor are we surprised to find him declaring that "a decision which might have the effect of withdrawing the members of the Church of England generally, from all connection with the Provincial University, may be attended with serious consequences"-to the revenue of that Institution, certainly; to its character as a Christian establishment, undoubtedly: his own convictions on this point being most apparent, since he doubts whether it would prove conducive to the interests "of sound learning in the Province, that they should cease to exercise within it an influence proportioned to their numbers and weight in the community: an influence which they are debarred from exercising, inasmuch as the Church and her discipline has been virtually excluded from it by the provisions of the creedless Charter.

It having been made evident, by the avowal of the Denominational Chartered Colleges, and the explicit declaration of a want of confidence in the system of education pursued at the Toronto University by the Roman Catholics, in the address published by their Institute recently established, we call upon His Excellency to ratify his pledge, as contained in a letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Leslie, to the Bishop, that he would consider, should no other alternative than this ultimately present itself, that it would be a lesser evil to multiply Colleges within the Provinces, authorised to confer degrees in Arts, than to subject the members of the Church of England to injustice." He cannot fail to be convinced, that the time has arrived when he must "abandon the hope that the members of the Church, as well ss of other denominations possessing Incorporated Colleges, may yet be induced to participate in the advantages offered by the Toronto University. Nor will it be wise to reiterate his belief that the members of the Church are not "unanimously in favour of the establishment of a denominational University upon the principles embodied in the draft Charter" submitted by the Bishop to Earl Grey. A reference to our columns will afford a proof to the contrary in the address and resolutions presented to the Bishop by the Midland Clerical Association a document replete with Christian unity -an example which we are induced to believe will shortly be followed generally throughout the Diocese. It has been stated in the public prints that Lord Elgiu's tenure of office is about shortly to cease. He has alluded to such a contingency in his reply to the address of the Corporation Montreal; we counsel his advisers therefore not to permit him to depart from our shores under the stigma of an arbitrary and unjust exercise of executive authority towards the Church. In his capacity of administrator of the Government, he now stands between the Church and her rights and the Parent State. A straightforward confession of disappointment in the policy pursued by his local Ministry, will do him honour: let him cancel his objections to granting this boon, which to quote the Bishop's words "though in itself an act of simple justice, cannot fail to elicit the grateful acknowledgments of a large portion of the more respectable and influential inhabitants of the Province, a result of no small importance in the present state thing ...

It must be evident that the members of the Church are determined to carry out to the fullest extent the laudable enterprise commenced by our venerable Diocesan with so much pious ardour and religious zeal, earnestly do we pray that God's blessing will grow that blessing will crown the efforts of those who have been instrumental in accomplishing this work for His glory.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

We stick by the "old style," and thus save ourselves much trouble in trying to discover the proper appellation, under recent legislation, of the place in which we live. This Court was opened on Monday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan, assisted by the Hon. assisted by the Hon, James Gordon, Frederick Widder and James McCutcheon, Esqrs. Foreman of the Grand Inquest, Thomas Cook, Aship Vaughan.—We append the address of his lordship the presiding Judge, which our readers will find to be a most gratifying declaration of moral improvement in the County, as evinced by the lightness of the Calendar. Heartily do we respond to the hope expressed in this short but elequent address, that "we may also be blessed by Divine Providence in the increase of religion, innocence and virtue.

GENTLEMEN OT THE GRAND JURY:

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It gives me much pleasure to inform you, that the uses on the gaol calendar are so few and of so comcases on the gaol calendar are so few and of so comparatively light a character, that my duty in giving them to you in charge is almost reduced to a mere legal form. Frequently it is necessary for the Judge of Assize, in the charge to the Grand Jury, to dwell upon nice and difficult legal definitions in which the momentous question of life and death may be involved, or to lament the increase of crimes fatal to the welfare and security of society. It is most gratifying to me to be relieved from this duty, and to congratulate you upon the absence of accusations of a seriously aggravated nature. I sincerely hope for a continuance of this. vated nature. vated nature. I sincerely hope for a continuance of this state of things, and that as the country increases in wealth, population, and intelligence, we may also be innocence.

innocence, and virtue.

The civil business of the assizes, as I am informed, is also The civil business of the assizes, as I am Into its also unusually small, in comparison to what we are accustomed to see in this country, so that I hope the attendance of the Grand and Petit Juries, often very protracted. protracted, will not now be found inconvenient or trou-

The present week will introduce this city and county The present week will introduce this city and coars, into a new and most interesting period in their history. The time has been chosen for the commencement of one of the great works of internal communication by Railtoad, which works of internal communication by Railtoad, which works of internal communication by Railtoad, which were consisted must change the road, which, if successfully prosecuted, must change the face of the back country, and advance this place to an important rank amongst the cities in the interior of this continent. To those who, like myself, have watched the progress of Toronto and its neighbourhood for the last thirty years, their aspect is wonderfully encouraging. It promises to the living generation, and to the It promises to the living generation, and to the we shall leave behind, a land overflowing with worldly blessings. I shall adjourn the court on Wednesday, so as to enable you to be present at the celebration of the commencement of the Northern Railroad hoping that at medicant day we may have the satisfachoping that at no distant day we may have the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of a work which, by uniting the great lakes, will pour the stream of western commerce to our city, and by making the back country country accessible will give to the laborious farmer of the interior as a make reward for his toils and his enterinterior an ample reward for his toils and his enter-

I trust, Gentlemen, that before many days I shall be able to relieve you from your attendance, which I shall do as soon as you shall have dispatched the cases to be

AN ILLUSTRATION OF FANATICISM.

