

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

19, Pall Mall, Oct. 5, 1850.

The Society's 149th Annual Report has just been published, and is now in course of distribution amongst members and subscribers. The progress which it exhibits may be favourably compared with that of any previous year. It contains a record of correspondence with no less than twenty-two bishops in the various colonies and dependencies in which the British Church is now bearing witness to the Truth. In last year's Report the receipts (including a Queen's letter collection) amounted to £95,158; in this year (without that addition) they have reached £91,874: the total number of missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the Society last year amounted to 355; it is this year 389. The increasing favour which the Society receives from the Church at large is evident from the fact, that 200 additional parochial associations have been formed this year; and that the receipts under this head have been proportionably enlarged.

Members and friends of the Society whilst viewing this state of affairs with gratitude to HIM from whom alone "all good counsels and just works" proceed, must also bear in mind that it is only in answer to our prayers and exertions that a continuance of God's blessing can be looked for. The greater activity, which since the extension of the episcopate has prevailed in our colonial churches, has served to bring to light an accumulation of neglect and spiritual destitution, the existence of which was unknown before. At no time during the past years of the Society's existence, was there a more rigid economy in the administration of its funds: at no time were the calls upon it so numerous, so various, or so urgent. And at no time has God opened the hearts of His people to afford to it so liberal a support as at the present. "Let us not be weary in well-doing." For that which has been accomplished is, indeed, but a portion of that which it is our duty to do to our own neglected countrymen and to the heathen whom God has placed under our influence.

The General Meetings of the Society are not continued at this season of the year. But cheering accounts continue to arrive from many a distant land. The Society's missionaries in the diocese of Madras have recently established a periodical, entitled the *Madras Quarterly Missionary Journal*, the first number of which has just been received in England. The following pleasing account of the Colerom Mission is given therein by the Rev. C. J. Kohlhoff:—

"I feel thankful to be able to record the measure of success it has pleased the Lord to grant to my labours in this field. About two years ago a large number of Roman Catholics, in a village about ten miles to the south of Erungalore, embraced the Protestant faith, and delivered over to me the images they had in their blindness worshipped with divine honours. Their conduct since they have joined our Church has been such as to confirm my belief of the sincerity of their new profession: they have indeed met with severe trials, both from heathens and from their almost equally ignorant and bigoted neighbours the Romanists, in consequence of their having become Protestants: and they have up to this time been prevented by heathen opposition and Romish intrigue from erecting a church in their village.

"The following account of the recent conversion of an individual will, I trust, be interesting to all who have the welfare of missions at heart.

"A moonsiff, or head-man, of a large village (Pulumbady), ten miles to the east of my station, had heard the Gospel fifteen years ago from my father on the occasion of his missionary tour to this village. It had made a deep impression upon his mind, but fearing to stand alone against the oppositions he knew he would have to encounter from his countrymen, he deferred to make known his desire of embracing the truth, till he could persuade others of his connexions to come over with him to the Christian religion. He thought he had gained his object when, about a year ago, his relatives and friends of the Romish faith had been thrown into great consternation by some severe proceedings which their priests had entered into against them; and taking advantage of this circumstance he persuaded them to sign a declaration that they would embrace the Protestant faith. He affixed his name first to the paper, and they followed his example, but soon afterwards withdrew. Though his intentions had thus been defeated, he came to the determination never to return to heathenism, but resolutely to maintain his profession of the Christian faith against all opposition from his heathen neighbours, and the annoyances to which he also became subjected from his own household.

"He patiently endured every trial, and at the same time applied himself so diligently to obtain the knowledge of salvation through Christ, that in a very short time he became acquainted with those truths that a Christian ought to know and believe for his soul's health.

"When the Venerable the Archdeacon visited my mission in September last, he felt a lively interest in the case of this individual whom I had the pleasure on this occasion to receive into the Church by baptism, and who, I am truly thankful to add, continues to adorn his profession by a consistent and exemplary conduct.

"The Archdeacon's visitation of my mission, to which I have referred above, is an event which I have to record with sincere gratitude to the great Head of the Church. It was indeed a season of refreshment to us all, and the interest he felt and expressed in all matters connected with our congregations and schools will, I am sure, be long remembered by us.

"This mission at present includes twenty-two village congregations, consisting of 1027 baptized persons (of whom 478 are communicants) and sixty-six unbaptized persons under Christian instruction. The number of scholars in the school are,—boarders, thirty-five; day-schoolers, 316. At present I am the only missionary in charge of the district, and am assisted by Mr. Catechist Scott and nine native catechists and readers, as also by one European and nineteen native schoolmasters.

"The extent of the district, comprising 240 square miles, is such as urgently requires at least another fellow-labourer. The attention of our Committee has already been directed to this subject, and measures are in progress for securing a more efficient superintendence of the congregations and schools of this mission, as well as for extending the knowledge of the Gospel among the yet unenlightened multitudes by whom we are surrounded.

"The harvest truly is great; but the labourers are still few, and this will serve to remind us all of our duty to pray to the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth more labourers into His harvest."

The Society will be glad to receive back any surplus Reports from the year 1819 to 1836.

On Wednesday, Oct. 2, being the day appointed for the election of a coadjutor (and successor) to the Bishop of the united Dioceses of Moray and Ross. (who is now in his 85th year,) a number of the clergy met in the Episcopal Church, Elgin. After morning prayers read by this Dean, two gentlemen were severally proposed and seconded—the Rev. Mr. Mackay,

Inverness, and the Rev. R. Eden, Rector of Leigh, Essex. As there were four votes for each, the Dean was about to give his casting vote, when Mr. Moffatt, of Kieth, protested against such a right; he also protested against the vote of Mr. Smith, of Aberchirder, on the ground that this gentleman's larger incumbency and his residence are in another diocese. The matter thus comes before the Bishops for their decision.—*Elgin Courier.*—[The *Greenock Advertiser* stated that the Rev. Sir G. Prevost was a candidate, but the Rev. Gentleman has contradicted the report in a letter which appears elsewhere.]

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

"The encouragement of Education—a leading object of the Church Society."

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The subjoined is an extract (slightly altered) from a lecture delivered at a recent meeting of a Parochial-Branch-Association of the Church Society. If you deem it worthy a place in your columns, it is at your service.

Yours very truly,
AN ANGLO CATHOLIC.

"Gun-powder Plot," 1850.

"Let us now consider the second division of objects embraced by the Church Society; it is 'for the encouragement of education, and for the support of day-schools and Sunday-schools in the said diocese, in conformity with the principles of the said Church.' This is an object of no minor importance, for my Christian friends there never was an age which required more strenuous exertion, more hearty and steady co-operation, and unity of action from the friends of religion and order, in the cause of education, than the present. Fraught as the age is with all kinds of wild and imaginative dogmas, tending, as it does, with opinions the most adverse to right feeling, and even Christianity itself; an age in which human reason and intellect is advanced, by the votaries of scepticism and infidelity, beyond the bounds set it by an Allwise God—an age, in fine, in which reason is defied, and the revealed Word of God well nigh trampled upon. Yes, I speak advisedly when I say 'the revealed Word of God well nigh trampled upon' for what are our common schools in this day, are, in this province itself, may they not be superintended and even taught, with the sanction of our (so called) Christian Government—by men, that if they deny not the God-man of Nazareth, Jesus Christ Himself, yet may infuse into the young mind ideas and opinions hateful to the true Christian, distressing in the extreme to the sincere follower of the meek and lowly Saviour? Opposed, as such opinions undoubtedly are to the injunction given by our blessed Lord Himself to His disciples, 'suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.' But yet, if I mistake not, our 'School Act' hinders neither Jew, Turk, Infidel, nor Heretic, from filling the truly responsible office of teacher in common schools! Are these proper persons to be set over the young whose minds are so easily warped? Are these fit guides for the inexperienced nursing who is more apt to inhale opinions having an evil tendency, than to imbibe those of a more solid, more serious nature? I may be pardoned if I repeat two or three lines which are apt for such a subject:—

*And as they first are fashioned, always grow;
Hence, what we learn in youth, to that alone,
In age, we are by second nature prone.*

"There is, it is true, one exception to this part of the 'School Act,' and that is, if the children in the neighbourhood are for the most part Romanists, they may have a Romanist teacher, and no other. It may be said to me, 'that other religious bodies may do the same,' even taking this for granted, which I doubt. I should like to know how many localities would venture upon appointing a Churchman as a teacher, who should instruct the children of the Church in true Christian principles? This, alas, would be called bigotry and intolerance! Yet the Romanist may suit himself with impunity. I do not blame him for this, but I blame the authorities which established this as law. Is not this partiality? Is not this a trading upon the religious liberty which the Church should enjoy? Is not this a taking out of the proper hands the education of the youth? Who, I would ask, is more fitted to superintend the education of the child than the mother? Who is more likely to train up her offspring in the fear and admonition of the Lord than the mother?—then, who is more fitted to train both mother and child in the way of salvation, in the only way which will ensure for them comfort here, and happiness hereafter, than their holy Mother, the Church? Yes, the Church is the nursing mother of all her obedient children;—she, in reality, seeks not yours, but you;—she desires no other gratification than that of saving a soul from death;—she seeks for no other praise than that she has drawn a sinner from the dungeon;—she desires no other commendation than that she sets before her members from the cradle to the grave the one only way of salvation, even Jesus Christ, who is 'the way, the truth, and the life.' Is not such a mother the proper person to train up the youth of the country? The Church is called the mother of us all who are baptized members thereof. She is the body of Christ, and therefore, when we are baptized we become members of that body, we become her children, and promise to abide by her laws, which are the laws of God. It is such a Church—such a mother working by her authorized ministers and teachers that should have the superintendence of the education of her children, in order that, while they learn how they should gain their livelihood in this world, they may be preparing for a more enduring, a never ending state of existence hereafter in heaven. Can this be done by the ordinary teachers of our common schools? I throw not. I would not be thought to infer that the teachers of our common schools are not moral men, or men that have not the ability to teach all the branches of a purely secular or popular education;—no—for I believe in many instances they are good and true Christians, and may be well calculated to fill the situation allotted to them, but yet they are restrained, they dare not teach anything approaching the peculiar tenets of the Church, or of any one body of Christians, but should they attempt such a thing 'they would be put out of the synagogue.' In this way they are, as it were, condemned by their government for endeavouring to make Christians of its subjects. Of this we justly complain; and on this account it is that we of the Church would have the education of our youth in our own hands, that they may be trained in the principles of the Christian religion, as well as in worldly and fleshly wisdom. It is on this account that the Church should be the guide of the young, as she is keeper and guardian of Holy Writ. It has been well observed, but with a very different intent, 'that the

profession of a teacher is a means to an end, it exists not for the sake of the teacher himself, but for the interest of society. It is a work indispensable to the progress and well being of society.' But the teacher to be of any real service to society should be a sincere uncompromising Christian; he should be a man of true and upright principle, and under the immediate guidance and direction of the ministers of Christ. For they, i.e., the ministers of Christ, alone, are the appointed teachers of the babes in Christ; and the persons appointed by them, under due regulations settled on by the Church, should be the only teachers to whom we should look for instruction, whether in a worldly or a spiritual point of view. For consider, 'what is a teacher's work? It is to develop the mind, to mould the heart, and to form the character of the future citizens, magistrates, and rulers of our land.' Oh! can such a responsible post be assigned to any man, though he may have worldly wisdom? Can we, without derogating from the high and glorious dignity of the Son of God, say that teachers, for our common schools of our own appointment, (I speak now as a man of the world,) are confident to teach the untutored mind the knowledge of things sacred? At the same time that these very teachers, of whom we now speak, dare not even approach the subject of religion as a general rule in the schools. Oh! it is to wipe off this stain—to efface this growing national sin—that we desire to train up our own youth in the paths of pleasantness and peace. Yes, it is to effect this that the Church Society has embraced within its sphere of operations, the encouragement of education, in and by the Church, as one of its leading objects; and for which the contributions of the people are solicited, as well as for the various other objects. This is a grand object, and one which must appeal to the heart of any member of our beloved Zion in this Diocese. Who all must feel that, under such guidance, the schools would become useful handmaids of the Church, and then we might confidently look forward to the time 'when the kingdoms of this world would become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.'

AN A. C.

