

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 4.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 22, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXV.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Aug. 25, 13th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. 2 Kings 19. Acts 23.	E. 23. John 2.
M	" 26.	M. Dan. 12. Acts 24.	E. Hosae 1. John 3.
T	" 27.	M. " 2, 3. Acts 25.	E. " 4. John 4.
W	" 28.	M. " 5, 6. Acts 26.	E. " 7. John 5.
T	" 29.	M. " 8. Acts 27.	E. " 9, 2 & 3 John.
F	" 30.	M. " 10. Acts 28.	E. " 11. Jude.
S	" 31.	M. " 12. Matt. 1.	E. " 13. Rom. 1.
F	Sept. 1, 14th SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. Jerem. 5. Matt. 2.	E. " 22. Rom. 2.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 o'c.	34 o'c.
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenry, B.A. Incumbent.	11 "	4 "
Trinity	Rev. R. Michele, M.A. Incumbent.	11 "	64 "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 "	64 "

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Page.	Page.
Colonial Intelligence.	Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown and poor Indians.
United States.	The Road Job.
English Files.	Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Communications.	Arrival of the "Nagara."
	Poetry.
	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
	York's Visitations: Statistics of the County of York: Theological College Cobourg.
	Editorial Correspondence.

Colonial.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 17th Aug. 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Edmund A. Meredith, Esquire, to be Deputy Governor, to sign and authenticate Money Warrants and Marriage Licenses in the Province of Canada.

Lawrence Heyden of Toronto, Esq., and James Joseph Burrows of Kingston, Esq., to be Notaries Public, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

The Rev. William B. Launder, and John Stevenson, Esquire, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

The Rev. John Mowat, to be an Assistant Member of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools, in the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland.

The Rev. Joseph Anderson, to be an Associate Member of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

Charles Drolet, Esq., to be Registrar of the Vice Admiralty Court, in the room and stead of Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., deceased.

Joseph Edouard Turcotte, Esquire, to be one of the Commissioners of the House of Correction at Three Rivers, in the room and stead of James Dickson Esq., resigned.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor General will leave town on Friday on a western tour.—The route we believe, is not yet finally arranged, but the ultimate destination of His Excellency is the mining region on Lake Superior. Lord Elgin will embark on board Her Majesty's steamship the Mohawk, and pass through Lake Erie, the River St. Clair, Lake Huron and Lake Superior; and he will call at several points on his route. Lady Elgin, we learn proceeds to the Long Island coast for the benefit of sea bathing.—Globe.

At the meeting of the City Council last night, the resolutions of Ald. Dempsey, respecting the omission of the Corporation from the invitations to the Dejeuner at Eimsley Villa, on Friday last, were negatived by a decisive majority. A resolution of a milder character, on the same subject, was also negatived.—Patriot.

THE LATE BUFFALO ENTERTAINMENT.—We learn that a special messenger arrived here on Friday last, from the Mayor of Buffalo to the Mayor of Toronto, bringing a large number of copies of the various papers of Buffalo, the *Advertiser*, *Express*, *Courier*, &c., containing reports of the late visit to this city. These papers having been sent for the purpose of distribution among our citizens. The messenger brought also a letter from Mr. Mayor Smith, couched in the warmest language of acknowledgment of the reception which the Buffalo people had met with from the Governor General and the people of Toronto. "It is impossible," says the Mayor, "to convey to you in proper language the high sense entertained by our people

of your hospitality. The Common Council at their meeting last night passed resolutions expressive not only of their sentiments, but of the universal feeling of the people." "A dozen steamboats have been placed gratuitously at my disposal, to welcome His Excellency whenever he shall come here," &c. In another letter of a subsequent date, Mr. Mayor Smith says, "we all feel that your citizens have done all that mortal men could do to make us welcome. Unless we could expect you to get up an earthquake, or a volcano, there was nothing more you could do," &c. &c.—*Patriot*.

A Son of Lieut. Col. Schofield Treasurer of the Johnstown District, has been killed by the accidental discharge of a gun whilst crossing a fence; he lingered after the accident five days.

A Farmer's wife in Pelham, was killed on Friday last, by the explosion of Camphine, whilst filling a lamp.—The house took fire and was consumed, and a Child destroyed who could not escape.

STRANGE ANIMAL IN EARNEST TOWN.—On Sunday morning, the 11th inst., Mr. Silas Seaton of the 6th Concession of Earnest Town, found his dogs guarding some animal in a tree not far from his house; he fastened a rope with a noose to the end of a long pole, and while the animal was watching the dogs, he managed to slip the noose over its head, and by that means secured it alive. Its body is a drab colour, grey about the head and a black rim on the ears, with a tail about four inches long, and the end black, and it stands as high as a common sized dog. The animal is a female and appears to have lately given suck; it is poor in flesh but very savage in its temper; it answers Buffon's description of a Lynx, with the exception that it is not spotted.—*News*.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Early yesterday morning, about half-past three o'clock, our town was visited by a most destructive fire, and became at once a scene of ruin and desolation, by which, seventeen houses, mostly brick, were entirely consumed, many of whose occupants were sufferers in the last fire, three years since. The flames were first seen to issue from an unoccupied building, between the store of L. Lawrason, Esq., and the bowling alley, adjoining the Great Western Hotel. It immediately communicated to Mr. Lawrason's store, and burned down all the houses on Ridout Street up to North Street, including all Mr. Lawrason's premises, and the houses occupied by Leitch, tailor; Oliver, shoemaker; Thompson, shoemaker; and Gunn, shoemaker. The Montreal Bank, on the other side of North Street, was, with difficulty saved. The wind shifting round, the bowling alley and the Great Western brick tavern were in a short time in ashes; the flames still raged, and from the top of the roof, and the burning shingles, which were blown in all directions, the other side of Ridout Street caught fire, and two houses on Dundas Street; the whole on that side up to North Street was also burnt down, including Mr. Colovin's store, dry goods merchant, *Western Globe* office, Mr. Beddome's book store, the whole of Mailey's brick block, occupied by Mr. Franklin, commission merchant, Mr. Begg, shoemaker, the *Free Press* office, Mrs. Henderson, dressmaker, King & Ryan, painters, and Mr. Talbot, auctioneer; all of these occupants in the short space of two hours, were rendered houseless. If the Robinson Hall hotel had caught, there is no knowing where the fire would have stopped, but every precaution was used to prevent it, and the flames were staid after the destruction of all this property. We believe that most of the sufferers were insured—we are not able at present to state to what amount.

As soon as practicable, the military arrived with their usual promptitude, on such occasions, and rendered assistance by bringing with them two barrack engines; but it was too late to be of any great use, as the flames had made too much headway previous to their arrival. Some of the goods were saved by the different persons, but we are certain the loss must be very great.

We would remark that too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Thomas Lawrason; for his presence of mind in removing a quantity of gunpowder, valuable papers, &c., from the store to the Court House Square, thereby endangering his life, and injuring himself rather badly. We are happy to say no lives were lost.—*London Times*.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company took place on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The following report was read:

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting the shareholders, at their third annual meeting, with the accounts and proceedings of the Company for the past year, as they exhibit the most favourable results, and incontestible evidence of the continued prosperity of the Company. While the growth of its business had steadily increased, no loss has been sustained upon its investments, and its expenses of management have, considering the extended field of its operations been kept within very small limits.

During the past year, 333 policies have been issued amounting to the extent of £103,744 14s. 7d., and creating an additional revenue of £3,038 8s.

The steady advance of the Company's business will be more clearly seen by the following statement:—

Time	No. Policies Issued	Amount of new Assurances	Amount of Premiums on new Assurances	Am't of Claims (unpaid) by death
7 months from 30th Oct. to 31st, 1847, May, 1848.	144	59,850 0 0	1566 10 0	0
11 months from 1st June, '48, to 30th April, 1849.	196	65,428 0 0	2044 2 7	0
1 year from 1st May '49, to 30th April, 1850.	223	103,744 14 7	3038 8 0	0 0

The sum really assured, on 30th April last, was, however, £203,725 12s. 6d., under 473 policies; and 414 lives; this disparity has been occasioned by several

politics not having been taken up, and others having been discontinued.

During the period over which their report extends the Board of Directors have to record that but one claim by death has matured. This small amount of loss may, under Providence, be attributed to the caution which has been used in the selection of risks, for they are aware that while a careful selection cannot ultimately effect the general mortality, it may secure a Company from any extensive number of casualties occasioned by premature decease.

It is a fact worthy of record, that the season of cholera, which it was anticipated would be fatal to many of the assured, and which proved so generally fatal in places where large numbers of them resided, passed by without one falling a victim to it.

The prompt manner in which the Directors paid the claim just alluded to, and another of £500, which occurred in May—the latter immediately on proof of death having been lodged with the Company, and the former as soon after as the Directors could satisfactorily ascertain the legality of the Assignees' claim thereto—will tend to prove the advantage of assuring with a purely local Company; for the length of time which necessarily elapses before payments can be made by British Companies transacting business in the Province, in consequence of their distance from headquarters, where all claims must be referred before settlement, is felt to be a great inconvenience.

The Receipts of the Company during the period embraced by this report have been—

Premiums on 210 new Policies issued, and renewals	£3932 7 2
One Annuity Bond	43 13 2
Entrance Fees	40 9 6
Interest on Investments	874 12 11
Received for Accumulation	1116 4 0
Policy Fees, Fines, &c.	68 11 0
Balance on hand, 30th April, 1849.	£8075 17 9
4969 17 1	£13045 11 10

And the Expenditure for the same period has been—

Expense Account	£1585 5 4
Re-assurances	39 9 10
Claim paid (one)	300 0 0
Deposits withdrawn	436 5 11
Interest paid on Deposits	39 4 3
Portion of Mutual Branch profits claimed in cash or diminution	8 5 8
Premiums on Policies discontinued, written off	175 18 9
Leaving a balance of	£877 9 9
Thus distributed:—	0 0 1

Cash at Banker's	£790 11 10
Cash at Agencies	616 16 1
Investments	6270 7 6
Interest on ditto, to 30th April, 1850	115 9 5
Investments on Policies	2606 9 2
Office Furniture	68 11 1
9060 17 2	10468 5 1

In making the preliminary calculations to ascertain the actual amount of realized profit, the Board has exercised the utmost caution; the liabilities of the Company have been valued at the highest rate; while that portion of the assets which consists of annual premiums, has been reduced, before valuation, to the real premium required by the tables and rate of interest adopted by the Company; thus throwing aside entirely the surplus or margin on all unrecieved premiums, and showing the true reserve, which, by this safe estimate, should be in the possession of the Company, on account of the increased value of its out-standing Policies.

But in addition to this very prudent estimate, the Board has also continued the system originally proposed, and has set apart as a further reserve, the full amount which the Company should have lost by death viz., £4178 14s. 10d., less the sum of £300, which they have been called on to pay.

In the Mutual Branch it appears that the reserve required to cover the increased value of the risks in force is

£1804 11 10	The amount of expected tabular loss by death	2816 2 11
-------------	--	-----------

Proposed reserve

£4620 14 0 —while the amount of premiums, with accumulated interest in hand, really exceeds this sum by £771 17. 1., which may therefore be prudently divided amongst the assured as realized profit.

From this sum the Board has declared a dividend of 25 per cent., upon the premiums paid by the assured in the Mutual Branch for the year ending 30th April, 1849, payable upon all such Policies as may now exist; the amount to be divided in proportion to the contribution of each member towards the fund from whence the profits arise. Thus the assured, "with profits," will participate yearly in an increased ratio; while if the division were strictly made in proportion to the actual amount of premiums paid in each year, it would, in a series of years, prove of great disadvantage to those who have been longest members of the Company. This dividend becomes at once added to the Policies of those who have selected the "Reversionary Bonus," and ranges from £47 17s. 6d. to £56 19s. 2d. per £1000 for those entitled to share for two years; and from £23 15s. 10d. to £28 4s. per £1000, for the assured of the second year alone; the very small number who elect to take it in cash will receive credit for their share in the payments of their next year's premium.

When it is remembered that no British office has been so economically managed as to leave any profit before the fourth and fifth year of its existence, it must be gratifying to the assured in the Mutual Branch of "the Canada," to receive a larger Reversionary Bonus at the end of two and a half years than they could have been entitled to from a Policy of far longer standing in a British Office.

The Board claims no special merit in this result. It arises entirely from the original ground work of the Company, its economical management, and the greater interest it obtains for its investments.

To the Shareholder, the Board is enabled to declare a dividend of £1 per share; but following the course adopted last year, this sum is added to the paid-up stock, and the liability of the Shareholder is reduced in proportion. A small balance of £6 19s. 3d. remains undivided. It should be here remarked that a very material portion of this dividend has arisen from the interest received upon the invested capital, the Board having been far more fortunate in this respect than it can hope to be for any great length of time in future.

Two changes of some moment are now under consideration, and they will probably be made during the current year.

The one is to admit to a participation in the profits, Assurers for Joint Lives, Endowments, Endowment Assurances, as well as assurers for Life, when payable by a limited number of yearly payments. Heretofore the Mutual Branch has only been open to assurers on the one scale for life by even payments. It is however considered that the benefits of the Mutual system ought to be extended to all such parties as are desirous of participation, many feeling that this is the only method of reducing to its proper limit the real cost of assurance.

The other contemplated change is the reduction of the present Participation Scale. It has been prominently stated from the first, that the scale was framed upon the same calculation as that adopted by the majority of modern British offices, and consequently that it offered here a large margin for security. The Directors have found themselves able to return 25 per cent. of it in two years, and when they feel that this rate of return is very likely to be gradually increased, they are disposed to reduce the premium to a moderate extent, not however, so much as to subject themselves to a charge of rashness or imprudence. Whatever reduction may be determined upon, the Board is pledged to extend it to all existing assurers; but they must bear in mind that any such reduction will (as so often) cause a material alteration in the yearly dividend of profits.

The various statements required by the Charter will be found herewith. The statement of assets and liabilities shows the large surplus of £20,176 9s. 3d., in favour of the Company; as explained in the report of last year, this includes the profits of future years upon the business now on the books, and cannot be assumed as profit without large deductions for the future expenses of management and discontinued policies.

Since the publication of their last report, the Directors, taking into consideration the increased amount of the Company's business, deemed it advisable to increase the limit of assurance from £1000 to £1500, and in no instance have they accepted larger risks without re-assuring the excess in another company.

The Directors have further to report that they have, during the past year, issued one annuity bond, and feel convinced that when the liberal rates of the company for granting annuities, are better known, a very considerable business in this branch will be transacted.

Several policies have also been issued on the endowment assurance system, a system peculiarly applicable to the wants of the people of Canada, as enabling them not only to provide for their families in the event of their premature decease, but for themselves, should they attain a stated age; so that no doubt can be entertained of a large increase to the company's business being occasioned therefrom.

