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 sonls."

VOLUME XIV., No. 9.7

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

WHOLE NO., DCXC.

Date.		e.		lst Lesson	2nd Lesson	
F	Sept	. 29.	17TH SUN. APT. TRIN	1. Ezek. 201	Acts 12 Jude v. 6 §	
M	**	30,		1. Tobit 4.	Mark 3.	
T	Oct.	1,	{ M	E. " 7,	Mark 4. 1 Cor. 16.	
W.	•	2,	{ k	1. " 9.	Mark 5. 2 Cor. 1.	
T		3.		f	Mark 6. 2 Cor. 2.	
F		4.		f. " 13.	Mark 7.	
s	. 44	5,	•	1. Judith 1.	1	
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EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. . SEPTEMBER 29, 1850.

This Sunday is supposed to follow the three days appointed by the Church for the third ember feast, It had no fixed services appointed to it in the old offices, but anciently borrowed those of a preceding Sunday. It was considered by the earlier ritualists as a "dominica vacans," or vacant Sunday. The ordinations which were most strictly confined to these periods in the earlier Churches, were the cause of this arrangement. Great care was taken that the ordination should be performed, after continuance the same day in prayer and fasting, and yet be done upon the Lord's day also; and because by ancient canon, that day could not be fasted upon, they therefore took this course, to perform it on Saturday (it being one of the ember fasts), and yet in the evening of it, for that that time was accounted as belonging to the Lord's day following; or, if they would continue so long fasting, to do it early in the morning following. In the course of time, this long and late fasting was discontinued. The ordination came to be performed on Saturday, and the Sunday following had service said on it, which was at first borrowed of some other days (either from the preceding Sunday, or from the first ember day), but afterwards one was fixed. being fitted to the day or season with some respect in the frame of it to the ordination held at that time. Long after the other vacant Sundays had obtained fixed services, the vacant Sunday in September continued to borrow from the offices of the preceding Sanday. The ember fast being a fixed season, and the time of Easter varying every year, the same Sunday would never fall exactly at the same time in two successive years. The eighteeuth Sunday after Trinity was found generally to fall nearest to September fast; and to this. Sunday a fixed service was at last appointed : which in bearing a reference to the ordination of ministers, should be suited to the purpose of this season. The services of this day, therefore, bear an evident reference to the ember season. The Epistle records the joy of the Apostle, at the conversion of the Corinthian converts, and his gratitude to A!mighty God; who had been pleased to pour on them his grace, in so great abundance, that they came behind the members of other Churches in no spiritual gift. These gifts were supposed to be the supernatural powers of the Holy Spirit: the gift of utterance of all tongues, the gifts of knowledge of St. John's, Bath all spiritual and divine truths. The Church, in the selection of this passage of Scripture would teach those persons, on whom holy orders have lately been conferred, the necessity of their seeking the grace and gifts of the Holy Spirit, for the right discharge of the duties of their sacred functions.

The Gospet. (St. Matthew xxii. 34-36).-The conversations of our Lord frequently enjoin upon the Jews a strict observance of the moral law. Such obedience is always enforced by the sanction of which the Rev. E. Elwood is President, purpose of one and the same motive, that of love; "love giving a Concert of Sacred-Music, in St George's is the fulfilling of the law." The question. Which is the fulfilling of the law." The question, Which i was the great commandment of the law? was at next. this time much litigated among the Pharisees.

law of circumcision, or of the Sabbath, or of meat, or of purification. But Jesus declares that, on the love of God, as the great commandment of the law, and on the love of our neighbour, as the second, depended all the law and the prophets, or their whole moral and religious code. This love may be defined, "A divine virtue, by which we love God above all things for his own sake, and our neighbour as ourselves, for the love of God." This principle of love to God, leading to love to our neighbonr, is a better fulfilment of the law, than the observance of any minuter rite, or burdensome ceremony. Having thus answered the question proposed to Him, our Lord demands, in return, of the Pharisees, what they think of Christ, or what opinion they have formed of the character of Christ? He desires to elicit an expression of their sentiments concerning the Messiah: in the expectation of whose coming, all ranks and sects and classes were agreed. The Pharisces declare, in their answer, the common belief of themselves and of their common. Acknowledging one portion of the deciarations of their prophets, which spoke of the Messiah as the root and offspring of David, they said they expected the Saviour was to be of David's line. Jesus reminds them that David himself, moved by the influence of Divine inspiration, referring to the Messiah, calls Him "Lord;" and thus ascribing to Him titles of more than human majesty speaks of Him in terms, which imply more than human power. The Pharisees confess, by their silence, the superiority of our Lord's argument. @ Unable to deny that the passage quoted by David did apply to the Messiah, or to reconcile the apparant contradiction of the prophecies, they could not see that He who spake bethem in human form as a holy and spotless man; and yet was Lord of David, as He wielded before their wondering eyes more than human powers, in recalling the dead to life, in challenging to an obedience to his will the powers of nature, or the inhabitants of an unseen world. It is the Chris-David's Jon David's Lord as existing with the Father before the world was, as being the bright property of the Church of which we are made of his person, as being in the form of God, and we reject the division of this extensive knythes, into two Dioceses as conducive to these objects. servant, as being found in fashion as a man, in understanding between the Clergy and Laity, we resbeing in all points like unto his brethren, yet with- ters in which your Lordship may be pleased to require out sin. The ambassadors on Christ's behalf our services for the prosperity of the Church. should always be the heralds of the declaration made by Christ himself, that He is both David's Lord and David's son. The theme of their public preaching, this should be the source of their personal consolations. Amid negligences and ignorances, if he embrace the humanity of our Lord, the minister will not be led into despair; if amid the temptations of pride, vainglory, and self-deceit, he remember the divinity of our Lord, he will not fall into presumption. The Church hath selected this portion of Scripture for the gospel of this day, as it shows how the Christian minister should not be as these Pharisees, faithless and unbelieving; or as the answer given by our Saviour to the question of the doctor of the law may prove, how those lately appointed to the ministry should be able to give a reason for the hope that is in them, to answer. the unbeliever, and to convince the gainsayer.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

MISSION PUND.

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

Previously announced in No. 8, amount £230 8 74 St. Paul's, Fredericksburg

164 Collections amounting to £230 15 74 T. W. BIBCHALL,

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1850.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following: R.v. G. C. Street, sub. to C. S. D. T...... 2 10 0 Collections for W. & O's. F. per Mrs Boulton 0 3 9

The St. George's Church Choral Society of Goderich,

The proceeds of the Concert to be appropriated to the erection of a pulpit and reading deak for the said Some held it to be the law of sacrifices; others the Church.

ST. PAUL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On the 13th inet., an examination of the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church was held at one o'clock, P. M., in the body of the building, by the Rev. B. Cronya, with the assistance of the Rev. James Mockridge, of Warwick. The number of male and female children belonging to the school present were about 200, who, with as many of their parents and friends as could conveniently attend, took a lively interest in the all-importan object of their convention The examination procured much credit both to the teachers and popils, and high satisfaction to all present. The proficiency of the children generally, since the former examination, was evident, and testified at once to the skill and faithfulness of the teachers, and the ability and diligence of those under their instructions. The attainments of the senior classes in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, were worthy of all praise; and the junior departments of the school showed that they were laying a sound foundation for the future. At the close of the examination, about four o'clock, P. M., the whole school repaired to the residence of their worthy rector, the Rev. B. Cronyn, where a very nice entertainment was prepared for them, in the lawn fronting his house. It is impossible to give an accurate description of the delight which at this time was manifested by not only the children, but all preent, on their interesting meeting; and when we think of the union, and affectionate feeling which such feasts tend to produce among the young, as well as those more advanced in years, the reflection is indeed not only pleasing, but profitable. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a very appropriate and feeling address from the Rev. B. Cronyn, which he delivered in his usual happy manner, to the children, who, at this period, were collected around him, in which he congratulated them on their improvement since last year, and impressed upon them the necessity of perseveration and diligence in the good work in which they were engaged.

— London (C. W.) Times.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

On the 13th instant, a large and highly respectable deputation appointed at a meeting of the members of the several congregations of the United Church of England and Ireland, held on the 20th ult., waited on the Lord fore them was Son of David, as tabernacling among Bishop of Montreal to present the following address:

To the Right Reverend, Futher in God, Francis, Lord Biskup of Monticul.

We, the Lay Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, residing in the Parish on Montreal, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your Lordship to congratulate you on your safe arrival within your Diocese, and assure you of a hearty welcome on

of his person, as being in the form of God, and As Laymen, we do not presume to enter into your thinking it no robbery to be equal with God; Lordship's councils, but, sensible of the great benefits David's son, as taking upon Him the form of a which must result from combined action and a good

May the Almighty bless and prosper your Lordship

pectfully tender you our cordial co-operation in all mat-

S. GERNARD, Chairman. E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Secretary.

After which, His Lordship read the following reply:-MR. GERRARD,—The address which you have now presented to me on behalf of the Laity of the Parish of Montreal, upon my arrival amongst you as the first Bishop of this newly constituted Diocese, is one which it is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive. I can assure you that I have for many years taken a deep interest in the concerns of our Colonial Church, not only in these Provinces, but in all pasts of the world; and I have watched its progress and growing importance with sincere satisfaction and thankfulness. Humble and inadequate to to its duties as its condition still continues to be. yet, when we look through the last twenty years and compare the past with the existing state of the Colonial Church, I confidently assert that, considering all circumstances, it presents the most encouraging page in the present ecclesiastical history of England. The appointment of a Bishop for your separate District of Montreal, is but one amongst many similar advances which have been made towards the fuller development of the organization of the Church and the furtherance of the cause of true religion. I trust that, by God's blessing, this measure may be productive of those benefits in this Diocese which you have anticipated from it.

The attachment of such an influential body of the Laity of this great city and neighbourhood, while it tostifies to the past labours of the Clergy in the discharge of their pastoral duties, and the careful superintendence of your late esteemed Diocesan, gives also the surest promise of still further growth and increase. The assurance you have given me of your cordial co-operation with me, is a great encouragement to me at the com-mencement of my administration of the affairs of this extensive Diocese-it will be to you, gentlemen, that I shall look with hope and confidence. I feel that, coning amongst you as a stranger, I shall have much to learn before I shall be fully acquainted with all the details of your social condition—your habits of life and thought—the actual state of my Diocese—its wants, and the best advised and most practicable means of supplying them. I rely upon your bearing with me whilst am endeavouring to identify myself with you in all the relations of life, that you will give me credit for an anxious desire to do that which is right and just, and support me in the discharge of my arduous duties. And if we be not wanting to ourselves, I confidently anticipate that the increasing lite and energy which always accompanies the full decelopment of the Divine institutions, will be so manifested amongst us, that the Church will be enabled, year by year, to occupy a more fixed and substantive position—one more commensurate with the requirements of so large and useful a Diocess.

Certainly we cannot, in any more fitting way, do our luty to God, and evince our gratitude for the munificence of those friends in England, who have provided the means for endowing this newly-constituted See of Montreal, than by endeavouring that the seed thus sown, may, by God's blessing, produce the proper fruit.

While, however, we are all bound to seek to provide for the wants of our own people, and I must ever remember my duty to the Church of which I have been appointed a chief Pastor and Overseer, yet, still I hope always to be able to cultivate a spirit of charity toward all around me; and if there be any rivalry with any of those who are members of other communicus, I trust it will he only such a rivalry as shall lead each of us to strive, who can most humbly and saithfully devote himself to the work of his ministry, seeking to cherish in the bearts of all who are under our care, the purest principles of truth and piety.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

COMPLETION OF THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF LOWER CANADA.

The triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec late of Montreal) throughout the whole of his enormous Diocese, as it existed before the recent division of Lower Canada into two separate Dioceses, -- was completed

The journeyings of the Bishop in the accomplishment of this object commenced in the early part of January 1849, and have been continued, at intervals, since. In order to view them as a connected whole, it would be necessary to consult. in conjunction with the Journal which here follows, containing an account of a voyage to the Gulf and of a visit to the two Missions of Frampto the Guil and of a visit to the two Musions of Frapp-ton, East and West, the several accounts published in the Toronto Church, Vol. x11. No. 32, (8th March, '49) and No. 51, (19th July, '49) and Vol. x111. No. 10, (4th Oct., '49) No. 27, (31st Jan., '50) No. 28, (7th Feb., '50) and No. 40, (2nd March, '50.) The most distant point visited in any of the journeys performed by ascending the St. Lawrence, was Clarendon upon the Ottawa, 350 miles above Quebec: the most remote which was reached by descending the same river, was at the Magdalen Islands, from 500 to 600 miles below that city.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

It was not till 1847 that the Bishop was made aware of any claim existing in these islands, (in which there are computed to be about two thousand French Acadian-Roman Catholics,) upon the care of the Church of Engand. The inhabitants are in the habit of regarding themselves as connected rather with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, (of which last Colony they formerly constituted a dependency.) than with Canada; and the still very small body of Protestants among them, having grown out of yet smaller beginnings, appear to have become habituated to the idea of being too meighticent and inconsiderable to apply at a distance for the provisions of the Christian Ministry. The late Mr. F. Bowen, however, baving been obliged in his capacity of District Judge in the County of Gappe to the Jalands in the year above mentioned. pass over to the Islands, in the year above mentioned, in order to hold an annual Circuit Court, had occasion to learn the fact that a good number of Protestant families were settled upon the islands, and having been always alive to the spiritual interests of his fellow-creatures, he made the Bishop acquainted with the particulurs. It was accordingly arranged that upon the next visit of the Judge in 1848, he should be accompanied by the Rev. R. Short, one of the Missionaries in the County of Gaspe, who volunteered for the service. In the execution, however, of this arrangement, the labours of Mr. Short were interrupted, and left incomplete in consequence of the unfortunate illness of the Judge, (terminating some time afterwards in his death,) which broke out at the islands, and when they returned to Gaspe, the only portion of the Protestant inhabitants who had, been visited were the settlers upon Entry Island.

The ministrations of Mr. Short were thankfully received, by these Islanders,—they presented to him nine-teon subjects for baptism—and they, expressed, in a body, their desire to have the ministry of the Church of England planted among them. But before putting matters actually in train for such an object, the Bishop, having occasion to visit the Missions in Gaspe determined to take the opportunity of proceeding also to the Magdalen Islands, and accertaining by personal inspection, the wants and the dispositions of all the Protestant act. tiers who are there to be found. It had been originally his Lordship's intention to have availed himself of the facility of crowing from Gaspe, afforded by the visit of the present Judge (DeBlois) who very kindly and considerately waited for him as long as he could vanture to do in consistency with the object of securing his arrival in time for the opening of the Circuit Court Circumstances unavoidably delayed the departure of the Bishop from Quebec; and he found the means of engaging passage in a Brigantine bound for Halifax, the master of which undertook to land him at the Islands. . In this vessel he accordingly embarked on the 25th of June, carrying with him a supply of bibles, prayer-books, and tructs, voted for the purpose by the Diocesan Committee at Quebec, of the Society for Promoting Christion Knowledge; and, having touched at Cape Cove in Gaspe, where the versel left a moull portion of ber cargo, (120 or 13) miles from the islands) he was landed, with the intermediate help of a little fishing-schooner from the Acadian settlements of Cape Breton, with which he fell in, and in which he passed the previous night, at S. W. Point in the Magdaien Islands, with the singular rock full in view called the Corps mort, or Deadman's Island, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July.