William Bennison, a native of Portadown, Ireland, emigrated to Edinburgh some years ago, where he followed the occupation of an ironfounder. He was a steady, sober, industrious man. but so grossly illiterate that he could neither read nor write.

The popular fallacy that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," found a seeming confirmation in the present instance. Bennison was induced to become a member of the body of Methodists commonly called Ranters, and ere long made himself conspicuous by parading on all occasion, the peculiarities of that noisy and theatrical sect. Whilst engaged at work, for instance, he was in the habit of singing the favourite hymns of the connexion; and on his fellow laboureres occasionally enquiring whether he would not try a song, he replied with austere emphasis that he would not do so, "because he had already served the Devil too long. In one word, he was a thorough counterpart of the self-righteous one of old, who scowled at all whose attainments were not so exalted as his own, and thanked God that he was not as other men were.

Though ignorant in the extreme, as above stated, Bennison possessed in a signal degree that aptness and fluency of speech vulgarly miscalled the gift of extemporaneous prayer." This fancied endowment of the Holy Ghost was not suffered to lie fallow. As the Edinburgh Courant (from which we mainly derive our facts) observes, "He was the master-spirit of all the prayer-meetings, &c. &c. &c., practised by the sect to which he belonged, and has often been absent three days together, assisting at one or other of these meetings."

Bennison was married, and his wife, who had brought him one child, was the victim of prostrating and unremitted bodily disease. Being subject, moreover, to painful depression of spirits, she required constant care and attention. Unfortunately she looked in vain for such sanitory offices to he to her husband. Regarding himself as a sort of apostle, and puffed up with the applause which greater, and puffed up with the applause which greeted his "ministerial" displays, he could not stoop to attend to the necessities of his poor frail helpmate. The "class-meeting" and "love-feast" absorbed all his spare time, and bating her infant, Mrs. Bennison was too frequently left without company or companionship.

It is not strange that in these circumstances the neglected wife should have deeply felt the treatcomplain to her neighbours of the callous conduct of the man who had vowed to love and cherish her

The fact of these murmurings being made, soon came to the ears of the enthusiast, and had the effect of the ears of the enthusiasi, and the effect of stirring up the corruption which denned in he in his heart. His vanity and self-esteem were sharply wounded. He could not brook, that whilst regarded by the conventicle as a spiritual father, the accusations of a woman who had not, like himhe resolved to put that house "in order," by regal party. murdering his wife.

We are ignorant of the special pleadings used by Satan to urge the miserable fanatic to this de-termina. termination. Possibly he assumed the form of an welcomed the expected party to the ground.

service would be done to God. His spouse once removed, the preacher could exercise his "gifts" with greater facility, and thus the prosperity of the "Church" would be advanced and promoted.

He procured a quantity of arsenic, which for six weeks he carried about his person, not finding a convenient opportunity to administer it. During this ghastly interval, he attended as before to his "spiritual duties," and officiated among his admiring and edified brethren with as much unction and acceptance as ever.

At length the deliberately-planned murder was carried into effect. Simulating a tender anxiety for the comfort of his unsuspecting victim, Bennison with his own hands prepared some porridge, and having mixed the poison therein, pressed the fatal food upon his wife. She readily partook of it, the murderer declining to participate on the plea of indisposition.

And here the tragedy reaches its most terrific climax. Mrs. Bennison, it would appear, had never experienced "conversion," or the process so denominated by many sectarians. Accordingly, whilst the hapless woman was convulsed with her mortal pangs, shrieking in agony, and scorched with intolerable thirst, the "class leader," desirous to add a fresh trophy to his spiritual triumphs, was unwearied in his exertions to "get her religion." At the window of the torture-chamber he knelt down, and prayed long and loudly to the God whose laws he was so frightfully breaking, for the conversion of the dying sinner. The annals of crime present no counterpart to this frightful and most revolting episode, which eclipses even the artistically conceived horrors of the modern school of French fiction.

Bennison's ostentatious tone of "prayer" was the means of discovering his guilt. "The great noise which he made," says the Courant, " while praying thus, attracted a crowd, and among others the manager of Shott's Foundry. When the latter gentleman heard of the sudden death of Mrs. Bennison, and found that instead of calling in medical aid during her intense sufferings, the husband was engaged as before mentioned, his suspicions were aroused, and the body of the unfortunate woman was exhumed." The result was, that the monster being brought to trial, was convicted, and perished at Edinburgh, a few weeks ago, under the hands of the executioner.