While the Directors feel that they have much cause for congratulation, there is one subject of a painful nature, the death of one of their number, John Wettenhall, Esq., to whom, out of the respect and esteem which they entertain for him, they cannot close their report without alluding. His name was among the first in the list of subscribers to the Company, and he will be long remembered as one who took an active interest in its welfare.

In conclusion, as it is now evident that in proportion as the objects and principle of the Company become known, so does its business increase, all doubts as to its responsibility having been satisfactorily removed, the board urges the utmost exertions of both the shareholders and the assured, in the endeavour to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness; this, with the co-operation of the agents, whose activity in many instances is well worthy of record (if such thing could be done without appearing invidious), will eventually render the Canada Life Assurance Company, in every respect one of the most important institutions in the Province.

The following resolutions were then moved, and carried unanimously:

Moved by S. B. Freeman, Esq., seconded by R. O. Duggan, Esq.

That the report now presented be adopted, and printed under the superintendence of the Directors.

Moved by Peter Carroll, Esq., seconded by Henry Wyatt, Esq.

That the thanks of the Stockholders are especially due, and are hereby tendered, to the President and Directors, for their ability in conducting, and zeal in promoting the interests of the company during the past year.

Messrs. Burton and Williams were then appointed Secretaries, and reported the re-election of the following gentlemen as Directors:
R. O. Duggan, W. P. MacLaren,
H. C. Baker, A. S. Kennedy,
D. C. Gunn, Dr. Hamilton,
Patrick Wallace.

At a meeting of the Board, held after the general meeting, Hugh C. Baker, Esq., was elected President, and John Young, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year unanimously.

The following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, on Friday the 16th August instant:—

An Act to enable the Commissioners for defining the Boundary Line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided.

An Act to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writs of Prohibition.

An Act to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them.

An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road debentures for others of the same total value but being respectively for smaller sums.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Churchyards.

An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, Mechanical, Mining or Chemical purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanic's Institute of the City of Toronto.

An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province and to regulate the Militia thereof.

An Act to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial places.

An Act to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

An Act to appropriate the moneys arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the new Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

An Act to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the Trustees holding Lands upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada to mortgage the same, to pay off the Debts due by such Churches.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

An Act to amend and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the Inspection of Hecel and Pork.

An Act to enable Louis Comte, to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Etienne, in the District of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec.

An Act to remove doubts as to the effect of the disallowance of the Act incorporating the Town of Bytown.

An Act to amend and continue the Ordinance for the Inspection of Fish and Oil.

An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada.

An Act for incorporating certain charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the Funds of the same.

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of Work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled, *An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada.*

An Act to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railway Company and the Lake Saint Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intitled, *An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases.*

An Act to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, *An Act for the Registration of British Vessels, and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such Vessels.*

An Act to incorporate the St. John's Academy.

An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works.

An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government and for the regulations of the said Department.

An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate The Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of The Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Hawdon, in Lower Canada.

An Act to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada.

An Act to establish freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking.

An Act to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a dam across the River Thames.

An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the Intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other rewards in the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof.

An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern and on a new principle.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto News-press.

An Act to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two lots in the Town of Chatham.

An Act to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs.

An Act to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Currency Act of this Province.

An Act to incorporate the Cataract Cemetery Company.

An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater-Pier and Harbour.

An Act to amend the Act, intitled, *An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Gravel and Dunlop Road Company.*

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Company.

An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said association.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto.

An Act to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases.

An Act to facilitate the holding of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada.

An Act to protect from Injury Electro Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province.

An Act to enable collectors of Local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-five (both inclusive,) to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due.

An Act to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip.

An Act to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

An Act to allow the members of County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada to be re-elected in any year after the period fixed by law.

An Act to amend an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with water.

An Act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other public buildings in Upper Canada.

An Act to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada.

An Act to impose a Duty on Foreign Re-prints of British copyright works.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to Hawkers and Pedlars.

An Act to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and the eighth year of Her present Majesty's reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

An Act to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the Practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof.

An Act to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal and Provident Savings Bank.

An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to incorporate the Elgin Association for the Settlement and Moral Improvement of the Coloured Population of Canada.

An Act for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in that part of this Province called Upper Canada.

An Act to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the Salaries, Fees, Emoluments and Pecuniary profits attached to their offices.

An Act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof.

An Act for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, within the Port of Montreal.

An Act to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Action of Ejectment in Upper Canada.

An Act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a Branch Railroad to the Town of Galt.

An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.

An Act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of Incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which, having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works, may hereafter be released from such control.

An Act to facilitate and encourage the study of the Law in this Province.

An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada.

An Act for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between Bytown and Prescott.

An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment of Cemeteries in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge and to make certain Roads.

An Act to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada.

An Act for raising, on the credit of the funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service.

An Act for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the last Session thereof, intitled, *An Act to provide, by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of regulations of Police, in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, and Villages in Upper Canada, for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.*

An Act to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act, to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange within this Province.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province.

An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada, to the support of certain specified institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally.

An Act to vest the Harbour at Cohourg in the Municipality of that Town.

An Act for granting Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

An Act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance.

An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto, to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad.

An Act to conform and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts.

An Act for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them, from trespass and injury.

An Act for the protection of the Lands and property of the Indians in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal.

Midland District.

THUNDER STORM.—During the thunder storm on Friday night last, the electric matter struck the chimney of the house occupied by Mr. Quill in Brock Street, near the Roman Catholic College. The lightning appeared to have entered the top of the Chimney passed downwards a few feet then burst out at one of the sides, tore up a number of shingles from the roof and scattered them in different directions. It had then passed down the back wall of the house, from which it tore some of the rough casting, and terminated its career in an empty barrel placed under the eaves in the yard, which it burst into pieces, fortunately the rain at the time was falling in torrents, otherwise it is likely the house would have been set on fire. On the same evening the electric fluid entered the kitchen chimney of Mr. Gremond's dwelling house, passed into the stove pipe and shattered the stove, and damaged some other articles of kitchen furniture. It fortunately happened that from the lateness of the hour, there was no one in the kitchen, all had retired to rest.—*Kingston News.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

MAINE.—The annual Convention was held at St. Stephen's Church, Portland, on Wednesday, the 10th ult. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Smith; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate, assisted in the Ante-communion and Communion service; and a charge was delivered by the Bishop of the Diocese, on the most important principles which should characterize the ministerial labours of the clergy in eastern New England. The business of the Convention was transacted on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. The Bishop's address reported sixty-four persons confirmed; two ordinations of priests; and four candidates for Orders.

MASSACHUSETTS.—CONSECRATION.—The Church edifice, recently erected on the island of Nantucket, was consecrated on Wednesday, the 24th ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, under the name of St. Paul's Church. This Church is a remarkably neat and tasteful edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, built according to a plan furnished by Mr. Billings, of this city, who is one of the most promising architects in this country. It will seat about two hundred people, and was built for the very small sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The parish is small, and their means, since the fire by which their former Church was destroyed, are quite limited.

VIRGINIA.—According to appointment, the Rt. Rev. John Johns visited the Church at Warrenton, on the 16th and 17th ult.

On Tuesday, the 16th, at 11 A. M., the Bishop, with the attending clergy, entered the chancel. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Chas. H. Shield, (Rev. Mr. Dana pronouncing the absolution.)

On Wednesday, the 17th, Rev. C. H. Shield was ordained Priest. Morning Prayer by the Rector, the Rev. G. H. Norton. Ordination Sermon by the Bishop. Candidate presented by Rev. Mr. Dana, who, with the Rev. Mr. Norton, united with the Bishop in the imposition of hands. The Litany, Ante-Communion Service, &c., were said by the Rev. Mr. Norton, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the clergy, and the services closed.

The number confirmed on Tuesday, was a most gratifying incident. As the candidates surrounded the chancel, the face of the Bishop lighted up, and when the solemn rite had been administered, he gave utterance to his joy at a scene "almost new to his experience in the Diocese."

The religious services throughout, were well attended, and the friends of the Church are anticipating an abundant harvest from the good seed sown on this occasion.

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

AFRICA, ESTABLISHED, 1836.

Rev. John Payne, Rev. E. W. Henning, Rev. J. Rambo, Rev. C. Colden Hoffman, Rev. E. W. Stokes, Missionaries; Mr. J. T. Gibson, Teacher; Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Henning, Miss Willford, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gibson, Assistants in Mission Schools; Several Native Teachers.

The last Annual Report announced the appointment and departure from the United States, of the Rev. J. Rambo and the Rev. C. Colden Hoffman. They arrived safely at their port of destination, and after a brief acclimating sickness, commenced their Missionary labours.

They were accompanied by the Rev. E. W. Stokes, a coloured clergyman who has been appointed an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Payne in the Missionary work among the Colonists.

The number of pupils in the Native Boarding Schools, which had been somewhat reduced in consequence of the diminished strength of the Mission and the scarcity of food during the preceding year, has not been yet greatly enlarged. It has been deemed expedient to make a careful selection of scholars, and not to receive more as boarders than the Missionaries could properly attend to without overtaking themselves.

The examinations of these schools have been highly satisfactory, and the Mission now begins, in its more advanced scholars, to reap the fruit of the years of faithful care and labour that have been devoted to them.

In addition to these Boarding Schools, the Missionaries have for some time been in the habit of superintending Day Schools in the neighbouring villages, over which they had placed native teachers. They urge very strenuously an appropriation of \$600 per annum to support permanently such schools in the five most important towns adjoining the seat of the Mission. The Committee are entirely persuaded of the advantage to be derived from this plan, and they hope at no distant period to be able to authorize the additional expenditure, which it will involve.

The Report gives long extracts from the letters of the Rev. John Payne, bearing particularly on the importance of the appropriation of the \$600 annually for Schools—and after describing Cavalla as best suited for a Missionary station, he proceeds:—

"As I contemplated this field for the first time, I said, 'Here is the place I have been seeking—one in which all my powers may be employed in preaching the glorious Gospel—God willing, I will occupy it.' In about a month afterwards, by the appointment of the Mission, I was at Cavalla. There was little in the character of the Cavallo people, at the time under review, to recommend them. They had the reputation of being the most lawless settlement in Grebo; and judging from the experience of the first four years of my intercourse with them, this character was but too well deserved. I will not here detail the various trials and perils to which we were, during this time, exposed. It may, however tend, to excite adoring gratitude, to name a few of the means used by 'the strong man armed' to keep out 'the stronger than he' from this part of his palace. How he at one time instigated his servants not to do anything for us, at another, to refuse to give or sell us anything whatever—at another, to drive all our children and all the natives from our premises—at another, prohibiting us from visiting their towns, and threatening our property and persons with violence; until at length the Lord sent us the United States ship-of-war Decatur, in 1843, and took us to Cape Palmas. Again, after we returned to the station, how, during two years, he excited war around us, and twice brought the foe on either side of us, causing him, in one instance, to succeed in burning a village in our sight, as he would, probably, all our property, had he succeeded in his wishes.

"However, throughout these difficulties the good providence of God hath been most manifest, in causing everything to work together for good, and I have seemed to bear a voice saying: 'Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace; for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee; for I have much people in this place'; and through the good hand of my God upon me, I have spoken publicly for Him at least three thousand times, at and around this station; nor in vain, for the people, once so hostile, have become, one and all, as far as I can discover, perfectly friendly. Some who, eight years since, would even have taken my life, now give me their children to instruct. The clouds and thunder of war have been succeeded by a calm of peace; our boarding-schools always full, now number sixty-three pupils; our congregations, on the Lord's day, have averaged two hundred persons, often rising to three and four hundred, so that our little thatched chapel, costing about fifty dollars, is now too strait for us, and we are compelled to add to it about fifteen feet—this being all the additional space that can be obtained in its present situation. And what is of more consequence to my present purpose is, that I have on my list of communicants, at this one station, thirty-eight members, (since increased to forty,) and located in a village ten Christian families, and which latter are to receive constant accessions—the fruits of our boarding-schools. These families, with the members of our schools and family, make a regular congregation from eighty to ninety, though not a heathen should be present.

"The work of preparation has, however, gone yet farther. In most of the families of the Christian village, the sweet incense of family prayer and praise ascends to God, while in the evening-schools, which are taught by the heads of these households, and by their conversation, they let their light shine around them.

"We are now prepared for a much wider 'Epiphania.' I have before alluded to the facilities here afforded for intercourse with and influence upon the interior. I seldom preach on Sundays without having some from the interior tribes as part of my auditors, and seldom pass a week without seeing some of them in my house. The sound of the Gospel has already gone forth hence nearly one hundred miles interior. But we are now ready to do more than ever before.—We have a young man who is prepared, whenever he shall be authorized to do so, to go forth as an evangelist to the twelve tribes dwelling along the banks of the Cavalla River and their vicinity.

"Owing to the want of facilities for building such a house as is needed here, a plain stone one, about forty by seventy or eighty feet, cannot be erected at an expense of less than \$2,000 to \$2,500. As we feel a delicacy in making private applications without the authority of your Committee, in case you approve of the object, we must of course leave with you, in a great measure, the time and manner of bringing it before the Church."

The Committee are gratified in being able to state, that in answer to this appeal, over \$1000 have already been contributed, and they hope that on the close of the year the full amount will be realized.

A CHRISTIAN VILLAGE.—Of this village Mr. Payne writes—"The formation of a Christian village in the immediate vicinity of the Mission premises, is regarded as a most important step in advance. All who have passed regularly through the school, thus far, have settled here, and others will follow their example. The houses have all been built by natives, and five of them, which are framed, and in American style, are the exclusive workmanship of a youth lately in the school. There are sawyers, a blacksmith, a chair-maker, besides the carpenter, in the village—Two months ago a simple code of laws were adopted for its government. Amongst other good rules, one requires all housekeepers either to conduct family worship themselves, or to attend in families where this is held.

PASTORAL DEPARTMENT.—The labours of Mr. Payne, in this department, have not been interrupted by sickness, or other cause, for a single day. Congregations on Sunday mornings, 200 to 250. Sunday-school, in the afternoon, 80 to 100. Services in English, every Sunday and Thursday evening. Four native villages visited, and service held once in each week throughout the year, once in two weeks at three additional towns. Congregations at these regular, and the conversation and conduct of the people of such a character as to encourage Missionary efforts, and the confident expectation that these will, ere long, be crowned with success.

In the department of Grebo Translations, the senior Missionary, besides studies intended to perfect his knowledge of the language, has revised the books of Genesis, prepared an English and Grebo Primer, and made some progress in the preparation of a Grammar and Lexicon.

The book of Genesis in Grebo, by the renewed liberality of the American Bible Society, is in course of publication, and is nearly completed, under the superintendence of one of the clerical members of the Foreign Committee.

At the River Cavalla Station a small school is continued, as a sort of appendage to Cavalla, it being only three miles distant.

The Station at Fishtown, (to which the name of Fair Haven has been given by the Missionary Board in Africa,) is now under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Rambo, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman.

The male school consists of twenty-one, and the female of eight pupils.