. This is the second auti-its islam, since his original consecrafloa to the Episcopate, in 1839, for the whole of Canada West was, for a time included in his charge. It is also matter of particular chankfulness that a Diocese line been creered and a Sec established two thousand miles from Queine. In Prince Unsert's Land, in which there was no provision for the Episcopal ministrations, when the Bishop, passing out of the limits of his own Justes oliction, supplied the want, for the moment, by his visit to those regions in 1841. Thus there are now four Discouss where, before the summer of 1842, there was only one, and there are seven in all in British North America.

was a total stranger to the place and to the peopleand there was no habitation in sight. There were, however, the signs of human labour, in some roughly prepared means of curing cod, upon a diminutive scale, on the beach—and the men who had landed him in a flat, out of the fishing-craft, proceeded back through a tract of low scrubby woods, to a French settlement. to procure a conveyance. At the end of an hour and a half, they emerged again with a little rudely constructed cart which just sufficed for the baggage. The Bishop got the best information which he could, from one or two people who came with the cart-and, after a good deal of perplexity, decided to take the road to House Harbor, distant about 16 miles, the residence of Mr. Munsey, who is a merchant, filling the part of agent for the proprietor of the Islands, and a Justice of the Peace. The islands of this singular group are, with two or three exceptions, connected with each other by very long irregular strips of sand beach, enclosing a number of large lagoons. Along one of these beaches the Bishop now proceeded on foot, for about ten miles, and then mounting a little eminence, cume to a small kind of a village inhabited by French Acadians, called from its sheltered harbor P Etung du Nord, and containing a wooden Roman Catholic Church, served by the same Priest who serves another at House Harbor. Here the Bishop having dried himself a little over the stove-(for it had rained hard the whole morning,) procured some breakfast and a light cart, which was considerably in advance of the other in civilization, for conveying himself for the remainder of the distance, and he met accidentally with the younger brother of Mr. Munsey, who was good enough to accompany him to that gentleman's house. Mr. Munsey was absent in another part of the Islands-but his Lordship received every attention and kindness from Mrs. M. and her family, and the size of the family with the addition of several relatives who were summer visitors, rendering it impossible to accom-modate him in the house, which is of rather small dimensions, lodgings were procured for him close by with a particularly clean and decent though humble family belonging to the French population.

It is not necessary to enter into a detail of all the delays and disappointments arising from baffling winds and other circumstances, by which the plans and movements of the Bishop were affected, during the eleven days which he spent upon the islands. On Saturday the 6th of July being still at House Harbor, he assem-bled such of the few Protestants as could attend and performed divine service, at 9 A.M. and preached to them, in Mr. Munsey's house. The congregation consisted of 17 or 18 persons, children included, and some of them came from a distance of several miles. The voice of the minister of God was as strange as it was welcome to their ears. The next day, being Sunday, the Bishop had allotted to Entry Island, but us he could not get away, he hold service again at Mr. Munsey's, who was still prevented from returning home; and, in the afternoon, having gone to baptize a child a mile or two off. and finding a dozen persons assembled in the house, he gave them a familiar exposition of scripture, with an abridgement from the church prayers. The time for the return of the Judge, (who was at Amherst Harbor) to Gaspé, was now drawing near; and upon his vessel the Bishop had relied for proceeding to that coast—but on Monday morning, 8th July, being still without intelligence-either from Mr. Munsey or the Judge, he procured a fishing-boat and proceeded to Grosse Isle, (distant perhaps 25 miles from House Harbor,) which is inhabited exclusively by Protestants, numbering ten families in a range of about three miles. The arrangement for his conveyance was effected, with much exertion, by a worthy and active Swede in the employ of Mr. Munsey, who deserves to be mentioned on account of the interest and zeal which he manifested, throughout, on the Bishop's behalf—feelings in part perhaps attributable to his finding himself upon a kindred bosom in the arms of the Church of England,—his own mother Church, besides holding the same great essential truths of salvation, being episcopal and harmonizing with the Anglican usages in the adoption of a liturgical worship the observance of festivals, the practice of baptizing with sponsors, &c., and he himself having been confirmed by sist principally of a little band of Colonists of 22 years standing, from Nova Scotia, with their children and grand children. His Lordship slept at one of their little tenements which was centrally situated, consisting of only one room, and means having been taken to circulate the information, a congregation of more than fifty persons met him in the house at seven o'clock the next morning, Tuesday, 9th July,-Some of the men were absent on the fishing stations upon the coast of Labrador. Seven young children, were presented for baptism -but the Bishop expressly reserved for the hands of the resident Missionary whom he hopes to establish, those who were old enough to be subjects for instruction and examination before the reception of the rite; and in some few other instances, the absence of the father presonted an obstacle in the mind of the other parent.-Most cordially did the poor people welcome the Minister of God who came among them-the first who had ever been even seen upon the spot; but their views were necessarily, in some points, obscure and their habits very unformed in Religion: and no attempt was made to precipitate matters, nor to press them to any step for which their minds were unprepaired. Some of the families here have carried their children to the Romish Priest at House Harbor, for baptism, rather than leave them without it; (and other Protestants in the islands have had recourse to the Priest at Amherst Har-bor in the same way.) Tracts and prayer-books were distributed after the sermon, together with a very few bibles—for it was a happy circumstance that here, as in the other Protestant families of the islands, a house could hardly be found without the word of God, and it was satisfactory that, among the bibles which were given, there were some which replaced copies apparently worn out by constant use. But Church and School were things unknown; and the poor hostess of Isle. There is no town-scarcely anything that can be the Bishop, referring to these two wants, said to his Lordship, "Our children are just like brutes."

Upon teaching House Hurbor again, towards the evening of Tuesday, the Bishop was greeted by Mr. Munsey who had returned home during his absence, of the whole group of islands, is Captain Coffin. R.N. but was also met by the intelligence conveyed in an extremely civil note for himself, that Judge Deblois had his uncle, the late Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, the grantee been obliged to return to Gaspe. Later in the evening the Bishop baptized Mr. Munsey's youngest child.

The Bishop had now to take his chance for an opportunity of getting across to Gaspe-and to turn the intervening time to the best account, in the islands. It was not till Thursday, 11th July, that it was practicable to sail from House Harbor to Entry Island, the only location of Protestants remaining unvisited and the most considerable of all. It comprehends eleven families .--There are no Roman Catholics upon this island, which

and lies about six miles from any other land. Mr. Munsey, to whose attentions as well as to those of his the entire business of the Circuit Court, and very much tamily, the Bishop was indebted in may ways, proceeded with him, and they were kindly accommodated with the boat of the Collector, Mr. Belleau, resident at Amherst Harbor, which happened to be at House Harbor at the time. Service was held in the largest house upon the island, which stands upon an excellent farm. Between 40 and 50 people were present. The sermon had been appointed for seven—but the milking of the cows and other necessary matters made the people late; and as, in addition to the service and the sermon, there were baptisms to be performed and women to be churched, and bibles, prayer books and tracts to be distributed, and there was a great deal to be said to the people, after all was over, about the parts to be respectively taken by the Church and by themselves, in establishing provisions for their religious wants, it was eleven before the assembly broke up. It was therefore past midnight when the Bishop, having returned to sleep at | mentioned, which are upwards of thirty miles apartanother house where his quarters were established, heard through the wooden partition of his little bedroom, a child whom the people of the house had taken with them to the service, saying his prayers and answering some plain catechetical questions before retirizators of the settlement;—a grateful sight when the ing to rest—a pleasing example to shew that domestic islanders and their children shall at last be seen statedly Religion was carefully cultivated in this family, in spite of all the disadvantages under which they had laboured. On Friday the 12th July, the Bishop, accompanied

still by Mr. Munsey, went over to Amherst Harbour, about 9 miles from Entry Harbour, expecting to meet | dispensed to them by the authorized servant of the sancwith a particular opportunity of sailing thence almost immediately for Gaspo. Some difficulty occurred in this arrangement, but a schooner belonging to Mr. Munsey himself, and commanded by one of his sons, opportuncly arriving, his Lordship chartered it for Cape Cove; and while awaiting its departure, was provided, by the exertions of Mr. Munsey, with board and lodging in another particularly neat and respectable although frugal and simple family, belonging to the French popula-tion. There is here another Roman Catholic Church, built of wood, with a resident Priest. On Sunday morning, the 14th, his Lordship sailed over to Entry Island, and again assembled the people, both morning and afternoon, for divine service. The congregation was larger than on the week-day. Some additional baptisms were performed. At this place, as before at Grosse Isle, the Bishop reserved the cases of some subjects for baptism who were adolescent or verging upon adolescence. In the evening, the wind being fair for whom a hope is now lit up, and may thus prompt a dohis departure, he went on board again-having first nation either in money or in a seasonable present of parted with his hearers, with many mutual expressions of kindness; and, with reference to the provision for his of the service in the house of the Lord,—a set of Churchvoyage, he might well say I have all and abound - I am service books, a plain set of communion-plate, a coverfull—for although Mr. Munsey laid in his sea stock, ing for the holy table, a pede-cloth, a font or a bell. It some of the women absolutely insisted upon contributing loaves, home-made cheese, &c., and the respectable farmer at whose house the services were held, could savour up to Heaven: perhaps it would be associated hardly be prevented, although he avowed, himself a scruple on account of the Sunday, which he could only overcome for a special occasion, from killing a lamb to add to the store.

This visit of his Lordship to the Islands may be liable to appear, perhaps, rather as falling within the province of a Travelling Missionary than as exhibiting what is proper to the episcopal office—but it will be borne in mind that he was desirous of enabling himself to make a report from personal observation, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel before applying to them the Prophet. to do their part, in the establishment of a Mission upon the spot—and also of receiving the personal assurances of the people respecting their disposition to unite and tend their aid in the arrangements for introducing amongst them the Ministry of the Church. The Bishop, as has already been intimated in the instance of Grosse Isle, took care not to entangle them in any hasty engagement nor to take advantage of the impressions made while they were freshly warmed by the peculiar circumstances of his visit; nor did he, on the other hand, say anything to compromise the distinctive claims and character of the Church,-but he pointed out to them at the same time, without reserve, that, belonging, as they did, by the original names which they severally lo four or five different denomina tions, the Church of England included, it was manifestly impossible that such a little band, so perfectly cut off from the rest of the world, could enjoy the benefits of the ministry at all, if each party were to require it under the name which might still loosely attach to them, and that they must either unite under some one name. or do nothing and remain as they were. They all, however, gave in their deliberate and thankfully-expressed adhesion to the Church, and received very gladly her prayer book together with tracts which (among many others of a different description,) were explanatory of her system, usuges and worship. Sponsors stood forward for all the children who were to be baptized, after a full statement of the obligations which they contracted. In every place where the service was performed, the people all knelt in prayer, and if any were able, united in singing. There did appear to be among them, although there have not been wanting some painful evidences, here and there, of the natural effect of their unprovided condition in Religion, a pervading sense of their spiritual wants; and there is encouragement to hope that there are cases where the feeling amounts to a hunger and thirst after eighteousness. The number of Protestant souls on the islands, children included, is 173. The men are, almost without exception, engaged in fishing, and at the same time engaged in the cultivation of the portions of land which they occupy. Their domestic arrangements and appliances are upon a very limited scale, and of a very simple and primitive description, and they are, generally, poor. The hand-mill is in use among them for the grain which they raise for their own consumption-or they send it to the mills in Prince Edward's Island, or to Pictou in Nova Scotia. A mill, however, was now in the course of erection upon Entry Island, and another is talked of at Grosse called a village upon the islands--post office or tavern are things unknown - conveyances of any kind upon the spot, or means of stated communication with places abroad, are wholly out of the question. The proprietor resident in Europe, to whom they were bequeathed by of the Crown. Mr. Munsey, the agent, seems to be much interested for the religious as well as the temporal welfare of the inhabitants, and has instructions of a liberal character from his principal, who, it appears, does not desire to look to the property as a source of revenue and wishes to expend upon public improvethem. Unfortunately, however, an opposition to the claims of the proprietor has arisen among the French, in the proportion of more than ten to one; and they

The Bishop who, upon this occasion, travelled alone, is strictly such (being entirely surrounded by water,) resistance has furnished (for crimes cognizable by hu- | will demand this sacrifice at our hands, and I trans man law appear to be never heard of among the people,) drained the resources of the litigants upon the spot,diminishing, of course, at the same time, the value of the property (which, as yet, is believed to make no re-turn to its owner) and obstructing the prosperity of the

A scientific and statistical account of these islands was published by Lieutenant Baddeley, R.E., in the form of a pamphlet, with a map prefixed, among the papers of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in 1839.

The Missionary whom it is hoped to send down next year, to fix his residence among the islanders, must divide his labours as equally as possible between the eleven families of Entry Island and the ten at Grosse Isle-affording also some proportion of his ministrations to the fewer and more scattered Protestants of House Harbour and its vicinity. A small Church or Chapel must be built, at once, upon each of the two islands just and it will indeed be a grateful sight when, according to present hope, it will please God, that these structures, very humble though they may be, shall rise among the inhabitants to indicate blessing and to sanctify the chagathering together to worship Him with the holy worship of the Church, to hear declared to them the unsearchable riches of Christ; to be taught to walk with God all the day long; and to partake in his ordinances tuary. They long for the day themselves: and will do their part towards the erection of the Churches, (as they will also for school-houses, which it is hoped to supply with teachers) by collecting and preparing materials for which they depend chiefly upon wrecks (so unhappily frequent are they upon their shores,) and drift timber the growth of the islands being nothing but small kinds of fir with an occasional intermixture of birch, and there being no atone which is adapted for the purpose of building. The good Church Societies in England will afford through the hands of the Bishop, some aid in the work; the Diocesan Church Society, will, it may be anticipated, make such a grant as the multiplying calls upon it will permit—and possibly, these statements here made, may, by the divine blessing, meet here or there some eye which will look with kindness and compassion upon the wants of the remote and obscure little flocks, the few sheep in the wilderness, so long left in destitution, for some of the decent appendages which are for the work would be a pleasing token of Christian sympathy; and, given for the love of Christ, would carry an acceptable with the beginnings of a more important future than now appears to those who would think that too much has been made of the wants and interests of this scanty handful of fishermen. Happy indeed will be the reward reserved for the servant of the Church of Christ, whose efforts are here recorded to put things in train for the relief of those wants and the advancement of those interests, if he shall-be graciously-enabled, with the necessary adaptations, and so far as may be permitted to men of modern days, to appropriate to the case, the words of

The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house: his hands shall also finish it: and thou shalt know that the Lord of Hosts hath bent me unto you. For WHO HATH DESPISED THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS ?

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES. To the Editor of the Gospel Messenger.

THE MINNESOTA MISSION-THE REV. MR. BRECK, THE PIONEER MISSIONARY.

Mr. EDITOR: - Believing that your readers take a deep, and I would hope, a practical interest in the you a copy of a letter recently received from that pioneer and apostolic Missionary Rev. J. Lloyd Breck. I trust your readers will not only remember him and his mission in their prayers, but also in their offerings to the Lord. One dollar given to Minnesota will accomplish more good for the Church than one thousand to China, or any other of our Foreign Missions. If any reader has but this small sum to give, let it be forwarded at once to Mr. B., at St. Paul's Minnesota,"

Yours, &c., "St. Paul, Minnesota, 13th Aug., 1850.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:-If. as I doubt not. your interest in the progress of the Church in the far West continues to be earnest, then you will not, I trust, count me strange in writing to you. Your long and well tried interest in Nashotan, will never be forgoten by me, and I write to inform you of the recent changes that have taken place both there and here.

After weighing matters for a long time in private, and advising with a few of my brethren; I determined to resign Nasmorah, and instead thereof proposed an Associated Mission on the principles of Nashotah, in Minnesota. I will now hastily pass over the result. The Rev. A D. COLE, well known to us as a highly practical and earnest-minded man, was elected to the Presidency of Nasholuh, and now enters upon the duties of its second stage, with the prospect of greater success, and more extended good

attending his work than ever did my own. "I now began again on the Frontier where my work the rather lies than elsewhere, if I am honoured in the Church by having some special place, and I feel greatly encouraged in believing the entire issue to be the wise ordering of a Good Providence, for fellow-labourers have been raised up to me in a mannner not a lit tle remarkable. We are now again, as at Nashotah, in its infancy, three clergymen and one Divinity student. Again we have our mission without, and our mission within; our mission without for the people; within for the training up of the Missionary in the field where he is expected to labor. We have already been greatly prospered, both without and within. We have (under God) been permitted to establish stations for Divine Service at the following places, viz: St. Paul; Stillwater on the St. Croix; Cottage Grove; the Falls of St. Anthony ; Point Douglass ; Willow River Settlement, and Prairie La Crosse. We purpose—for into new parts of the country we travel two by two, as the Lord ments within the islands, whatever he may receive from sent forth the Seventy-visiting the Fall of St. Croix this week, distant from St. Paul fifty miles. And in September, we hope to go up the Mississippi, one hun who constitute the great body of the population, being dred miles, to the Sank-Rapids, exploring the inter-

duty will make it pleasant. But if you desire it, shall write you more concerning the Missionary after a time longer, for two months have not yet ele ed since we entered upon our work. Only let me all here, that we have not yet visited a single point where we have not been able to plant a station, and there is no station where there are not found some Church peo-ple. The labor of seeking and finding the lost thee in the wilderness, is most animating to us, and there comes with it a great reward for all our toils. Thus much, dear Brother, for the field without. A few words respecting the field within.