In prison, he made a full confession of his guilt, which our contemporary says " his spiritual advisers have refused to publish." Whence this refusal? Is it because the disclosures would unveil more than is expedient of the hot-bed system of making men "religious?" The Ranters are not in the habit of keeping secret the dying "experiences" of their adherents, particularly when their experiences tend to the magnification of the sect. We may therefore fairly conclude, that had the revelations of William Bennison not been of a damnatory character, they would have been promptly given to

We make no comment upon the foregoing dreadful narration, which must convey its own obvious moral to every sound-thinking Christian man.

Thanks be to God, that as Anglican Churchmen we possess so many safeguards against the two extremes of Popish formality and ranting fanaticism, both equally inimical to the growth of grace, and the strivings of the Holy Ghost.

TURNING THE SOD.

The hour at which the proceedings connected with this interesting event terminated, being nearly that at which we usually close, we are unable to give as complete an account of them as we would otherwise desire.

Opposite the Parliament Buildings a space was enclosed, towards the eastward end of which was a raised tent, comfortably and tastefully fitted up for the reception of Lord and Lady Elgin and suite. In front of this the lines were marked out for the commencement of the Great National work about to be celebrated; on their left was drawn up a guard of honour, composed of a company of the 71st Highlanders, with their Band and Pipers; to the right a triumphal arch marked the entrance to the enclosure, and around the area, were arranged forms for the accommodation of the ladies; ment to which she was subjected, and often did she compiler. Without, and space into which the procession defiled as it arrived; on the bank, towards the lake a scaffolding was erected capable of holding 1500 people, and this and every available inch of ground between Simcoe and John Streets, was literally packed with people. About half-past 2 o'clock the procession arrived, and took up the place assigned to it; the banners, flags, and various insignia giving a very animated appearance to the whole scene; within the centre enclosure, were to be and a master in Israel, he should be subjected to observed the various officials connected with the enterprize, and on the steps of the platform, beself, "received religion." Finding that as a fore the tent, His Worship the Mayor and other propher the received religion." Prophet," he had no honour in his own house, civic authorities, awaited the arrival of the Vice-

At ten minutes past three o'clock, the firing of cannon announced the fact that the hour had

angel of light, and represented that by the act | After the usual formal presentations were over, the Mayor read the address, which was lost to us from the distance at which we stood, and we could only faintly catch a word or two of His Excellency's

> We congratulate all parties on this auspicious event, and on the admirable manner in which the arrangements were made and the ceremony conducted. At one time there could not have been less than 25,000 persons present, and yet we have not heard of any untoward accident-the nearest approach to disorder or discomfort being the falling of the steps leading to the scaffolding,-we are happy to say without any casualty to limb or life.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. We understand that His Excellency and Lady

Elgin leave Toronto on Friday, in the steamer Highlander.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BUFFALO.

We remind our readers that this interesting event takes place on Wednesday next, at half-past ten, A.M. - See The Church of last week.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived in Toronto by the steamer Magnet, yesterday afternoon.

THE "CITY OF TORONTO."

(To the Editor of the Church.)

(To the Editor of the Church.)

Dear Sir,—In your paper of Oct. 9, there is a Communication signed "A Priest" reflecting rather too severely upon the want of liberality that he and his Clerical brethren have experienced on board the above named steamer. I feel bound, in justice to Capt. Dick, to say that the assertion of "A Priest" is far too general as the fures on board the City of Toronto have been reduced for me this summer, and I have always received kind attention from all on board. I think therefore that your correspondent should have been more particular, as I cannot imagine that I am the only one to whom this civility has been shewn. I cannot imagine civility has been shewn.
I am, yours very truly,
C. L. INGLES.

Drummondville, Oct. 13, 1851.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Arrangements are in progress for calling a provincial synod of the newly appointed hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in Eugland. The synod will be held in the metropolis, under the presidency of Cardinal Wiseman, and the most important matter which will come under consideration, will be the nature of the come under consideration, will be the hattie of the canon-law to be adopted for the government of the Catholic Church in this country. It is said that the twelve English bishops will be summoned by the cardinal, and that they will be assisted by Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, in drawing up such a code of canon-law as shall be compatible with the social position of the Catholics in this country.

The Morning Chronicle understands that the result of the late meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Capt. Beechey, at the Admiralty last week, has been the expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin has taken the passage to the north west out of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route.

But it is the opinion of these authorities-while fully recognizing, and even insisting upon, the advantages of immediately despatching a steamer to carry on the abandoned search in that direction—that no vessel can be started with any hope of reaching an advanced position in Davis Straite, and getting into a safe harbour before the winter.

Niagara Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church

The Annual Parochial Meetings are appointed to be held D. V. as follows:—
October 20, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Drummendville.
"21, at 11 "A. M. Bertie.
"21, at 21 "A. M. Bertie.