There are fourteen native and five colonist communicants connected with the station.

Baptisms from July 8th to 1st January, two infants and two adults. The Lord's Supper administered monthly. Exercises in the Church Catechism on that Sunday afternoon.

At the Station at Rocktown, intermediate between that of Fishtown, just mentioned, and the parent settlement at Cape Palmas, Mr. and Mrs. Henning will be settled. They had carried out with them, through the liberality of friends, materials for the necessary buildings.

Of the prospects of the Church in the Colony, the senior Missionary speaks most encouragingly. The schools have been regularly, and it is believed, faithfully maintained.

The whole tenor of the information from this Mission is such as to justify the expression of the opinion, that in the goodness of God, it has, like its sister Mission at Sierra Leone, outlived the early stage of sickness and disaster, and that it will now give rapidly promising evidences of the blessings which must follow, wherever men preach the Gospel of the Lord Jesus in simplicity, and consecrate themselves unreservedly to the salvation of souls.

CONSTANTINOPLE, RE-ESTABLISHED, 1843.

Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Missionary Bishop.

In the postscript to the Report of the Missionary Bishop at Constantinople, made to the Board of Missions at the last Annual Meeting, the following passage occurs:

"It remains only to provide for my return. I propose to leave about the first of October. I would, therefore, respectfully desire that the amount of appropriation to that date be forwarded to me, together with the sum of one thousand dollars in addition, for the necessary preparation and for the journey. I intend to sustain the Mission till the time of my departure, and to pay the salaries of my assistants here and at Mossoul to the end of the year. It will be very desirable that the funds just mentioned be in my hands by the first of September, and, in order to this, they should be forwarded from the United States by the middle of July. I beg the particular attention of the Board to the necessity of providing for these expenditures at the Annual Meeting."

The Board having left this financial matter in the charge of the Foreign Committee, that body, at its first meeting thereafter, directed their treasurer to transmit to Bishop Southgate, at "the earliest possible day," the full amount above-named, being the appropriation for the two quarters ending 1st January 1850.

Happily, within six weeks after the adjournment of the Board, viz., on the 6th August, the treasurer had it in his power to comply with the above instructions.

In accordance with the design expressed in his report to the Board, Bishop Southgate left Constantinople on the receipt of this remittance and arrived in New-York via England, on the 6th November.

On the arrival of the Missionary Bishop, the Committee, having under consideration the appropriation to the Constantinople Mission for the year 1850, came unanimously to the conclusion, that the removal of the Missionary Bishop with his family, had closed the Mission in Turkey, and rendered unnecessary any further appropriation of Missionary funds to that Station. But, inasmuch as it has been the habit of the Committee to make some appropriation to Missionaries who have returned to this country from their stations, they passed the following Resolutions, viz:—

“Resolved, That the sum of six hundred dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars already advanced, (being the amount of six months salary, from 1st January to 1st July 1850.) to be paid to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate.”

From our English Files.

PROTEST of the Bishop of Exeter against the induction of the Rev. G. C. Gorham, to the Vicarage of Bramford, Speke.

“In the name of the Holy Trinity, Amen.—We, Henry, by Divine permission Bishop of Exeter, having been commissioned by this venerable Court of Arches to bring into the registry of the same presentation made to us by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as patron of the vicarage of Bramford Speke, in our said diocese, commanding us to institute the Rev. G. C. Gorham, clerk, bachelor of divinity, to the Church of the said parish, and to the cure and government of the souls of the parishioners of the same—which presentation aforesaid notwithstanding we have found it to be our duty to refuse to admit and institute the said Rev. George Cornelius Gorham to the said church and cure of souls inasmuch as it hath manifestly appeared to, and hath been adjudged by us, after due examination had, that the said clerk was and is not fit to be entrusted with such cure of souls, by reason of his having held and continuing to hold certain false and unsound doctrines, contrary to the pure Catholic faith, and to the doctrines set forth and taught in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and in the Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, according to the use of the said Church—against which our refusal to institute him, as aforesaid, the said clerk did prosecute his suit called *duplex querela* in this said venerable Court, and such suit was by the same, after due hearing, solemnly refused and rejected, whereupon the said clerk did appeal to the judgment of Her Majesty in Council, and Her Majesty in Council hath remitted the cause to this venerable Court, declaring that we, the said Bishop, have not shown sufficient cause why we did not institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the said vicarage of Bramford Speke, and commanding that right and justice be in this Court done in this matter, pursuant to the said declaration,—do hereby, in obedience to the monition of this Court, bring into the registry of the same the said presentation—

“Under protest, that whereas her said Majesty, before she remitted the said cause to this Court with the declaration aforesaid, did refer the same to the Judicial Committee of her Majesty’s said Council to hear the same, and to make their report and recommendation to her Majesty thereupon; and the said Judicial Committee did accordingly hear the said cause, and make their report and recommendation, after hearing the same, that her Majesty should remit the said cause, with the declaration aforesaid; but such their report and recommendation was notoriously and expressly founded on a certain statement of the doctrines held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, as it appeared to them, the said Judicial Committee, which statement was in the terms following:—

“That baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism; that regeneration invariably takes place in baptism; that the grace may be granted before, in, or after baptism; that baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us, but only in such as worthily receive it—in them alone it has a wholesome effect; and that without reference to the qualification of the recipient, it is not itself an effectual sign of grace; that infants baptised, and dying before actual sin, are certainly saved, but that in no case is regeneration in baptism unconditional.

“And whereas, the above-recited statement, on which the said Judicial Committee did so expressly found their said report and recommendation to her Majesty, was set forth by them as a just and true and sufficient statement of the doctrine held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, notwithstanding he had declared (A. 15) that ‘as infants are by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin, and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, except they shall have been a preventer act of grace to make them worthy,’ and had solemnly re-affirmed the same (A. 70) when his attention was by us specially called thereto, in order that he might correct it if he thought fit; and notwithstanding that he, the said George Cornelius Gorham, had further declared (A. 19) of ‘baptised infants, who, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved, that therefore they must have been regenerated by an act of grace preventer to their baptism in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament.’ Again (A. 27) ‘the new nature must have been possessed by those who receive baptism rightly; and therefore possessed before the seal was affixed,’—meaning thereby before baptism was given. Again (A. 60) ‘that filial state,’ (meaning thereby ‘adoption to be the sons of God’), ‘though clearly to be ascribed to God, was given to the worthy recipient before baptism, and not in baptism, manifestly contradicting thereby the said Articles of Religion, and the doctrine of the said Book of Common Prayer, as set forth in its offices of public and private baptism of infants and of confirmation, and especially in the ‘catechism or instruction to be learned of every person, before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop.’ Notwithstanding, too, that the Lord Bishop of London, who was summoned by command of her Majesty to attend the hearing of the said appeal, and who did attend the same accordingly, having been requested by the said Judicial Committee to read and consider the said report and recommendation before it was laid before her Majesty, did thereupon read and consider the same, and after such reading and consideration thereof, did say and advise the said Judicial Committee to this effect, that he could not consent to the said report and recommendation, because the said George Cornelius Gorham holds that remission of sins, adoption into the family of God, and regeneration, must all take place, in the case of infants, not in baptism, nor by means of baptism, but before baptism—an opinion which the said Lord Bishop declared to the said Judicial Committee appeared to him

to be in direct opposition to the plain teaching of the Church, and utterly to destroy the sacramental character of baptism; inasmuch as it separates the grace of that sacrament from the sacrament itself; which said heretical opinions so held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, and thus by the said Lord Bishop of London expressly brought to the notice of the said Judicial Committee, and the manifest contradiction of the said opinions to the teaching of the Church plainly pointed out, were nevertheless wholly omitted by the said Judicial Committee in the statement of the doctrine which appeared to them to be held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, on which statement they professed to found their report and recommendation to her Majesty as aforesaid.

“Now we, the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, taking the premises into our serious and anxious consideration, and furthermore, considering that the judgment of Her Most Gracious Majesty in Council on the said appeal was pronounced solely in reliance of the statement made in the report and recommendation of the said Judicial Committee, as being a just, true, and sufficient statement, do, by virtue of authority given to us by God, as a Bishop in the Church of Christ and in the apostolic branch of it planted by God’s providence within this land, and established therein by the laws and constitution of this realm, hereby solemnly repudiate the said judgment, and declare it to be null and utterly without effect *in foro conscientia*, and do appeal therefrom in all that concerns the Catholic faith to the Sacred Synod of this nation when it shall be in the name of Christ assembled as the true Church of England by representation.”

“And further, we do solemnly protest and declare, that whereas the said George Cornelius Gorham did manifestly and notoriously hold the aforesaid heretical doctrines, and hath not since retracted and disclaimed the same, any Archbishop or Bishop, or any official of any Archbishop or Bishop, who shall institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the cure and government of the souls of the parishioners of the said parish of Bramford Speke, within our diocese aforesaid, will thereby incur the sin of supporting and favouring the said heretical doctrines, and we do hereby renounce and repudiate all communion with any one, be he whom he may, who shall so institute the said George Cornelius Gorham as aforesaid.

“Given under our hand and Episcopal seal this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1850.

H. EXETER.”

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—My engagements have not hitherto allowed me time to notice what I must term the gratuitous and vindictive attack which you have made upon me in *The Church* of the 1st instant. I now ask the space which equity and usage accord to an assailed individual, to reply and refute your imputations.

You expend much wrath upon the authorities of the Wesleyan Body for desiring to remove the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto,—just as if that body had no right to establish or remove their College where they please, without the permission of *The Church*? And your wrath seems to be beyond restraint at the conduct of the same Body, in not persisting in avowed hostility to the Toronto University in the teeth of the fact, that a Legislative enactment has been passed for the express purpose of providing religious instruction and oversight for the students of the University. It is not, however, my present object to reply to your attacks upon others. Your angry effusion against the Wesleyan Body, seems to have been but the exordium of your personal attack upon me, which you commence in the following words:—

“We fear that that very Ministry who were so stoutly denounced by, and in their turn denounced Dr. Ryerson, have, with the hope of securing the public support, bought him, with the hope, with him, of securing a large and influential body of professing Christians. They may have found but a too venal sycophant; but we can tell them that they will fail in their ultimate end. We know that that gentleman has no more influence in his own denomination than he has in the Church.”

On this characteristic passage, I have to make two or three remarks. The first is, whether a difference, several years ago, between some members of the present Administration and myself, respecting the facts and circumstances of a certain *coup d’etat*, requires or implies a difference on every or any thing else affecting the public weal, much less mutual individual hostility? And whether the attempt of *The Church*, to revive and perpetuate personal animosities from such an occurrence, is justified by any principle of political integrity, or is consistent with any dictate of Christian feeling?

Then, as to your imputation of bribery, it, of course, falls upon the Government as well as upon me. Political bribery implies political necessity, and is the forlorn resort of an administration, weak in power and vicious in principle, or of rival parties nearly balanced, and one or both without integrity or honor. Whether parties among us are in this state of equilibrium, or whether the Government is reduced to this extremity, in the midst of a Parliament, and with a majority of more than two to one in that Parliament, is a problem of easy solution. The absurdity of such an imputation, under such circumstances, is as palpable as the oddity of its conception by a journal which assumes, *par excellence*, to be the authorized exponent of that charity which “thinketh no evil.”

“To your imputation upon myself, of my being ‘bought,’ and of my being a ‘venal sycophant,’ I reply by referring you to the ‘correspondence on the School Law of Upper Canada,’ which has taken place between members of the Government and myself, and which has lately been printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. That correspondence extends over a period of more than four years, and will show whether, under successive administrations, I have compromised or concealed any opinion or recommendation which I thought important to the educational interests of this Province. The same correspondence will show, that, within the last year, I expressed my wish and intention to resign my office, rather than be an agent in a system which I believe a then recent act of the Legislature would denude of an avowed and positively Christian character. Now Sir, you, with your Bishop, have denounced the Toronto University as a ‘godless and infidel’ institution, and its system of education as ‘anti-Christian.’ Yet, Clergymen of your own Church have continued to act as agents in that ‘anti-Christian’ system, and have retained their situations and salaries as officers of that ‘godless and infidel’ institution. But

have you proclaimed them as ‘bought,’ and pronounced them as ‘venal sycophants?’ Yet, you apply these terms to me, in the teeth of the facts referred to, and without the shadow of reason to justify your assault.

Your concluding charge, Sir, is no less groundless than the one with which you commenced. I again quote your own words, as follows:—

“The awkward and infamous attempt to place himself over the College of the country, by the insertion of a clause in his Bill, requiring the highest seats of learning in the land to report to him (!) ought to secure to him the condemnation of every honest man in the Province—a clause which Mr. Hincks declared was in neither the original Bill nor in the last proof sheets! Who then would insert it but Dr. Ryerson? It is enough, one would suppose, to have over our Common Schools a man of no literary qualifications for the office, without the same individual forcing himself upon the Colleges.”

Your specific charge admits of a specific reply. That reply is, first, that Mr. Hincks never made the statement, respecting the ‘proof sheets,’ which you attribute to him; secondly, that I had no more to do with the printing of the School Bill, than the Editor of *The Church*; thirdly, that what you impute to me as ‘infamous,’ is only a famous calumny of your own propagation—fraternally joined as you are by the *Examiner* and *North American*—a triumvirate the natural affinity of whose elements and whose homogeneous character, are a sufficient illustration of its own spirit and principles, and afford another example of the truth of the adage, *Les extremes se touchent*.

It is true, the original draft of the School Bill was prepared by me, as directed by the Government; that draft was printed (by the Queen’s Printer) without alteration, by the direction of the Government, and under the correction of the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly. The draft of the Bill thus printed, was designed for private use—for the examination of members of the Government, and for consultations with other parties. That draft of the Bill did not contain the clauses which you designate as an ‘infamous attempt’ on my part. The addition of those and several other clauses of the Bill as originally submitted by me, was the result of the examination and consultation referred to. The draft of the Bill as thus amended, was again placed, by a member of the Executive Council, in the hands of the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly, and was afterwards (by order of the House) printed under his direction and correction. That officer can be referred to as to whether I had any thing to do with the ‘proof sheets’ from first to last, and whether a single correction was made in them except by himself. Your imputation upon me, Sir, involves a direct charge of infidelity or inefficiency against the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly, who is responsible for the correct printing of all such Bills, and in the characteristic conception of a mind distorted by jealousy or familiar with low and crooked intrigues.