Upon arriving in this new territory, we found board ing, washing, &c., so exceedingly high in prices, the it was impracticable for us to bear the expens cordingly we determined to adopt the Nashotah re men in full, at once: We therefore purchased two acres of land to the rear of St. Paul, and adjoining the City plot, where we camped out in a tent loaned to me by the Garrison at Fort Snelling. We lived in this about three weeks, until a very little house (12 feet by 17 feet in dimensions, with an attic) could be erected We are now happy in having a roof to our heads al-though the house (if it may be so termed) is yet maplastered, but we hope before winter to have that done, else we must almost perish with the cold. Our system is developing itself with all the regularity of a well ordered House, and I trust, before long, to see within it some promise for the supply of Missionaries for the West and North-West. Do for us, my Dear Brother. as heretofore, what you can, and cease not to pray for With much respect and affection

I remain your Brother in Christ and His Church, JAMES LLOYD BRECK.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN WESTERN NEW YORK Bishop De Lancey stated in his Address at the last Convention, that " Among the quiet facts which illustrate the growth and progress of the Church, and the importance of missionary and parochial labors in the Diocese, I may state that having requested the clergy in presenting the list of persons confirmed, to report in what religious connection they had been originally trained, I have found that, of the 620 persons confir ed during the last year, 304 are converts to the Chara-from the several denominations around us."—Gogo

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW PROTESTANT EPISCS PAL CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.—The new church lately erected in Avenue C, between Fifth and Sixth streets, called the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Nativity, was yesterday consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wittingham. The sermon was preached by the Bishop himself, from the text "Fear God." Eigh teen persons were confirmed. The offertory followed and the whole was concluded by the communion

The Church of the Nativity is a small edifice, b s very neatly arranged. The style of the architectua is Gothic, and the woodwork in the interior is painted in imitation of oak. There is a small gallery over the porch and fronting the chancel. The organ loft erected on the north side of the building, just at the right of the reading desk and four, and opposite to the pulpit. There are no pews rented in this church; the seats are all alike, free, the society being desirous of defraying the expenses of the church service by freewill offerings, weekly made at the house of prayer, N. Y. Herald.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PPOPAGATION OF THE GOSPE It has been usual to adjourn the monthly meeting of the Board from July to November; but this year the Society met for the transaction of business on the third Friday August. It was agreed that the number of travelling Missionaries in the Diocese of Toronto chargeable upon the Clergy Reserves Fund be ten, and that the Bishop to authorised to draw upon that fund to an amount not exceeding £120 in any one year, for the purpose of enabling travelling Missionaries to provide themselves with horse, or necessary outfit on first entering upon the

Provision having been made by an individual of t Church for the support of a Missionary at the Island of Tristan D'Acunha, the Society agreed to grant the sum of £100 to defray the expense of his passage and outlit. The Rev. W. F. Taylor has been recently ordained for this new Mission. Grants were also made to the Rev. John Quinn, as religious instructor on board an emigrant and proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and to Mr. Leeper who has since embarked for Madras, being engaged a Catechist, with a view to Holy Orders. Several new members were elected.

THE EPISCOPATE—VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—The Bishop of Hereford is engaged in the primary visitation of his diocese. After adverting his charge, to the various subjects of controversy excitement disturbing the Church at present, and to the formation of Church Unions, the Bishop observed up the absolute subordination of Priests to their Bishop the Greek and Roman Churches, and to the higher possibility cast upon English Priests since the Reservant mation. As regarded the happy relationship which should always exist between the Bishop and his Clergy, he regretted that there was a tendency at the present day to reverse the established order. Not speaking the diocese over which, in God's providence, he had been called upon to preside; but looking to the Chare generally, there was a restless spirit abroad among large portion of the Clergy, originating and pressing upon the attention of the Bishops certain changes either in the expression of doctrine in the ritual, or in the relation of the Church to the State. The liberty of the Church was thus carried to a great length, if not to an interference with Episcopal authority. In reference to the doctrine of the Sacrament of Baptism, he exhorted his Clergy to avoid all speculative theories, and to consider this sacrament as one to be administered strictly as set forth in the ritual of the Church. Upon the ques tion of the Royal supremacy, his Lordship express his conviction that a convocation of the Clergy would by intolerance lead to more causes of complaint than under the present system.

The small but beautiful church of St. John's, Anderston. Glasgow, was opened on Sunday, the 11th inst. The Rev. John Taylor, curate, read the prayers, and the Rev. Alex. D'Orsey, incumbent, delivered an appropriate sermon from Matt. xi. 5: "The poor have the Gospel preached to them." The psalms, cantioles, and anthems were effectively given by sixteen unpaid choristers, boys and men, of all grades, formed out of the congregation. The church consists of a chancel mediate country. All our journeys are performed on eighteen feet by twenty, a nave sixty feet by twentyhave, under the influence, it may be presumed, of bad foot. Whether we shall be able to continue this in six, and an aisle sixty feet by seventeen. It accomadvice, refused to come into his terms of accommodation the winter, I know not, for the thermometer is then modates nearly five hundred, and, with galleries, would or composition. The litigation consequent upon this often 20° to 30° below zere. But I think necessity hold eight hundred. The altar and sedilia were given

^{*} Except a Roman Catholic Priest who passed through to hore a number of leaders washed ashore and persons who died after funding from an emegrant site, full of fever, which was wrecked close by, at East Cape,

Sir M. Shaw Stewart; the altar-cloth by the Bishop | the discharge of their daty, his lordship used these Glasgow; the altar-book by Mrs. Trower; the mmunion plate by Mrs. Lawrie and A C. J. Lawrie. Esq ; the stone pulpit by Ledies Pembroke, Dunmore, and Clanwilliam; the lectern by the Hon. Mrs. Hubbard; the font by lady Louisa Oswald; five chancel windows by A. J. B. Hope, Esq., Messra. George and James Chadwick, and other friends, &c. &c. The church has cost nearly £2,000, the ground £800; and the consecration will take place as soon as the latter

sum can be raised. On the Feast of St. Bartholomew an opportunity was offered of witnessing the performance of one of the Church's occasional services, conducted with more than ordinary solemnity, and so as to give full expression to its meaning. The occasion was the faneral of one of the choristers, at Ellesmere, Salop, who had died of consumption. It may be stated that the choristers at Ellesmere are, as regards education and religious training, under the immediate care of the vicar, and live, for the most part, as a small collegiate body. The deceased, who was cut off at the age of fifteen, had been one who had given true and early proof of the reality of his Christian profession, so that his departure hence," though mournful as an earthly parting, was yet a meet subject for Christian joy. His burial, therefore, was well fitted to accord with that deep ewharistic spirit with which the Church commits to the grave the bodies of her children " who die in the Lod." At ten in the morning the funeral procession legan to move from the vicarage towards the churci. First, the vicar and curate of the parish, follower by several clergy from the neighbourhood, in surplces, with stoles and boods; then came the choiristerrin surplices, walking two and two, preceding the corp, which was born by six of the elder choristers simiarly vested, and followed by the relations of the decased as mourners The coffin was covered with a mite pall. On arriving at the church, which was party filled by a devout attendance of parishioners. the offin was placed outside the chancel screen, upon a bir covered with crimson cloth, the clergy and choir too! their places in the stalls within the chancel, and in to vacant place once filled by the departed one, his capand surplice were laid, symbolising his absence in te body, yet presence, as a member still of Christ's Chrch in the communion of saints. The two pealms we chanted to Gregorian tones : the lesson was read bythe vicar from the lectern; after which, followed an othem-" I am the resurrection and the life," by DrGauntlett. The service in church being here conclued, the procession moved slowly in the same order to he grave, where the remainder of the office was sai by the vicar. The same order being retained, thy re-entered the church, and the clergy and choir hring regained their stalls, the time, till eleven o'nck, was dedicated to private prayer and devotions, esh by himself, when the service for S. Bartholomew camenced, which was likewise full choral (anthem. ") love the Lord, all ye his saints), thus carrying our mds, as it were, still further on into the blessed commnion of saints. The holy communion was administed, in which all who had attended the funeral Irtook, as well as many others of the congregation, embining the eucharistic service of the festival with a eucharistic offering for him who had departed. The elemnity and unusual impressiveness imparted to a rvice in itself so beautiful, yet too often so painfully urried over, must have had a hallowing and comfortag effect upon the minds of all present, and especially upon the surviving choristers, who were thus called to pay this last tribute of Christian love to one " whose memory smells sweet among them," more sweet, indeed, from the high and heavenly associations now attached to the morning of his funeral. A rich cross

HEAR THE CHURCH.—The Archbishop of York is reported, in a sermon preached at the Consecration of a new Church at Fangioss, in the Archdesconry of Dr. Wilberforce, to have warned the people against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, or any "insidious approximations to them, by whomsoever recommended;" exhorting them "to hold fast the profession of faith and the truths of the Gospel, as really and plainly taught in the Church to which they belong." It is to be hoped that his Grace will favour his brother of Canterbury with a copy of his sermon.

of the fairest flowers rests upon his grave.

The Bishop of Gloncester has admonished the Rev. M. R. Whish for having interrupted divine service in St. Peter's Church, Bishopworth, by calling the Rev. H. Brancker, the perpetual curate, to come down from the pulpit. His lordship has also condemned Mr. Whish in the costs. It appears that Mr. Whish, who is vicar of Bedminster, deemed that he had authority in the church of Bishopworth, though it has been taken out of his parish and constituted a district church.-Local paper.

We hear that Arthur Dyke Acland, Eeq., the respected magistrate and worthy son of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., is sojourning at Bridehead, in Dorset, during the erection of a new church in the parish of Longbredy, the architectural arrangements of which he is daily superintending, with his known skill and devotion to the Church. - Western Luminary.

The Rev. Eyre Stewart Bathurst, Rector of Kibworth, Beauchamp, Leicestershire, and Formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has resigned his living, value £1,500 per annum, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church, on Thursday last, by the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, at the Ocatory, in Alcesterstreet, in this town .- Aris's Birmingham Gazette

The Times of Monday announced the secession of Viscount Fielding in the following terms:-The public will learn with no less surprise than regret, that Viscount Fielding, M. P., has deserted the ranks of the Established Church, and gone over to the Church of Rome. On Friday evening the fact of the noble lord's secession was announced to the respective committees of the London Union on Church Matters, and the Me. tropolitan Church Union, with which hodies he was connected. Those who are most in his lordship's confidence attribute this unlooked for decision to his dissatisfaction with the course of conduct pursued by his Grace the Archbishop of York, and some other Church dignituries, in reference to the Gorham case. Such, at least, is said to be the immediate motive. But, however Lord Fielding may disapprove of the heads of the Church avowedly upholding the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," his secession is scarcely reconcileable with the public pledge of contiqued adherence to the Established Church, which be gave in two recent instances—the first being the great meeting, held in February last, upon the educati mal question; the second, held in July last, upon the Gorham case. On the last occasion, St. Martin's hall, over which Viscount Fielding presided; and when Turner is now the President in point of age. Mr. Picsome of the speakers hinted secession might be justikersgill's name is also mentioned as a candidate for the table, should the spiritual heads of the Church fail in vecency.

words :-

" I have heard with pain some allusion to separation as a possible contingent should the State proceed to further aggression. That, I admit, might justify as in seeking relief from the trammels of the State. Scoresion from the Church is quite another thing. Is it for Churchmen to desert their Church at her uttermost need; when the enemy is at her gate, shall the soldiers of Christ, the divine head of the Church, violate there something worse? The saggestion was made, I prelayman, would seriously entertain the idea of secession from the Church."

The Gazette of the 3rd instant, announces the appointment of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Ranger of St. James's and Hyde-Parks.

The same authority states, under the date of Whitehall, August 31, that the Queen has been pleased to

The Right Reverend the Lard Bishop of Norwich, The Very Reverend Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L. Dean of Carlisle,

The Reverend Francis Jeune, D.C.I., Master of Pembroke College, in the University of Oxford,
The Reverend Henry George Liddell, M.A., HeadMaster of St. Peter's College, Westminister,
John Lucius Dampier, Esq., M.A., Vice-Warden of
of the Stanneries of Cornwall,

The Reverend Baden Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, and The Reverend George Henry Sachaverell Johnson,

M.A., of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into

the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint— The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester,

The Very Reverend George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely, Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Baronet, Sir John Romilly, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney

General, and The Reverend Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cam-

bridge, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

From our English Files.

DRATH OF THE EX-KING, LOUIS PHILIPPE.

His Majesty King Louis Philippe died on Monday morning, the 26th of August, at Claremont. The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution on the preceding day in the presence of the Queen, and, receiving with calmness the melanchely information thus first broken to him, prepared for the final arrangements which he wished to make.

After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated with a remarkable electrons of mind a conclusion to his memoirs, in order to complete a history which illness had compelled him to suspend for more than four months. four months.

He then caused to be summoned his chaplain, the Abbe Guelle, all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Queen and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and a simplicity which is the real evidence of human greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility from which the King had been suffering appeared to have passed over, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing the composure of mind, which ever abandoned his Majesty.

He expired at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, in the presence of the Queen and the following members of his family :- Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. the Duchess Augusta of Saxe Cobourg, and the attached attendants of the royal household.

There are now four seats in the House of Commons vacant by deaths since the close of the parliamentary session. These are the University of Cambridge, the borough of Poole, and the counties of Hereford and Montgomeryshire. All were represented by Conservatives, two Protectionists, and two Free traders.

The only two candidates in the field for Cambridge are Mr. Cowling and Mr. Walpole. Of the former, the Spectator sums up his qualifications by stating that

"Deputy High Steward of the University, and University Counsel, who was Senior Wrangler in the year 1824, and is now a barrister in large practice on his circuit, enjoying a high reputation as a sound and learned lawyer, though from his inability to address a jury effectively he has remained a junior."

The Johnians have met in their combination room and declared him, in a series of resolutions, worthy of ther support, and pledged themselves to use their utmost exerti in to secure his election. But, says the Times, the St. John's nomination is not to pass undisputed, for a meeting of Conservative members was held at Jesus College, and a requisition signed by upwards of fifty resident (it is now the middle of long vacation) members of the Benate was agreed upon and sent to Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the member for Midhurst, with a request to allow himself to be put in nomination. The honourable and learned gentleman belongs to Trinity, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and the prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. He was first returned for Midhurst in 1846. He is a Queen's Counsel, and was called to the bar in 1831.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from England and resumed the command of the garrison and district of Dublin.

The Deanery of Waterford, vacant by the death of Dr. Usher Lee, has been conferred, by the Lord-Lieutenant, on the very Rev. Dr. Townsend, the present Dean of Lismore, and Rector of Burnehamp, which leaves vacant the latter Deanery.

Our obituary announces the death of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to which office he succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1830. Mr.