* E. Ryerson, D.D., noticed in *The Church* some weeks ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

The *Africa* arrived at the wharf between eight and nine, A.M., November 8th, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The *Niagara* arrived out on the 20th, and the *Atlantic* on the 24th.

The news is not important. The prolongation of Louis Napoleon's presidency for four years, is calculated on with certainty.

The German dispute still continues.

Affairs in Schleswig Holstein, continue the same, but both parties are preparing for a renewal of hostilities.

CHINA.—The civil war continues in the Chinese territories. There is an insurrection in the Southern provinces of China. The object is to overthrow the present Emperor.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The following sketch of the ceremonies attendant upon the admission of cardinals will be interesting to many of our readers. It is written by a Roman Catholic correspondent of the *Times*, under date, Rome, September 30:—

"This morning a Consistory was held, at which the Pope announced to the Cardinals his intention of conferring a mark of favour upon the various Bishops and Prelates whose qualifications he briefly noticed. The Cardinals expressed their assent, and his Holiness then proceeded to publish the names and declare the formal nomination of the fourteen Cardinals, according to their rank and seniority. Three messengers were sent to announce the intelligence to each of the four Cardinals at present in Rome, and other messengers will start in the course of a few hours to convey the news of their promotion to the Cardinals residing in foreign countries. These messengers are chosen from among the noble guards of the Pope, and are followed by young prelates whose mission to the new Cardinals is of a more formal character."

"As soon as Dr. Wiseman received the notice of his elevation, he placed himself, according to the usages, upon the threshold of one of the state rooms at the Palace of the Consulate, where his receptions take place, to receive the congratulations of the Cardinals and ambassadors, who send their attendants for the purpose. This visit, styled from its hurry the *visita di calore*, occupied two or three hours. This afternoon each of the new Cardinals will proceed with the blinds drawn to the Vatican, where his Holiness will give them the red *beretta* or cap, after which Cardinal Wiseman, in the name of the others, will return thanks, standing, for the honour bestowed upon his colleagues and himself. As they leave the Pope's apartment they will receive from an attendant the red *zucchotto* or scull-cap. They will afterwards go home with the carriage darkened, and during the next three days they must remain always at home. This evening the Cardinals, ambassadors, and nobility, Roman and foreign, present their congratulations in person to each of the new Cardinals. The Bishops of Andria and Gubbio reside in the house of the Theatines, at Sant' Andrea della Valle, and ladies will not be able to attend their reception, but the Cardinals who reside in the city usually request one of their own family, or some lady of rank, to receive the Princesses and other ladies who may wish to be presented on the occasion. Our countrywoman, the Princess Doira, will do the honours for Cardinal Wiseman, and the Princess Massimo will receive for Cardinal Roberti. On these occasions there is generally a grand display of the diamonds of the noble Roman families, and curiosity is attracted by the brilliant jewels of the Torlonias, and the splendid heirlooms of the Doria, Borghese, Ruspigliosi, and others.

"On the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday the Roman Princes will visit the new Cardinals in state, the rule being that no two Princes be present at the same time, in order that the rank and precedence which etiquette obliges them to respect may be duly preserved. The generals of the religious orders will likewise attend to offer their respects. The great ceremonies, however, are reserved for Thursday morning. At an early hour the new Cardinals take the oaths in the Sistine Chapel, whilst the other Cardinals assemble in the Sala Ducale, or Hall of the Consistories, near the chapel. The new Cardinals are introduced, and, kneeling, receive the red hat from the Pope, with an admonition that its colour is to remind them that they are to be ready to shed their blood, if necessary, for the Church. They are then embraced by their colleagues, and take their places among them. The *Te Deum* is afterwards sung, whilst the new Cardinals are prostrate on the floor. At this public Consistory all may

be present, but a secret Consistory is afterwards held, in which the Pope declares the mouths of the new Cardinals closed, so that they are incapable of voting upon matters appertaining to the judgement of the colleagues, until by another act, at the end of the Consistory, their mouths are declared to be opened. Between the closing and opening a considerable time may elapse, during which the Cardinals can vote for the election of a new Pope in conclave only. At this secret Consistory each Cardinal receives a sapphire ring, for which he pays 500 crowns, for the benefit of the missions to Asia, China, and other countries, and a title or church is assigned to him. I believe that Cardinal Wiseman will receive the title of St. Pudenzia, who is stated by ancient authors to have been a granddaughter of the celebrated British chieftain Caractacus, and whose church is said to contain memorials of the earliest days of the preaching of Christianity in Rome.

"In the afternoon of the same day the new Cardinals will visit St. Peter's in state, followed by the carriage of their colleagues and other personages. In the evening a curious ceremony will close the solemnities of their promotion. The keeper of his Holiness's wardrobe will bring the red hat, which was placed on his head in the morning to each of the cardinals, who will receive it in full costume, standing near the throne erected for the Pope in every Cardinal's residence. Complimentary addresses are made by the keeper and by the Cardinal, who then retires, puts on a simple dress, and returns to attend to his visitors. Refreshments are handed round, and at a suitable hour they retire, and all is over.

"The new Cardinals will afterwards be appointed members of several of the congregations which assist the Holy Father in the government of the Church.

"In these Consistories the *pallium* will be asked for various Archbishops lately named, and several Bishops will be proclaimed for vacant sees.

"A list of Cardinals created this morning must be interesting to a large portion of Englishmen. It is as follows:—

1. Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster.
2. Cardinal Geisell, Archbishop of Cologne.
3. Cardinal Pibenbroek, Prince Bishop of Breslau.
4. Cardinal Bondy, Archbishop of Toledo.
5. Cardinal Romo, Archbishop of Seville.
6. Cardinal Fornari, Apostolical Nuncio at Paris.
7. Cardinal Gouset, Archbishop of Rheims.
8. Cardinal D'Astros, Archbishop of Toulouse.
9. Cardinal Mattieu, Archbishop of Besançon.
10. Cardinal Figueiredo, Primate Archbishop of Braga.
11. Cardinal Cosenza, Bishop of Andria.
12. Cardinal Pecci, Bishop of Gubbio.
13. Cardinal Roberti, Uditore della Camera.
14. Cardinal Gof, Baron de Sumerabueckh, Archbishop of Olmutz.

"The principle on which the selection of the new Cardinals has been made is the same that has guided the Pope in other instances, especially in the nomination of his foreign *Camerieri segreti partecipanti*. It has long been admitted in theory that the Papacy is not merely an Italian, but a European—or, to speak more correctly, a universal power. Its Italian character, however, has generally so far preponderated as to make the superficial observer overlook its more extended relations. A petty Italian state, governed by Italians, with little or no influence on countries at a distance, while they in their turn felt little interest in it—such is the idea of the Papacy which has been most fostered to the minds of individual Catholics from one pole to the other bowed in submissive respect before its authority, but nations and Governments collectively seemed to regard it with indifference. Its recent disasters have produced for it one advantage—they have shown that its importance is not to be measured by the few square miles of its territory, or by the small numbers of its population. All the powers of the Old and New World have felt, spoken, and acted towards it in a way which would be ridiculous if they regarded only its size or its physical resources, and for the first time in history the combined action of some of the principal nations in Europe have replaced the Pope on the oldest throne in the world. Thus has been effected what in some sense may be called the 'rehabilitation' of the Papacy as more than an Italian state, and Pius IX. following out the idea, has looked beyond Italy for counsellors, and called to the honour of the purple a greater proportion of foreign Cardinals than former precedents in the last three hundred years would have authorised."

STREAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND ENGLAND.—A project has been set on foot in England for connecting Canada with that country, by a line of steamships of great size and power, to be propelled by the screw; and constructed with a special view to the conveyance of emigrants and merchandise. The plan has been submitted to several gentlemen in Liverpool, and has also been laid before Lord Stanley and Mr. Haves, the under Sec. Secretary. *Willmer and Smith's Times* says:—"The great experiment of conveying passengers across the Atlantic, in steamships, at eight or ten pounds per head has yet to be tried. But it will be tried, and the success which cannot fail to revolutionize the whole passenger system. We heartily wish the St. Lawrence by steam is a bold project, even in these days of gigantic speculation; but the projectors, we anticipate, will have no reason to regret the attempt."

Colonial.

HALIFAX AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

COPY OF A DISPATCH RECEIVED THIS DAY, VIA N. YORK.

Downing-street, 21st Sept., 1850.

SIR—In acknowledging your Despatch, No. 190, of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the projected line of Railway from Halifax to Portland, in Maine, I have to express my entire approbation of the degree of support and encouragement given by yourself and the Provincial Administration to this important undertaking.

2. I regard the work as one calculated to be of the highest service to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and instead of considering it as likely to endanger, by competition, the still more important scheme which has been proposed for connecting Halifax with Quebec, I believe that it is likely to prepare the way for the same end namely, that of rendering Halifax the great port of communication between the two Continents of Europe and America.

3. But, while I am most anxious to promote the success of this enterprise, I regret that the reasons which have hitherto prevented Her Majesty's Government from recommending to Parliament any measure for affording pecuniary assistance towards the con-

* E. Ryerson, D.D., noticed in *The Church* some weeks ago.

struction of the Quebec Railway, will, probably, stand equally in the way of their advising the guarantee of a Loan for the scheme now in contemplation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c., (Signed) GREY. Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c. &c. &c.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.—The Montreal Courier speaking of the Upper Canada School of Medicine, says:—"A whisper has reached us, that this Medicine School will be hereafter the 'Medical Faculty' in the College which is about to arise under the auspices of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, and for which we venture to predict a success hitherto unheard of in any Provincial University." Our contemporary will be gratified to learn that the Upper Canada School of Medicine is now the Faculty of Medicine, in connexion with the Church University.

M'GILL COLLEGE.—By the removal of Doctors Badgley and Macdonnell from this city and the consequent resignation of the chairs which they respectively held in the University, appointments have necessarily followed. The chair of Medical Jurisprudence, held by Dr. Badgley, has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Arnoldi; and that of Clinical Medicine, held by Doctor Macdonnell, by the appointment of Dr. Sewell.—Medical Journal.

TORONTO OBSERVATORY.—A scientific convention was lately held at New Haven. Professor Loomis expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by the British Government in its numerous scientific engines, and more particularly to the important experiments now in progress at the Observatory in this city. The convention adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That in the foundation and maintenance of numerous Magnetical and Meteorological Observatories, the British Government have evinced an appreciation of the claims of science, and a readiness to contribute liberally to its support, which challenge the admiration and demand the hearty acknowledgements of the scientific world.

Resolved,—That the experiments which are now in progress at the Toronto Observatory to test the practicability of self-registering photographic methods—the system of concerted Auroral observations recently organized by Captain Lefroy, and the peculiar interest attached to magnetic observations made near the focus of maximum intensity, render it highly desirable that the Toronto Observatory should be continued in activity for a somewhat longer period.

And inasmuch as a very extensive series of meteorological observations, embracing the entire area of the United States, is now in progress or organization by the Smithsonian Institution, and it would add exceedingly to the value of the proposed observations if simultaneous ones could be obtained from the region north of the United States, extending even to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the coast of Labrador; therefore,

Resolved,—That the British Government and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company be invited to co-operate with the observers in the United States, in united and systematic meteorological inquiries.—Examiner.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held in the 8th Concession of Markham, on the 1st instant, by D. Bridgeford, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Andrew McIntyre, who came to his death by blows inflicted by Jane McIntyre, wife of deceased. It appeared in evidence that deceased and his wife, in company with O. McGuire, a Tailor, had been at a store and purchased some liquor, and had returned to the house of deceased in the evening. McGuire remained with them until about eleven o'clock, and then left for home. About one o'clock deceased had occasion to go to the door, when his wife followed and struck him with a hoe, and continued repeating her blows until she had beaten and fractured his head in such a manner that not a single feature could be recognized. Verdict—wilful murder against Jane McIntyre, who was committed to gaol. The wife is insane.—Globe.

Messrs. Lemesurier & Co., of Quebec, have entered the barque "Harland," to load for San Francisco.

The Grand Jury of Quebec have found a true bill against Thomas Hamilton, Book-keeper of the City Bank Agency, as accessory before the fact, in the robbery committed by the teller, Robert Coles.