Finally, in regard to the clauses which are the pretext for your ‘infamous’ charge. I know the whole design of them by members of the Government and myself, was to have a complete statistical view of the educational condition of Upper Canada, in every department, laid before the public in some annual document, and did not contemplate giving me the slightest authority over any College in the country. In my annual School Reports for the last three years, I have given all the information which could be collected, respecting all the Colleges, Academies, Grammar and Private Schools in the Province; and in the blank forms of reports sent out annually by me to local Superintendents of Schools, columns have been provided for inserting these various items of information. But who, besides *The Church* and the other *triumvirate*, will say that I have attempted to place myself ‘over’ these institutions in endeavouring, from year to year, to obtain statistical information from them, so as to present a just and attractive *résumé* of the educational state and facilities of the country. In the neighbouring States, every College and Academy, as well as school throughout each State, that receives a farthing of public aid, is required to report annually to some designated Department of the Government, according to a form prescribed by it, and that Department is required to make a general report to the Legislature. But no one, where the practice has long obtained, has ever been ignorant enough to suppose that these institutions being required to report to a Public Department certain annual statistics, were, therefore, in the slightest degree, under the control of that Department. The moment I saw certain members of the Legislative Assembly (such as the ‘Member for Norfolk’) so far imbued with the spirit of *The Church* as to give a bad interpretation of the objects of the clauses of the School Bill in question,—an interpretation as alien to my feelings as it was injurious to me personally. I expressed a wish to have them withdrawn; being satisfied that all these misguided attempts of minds trained up in the school of exclusiveness and egotism to obstruct the widest diffusion of knowledge in Canada and of Canada, would easily yield to a nobler influence, ‘without any such exposure of myself to the shafts of prejudices or envy, or the cavillings of ignorance or faction.

In conclusion I have to thank you for your commendation on the ground of ‘no literary qualifications’—knowing from the spirit of your journal and your discussion on the admission of certain Presbyterian Clergymen to the Convocation of the Toronto University, that no man can be a Christian, a Scholar, or a gentleman, unless linked in the chain of your succession, and trained in the dialectics of your school. A similar commendation on my first appointment to office, nearly six years since, was of essential service to me, even in England. A Clergyman of the Church of England happening one evening to hear my name mentioned, came to me and asked me if he was correct in hearing my name called thus and so, and if I were from Canada. I replied in the affirmative, on which he reached out his hand, and expressed much pleasure in meeting me—remarking that he had recently read an article respecting me in *The Church* Canadian newspaper, and that he thought I must be deserving of especial respect to be attacked in the manner I had been in *The Church*.—The same Clergyman afterwards invited me to his house; and through him, I formed acquaintances with Clergymen and others, the remembrance of which is grateful to the feelings of my heart at this hour. I doubt not but the present attack of *The Church* will confer a similar obligation upon me in the estimation of that very large portion of the members of the Church of England whose respect and good will I think it a privilege and an honour for any man to enjoy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1850.

(To the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquière)

Sir,—Lately standing in your place in Parliament, you stated that as a member of the Church of England it was your conviction it would not be for the benefit of the Church to have a University of her own. You are aware that this is not the conviction of the Bishop, who is allowed to be a person of keen discernment, and of good practical wisdom; nor of the great body of the Clergy, who are men of habitual reflection, and must in the nature of things be conversant with matters of this sort; and that it is not the conviction of a very large majority of the laity, is evident, from the manner in which the call of the Bishop to subscribe for a University of our own, was responded to. The annals of benevolence furnish but few instances to equal it.—That you are a person of distinguished virtue I doubt not, but—in face of the above facts—I cannot believe, that modesty is your most distinguished virtue. Because you are a Churchman you seem to think that all your speculations concerning the Church must tend to her good. This by no means follows. The heaviest blows which have been given to the Church in this province, have been given by Churchmen. They have stabbed her to gratify their cupidity or their lust for power. You are disposed to laud the University, I suspect, merely because you are its Chancellor.—That a person of your high character, should accept an office which was rejected by one of our Judges, and which on account of the ill savor which a University so constituted sent all over the province, there was great difficulty in getting any respectable person to fill—surprises me not a little. Let us look for a few moments at the facts of the case. The University was once ours. We were asked to surrender our Charter, in order to make a few alterations to meet the popular prejudices,—we surrendered it—the alterations were made—the University went into operation, and worked well for years—then we were by an Act of the Legislature thrown suddenly out. Do you approve of this? It is impossible. You are too good a man to approve of such base, such iniquitous legislation. There is such a thing as justice, there is such a thing as honour, and every man of justice and of honour, must look with indignation and scorn upon the authors of it. The Church was thrown out—for what? To make room for infidelity. Observe the language of the Preamble in the University Act—to enable it (the University) to accomplish its high purpose, it shall be entirely free in its government and discipline from all denominational bias.—That is that there may be no diversity of opinion expressed upon any minor point of religion, there shall be no religion at all. ‘The Chancellor is not to be a Minister, Ecclesiastic, or Teacher, under, or according to, any form or profession of religious faith or worship, whatsoever.’ He may be a Pagan, but he may not be a Christian teacher. ‘There shall be no Faculty of Divinity.’ All the Professors may teach the nature of false religion, but they may not say a word upon the true. ‘No religious Teacher can be a Professor or member of the Senate.’ The Professors and Senators may be Infidels, they may be profigates who show contempt for any thing sacred, but they must not be Christian Teachers; lest by Christian verities and Christian example, they injure the youth of the Province! The Senate are restricted from making any statutes, rules and ordinances repugnant to the laws or statutes of the Province, but there is no attempt to be made to put down irreligion or blasphemy. All the Professors were to remain till removed, but the Professors of Divinity—as it would seem from the vileness of his calling—must be kicked out at once.—God is not to be worshipped in the University. His name is not to be invoked, His authority never to be referred to, duties may be taught without any allusion to Revelation, opinions may be freely expressed on all subjects—but not a word of God, of the divine law or the accountability of any human being. Such is the character of the University of which you are Chancellor, and which you would have us members of the Church of England to sanction! *Oh tempora O mores!* I Sir tell you freely that believing as I do the Bible to be divinely inspired, and that I am to be guided by it in all my conduct, and in the education of my children amongst the rest—and much as I love literature and science—I would just as soon think of sending my daughter to a brothel to be taught some useful branches that some of its inmates might know, as I would send a son of mine to study at a University where all religion is excluded. In a University where God was worshipped, and where on all fitting occasions duty was enforced by motives drawn immediately from the Bible, I saw the difficulty of restraining the passions of the youths by whom I was surrounded—but how soon would such difficulty become insurmountable if the worship of God were discontinued and the Bible were to become a proscribed book! Not to teach the existence of God is to deny His existence, not to teach the obligation to keep His law is to annul it, not to speak of the world to come is to make it seem all a dream.

The Hon. Mr. Baldwin saw the indignation of the religious public wake up, and in order to soothe it down if possible, he passes an other act, to have affiliated Colleges. He, good man! at their own expense will allow each Denomination to have a Divinity Hall somewhere—not on the University grounds—but not ten miles off, and the privilege of conferring Degrees in Divinity. This is wonderfully kind of him! And because somewhere within ten miles, only not near enough to be heard by any of the youths of the University, praying and christian teaching are carried on—the University thereby becomes a religious institution!!! In this age of wonders are any telegraphic influences calculated upon which may connect the College with the University? There must be something of this sort as there is no other conceivable way in which otherwise Divinity Halls, most of them now probably—cottages built on sites away from the University grounds, where they may be had cheap can have any effect; I endeavour to be serious whilst I am writing, but I assure you Sir, it is with difficulty I can maintain my gravity whilst thinking of these Divinity Halls, and of their conferring Degrees. We have laughed at American Degrees, but how must we laugh at the idea of a Divinity Cabin, with one Professor and from ten to fifteen pupils issuing Degrees. You may say that the Methodists will have a respectable Hall as the Government is to buy Victoria College at a liberal sum.—I acknowledge it. But the very act of corruption will produce effects which Mr. Baldwin does not seem to have dreamt of. The Government may buy the leaders of the Methodists, and those of another Denomination or two, but unless *As make equal advances of a pecuniary nature to all*, the war-whop will be heard throughout the whole Province, and after the Methodists have the money with which they are to build in Toronto, they will be amongst the first to raise the cry in behalf of all Denominations from the greatest to the least. Expediency and necessity will compel them to this. A short time will show that the attempt to conceal the hideous nature of

the University as an infidel Institution by affiliated Colleges, which cannot from their nature and position have the smallest effect upon it—is vain.

I remain yours, D. F. Norval, August 12, 1850.

[Our Correspondent is not quite correct in saying that "no religious Teacher can be a Professor or member of the Senate;" but it is quite correct to say that "no religious Teacher can be a government member of the Senate."

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. To the Editor of the Church.

MR. DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Having to leave town the day after the annual recitations and distribution of prizes at Upper Canada College, I have been unable till now to fulfil my intention of giving a short account of the proceedings of that day.

Notwithstanding a very heavy shower of rain, the Hall was at the appointed time graced with the presence of the fair. The Countess of Elgin was there, wearing the golden badge presented to Her Ladyship on a former occasion by the Boys of Upper Canada College.

The recitations in German, French, English, Greek and Latin, were very creditable to all; but, to particularize, the part of Prince Arthur supplicating Hubert to spare his eyes was touchingly delivered by a very young boy, C. Foster; while the character of John was well sustained by a son of the Hon. Mr. Morris, to whom the Elocution prize was afterwards awarded.

During the distribution of the usual prizes, the Principal took occasion to address those assembled on various points connected with the College. He dwelt with much earnestness on the charge so falsely brought against the College, that nothing but classical subjects are attended to; and he showed by reference to a printed scheme of the work of the various forms that in the lower division a very large proportion of the whole time, and in the higher division a gradually decreasing yet still a large amount of time, is devoted to what are commonly called the English branches.

The examination, which had occupied a portion of the previous week, had shown the College to be as efficient as ever in all its parts. The Bible prizes, of which there were no less than five, were this year very closely contested. For the 2nd Scripture prize the contest was so sharp between Gildersleeve of the 5th, the successful competitor, and Cosens of the 6th, that the first Classical master gave an additional prize to the latter as a well deserved acknowledgment of his efforts.

but silently works on, and is even now eloquently pointing to some of the leading men in Canada as the proof of the soundness and efficiency of its training.

After the distribution of prizes by the Principal, one elegant prize, which had been purposely reserved, still remained to be presented: this was the Governor General's. The successful candidate, the eldest son of Mr. Chancellor Blake, had the good fortune to receive it from His Excellency's hands, accompanied with a well-turned compliment to his industry and ability.

The proceedings of the day terminated with the calling forward of the exhibitors for the present year, showing that in this respect too the College is the same as heretofore. The four were O'Brien, Raden-hurst, Francis and Ryan, all College boys; no competition from any of the District Schools this year presented themselves.

In the course of his remarks the Principal suggested that the want of a philosophical apparatus, which is more and more felt by the College, might be readily supplied if the ladies, who were then present and who showed by their presence the interest they took in the Institution, would exert their accomplishments in the cause.

As an old College-boy I can myself speak feelingly of the want in my time of philosophical instruments, and of the disadvantage which one feels in going into a University lecture room without having previously had the benefit of such instruction as cannot be imparted by mere diagrams.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your most obedient servant, AN OLD COLLEGE-BOY.

Toronto, Aug. 14, 1850.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1850:—G. Hallen, Esq., rem. vol. 14; A. S. Milne, Esq., rem. See Note; F. Griffin, Esq., rem. for Mrs. Porteous and self, vol. 14; P. Durnford, Esq., rem. vol. 14; S. Johns, Esq., rem. vol. 13; F. W. Stone, Esq., rem. vol. 14; A. K. Dawson, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Rev. N. Watkins, ad. sub. and rem. for Mr. J. Green and self, vol. 14; Rev. C. L. Ingles, rem. for Mrs. Murray and self, vol. 14; Rev. J. McMaster, rem. vols. 13 & 14; Rev. G. Milne, rem. vols. 13 & 14; Mr. W. Harvey, rem. vol. 14; Mr. J. Heywood, rem. vols. 12 & 13; H. Slate, Esq., rem. for H. Mittelberger, Esq., vols. 13 & 14; J. Jones, Sen. Esq., rem. See Note; J. Ballinger, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Rev. E. C. Bower, rem. vols. 13 & 14; Col. Dixon, rem. vol. 14; Thos. Saunders, Esq., rem. for Messrs. Watson & Parker, vol. 13, and Robt. White, Esq., vol. 14; Rev. Robt. Harding, rem. vol. 14.

NOTE.—Remittances will not be placed to the credit of vol. 14, unless the previous volume is paid.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1850.

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

Table listing parishes and stations in the Gore District with dates and times. Includes Mohawk, Brantford, Paris, St. George, Galt, Beveley, Dundas, Ancaster, Hamilton, Wellington Square, Nelson, Palermo, Hornby, Norval, Milton, Oakville.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

We have just received the "Aggregate return of the inhabitants of the several Townships in the County of York for 1850, and other statistical information obtained in pursuance of an Act intitled 'An Act for taking the Census of the Province, and obtaining statistical information therein,' and taken by the Examiners appointed under

the provisions of Bylaw No. 3 of the County Council." It is a great pity that when the Parliament passed the Act for obtaining the information thus given, and the County Council when they appointed their Enumerators, did not provide for its being published in some useful form which could be easily understood and referred to.

There is in this return, as in those made in 1842 and 1848, a great many discrepancies which detract from its value most fearfully, in fact they are so great as to throw so much doubt upon its accuracy, that it can hardly be used as coming even to an approximation of the truth.

Taking the returns for 1848 and 1850 as they stand, we have the following proportionate results with respect to what are usually called the leading Religious denominations in this County:

Table showing population of the County of York for 1848 & 1850, categorized by denomination: Churchmen, Romanists, Presbyterians, Methodists.

Population of the County of York, from the aggregate return of the several Townships for 1850:—

Table showing total residents when the Census was taken, categorized by family status: Members of the Family, Not Members of the Family, Members of Family absent.

Table showing occupations: Professions, Trade or Commerce, Agriculture, Labourers, Handicraft, Employed in Factories, Employed in Lumber Trade, Navigation of Fisheries.

Natives of: England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada French, Canada British, Germany or Holland, United States, Other Countries.

Table showing Religious Denominations: Church of England, Church of Scotland, Church of Rome, Free Presbyt'n. Ch. of Canada, Other Presbyt'n. Ch. of Canada, British Wesleyans, Canadian Wesleyans, Canadian Wesly'n New Cou. Ch, Episcopal Methodists, Other Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Independents, Quakers, Universalists, Unitarians, Jews, Menonists, Other Denominations, No Creed or Denomination.

Population at different ages: Males, Females, categorized by age groups: under 1 year, 1 and under 2 years, 2 to 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 14, 14 to 18 years, 18 to 21, 21 to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 60, 60 to 100, 100 and upwards.

Table showing Births: Single, Twins, Total.

Table showing Marriages: Males, Females, Total.

Table showing Deaths: Under 5 years, 5 and under 10, 10 to 21, Above 21 years, Total.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBourg.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS annexed to this Institution, after Examination held in the several subjects advertised in this paper, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th August, was adjudged as follows,—the stipend attached to them bearing date from the 1st October next.