THE SUBMANINE THERORAPH.—On this new mode of communication the Times remarks ;-" On Wednesday evening, at nine o'cluck, the possibility of communication between France and England was practically established. Early in the morning of day the projectors of the great enterprise sailed from Dover in the steamship Goliah with a quantity of the electric line on board, and steered for Cape Grisnes, on the opposite coast of France. As they proceeded they sank the line, taking care to communicate with Dover at loyalty and allegiance, by rushing into Dissent, if not | intervals by electric agency, in order to test the value something worse? The saggestion was made, I pre- of their work as they went. Each experiment was in sume, in the hurry of discussion, but I fain hope that turn successful. The connexious were well secured, no true Churchman, whether he be a clergyman or and at nine o'clock in the evening intelligence was forwarded across the bottom of the channel from Cape Grisnes to Dover that the task had been accomplished Instantaneous communication between England and France by electric agency may, even while we write, be actually taking place. It requires a shorter time for the actual transit of a message from London to the French coast than is necessary for tracing upon paper the shortest word in the English language. Some three thousand years ago Homer talked of 'winged' words; we doubt if even he imagined they would ever cleave their way through space, at such a rate as this. The electric telegraph appears to us more like a miracle than any scientific discovery or mechanical achievement of our time. Assume the steam-engine, and railroads are a mere question of finance. Even so magnificent an operation as the completion of the tabular bridge across the Menai Straits dows not effect the mind with a sensation of wonder. What power was requisite to raise a given weight? What material could best endure the strain of the traffic? How could it be most effectually laid down? Such a work is in its way no doubt astounding from the combination of forces brought to bear in order to obtain a certain result; but they are all forces with which we are perfectly familiar. Now, the introduction of electric communication is but of the other day. : We had scarcely taught ourselves to acquiesce in the idea that instantaneous communication between two points on solid land was a mere matter of course than it was gravely proposed to drop the communicating, line and transmit intelligence along the bottom of the ocean.-The jest or scheme of yesterday, has become the fact of to-day. The widest exaggeration of an Arabian tale has been outdone by the simple achievement of madern times. The consequences of the electric telegraph must be as important as the agency by which they are obtained is wonderful. Great excitement prevailed throughout Europe when the first beloon carried up an adventurer into the skies. But there was ne comparison between such an achievement and the present i even the most enthusiastic projectors must have accordance doubts as to the practical value of their sermantic expedition. In the case of the submarine electric telegraph, the first and obvious effect of this instantaneous communication, between the two most civilised and powerful nations of the world will be to unite them so closely in community of interests as to secure their co-operation in all designs that may promote the advancement of humanity and majorain the peace of the world. In a great measure this had been already effected by a mode of communication which required at least a certain number of hours. But, with the electric telegraph across the Channel communication with Paris is not even a question of arounds. At present no doubt a message must be first forwarded to Dover; at Dover a delay will take placed another at Cape Grienes, and so on through Prance but these are more points of detail now that the chain of communication has been carried across the bed of the ocean. Some few arrangements are all that is requisite in order to render a sustained conversation between two persons, the one in London, the other in Paris, not merely a possibility, but a fact.

The United Service Gazette states: -" We have reason to believe that a circular will shortly be issued by the Colonial Secretary to the several Colonial Governments to the effect, that in future, each colony must support its own military establishments, or the authoes at home will deem it expedient to withdraw their protective force."

A pair of Compasses, said to be undoubtedly Roman, but resembling in every respect the modern instrument has been found among the Roman remains lately discevered at Cirencester.

It is calculated that the journey of the President of the French Republic, with his suite, costs 34.000 france a day, taken from the secret funds and from the President's income.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.—There are some inaccuracies in the notice of the will of Sir R. Peel lately printed in the papers. The original will recites the settlement of £100,000 Consols on the occasion of the marriage of the late Baronet; and subject to the life interest of Lady Peel this sum is appointed among the four younger sons of Sir R. Peel, or such of them as should attain 25. The omission of the bequest of any annuity to Lady Peel by the will is thus explained. To Lady Peel is left also the use for her life of all the pictures and other property in the mansion in whitehall-place. By the will also it appears that the late Sir R. Peel was only tenant for life of the Drayton Manor estates, and these pass under the will of his father. By the codieil of March 24th, 1849, all the profits which may arise from the publication of his manuscripts are to be applied for the benefit of literary men or for literary objects.

The Builder recommends the use of terra cots for tombstones, drawing attention to the slubs of that material found by Layard, at Nineveh, with inscriptions on. In the Ethnological sub-sect on of the British Association lately, Major Rawlinson stated that Mr. Luyard had, at Korjinyik, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the " House of Records" noticed by the prophet Esrs, where was found the copy of a decree of Corus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity. In this chamber Mr. Layard found, in terra-cotta, tables piled up from the floor to the ceiling, and representing apparently the archives of the Assyrian Empire during the long his. or ical succession.

The idea of erecting a memorial window to Queen Adelaide, at the east end of Worcester cathedral, has been changed to the placing of one in one of the transepts, the sum collected not having reached more than

AUSTRALIA. - . The mining interest at Adelaide is in a flourishing state, and the total proceeds of copper mines during the last 44 years are estimated at £592.-252 : - " Gold washing has commenced with sufficient prospect of success to stop emigration to California. Experiments have been made on the sands from the bed of the Unkaparinga, a stream south of Adelaide. with a newly invented machine, capable of washing from 25 to 30 tons per day. Two ounces of gold were obtained from 16th of sand, Yory promising indica-

tions of coal have been met with on the south side of Kangaroo Island. A newspaper in the German lan-guage, called the Sund-Australische Zeitung, has been established in Adelaide, and appears to be onaducted with great ability. It circulates chiefly among the German immigrants, whose numbers are increasing fast.

The Oxford Herald gives an account of the opening of an Independent meeting-house at Banbury, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and cross. It has lance light windows, mostly filled with "green-tinted cathedral glass." The opening services, says the same authority, were such as might also, in their character, be taken as a lesson to the Church in its too general celebrations; for there was an effective choir, by whom the pailms were chanted, the sanctus sung, and anthems performed, all, it is stated, in a most creditable manner.

IRLAND .- The sea serpent has again been seen. It appears that he has been frightening the fish in the bay extending to the Old Head of Kinsale to the Seven Heads to that extent that they have been "literally leaping ashore" to get out of the way of the moneter. For some time hank and other fish had been captured nearer in shore than was ever before known, when the circumstance was fully accounted for in a letter written by Roger W. Travers, and dated Court Maskerry, August 29, on the previous day: -- " At about one o'clock; A.M. when sailing in my yacht, with a slight breeze off shore, about two miles to the south of the beacon erected on the Barrel rocks, one of the party of four gentlemen on board (Mr. B., of Bandon) drew attention towards the structure mentioned, with the interrogatory of 'Do you eee anything queer about the Barrels? In an instant the attention of all on board was riveted on an object which at first struck me as like the up-heaved thick end of a large mast, but which, as it was made out plainer, proved to be the head of some huge fish or monster. On earing down towards the object, we could distinctly see, with the naked eye, what I can best describe as an enormous screent, without mane or fur, or any like appendage. The portion of the body above water, and which appeared to be rubbing or scratching itself against the beacon, was fully 30 feet long, and in diameter I should say about a fathom. With the aid of a glass it was observed that the eyes were of immense size, about: inches across the ball, and the upper part of the back appeared covered with a furrowed shell-like substance. We were now within rifle-shot of the animal, and although some on board exhibited pardonable nervousness at the suggestion, it was resolved to fire a ball at the under portion of the body whenever the creature's un-wieldy evolutions would expose its vulnerable part. The instant the piece was discharged, the monster rose as if impelled by a painful impulse to a height which may appear incredible,—say at least thirty fathoms, and culminating with the most rapid motion dived or deshed itself under water with a splach that almost stopped our breaths with amazement. In a few moments all disturbance of the water subsided, and the strange visitor evidently pursued its way to seaward. On coming up to the beacon we were gratified to find adhering to the supports numerous connected scaly masses, such as one would think would be rubbed from a creature coating; or changing its old skin for a new one. These interesting objects can be seen at the Horse Rock Coast Guard station, and will repay a visit. "These particulars I have particular in the clearest manner I am able; and if others, in other boats, who had not so good an opportunity of spering the entire appearance of the animal as these in my boat had, should send you a more readable actions of its I pledge myself, none will more strictly adhere to the real facts."

Colonial.

An address has been presented to James 8. Thomson, Eq., late Cashler of the Commercial Bank, Cobourg, upon his departure from that town, signed by sixty-five of the leading professional and business men. In the address it is state! that; Mr. Thomson has won for himself "sincere and universal respect in all the relations of life, whether as a businan, a citisen, or a Christian.'

On Thursday, the 12th instant, A. J. Pergusson, Esq., M.P.P., was entertained at dinner in lierlin, by a large party of the electors of the township of Waterlan.

Mr. James Cowen, of Middleton, died of apoplexy, on Saturday the 14th lostant. The deceased was attacked while driving in his waggon, but his companion not being aware of the nature of the attack, had driven the waggon into the barn, and it was not till some time had clapsed that it was discovered that he was in a dying state.

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD .-At a meeting of the Reoves and Delegates from the several Township Connecils interested in this road, held at Caledonia, it was resolved that it was desirable for the County Council to purchase the above read, and in case the Council should decline to do so that James Wetenhall, Esq., the chairman of this Meeting, call a public meeting of the Reeves and Delegates of the several Townships on the line of the said Road, to meet at Caledonia, to enter into equitable arrangements for the purchase of said road, and if necessary to form a Joint Stock Company to carry out the said purchase.

The Middlesex County Council bave resolved to accept the London and Port Stanley road on the terms offered by the government.

The London (C.W.) Times says that there have been more incendiary fires in that town.

Mr. Hincks having been in Montreal for a few days past, has rejoiced the hearts of the ten tile waiters of the port by raising the stipendium of these functionaries, from 3s. 6d. per diem to the most munificent and astounding figure of 5s .- Montreal Herold.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. - On Friday the 6th inst., a little girl five years old, daughter of Mr. James Clement, Ingersoll, was drowned in a barrel of rain water, at the residence of her grandfather. Mr. Denman, of this town .- British American.

A very considerable business is now carried on in the neighbourhood of Stratford, in the making of Pot and Pearl Ashes, a branch of trade for which the place has become famous. We gladly hear that the demand by the exporters is this year very extensive, and the consequence is a great addition to the manufacture. This is the way for a community to thrive.—Galt Reporter.

Mr. William Bawden was killed on the 18th instant by getting entangled in the machinery used to haul up vessels on to the Marine Railway at Kingston

Shickeluna's Dock, we noticed the other day the hull of the steamer Commerce-some months since run down near the mouth of the Grand River, by the steamer Despatch. It had been lying in Lake Erie, about 3 miles from shore, in 49 feet water, and was raised to the surface and brought down the canal by Mr. S. At the time of our seeing it, the cargo, consisting of potash kettles and iron, was being taken out .- St. Catharines Journal.

WELLAND CANAL.—In the seven days ending on Tuesday, 106 vessels passed through this

FIRE.—On the 18th instant, the Stables of Thomas Stinson, Esq., Hamilton were totally consumed. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary. During the fire Mr. Snowden met with a serious accident, by the falling of a beam.

His Excellency and Lady Elgin returned to Toronto, on Saturday afternoon.

The Engineers and Surveyors of the Great Western Railway are already at work on the

UTTERING BLANK NOTES. — Edward Millward has been committed to the County Gaol, on a charge of having, on the 11th instant, uttered a blank five dollar bill, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Fort Eric, Upper Canada.

DREADFUE ACCIDENT.—On Friday the 5th instant, a young man named Lind, of the township of Zorra, was engaged attending a thrushing machine; his left leg became entangled in the cylinder, causing dreadful laceration of the knee joint, also dislocating the arm. The leg has been amputated and the patient is doing well .- Galt Reporter.

Loss by Lightning.—On the morning of the 18th instant, the barns and sheds of Mr. Samuel D. Kenny, Trafalgar, containing crops threshing machines, and farming implements, were struck by lightning, and kotally consumed. Mr. Kenny was insured in the Washington Farmers Mutual.-Journal.

Mr. Thomas, Architect, has obtained the first premium for the design of the New Town Hall at Peterborough.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.-Our contemporary the Spectator, in alluding to this subject, accuses us, if we understand him rightly, of deliberately "falsifying fucts." This is a very serious charge if true, but we cannot plead guilty to it. We are not aware that we have stated any " fact " about the Great Western, except the notorious one, that its directors hitherto have falsified every pledge to the public; and we have also expressed our conviction. which remains unchanged as yet, that the Directors of that undertaking have no better prospect of being able to complete the work than they ever had, and it was on this account that we characterised the present movement as a humbuy.—Brantford Courier.

TORONTO AND HURON RAILROAD.—We understand that several respectable and influential individuals in this city have subscribed large sums to be paid in three annual instalments, in addition to their proportion of any sums which they may be liable, for their proportion of the proposed tax on the City, if it should be adopted. Among these contributors are the respectable firms of Ross, Mitchell & Co., Gilmor & Coulson, Bowes & Hall, and Alex. Ogilvie & Co. We regard this as an important and hopeful movement for the completion of this long-talked of Railroad, and as one of the most unexceptionable modes by which it can be promoted .- Globe.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.— On Friday last a young man named John Dempsey, residing in the Township of Ancaster, was killed by falling off a Waggon, while a yoke of Oxen, which were drawing it, were running away.

The Rev. F. M. De Charbonnel, D.D. the newly appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, arrived in this City on the morning of Saturday last. the 21st inst, per the steamer Magnet from Montreal. On the following day (Sanday) the Rev. gentleman entered the Roman Catholic Cathedral in great state and was then and there duly invested with the privileges, &c., appertaining to the effice of a Roman Bishop -

The first prize for the best design for a Provincial Diploma, has been awarded to Mr. S. Fleming of Toronto, and the second best to Mr. Dutton, of this city. - Montreal Heruld.

We understand from the Quebec Chronicle that the ship Elspeth having on board thirty or forty of the distressed needle woman of London is daily expected in Quebec. In consequence of the description given by the Commissioner of the London Morning Chronicle of the deplerable condition of the needle women of the British metropolis a "Female Emigration Fund" was raised; and it is from this fund that the expenses, attending the passage of these women to this country, have been defraved. The Commissioner of the Chronicle in one of his letters stated, that there are 33,000 woman engaged in this one trade, in London, of whom 28,500 are under 20 years of age, of these a large portion are living, or attempting to live, on sums varying from 41d to 2 deper diem. We learn that some ladies in Toronto, have engaged to procure employment for the se on board the Elspeth .- Colonist.

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—There were many fine entitle on the ground. Devons and Durhams seem to be the favourites among our farmers. We saw no Herefords worth notice, except among the foreign stock. One enormous fat ox from Niagara seemed scarcely able to "drag his huge length along." Such very fat cattle have altogether vanished from the Agricultural Shows of Scotland and England. Disposition to fatten is what is now sought after, and the breed of animal, that with reasonable food can lay on the largest amount of fat in the shortest space of time, is the grand deside- ; ratum in the fat cattle line. The sheep were excellent. We consider the breed of sheep to be a very important item in Agricultural Canada. Last year the number of sheep in the Province was nearly one million, and the value of their wool equal to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. When we consider that the average fleece of the Province is not more than 2lb, 12oz, and that by improved breeds and management it is capable being doubled, we see that farmers cannot pay too great attention to this subject. There were also some very fine swine, and we know no reason why we should be dependant upon Ohio for a large supply of fit pork, when the Canadian farmer can produce so

Among the vessels in and around ground exhibited favourable signs of progress which we are very glad to witness, as we are convinced that stock is generally much neglected through the country. The farming implements were numerous, but nothing new among them. Some of the iron ploughs seemed to possess all the requisites of lightness and strength. did not observe any root cutters among the Canadian implements, can we glean from this that roots are not yet extensively used by our farmers for feeding cattle and sheep? The manufactures and fine arts were well represented. The Floral Hall exhibited an excellent display of fruits and vegetables .- British Colonist.

> On Tuesday Morning the 24th instant, this city was visited by a dreadful thunderstorm. In its passing over the city the electric fluid struck one of the poplars in front of the Rectory. After passing down the tree some distance, it flew off on the gate which it completely shivered. Most providentially the shock was not attended by any more serious accident, than destroying a few panes of glass in the front of the house.