Mr. Cadwell's Soda Biscuit having been analyzed we have great pleasure in being able to state that no poisonous matter has been detected. We therefore hasten to do Mr. Cadwell the justice of saying that we were misled as to his biscuit having caused the death of Dr. Pringle's child. Our exchanges will oblige us by copying the above.—Cobourg Star.

THE DOVER AND OTTERTON PLANK ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that upon consideration, the Directors of this road have come to the determination to construct the road entirely of gravel instead of plank. The difference of costs is but trifling, while a more durable and at the same time more agreeable road for travel will be secured. The stockholders and the public, we doubt not, will be well satisfied. Mr. Joseph Vannorman has become the contractor, and the work is to be put in progress forthwith.—Simcoe Stand.

THE LABOURS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.—We have just received a copy of the reports of the Committee appointed to enquire, during the last Session, into the expenditure of the Province. The report fills 242 large folio pages, and contains a mass of information—the greater portion of which is not worth the expense of printing. Our readers will remember that the Government, in appointing this Committee, for the purpose of appeasing the more clamorous of their supporters, took due care to place upon it a majority of their creatures. The consequence was that, whenever the working members had decided an important point, and were prepared to report it to the Legislature, the Ministerial reserve was beaten up, and the vote arrived at repealed. The whole proceedings became a farce, or rather we should say a disgraceful fraud upon the public, and very little attention was paid to the proceedings by those who were thus defrauded. We find nothing in the report worth copying at this day.—Colonist.

The number of shares in the Bank of Montreal is fifteen thousand, and of these only five hundred and twenty-four are owned by French Canadians. The capital is seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and of that all the French Canadians own is twenty six thousand two hundred pounds. When one reflects that the French Canadians are as six to three in this part of the Province, the fact just stated speaks trumpet tongued how valueless this people are as a population to make a country go ahead.—Montreal Transcript.

A NEW MARKET.—On the night of the 8th inst., a very large public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall in this city, to consider the propriety and the most certain mode, of erecting a new Market House, on the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, or on some other spots in that vicinity. J. M. Strachan, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and J. C. Spragg, Esq., Secretary. Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Councillor Bell, John Bell, Bilton, and others addressed the meeting at much length, in favour of the construction of the new Market; and Alderman Bowes and Dr. King spoke in opposition to it,—at least they were opposed to it at the present time, and hoped that they might see some of the City Debentures, already issued, redeemed before the City incurred any additional debt.—Colonist.

The Globe says that the report of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron's resignation is correct.

ASSIZES.—Jane Morrison, of the Township of Albion, was brought up on a charge of murder. It appeared that on the 8th of July last, she got up about day-light, and took her child, about 14 months old, in her arms and went out and threw it into a well. She had been considered insane for a considerable time previous to this occurrence, and shortly after she went out, her other children gave the alarm; some of the neighbours came out and found the child in the well quite dead. She was consequently arrested and sent to jail. The Jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity. Several petty cases were disposed of.

CHILD KILLED.—Yesterday about ten o'clock, a little child about two years of age, the son of a man named Bemish, employed in Mr. Leslie's nursery, on the Kingston road, was run over by the wheel of a waggon and killed on the spot. The child had left its mother a few minutes before to play on the road, when a man who gave his name as Nelson Reid drove along his team of horses, attached to a waggon loaded with stones. The man would seem to have been seated on his waggon, as he did not observe the child on the road. The wheel passed over its breast and the lower part of the body and produced immediate death.—Globe.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We have been requested to mention—and we have pleasure in doing so, for we think the idea a good one—that the "Executive Committee" have determined, provided the suggestion meet with the approval of the members of the Canadian "Fourth Estate," to send to the Grand Industrial Exhibition in London, a handsomely bound volume, composed of copies of every Newspaper published in the Colony: and, with this view, they have to request that the proprietors will forward to the Secretary of the Committee, John Leeming, Esq., the first copy of each journal, issued for the year 1851. Now, gentlemen, mend your pens, sharpen your scissors!—Montreal Herald.

Michael Dougherty, who was acquitted of the murder of Campbell at the late assizes threw himself out of the third story of Nelligan's Hotel, on Tuesday night about nine o'clock. When picked up he was senseless, but soon recovered. On examination by two medical gentlemen who happened to be present, it was found that he had escaped with a sound skin and whole bones, and went to bed. Dougherty had been spreeing it since the trial, and having been put to bed early on the above night, he "dhramed" he was in gaol, and making a desperate effort to escape from slavery, he threw himself out of the window instead of over the gaol fence. The distance from the window to the ground is about thirty feet.—Hamilton Express.

MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

On Thursday last the Lecturers of the Medical Faculty of the Church University delivered their introductory addresses, in the Mechanics' Institute. Seldom have we witnessed in Toronto a more intelligent or influential assemblage than that which filled the hall on this deeply interesting occasion.

The chair having been taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, a selection of prayers from the Liturgy were said by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, who acted as Chaplain.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto addressed the meeting, and stated the great gratification he experienced, on his return to the Province, when a deputation called upon him to inform him that several gentlemen of the medical profession wished to establish a School of Medicine, to be attached to the future Church University, the principles of which—when in operation, they were disposed to adopt—the leading principles of that Church University being, that religion should form the basis of the whole system of education, being by far the most important part of knowledge that man could attain, and that neither the advantage of individuals nor the prosperity of the state, could exist unless guided by religious principles. This being the case, and considering that an efficient School of Medicine would be an advantage to the country, he felt it his duty to attend on the present occasion and to make a few observations, which, however, must be few, not having had either time or opportunity to make himself acquainted with the details; but he would observe one circumstance that established a coincidence between the gentlemen now coming forward on the present occasion, and the King's College, London. He would now state to the meeting what had happened in respect of the University College in London. There had been previous complaints of the want of more moral and religious care of the medical students of that great city, that they were under no sort of discipline—exposed to all sorts of temptations and misery, and in consequence it was not to be wondered that many went wrong. This was more conspicuous in the Medical School attached to that University, and induced great numbers, as the evil was increasing rapidly, to turn their thoughts to the remedy. With that view, they added to the course of instruction at King's College, a medical department—and the result has been that King's College

is now equal, if not superior, to the University College in that branch of instruction, and this has not only produced a salutary change on the Students in the school of King's College, but has been effected on the Hospital Students also. It would be consoling to know that in England they continue to point to religion for their best example, and even among dissenters they were fully alive to the great importance of religious instruction as inseparable from education. In all the countries in which religion was not the basis of instruction, the most melancholy results followed. They had sad experience on the continent of its fruits—they need only look to the events in France and Germany. In the former country, the result was a revolution in 1781 and again in 1789, and both France and Germany are still in a sadly distracted state, and the only way to save England from similar misfortunes would be never to depart from those precepts which God himself enjoyed, that religion should be the basis—the only ground of happiness, both here and hereafter, and that we could only hope to prosper in proportion to the prevalence of religion amongst the people. Henceforward the peculiar principle of this, the beginning of the Church University of Canada, would be that these gentlemen would see to the necessity of religion as the basis of instruction—that by it, they would raise the minds of their pupils—shew their care of their bodies, and lay the foundation for the welfare and happiness of their souls. He would here briefly allude to his reception in England. It was most gratifying from all quarters, save in one solitary exception, that he was attacked in a paper which he considered beneath his notice, and which, only in compliance with the wishes of friends, he should not have noticed, feeling that a life of fifty years—spent, he hoped, in the faithful service of his Maker—was the best guarantee for the purity of his motives and conduct, and he felt, if that were not sufficient to establish it, it were vain to expect to do so by means of a letter in a newspaper—for by that means, a reputation could never be restored. On his arrival in England, he had addressed himself to all the Bishops, in order to ensure their aid to promote his object, and from all, he had received most encouraging replies, and experienced much kindness and sympathy. In fact, there was but one opinion on the object of his journey, which was, that it was one worthy the labours of a Christian Bishop. It was a satisfaction to him to find that Sir Robert Peel, (now, unfortunately, no more), and others whom he had also seen, were fully sensible of the great injustice and hardship of the measure, which they said, could never have been countenanced in England, and which had robbed them of the fruits of years of toil and imposed their present labour upon them; but he felt pleasure in now announcing that they would begin the building in Spring, having obtained a sum which was considered sufficient to justify their doing so. Indeed his success under all circumstances was considered very gratifying. It would be so arranged that on the first of October next, the course of Instruction would be in full operation, not, certainly, on a great scale, but quite sufficient for a beginning. There would be three branches of education then ready to be entered on. Theology, Science, and Classical Literature as well as Medicine, this day begun. He expected before October to have two gentlemen of high attainments to take charge of the department of Science and Classical instruction—having made arrangements before his departure to secure their services, and, as business increased, they would be able to choose tutors and assistants to take a share in the drudgery of the labour; for this purpose they would hereafter be supplied with parties of character and solidity, and every effort would be made to ensure the services of men to promote that great object, by means of which, they hoped to rescue the youth of this Province from those sad consequences resulting from the want of religious instruction, which have blighted the youth in both Germany and France. (His Lordship here sat down amid loud applause.)

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Dr. BADGLEY addressed the meeting in the following manner. My Lord and Gentlemen—My colleagues have deputed me to act as their prolocutor on this occasion. In accordance with their request, I beg to assure you, that it has not arisen from any consciousness on my part, that I possessed qualifications that would enable me to discharge the duty assigned to me, in a manner as satisfactory as any of them could have done it; but simply from the fact, that this not being my first appearance on such a stage, I should be less likely, perhaps, to omit the consideration of any of those topics connected with the origin and objects of this institution, touching which, discussion is already rife out of doors, and which, if not anticipated now, will furnish constant subjects for enquiry and comment. The necessity that arose for the establishment of an University in connexion with, and subject to the discipline of that Church, over the interests of which His Venerable Lordship has presided for so many years, with unswerving fidelity to his Heavenly Master's cause, and undisputable benefit for the spiritual interests of the flock confided to his charge, has been sufficiently proved by the ready and heartfelt response which his Pastoral letter, on the subject, elicited throughout his Diocese. The sympathy which his Lordship also received from persons of our own communion, and others, in the land of our forefathers, has sufficiently attested the fact, that however much we may have to regret, the unfortunate divisions which have occurred for the last five years, among the ranks of members of the Church of England, there is, nevertheless, an anxious wish still felt, for the dissemination of all knowledge under the guidance and with the co-operation of sound religious instruction. His Lordship

has informed you, gentlemen, that the University in connexion with the Church of England, will go into operation in the course of the forthcoming year. I am authorized to state, that the Medical School, whose first session, I have now the honour to open, will constitute the Medical Faculty of that University, subject to the same discipline, and enjoying the same privileges as the other integrant Faculties, of which that corporation will consist. Constituting then, as we do, a part of the Church University, responsible to our God and to our consciences for the faithful performance of our duty in the sphere which we have selected for our future operations, fearlessly we cast our bread upon the waters, trusting, with God's blessing, we shall even, after many days, find it again. I have great pleasure in being able to announce, that certificates of attendance upon lectures delivered in this School, will be recognized as qualifying for graduation in the University of McGill College, Canada East, and most of the principal Universities and Colleges of the United States. I have also to state that the course of Medical instruction proposed to be given by my colleagues and myself during this session will be in accordance with the requirements of all the Licensing Boards throughout this Continent—that every exertion, on our part, will be made to render available to those Students who enter at this School, the unsurpassed advantages offered for practical instruction by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital, and when I inform you, that at the former charity, upwards of 3000 individuals have been prescribed for since its establishment in 1846, and that at the latter, up to this date, nearly 150 poor women have enjoyed the comfort of a home and the benefit of the best Medical attendance, I am convinced you will feel with me, that if our young institution cannot yet glory in the prestige of an endowed Hospital, as an appendage, it nevertheless possesses those groundworks for instruction, which, if rightly managed, will prove more than compensative. My Lord and Gentlemen—My colleagues and myself pledge ourselves, for the subjection of our best energies to the work which we have undertaken—we claim your countenance and cordial co-operation for our labours, and we beg of you to join us in imploring from the giver of every good and perfect gift, that blessing which he has promised to bestow upon all such as love and fear him. Dr. Badgley then took a review of the origin and progress of Medical Jurisprudence in Great Britain and this Continent, shewing its importance to Society generally, to Rulers, Legislators, Judges, Coroners, Barristers and Physicians, and concluded with an address to Students, at once tending to encourage them in their studies, and warning them of the misapplication of their time and talents, in the prosecution of their arduous, but interesting work.