- 1. Barber, George Anthony
2. Leach, Thomas
3. Armstrong, John Gilbert
4. Gibson, Joseph Chambers
5. Lauder, John
6. Blakey, Robert

THE PRIZES for the three best Essays on the subject,—"Persons who were types of our Saviour under the Patriarchal and Mosaic Dispensations," were adjudged as follows:—

- 1. William Logan,—Kent Testimonial Prize.
2. William Bell,—Bishop's Prize.
3. Henry Hayward,—Principal's Prize.

Editorial Correspondence.

GLASGOW, August 2, 1850.

Earl St. Germain's has withdrawn, for the present Session at least, the abominable "Marriage Bill," much to the satisfaction of the well-thinking portion of the community. The promoters of the untoward measure, however, have announced their determination to persevere, and fears are expressed that from the extensive influence which they can command, they may ultimately succeed, unless an energetic opposition be maintained by the friends of religion and decency.

The House of Commons, as you will perceive by the papers of the day, is at present occupied with a discussion of the case of the Hebrew usurer, the (so called) Baron Rothschild. Sir Robert Henry Inglis has come forward with his usual uncompromising honesty to withstand the proposed unchristianizing of the Empire, which would be involved in the admission of one who regards the Saviour as a justly punished imposter, into the House of Commons.

I am glad to perceive that the labours of our beloved Diocesan, in reference to the Toronto University question, are beginning to tell. Wherever I go, I find parties, many of whom are profoundly ignorant of Canadian affairs in general, speaking with interest and intelligence on the subject.

The great Gorham meeting has produced a marked effect upon the minds of sound-thinking Churchmen. An impression appears to be daily gaining ground that matters cannot continue long in their present most unsatisfactory position—and that the Church must be freed from the interference of the State, in questions purely theological.

The West of Scotland Agricultural show took place here yesterday. It was attended by an immense concourse of people from all quarters of the globe—and the display of live stock and implements was more brilliant than on any former occasion. I regret to state that a gloom was thrown over the proceedings of the day, by a frightful accident which took place on the Edinburgh Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of the city.

This is a dark, gloomy day, and makes me long for the bright, clear atmosphere of Canada. God willing, my desire will soon be gratified, as I sail on Thursday first for the New World, in that fine vessel, The City of Glasgow.

R. J. M.

On our first page, we have published the Third Report of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which will be interesting not only to those who have already secured for themselves the advantages which this Company offers, but also to those who intend to avail themselves of Life Assurance as a means of providing for their families, as well

as promoting their own peace of mind by the assurance that, in case of their removal, those dependent upon them will not be left destitute. We have every confidence in the stability of the Canada Life Assurance Company; and this is the point to which assurers should direct their particular attention, and not to low rates or other specious advantages,—although this Company's terms are as low as any other respectable Association. We have every confidence in the prudence of the President of the Company: therefore, in expressing a hope that the changes proposed in the report will not be hastily adopted, we trust we shall not be misunderstood; but there is an old proverb which contains good advice—"Let well alone."

Some communications have lately appeared in the Press, dated from Kingston, and signed, "A Clergyman of the Church of England," upon the subject of "the Godless University."—It is reported here, that a well-known Clergyman, not a thousand miles from Pakenham, is the Author.

The above paragraph is from the Brockville Statesman.—Without pretending to say who the Clergyman may be, we do not hesitate to say that the Statesman is mistaken. The Clergyman he alludes to is a liberal subscriber to the Church University.

We have inserted a letter from Dr. Ryerson in this Number, containing some strictures on our article upon Victoria College, in the paper of the 1st inst. We shall probably refer to the subject again next week.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BYTOWN AND THE "POOR INDIANS." (From the Patriot.)

The Return to the Address of the Legislative Council, granted on the motion of the Hon. Thomas McKay, for correspondence &c., "regarding the setting apart of a tract of land on the South side of the River Deserit, in the County of Ottawa," at the instance of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, has revealed some curious facts which we have noted, for the purpose of opening the eyes of our readers to the mischievous tendency of suffering the Government of this country to be swayed by an Anglo-Saxon-hating French premier, with his automaton colleagues and priestly influence, to the exclusion of every British conservative interest both in politics and religion.

We direct the attention of those hon. members of the lower House, who lately raised such a hurricane of indignation about the Clergy Reserves appropriation and thundered out their virtuous (!) abhorrence of religious endowments, to the facts narrated below.—How do they reconcile the granting of 100,000 acres of the richest territory on the Gatineau, for the fictitious support of a flock of Roman Catholic Indians—in positive contravention of the Land Act, and despite the occupation of the locality by bona-fide locatees and holders of Timber Licenses from the Government—how do they reconcile this with the pious intemperance of the Hon. Mr. Price, on the odious subject of Church and State.

But Lafontaine, being empowered to "choose his Upper Canada colleagues," (very gratifying to Upper Canadians, certainly,) can also "choose" a sop from the public lands to feed the already gored body represented by his reverend friend, the Bishop of Bytown. The Right Rev. Gentleman, by dint of manœuvring with the pliant Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands, and his brother-religionist the Surveyor-General, in the Land Department, in co-operation with the Attorney-General of Lower Canada, and his dependent servile confederates in the Executive Council, has succeeded in obtaining a grant of 160,000 acres of land situate in the valley of the River Gatineau, (a tributary of the Ottawa,) besides pecuniary aid—under the specious pretence of providing therefor for a few families of destitute Indians! And all this in the face of the fact, that the immense and valuable property held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, (which has at this day, a reserve of 10,000 acres at Two Mountains, was granted to that body upon the condition that the Algonquin and other Indian tribes should receive temporal as well as spiritual support therefrom.

Our readers will doubtless be astonished at the foregoing statements, but they are nevertheless correct.—The "Return" referred to, proceeds to detail the views of the Reverend grantee (for mind, the appropriation is made in the name of the Bishop) as expressed in this extract from his letter to Mr. Bouchette:—"The Indians being all Catholics, the Bishop becomes the natural guardian even of their temporal interests; consequently, the Right Rev. Gentleman, as their representative," takes this extensive public property for the benefit of his Church—we beg pardon, we should have said, for the benefit of the Indians. He does not (oh, certainly not) intend to appropriate the 100,000 acres for any thing else but to purchase for the savages the requisite supply of tomahawks and powder and shot to clear the land with.

But seriously, is the country satisfied that this demoralization of Christians should, through the instrumentality and political influence of Mr. LaFontaine, their great high-priest, be allowed to establish their own sectional schools, while the same privilege is denied to every other persuasion throughout the Province; and be like-wise permitted to fatten upon the richest landed possessions of the people, while at the same time the House of Assembly is pushing forward an interference with rights vested in the Churches of England and Scotland by the solemn act of the Sovereign.

It will doubtless be argued in this case, that the Church is patentee merely in the capacity of guardian to the Indians; but although such a flimsy plea may gull the ready believer, every discerning individual must observe that this "trust" is a mere cloak. Out upon such Manœuvres! We are mistaken if the hon. gentleman who has taken the matter in hand, does not sit it to the bottom, and we may revert to it again as the several features are developed.

It is an extraordinary sight to see a ministerial majority, composed of a rapacious set of radical talkers on the one side, working harmoniously with a flock of blind, fanatical partizans on the other, under the superintending care of the priest-ridden parent of the Rebellion Losses Bill.

The Belleville Intelligencer of the 14th instant, has a very good article on the same subject—from which we make the following extract:—

"Now we do not doubt that one great object with the Roman party in this province is the subversion as far as practicable of all public property. An attempt will be made, to regain possession of the Jesuit Estates, and few, very few men will be found in our present Assembly, to lift their voice against the appropriation. The same hollow Cantwells who voted away the Clergy Reserves, will vote to restore these lands to the Jesuits, and ultimately an attempt will be made to establish Popery as the Religion of the Land. By virtue of my clerical office, says the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, I claim to be the guardian and the trustee of these Indians. Their souls are under my spiritual care, and I will watch over their temporal advantages. And this is said in the teeth of the well known fact, that the Governor General, is, by virtue of his commission the Guardian of the Indians. How is the insolence of this alien prelate answered? Is he told, that he seeks to encroach upon the powers of the Sovereign's Representative? Certainly not. But a popish spy in the Government communicates to him, what course he had better pursue, to get possession of one hundred square miles of Land, for the advantages of the Papacy."

THE ROAD JOB.

The following letter appeared in the Patriot on Monday the 19th instant. There has been some talk about calling a public meeting on the subject.

Toronto, 17th Aug. 1850.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR—The public has been somewhat astounded today, to learn that under the authority of an act passed last Saturday, the Government of this Province have sold by Private Sale, the three great thoroughfares leading to the City,— "Dundas Street," "Yonge Street," and the "Kingston Road."

Being somewhat interested in the County of York, I felt anxious to know who composed the Company—to what great capitalists the Government had deemed it advisable to make so sudden a sale, and by paying one shilling and six pence at the Registry Office, I obtained the following important information:—That on the 15th of the present month, a Company was formed, called, "The Toronto Road Company," Capital—£75,000 composed of the following Stockholders:—

Table listing stockholders: James Beaty, proprietor of 7,200 shares, value £36,000; Patrick Mullaney, 300 shares, value 1500; George Jackson, 300 shares, value 1500; Charles Beaty, 200 shares, value 1000; William H. Hoople, 7,200 shares, value 36,000. Total Capital £75,000.

"Received Toronto, 15th August, 1850, from the Stockholders, £4,500, being six per cent of the Capital Stock of the said Company."

[Signed] ROBT. BEATY, Treasurer of the Toronto Road Company.

The knowledge that our Rulers had sold the three greatest thoroughfares in Upper Canada for £75,000 to five individuals did not allay my anxiety, and I made enquiries with regard to these five fortunate, (I should rather say four, for one of them is too well known in the Province, as the most intimate friend, firm ally, and supporter of our present Inspector-General, whom he always accompanies to Oxford,) and the result of my enquiries is as follows:

James Beaty—Leather Merchant, Toronto. Patrick Mullaney—Butcher, Toronto.—Son-in-law to James Beaty.

George Jackson—said to be Agent for or connected in business with James Beaty, residing somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron.

Charles Beaty—said to be a brother of James Beaty and in his employment.

William H. Hoople—said to be the partner of James Beaty, or connected with him in business, residing in the State of New York.

Robert Beaty, Treasurer—said to be a nephew of James Beaty, and in his employment.

The name of the Bank wherein the £4,500 (received by the Treasurer as the first instalment of the Capital Stock), has been deposited, has not transpired—perhaps the public have no business to know. In the course of my enquiries I did hear it asserted, that it was, in fact, a sale made by the Inspector-General to his friend James Beaty, and my strong language was used by many individuals, some of whom are not Tories; be that as it may, certes we must all acknowledge "that there is nothing like leather."

Yours, A RESIDENT IN THE VICINITY OF YORK.

THE ROAD JOB!—In another article we have traced the history of this gigantic piece of corruption.—Although the bargain has been made and the deeds drawn, the securities are not ratified. Mr. Beaty has gone to New York to see Mr. Hoople, and get the finishing touch put on. In the meantime the County Council has determined to hold an extra Session, on the 28th instant, to take the matter into consideration, and they have called on the Government to suspend the ratification of the sale. The roads have been put in a state of thorough repair, before being handed over to the Beaty Company. Next year it will cost some £3,000 less to repair them than has been expended during the present. We find by a public return that in 1849 they netted £7,336 11s. 10d. The income of the roads will, in addition to the expense of maintaining them, and the interest on the unpaid instalments, be sufficient to pay the whole purchase money in less than eighteen years; or, in other words, at the end of that time, the Beaty Company will have the roads for nothing.—North American.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese OF TORONTO

At a Meeting of the Congregation of Trinity Church, rear of Lansdown, in the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville, held at the School House No. 3, on the 3rd of August 1850—to petition the Queen and the Imperial Parliament to disallow the Resolutions and Address to the Queen, passed by the Provincial Parliament for the application of the Clergy Reserves to secular objects.

William Molton, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Sidney Reed, requested to act as Secretary.

The Meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and the Petitions to the Queen and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament were adopted, when the following resolutions were passed.

Moved by the Rev. N. Watkins, seconded by Capt. Kendrick, and

Resolved,—1. That in the opinion of this Meeting, should the Imperial Parliament sanction the application of the Ecclesiastical Endowments of the Protestant Church to educational and secular objects, it will sever the strongest tie which binds the Province to the British Crown.

Moved by Capt. Kendrick, seconded by James C. Green, and

Resolved,—2. That we consider the Clergy Reserves a settled question, and that it should not be disturbed.

Moved by Mr. Councillor G. Murphy, seconded by William F. Johnston, and

Resolved,—3. That our duty to the Church and the example of our protestant Forefathers, require that we should be on the alert, having learnt that many of the Roman Catholic members from the Lower Province voted with the Agitators and Infidels in the Assembly, for carrying the Resolutions for the spoliation of the protestant Church.

Moved by John Johnston, Esquire, seconded by John Williams, and

Resolved,—4. That we consider the passage of Mr. Price's resolutions by the House of Assembly a disgrace to the Province, and that the mover and supporter of them, have forfeited our respect and confidence.

Moved by William Webster, Esquire, seconded by John Johnston, Esquire, and

Resolved,—5. That this Meeting views with alarm and deep indignation the attempts of an unprincipled faction both in and out of Parliament, to rob the Protestant Church of her property, and thereby to increase the burthens of the loyal people.

Moved by Robert Johnston, seconded by G. Murphy, and

Resolved,—6. That integrity and moral virtue in Members of Parliament are essential to the peace and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects and the best antidote for Annexation, therefore we pledge ourselves unanimously to vote for no Member of Parliament at the next election, until he openly pledges himself to resist all attempts at encroachments upon religious Endowments and vested rights.

Moved by John F. Johnston, seconded by William Johnston, and

Resolved,—7. That the proceedings of this Meeting be attested and sent to The Church and Statesman newspapers for publication.

WILLIAM MOLTON, Chairman. SIDNEY REID, Secretary.

PARIS BAZAAR.—A bazaar for the benefit of St. James's Church, Paris, was held in the above village, on Tuesday, last in a suitable building, the property of George McCartney, Esq. The proceeds of the bazaar are as we are told, intended to be applied towards liquidating a debt incurred in the erection of a suitable gallery in the church. The amount realised, we are informed, is something handsome, and will go far to lessen the debt. Through the exertions of the ladies superintending the several tables, prices remarkably good were paid for all. The refreshment tables were well provided with the good things, and were well patronised; we could see that the catables were in good demand. In the evening an auction took place, and the few articles that did not sell through the day, were put up, and were bid off at good prices. Five of Col. Hurrow's sons, with their teacher Herr F. Beyer and two other gentlemen, contributed not a little in the musical line to render the bazaar agreeable; by playing at intervals, choice pieces of music.—Branford Courier

ENGLAND.

SLIGHT MISTAKES.—Such mistakes as the following are quite common, but unfortunately the truth does not always overtake the falsehoods.—Banner of the Cross.