A. M. Bertie. P. M. Fort Erie. 21, at 6½ " 23, at 12 " Noon. Marshville.
P. M. Dunnville.
A. M. Port Maitland, 23, at 7 24, at 11 " A. M. Port Daihousie. P. M. Jordan. 28, at 11 " 28, at 61 " 29, at 11 " 30, at 11 " A. M. Grimsby. A. M. Port Robinson. A. M. Thorld. T. B. FULLER, Secretary. 30, at 61 "

Thorold, Oct. 13, 1851.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, October 15th, 1851 Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. Oats, per 34lbs 1 Barley 2 Flour, superfine (in Barrels) 20 Do. fine (in Bags) 18 Market Flour, (in Barrels) 17 Do. (in Bags) 15 Oatmeal, per barrel 16 Beef, per 1b 0 Do. per 100 lbs 20 Bacon 30 Hams, per cwt 40 Hay per ton 35 Straw per ton 27 Turkeys, each 2 Geese do 2 Fowls 1 Bread Eggs per dozen... Fire Wood per cord Coals per ton

New Advertisements.

J. E. PELL, GILDER,

Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER,

30, KING STREET, TORONTO. Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand.

COUNTY OF YORK BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE OFFICE is REMOVED to CHURCH he Court House. J. W. BRENT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, October 13th, 1851.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital - £100,000.

Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, Vice-President.

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J. LUKIN ROBINSON, J. G. Bowes, W. L. Perrin, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, J. G. Worts, W. ATKINSON,

GEORGE CRAWFORD. THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. The Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers.

The Prapritary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, Secretary.
Toronto, October 15th, 1851.

R. SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of

come to hand, consisting of

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doeskins,

Tweeds, Whitneys, Freize, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels' and Barristers'
Robes, (also University Robes and Caps.) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fall to give satisfaction.

Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

CENTLEMEN who may wish to become Candidates for the office of Principal in this Institution, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. George Salmon.) will send their testimonials (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, on or before Tuesday, November 18th, and will also present themselves for examination at the Grammar School-house, in the Town of Simcoc, on the above named day, at 10, A. M. The emoluments are £100 a-year, with fees.

WANTED,

MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond Head, in the County of Simcoe. Candidates will please forward their testimonials (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. Ardaca, Barrie, before the Sixth day of November, on which day they will be required to attend for examination at the Grammar School, Barrie.

S. B. ARDAGH,
Chairman of Simcoe Grammar School.
Barrie, October 8th, 1851.

The Patriot, Colonist and Globe, will please copy until the 6th of November.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to their Correspondents and the Mercantile Public generally, that they are now receiving their usual Fall Importations of Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints and Colours, Dye Stuffs, and clothiers materials, &c., &c., which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest prices and on the most favourable

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited. LYMAN BROTHERS & Co. St. Lawrence Buildings.

Toronto, October 1st, 1851.

PRIVATE TUITION. LONDON, CANADA WEST.

A N English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches af a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons highly competent.

highly competent.

The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate would render the above and health.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto.

7-tf.

September, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1852.

THIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scoti., Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Ruperts' Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom House Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, will be published in a few days.

The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

possible to ensure

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties desirous of taking advantage of this excellent medium of advertising, are requested to forward their Advertisements without delay, as it is the intention of the Publisher to have it printed and the country trade supplied by the middle of next month.

TERM FOR ADVERTISING: Per Page - - - - - £1 0 0

A. F. PLEES, Publisher. Toronto, September 10th, 1851.

Original Poetry.

SABBATH SONGS.

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.

—Holy Bible

Bleak clouds have pall'd the closing day, The coming tempest fills the air, Swamps on each hand, across the way Deep pitfalls need the strictest care; Stop! traveller stop! in time beware, Danger and death are lurking there.

Before black beetling cliffs arise The precipices terrors frown;
By day the path in peril lies—
One careless step, and toppling down
He falls, a mass of clay,
Where vultures scent their destined prey.

And now the rain in torrents pours, The fitful lightnings dart around, In uncheck'd wrath the tempest roars; The hollow thunder shakes the ground-The path is lost—he steps with dread, Close to the regions of the dead.

Oh! for some kindly star to break
The night's thick veil, dispel the gloom,
Some cheering light, some friend to take
And guide him from the yawning tomb,
Light on his steps,—the danger's o'er,—
The treacherous path alarms no more.

'Tis thus in life's uncertain scenes, Prosperity's tall cliffs may tower,— Or Want's dark gulph may intervene, And misery her tempests pour; God's word is then the only light To guide our erring steps aright.

'Tis this can make the mourner sing-Make shivering penury shout for joy;
This can the weary wanderer bring
Where dangerous paths no more annoy—
Where flowers ne'er fade, or skies o'ercast,
While vast eternity shall last.

Wy. Osnor

WM. OSBORNE.

St. Catherines, 30th Sept., 1851.

Reviews.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION. Sept., 1851. Henry Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.

The receipt of this fasciculus affords us a favourable opportunity for saying, that the efforts of our neighbours to advance the fine arts, and to engender a decided taste for the beautiful, are being directed in the proper channel, through the instrumentality of the conductors of this publication. Like their great prototype in England, they direct as much attention to getting every species of information useful to the artist and amateur, from the best sources, independent of the specimens of art they produce in the engraving and woodcuts by which each number is embellished. The continuation of the remarks on sketching from nature, are well worth a careful perusal.

THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL, SUR-GICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. Sept. 1851. A. F. Plees, King-street, Toronto.