MIDWIFERY.

Dr. HODDER next followed on this interesting branch of the Medical profession. He alluded to the almost total obscurity in which its early history was enveloped, the first authentic records being supplied from Scripture. He touched on the speculative theories and writings of Schulze and Leclerc, the latter of whom had ably reviewed the doctrines of the ancients down to the days of Galen. The boldness with which hippocrates emancipated medicine from the trammels of superstition and the delusions of philosophy, and his successful efforts to remove the obstacles which the bigotry and superstition of the vulgar—the impudence and vain pretences of the quack, and the pride and vanity of the sophists opposed to its improvement, by means of which, he freed medicine from the false and mischievous doctrines that disgraced it, and established its fundamental principles upon a solid and rational basis. Before leaving this portion of the history of his subject he paid a passing tribute to the memory of the illustrious Galen. From thence, he passed to the mediæval or dark ages, in which the fetters of ignorance chained anew to the earth, the mighty mind of man—chains happily removed by the invention of the art of printing, a discovery by which midwifery, in common with every other branch of useful knowledge, soon began to derive the most important advantages, particularly by the several important publications on the Art of Midwifery which soon followed; whilst subsequently the use of instruments came to the aid of the physician. He then alluded to the revolution in the practice by its extension to males, and the progressive reformation of those abuses which had accumulated through ages of ignorance and timidity. Some interesting details connected with the experiment of the transfusion of blood from one subject to another, in critical cases, followed the temporary discontinuance of the experiments owing to the frequent failures of Denys—and their momentary revival by Drs. Blundell and Leacock, to meet a like fate. The important labours of Dr. Wm. Hunter received their well merited praise. Having thus traced the history of Midwifery from the earliest periods to the commencement of the nineteenth century, and exhibited the progressive development of the Art, he apologised for not then alluding to the discoveries and improvements which have taken place in Midwifery from the commencement of this century to the present time, because, in attempting to arrange and condense even the more important truths which had been established in this department of Medical Science, he found himself surrounded by a host of names and facts, the bare mention of which, would alone have occupied more time than was allotted to him. It therefore only remained for him to apologize for detaining his audience so long, yet, he found ample material for that apology in the lively interest which we must all feel in the comfort and happiness of the other sex, doomed as they are both by the decrees of Providence and by human institutions, to drink deep of the bitter cup of suffering, but that whatever may be her lot in this world, we, as men, must at least acknowledge, that while Infinite Power gave us being, Infinite Mercy gave us WOMAN.

ANATOMY.

Dr. BETHUNE next addressed the meeting, and called the attention of his audience, in the first place, to that portion of the early history of Anatomy, which preceded the period at which dissection was first practiced upon the human subject. He stated that observations were wont to be made from the earliest ages upon the bodies of inferior animals and men, as well in the religions, as in other practices of the times. He then noticed the fact that before the age of Hippocrates, the science was cultivated by men not specially devoted to the study of medicine; and that it was regarded as an essential branch of general education.— Dr. Bethune then reviewed the labours of Hippocrates, who built upon the researches of the Pythagorean Philosophers. The works of Aristotle, and the history of Praxagoras and others, who, immediately preceded Erisistratus and Herophilus, the first, who, under the reign of Ptolemy Soter, engaged in the actual dissection of the human body. He also reviewed the character of the observations of these two worthies, and very shortly glanced at the advance of the science since their times, by referring to the names of Galen, Eustachius, Malpighi, Valsalva, Morgagni, Villussens, Meckel, Harvey and many others no less worthy of note, whose names will be handed down to the remotest

posterity, stamped as it were upon the parts or organs which they severally laboured to investigate and explain.—The still greater improvements of late in the study of anatomy, in common with other branches of medical science, was lucidly shown, and in illustration of this, and moreover as one of the more striking evidences (among a host of others with which the human body abounds) of the existence of a great and intelligent First Cause, he adduced the *moderator band of King*, an admirable yet simple piece of mechanism discovered in the right ventricle of the heart by the late Dr. T. Williamson King, of Guy's Hospital,—and he explained its attachments, and the principle upon which it acts, as a safety valve to the heart. The learned lecturer then noticed the very great improvements effected since the introduction of that grand aid to the modern anatomist, the *microscope*, and alluded to the researches and investigations now being instituted in Britain and France into the functions of some of the more obscure organs, especially the spleen and pancreas. He then, in the second place, called the attention of the audience, to the importance of this branch of study to the medical man, whether Surgeon, Physician, or Obstetrician, and the necessity of extending enquiries to the science of Physiology. He then reviewed and illustrated various organs pertaining respectively to the relative, the organic, and the reproductive functions; and the value of the knowledge of comparative anatomy, to facilitate our comprehension of human Physiology,—and he pointed out, that before entering this difficult study, the importance of a sound preliminary education—amongst others, the value of a knowledge of Natural Philosophy to the student of Physiology was essential, and he instanced various parts and organs as subservient to its laws. In the third place he alluded to the value of Anatomy as an art, the advantage of the practice of dissection, apart from the mere observations of the parts themselves, inasmuch as it imparts manual dexterity and a facility of manipulation, indispensable to the Surgeon, or in fact to the *Medical Man* in general, and finally he stated that whilst the mind is being stored with that knowledge which is to prove the basis of future success, the contemplation of the human frame, is calculated to teach us a lesson of humility, that the study of its intimate and delicate structures, teaches us that ours is at best a precarious existence—the slightest blow, the merest breath being anon sufficient to disturb the harmony and integrity of the whole, and to engender disease and death,—and moreover that from the fact, stated with respect to the mechanism of the heart, we learn the verity of the saying *"Our life hangs upon a thread,"* and that the slightest accident may suffice to usher us into the presence of our Maker. He then concluded with the following quotation from Paley:—"Upon the whole, then, in every thing which respects this awful, but we trust glorious charge, we have a wise and powerful Being, the author in nature of infinitely various expedients for infinitely various ends, upon whom to rely for the choice and appointment of means adequate to the execution of any plan which His goodness or His justice may have formed for the moral and accountable part of His terrestrial creation—that great office rests with Him—be it ours to hope and to prepare under a firm and settled persuasion that living and dying we are His. That life is passed in His constant presence, that death resigns us to His merciful disposal."

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Dr. HALLOWELL commenced by deducing the argument in favour of the importance of Materia Medica and Therapeutics to the Physician, from the multiplied and Protean character of disease, and the proportionable number of objects from the Materia Medica necessarily brought to bear upon it. After a lucid definition of the terms, *Materia Medica*, and *Therapeutics*, and a statement of the objects in the Organic and Inorganic Kingdoms which the study embraced, he demonstrated the instructive interest with which the science was invested to the Medical philosopher, from a consideration of its being incorporated with early Medical history down to the present time. He proceeded to deplore the ignorance and superstition which had shrouded many of the truths in Medical Science—truths which, he remarked, were fixed and unalterable as the Divinity from whence they sprung. After some lengthened remarks upon the paramount importance of making truth our grand aim in the study of every branch of science, he observed that the deeds of heroes may be blotted out from the annals of mankind, the achievements of statesmen may scarcely outlive the century that witnessed them—ancient dynasties may be uprooted and overthrown—but the pursuit of truth can only cease when the race of man is extinct, and though its light may be dimmed by ignorance, craft, and cupidity, it cannot be extinguished, because it is indestructible. He then, after pointing out the difficulties with which medicine has had to contend from priestcraft, from the inroads of barbarism, and from ignorance, shewed that oppression, instead of breaking the chain of philosophic enquiry, had only riveted it more firmly, and that "adversity" had, in this, as in every other instance, proved the best school of practical wisdom. He then went on to prove the antiquity of medical agents, making them coeval with the sufferings entailed upon our race by the Fall, and established their claim upon this score beyond all doubt, by a reference to copious testimony from sacred and profane history. He candidly admitted the desultory and unequal steps that had marked the progress of medicine compared with other sciences, but offered ready explanation, in the prejudice and knavery of mankind. He stated some of the prominent causes that had produced the various revolutions in *Materia Medica*, namely, superstition, scepticism, false theory, inattention to Chemistry, *credulity*. Upon the latter he particularly enlarged, as the radical vice of the human species and the one which had afforded the widest field for the operations of the crafty and designing. He alluded graphically to the instance of the Athenian Philosopher Socrates, as a victim to his love of truth; and said that even were we to rear our temples of learning to mid heaven, and direct thither the current of all knowledge, whence it might flow to the uttermost part of the earth, in a perennial stream, the inherent attribute of the human species, (*viz.* *credulity*) would still obtain and diffuse its chill blighting influence everywhere around. Having referred to the numerous systems that had been fostered and encouraged by credulity, he alluded to the quack Asclepiades of Bythnia, and his dupes Aristides, as the antetypes of the charlatan and their numerous victims in modern times. He illustrated the monstrous absurdity of Homopathy and the infinitesimal doses of Hahnemann, by asking his audience to suppose a drop of any tincture (opium for example,) duly mixed *à la Hahnemann* at the Falls of Niagara, and allowed to pursue its course, unalloyed with baser matter, until it arrived at the shores of our own noble lake, at an infinitesimal state of dilution; and then the Homopath has nothing more to do, than

dip his tiny phial in the stream, and inasmuch as, according to Hahnemann, the higher the state of dilution, the greater the efficacy of the cure, if his patients after partaking of it, are not lulled to "life's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," and if the very fish are not narcotized, then thanks to him who undertakes and carries out the experiments, the system has sustained a mortal blow. The lecturer after glancing rapidly at the various objects afforded by the organic and inorganic kingdoms for supplying our many temporal requirements, observed in conclusion, that while we daily encounter and acknowledge some of the myriads of material agents with which an all-wise Providence has supplied us, that we may more successfully grapple with the Protean maladies, entailed on us by a fallen race, we should not neglect those moral and mental means of treating disease which come legitimately within the scope of our subject, and which in the hands of the judicious and skilful physician, are rendered available and blessed, when corporal remedies prove ineffectual, let us bear in mind (and happy would it be for the members of the medical profession if mankind at large would also bear in mind) that with all the appliances that nature has vouchsafed us, we cannot perform miracles; while we are made by God the honoured instruments of cooling the fevered cheek and assuaging the torments of bodily as well as mental anguish, let us recollect that we are only the handmaids of a higher power. These frail bodies, for the restoration of whose health our skill and energies are put forth, have only a stated term of existence; accident, the pestilence, disease contracted or hereditary, premature decay, or old age, awaits each one of us, and is but the harbinger of final dissolutions. Since the Elixir of life, like the philosopher's stone, will ever remain a grand desideratum, it behoves us to be mindful that in all our investigations we are treading on critical ground, and to pursue science only to that point which is its legitimate boundary; and in the words of the late eminent Dr. Abercrombie, the scientific Physician and the Christian gentleman,—"*in humble adoration beneath a power we cannot fathom, and a wisdom we cannot comprehend.*"