The Globe of Monday night says, "There is no truth in the report that the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, (brother to the Bishop of Oxford,) is about joining the Church of Rome."

LADY CASTLEREAGH.—(To the Editor of the Tablet.) Chesham-place, July 3, 1850. Sir—My attention has been called to the following paragraph in your paper of the 29th ult., copied, as it appears, from the Galway Vindicator:

"Lady Castlereagh has become a Roman Catholic. Her Ladyship was remarkable for her piety as Lady Powerscourt. She is daughter to the Earl of Boden, and wife to the eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry. Her conversion is at present creating some sensation, as it is rumoured Lord Castlereagh is about following her pious example."

There is not one word of truth in the statement that Lady Castlereagh has become a Roman Catholic, and the rumor with reference to myself is equally false.—I am sure that the insertion of the paragraph was unintentional: but as assertions which are uncontradicted may be taken for granted, I request the admission into your columns of my letter, in order that there may be no mistake in the matter. CASTLEREAGH.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.—PERSECUTION.—The Rev. Mr. Dodd, of Magdalen College, and Vicar of St. Giles' with St. Peter, Cambridge, has been suspended for three months, on a suit instituted against him in the Arches Court, for refusing to read the Burial Service of the Church over the body of a parishioner.

PERSECUTION TO ROME.—The Tablet mentions the following as having been lately recently received into the Romish communion:—Rev. A. Ballard, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford; Mr. G. F. Ballard, of Worcester College, Oxford; Rev. C. B. Garde, M.A., Curate of Margaret-street Chapel, London, and formerly Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Rev. C. Cavendish, Rector of Little Casterton, Rutland; Hon. Captain C. Pakenham, of the Grenadier Guards. As the place and time of the reception, as well as the names of those who officiated on the occasion (among whom are several perverts) are given, there seems no reason to doubt the authority of the statement.

PERSECUTION TO ANABAPTISM.—The Bristol Journal announces the baptism, by immersion, at a Baptist chapel in Bristol, of the Rev. M. Chapman, late a clergyman of the Church.

POPEY AT HOME.—THE POPISH HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Wiseman is about to proceed to Rome for his Cardinal's hat. Dr. Doyle, of St. George's, or Mr. Walsh, of Moorfields, is spoken of as his successors.

POPEY ABROAD.—JUBILEE ON THE POPE'S RESTORATION.—The Pope has ordered the celebration of an Universal Jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration to his dominions. The time is to be fixed by the Bishops themselves in different parts of the world; it is to last fifteen days, and to carry plenary indul-

gence of one hundred years for each separate accomplishment of the set of devotional exercises to be prescribed by the Bishops in their several dioceses.

PROTESTANTISM ABROAD.—DEATH OF DR. NEANDER.—The celebrated Prussian divine, Dr. Augustus Neander, well known in this country through the translations of his Church history and other works, died at Berlin on the 14th instant, in his 62nd year.—He was Upper Consistorial Councillor, and since 1812 Professor of Divinity at the University of Berlin, and one of the chief promoters of the changes operated in the Protestant Establishment of Prussia, and of the compromise of the Lutheran and Calvinistic confessions in the so-called United Church. Though opposed to the offensive rationalism of the "Friends of Light," he was himself one of the luminaries of the unsound school of theology which has superseded the ancient traditions of the Protestant communions of Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "NIAGARA."

Halifax, August 14.

The steamer "Niagara" arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning, having sailed from Liverpool at 2 A.M., on the 3rd inst.

The Steamer "Atlantic" was to sail on the 21st inst. Jenny Lind is to be one of her passengers, positively.

There is increasing activity in the manufacturing districts, but cloths had partaken of the improvement only to a certain degree, and the description of goods suiting the market go off at a slight advance. From the woollen districts, in Yorkshire, employment is good and profitable.

Flour and Wheat quiet, without change in value.—Corn, a further decline of 6d. Beef, improved inquiry. Pork, old and new, slightly advanced. Bacon, fair business at full prices. Hams neglected, Lard, small sales at barely previous prices. Ashes, pots are held at 36s., pearls 30s. 6d.

ENGLAND.—The exciting topic in the British House of Commons continues to be the admission or non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in the House of Commons. On Thursday the debate was resumed, but on the intimation of the Attorney-General, that he had some definite resolutions to propose, the further discussion of the subject was postponed.

At a meeting of the Mexican Bond Holders at London, on the 1st instant, it was determined to send a special agent to Mexico, with the view of getting some approximation to justice from that government. A meeting, numerously attended, was held at Manchester on the 31st ult., for the purpose of considering a plan for the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies. The weather continues more favourable for the growing crops. Accounts from Ireland, with reference to the potato blight, are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favourable.

DENMARK.—It appears from the latest intelligence from the seat of war, that the defeat of the Schleswig army at a recent battle was owing to the want of ammunition, rather than to the result of a hard fought battle; and no doubt exists that the retreat was perfectly orderly, that the army will be speedily ready for action as at first. The Danish report of the battle is published, from which it appears they lost 12 officers killed, 74 wounded, and 104 privates killed, and 2300 wounded. General Willisen, the Schleswig General, does not state his loss, but regrets the large number of officers killed.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly Flabigny address, an enquiry to the Minister of Foreign affairs, in regard to the reparation due to the merchants of Havre and Bordeaux, in consequence of the seizure of 15 vessels by the Government of the United States at San Francisco. General Le Hitte replied that the title of French subjects to satisfaction was incontrovertible. Government would prosecute the affair so as to obtain full compensation. The Minister of Marine had bestowed a gold medal on Capt. Dennison, of the schooner Jacob W. Sampson, for having saved six seamen, who were separated from the French Whaler, General Paste.

GERMANY.—The news of the battle in the Duchies has excited a furor throughout Northern Germany; and in Hamburg a meeting has been held, at which 4000 persons were present. A petition to the King was adopted that the Hanoverian army might be sent to the aid of Schleswig.

TURKEY.—The Ottoman Port has notified the Refugees at Schumla, that such of them as are willing to emigrate to America, will receive passports and 1000 Piasters in aid of their journey.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The Spanish Government are sending to Cuba reinforcements to the amount of 6,000 troops. The appointment of a viceroy of Cuba has been announced by the Cabinet. The Funds on the 28th were heavy, owing to the uncertainty as to what were the views of the new Cabinet at Washington, relative to the annexation of Cuba.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 31, 1850.

Table of market prices: Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. 3 6; Spring do. 0 0; Oats, per 24 lbs. 1 2; Barley, per 40 lbs. 2 0; Potatoes, per bushel 1 6; Rye, per bushel 2 0; Flour, superfine (in Barrels) 23 9; Do. fine (in Bags) 21 2; Market Flour, (in Barrels) 18 9; Do. (in Bags) 17 6; Oatmeal, per barrel 0 2; Beef, per lb. 15 0; Pork per lb. 0 0; Do. per 100 lbs. 0 0; Mutton per lb. 0 2; Lamb per quarter 1 6; Hams, per cwt. 37 6; Bacon 32 6; Potatoes, per bushel 1 6; Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 6; Do. salt, do. 0 4; Cheese, per lb. 0 4; Lard, per lb. 0 8; Apples per barrel 25 0; Hay 25 0; Straw 10 0; Fire Wood per cord 0 5; Bread 0 0; Green Peas per peck 0 7; Eggs, per doz. 0 7; Turkeys, each 3 0; Geese, do. 1 6; Ducks per pair 1 3; Fowls do. 1 3.

EXCHANGE.

Table of exchange rates: Toronto on London 12 @ 0 per cent.; " " New York 2 @ 0; " " Montreal 1 @ 0; New York on London 110 @ 110 1/2.

Poetry.

(From the Parochial Missionary Magazine.)

LINES

Written at Eleven o'clock p. m., in England, the hour of Sunrise in Borneo.

"The darkness is past, and the true Light now shineth."—1 St. John, ii. 8.

Light now is o'er thee breaking,
Fair island of the sea!
And all thy shores are waking
To glad activity.
There, see the sunlight beaming
Upon Santohy's peak:
Here, through the jungle streaming,
Far as the eye may seek.

Full many an ear is plying
Sarawak's glancing tide;
Full many a prahu lying
On Morotaha's side.
Along the white sand waving
Tall casuarinas spread;
The stream its branches laving,
The Miniah tears its head.

Hark how each glade is ringing
With wood-birds' matin glee;
List unto Echo flinging
Its far-off melody.
Now through the vistas sending
Her low, sweet, murmurs round,
Glad nature's self is blending
The chorus of full sound.

But purer light is gleaming
Upon thy smiling shore;
A brighter radiance streaming
Than earthly sun can pour:
Conspicuous himself arisen
Upon thy wondering sight;
He hath set wide thy prison,
And made thy bondage light.

No more shall error lead thee
Within its maze of dream;
The Gospel now hath freed thee—
Now dawns thy ransom-year.
Nor shall mute Nature offer
Alone her sacrifice,
And birds unconscious proffer
The tribute man denies.

No more by strife and pillage
Thy peaceful tribes are rent;
From each rejoicing village
The song of praise is sent.
Now confidence and gladness
On every side abound;
No trace of death or sadness
Within thy coasts is found.

Still may thy skies wax brighter,
Thy happiness increase,
Thy life each day grow lighter,
Till sin and sorrow cease!
Long may thy people flourish
In freedom's peaceful fold;
Thy all blessings nourish,
Till time itself wax old.

And when the last glad morning
Shall chase night's mists away,
And truth, all lands adorning,
Pour forth its quenchless ray;
When earth's True King in glory
Returneth from above,
High shalt thou swell the story
Of His redeeming love!

"On our left hand is a peak of Santohy, clothed in verdure nearly to the top; at its foot a luxuriant vegetation, fringed with the casuarina, and terminating in a beach of white sand."

"In the early morning, the jungle presented a charming scene. Long vistas of noble trees with a diversity of the richest foliage were before us. Birds were numerous, and woke the woods with their notes."—*Rajah Brooke's Journals*.

Miniah. "A fine tree growing on the banks of the Sarawak river. It attains the height of forty feet; the leaves being large and the branches drooping towards the water give it a very beautiful appearance."

In Borneo, it is called indifferently 'Miniah Meneobany,' or 'tankawan.'"

Loce's "Sarawak," pp. 46, 47.

The expressions made use of in the sixth stanza are wholly inapplicable to the island at large; but that they truly depict the prosperous condition of the Province of Sarawak under an enlightened and Christian Government, the following extracts from Capt. Keppel's Work will show:—

"It was extraordinary what his (Mr. Brooke's) energy produced within a small compass of time. Security succeeded the utmost uncertainty; equal justice superseded tyrannical caprice; order arose out of confusion, and peace was gradually spread over the fruitful soil so lately polluted by murderous warfare and imperishable feud."—*Vol. ii. pp. 191, 192.*

With reference to the gradual advance of the Dyaks, Sir J. Brooke himself observes, "The peaceful and gentle aborigines—how can I speak too favorably of their improved condition?—These people, who, a few years since, suffered every extreme of misery from war, slavery, and starvation, are now comfortably lodged and comparatively rich. A stranger might now pass from village to village, and he would hear them proclaim their happiness, and praise the white man as their friend and protector."—*pp. 205—211.*

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
AUGUST 25, 1850.

THE EPISTLE.—(Galatians iii. 16—22).—The chief design of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians is to enforce the great doctrine of justification by faith alone, against certain teachers who would compel the new converts of Galatia to an observance of the law of Moses as necessary to salvation. The Apostle declares that the maintainers of a righteousness which cometh of the law, render vain the sacrifice of Christ; "for if righteousness cometh of the law, then Christ is dead in vain." He proves the sufficiency of the new dispensation unto salvation by the presence of the spiritual gifts and blessings, which were unknown to the Mosaic Law. "Have ye received the Spirit by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith?" He describes the righteousness required of the law for justification to be an undeviating, sinless, and complete obedience. A transgressor in one point is guilty of all. Such an obedience no man has paid, or can pay. Therefore no man is justified by the law in the sight of God. He declares that a righteousness which cometh by the law annuls a former promise of God made to Abraham; for to Abraham and his seed were the promises made, namely, the promises that he and all the Gentiles who believed, should be justified through faith in a Saviour. The Christian covenant founded on these promises given to Abraham and his seed, the law which was four hundred and thirty years afterwards could not disannul. Abraham was not justified by the works of the law. Abraham believed God, and that belief was counted unto him for righteousness. Abraham received circumcision as the seal of the faith which he had, yet being uncircumcised. Abraham received the promises of jus-

tification, and of an eternal inheritance through this belief; and not through the righteousness of the law: the law of circumcision, which followed that faith. These promises the law cannot render void. They, therefore, who are of faith, not they who are of the law, are the children of faithful Abraham. The law still rules to give a knowledge of sin, and to be as a schoolmaster to lead unto Christ. The law still rules as the standard of God's excellency, the rule of man's conduct, the measure of man's obedience. Abraham, justified by faith, manifested his faith by his obedience. Pardon and acceptance through Christ, the blessings promised to Abraham and his seed, are now offered by the Gospel to the Gentiles. The Church teaches us in the collect, to pray ourselves for the attainment of these promises. May we have faith to believe, obedience to prove that faith, and the promises to crown both.

THE GOSPEL.—(St. Luke x.—23—37).—The coming of the day of Christ was in the Jewish Church the glad theme of anticipation by prophets, patriarchs, and princes. Abraham, by the eye of faith, rejoiced to see Christ's day. David, Isaiah, and Micah saw his glory, and spake of Him. The Apostles and the generation among whom our Lord lived, were blessed in seeing his glory, the glory as of the Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth. They heard his gracious words, saw his mighty works, witnessed his stupendous miracles, and they believed. Blessed are they who have not seen, and yet have believed!

This portion of Scripture is selected by the Church for the Gospel of the day, as it explains the subject of the Epistle. They both declare the insufficiency of the law to justify or to save, and both evidence that "through the merits of Christ only can guilty man be justified." Some commentators suppose the parable of the good Samaritan was only intended to remove the scruples, or to enforce upon the Jews the lessons of an extended charity; by bidding them consider all men as their neighbours and brethren. The early ritualists and many of the Fathers ascribe to it a figurative sense. The man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, is understood of Adam and the sons of Adam, who fell from paradise into the world, and were stripped by Satan and his angels of their original righteousness and glory, both of soul and body. The priest and Levite who passed by on the other side, represent the moral or ceremonial law. These had no power to heal or to take away the guilt of sin. The good Samaritan is our blessed Lord, who, according to the promises, repairs our lost innocency, and binds up the wounds of our sins. The wine poured by the Saviour into the wounds, is his own most precious blood, which cleanseth from all sin; the oil is the power of the Holy Ghost, which healeth all our infirmities, and restores, in baptism, what Satan hath destroyed. The inn represents the Church, which, like an Inn, will receive all who will come into it, and is open indifferently to the people of all nations. The host are the ministers and rulers of Christ, to whom, while the Master is gone into a far country, from which He will return, are committed the Holy Scriptures, in the two Testaments, to supply, support, and guide the people entrusted to their care.