> New Brunswick. His Excellency the Licut. Governor, accompanied by Licut. Colonel Hayne, A.D.C., left this City in the 'Maid of Erin' on Tuesday last, on his way to Toronto, by way of Boston. The Hon. L. A. Wil-mot, Attorney General has left Fredericton also for Totonto, there to meet His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. Wilmot proceeded to Canada, by the upper St. John, and Lake Temiscouta, with the expectation of meeting some of the gentlemen connected with the Canada Board of Works, at the head of the Lake, who are engaged in examining the country there with respect to the proposed canal to the St. Lawrence, by the Trois Pistoles River. No official advancement has been made as to the object of this visit of His Excellency and the AttorneyGeneral to Canada, but we presume, that various important questions will be discussed, especially those relating to a federal union of these Colonies-re ciprocal free trade with the United States—the unsettled boundary between this Province and Canada-Temiscounta Canal-and last, not least, the European and North American Railway. Lady Head, accompanied by Licut. Col Drury, A. D. C. and Miss Drury, left this City for the United States yesterday morning, and will join His Excellency at Niagara Falls. - St. Johns

Courier, Sept. 15.
His Excellency arrived in this City on Tuesday, and is we understand the guest of the Governor General.

Nova Scotia. By our private accounts from Annapolis and Windsor, we learn that the crops in that section of Nova Scotia are in general very good indeed this season. In some cases the hay crop has been rather light. It is supposed that the potatoes will be housed in good condition, although mostly every field along the road oppears to be affected, more or less, with what some persons call the blight, but what others think is merely a rust on the stalks and leaves, not extending to the roots; otherwise the crop is considered a good The present season has been a very favourable one for fruit, particularly apples, which will be very plentiful this fall. The orchards in the Annapolis valley are literally loaded with fruit, the apple trees growing on the road side presenting a very tempting appearance at the present time to the traveller as he passes through them. The severe storm of last Sunday, which raged with terrific violence, has caused considerable damage among the orchards, not only blowing off the trees large quantities of fruit, but also destroying some of the trees themselves in different places, by tearing them up the roots, in which position many of them may now be seen. Some trifling damage was also done to a few of the small bridges and to certain parts of the road in low situations, -nothing, however, to interfere with the travelling .- St. Johns Courier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the Congregational meeting at Mersea is unavoidably postponed till our next.

"A Layman" shall be attended to, next week.

ramina a marina amang a sasaran sa sa sa ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1850 :-Rev. J. T., Eaton rem; Rev. W. K., St. Sylvester, rem. 13 & 14; Rev. Dr. G. S. J., Shediach, rem. for Mr. W. A. and Chas C. Esq., both vol. 13; Rev. G. C. S., Port Stanley, rem. vol 13 and part 14.

THE CHURCH.

THE REPORT OF THE CASE OF THE CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE CASE OF THE

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK WIll (D. V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the Home and SIMCOR DISTRICTS 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:-

Uxbridge Saturday, 28. 10 A.M. 28, 3 r.m. Fair's, Brock 29, 11 A.M. Brock, West Ch... Sunday do. East Church 29, 3 г. м.

The Archdeacons of Kingston and York request that the next Sermon, on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, may be preached on the twentieth Sunday after Trinity (the 13th October),—the proceeds to be applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

This festival, so pregnant with interest to every one who has at heart the welfare of our adopted country, passed off in the most satisfactory courtesy which we received at their hands.

notice. We had an opportunity, not long ago, of being present at a similar meeting in the Mother Country,-viz., the West of Scotland Agricultural Show; and, without exaggeration, we can affirm, that the display last week at Niagara bore no unfavourable comparison with that which we witnessed at Glasgow. Cold indeed must have been the Canadian who could have beheld, unmoved, so many emphatic proofs both of the fertility and the advancement of the Province, -and thankless the heart which the sight failed to inspire with gratitude to the bounteous GIVER of every good thing.

To us, one of the most pleasing features of the Exhibition was the congregated assembly. We are bold to say, that no quarter of the world could furnish forth a finer specimen of an agricultural population. Orderly, temperate, and intelligent, the lahour-bronzed visitors of that capacious show-ground presented the noblest physical material for the formation of a great nation which it is possible to conceive. And as group after group passed before us, we could not refrain from offering up a silent prayer, that the hand of an infidel and time-serving democracy would be restrained from demolishing those institutions, ecclesiastical and civil, which alone could mould that mass into political stability and moral greatness!

Into the details of the Exhibition, it is not our purpose to enter. Even had we been qualified to analyse its various specimens of agricultural wealth and mechanical ingenuity, the labours of our city contemporaries have rendered the task unnecessary. In another column will be found as full particulars as our limits would admit of, for which we are indebted to the British Colonist.

On one portion of the show only would we crave leave to make a brief observation: we allude to the department of the Fine Arts. Where there was so much to praise, it is painful to use the language of censure; but our duty as a public journalist leaves us no alternative. Stern truth, therefore, constrains us to declare, that with few exceptions—as for instance in the case of Paul Kane, Meyer, and one or two others—the specimens of oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, &c., were discreditable in the highest degree-immeasurably indeed beneath criticism. We speak within the mark when we affirm, that a decided majority of the "pictures" would have done discredit to a sign-painter's apprentice; and that both as regards conception, drawing, and colouring! A dislike to give unnecessary pain induces us to refrain from entering upon particulars; but we may just refer to a (so called) portrait of Napoleon, which literally deformed the tastefullyarranged booth in which it hung, as a justification of our remarks. In sober seriousness, a more astounding burlesque of every thing coming under the denomination of Art than this dismal daub, it was never our misfortune to witness. Literally speaking, it made us sick with disgust. We do not know even the name of the perpetrator; but in the spirit of gennine kindness, we would implore him to devote his brush and colours, in time to come, to the adornment of waggon-wheels, for most assuredly his artistic talents will never proride him with salt to his soup!

There was but one specimen of statuary-viz., the figure of a giant composed of tin iron! ()f this it is only necessary to remark, that it was a colossal monument of the self-conceit and bad taste of its artificer - we cannot, even in irony, award him a higher title. To show how ignorant. of the first principles of art was the fabricator of this idol of bathos, we may simply state, that its hair was coloured! and that 'what seemed a crown upon its head, was of a different hue from the rest of the composition! As the Patriot well remarks:-- " It is a matter of regret that this ugly specimen of absurdity was intruded where beauty alone should reign absolute."

We took occasion to remonstrate with one of the Directors upon the impolicy of admitting such artistic monstrosities into an Exhibition otherwise so excellent and commendable. Our friend admitted the soundness of our criticism, but put in a plea of justification for himself and his associates. He contended that the Fine Arts were in their infancy in Canada; and that therefore every encouragement should be held out to embryo artists, and that genius struggling against difficulties ought to be fostered with lenient patronage, and not disheartened by overly stringent criticism!

To all this we willingly assent. Far be it from is a matter of secondary moment. We used us to blight the most retiring bud of genius ! But term in a much wider and higher sense. The Unit then to secure our fostering care there must be an | Church of England and Ireland is "established" indication of genius, however slight that indication; msy be! In a country like Canada, it would be cruelly unreasonable to look for correct drawing from the village artist, who never was initiated into the essential mysteries of the Life Academy, - but manner. The weather was as propitious as could | the meanest proficient in the art would be able to possibly have been desired, and nothing could be predicate from the specimens produced by such an more complete than the arrangements of the gen- inspirant, whether there was the remotest chance tlemen whose onerous task it was to regulate the of his attaining eminence, or even respectability, proceedings. To them, the exhibitors and the as an artist. When such a chance cannot be prepublic in general owe a deep debt of gratitude; dieted, it is the most selfish cruelty to encourage and our special thanks are due for the willing the deluded aspirant to persevere in his delusion! Sit Walter Scott has graphically described in poor As a whole, the Exhibition was one of the most Dick Tinto the miseries which necessarily attend

awakening discovers, when too late, that it is only a dream!

Not only then for the sake of Canadian artbut for the sake of common humanity-we would implore the Directors of our next Provincial Fair, to be more careful, as to the works of art, which they select as worthy of exhibition. Let them bear in mind that, by practising the reckless indiscrimination which they have done on the present occasion, they commit two most disasterous errors. In the first place they mislead and debauch the public taste; -and in the second place they excite expectations, in mistaken aspirants, after fame, which can never be gratified-and which can only end in disappointment, sorrow, and poverty.

Earnestly do we trust that these honestly meant remarks of ours, will be taken in good part, and be acted upon at the next Provincial Fair! Earnestly do we trust that the gentlemen to whom is committed the selection of works of art, may be more careful, or at least better qualified, than their brother jurors of the present year. This last sentence is a hard one, but we cannot soften it. We must have judges, better qualified or more honest so far as the Fine Arts. are concerned, before we can have any unmixed satisfaction in referring to our Provincial Faire.

We extract from the Montreal Herald the blion. ing interesting piece of information. Sincerelydo pe trust that ere long we shall be enabled to chinicle the crection of a corresponding institution in our own Diocese. Such a Seminary has bee long urgently called for-and if properly organised its success would be a matter of certainty.

DIOCESAN FEMALE SCHOOL.

The want of a respectable Female School, uner the anspices of the Church of England in Canada, where the daughters of the Clergy and Laity could beeive a suitable education, has long been felt.

It is now intended to establish one Female school for the whole of Lower Canada, at or near the Chy Montreal, where the Member of the Church and then (if they choose to avail themselves of it), ca send their daughters to be educated, and where the dvin-tages will be equal, if not superior, to any other built Seminary in the Province.

The branches taught will embrace all that constitute a sound, moral, and intellectual education. Ladies of the first attainments, both Englis and French, will be engaged as teachers. Master for giving lessons daily in the more unmeant poler he in attendance, and the whole establishment poler. the direction of a committee appointed by the Ch

The amount approved by the "Central Boal" of the Church Society for board and tuition, is servency per annum. The daughters of the Clerg (13

Their Lordships the Bishops of Quebec and treal, have both given their sanction to the establish ment of such an institution, and particulars with forwarded by circular to the clergy and laity, what is about being opened.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL:

On Sunday the 16th instant, his Lordship k Lord Bishop of Montreal was solemnly indued and instituted as Bishop of the Diocese, and of k Cathedral Church of Christ in the City of Montre Ilis Lordship delivered an impressive discourse the occasion, which, together with a full report of the interesting proceedings, we shall lay before or readers next week.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In the observations which we made in our la publication on the Romish Doctrine of "intention as applicable to the supposed consecration by the Pope of the Count de Charbonnel as a Romb Bishop, and the open assumption by him of the title of "The Bishop of Toronto," we made m of the following sentence :- " The United Church of England and Ireland is happily established these Provinces." The local organ of the Paper passing over unnoticed (because unanswerable every argument relating to the real questions would ed by us, thus expresses itself.

"We positively deny the above assertion," call upon the Church for the proofs upon which is founded. We have no established Church Canada, and with God's blessing never shall. [7] law recognizes none such, and consequents Bishop can claim to be the Bishop of Toronto legal enactment. We should like to know ! Church's "intention" in making this gratuitous

Now, whether the law recognizes or does recognize an established Church in these Province on a much firmer basis than any human lawestablished on the Word of God, and on such foundation must ever stand proudly and promi ly forward not only as the established Church, as the Church of Christ—the only true Cathon

But en passant we may as well observe that this point ignorance, as usual, is the characterist of Romanism, and our contemporary seems to cither unaware or totally forgetful of the fact ! on the surrender of the Canadas to the Britis Crown the articles of capitulation only secured the Romish inhabitants " the full toleration of the religion" and " the undisturbed possession of the fine an animal. On the whole, the steek upon the successful of the kind which ever came under our the man who dreams that he is an artist—and | Churches, parsonages and tithes," and the instru

it was "toleration of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome to which they were entitled, not to the powers and privileges of it as an established Church, for that is a preference which belongs only to the Established Church of England." In the spirit of these instructions all our laws are framed, and every one who takes the oath of allegiance whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. in the spirit, if not the very words of that oath. recognizes the United Church of England and Ireland as the Church established by law in every part of the British Empire. If any doubt of this could have existed, it has been already set at rest. and on the very question of the Romish assumption of the title of a Bishop of the Established Church of Christ. The case, if we recollect rightly, was that of the Romish Bishop at Melbourne having assumed the title of, and not only received but opened the leters intended for the Bishop of the Church of Christ, established there as here. The matter was brought under the notice of Governmatter was brought under the notice of Govern- and attachment, and cut off from the golden cills which ment at home, and despite the Popish predilections sustain the growth of the parent tree? We are not now of the minister of the day, he was obliged to pronounce authoritatively that, whether at home or in the colonies the law recognized none other than the Protestant Bishop, and that to him only was the Post Master bound to deliver letters addressed to "The Bishop of Melbourne."

The United Church of England and Ireland, we repeat, is emphatically the established Church of Christ in these Provinces-nay, more, it is Catholic. Universal-but it is not without its corruption. Paganism of old, was the original revelation which declared one true God. So is Romanism now the corruption of the second revelation which declared the one true and only mediation, and like Paganism, Romanism substitutes many false mediators for that only true one, and adopts the same visible sign of corruption—the worship of Images.

But Romanism claims to be the only true Church—the Mother and Mistress of all Churches, and bases this claim upon the alleged Apostolic succession of the Bishop of Rome from Saint Peter and his alleged supremacy to the other Apostles of the Christian Church. It is quite foreign to the question to demolish these pretensions, and we shall therefore dismiss the subject by reminding our Romish friends that it was to Saint Peter, the corner stone of their faith, and speaking of his (Peter's) conduct that our Blessed Lord and Saviour addressed the emphatic words-" Get thee behind me Satan, Thou art an offence unto me for thou savourest not of the things that be of God but those that be of man.—(16 Mat. v. 23.)

If the Romanists then rest as they do the supremacy and universality of their Church on their perversion of the words of our Saviour-" Thou art Peter and on this rock I will build my Church," may we not be fully justified in contending that the text previously quoted would establish it to be a Church, and with a supremacy, not of Godliness but of iniquity.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

On Saturday last the second Annual Festival of the above school took place, and certainly a more beautiful or interesting sight we never witnessed in Toronto. The Children to the number of 270, with their teachers and friends, assembled in the Church at nine o'clock, when Divine Service was said by the Incumbent Dr. Lett. At the conclusion of prayers the girls were marshalled according to their classes, on one side of the Church, and the boys on the other, after which they proceeded two and two in orderly style, the Incumbent and Mrs. Lett, bringing up the rear, by John-street, York, King, Yonge, and Front Streets to Maitland's Wharf, where they embarked in the Horse-ferry and other boats for the Peninsula. The happy children enjoyed themselves for some hours—the swings, merry-go-rounds, &c., being in great requisition. The children were then summoned to an ample repast, provided by the congregation, of choice and most substantial riands, and laid out on tables under the pleasant shade of the trees—they were ranged in a circle on the grass-sward whilst several of the gentlemen present carved, and assisted by the ladies, ministered to the wants of the joyous little flock, while the scene was enlivened by the Pipers of the 71st Regiment who were kindly permitted by the Col. Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., to attend. There were upwards of 500 ladies and gentlemen present, to witness the festival, amongst whom we noticed, Sir II. Dalrymple, the Hon. H. Sherwood, Mr. Arnold and family, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Esten, Mrs. Cayley, Heath, &c. &c.

The happy party commenced leaving about half past five, and before dusk, all had returned to their homes, to cherish the memory of the day and look forward to the next return of it.

The Rev. Dr. Lett, St. George's Square, Toronto, would feel most obliged by receiving intelligence of George Ross, Esq., an Irish Barrister, who immigrated to this country three or four years ago. Mr. Ross is about 31 years of age and of middle stature. A reward will be given if required.

Upper Canada College.

NOVA SCOTIA, &C.