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Dr. MELVILLE, after alluding, in a clear and interesting manner, to the preparation necessary for commencing the study of surgery, then proceeded to recommend to the students constant attention to Hospital and Dispensary practice wherever available, as it was only by familiarizing themselves with the appearance of disease in all its stages, and under all combinations of external circumstances, that they could acquire a proper faculty of surgical diagnosis; nor should this acquaintance be derived solely from visual inspection—the touch should be educated as well as the sight. They should accustom themselves to the feel of the injured part, tumour, or diseased structure, under examination. He justly observed that clinical instruction is the foundation of medical education—that it is at the bedside of the patient, around the operating table, and by autopsial investigation, a thorough practical knowledge of disease is alone to be obtained;—that in vain will the lecturer exert himself to condense and bring under their attention, the recorded experience of the old and modern writer;—in vain would they pore over the pages of the masters and philosophers of the profession—unless they enter the world with some considerable practical information derived from the sources referred to—they must commence their professional career under grievous disadvantage. Distrustful of their own competence, they would lack that self-reliance so essential to successful practice, and render themselves obnoxious to the scrutiny and suspicion of a discerning public or an uncompromising antagonist; above all, they might be assailed by the remorseful consciousness of neglected opportunities, at a time, perhaps, when the life of a fellow-being is in their hands. He (Dr. M.) then observed that the moral obligations of the student are equal in proportion to those of the practitioner, and, in some degree, of a more imperative nature;—that the student has to qualify himself to play his part in the world, by the acquisition of knowledge, under the most favourable circumstances. His success depends upon his own unaided efforts and industry, and the consequences of his neglect or incapacity, not only involve his ultimate success in life, and the welfare of those dependent on him, but they injure the character of the school in which he has been educated. These results accrue immediately, and attach themselves most justly to the individual—for with the full knowledge of his own responsibility, his acquirements, or his defects, he plunges boldly or rashly, as the case may be, into the vortex of professional engagements. On the other hand, the practitioner, having once assumed a position in the scale of reputation, is enabled to take advantage of the counsel of his fellows, and by such means justify or correct his proceedings, and divide his responsibility. It may, however, happen, that this aid shall be wanting at the trying moment, and then, indeed, observed Dr. Melville, the feelings of a practitioner so circumstanced, must be very far from enviable. And whilst he made this observation, in the spirit of friendly warning, not that he anticipated an inglorious career for any, yet he should have been wanting in his duty, had he neglected to place before them, in the strongest language he could command, the imperative necessity which exists for close application and unremitting attention to clinical instruction.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. BOVELL commenced his lecture by a happy allusion to the recorded feelings of the greatest genius of his age, on entering St. Peter's, at Rome. His mortification at his utter inability to realize the grandeur and sublimity of the holy pile, and his feelings of self disappointment whilst he mused on his own incapacity. Thoughtfully his eye wandered over the vast structure, and concentrating his thoughts on more immediate objects, he contemplated the great whole until his mind had got by heart its eloquent proportions, and unrolled its mighty gradations part by part. Thus did he confess his inability to take in at a glance the beauties he knew but could not feel were there, and such no doubt were the feelings which oppressed perhaps some of those who heard him on approaching this temple, on whose shrine they purpose to consecrate the talents which have been committed to them,—a temple vast in its proportions, comprehensive in its design, and grand in its details—one dedicated to the relief of human sufferings—from its altars issue the voice of pure and unaffected charity, and from its portals go forth its ministrations of good to all who are wasted by disease or suffering. It is there they were to learn the means which a gracious Providence supplies for preventing and removing those ills which afflict us, and restoring the body to health and strength. It is a noble, he might almost say a glorious pursuit. Contemplate it from whatever position we please, we must admit its moral and intellectual greatness. Unconfined by narrow limits or restricted boundaries, she exacts contributions from every portion of the broad dominion of science, and elaborates and stores for use the collected sweets. Its foundation, laid at the time of man's fall, when sin

and death entered into a guilty world, has been constantly built upon in succeeding ages, and venerable from all antiquity, yet, ever presenting something new, the great work speeds on commensurately with man's increasing knowledge. Hence it is natural to expect that at this remote period a superstructure has in part been raised worthy the objects and designs of those who have successfully laboured at the work until a degree of perfection has been attained, at once delightful and satisfactory. Yet its truths, like that great truth with which it at once formed a sacred alliance, have alike, from time to time, been obscured, and its great principles perverted by those dark and dismal nights which have hung over a world long shadowed in ignorance and superstition. Yet the hindrance to its progress was not received from that source alone. As great impediments have been heaped in the way, and false and inharmonious structures raised by the hands of enlightened, but speculative theorists. Yet such are ever swept away before the steady advance of this inductive philosophy, and are now only preserved in the pages of history as beacons to warn us of the futility of conclusive assumptions, and as splendid monuments of fruitless and misapplied labour. Such was the fate of the doctrines advanced by the celebrated Broune. Such was the fate of Darwin when abandoning clear inferences from facts for metaphysical declamation, whilst Hallen stands proudly preeminent among those great lights who shed their lustre on the world, discarding all opinions not founded on reason and deducing general principle from observation alone and from legitimate experiments. Thus, he arrived at the discovery of truths now firmly established, and which, throughout all time, must remain for ever unchangeable. Dr. Bovell then dwelt upon the fearful responsibility of the profession, in which the student would have to deal, not with a mere perishable machine, but with the entire man, physical, moral, and intellectual. On the medical practitioner must frequently rest the dreadful responsibility of alleviating diseases of the body, nay, diseases affecting his moral nature, and on him will frequently depend his retrieval from ruin and disease. The medical profession shews a bold and noble front, against which the waves of Infidelity may rage and swell, while within her bosom Christianity may find a harbour of strength and safety, and such being its character he confidently predicted the reclamation of many through its instrumentality, whilst the present improved system of medical education must establish a state of society, reaching the most sanguine expectations of its most sanguine well wisher. He then gave some striking illustrations of the harmony of medical, with divine, as well as moral precepts, from which we might learn how much of the well being of society depends on the moral worth and integrity of the physician and surgeon.—Hence it became the manifest duty of the medical student to look beyond the mere ailments of the body, to consider his calling ennobled and elevated by enjoying both the power and privilege of ministering even to that better portion of our existence, the welfare of the soul, to the mind diseased, and even at times, to remove from the memory deep rooted sorrow, which but frets and wears the soul. That his duties did not stop here—that religion and humanity have yet other demands, both upon the better feelings of his nature, and those sound principles which can alone guide him to a correct and profitable judgment. It is for the medical practitioner to warn the sinking patient of his approaching end, and though in the case of those, who, like Enoch of old, see in the hollow tomb that crown of victory which has for them robbed death of its sting, there be little difficulty in discharging the duty, yet such difficulty will infallibly be found, where the wholesome influence of religion had never been exercised, and the position is truly painful with the sick man verging on an awful eternity—an agonized family watching with intense anxiety every look, and eagerly dwelling on every shadowy hope which may fall from the physician's lips. Towards him their hearts yearn with a peculiar dependance, and he stands in their midst an agent of blessed good or eternal woe. In such cases the path of duty is the path of safety, and from his own experience in the profession, he had no hesitation in declaring that, in no case, has the knowledge of the sick man's condition exercised an improper effect of any kind upon him, and he always considered it a leading obligation upon his conscience never to hide positive danger from the patient or his friends. The physician in such cases should act as the handmaid to religion and the Church, and ere the endangered body rocks under the tempest of dissolution he should send to the immortal and sinking soul the pilot and the chart to guide to that haven of rest which all must hope, one day, to enter. Thus all responsibility, all obligation is removed from them, and they recognize the true value of Christianity, and the weighty and sacred obligations under which the whole human family lies, to an all-wise and bountiful Creator. Dr. Bovell next dwelt on the relationship that should exist between the lecturer and his class, most of whom are often distant from the comforts of domestic life, and released from the wholesome restraints of affection. He said the lecturer should attract, not repel, the student, he must win his confidence, while he gains his respect, and by entering warmly and sincerely into the regulation of his pursuits, his comforts, and his living, he must teach the student to respect himself, by treating him with the kindness and attention due to one who is embarking on a difficult and embarrassing course. He should be ever accessible, anxious, and ready to enter into the feelings and desires of the pupil, and willing to communicate all the information within his reach. In the profession there is much to excite and urge on the student, and a wide field is open for the exercise of talent, and by patient industry he will attain that knowledge which it is his duty, and perhaps his inclination to reach. Whilst thus employed, let industry, integrity, and perseverance be the rule of the Toronto Medical Student, as well as of the Toronto Merchant. To these, as of paramount value, should be added faith, hope, and charity, and for the exercise of the last and greatest of these they will find constant opportunities. Let them be affectionate and tender to the sick poor, and remember that while their necessities compel them to permit their inexperienced visits, that in return they owe them a willing sympathy and warm thanks. The poor, said Dr. Bovell, are the leaves of that book of Nature which the students are about to read, and from them they will drink in that knowledge which may, if well digested, serve both for here and hereafter. Each branch of Medical enquiry must be studied with diligence, to raise a solid and enduring superstructure. They should do all to improve their means of ministering to human welfare, and never for a moment forget the responsibilities of their position; remembering always that according to their knowledge so will their hand uplift either the poisoned chalice or the healing cup. (Dr. B. concluded amid loud applause.)

William Walker and Joseph London, under sentence of death in the Hamilton Jail, have had their punishment commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.—*Spectator*.

THE ASSIZES.

TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1850.

The jury in the case of Jones v. Dunn, for malicious arrest, having been locked up all night, and stating their inability to agree, were discharged at half past ten this morning.

HAMILTON v. MONROE.—Chetwood Hamilton, Esq., for Plaintiff; J. H. Cameron, Esq., for Defendant. This was an action for damages for the seduction of plaintiff's daughter by defendant. The case was specially set apart for to-day, and elicited much interest, from the position in society of the parties concerned, as well as their relative position in the same regiment. The counsel for plaintiff, in conducting his case, dwelt strongly upon the evils to society from the repeated occurrence of the offence imputed to the defendant, and the misery for ever afterwards inflicted upon the victims in such cases. In aggravation of them in this instance, he depicted in glowing colours the relative position of the parties—the defendant being the subaltern of the plaintiff, and stationed along with him with a detachment of the regiment; under which circumstances a strong intimacy grew up with the defendant and the plaintiff's family, particularly the younger daughter, who was unfortunately the sole evidence of her own unhappy position. The learned counsel stated to the jury, that the value of the defendant's commission in the army—the sale of which would be the only means for paying the penalty that would be inflicted by the jury upon him for his conduct—would realize from £750 to £1000. The counsel for the defence very feelingly abstained from offering any evidence in the case, or causing embarrassment to the young lady, by putting any questions to her while giving her evidence. In his speech, he described himself as not desiring to appear as in defence of a seducer, but to set the jury right on points which might be erroneously stated by the plaintiff's counsel. He said that nothing should be stated by him against the propriety of conduct of the young lady. He, however, could not avoid alluding to the duty that was incumbent on the fathers of children in watching over them. Mr. Cameron argued, that the claim for damages for the full amount that could be realized by the sacrifice of the defendant's position in the army, savoured rather of the desire to gratify revenge, than to aim at obtaining compensation for the wrongs inflicted.

The circumstances of the case appear to have been briefly these:—Lieutenant Monroe was attached to Captain Hamilton's Company, and naturally became on intimate terms with the family. In April, 1849, the Company was stationed at a small island opposite Montreal. Here it was that Monroe first paid any marked attention to Miss Hamilton, third daughter of Captain H., then about the age of nineteen. He avowed his affection for her, acknowledged his love; and not content with this poisoned her mind against her family by telling her, that she no longer enjoyed their affection, that her father thought harshly of her in consequence of his attentions being paid to her, and not to either of her elder sisters, and that he Monroe, was the only one in the world who cared for, or loved her. He finally declared his intention of marrying her so soon as he had obtained his Lieutenant's Commission.

Having thus gained her confidence, and won her affection, he played the base part of the betrayer and seducer, and accomplished her ruin. He continued his attentions, until about three months after, when he coolly told the young lady that he could not think of marrying a girl who had not money.

The parties at this time removed to Niagara—on learning from the young lady that she was likely to become a mother, Monroe exclaimed, "Good God! then I must clear out of this."—About three weeks after, he left Niagara, and has had no communication with the family since, Miss Hamilton, broken-hearted and wretched, was taken ill, and for months confined to bed, under the continual care of medical attendants. The Doctor attending her discovered the cause of her complaint, and at her request, communicated it to her parents.

The Jury after a short deliberation, found a Verdict for £700 damages.

There were no other cases to-day, of any public interest.

The Grand Jury yesterday found four indictments against Lay for felony.

The Court was this day (Wednesday), mainly occupied with an action for trespass in which the Hon. Col. Adamson was Plaintiff, and Alexander Proudfoot, Esq., Defendant. After a protracted trial in which many witnesses were examined on both sides, the Jury found a verdict for the Pursuer.