It is a source of gratification to us to learn, that this publication receives the encouragement it deserves. Being the first effort of the kind made in Upper Canada, is not its least, although by no means its greatest recommendation. The original articles all possess much interest to the professional reader; and the selections from other publications, not easily obtained by a large portion of its readers, appear to be judicious, and must be very valuable.

We have no doubt that it will ultimately take its proper stand in the literature of this Continent.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH. No. X. THE CREW'S HOLD.

"Then you have been in perils by land and by I said carelessly, when old Thomas closed his sentence; for he had been talking in an tone for a long time, and my thoughts had wandered to very different matters. "Perils by land and by water !" repeated the old man, probably observing my apathy, and speaking in such a tone as instantly recalled my recollections, and made me feel ashamed at the selfishness which rendered me weary of what was so interesting to him. "Perils by land and by water! I wonder whether I have not or no? Why, I've walked three times from here to Portsmouth, and twice back again, and I've been in the Brazils, and I've served in North America, and I've been in a peace ship, but that was only to the West Indies; and that's some thousand miles. Perils by water! why I've been weeks together seeing nothing but water and sky; and I fell over the side of a seventy-four gun ship once, and He saved me," and he looked upwards seriously-"and I served in the French war afore you was born. And perils by land! why, I have known some in my time. I worked once in the coal pit, and got badly hurt there twice; and I have worked at smelting ore, and at the copper furnace and the lead-the lead four-andtwenty years; and till I was afflicted"-and he looked down at his poor deformed feet and hands -" there was not a better fireman the country round than I-and I've worked at the brass too. I've seen things in my time you'd be'most frightened to hear-I have known perils, sure enough." "I yet I like to believe, that all they have lost is evil, who follow her most closely, with unequal steps

up for my unintentional slight; "I am very fond of old stories." "Are you?" answered the old man, and his pale face becoming instantly grave, and his small grey eyes assuming a very shrewd look, he said, "I can tell you there's many stories told in the world, and," lowering his voice, "some that are not true." He evidently meant to give me a sort of certificate of the truth of what he should tell; but I pretended to take it to myself, and assured him that when I told his story over again, it shold be just as he told it to me. I don't mean such as you," said he: "there is not any body in all this country, high or low, I can make more free with, than all you and your brother, and I know many here say the same." was really pleased. Some of them are indeed very free, but if that freedom, coarse though it be now and then, arises from confidence in our steady desire to be of use to them, we will be thankful that we have been able to inspire such a feeling .-The hand that is stretched out to clasp mine, may be toil-worn and hard and rough, but if it is stretched out in gratitude and affection it must be false delicacy indeed, to shrink from the touch .-It was not that I found in old Thomas's story much of connected interest, that I have taken the trouble of recollecting some things which he told me; but I liked to hear him talk, for he gave me, in the half hour I sat there, some striking particulars illustrative of the alteration in the character of our people, which I might not have met with elsewhere. He had been at an early age left to struggle with the world for himself, for his father died in the prime of life, leaving his widow with eight children among whom he was one of the eldest. Then one brother went to sea, and I believe never returned. and another fine lad about sixteen, was killed in a coal pit. "My poor mother had a power of trouble in her family," observed the old man. "That brother was brought home to us, poor fellow! about three hours after we had parted with him, so hale and strong in the morning. I mind it was one Friday about noon. I had sister then a young sprig of a maid, such another as you, and when she saw him brought home, and all of us crying and lamenting, she said she could not cry for her brother, but she was sorry for him; and the next morning, Saturday morning, she died, and they were laid out on the bed side by side-so you must needs thinks that was trouble." O it was trouble indsed! The mower's scythe is not feared in the forest; but the falling stone may crush at once the springing foxglove and the wild anemone that grew at its root. O dear, dear! it must indeed have been sad to see the widow weeping over her poor children as they lay there silent and still, in their decent white shrouds, strewed with that sad spring's primroses and rosemary! And that poor girl, who can tell what suffering was her's in those few brief hours of agony-what revulsion of blood to the heart, what an overpowering thronging of thoughts to the brain, when looking on her dead brother, she could find no words to express herself, only "that she was sorry but could not cry."-Who shall speak again of want of feeling in the uneducated, when the poor collier's girl died of grief at the loss of her brother?

Of the number who followed that doubly sad procession to the grave, all besides are long since dead; but the tears in the old man's eyes showed that he, the sear and lone survivor of that once blooming group, yet mournfully remembered the untimely blasting of those two wild flowers.