Having received complaints respecting the difficulty of forwarding subscriptions, owing to the high charge of postage, and the impossibility of obtaining Canada money, it is respectfully suggested that if subscribers would forward a draft on the B. N. A. Bank, or the notes of that Bank, all, or nearly all, the trouble complained of would be avoided.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The Chronicle, speaking of the advantages of the Canterbury settlement as being a Church colony, reverts generally to the condition and legal status of the Colonial Church, and urges that a fair start may be given her by relief from superfluous restraints:-That the Church in the colonies is not so efficient as it might be is admitted on all hands. Indeed, we could scarcely look around us at what the Church is at home, without asking ourselves, with doubt and misgiving, how a sapling from such a stock would be likely to thrive when transplanted to the bleak air of a colony, unsheltered by the fence of ancient reverence about to enlarge on defects in her constitution which are beginning to make themselves sensibly felt. If the Church of England in England is robbed of her powers of legislation and self-government-if the patronage of her highest dignities is systematically jobbed-if every attempt to enforce her discipline is frustrated by a perpetual conflict between the spiritual and the municipal laws-if the presbyterian element in her constitution is altogether eliminated, and the Bishops rendered at the same time nominally absolute and virtually impotent-and last, but not least, if the laity are alienated and estranged by being excluded from their legitimate share in the councils of their own communion if all this may with truth be said of the Church as it exists amongst us at home, we must remember that the circumstances of her position are such as, in some degree, to screen these blemishes from the public gaze and to alleviate the evil consequences they are calculated to produce. The want of discipline and episcopal control is less injuriously felt where each clergyman has his own clearly defined circle of duties and his well ascertained position in society, and is exposed, in common with his neighbours, to the vigilant censorship of public opinion. Numerous religious and charitable societies, collecting and dispensing yearly enormous funds, do irregularly a great part of the Church's work, and then supply-most imperfectly indeed-the loss of those powers of expansion and self-adaptation of which she has been deprived. Habit, fashion, regard for appearances, a preference for the sober dignity and the liberal theology of an Establishment, attach the great mass of the laity, especially of the higher orders, to a communion which was once the Church of the State, and which is still, in one sense, the Church of the nation. "It is far otherwise in the colonies. Without privi-

leges, without endowment, dependent on nothing but the hold she can secure on the hearts and affections of the people, the Colonial Church is sent abroad to do her work, loaded with the shackles, but denied the compensating advantages, of an Establishment. The Crown there wields the supremacy of the Tudors over a valuatify Soll of religionists who can assist to no higher position than that of one among a multitude of sects; and it usurps the control of patronage to which the public purse has not contributed a single facthing. If Miss Burdett Coutts, or any other munificent personage, should wish to found a college in Australia, she has nothing to do but to purchase the land and begin; but if she would spend her own money in erecting a Bishopric, she must first solicit and obtain the arbitrary hat of the Colonial office. It is the Colonial office that decides, without appeal, how much Churchmen in any given colony must raise out of their own pockets before they are permitted to enjoy the luxury of Episco-pal superintendence. It is possible, indeed, that there nersons who think her Majesty's letters patent and the prestige of a nominal connection with the State, not too highly purchased at such a price. If so, we need not look far for a grievance of a still more tangible kind, to which Mr. Gladstone directed attention whilst the house was in committee on the Australian Bill. The Church of England, when she goes forth on her apostolic mission in apostolic poverty, carries with her, as part of her constitution, the ecclesiastical law of the Establishment at home. Now, our ecclesiastical law is about as well suited for the colonies as the Bishop of London's carriage and pair would be to convey Bishop Grey on a visitation tour to Kafirland, or Bishop Selwyn through the brakes and rivers of the diocese which he is accustomed to explore staff in hand. But to alter this cumbrons system in the minutest particular, for the purpose of adapting it to the circumstances and position of the infant community, is beyond the power of bishop, clergy and laityand indeed of every body else, except the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. The consequence is, that there is no ecclesiastical law at all. Each. Bishop is an autocrat, and can suspend or deprive any clergyman in his diocese, without a why or a wherefure, by a struke of his pen. It is difficult to imagine anything more distasteful to the habits and instincts of English. men, or more fatal to their respect for a Church that is governed on a principle so oppressive, anomalous, and absurd. If it would be ridiculous for a Selwyn, or an Anderson, to ape the dignified seclusion of Farnham, Rischolme, or Hartlebury, it is worse than ridiculous that these simple and hard-working men should be isolated from the clergy amongst whom they live, by being surrounded with a despotic power such as no English prelate would ever be permitted, either by law or by public opinion, to exercise.

"This grievance-for it is grievance-was twice pressed upon the attention of the Government in the course of last session. Whether Ministers do or do not intend to take it into consideration we can scarcely say, until we have some means of reconciling the opinions of Lords Landsdowne and Grey, who admitted the justice of the complaint in the upper house, with those of the Home Secretary and Mr. Labouchere, who pooh-poohed it in the lower. Let us hope that the sense of the Cabinet is expressed in its dernier mot-The case appears to us to admit of a remedy simple indeed, but beyond the competency of colonial legislation to supply-for no colonial legislation can divest any local Church of the disabilities which the law has fastened upon it as a branch of the national establishment. We trust, then, that no bureaucratic jealousy to the Church in the colonies. Meanwhile, we must tion for seven years.

tions of the then Sovereign expressly declared that TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, | remind colonial Churchmen that everything, beyond the removal of some legal restrictions, must still depend on their own voluntary exertions, and on the seal and judgment of their Bishops and clergy. Parliament can relieve the Church's limbs from unnecessary shackles, but it cannot stimulate her activity or invigorate her frame. A Bishop who should set the example of inviting his clergy and the principal laymen of his diocese to confer upon the affairs of the local Church regularly once or twice a year, would have made a long step towards organization, and would have attained the substance, if not the form, of a modern

diocesan synod."
The Daily News, following on the same subject, declares the English Church has no system of ecclesiastical law by which most questions can be settled.—
"Whenever a case of difficulty arises, our Church lawyers are obliged to have recourse to legal principles and customs founded on them, which regulated the affairs of the spiritual subjects of Gregory VII. or Innocent III. The canon law has been transferred to Protestant lawyers to make the most of, and the consequence is, that everything is expected from it but sense or Justice. Now there are some qualifying circumstances which enable us to bear the hurden of these enactments rather easily, but these do not exist in a colony. But neither Bishop, clergy, nor laity have any right to alter one jot of this law to suit their own purposes, and the consequence is that the Church of England will have to look on and see her offspring of it. in other lands hampered with absurd regulations which it requires her own full-grown maturity to endure .-She will see her progeny making awkward attempts at progress, clad in the garments bequeathed to them by their ancestors. This is a state of things which the Church of England is at present powerless to prevent and which is sufficient to prove the charge of weakness, which adversaries and friends are agreed in preferring against her. Now the members of the Church, of all grades of opinion, who have united to further the ends proposed by the Canterbury settlement have done so under the supposition that the true idea of the church may be brought out more fully in the new colony.-They have to show that there is power enough in the Church, when placed under favourable auspices, to break the bonds which have hitherto impeded her progress. It remains, then, to be considered how far the proposed plan is likely to conduce to this end, and what are the hindrances removable by legislative enactment which the patrons of the scheme have a right to demand shall be put aside."-London Guardian.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

New York, Sept. 21.

The steamer Pacific, Collins Line, was telegraphed off Sandy Hook about 31 p. m., She ran up the bay in grand style, and arrived at her wharf at a quarter to ? o'clock, p. m. She left Liverpool on Wednesday the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., and has made the passage across the Atlantic in 10 days and 5 hours. She brings 70 passengers and a valuable cargo of freight.-The steamer Niagara from N. Y., was at Liverpool on Monday night.

The Pacific brings no news of any special interest.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS. The four vessels, the Randolph, the Cressy, the Sir G. Seymour, and the Charlotte Jane, have left the

shores of England with the first hand of colonists who are to aid in founding the new settlement of Chatterbury.

On Sunday morning a large body of the colonists assembled at St Paul's Cathedral, a sermon being preach ed to them by the Archbishop of Cauterbury. His Grace selected for his text the 14th verse of the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians-" The grace of the Lord Jeans Christ and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Gost, be with you all." The Archbishop remarked that the circumstance under which they had that day assembled justified him drawing attention to the purport of the prayer which hah been offered up by the Apostle Paul in behalf of the Christians of the Church of Corinth; on which it had been offered; and th

persons who were to be benefited by it. The first petition was for the grace of God. It was wonderful that so great a boon should be conferred upon failen man; and yet the Apostle would not ask for it rashly, the grounds of his expectation being the merciful promises made by God through His Son, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the Universal Church, dispersed throughout the world, although probably there were some who called upon the name of Christ who did not in their hearts acknowledge Him as their Saviour. Their presence that day in God's house showed that as a body they were not insensible to the blessings of religion. They had assembled for the purpose of asking the blessing of God upon an enterprise they had undertaken, under the belief that unless God build the house their labour is is but vain that built it. It was God who had put it into the hearts of the intending colonists. that, when they left their native land for their distant homes, they should still enjoy the blessing of the religion of their fathers; and that surely proved that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ was with thein -a grace which he (the Archbishop) trusted would be with them through time, and remain with them throughout eternity. The possession of that grace would be their comfort and consolation through all the difficulties and trials they might be called upon to undergo. The second petition of the Apostle Paul was for the love of God. Wherever the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ was, there also was the love of God. From that love what should separate them? Certainly not distunce from the land of their baptism; for God was the Lord of all lands, and in him had they put their trust. So long as they were followers of the faith all things would work together for their good. The third and concluding petition was for the Holy Ghost-a blessing which, like the love of God, came through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, who had promised his people that he would send a Comforter who should be with them even to the end of the world. The Archbishop cantioned his hearers against forfeiting their religious principles, and concluded with some practical directions for their future guidance. During this service. which was one of a highly interesting character, three of the Canons residentiary were present (Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Dale), as well as several

LOSS OF THE ORION .- Henderson and Williams, the Master and second Mate of the Orion have been tried at Edinburgh, for the loss of that ill-fated vessel .-Both were found guilty—the former of culpable neglect of duty, and the latter of culpable and reckless neg-We beg to direct attention to the advertisement or narrow minded prejudice against the Church at lect of duty. Henderson received sentence of imprirelative to the alteration in the time of re-opening home will prevent Parliament from doing fair justice somment for 18 months, and Williams of transporta-

of the prebendaries.

United States.

ANARCHY IN CALIFORNIA!

Fighting with the Squatters!—Mayor and others hilled— Sacramento city in ashes !- Letter from Sacramento citu.

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y., Tribune.)

Sacramento City, Wednesday, Aug. 14. There is a great excitement here. At 1 o'clock au

armed force of squatters marched past my office, up Front-street to Jay-street, led by a mounted leader with sword in band. On Jay-street they had a fracas.—Mayor Bigelow

has been shot, but it is thought he is not killed. Six men have been killed. The leader of the squatters, so full of life a few minutes since, is dead, and his horse also.

The citizens are called upon to defend the laws, and assemble in front of the city hotel armed.

Several men were arrested last evening, who had been engaged in public meetings, passing resolutions conflicting with decisions of the courts, and proclaiming their intention to resist.

This armed force, it is said, was for the purpose of

berating their brethren squatters.

Hulf-past two o'clock.—Four are positively killed, and several wounded .- Shooting is going on while I am writing. The steamer Senator is waiting on account

It is difficult to get the correct particulars in time to send by her. I shall write again, if there is another opportunity, in time for the Carolina.

W. B. L. Yours, in baste, From San Francisco — the Affair at Sacramento— Departure of Volunteers.

(Special Correspondence of the Tribune.)

Sap Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1 p. m. I improve the latest moment to give you important news. The steamer from Sacramento city this moraing, brought us news of anarchy and bloodshed. A collision between the Squatters, so called, and Land-holders, occurred yesterday, in which Mayor Bigelow and several others were killed, among which was the leader of the equatters, " Maloney." Several horses were shot under the Mayor and others, who were try-

ing to preserve order.

The excitement is said to have been intense. the steamer left, the squatters were drawn up in force armed to the teeth, and it was supposed they would burn the city and spread desolation and woe throughout. The Senator left a little before the regular time, for the purpose of meeting the steamer Gold Hunter on her way up, in time to enable the troops at Benicia to go up to the scene of strife. The Gold Hunter was met some distance beyond Benicia, but returned for what troops and arms there were at the military station.

Lieut. Gov. McDougal came down as far as Benicia, on the Senator and returned on the Gold Hunter. Before he left he caused to be placed cannon in front of the "prison brig," in which were confined several persons who had been conspicuous in getting up this difficulty. An express left in twenty minutes after the arrival of the Senator, this morning, for San Jose, to place Gov. Burnett, in possession of the facts, and require his orders, &c.

This morning, the Mayor of our city, Col. Geary, called out all the military, (independent companies,) fire companies, &c., of this city, to go up immediately. I have just returned from on board the Senator, upon which are a large number of military, fremen citizens, &c., (not forgetting a host of Editors,) bound to Score-mento, who talked land of "Law and Order," " Blood and Thunder," and a thousand others things."

How this matter will end God only knows—fear-fully no doubt. Many suppose the city already in ashes, and that indistriminate aloughter has been the order of the day. As to the "right or the wrong," I can say nothing at this time. The mail is closing, and so must I. I'll give you the particulars by next mail.

In great haste. In great haste.

P. S.—In addition to the order for citizens to enroll their names, at the City Hotel, Lieut. Col. McDougal also directed an order to be published, that all son-combatants keep clear of the streets, and directed a cant supplied with twenty-four rounds, to be placed at the foot of J street, and will, by the "Gold Hunter," take up from Benecia, by Thursday morning, all the implements of war, with which he is resolved to take the enemy, and bring them to a speedy and summary trial.

Very Latest-Sacramente in Ashes.

Just as the steamer Caroline was getting under way. (about four P. M.,) a despatch was received on board from the Pacific News office stating, that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes, and the squatter were receiving reinforcement from the mines.

The despatch referred to (says the Tribune), was received by Mr. Nordross, assistant editor of the Pucific News, who reached New York in the Philidelphia on Priday night. He considered it, we understand, entirely reliable.

At the time the Caroline left, fifty United States soldiers had left Benecia for the scene of battle, and two of the volunteer companies in San Francisco had offered their services to maintain order.

TORONTO MARKET'S.

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EXCHANGE. Torontoon London 12 @ "New York ... 2 @ " Montreal.....

New York on London... 110 @ 1101

of its material walls, or the fabric of its economy,

by a provision for its Ministers, and by the main-

tenance of its services. This is its External Work.

I say, this is the work which all churchmen have

to do; though all are not appointed to do it in the

same way. We have received a peculiar call and

commission to execute some parts of this work in

a way that belongs not to lay-people, yet this hin-

ders not their being called to execute their offices,

which they may perform more effectually than our-

selves. And in most of the Duties that I am now

about to notice, unless they work with us, the work

will never be well done. We are not the Church,

Our first duty then appears to me to be Unity:

By Unity, I do not mean uniformity only, though

without some uniformity, Unity cannot exist; nei-

ther do I intend a skeleton outline of Apostolic

succession, unaccompanied by the proportions of

Apostolic doctrine and practice; nor am I thinking

of distinctive dresses, open seats, painted windows,

or Gregorian chants. If the world suppose that

this is what we mean by Unity, they utterly mis-

take, or artfully pervert our meaning. Neverthe-

less, in their place, these things do not deserve a

sneer. A distinctive dress is a decent respect

which we all pay to each other, and may most pro-

perly pay to the House of God; open seats gather

together more of Christ's living members, without

distinctions which belong to the world: painted

windows invite sacred historical recollections, or

become memorials of departed worth; and simple

chants enable the greatest number of the faithful

Still these things are not Unity, singly, nor alto-

Our Unity consists in the oneness of our faith:

in the oneness of our Scriptures: in the fellowship

of the sacraments, in one Church, and in a general

agreement of heart and judgment on the doctrines

be: even schools of Theology are admissible, if we

understand them to mean not opposing systems,

but habits of contemplating the same truth from

opposite points of view: but where perfect Unity

exists, they will be blended and softened as the

colours form one ray of light, as innumerable rays

have not Unity to seek, but Unity to preserve .-

Whatever differences exist, let them not obscure

the broad fact, that we are united in one Church,

built professedly on one confession of faith, and

that confession Scriptural, Apostolic, and Primitive,

that we have been made Ministers by one ordina-

tion, and that by our own Voluntary Subscription we

are bound, as far as any subscription can bind us,

to one general Interpretation of Scripture, in res-

pect to certain great propositions. We have then

the Materials, if we could not acquire the Spirit of

Viewing Unity then from this single point, it

our abstaining from bitter language and conten-

will obviously occur to you that it will be promoted

Yet surely it is important to remember, that we

Infinite diversities of mind and action there must

gother: for Unity existed without them; and it

to sing together the praises of their Lord.

will exist where they have no place.

and duties of the Christian Religion.

are blended in one landscape.

our second, SANCTITY: our third, PROGRESS.

we cannot stand, nor work alone.