Lay was arraigned on the several indictments found against him, and his trial will be proceeded with this day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The documents transmitted to us by the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiére came too late for insertion this week, but they shall appear in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1850.—Mr. W. Y. P. Trefalgar, vol. 13; L. M. Seneca, rem; C. Watkins, Esq., Hamilton.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1850.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

As stated in our last, the foundation stone of the Cathedral Church of St. James will be laid on Wednesday, the 20th inst. There will be Divine Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, at One o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop, and a collection made in aid of the Building Fund. After the Service, the congregation will proceed to the site of the building, when the solemn ceremonies peculiar to such occasions will be proceeded with. We understand that Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac., has composed an anthem taken from the first verse of the 136th Psalm, and giving thanks unto the Lord on the laying the foundation stone of the second Temple (see Ezra iii. ver. 11).

The order for the Services will be printed and circulated this week, and may be had at The Church Society House, on Saturday.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Our British ecclesiastical contemporaries have been much occupied of late with the proceedings of the London and Bristol Church Unions.

"Some movements in the Church Societies of Bristol and London attract attention. In the Bristol Society, as the Times reports, a division arose with reference to the headship of the Church; and Mr. Ward placed on the books a notice of motion affirming the authority of the Pope."

"The oration produced such an effect, that the seconder of the amendment begged permission to withdraw it; and expressed a hope that Dr. Pusey would give to the world the speech he had made."

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

None of our readers, we are convinced, will grudge the space which we have this week devoted to the proceedings connected with the commencement of the Medical Faculty of the Church University.

Regarding the ability displayed by the respective Lecturers, but one opinion can be entertained. Brief and popular as the addresses necessarily were, they furnished the most solid assurance that the teachers of the newly-formed School are fully competent for the effective discharge of the duties which they have undertaken; and that, under their fostering care, the reputation of the Church University will be materially advanced by its Faculty of Medicine.

We understand that the members of the Faculty commenced their respective courses of Lectures on Monday last, at the house of the Toronto Lyng-in-Charity. This arrangement, we believe, is merely a temporary one.

POPISH PRESUMPTION.

The following document has been specially transmitted to us for publication. We rejoice that the clergy of Westminster have come forward with such a spirited protest against one of the most daring and shameless manifestations of Romish presumption which the present or any other age ever witnessed.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES JAMES, Lord Bishop of LONDON.

May it please Your Lordship—We, the undersigned, Clergy of the city and liberties of Westminster, approach your Lordship with deep feelings of affectionate veneration for your Lordship's person and office.

We feel ourselves constrained to resort to your Lordship for Counsel, under circumstances of an unprecedented character.

For the first time since the Reformation, a Romish Ecclesiastic, nominated by the Bishop of Rome, has assumed the title of Archbishop of an English City; and the English City whose name he has usurped is that in which the Sovereigns of England are crowned, the Parliaments of England sit, and the laws of England are administered—the City of Westminster.

We have reason to believe that this step is only a preliminary one, and that, unless it be now checked, it will soon be followed by others of the same tendency; that names of other English Cities or Towns will be assumed as titles of Episcopal Sees by other Romish Ecclesiastics; and that a general effort will be made by the Papacy to give a complete Provincial and Diocesan organization to its own Hierarchy in England and Wales.

Being persuaded, that, according to the fundamental principles of the Universal Church, there can be but one Metropolitan in a Province, and one Bishop in a Diocese, in a country like England where one language is spoken, we deeply deplore, and solemnly protest against this unwarrantable act of religious division, by which the Church of Rome has now given fresh evidence to the world, that, instead of being, as she professes to be, a centre of Spiritual Unity, she is a main cause of the unhappy Schism, that rends Christendom asunder.

We lament also the fact, that, among British subjects, and especially among Christian Ecclesiastics, any should be found to assume a title taken from a Metropolitan City in the Realm of England, and thus be guilty of invading Her Majesty's constitutional prerogative, which is to be the sole fountain of honour and dispenser of titles in that Realm, and so be justly chargeable with an outrage against the British Constitution, and with indignity to the British Crown.

We, therefore, the undersigned, having been duly called according to the laws of this Church and Realm to discharge spiritual functions in that City in which the Bishop of Rome now assumes to himself pre-eminence, and over which he has set up a claim to exercise authority by nominating an Archbishop thereof; and being bound by our Ordination Vows to maintain peace and quietness in Church and State, and to "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange, doctrines, contrary to God's word; and having solemnly declared our assent to the principle embodied in the Ordinal, Articles, and Canons of our Church that "the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme Governor of this Realm, as well as in all spiritual or ecclesiastical causes as in temporal," and that "no foreign Prince or Prelate hath, or ought to have, here any power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual," and that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England," feel it our bounden duty, in the present emergency, to crave directions from your Lordship's wisdom and authority, how we may best vindicate the rights of our Church and Country, which are now assailed, and may with the Divine Blessing, avert the dangers with which we are menaced, and maintain the peace of Society, and the cause of unity and truth.

That Almighty God may long vouchsafe to continue the blessing of your Lordship's life and health, to the benefit of this Diocese and of the Church and country at large, is, and will be, our most hearty Prayer at the Throne of Grace.

- W. H. E. Bentinck, M. A., Archdeacon of Westminster, and Canon; John Jennings, M. A., Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. John's; Edward Repton, M. A., Canon of Westminster and Minister of St. Philip's; Temple Preere, M. A., Canon of Westminster; Charles Wordsworth, D. D., Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's; R. W. Jelf, D. D., Principal of King's College, London; Hy. Howarth, B. D., Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; John Jackson, M. A., Rector of St. James's; Henry Mackenzie, M. A., Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Thomas Fuller, M. A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Pinico; Ernest Hawkins, B. D., Minister of Curzon Chapel; H. Hutton, M. A., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; Nugent Wade, M. A., Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster; Charles Wesley, D. D., Subdean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's; Wm. Sewell, B. D., Whitehall, Preacher; Radle J. Waters, D. D., Master of Emmanuel Hospital, & Minor Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster; J. C. Harden, M. A., Presenter of St. Peter's, Westminster, and Priest in Ordinary of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal; G. H. Repton, M. A., Minor Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster, and Priest in Ordinary of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal; R. C. Trench, B. D., Professor in King's College, London; with many other names.

THE REV. D. MURPHY.

From motives of delicacy, we had resolved not to make any allusion to the case of the Rev. D. Murphy, late Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District. In consequence, however, of the gross misrepresentations of the causes which led to the dismissal of that gentleman, which have recently appeared in some of our Radical and Dissenting contemporaries, we feel ourselves called upon briefly to state the real facts of the case.

Mr. Murphy's services were dispensed with by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, because he had most inefficiently discharged the duties incumbent upon him. In consequence of this, added to the fact that he would not reside within the bounds of his mission, Mr. Murphy had subjected himself to repeated remonstrances, which produced no effect, and had rendered himself very unacceptable to the flock among whom he ministered.

It is no doubt true that the ex-Missionary was charged with sundry acts of clerical impropriety, —such as appearing before his Diocesan without vestments or bands,—but it is grossly untrue that his dismissal proceeded on such grounds. They were merely stated in aggravation of more serious accusations, and as going to demonstrate that the Rev. gentleman was generally unfitted for the right discharge of the duties pertaining to his office.

We may add that Mr. Murphy came to this country in search of clerical occupation, and that his Lordship the Bishop, in a great degree from feelings of compassion, was induced to afford him a trial in his Diocese.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

We are requested to intimate that Mr. Hethington Forster has been appointed Collector for the House of Industry, and is about to canvass the city for subscriptions.

The claims of this valuable Charity are too well known to require any advocacy at our hands. We may simply state, that since the 1st of January it has afforded relief to 674 persons—supported entirely 37 destitute individuals—and that the calls upon its benevolence are upon the increase.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The state of parties in France very much resembles that which existed in England at the time of the conquest. The Count de Chambord may be compared to Edgar Atheling; the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartes to Edmund and Godwin, the sons of Harold; d'Aumale and de Joinville are the Edwin and Morcar of former days; while Louis Napoleon occupies the place of Wm. the Norman; and, as it is certain that the Conqueror would never have succeeded in acquiring the Kingdom of England, had it not been for the quarrels and divisions of his competitors; so it is equally clear that the disputes among the various members of the House of Bourbon can only end in the re-establishment of the Bonapart Dynasty. The prolongation of Louis Napoleon's Presidency for four years more is now certain; and, if the Bourbons continue to quarrel, it will not be difficult for him to make himself Emperor.

In Spain, the ministerial crisis has completely subsided. The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed President of the Senate, and M. Mayans or the Count of Vista Hermosa was expected to be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, General Nozagaray has been elected Captain-General of Madrid.

The German crisis still continues. Count Brandenburg has gone to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria and the King of Wirtemberg, have met at Bregenz, in the Tyrol. They have determined to sustain the decision of the Frankfurt Diet by force of arms.

Affairs continue the same in Schleswig Holstein; but both parties are preparing for a renewal of hostilities; M. Pinelli has left Rome, re infecta.

M. Tricoupi, the present Ambassador of Greece in Paris, is appointed to the same post in London, and is replaced in Paris by M. Mavrocordat.

The people of Samos have rebelled against the Sultan, and the sons of Ibrahim Pacha are quarrelling about the division of their father's property.

From India, we learn that the civil war still continues in the Nizam's territories. Tewab of Elichpore has received a check from the Nizam's troops, to Unjungaum. The Nizam has restored Ram Buxsh to favour.

There is an insurrection in the Southern Provinces of China, the object of which is to overthrow the present Emperor, and to restore the ancient Chinese Dynasty.

The Fugitive Slave Bill is creating a great deal of excitement in the United States.

The Liberal and Government papers are making a great outcry against the Romish Archbishop of Westminster, and the Romish Bishops of Birmingham, Southwark, &c. Why should they be surprised that the Pope should seize upon ground that the Church of England has been prevented from occupying? Perhaps they will not find out that, to enslave the Church of England, is not the best way of keeping down Popery, nor the maintenance of their notions of the Queen's Supremacy the best mode of opposing that of the Tiara. It appears that Lord Minto, when in Rome, made no opposition to this new move of the Pope; and certainly, if the English Government had received their orders from Rome, they could not have acted more for the Pope's benefit than they have done since they came into office.—English Churchman, Oct. 24.

SALE OF HORSES.—The exportation of horses this year from Ireland to England has been unparalleled for a number of years. Mr. Dawson sold a lot of seventeen first-class hunters to Mr. Murray, of Manchester, for the enormous sum of £2,300, a price for a "lot" from one dealer to another without precedent in this country.

A CURIOUS NOTICE.—The following notice has been fixed up in a village church, about five miles from Colchester, by the owner of the hall immediately contiguous to the sacred edifice:—"Whereas it has been the custom for many years past in this parish to give precedence to the esquire of the parish in going out of the church on Sunday, the parishioners are respectfully reminded that such distinctions in the house of God have no foundation in Scripture; and the parishioners are also respectfully reminded that they have only to consult their own convenience in going out of church, as they already do in coming into church.—Oct. 6, 1850."

HOARDED MONEY.—In 1848 and 1849 more than forty thousand guineas, half-guineas and seven shilling pieces each year, was paid in and carried to the Mint to be melted.

The "DUKE'S" ROOM AT WALTER CASTLE.—This sanctum is a room of but moderate size, without ornament, and very plainly and scantily furnished, but neat, accurate, and orderly in arrangement; altogether bearing very much the appearance of the single room of a military secretary in garrison. On the right is an ordinary iron camp bedstead, with a single horse-hair mattress upon it; and thereon, whatever be the season, without curtains or any paraphernalia about it, the "Iron Duke" rests when at Walmer. Over the bedstead is a small collection of books, which is seen on a rapid glance, to have been selected for use; the best English writers of Anne's "Augustan age," both in poetry and prose; a few recent histories and biographies; some French memoirs; with military reports, official publications, and parliamentary papers, form the little library. In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, well ink-stained, at which for two or three hours in the day, the master of the room takes his place and plies his pen. Near it is a more portable one, so contrived as to be used for reading or writing on while in bed. These, with two or three chairs, comprise the contents of the room, and are sufficiently characteristic of its owner. The window looks out upon the sea, and a door opens upon the ramparts—upon which a few years ago the duke never failed to be every morning by six o'clock, and there, for an hour or more, take his morning walk. The view from the ramparts, by the way, is a most magnificent one; from the position of the castle, the prospect is unbroken both south and north, while directly in front it is only bounded by the French coast.—Pictorial Half Hours.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and other details. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Peas, Rye, Flour, Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes, Butter, Do. salt, Cheese, Apples, Straw, Hay, Fire Wood, Bread, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Coals.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Exchange Rate, and other details. Includes Toronto on London, New York, Montreal, and New York on London.