But it was not the history of his private life that interested me so much, as the accounts he gave of my countrymen's wild and lawless manners at the time when he was a boy. He could not recollect the insurrection of the colliers, but his wife's mother, still living and ehjoying all her faculties at the age of eighty-seven, could. She was little more than an infant when it happened, yet the impression made at the time was so strong that she still remembers her father's hiding between the bed and the sacking, on the approach of the rioters, with whom he did not wish to join, and who, making the common mistake of those who go mad for love of liberty, compelled every one they met with to join them, if not in heart, yet with hand, whether they chose it or not. Old Mary recollects, or has heard the story so often, that she thinks she recollects, how the poor misguided men came down the hill to the number of two thousand, armed with pickaxes and clubs, stopped at every pit, and every collier's house, to increase their number; and at last collected on the spot where now the church and the quiet vicarage stand. She recollects how they tore down the turnpike-gates, then newly erected, and marched down to the city. Such an undisciplined force was of course soon driven back, and no doubt it was from pity that a part of their demand was granted to them; and that though new turnpike gates were immediately erected in the wild parts which they had been taught to call their fathers' and their own, the toll was lowered, so that the carriage of coal is still lower here than any other. To be sure the grave companies of colliers whom I sometimes meet on their way, to and from work, and whom I seldom hear exchanging a word with each other must be wonderfully sobered down since then;

should like to hear them," I said, thinking to make | and that they have as much intrepidity now, as when, in their vain attempt to force the prison where some of them were confined, their young companion was shot dead amongst them, and they gave three wild cheers as they took him up, and carried him home. "They must have been very bold men." I thought out loud. "They are very bold now," interrupted the old man: " why do you know, I have heard officers and admirals too say it, they had rather have Kingswood men for sailors, than any other; they are daunted at nothing."-" And do you recollect how the sailors used to come up here to hide from the press-

"The sailors! Don't I recollect it? Why I served in the same war .-- Why," he added abruptly, breaking off, "I have stood as close to the king, this same king as ever is now, nearer than I am to this table." I do not know whether he accounted that as one of his "perils by land," but he went on with some very free remarks, which my loyalty will not allow me to transcribe, but which were admirably characteristic of the freedom with which my countrymen speak of every body. They are no respecters of persons. "The sailors!" continued Thomas; "there was never such work in all the world, as there was here then. Wild, wicked doings sure. But the people, for the most part, liked sailors, and harbored them, and used the officers of the pressgang very ill." heard," interrupted I "about taking them down the coal pits."—" And didn't I know two myself that they did take down—there was Jock Ward, and he deserved it," (some of the esprit de corps still in existence, thought I,) "and there might be several more."

Certainly that was a summary way of proceeding and a very convenient method of taking revenge, for to themselves it could give no trouble, and yet left those who had given offence, to say the least, in a ridiculously helpless situation. And then it could do no great harm. For my own part, I have long had a desire to be initiated into the mysteries of those lower regions, and though I should not wish to be carried down vi et armis, like Jock, I shall never think myself free of the parish till I have been. But Thomas allowed no time for consideration. He was so delighted that he could recollect so much, and that he had found some one who would listen to his recollections. "I'll tell ye something worse than that they did once," said he: "they took the king's officers, and carried them blindfold down the copper furnace-you'd be be frightened if you saw the place."-" I've seen the place where they melt the lead," interrupted I. 'O," continued he, "it's ten times hotter than that. They tore down the door, and made them look down into the furnace, and threatened to throw them in, if ever they came that way again. may be sure the poor genflemen were terrified, and right glad to get away faster than they came." Well! after this, I must be patient when people speak ill of us. I am sure, I did not think we had ever been half so bad. I have heard it said too, they fixed a canon on the broken piece of rock behind the white house, then one of the chief places of resort for the sailors, and threatened to fire at any vessel that came up the river to look after them."-"It is very like," said the old man; "Why there's a large cupboard up stairs, where two of the sailors where hid for a day and a night and the officers were forced at last to go away without them.'

You cannot be so interested in those strange recollections as I was, my dear reader; but in time to come, when a generation or two more have past, if the gradual improvement which is begun here, should continue in the same progression, as I trust it may, people will not know the meaning of the name given to this part of our parish-" The Crew's Hold,"-for it has already degenerated in to the unmeaning word of "Screwshole." It is a singularly wild and poor part, yet we feel now not as the old man concluded his reminiscenes, by observing, "I don't think there's any body here now, that would burt a child." We will go on a little further then, fearlessly, for there is another spot which brings to my mind remembrances of very early childhood.

It is a long while-it is years ago, since we used to visit old Henry and Sarah Curtis, in the cottage nearest the river side. There is no harm now in telling their names, for they have been long in their graves, and there is not even the record of a head-stone to tell where they lie; and as for pointing out the house, it is so much altered, and all around it is so altered, that from my description of what I can once remember it, you would hardly trace it now. The precipitous bank, beyond it, where there used to grow gaze and furze, and broom, is excavated into a very large stone quarry. There are noble masses of stone displaying every variety of color, from pale brown to deep red, and from cold neutral tint to bright purple. An artist, describing it at sunset, when the red setting light streams up the river upon it, would find it difficult not to make his picture more bright than common observers would allow to be natural. But an artist must not paint, a poet must not write for common observers: Nature is their gentle mistress, and they will do best

perhaps, but undoubtingly, wherever she leads. The quarry is in itself a fine object; but it has been the means of bringng a cumber of noisy workmen to what was once a comparatively quiet scene; and the fine elms that grew by the causeway, under the bank, have been cut down, and every day increases the depredations which are made on the picturesque underwood along the steep; for they have discovered, that the whole hill side can afford stone, and soon, I suppose it will be one huge quarry. They have done worse than this. They have built a steam-engine for raising coal on a spot, which we used to think quiet and pleasant; and where, until then, we could gather woodbine and blue violets. It was once a pleasure to us to walk there. Now when we do so, it is a business and a duty, and we cannot help looking with a sigh at the shady woods and the soft fields on the opposide side of the river when our feet are so tired with walking amongst stones and cinders. The elder hedge, inside the low wall, that surrounded the old people's garden, has been long torn entirely away, and for many years the wall has been much broken down also; and the house fell quickly into decay as uninhabited houses are likely to do, in the midst of people who think it allowable to take all that can be taken, and amusing to destroy what remains. Lately, how ever, the wall and the house have been partially