Thus explained, this parable is wonderfully illustrated by the Epistle of the day. The priest and the Levite passing by on the other side, bear witness to the truth of the declaration of St. Paul, "by the works of the law shall no flesh living be justified." The promises mentioned in the Epistle, as made to Abraham and his seed, may be considered to be fulfilled in the Gospel, which presents to us in the example of the good Samaritan, the compassion of Christ to feel for, and the power of Christ to heal our infirmities.

Review.

THE EARL'S DAUGHTER: By the author of "AMY HERBERT," &c. Edited by the Rev. W. Sewall, B. D.

One of the remarkable features of the literature of the present day is, the increase of that class of works popularly called "religious works." It is a feature as pleasing as it is remarkable; for it is gratifying to see talent engaged in the inculcation of the vital truths of religion, even through the medium of a tale; it may be hailed as ominous of good, that such books are written, and that such books are read.

Perverting as the enemies of truth and virtue are in using the press—that lever by which the human mind is moved—for encouraging and pandering to the worst passions of nature, not less zealous are the friends of religion in employing the same powerful engine in the cause of piety and righteousness.

It must be acknowledged, however, that to produce a good work of this description, no small amount of talent and judgment is necessary. The "religious novel"—to use the common term, which is as good a description as any we can devise—combines so many qualities of an opposite character. It must be light reading, and yet serious reading; it must be entertaining, and yet convey instruction on the gravest subject; unlike other books solely of a didactic character, it must amuse as well as teach; it must inculcate solemn truths

through an easy and natural position; it must be partly tale, and partly sermon; it is the old eastern parable expanded into a modern novel.

Incongruous as these particulars may appear, yet they all enter into the composition of the "religious novel," and hence the peculiar difficulties with which the author has to contend, yet disposed as some might be to pronounce the design of combining these seemingly contradictory qualities into one work, as absurd and impossible, it is really far from being so. For if the inward religion of the soul should be practically developed in the common affairs of life, and the religious principle be interwoven with the daily thread of our existence,—if, as in reality it ought to do, and as all good and reflecting men would merely wish it to do,—religion should give its tone and colouring to all our thoughts and actions,—guiding us in our intercourse and in our duties,—if this should be the reality of a christian life, then there is nothing inconsistent in the representation of such a christian life: which latter we take to be the object of such works as that now before us. We write thus, and as in defence of this class of books and authors, because it is sometimes thought with respect to such books, that the religious writer is intruding upon the province of the novelist,—that he is attempting an unnatural combination, and mixing up matters which have nothing to do with each other,—that religion should be kept to the pulpit and the church on a Sunday, and so on. But as religion is not meant for one day only out of seven, nor to be left with the hassocks in the church for the convenience of hebdomadal piety, but for our domestic hearths also,—to be with us at home, and to go with us abroad. It is perfectly justifiable for an author to make religion the subject even of a novel-like fiction, and to endeavour to invest the designed instruction with the interest and attraction which generally attach to well conceived and truth-like, though imaginary representations of the romance of life.

It is true that much is done in this way, in religious Biography. But many will read such a book as the "Earl's Daughter," who would perhaps not quite so readily take up the life of a Divine, or of a Missionary. In the histories of the devoted servants of God the world possesses a great amount of valuable religious instruction; the narrative in such works is, however, confined to the events of one person's life, and to appreciate them, and to seek for such reading, requires a certain degree of religious pre-disposition in the mind of the reader. Besides, religion is expected to be the chief theme in the biography of such characters; they are understood to have been religious characters, to have moved as it were in a peculiar atmosphere; but the design of such a book as that whose title heads this article is to depict the influence of religion in persons mingling unrestrainedly with the world, and in whom religion is neither expected professionally, nor, unfortunately, looked for by the etiquette and requirements of fashionable society.

We have been led so much farther than we at first intended in these general observations, that we must postpone any more particular remarks upon the merits of the Volume before us till next week.

OTAGO IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Parochial Missionary Magazine.)

Among the papers which have reached us from the Colonies, is a weekly sheet called the *Otago News*. Though the settlement is little more than a year old, it rejoices in a second newspaper, called the *Otago Journal*: and considering that the whole population of the capital and the country adjacent is but 760 souls, this appears to be a sufficient supply of periodical literature.

The capital town is called *Dunedin*: it is situate at the head of a bay, having a port, (called by the natives Koputai, but by the settlers designated Port Chalmers), about midway between the town and the entrance to the harbour. The first party of settlers embarked for Otago on the 23rd Nov., 1847, and the first anniversary of the settlement was celebrated at Dunedin, on the 23rd and 24th March, 1849. Sailing and rowing matches, with hurdle races, and a ball at the conclusion, attended by forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen, attested the satisfaction of the colonists with the origin and progress of their settlement.

We cannot say, however, that we are particularly enchanted with the accounts now given us of their moral and social prosperity. The price of provisions is high; beef, 7d. and 8d. per pound; bread, 10d. the 4lb. loaf; and cheese (from Port Cooper, in New Zealand), 1s. 6d., and 2s. the pound.—Wood, also, (the fuel of the country) is noted as an expensive article; and clothing is about 50 or 60 per cent. above the home price. On the other hand, wages are scarcely high enough in proportion; mechanics averaging from five to seven shillings a day, and labourers from three to four. There is a great demand, we are told, for agricultural labourers, shepherds, and general servants; to whom our journal promises the following scale of wages:—shepherds, from £30 to £40 per annum, with rations for themselves and wives; labourers and farm servants, from £20 to £30, with rations; female servants, from £12 to £20.

The town "is but moderately supplied with good water," and the streets, which are 66 feet wide,

"will, in time, be drained and gravelled!" From a table of ships entered inward and outward beyond seas, we observe that 17 vessels have arrived with cargoes of cattle, sheep, and sundries, but the trade of the settlement has only mustered exports enough for one—a cargo of oil and bones to the South Seas and the United States. About 40 vessels, however, are reported as sailing coastwise to other parts of New Zealand, but the nature of their cargoes is not stated.

The rent of land from the New Zealand Company is £4 a year for a quarter of an acre of town land, for three years, with a valuation at the end of that time for the buildings upon it; and £4, also, for a section of 10 acres in the suburbs, for the same period—valuation allowed for improvements. The usual rent charged for dwelling houses (of wood) is about 25 per cent., and in some instances 35, on their original value.

The weather is described as "very variable, particularly from April to July, which is the wet season. The rain is generally accompanied with a "cool" southwest wind: the town is also exposed to strong winds from the north-east. The thermometer ranges from a mean average of 68 to 54: frost and snow are rare, and summer heats seldom exceed 80 degrees in the shade. Dunedin already boasts of a public magistrate, two physicians, one solicitor, three merchants, two butchers, two bakers, five shoe makers, one tailor, and several carpenters, sawyers, and "store-keepers;" which last, we suppose, includes the keepers of *drum-shops*; for Otago is a Scottish settlement, and our northern brethren are little likely to leave the whisky entirely uncared for.

Our readers will observe that no *clergyman* is enumerated in this list, and we believe there is not one, nor at present likely to be one, in the settlement. Religion, however, has not been forgotten; on the contrary, we have a long article, headed "Religious Institutions," which professes to be addressed "to men imbued with Christian principle, who set a high value upon religious ordinances, and the means of a Christian education." There is an edifice, also, we find, already, "set apart for a church, a plain wooden building, with a public library appended." A "manse" too, is mentioned, though not a minister. The fact is, that the established religion in Otago is, or is to be, that of the "Free Church of Scotland," and it is instructive to observe how cleverly these opponents of establishments at home contrive one for themselves at the antipodes. Out of the price paid for the land, it appears that five shillings an acre is to be set apart for the purposes of this sect, but, "all denominations are at liberty, if they think fit, to provide other institutions for themselves." The *Otago Journal*, however, argues very gravely, that "Christian men will prefer to avail themselves of the institutions provided, though these may not, in everything, conform to their own ideas." (Did the Free Church do so in Scotland?) This paper also defends the establishment of the Free Kirk from the accusation of violating "civil and religious liberty," on the ground, that "the particular denomination to be preferred" is declared before-hand, and liberty is given to all others to establish themselves at their own expense!

How much more forcibly these arguments apply to the Church at home, established by our ancestors, not as a particular denomination which they happened to prefer, but as the One True Church of the Saviour in whom they believed, our readers need not be told. Whether they will accomplish the object aimed at in Otago, we may be permitted to doubt. It is not likely, for instance, that our own Church will forego her Mission in that part of the world (should circumstances call upon her to exercise it), because a sect, which arose out of quarrel in Scotland a few years since, has "declared before-hand" its intention to be preferred in Otago. For the present, however, it appears that neither minister nor school-master of any kind is numbered among its inhabitants. Possible the "Police Magistrate" is discharging both functions during the interim.

ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.

CHAPTER III.

Very different was the house and the scene altogether into which Esther was now brought! Mrs. Parker's was a large house; the nursery was on the third story, and looked into the street, and there was a constant noise of carriages and carts, and cries of people selling things, which made Esther quite giddy at first.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker kept a good deal of company; they went out a great deal and often had parties at home. But they did not keep many servants. Mrs. Parker always said, "Too many servants made work, and were in each other's way." She gave good wages, and expected each to do a full share of work. The housemaid had never a moment to spare; the footman was always answering the bell; and the cook, though she had a girl under her, said it was a hard place. Then there was a lady's maid, who attended on Mrs. Parker and did sewing work; and one person to take care of the four children.

They were as yet too young to go to school, but the two elder ones were taught a little by a lady

who lived in the house. She was a distant cousin of Mr. Parker's, a great invalid and never able to go into company.

There were two girls and two boys—the eldest being eight, and the youngest two. Augusta, Laura, Edwin and John. The latter won Esther's heart at once, by coming readily to her; he was a pretty little fellow, with curly hair and laughing eyes, and just beginning to talk and amuse people.

Augusta too was a pretty child, and had a pleasant manner; she immediately made friends with Esther brought her dolls and books to her, and chatted away as if she had always known her.

Mrs. Parker was out when Esther arrived; but Fleet, the lady's maid, showed her into the nursery, telling her her dinner would soon be sent up, and that she was expected to take her meals with the children, which Esther felt glad of.

When she was gone, Esther turned to the children and tried to please them; and in an hour's time Mrs. Parker herself came in, all dressed out for a party. She spoke kindly to Esther, and repeated some things she had said when she first engaged her—told her to keep the children amused and when she wanted to go for water or their tea she must get Miss Marston or Fleet to look after them.

Esther thought it was a pity for the poor children not to be enjoying the fine evening, and asked if there was no garden. "O no, only a yard," said Augusta, "where we may sometimes play, and where we draw about the cart. We walk out every morning."

As it began to grow dark, Laura and Edwin grew uneasy, and fretted for Lucy, which was the name of their former nurse. Edwin cried bitterly, and Esther tried in vain to pacify him.

Esther left the room. She was not a timid or shy girl, but she certainly did feel very lonely and heart-sick, as she went down the long flight of stairs, and passed the dreary looking hall and by the empty parlours. How comfortable and snug seemed the recollection of the little cottage where her mother Margaret and Anne were.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY. No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

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

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

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

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT.

Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House, Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS TORONTO.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

MEDICAL PROFESSION. A HOUSE TO LET. COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE.

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES.

Organs! Organs! Organs! THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture Order any Size of CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS.

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Let the houses quite new, in good condition, and standing about 225 sq. above.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES ALWAYS ON HAND. Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850. Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq., The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D., GEORGE BROCK, Esq., Jas. M. STRACHAN, Esq., P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq., G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter), or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid. G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE. HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West.

Garments made to order of every Description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLES ADOPTED.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found: Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4 1/2 to 10s 6d; Men's Velvet Vests, from 4s 6d to 10s 6d; Men's Mole-skin Trousers, from 4s 6d to 10s 6d.

White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4 1/2; Striped Cotton Shirts, 3s 6d; Neck Handkerchiefs, 4s 4 1/2; Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4 1/2; Cotton Under Shirts, 3s 6d.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King-street) J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

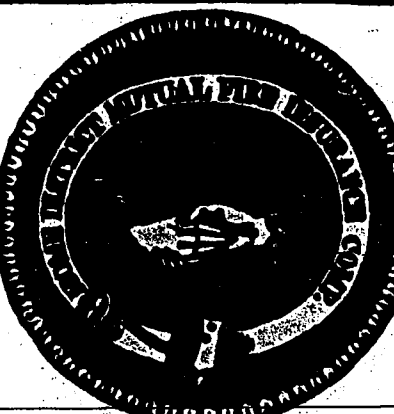
CAPITAL—£250,000. CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded.

DIRECTORS: A. M. CLARKE, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. W. L. Ferris, Wm. Athlison, Wm. Goodrich, James Brown, John G. Bowes, J. L. Robinson, Esq., J. C. Morrison, Charles Boreas, J. G. Worts, Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers—Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY, OFFICE—KING STREET, TORONTO.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

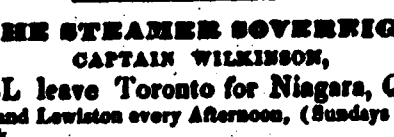
DIRECTORS: W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood, B. W. Smith, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Leslie, James Shaw, Wm. Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan. J. RAINE, Secretary. JOHN McMURRIK, President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1845.



THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. HENRY TWOMB.

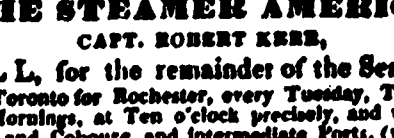
WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased.



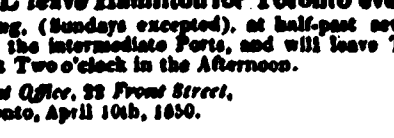
THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN, CAPTAIN WILKINSON.

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.



THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely.



THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. HARRISON.

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, 18th instant, Mrs. Alfred Todd, of a daughter.
 On the 12th inst., the wife of Thomas Baines, Esq., of a son.
 At Millwood, on the 12th instant, Mrs. E. C. Fisher, of a daughter.
 On the 18th instant, in Duke street, the wife of Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Overton S. Gildersleeve, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper.
 On Thursday, the 15th instant, at Trinity Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, Captain Francis George Scott, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of T. A. Stayner, Esq., Deputy Post Master General of British North America.
 On the 15th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, of Kingston, David Scott, Bank of Montreal, Brockville, to Frances Eliza, eldest daughter of John S. Clute, of Kingston.

On Tuesday, the 2nd ult., in the Chapel of the Rued' Agnesan, Paris, by the Rev. W. Chamier, Frederick Locker, Esq., son of the late Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, to Lady Charlotte Bruce, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Elgin.
 On Monday, the 5th instant, at Trinity Church New York, by the Rev. Dr. Hobart, the Rev. T. W. Leach, D. C. L., Vice Principal of McGill College, Montreal, to Eliza M. eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Easton, of Montreal.