Poetry.

THE BETTER LAND.

(BY MRS. HEMANS.)

"I hear thee speak of the Better Land,
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother, oh! where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle boughs?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange bright birds, on their starry wings
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away, in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand?—
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy?
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrow and death may not enter there:
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
For beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb
—It is there, it is there, my child!"

CHURCH BUILDING.

(From Willis's, *Antient Ecclesiastical Architecture.*)

In ancient churches we seldom meet with a single roof upwards of thirty feet span or base line; hence when the Nave exceeds this width, Aisles or Wings were added, and in large buildings the centre or main part of the Nave has a Clerestory, or row of windows above the pillars and arches that separate it from the Aisles. A pointed roof surmounts this, but the Aisles were generally covered with what is called a *lean-to* roof. In some instances these roofs are pointed as in the large central one, but they are objectionable, and in this climate would be so in an especial manner, as affording space for large quantities of snow to accumulate. The triple gables formed by this arrangement are certainly very beautiful, and in a latitude where the winter is less severe than in New-York may be repeated with advantage.

By referring to illustrations, the general proportions which the Aisles bore to the Nave is seen: the length of the Nave* was about three times its width, and the Aisles being of the same length was from one-half to two-fifths its width.

By this triple division, the two great principles of Pointed Architecture, Verticality and Continuity are attained at a small cost: each portion has its own separate length, breadth and height, and yet the three-fold division is but a unity. Each part presents to the eye a harmonious beauty, which beneath a single roof the same area of building could never present.

Again the walls required to withstand the outward pressure of a single arched roof must be of increased thickness, the buttresses must be much more massive, and to obtain a good elevation the walls must be needlessly high. We speak at length upon this important feature in Church building, because of the common objection to pillars, which induces many to make the Nave a simple parallelogram. It is absolutely impossible to erect a large church upon the true principles of Pointed Architecture if intermediate pillars and arches be omitted. One cannot simply enlarge the scale of a small church any more than we can reduce that of a vast cathedral, to make a good Parish church of the largest size. The very genius of the style of architecture is opposed to it. The Greeks enlarged their buildings by the rule of proportion; each column with its surmounting architrave, frieze and cornice, always bore the same general proportion, one part to the other, whether found in large or small buildings. Not so in mediæval Architecture. The Architects of that time increased rather by multiplying than enlarging detail. It is true, the detail of a Cathedral is larger than that of a parish Church, but it does not increase in the ratio of the fabric. If for the sake of the end elevation we were to increase the height of the walls, and obtain the same general form at an enlarged scale, as seen in the front of a small ancient church without Aisles—to obtain the like internal effect we should have to make the building of a preposterous length. For instance an old church has a Nave twenty-four feet in width, twenty feet high to the eaves, and sixty-feet in length. We wish for the purpose of avoiding inside pillars to enlarge upon the ancient plan, preserving the ancient proportion. We assume sixty feet as the width of new Nave, and we are at once compelled to make the side walls fifty feet high, and their length one hundred and fifty feet. A building with such dimensions, with its doorways and windows, an enlarged edition of those in smaller churches, by its sheer extravagance would be ludicrous rather than imposing.

Another expedient in common use to avoid the objectionable pillars is a corrupt adaptation to the cross form. The Nave is made so wide that a Tower of its diameter at intersection would be outrageous, and yet in any other position it is ugly

* We avail ourselves of the usual expression 'Nave and Aisle' to call the centre division of the whole Nave—Nave.

and as in our modern editions recently erected in this city and neighbourhood, feeble and paltry in the extreme.

He who looks at a church as he would look at a picture or a statue, and admires only the geometric skill or the refined taste of the architect, sees not really the church itself; he but looks at the beautiful shell which encloses it; he knows not the meaning of what he sees. The soul that animates the frame and speaks in every stone, is to him as nothing; the pinnacles sparkle in the light, the trefoiled windows, with their traceried heads, seem to vie with the intricate web spun by nature's own hands; the buttress throws its bold shadow on the sward; the doorway recedes deeper and deeper, each cluster of mouldings in its pointed head being in itself a study of light and shade the elegant niche relieves the monotony of some otherwise dead space of wall; the vigorous tower stands out in the majesty of conscious strength and beauty; the spire is perfect in its proportions, and becomes the tower's brow, as a coronet does some youthful queen's: all this could be seen or appreciated by a Pagan or Mahomedan, but a Christian sees, or ought to see, all this and much more: before him is a building which owes its shape, as well as existence, to his creed; earth saw no such solemn beauty till Christianity purified the imagination and elevated the thoughts of man. Christianity laid the broad foundations of its lengthened aisles, bade arch soar above arch, and all point up to heaven; wrote the incomprehensible doctrine of the Trinity on its front, and taught the same awful mystery in every part of the edifice; bids man when he crosses its threshold, humble himself to the dust, and awed into adoration, prostrate himself before his God.

It is a hard thing to teach and convince people that beauty is but too often smothered by the ornament, whose less lavished application would have really contributed to its adornment. The simplicity of truth is surely more lovely in the eyes of God and man than all the smooth speeches and ingenious devices of the cunning hypocrite; so is the legitimate and natural decoration of a Church more seemly and more in accordance with solemnity, than all the stuck on, made up whimsicalities, which disfigure so many of our buildings.

HOLY BAPTISM.

(From Bishop Beveridge.)

I.
That he may be baptized with water and the Holy Ghost, and received into Christ's holy church, and be made a lively member of the same.

Our blessed Lord ordained the holy sacrament of baptism, as a solemn initiation and mysterious profession of the faith upon which the church is built; making it a solemn publication of our profession, the rite of stipulation or entering into covenant with our Lord, the solemnity of the paction evangelical, in which we undertake to be disciples of the holy Jesus; that is, to believe his doctrine, to fear his threatenings, to rely upon his promises, and to obey his commandments all the days of our life; and he, for his part, actually performs much, and promises more; he takes off all the guilt of our preceding days, purging our souls, and making them clean, as in the day of innocence; promising withal, that if we perform our undertaking, and remain in the state in which he now puts us, he will continually assist us with his Spirit, prevent and attend us with his grace; he will deliver us from the power of the devil; he will keep our souls in merciful, joyful, and safe custody, till the great day of the Lord; he will then raise our bodies from the grave; he will make them to be spiritual and immortal; he will re-unite them to our souls, and beautify both bodies and souls in his own kingdom, admitting them into eternal and unspeakable glories.

II.
That he may know these things the better, ye shall call upon him to hear sermons; and chiefly ye shall provide that he may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in the vulgar tongue, and all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his souls health; and that this child may be virtuously brought up to lead a godly and Christian life.

When children are baptized, being "born again of water, and of the Spirit," as the guilt of their original sin is washed away in the laver of regeneration, so that it will never be imputed to them, unless it break out afterwards in actual transgressions; so they receive also the spirit of God to prevent all such eruptions, by enabling them to resist the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil, to believe and serve God according as they then promised; so far, at least, that "sin shall not have dominion over them, that they should obey it in the lusts thereof, seeing now they are not under the law, but under the grace of Christ." But that the seed of grace which were then sown in their hearts may not be lost, or stifled, but grow up to perfection, great care must be taken that they may be taught so soon as they are capable to discern between good and evil, to avoid the evil, and do the good, and to believe and live as they promised when they were endued with grace to do it. "Hast thou children," saith the Son of Sirach, "instruct them, and bow down their neck from

their youth." Give thy son no liberty in his youth, nor wink at his follies. "He that gathereth instruction from his youth, shall find wisdom till his old age." According to that of the wise man, "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."—As Timothy from a child had known the holy Scriptures; and that was the reason that he was so expert in them when he became a man: which, therefore, that your children may also be, the first thing they learn must be their Catechism, where they are taught all the great truths and duties that are revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as necessary to salvation.

A TRAP TO CATCH A SUNBEAM.

(Concluded.)

Accordingly, the next morning he sat with his room door open, that he might hear her go out to market, for he dare not venture up to her room again, but meant to speak to her as she went out; but she saved him the trouble of coming to her, by coming to him, for a little feminine curiosity was busy in her brain, and she could not forbear coming to enquire all particulars about the child. David gave all the explanation he could, and then began to broach the important subject of his attire,—what was to be done? he could not go, could he?

"Could not go! la! bless the man; why not?—you lay your clothes outside the door to-night, and I'll well brush and beat'em: my husband shall lend you a clean shirt and neck-handkerchief, and I'll black your boots, and bless your life, you'll look quite a buck."

"Go by all means, make friends and keep 'em, Mr. Coombe, that's my motto, we're none of us so independent but what a friend's a good thing to have, and mixing with our fellow creatures keeps our feelings from getting stiff like, from want of using, and, excuse me, Sir, but a little soap, sand and hot water is a capital thing for cleaning one's hands when they get dirty," she said, as a sort of after-thought, when she was leaving the room. "Oh! ah! thank you mum; perhaps you'd be so obliging as to get me half a pound of soap." "Oh! willingly," she would; this invitation was indeed likely to prove beneficial. He gave her the money for his useful purchase, and sat down to his work.

The morrow came, and David, with a sort of childish curiosity, opened his door to take in the things, he knew his kind landlady would have ready for him. There they were, sure enough, well brushed, and the ragged places mended; the good woman had set up over night, much beyond her usual hour to prepare his things for him; there was the clean shirt, and a checked blue and white cravat, and his boots polished, and moreover, unheard of luxury, a clean red pocket-handkerchief.

David carried them all into his room, and surveyed them with the greatest delight, and as he held the clean shirt in his black hands, the gentle hint respecting the soap and water occurred to him: so he lighted a brisk little fire, made the water boil, and in a short space of time, there was actually on David's face a positive smile of vanity,—he was scarcely recognisable.

How the Sunbeam did dance about the room! David began to think he must save up the money, really, to buy a hat; the hat, compared with the boots and clean shirt, was decidedly shabby. He was quite anxious to see and thank Mrs. Dennis, so he put his door open as usual when he wanted to see her, and whiled away the time by taking his breakfast, and brushing up the hat.

The bells began to ring for church; how plainly David heard them, plainer than ever; now Mrs. Dennis would soon come down, she always went to church, and was never late: yes, here she comes; David shuffled out to meet her. "Good morning, Mr. Coombe, I was coming down to see you; my gracious, how nice you look, don't he, Betsy?—Would you like to go to church along with us?" she said, suddenly, as it struck her that may be it was the shabbiness of his toilet which had kept him hitherto away.

"Well, yes, I raly think I should," he answered hesitatingly, as the new idea occurred to him.—"La! that will be nice! run and fetch Mr. Coombe's hat, make haste, Betsy;" the girl quickly returned with it, and with a kind of bewildered air, which this entirely new position occasioned, David, taking Mrs. Dennis's proffered arm, proceeded to Church. To inquire into or attempt to describe David's feelings on entering the sacred edifice for the first time for so many, many years, is impossible; they were a strange mixture of awe and curiosity. Mrs. Dennis's delight at the triumph of having coaxed him to church, and her good humoured face, beaming with smiles, as she occasionally, in the pauses of the service, looked down at the old bent figure by her side, to make sure he really was there, was quite amusing to witness.

The service was over, the sermon concluded, and David heard with a vivid remembrance of years gone by, the beautiful blessing called down on the congregation, and mechanically followed Mrs. Dennis out of church, scarcely knowing where he was, and repeating again and again "the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

He did not return home with his kind friend, but proceeded to his new acquaintances, who were on

the look out for him, and the moment he turned the corner of the street, they saw him, and set out to meet him, and soon his hard hand was clasped in the dimpled one of the child, who dragged him eagerly along, chattering all the way, David replying "yes" and "no" alternately, thinking one of the two must be right, as he could not understand one word of the information so eagerly accorded to him.

From this time forth, David, each successive Sunday, dined with his grateful friends; the child was taught to call him Uncle David, and green spots in his existence were indeed these Sabbath days.