But the garden is altered indeed to what it was, when the neat and industrious old couple used to give us wall-flowers and clove pinks over the hedge; and the house, I cannot help thinking, from its outward appearance, must be very different from what it was when old Sarah had finished her white washing about Whitsuntide, and used to have us all -to be sure we were very little, or she could not have found room for us—into the small parlor in which she generally sat. I remember how loath we used to be to pass without her notice, and when we discovered the back of the neat mob cap, as she sat in the window seat, how we used to linger about the garden wall and talk louder; for we were not permitted to call to her, and throw stones into the river, to excite her attention; for it was a great treat to us to go into the house, because per haps, it was so unlike all other houses that we had ever seen. It consisted but of one room on the ground floor, from whose corners a bed room pantry and the little sitting-room were petitioned off. There was a large flue in the middle of the ceiling, at which we used to gaze up in wonder; and remember old Sarah's trying to describe to us the apparatus which once belonged to it, and which was used, as far as I understood, for trying the qualities of ore. She had once lived in a larger abode, having many years before we knew her been mistress in the white house—the resort of the rebellious sailors of which I spoke just now, and when she came into a quieter line of life, with old Henry, who was her second husband, I suppose she sold some of her furniture, but certainly she had too much for comfort left.

The extra chairs were hung up against the wall, round the top of the room; and there were chests of drawers and corner cupboards by the half dozen and drinking vessels and tea things by the score. But the pictures I remember best; for whilst our elders were deeply engaged in conversation, we were obliged to sit still, and had nothing to do but to look about us. There was an hieroglyphic of the Tree of Life, with medals and mottoes all over it—a portrait of Whitfield, hanging beside a caricature of a mail-coach breakfast, and in company with two lamentable pictures, at which, awkward and of drawing as the figures were, it would be sin to smile, for there was depicted poor Lewis the Sixteenth taking leave of his family and preparing for death. It is very likely, that when we were tired of sitting still so long, we began to wonder that the conversations should excite so much in terest in the parties engaged in it; for then we were too young to understand how that redemption, which is a fit theme for the songs of angels, is permitted to employ the weak tongues of men. did not then understand, how meet it is that they should give thanks, whom the Lord had redeemed and delivered from the hand of the enemy; and old Henry and Sarah had many mercies to recount for their journey had been long, and they had gone far astray, "had wandered out of the way, and found no city to dwellin." Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble-blessed be his name, that troub should bring us back to Him-and he delivered them, turned their feet into the right way; no wonder they loved to talk of Him by the way, as he led them to their city of habitation. But there were subjects of conversation, to which we could listen with delight, and which we could fully un derstand. There was Sarah's long histories of all the "dumb things" she had reared. Children brought up in the country, love "dumb things." To this day, I recollect the pleasure with which she told, and the wonder with which we used to listen to the story of her sow and its family of young ones, who tempted by the fertile pasture, used as I understood the tale, to plunge into the river one and all, swim across, and riot in luxu riance of the meadow, much to the annoyance of the proprietor. Then there was her other story about a sick animal of the same noble species, of which she took, I was going to say, motherly care.

(To be continued in our next.)

Advertisements.

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DR. MELVILLE,

YONGE STREET-WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850.

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO.

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5-tf. Toronto, Sep. 4, 1351.

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WO single Gentlemen (or a Lady and Gentledesire the retirement of a quiet home, where regularity is observible residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of Toronto, Service of the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of Toronto, Service of the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of Toronto, Service of the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of Toronto, Service of the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of Toronto, Service of the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of Toronto, Service of the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of the city—may

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

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21-tf

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References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A. Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion Esq.
Toronto January 22nd, 1851.

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

CITY OF TORONTO-Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York-Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12

Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con

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8th concession, 300 Acres.
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November 19, 1850.



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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

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

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"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your 'CRERRY PECTORAL.' in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties.—If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

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DIRECT EVIDENCE.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health. I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made us of many medienes without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up busies, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fith bottle, am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.,

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Truly yours Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

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

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

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the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the form ation of a fund, called "The Cleary Fund," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums. Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

April 30th, 1851.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi; they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any part in Great sippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from an portin Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the

Circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

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

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

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

Age.	Ar	nnu	al m.	Hit	yea	arly	Qu Pre	arte	erly um.	Age.	A. Pre	nnu	al m.	Hlf Pre	yea	irly	Qua Pre	arte	rly	Age	A				year			
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BIRTHS.