Poetry.

Min Prayer Book.

BAPTISM.

"The washing of regeneration."—Tit. iii. 5. "Born of water and of the Spirit."—John iii. 5.

Thou little trembler, robed in white, Nursling of heaven! sweet neophyte Before the font arriving, The birth-dawn of thy spirit's life With holy fulness be it rife, While hearts for thee are striving With God in prayer; that soon thy shielded charms May rest secure in Christ's baptismal arms.

A silence breathed from God above, A halcyon of celestial love Now broods with blest control. Under the Throne of Him who came In form as weak as thy young frame, Thrilling the inmost soul Of all, whose unfilm'd eye of faith perceives More than more water on the forehead leaves.

Bright students of the ways of God! Who, since Incarnate Mercy trod The forfeit earth of man, Bend your adoring eyes to learn Truths deeper than your thoughts discern, Shrined in redemption's plan.— Yet viewless Scraphim, this rite attend, And your calm watch with Christian worship blend.

Thou innocent! with man compared, Thee hath eternal Truth declared A child of wrath and sin; But here, adopted, seul'd, and sign'd By Him who hath redeem'd mankind. For thee will now begin That second birth renewing grace imparts * Through this deep sacrament to infant hearts.

Oh, if Emmanuel ne'er had said Let children to Mine arms be led," Parents might shrink aghast A creature into life to bring, Whose soul the curse of God might wring When time and earth are past!-But for the promise of baptismal grace, What sight so fearful as an infant's face?

All that a birth of flesh can give What is it,—but a doom to live. A heritage of woe, A destiny of guilt and death, A curse inhaled at every breath Life breathes from sin below? By grace uncharm'd, destruction seems to lower On the sad babe, ere time can count an hour.

But, at the font where Jesu stands With greeting heart and gracious hands, Ready to clasp the child, Pale infant! there, a breath from heaven May to thy dawning soul be given Through Him, the Saviour mild. Who, while He thunders from His regal Throne, Loves the sweet age on earth, He call'd His Own.

The root of sacramental grace Is the new Adam of our race, The Mam Diving who bled; Hence cometh our celestial birth, Beyond the parentage of earth, From our generic Head, The Lord from heaven, whose vital spirit gives All force by which the mystic Body i lives.

More than our first-born parents knew Before they proved to God untrue, Works this celestial gift; Angels, who on their trial stood, Exceed not this majestic good That may thy soul uplift: A child of God!—can scraphim aspire

From thee the curse is roll'd away; Thy soul's new birth begins to-day; A cov'nant-right to all Immunities and blessings high, The heart of Jesus can supply To those who heed His call : Now, to the stillness of thy soul is given, Like breezeless water, to reflect a heaven.

A city and a crown are thine If thou be true to grace divine, Bearing thy destined Cross; Lo, on thy forehead lies the scal Where the symbol both and sign reveal That Life must gain by loss: 4 Firm to thy vow, beneath God's banner fight, And keep thy panoply of graces bright.

Christ guard thee now, thou little one ! His glory be thy shield and sun Whate'er thy lot may be: Incorporate with the Church thou art, To thee may life and love impart The truth which maketh free: New prospects ope, new principles and powers Rise into play, and rule thine unborne hours.

And, if in secret darkness lie The seeds of heaven, which none descry, Dormant and cold within, May God's reviving breath awake, Till such dark bond of slumber break, And grace o'ermaster sin: That latent germ baptismal life bestows Doth oft in older hearts its burial power disclose.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Extracts from a Charge delivered in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Fredericton, to the Clerry of the Diocese, ansembled at the second Triennial Visitation of John. BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

The work which Churchmen, whether they be clerks or lay brethren, have before them, is either the promotion of the spiritual growth of the living members of the Church, which is its Internal Work; or the building up of its fabric, that is, the fabric

2 "Seeing now that this child is regenerate and grafted inte the Body of Christ's Church."—Baptismal Service.

"Seeing now that this child is usenungary it nave pleased Turn to unousnesses this infant with Thy Holy Spiner, to receive him for Thine own cutto by adoption, and to inconroant him into Thy Holy Church." — Baptismal Service of the Church of England.

4 Col. i. 18.

4 Matt. x. 39.

tious provocations of each other, from all that needlessly wounds a brother's feelings, or character, "provoking one another" rather to a peaceful rivalry " in good works," endcavouring to discover

Unity.

the points of agreement, and to practise these, and if others differ, labouring to bring them over, not so much to our own mind, as to the mind of the Church, and above all, where the Church has given her judgment, following with a glad mind and will her godly admonitions, "and submitting ourselves to her godly judgment." For he who is not ready to submit himself to the Church of which he is a member, must be in danger of grieving that Holy Spirit who dwells in the whole body. His case is

not that of the "hand saying to the feet, I have no need of you;" but of the hand saying to the whole hody, "I have no need of you." If indeed we read and reflect upon the solemn words of our Ordination Service, (and the least that

we can do is to read that service, with self-exami-

nation, once a year), we must see the necessity of

such a course of conduct as I have prescribed. The distinct promise made before God and the congregation, to give our "faithful dilligence always so to Minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ. as this Church and realm hath received the same," cannot be fulfilled by those, who set up their own way of action against the way prescribed for them. Such a procedure is as contrary to Scripture as to the Church, for, says the Apostle, "let us walk by the same rule," or canon, "let us mind the same thing," I would beg therefore earnestly to caution you against that most needless violation of Unity, the mutilation of some of the Services. If we are at liberty to alter and omit, where shall we stop? There are a few parts in our Liturgy which might possibly admit of abbreviation, but when a service like the Marriage Service, is heard so seldom, and by the same individuals sometimes only once in their lives, it appears to me that the mutilation of it is tantamount to a positive declaration that we are wiser than the Church of God. The concluding address every one ought to be the better for hearing: the commenceright to utter, because they are built on the declarations of Scripture. It is not the purer class of minds who are offended by plainness. And if we begin the work of omission in deference to the scruples of others, we may in the end omit half the doctrinal parts of our Service, or large portions of the Lessons appointed to be read. I must therefore enjoin you, as a matter of canonical Duty, to read trust that you will urge on your Parishioners when they come to be married, to ask God's blessing on "the holy estate of Matrimony" in God's House, and that you will, in the Towns especially, endeayour to uphold the rule.

I deem it my duty to give a precise and positive injunction on another point. There is, I understand, a custom in some Parishes, of which I was not, until lately, aware, of offering up extemporaneous prayers over the dead, in private houses, instead of bringing the corpse to Church, so that, in fact, the Clergyman substituted his own prayers for the prayers of the Church. I am not desirous to speak too strongly of any custom which has existed for some time: but I must, in duty to the Church and to the laity forbid this custom, as not only inconsistent with the use of our formularies, but contrary to them. Of what benefit is a prescribed and common form, if our own prayers, however well prepared, are to take their place? We might as well offer up an extempore prayer at our Sunday School, in place of the ordinary service for the day, and of all parts of our Prayer Book, the Burial Service is the last which can with propriety or advantage to the survivors be omitted. Many persons attend Funerals who do not belong to our Communion, and it is not improbable that some benefit might be produced in their minds by our affecting and instructive prayers. I must also express my disapprobation of the practice of reading the funeral service at the grave in a gown. Even when the grave-yard is at a distance from the Church, there is no great difficulty in the Sexton or attendant carrying the surplice. It is the appointed vestment for offering up our public prayers, and I consider it both disrespectful to the memory of the the "root of Jesse; both have their witness in the dead, and to the plain injunctions of the Liturgy to do otherwise. We might with as much propriety read the Sunday prayers and lessons in the preaching gown. I hope your good feeling will resort to what is the universal practice of our Church at home, and could not in reason offend any one, whose scruples deserve consideration.

I have not deemed it necessary too make any general order in reference to the weekly Offertory, which in some Churches has been costomarily collected. But I think it will be admitted, that we should all make our public and extraordinary collections, whenever they are made, in the same manner. It is a source of needless confusion, and needless remark on the part of the laity, when they find the custom of collecting different in divers Churches. And as no believer in the truth of Scripture ought to be offended by hearing the words of tian world our sympathy, our wishes, and our Divine truth read in his ears, there can be no reasonable objection to our reading the "Sentences," whilst the Churchwardens, or other fit persons, English guns for the rights of Bishops, and to collect the Alms of the people. The custom is trample on the rights of Ancient and Apostolic seemly, rational, Scriptural, and surely more edifying, than listening to some secular melody played ledge, and our wealth, is as unwarrantable as were by an Organist.

I trust that the meeting of the several Deaneries have been (for the most part) pleasant and profitable. Whatever brings the Clergy together, enables them to know each other, to communicate their thoughts, wishes, and plans freely, and to interchange kindly offices, must do good; and it must be their own fault if such meetings are not found useful, and I earnestly request you not to absent yourselves from them. There are no moments of my life to which I look back with more unfeigned pleasure, than those which I was thus permitted to spend in the society of some of my much-loved supplications of the Americans for Spiritual help. brethren, many of them, alas! "early called to rest," in my native land. But I should strongly advise you not often to introduce controverted subjects of doctrine into these little resting-places of friendship. Surely Life is short enough, and sad enough, without being embittered by never-ending strife. Spiritual improvement, not party contests, should be the object of all our assemblies.

It will afford you pleasure to hear, that the Bishop of Toronto and the Bishop of Newfoundland have divided their Dioceses into Desneries, so that we do not stand alone. Let me return my sincere thanks for the zeal with which the Deans Rural have discharged their gratuitous offices, and tender these words of Scriptural advice in reference to the future. "Be not high-minded, but fear:" "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together:" and, "See that ye fall not out by the way."

To return to the great subject of Unity. I know not how it is possible to look back to the foundation of the Church, or to that awful hour (recorded in the 17th chapter of St. John) when our Divine Master looked upon it as so founded, formed, collected, and perfected, gathering to itself all that is fitted by his grace on Earth for God's Eternal Praise, without looking beyond ourselves: without remembering that no distinctions of climate, caste, or race, formed part of His heavenly contemplation

that He gathers in the wide embrace of His Love all people and all tongues, sinners and saints, the penitent and the fallen, the loving John, the erring Peter, the weeping Magdalene, the doubtful Thomas, the forgetful Philip: and even the crucifiers of their King, even the fallen Ephesus, the defiled Sardis, the cold Laodicea, were cared for, and beloved by Him: and that He, whose "gifts and calthis Service and the other services entire. I also ling are without repentance," can never coldly forget nor cruelly pass by the places where His love was first published by Angels to mankind, the cave of His nativity, the valley of His agony, the "little hill" which He ascended to die for us men and for our salvation, the spots to which His angel led St. Paul, or where St. Peter blotted out the memory of his former grief by another crucifixion. And if we see our brother " fallem among thieves, stripped" of his "glorious raiment, wounded, and half dead," we should not, with cold averted eye, pass him by without sympathy, or heap curses upon his head, but should extend to him at least a brother's heart, a brother's prayers.

> If a much deeper and holier spirit than any which exists at large in our own Church be wanted to heal our own wounds, and bring back Unity, how certain must it be, that the unity of the parts of Christendom can never be effected without the unity of the whole: and that though, unhappily this union seems as far off as ever, Union is the thing we want. the want of which we lament with all our hearts. and whilst "we dare not sacrifice truth to peace, nor separate ourselves from the Gospel in order to be conformed to the Church," Roman, or Oriental, we endeavour to "conform ourselves in all things both in credendis et agendis, to whatsoever is uniform in the belief or practice of the Universal Church: and hold an actual communion with all the divided parts of the Christian world," in all things lawful, "and in votis, according to our desires, in all things."*

With such sentiments, I hold it impossible to attempt to overlook the existence, or to be content with ceaseless vituperation of the Roman and Oriental Churches. Both originally descended from Scriptures: both have made us their debtors by "imparting spiritual gifts;" both profess to worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity: both acknowledge one Redeemer, one Spirit, and one Baptism: both unite in the three Ancient Creeds, except in one Article, and that capable of a milder interpretation: both own the weight of the moral duties of the Gospel, and look forward to the coming of the Lord to judge the quick and dead: both have the witness of the Spirit " working with them," by the possession of great Saints, and illustrious Luminaries. We know indeed full well the injustice, and the narrowness of the Tridentine decrees: we know how that famous synod (for council it can hardly be called) was gathered together, awed, and silenced: nevertheless I maintain, that not to extend to the great body of the Chrisprayers, to repeat for everlasting ages the same hard and bitter words, to mistake the thunder of the Churches, by reason of our might, and our knowthe canons of the Council of Trent. But that we. even the purest of us, should set ourselves up as pattern-Christians to the whole world, and deny the graces which others really possess, is such an instance of unholy pride, as I pray God, may not be visited upon us in judgment. What are we, as an English Church and Nation, that we should "boast ourselves against all other branches?"-We who founded an Empire in India, and while we lieaped up treasure for ourselves, forgot for a long time, that there was such a thing as Christianity I We, who resisted to the uttermost the affecting and then, by the righteous judgment of God, lost that mighty Empire by our obstinacy and folly! We, who (to be consistent in our inconsistency) weaken, continually weaken, as much as in us lies, in all our Colonies, the hands of Protestant Prelates, while we loudly exult in the superior lustre of the Protestant Religion! Our duty is humility, not boasting: to read the awful sentences in the Book of Revelation, and to tremble; to read the gracious assurances of Christ's love, and not to despair.

Let us then, my brethren, be intercessors for Christ's Church in all her branches throughout the world: even for those who deny our Priesthood, reject our Sacraments, and excommunicate us for adhering to such terms of Communion as IGNATIUS, IRENÆUS, and CYPRIAN would have embraced .-And, blessed be God, this is not the case with the Oriental Church. The prejudices which exist against us in that quarter, arise chiefly from not knowing what we are. Our translations of the Scriptures, and of the Prayer-book, will tend to remove this veil, and will bring us into friendly communion with each other. Nor ought we to forget that pure and venerable branch of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, to whose reverence for primitive Antiquity, the Sieter Church in America owes an important part of her Communion Office, and one link of her Apostolic descent. And with what unfeigned joy, my Brethren, may we hail the

[•] The same observation applies to the manner of administerment contains truths which the Church deems it | ing the Holy Communion.

Bramball. Answer to Militiere.

rapid progress, the undoubted orthodoxy, the learning, and the zeal of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Here, no narrow questions of State policy, or State government divide us. We on this side the border, and our friends and brethren on that side, are one "in the Eternal Kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ;" and they esterm us one with themselves. Dear as England is or onght to be to us all, it is not dearer to our heatrs than to the hearts of American Churchmen. They barn when they behold its ancient Institutions, they enter with a filial joy its noble Cathedrals, they prize and imitate its goodly Churches, they reprint and eagerly read its standard literature, and the names which have descended with high renown as the doctors and confessors of our Church, are no where more duly appreciated. no where more "familiar as household words" than in the mouths of American Churchmen. They have themselves enriched our language with works which do equal honour to their learning and their piety, some of which are reprinting, or will be reprinted in England. All glory be to Him, who brings good out of evil: who causes the wrath of Nations to praise Him: who binds us together by bonds of love which rival interests cannot sever. which Time, we trust, will only more closely unite. Here, then, is another topic of continual Intercessory Prayer. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will wish thee Prosperity."