In this city, on the 13th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. Baldwin, George E. Castle, Esq., of the County of Kent, England, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Cockburn, Esq., of Berwick on Tweed.
 At Stratford, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. John Hickie, John Kirby, Esq., of North Easthope, to Mrs. Ann Green, widow of the late Mr. William Green, of Stratford.

On the 17th July, ult., in Corkbegg Church, County of Cork, Ireland, Lt. Wm. Leacock King, of the Indian Navy, second son of the late Captain King, of the 20th Regiment, and of Carrigee, County of Kildare, to Sarah Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Shortt, Rector of Corkbegg, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

DIED.

On Thursday, 15th instant, at Niagara, Elizabeth, relict of the late Colonel Ralfe Clench, aged 77 years. She was born near Johnston, then the province of New York, and came to Canada during the revolutionary war at the age of 5 years. She was daughter of the late Capt. Brant Johnson, and Grand daughter of the late Major General Sir William Johnson, Baronet.
 This venerable matron possessed in a remarkable degree, "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," and was distinguished through life by kindness, courtesy, and Christian benevolence. She bore her last short, but painful illness, (as she had indeed all her trials,) with patience and resignation to the will of God, and her death was peaceful and happy, as the death of the righteous, with a firm hope of eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.
 In Niagara, on the morning of the 12th instant, Major Alexander Gordon, late of the 95th Regiment, aged 76.
 At the residence of her grandfather, Colonel Elliott, near Sandwich, on the morning of the 19th inst., Rose, Cecilia, eldest daughter of C. E. Anderson, Esq., Receiver General's Department, aged 6 years.
 In Toronto, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, Thomas Moore, Esq., Barrister-at-law, aged 34 years.
 In Toronto, on Thursday, the 14th instant, Martha, second daughter of W. Thomas, Architect, aged 14 years.
 On the 12th instant, at the residence of his Brother-in-law, James Huddleston, Esq., Stoney Creek, Charles G. Blahazon, late first Lieutenant of Her Majesty's 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers, aged 29 years.

New Advertisements.

Asthma of Thirty Years Standing.
 Mr. Seth W. Fowle:—
 Sir,—Having been afflicted for than more thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of the most disconcerting malady.
 I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment which you will use as your judgment dictates.
 Argus Office, } C. D. MAYNARD
 Portland, March, 26, 1846. }
 The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.
 For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW
 Drugists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

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

STUDENTS desirous of attending the Practice
 of this Institution are requested to enter their names in the books on or before the first of November.
 At the end of the Session Prizes will be given to the Student who shall exhibit the greatest proficiency. For particulars enquire at the Hospital.
 Clinical Lectures will be given regularly by the Medical Officers of the Hospital.
 Toronto, August 21st, 1850. 4-2m

CORPORATION SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, a Lease for 42 years (renewable), of
WATER LOT, No. 44
 Containing a frontage of Fifty Feet, and extending into the Bay to the depth of about Eleven chains.
 The Lot is situated on the Bay Shore, West of Bay-street, adjoining on the East, the Premises of Messrs. Jacques & May.
 It will be put up at the upset rent price of Fifteen Shillings per Foot frontage, per Annum.
 The plan may be seen, and any other information which may be required, will be given, on application at the Office of the Chamberlain.
 Sale at Twelve o'clock, noon, upon the Lot.
 A. T. MCCORD, Chamberlain.
 Toronto, August 20th, 1850. 4-2m

TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE'S Church
 Grammar School was re-opened, after the Midsummer Vacation, yesterday the 21st instant.
 His School is conducted on Church principles. Whilst every effort is made to teach the usual branches of secular education on a sound and accurate system, the Pupils are diligently trained in "the Churchman's faith and practice."

Terms per Quarter:
 The ordinary branches of an English Education £ s. d.
 and the Mathematics 2 10 0
 The same, with the Greek and Latin Classics 3 0 0
 The French Language, (extra) 1 0 0
 Boarding (washing included) 8 15 0

In the department of the French Language Mr. McKenzie has secured the efficient services of MESS. DESLANDES.
 Hours of Instruction, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. five days in the week.
 Vacations.—Ten days at Christmas, a week at Easter, a week at Whitsunide, five weeks at Midsummer, with a few occasional Holidays.
 It is expected that the Dues will be paid in advance, or during the current Quarter.
 His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has kindly consented to be Visitor of the School.
 The Suburb of Yorkville is situated at the distance of about one mile and a half from the City Hall, and is considered to be a very healthy and pleasant locality.
 Mr. McKenzie has vacancies for four resident Pupils and five day Pupils.
 Toronto, Aug., 1850. 4-1f

COUNTY OF YORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Midsummer Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of September. Four vacancies for boarders. Terms moderate, and may be known on application to the Head Master.
 Head Master MESS. CROMBIE.
 1st Classical and Mathematical Master MESS. F. M. A. CROMBIE.
 2nd do do do MESS. J. S. BROWN.
 French Master MESS. DESLANDES.
 Drawing Master MESS. G. F. PRICE.
 Toronto, Aug. 22, 1850. 4-4f

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER'S School will re-open on Monday, 23rd September. Mrs. Poetter has engaged a Lady from Paris, who will assist her in the French department.
 The best Masters attend for other branches of education.
 No. 30, William Street.
 Toronto, August 16th, 1850. 4-1m

MRS. COSENS' Establishment for Young
 Ladies will be re-opened on Monday the 9th September, 1850. The French department will be under the superintendence of a resident French Governess.
 St. George's Square,
 Toronto, August 19th, 1850. 4-4m
 The Colonist to give four insertions.

University of Toronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Professorship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at present vacant. The duties are such as those which usually belong to similar Professorships in British Universities. With these are combined those of Demonstrator and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.
 The Medical Session has hitherto extended over Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, including a period of six months, from October to April.
 The fixed Salary of the Professor is £250 Provincial Sterling per annum, with £50 currency per annum as an allowance for house rent, and a proportion of the fees paid by the Students in his class.
 The emoluments of this Professorship, as well as the duties attached to it, in common with those of other Professorships of this University, are liable to be altered by the existing Commission of Visitation, or by a future Statute of the Senate.
 The duties are fully detailed in the subjoined extracts from the Statutes of King's College.
 Candidates for the Chair are required to transmit to and deposit in the Office of the Bursar of the said University, on or before the 15th day of August next, their names, residences, additions, and testimonials, as required by the Provincial Statute 12 Victoria, Chap. 27, Sect. 24.
 N. B.—All documents forwarded by post to be pre-paid.
Extract from Chapter IX.—Of the Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.
 "It shall be his duty to prepare, preserve, and take under his special care and observation all such specimens of human and comparative Anatomy, as may be required for the elucidation of the lectures of the Professor of Anatomy of this University; and also to prepare and preserve all such Anatomical and Pathological preparations as may fall within his reach; and also to take charge of all Paintings, Drawings, Diagrams, and Models that may be furnished for the use of the various Professors of Physic, Surgery, Midwifery in this University.
 In executing the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy, he shall be present in the dissecting room for certain hours of the day to be fixed by the College Council, during the continuance of each course of Anatomical Lectures. He shall point out to the students of Practical Anatomy, the various parts that may be the subject of their studies. He shall give a daily demonstration on some subject of human or comparative Anatomy; and preside over and govern in the dissecting room, all matters relating to the acquisition by the Students of a knowledge of Practical Anatomy.
 He shall keep a register of all the preparations contained in the said Museum; noting against each, and under a current number, any account or history that may relate to it; and he shall attach to each object its current number, by which means a reference can be made from the object to the Register, and its history be traced.
 In all further details of his duties he shall receive and obey instructions from the College Council.
Extract from Chapter X.—Of the Professors.
 "The duties of the Professors respectively shall be such as usually belong to similar Professorships in the Universities of Great Britain, with all such further and other duties as are or shall be assigned to or required of them by any competent authority in this University."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the time for receiving the testimonials, &c., of Candidates for the Chair of Practical Anatomy, has been extended to the second day of September next.
 University of Toronto, }
 August 15, 1850. } 4-2-in

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.
MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 1st
 of September. Gentlemen who are desirous of admission are requested to give due notice to the Principal, and will be required to present themselves for Examination on SATURDAY MORNING, the 21st of AUGUST, at 10 A. M.
 July 29th 1850. 2-5in

LADIES' SEMINARY, TORONTO.
THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce, that they purpose re-opening their SEMINARY after the Summer Recess, on MONDAY, the 2nd of SEPTEMBER, 1850, when the Classes will be resumed.
 Toronto, 36, Wellington Street, West, }
 August 6th, 1850. } 2-5in

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH.
 The Rev. H. E. FLEES, Missionary in the Eastern District, is exerting himself in behalf of his Congregation to erect a Church in the Township of Finch, in the midst of a population who do not enjoy the means of assembling for Public Worship. He will be happy to receive contributions at the Office of this Paper.
 Toronto, July 24th, 1850. 32-1f

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE
THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax.
 FRANCIS H. HEWARD.
 New Market Buildings,
 Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-1f

EDUCATION.

MISS SCOBIE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weston and its vicinity, that having rented the House and Grounds formerly occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Phillips, she purposes opening a
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
 On the 18th inst., when she hopes by strict attention to the morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, to merit a share of public Patronage. The House is large, pleasantly situated with spacious grounds attached to it—this Residence is noted for its salubrity, it is within two minutes walk of the Church, and within ten miles of Toronto, where Stages pass to and fro daily.
 For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston.
 August, 13th, 1850. 5-1f

MADAME DESLANDES,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that her classes will re-open at Pinehurst, on Monday, September the 2nd. Toronto, Aug. 14th, 1850. 3-1m.

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,
 40, King Street West, Toronto.

SUPPLIES Artificial Teeth, recommended for their natural appearance, durability and usefulness.
 Decayed Teeth filled with Gold or the new Adamantine Cement so justly celebrated in England—it is admirably adapted for large cavities and tender teeth requiring no pressure—does not oxidize or discolour the tooth, and gets as hard as the name implies in a few seconds.
 Fees moderate, and unless perfect success attends his operations, Dr. Fowler makes no charge. Teeth extracted without pain while under the influence of Chloroform.
 Toronto, August 14th, 1850. 3-3m

FOR SALE,—CHEAP FOR CASH;
 OR
EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM,
 Situate in the County of York.

THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 275 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Rooms, &c.; there is a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, on the rear end of the lot; two good Wells of Water on the Premises, and the Garden in good cultivation.
 Apply to
JAMES FRANCIS,
 Corner of King and Parliament Streets.
 Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-1f

REMOVAL.
DR. HODDER has removed to the Brick House immediately to the West of his late residence, at the foot of the College Avenue, on Queen Street.
 Toronto, May 1st, 1850. 40-3m

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S
 Establishment for Young Ladies,
COBOURG.
 References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.
 Terms, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum.
 French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.
 Nov. 30th, 1844.

GOVERNESS.
A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as a Governess for young Children or to superintend a household in reference to the Rev. J. Gossens, and the Rev. W. Lassus, letters be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.
 December 26th 1849. 27-

GOVERNESS WANTED.
A LADY wishes to engage the services of a Governess immediately, who is competent to teach Music, French, and the usual branches of an English education. She must be a member of the Church of England. Direct to W. H. PARKER, Guelph.
 July 11th, 1850. 51-1f

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

Mons. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next.
 Mons. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.
 The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secluded with beautiful and extensive Grounds attached to it.
 The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the Globes.
 The French Department is under the immediate superintendence of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Paris, and lately arrived from that City.
 The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses.
 Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.
 Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.
 TERMS FOR BOARDERS,
 Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing &c. £60 0 0 per annum.
 Pupils under 12 years of age 50 0 0
 Day Pupils, six pounds per quarter. (Drawing not included) 34 0 0
 German, Italian, Singing and Dancing, on the usual terms.
 Quarterly Payments required.
 REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO
 The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
 The Hon. H. J. Grasett, Rector.
 The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.
 The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay.
 The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
 W. A. Baldwin, Esq.
 Colonel Cartwright.
 The Rev. Dr. Lundy.
 AND ALSO TO
 The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale.
 Toronto, April 17th, 1850. 35-1f

DOCTOR FOWLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a
SURGEON DENTIST.
 Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.
 Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St., West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery.
 Toronto, July, 1850. 0-1m

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament,
 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.
CAPITAL £300,000 STEELING.
GOVERNOR:
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
 Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.
HEAD OFFICES:
 EDINBURGH,..... 1, George Street.
 LONDON,..... 4, A. Lothbury.
 GLASGOW,..... 35, St. Vincent Place.
 MONTREAL,..... 49, Great St. James Street.
THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance
 Company being desirous to afford all those advantages to their Policy-holders in this country, which are commanded by Assurers in Great Britain, have invested the Board in Montreal with full powers to examine into and accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk, at once, without communicating with the Parent Board.
 A party has it thus in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this country have hitherto been subjected, from the sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction: the deliverance of the Board at Montreal being final and irrevocable.
 This arrangement gives to the COLONIAL all the facilities of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, affords the most perfect security in all Assurance transactions.
The Colonial Life Assurance Company
 Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.
IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
 The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.
THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY
 Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance.
THE RATES
 Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted as moderate a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
 The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted Assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000 sterling.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
 The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 25th of May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.
 Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Office, KING-STREET, TORONTO.
Board of Management:
 HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman.
 WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq., | ALEX. MURRAY, Esq.
 JAMES BROWN, Esq., | T. D. HARRIS, Esq.,
 HON. W. B. ROBINSON.
Legal Advisers:
 MESSRS. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS
Medical Advisers:
 ED. HODDER, Esq., M. D. | F. PRIMROSE, Esq., M. D.
 JOHN MAULSON,
 Agent and Secretary.
 Toronto, June 18, 1850. 47-3m.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STEELING.
 Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.
 The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.
 The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.
 Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to
 F. H. HEWARD,
 Agent for Toronto.
 Office—New Market Buildings,
 Toronto, 7th May, 1850. 41-1f

"The Church" Newspaper
IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.)
TERMS:
 Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
 Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7jd. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.
 Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
 The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—
 Josias Bray Hamilton.
 Henry Charles Niagara.
 Francis Crutt Fort Hope.
 W. P. Vidal Sandwich.
 Mr. Cowthra, junr Newmarket.
 Geo. McLeau Brockville.
 Thos. Saunders Guelph.
 John Kerby Brantford & Mohawk.
 H. C. Barwick Woodstock.
 T. D. Warren St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c.
 J. Willou Simco, Port Dover, Victoria, &c.
 F. B. Beddome London.
 H. Slate St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.
 Charles Brent Kingston.
 John Benson Napanee & Belleville.
 D. B. Stephenson Picton.
 L. P. W. Des Brisay Woodstock, N. B.
 Morgan Jellett Cobourg.
 H. H. Cunningham Montreal.

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