At Thorold, on the 11th inst, the wife of the Rev.
T. B. Fuller, Rector, Rural Dean of Niagara, of a Son.
On the 9th inst. the lady of the Rev. H. Patton,
Rector, Cornwall, Rural Dean, of a daughter.
In this city, on Sunday the 12th inst., the Lady of the
Rev. E. Baldwin of a son.
In this city, on Sunday, 12th inst., the wife of T.
Atkinson, Esq., of a son.

Atkinson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., at St. David's, Niagara District, by the Rev. M. Boomer, A. B. of Galt, Joseph P. Boomer, Esq. of St. Catharines, to Miss Helena Woodruff, second daughter of W. Woodruff, Esq., of St.

Davids.
On Wednesday, the Ist inst., at Wellington, C. W., by the R. G. Cox, Mr. G. W. Baker, junr., of Hamilton, third son of Capt. George W. Baker, of Bytown, late R. A., to Catharine Ann. eldest daughter of Benjamin S. Cory, Esq;, M. D. of Wellington.
On Saturday, Oct. 11, at St. George's Church, Etobicoke, by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, Mr. J. H. Thompson of Etobicoke, to Ada, second daughter of Mr. J. Young of Toronto.

of Etobicoke, to Ada, second daughter of Mr. J. Young of Toronto.
On the 30th ult., in Christ Church Marlboro' by the Rev. E. Morris, Benjamin French, Esq., late of Cornwall, to Miss Sophia Burritt, eldest daughter of Col. Hy. Burritt, of the Township of Oxford, and niece to Justice Merwin, Esq., Prescott, C.W.
On the 14th inst. at Trinity Church by the Rev. R. Mitchele, Richard Yeats, son of the Rev. John Yeats, Vicar of Drumcliff, County of Sligo, Ireland, to Mary eldest daughter of Capt. Reed late of the 18th Regt.

Testimony from high Authority.

From the Editor of the N. Y. Mirror, August 9th, 1848.

PERFECT CURE AND NO MISTAKE.—We are about to write a voluntary statement of a cure recently effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which the Editor of this paper is willing to give under his own signature. We make it pro bono publico, as we have never seen the proprietor of this invaluable medicine, and know nothing at all about him. About four weeks since, one of the compositors in this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep at night, and to weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines which had no effect. Finally we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; it afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man gaining in flesh, with a ruddy complexion, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. Those are facts, and further particulars may be learned at the office. We should add that the cough was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesalesand retail, only by Sern W. Fowle, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents everywhere.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.
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EDUCATION.

MR. ALEXANDER STAFFORD, of Belfast College. Ireland, respectfully intimates that he will shortly open a SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the usual branches of a

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Mr. Stafford's system of Education is directed to draw forth the powers of the mind by awakening curiosity—desire of information. and by a healthy and judicious management to invigorate the reasoning, as well as trengthen the retentive faculties; thus securing a well-balanced development between the mental and physical qualities of his Pupils.

TERMS:

Toronto, 1st October, 1851.

OYSTERS!!

LEWIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their liberal patronage; begs leave to intimate that he has received and will keep on hand, a fresh supply of

KEGS, CANS, AND SHELL OYSTERS,

three times a-week while the season lasts.

He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, and PRAIRIE HENS as soon as the weather will permit.

110, King-street West,
Toronto, September 25, 1851.

9-tf

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, as Rducation of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate, intending to take, or in Holy Orders, would be preferred.

Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto. Toronto, August 13th, 1851. Menireal Courier to conv three times.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining ation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, aired. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto.

15th July, 1851. SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS OF CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH,

A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE.

For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d. September 24th, 1851.

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N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR.

50-tf Torento; July 9, 1851.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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7-tf

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SESSION 1851-52.

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

Medical Jurisprudence.—FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—HENRY MELVILLE,

M.D. Principles and Practice of Medicine. - JAMES BOVELL, M.D.

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

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On Medicine.—By Drs. Bovell and Badgley.
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On Midwifery.—By Ed. M. Hodder, M.C. M.R.C.S.,

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

The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:— Pathological and Microscopical Anatomy.

Regional and Surgical Anatomy. Practical Chemistry.

Botany.
Toxicology.
Surgical Pathology and Manipulation.
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Hygeine and Therapeutics.
For terms and further information, apply to the Dean of

the Faculty. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D. Toronto, August 21st, 1851.

Teronto, April 31, 851.

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Cobourg, August 21st 1851.

A N English lady, who has recently arrived from Home, is desirous of a situation in a School or Private Family. She can instruct in French, Music, Singing, the Rudiments of German, Geography, and the Globes. Address. for further particulars, stating salary, to J. H., Post Office, Grimsby, Sept., 1851.

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



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Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON at Two p.m. precisely, commencing on Monday, 6th instant.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

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WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commenc-The leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesdey, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whithy, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

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Toronto, March, 10, 1851.

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Boat.

See Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock.

Royal Mail Office,
Toronto, March 31, 1851.

36-tf.

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August 20th, 1851.

in Life,
And as a Spring and Fall
Purifier of the Blood,
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In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the care of disease depends. Mercury. that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends.

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August 20th, 1551

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A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty any part of the Diocese

Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto Toronto, February 12th, 181 THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

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

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Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

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