Nor ought we, I think, to forget the existence, or refuse to acknowledge the claims upon our charity of those large bodies of christians, who have peopled this great Continent, without Episcopal Government. Much as we deplore not only the absence of this element of truth, but what is perhaps of more importance, the absence of any fixed, definite standard of Interpretation: much as we deplore the tendency in all these bodies to fall into grave doctrinal error, and the unquestionable fact, that thousands who once clung to their Divine Redeemer's Name as a "strong Tower," now lean upon the puny arm of their own unaided Reason, we ought never to forget that they are Christians. We ought to bear in mind that thousands and tens of thousands were born what they are, and continue to be what their early education made them: and that however, men may be mistaken in their Nonconformity, they cannot be mistaken in their Piety .-We must sorrowfully admit, that the lukewarmness, nay, the open irreligion of some of our own members, contribute to their alienation from our Communion: and what is a very practical matter, that in these vast wildernesses, where it is not easy, nor even possible, always to seek men out, and supply their spiritual wants as fast as they immigrate, a loose, unfixed, fluctuating faith, an unsettled, unestablished teacher, is more agreeable to the peculiar habits of the rough and ready population. But whatever they are, they constitute the vast majority of these Northern Climes; and if any of them should be found, fired by intemperate zeal, idly to spend their time in denouncing and calumniating us, let not the "sea of such men's gall and bitterness" drown our love; let us extort their respect by our silence, if we cannot command their attention by our arguments. To associate with them in works which involve a course of religious action is I think very seldom possible: because it is invariably found, that those who have no definite standard of faith, insist, as the foundation of religious communion, upon a renunciation, or what implies a renunciation, of fixed and distinctive principles.-The connexion therefore issues in unsettling the minds of waverers on our side, with a positive advantage to our opponents. Indeed, where sacred truth, and not mere human opinion is concerned, it is never found, I firmly believe, that Charity is promoted by compromise or concession. Compromise either leaves both parties where it found them, or worse than it found them, or leaves it doubtful where Truth lies; and one concession of Truth only makes way for another, as long as there be any thing to be conceded. It is easy to see why Statesmen adopt the principle of concession, because they are generally awayed by the will of the majority: but no man who fears God, and believes that His revealed will is to be obeyed, can allow himself to be governed by such considerations in questions relating to Religion. But if concession be sinful, secession is worse. It implies an abandonment of our trust, for which, I feel assured you will agree with me, that no valid reason can be given. Neither Rome, nor Geneva, nor our own Church, have abandoned aught of their tenets, nor substantially changed since the days of RIDLEY, of HOOKER and of TAYLOR. And do I fully believe, that there is not one of you now present, who does not earnestly desire to be preserved from so heinous a sin as apostacy on one side or on the other. *

I use this word advisedly, for unless our formularies are altered by the fercible oppression of the State, it seems to me that our duty to God and man requires us to remain at our post. No word of our Prayer-book is as yet altered: no Clergyman is denied liberty of teaching truth in all its fulness. Why then good and carnett men should abandon our Church for one in which, maniearnest men should abandon our Unuren tor one in which, many festly, many truths are obscured, and some practically denied, and which requires of us, as the first act of communion, the denial of our own Baptism and Ordination, I cannot conceive. If it be sinful to remain in a Church, in which, by the denial of the reality sinful to remain in a Church, in which, by the denial of the reality of God's gifts on the part of others, we are supposed to be implicated in that denial, our own freedom remaining madicred, how much more sinful must it be, to leave our Church for another, which requires us to deny the reality of that very grace, which, by our own hypothesis, we believe ourselves to possess. Such principles, consistently followed to their canacquences, must lead to the destruction of every branch of the Church on earth. We would not have worshipped with Samuel and the Prophets, nor with our Saviour in the Jewish Temple.

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Secretary and Treasures Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

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Royal Mail Strom Pachet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1650.

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

WILL leave Toronto for Niegara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon: (Sundays examples) at and Lewiston every Afternoon; (Sundays excepted) at One o'cleck.

Will leave Lewiston and Queerston for Terents about half-past Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Meen.

Cobin Passage (Moste extra one Dollar. Dock Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1860.

48-U

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPT. BOBERT KERR, WILL, for the remainder of the Beason leave VV Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather per-

Returning, will leave Rechester for Teronto, calling at Cohourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock. 37-W

Steambool Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1880.

> THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. HARRISON,

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

Steamboat Office, 32 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

BIRTH.

At Eastwood, near Woodstock, Canada West, on the 14th September, the lady of Henry Vansittart, Esq.,

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, August 27, by the Rev. Andrew Jamisson, in the Church at Port Sarnia, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, and the Bishop of Michigan, the Rev. J. G. R. Salter, B. A., fourth son of the Rev. John Salter, M.A., Vicar of Stratton, Wiltshire, and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, to Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of Captain R. E. \ idal, R. N.

On the 11th instant, at St. Peter's Church Cobourg. by the Rev. J. Wilson, of Grafton, the Rev. E. C. Bower, of Seymour, to Mary Hulbert, eldest daughter of G. S. Daintry, Esq., of Cobourg.

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 9th instant, by

the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Mr. Edward Murphy, to Jane Armstrong, widow of the late James Johnston.

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Eliza Jane Cuntagham.

At Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. John 8. Richardson, to Miss Fanny Dunlop. On Tuesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harper, James Donnelly, Esq., of Bath, to Sarah Maris, eldest daughter of P. Clark, Esq., Bloomfield.

At Christ Church, Hamilton on Wednesday, the 18th instant by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector, Thos. Cockburn Kerr, Esq., of this City, Merchant, to Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of E. Cartwright Thomas, Esq., Sheriff of the United Counties of Wentworth and

At Christ's Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, George Evans, Esq., Merchant, to Dorothea, second Daughter of the late James Rigney, Esq., of Roscommon, Ireland, and Niece of the late Geo. P. Bull, Esq., of this City.

At St. George's Church, in Montreal, on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bond, Abraham Foster, Esq., merchant, of Kingston, to Mary third daughter of the late Rev. R. L. Usher, of Montreal.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bond, Captain Frederick Wm. Hamilton, R. A., third son of Lieut. Colonel Hamilton. Royal Artillery, to Lucinde Helen, third daughter of Captain Alexander Gordon, District Commanding Royal Engineers.

DIED.

On Sunday the 22nd inst., at Oakville, Canada West, Charles Norcliffe Thomas, Esq., of Huddersfield Yorkshire, late of Oxford, Canada West, in the 67th year of his age. In Mr. Thomas the Church has lost a sincere and devoted follower,—society, a valued and respected member, and his family in mourning over their irreparable loss, have the consolation derived from the promise, "Blessaed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea saith the Spirit for they rest from their labours."

New Advertisements.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We cut the following from the Bellows Falls Vermont Gasette:-Notwithstanding our aversion to puffing, as many do, every thing that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favourable opinion we have of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, it cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to be an excellent article.

The empire is eleved I BUTTS

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW BrugBlats, King Street, only Agents for Toronto

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

"I'llE exertions of the Bishor or Toroxto having been indefatigable to obtain for the Inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is thereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. Thisds is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College of Full Length Portrait of his Lordship, to be painted by Salter, the well known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Hanquet at Apaley House" a facility for obtaining which is now afforded before his Lordship leaves London.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, have already forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and written to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the subscriptions exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved, and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. II. J. Grasett, the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. H. Scattling, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thomas Champton, Esq., at the Church Depository, whore the subscription list lies.

Toronto, September 16th, 1840.

TUITION.

"INE REV. DR. BEAVEN wishes to obtain Young Men as Private Pupils, to read such Classical Subjects as are taken up in the Public Institutions in Toronto, on the usual terms.

The is likewise desirous of taking, as Boarders, Young Men pursuing a University course, whose studies he would direct and assist. They must be members of the Church of England, disposed to study, and willing to submit to strict and regular habits. Terms—470 per annum. Toronto, September 16, 1850.

The Patriot. Colonist and Globe, to copy weekly, six weeks.

MR. JULES HEGHT,

Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brunels, and Member of the Board of the Macred Music Maciety, Frankfort on the Maine.)

HAS the honour to announce, that he proposes giving instructions in English, French Italian, or German Viscal Music, with Plano accompaniment.

Mr. II. is permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. McCaul and Principle & Winder, Esq.

** Terms may be known on application to Mr. Hecht, No. 63-Adelaide-street, or to Messrs. Nordhelmer, King-street East Foronto, September 16th, 1850.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

() WING to the extensive alterations and improvements now being made in the Pesident School House, and which cannot be completed sooner, the College will nor Rg-ASSEMBLE UNTIL OCTOBER 280, 1850.

The following Papers to livert until October 2nd:-- All the Cry Papers; Morning Chronicle, Quebec; Gazette and Pilot Mon-to, 1; Kingston News and Herald; Cobourg Star, Hamilton Spec-Cator and Journal & Express; and send their accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.

F. W. BARUON, M. A., Principal, Fronto, September 17th, 1850

VHE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat,

Just received. This New and Plegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter,

September 54th, 1650.

Victoria Row, Toronto,

CORPORATION SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the first day of October next, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, LEASES for a term of Five Years, not renewable, of the BUTCHERS' STALLS lately erected in the centre of the St. Lawrence Market

The STALLS will be put up at an upset price, rent payable Quarterly, and the bidding for the choice of the STALLS; will be as a premium, said premium payable as follows:—One Third down, remainder in two equal payments, at Three and Six months, with approved endorsers upon the Notes.

The LEASES will not be transferable, except upon wrkten permission given by the Market Committee, and will contain a Covenant which will render them void, upon non-compliance with the Market Laws.

At the same time will be sold, the Old Materials of the South end of the Old Market.

Any other conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, which will be at Twelve o'clock, noon, in the MARKET.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, September 21st, 1850. WM. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.

University of Coronto.

MICHAPLMAS TERM-1850.

r 3rd.—Term begins.
7 to 12.—Examinations for Degrees of B. C. L., N. B. and B. A., and for Weilington Scholarships.
14 and 15.—Examination for Jameson Medal.
16 to 19.—a Examination for University, U. C. College and District Scholarships.
21.—Lectures in Faculty of Medicine begin.
21 and 22.—Private Examination for Admission.

24.—COMMENCEMENT. 25.—Lectures ill Faculties of Law and Arts begin.

* The requisite Certificates of Candidates for these Scholarships are "to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination."

Full information relative to Lectures, &c., can be obtained from the President, and the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Medicine

September 12th, 1850.

FOR SALD.

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT, A Horse and Buggy.

Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, September 17th, 1850.

R-tf

MR. ALEX. KEEFER,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 98, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1830.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

LADY is desirous of obtaining the services of A. a Governess immediately, who is capable of teaching Music, French and Drawing, with the usual branches of an English education, none need apply who is not a member of the Church of England. Address to Box 96, Brockville Post Office. September 10th, 1850.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Win. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital - £100,000.

SSURANCES effected by this Company on A SSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Orricz, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of applica. tion and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

Toronto, September 7th, 1850.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Excellent Land,

OT Number 21, on the 8th Concession of A South Dorchester, in Canada West. For particulars inquire of

JOHN S. POWBLL, Land Agent, Albany Chambers, Toronto.

September 17th, 1850. London Times to give 3 insertions, and send account to this Office.

NOTICE.

MIE Partnership of J. Thomas & Son, of this City, Organ Builders and Plano-Forte Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Manufacturing part of the business will be carried on from this date by C. L. THOMAS, the Repairing and Tuning Department by J. THOMAS.

JOHN THOMAS. CHAS. L. THOMAS. Toronto, August 26h, 1850.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET. COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE

A with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small

Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where, is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.



L. LEWIS,

N returning thanks to the public for the very A liberal patronage he has received for the past year, begs to acquaint the Gentry and Citizens of Toronto generally, that he has now commenced his fall and winter receipts of Oysters and Frest Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine

PRESH OTSTERS In Kegs, Cans and Shell, and will as soon as weather permits, receive his usual supply of Fresh Cod Fish, &c.

110, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 2nd, 1850.

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.

THE Subscriber having purchased DIXON AND Sons Samples of Britannia Ware at a considerable reduced price, begs to offer them extremely low for cash.

They consist of Tea and Coffee Pots, Perculators, Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Steak Dishes, Tureens, Communion Service, Collection Plates, Childrens Mugs, Sugars, Creams, Salts, Egg Cups, &c., &c.

Families requiring any of the above articles, will find this a favourable opportunity.

THOMAS HAWORTH. Toronto, September 3rd, 1850.

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Corner of Bichmond 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 Of-

ficers of the Hospital. Toronto August 21st, 1850.

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the Plank Road, near Oakville, (25 miles from Toronto, from One to Fifty Acres of Land.

A Farm of Fifty Acres, with House, Barn, &c. Apply to A. C. Verner, Oakville, if by letter pre-paid. Oakville, September 3rd, 1850.

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

Bearding and Day School for Young Ladice, 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 walks of the Charge and within two miles of Toronto, where Starge of the Church, and within ten miles of Toronto, where Stages

For Terms apply at the Parsonage House, Weston. August, 13th, 1850.

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 oxidise 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.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies,

COBOUNG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev erend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. Turms, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per

munim. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms

GOVERNESS.

WANTED by a family residing in Toronto, a Governess, who is thoroughly competent to teach Music and French, with History and Geography, and the usual routine of a sound English Education. She must be a member of the Church of England. Address A.B., Church Office, Toronto, C. W. September 3rd, 1850.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

ONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to ONS. and MADAME DESLANDES Deg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will Re-open their Establishment at Pinchurst, 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 fuished female education which fewer their lease expressions in the ed 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 superintendance 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 scalous English

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing. Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson. TERMS FOR BOARDERS,

Quarterly Payments required.

REPERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO The Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector. The Hon, Chief Justice Robinson.

The Hon. Chief Justice Macauley. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Carthew.

The Rev. Dr. Lundy.

Torouto, July 3:4, 1850.

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.

FOR SALE,-CHEAP FOR CASH;

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 Parlian ent Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Rooms, &c; there is a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, 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. THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.,

HEAD OFFICES: LONDON, 4, A. Lothbury. GLASGOW, 35, St. Vincent Piace. 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 next has it there is the second communicating with the parent Board.

Parent Board.

A party has it thus in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immodiately, 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

This arrangement gives to the Colonial all the faculties of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, alfords the most perfect security in all Assurance transactions.

Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affirding increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testiles how greatly such an institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company

IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfac-

tory 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 Assuran THE RATES

Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching to-quiry 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 withsafety.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of suc-

cess 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 favors result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assists 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 Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

Board of Management: Honourable R. B. Sullivan, Chairman.

WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq. ALEX. MURRAY, Esq. T. D. HARRIS, Esq. JAMES BROWP, ESQ.,

Hon. W. B. Robinson. The supply a male Legal Advisors: Messes. Wilson & Smith, Barristers

Medical Advisors: ED. HODDER, Esq., M. D. | P. PRIMROSE, Esq., M. D.

JOHN MAULSON, a

Toronto, June 18, 1850. 47-8m.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY No. 1. Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STEBLING

Reduced Rates of Premium-Half Credit Rates Premium TILE great and decided success which has atte

this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the order nary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much issurance 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.

Ayent and Secretary.

Overce.—New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850.

line for every subsequent insertion.

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"The Church" Memspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAT Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King State West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.) TERMS:

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be dedected if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for her than three months; and no paper will be stopped until a arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion.

Ten lines and under, 2s. 5d. 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 the first insertion, and 1d. per line for the first insertion.

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instruc-

tions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal :-Francis Evatt.... W. P. Vidal Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun Newmarket. Geo. McLean Brockville.
Thos. Saunders Guelph. John Kerby Bransford & Mohawk.

11. C. Barwick B'oodstock. T. D. Warren St. Thomas, Port Stanley, \$5.

J. Wilson Simon, Port Dover, Vittoria, J. Wilson Simcor, E. B. Beddome I.ondon. St. Catharines, Thorold, \$6. Kingston. Tohn Benson Napane
D. B. Stephenson Pricion
L. P. W. Des Brisay Woodste
Cubung

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

Woodstock, N. B