Time passed on, and seldom now had David to complain his room was dark and cheerless; Betsy perseveringly kept it clean, and the faithful "Sunbeam" never deserted it. One day Mrs. Dennis called him up with the startling information that two ladies wanted to speak to him. He shuffled quickly up stairs, and in the pas-age stood two young ladies elegantly attired, the younger remarkably pretty, and as he advanced towards them, she fixed her deep blue eyes on his face, and looked long and earnestly at him, till David, old David, began to feel quite bashful,—he had never been used to the scrutiny of such eyes.

Suddenly she said, "Pardon my troubling you, but did you not some time ago stop a runaway horse?" David thought a moment, and then answered, "Why, yes I did." "Oh! I am so glad you are the person I have been long endeavouring to find; Papa has been so anxious also; I am the young lady whose life you saved, and I have been unable to rest till I discovered you; at length I was directed to you by a woman who works for me, who told me of your kindness to her little boy; why you seem to go about doing good," and she smiled at him such a smile; who would not have envied the old cobbler? And, "Now tell me what I can do for you," she added.

Much of this speech had been lost on David, he could not understand long orations, but he perfectly understood the last sentence, and said, "Why give me some shoes to mend."

A slight smile again passed over the pretty lips addressing him, she said, "So I will, if you will come and fetch them; now promise me you will come," and presenting him with her card, she turned to her friend and said, "Now Ada, let us hurry home and tell Papa, he will be so delighted. Will you let me shake hands with you," she continued holding out her small one to David, "you cannot tell how grateful I am to you."

Poor old David, he was quite overpowered; but his hand was clean now, though hard and brown it is true, so he took the proffered hand, and stammered something about being "werry welcome," and bowing repeatedly, and promising to come early next morning, he watched the young ladies out of sight, and returning to his room, said, "Well, these is the rich people as I've been expecting, I suppose; if I mends all the family's shoes, I shall get on p'raps, and be a comfortable sort of old chap after all,—oh lor!"

A bright light filled the room, and the Voice said, "Remember, David, by your own exertions you have found friends, not by idly hoping for them, without an effort to obtain them."

"Werry true," was David's mental rejoinder, and he lighted his pipe and sat down to enjoy it, thoroughly enjoy it, without any of the miserable thoughts which had once oppressed him. Never more did he complain that the sun gladdened not his dwelling; repeatedly was he requested by the grateful girl whose life he had preserved to go to a larger, better house, but no, he liked his fairy-haunted place the best and refused to leave it; besides he loved the Dennises in his odd way, and would not leave them; so she let him have his will, but had the room painted and papered with a gay paper, filled the little window with plants, and made it, as he thought, a much fitter abode for his "Fairy Sunbeam," though that little secret he kept with jealous care; and often as he set in a comfortable arm chair, which she had given him, those deep blue eyes gazed kindly upon him, and in her sweet low voice she would read to him from his own old Bible, now handsomely bound, and teach what was Faith.

Years passed away, and old David Coombe died and was buried, followed to his grave by his constant friends the Dennises, and his little adopted nephew.

"Well," said Mrs. Dennis on her return from the funeral, as she wiped her good humoured eyes filled with tears, "David used to talk a deal about the sun, and seemed to love it so, and, strange enough, it rested on his face when he died, and on his coffin when they lowered it into the grave."

Reader, of whatever rank or station, have not you, like David Coombe, murmured at your lot, and, like him, bemoaned your hard fate, your want of luck, and a thousand other things, when had you but looked into your heart, you would have found the canker was there which was destroying your peace,—and though you will urge that Spirits and Fairies come not to help and lecture you, is there not "a still small voice" ever addressing you;—but you, unlike David, heard it not. Your own murmurings are louder than its gentle voice,—you do not pause to listen or you would hear it say, "Mortal, whatever your lot on earth, is it not better than you deserve? and amidst all your troubles have

you not much to be thankful for? Are you sad? there are sadder hearts than yours, go and comfort them, and that will comfort you.

"Are you ill and suffering? by your gentle patience be an example to those who are suffering too. Have you met with ingratitude from those to whom you have been kind? Remember how ungrateful you are to One whose watchful care of you never ceases, and you will forgive them, and be kind again, and in the knowledge you have done good, you will have your reward."

It is the selfish manner in which we live, engrossed by our own troubles, which renders us unmerciful of those of others, we hurry through the streets, intent on some business of our own, heeding not the many little acts of kindness we could do for one another, which would send us home with light hearts, and the consciousness that on that day we had at least done our duty.

Advertisements.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY. No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-1f

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS TORONTO. July 25th, 1849. 52-1f

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 98, (Chewett Buildings,) King-street West. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-1y

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

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

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

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

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

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

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4 1f

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-1f

GOVERNESS. EMPLOYMENT is desired in a Church of England family, for a daughter of a Clergyman, who is capable of giving instructions in the rudiments of Religion, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, and in the Piano Forte, Singing, French, Italian and German. Apply to B Box 284, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, October 9th, 1850. 11-4in

GOVERNESSES. TWO Young Ladies Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West. December 5th, 1849. 19-mly

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services in Morocco, Vellum and Velvet, just received at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. No. 5, King Street West, October 16th, 1850. 12-1f

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Resident School House. MINUTE OF COUNCIL, (No. 4.) ORDERED, that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd inst., on the following terms:—for Board, &c., £50 per annum payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included—Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the Resident School House, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors. To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either Parents, Relatives or Guardians. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal. Toronto, October 1st, 1850. 9-3m

A COMPANION FOR THE SICK ROOM, Being a Compendium of Christian Faith and Practice, compiled chiefly from the writings of Divines of the Holy Catholic Church. Price—3s. 9d.

IN Publishing this compilation, the desire of the Editor has been to furnish a compendium of the Christian Doctrine, Practice, and Devotion for the edification of the sick members of Christ's flock; especially those who have lived unmindful of their baptismal vows. Having often painfully felt (with many of his fellow-laymen, whose office or privilege it is to minister to Christ in the persons of His afflicted members), the want of some compendium of sound practical theology, calculated to awaken the minds of those to serious thought who have hitherto lived carelessly, the Editor was induced to make the following selections from the rich stores of the Divines of the Church; and he would fain hope that some afflicted spirits may be aroused by the earnest and glowing language of the holy dead, to seek for rest in God their Saviour; and to strive to perform the covenant made by them in Baptism, walking in God's holy commandments.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE SICK ROOM, And for times of trouble, compiled from Ancient Liturgies and the writings of Holy Men. Price—3s. 9d.

THE favourable reception of the former part of this Work, the "Companion for the Sick-Room," which was prepared chiefly for the Editor's patients, encourages him to complete the task by the publication of these Devotions, which he hopes will prove useful and consoling to the afflicted.

Many litanies have been introduced, the short and fervent petitions of which will be found the most suitable for invalids, who are seldom able to go through a long continuous prayer. An attempt has also been made to frame several offices, or services, with the view of cultivating that habit of systematic devotion, so essential to growth in grace. The daily and devout use of the Psalms of David, whose divinely inspired prayers and praises have in all ages formed so large a portion of the sacred services of the Church, will be found most conducive to our advancement in the Divine life; for in them we may find petitions suited to all states and conditions; and promises to cheer under the most overwhelming trials.

The Companion and Devotions, bound together. Price—7s. 6d.

THE PRIESTS' COMPANION IN THE VISITATION OF THE SICK. (By the Rev. W. Dodsworth.) Price—3s. 1d.

IT may seem rather surprising, but I believe the fact to be so, that no Manual for the Visitation of the Sick has hitherto been published exclusively for the use of the clergyman in private houses, and at the same time containing all the offices of Private Baptism, and Visitation and Communion of the Sick. These are now given in a type larger than usual; which it is believed will contribute to the convenience of the clergy, who have to visit the cottages and rooms of the poor, which are oftentimes so dark as to make a smaller type useless.

To these offices have been added selections, chiefly from Bishops Andrews, Jeremy Taylor, and Wilson, which it is hoped may be found useful in giving point and concentration to the ministrations of the clergy in the discharge of this very difficult part of their duty. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King-Street West, TORONTO. Toronto, November 4, 1850. 15-4in

WANTED.

A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability, who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is desirous of obtaining the charge of a School either in Town or Country, where his services may be required. His wife having likewise had experience in teaching would also assist, or separately take charge of a female or junior school. Apply by letter (post-paid) to the Office of this paper. Toronto, June 26th, 1850. 48-1f

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office. Toronto, February 20th, 1850. 30-t

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE.

HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West.

Woolens, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain, by ourselves.

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

In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found:

- Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 6s 3d
do Checked do 6s 3d
do Molekin do 10s 0d
do Black Alpaca do 11s 3d
do Russell Cord do 13s 9d
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do Princess Cord do 15s 0d
do Tweed do 17s 6d
do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d
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Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d
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do Linen do 3s 4d
do Fancy do 4s 4d
do Plush do

- Men's Velvet Vests, do
do Marcellus do
do Barathe do
do Tollenet do
do Cassimere do
Men's Molekin Trousers, 7s 6d
do Linen Drill do 6s 9d
do Fancy Drill do 4s 3d
do Tweed do
do Cassimere do
do Doeskin do
do Buckskin do
do Sattinet do
do Cloth do
do Cassinet do
do Cashmerette do

- Boys' Linen Coats, from 4s 4d to 5s 0d
do Checked do 5s 0d
do Molekin do 7s 6d
do Tweed do 7s 6d
do Alpaca Tweed do 8s 9d
do Russell Cord do 10s 0d
Boys' Fancy Vests from 3s 0d
do Silk do 5s 0d
do Satin do 5s 0d

White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4d to 5s 0d
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Men's French Silk Hats, 2s 6d
Cloth Caps, 2s 6d
Leghorn Hats, 5s 0d
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- Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4d
Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d
Fancy Caps, 5s 0d
Felt Hats, do
Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls
Cotton Yarn, from 4s 6d pair
Stays, do 1s 6d pair
Prints, fast colours, 5d
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Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpaca, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready-made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

No Second Price. THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850. 46-1y



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The annuals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and intelligent physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL and they have been astonishing indeed.

Among the distinguished authorities who have given their names to recommend CHERRY PECTORAL, as the best remedy that is known for the Affections of the Lungs are: "The London Lancet," "Canadian Journal of Medical Science," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "Charleston (S. C.) Medical Review," "New Jersey Medical Reporter," Prof. Bartlett, Transylvania University of Medicine, President Perkins Vermont Medical College, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York City Parker Cleveland, Bowdoin College, Prof. Butterfield, Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipzig.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by J. Manly & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.—Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-1f

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

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 favourable opportunity. THOMAS HAWORTH. Toronto, September 3rd, 1850. 6-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f

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

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



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO, INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being excluded. The Proprietary Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. DIRECTORS: A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes, W. L. Perrin, J. L. Robinson, Esq., Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, Charles Berczy, J. J. Hayes, M. D. J. G. Worts, Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers—Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1y



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson, Franklin Jucker, John B. Warren, A. McMaster, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, on Saturday the 9th inst., by the Reverend Richard Mitchele, A.M., of Trinity College Dublin, the Rev. John Hutchinson, Toronto, to Jane only daughter of the late Richard Van Vleit Frelich, Esq., of Frelighsburg, Missisquoi, Canada East.

At Amherst Island, on Thursday, the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Rothwell, Mr. David Preston, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of William Howard, all of Amherst Island.

DIED.

At Richmond Hill, on 31st, ult., John Wallington, Merchant and Postmaster there, aged 30 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

New Advertisements.

Another Important Letter from Georgia, Read it.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following from the North, South, East and West:— Gentlemen—I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians and found no relief whatever.

DR. MELVILLE,

YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

DR. NORMAN BETHUNE,

Palace Street. Toronto, November 6th, 1850. 15-3m

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS in a private family, or as Music Teacher in a School. Address (post-paid) X. Y., at the Office of this paper, Toronto, November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

A LADY wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS for young Children, or to Superintend a Household, and she would make herself generally useful. References to the Rev. J. Geddes, the Rev. W. Leeming, and others. Address post-paid, L. M., Seneca Post Office. November, 13th, 1850. 16-3in

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. MENCELY, West Troy, N. Y., sole Agent in Canada West, for the sale of Church, Factory and Steam Boats BELLS. An experience of more than twenty-five years has given the manufacturer an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the best requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones.

TUITION.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had experience in Tuition, has some leisure time, and is prepared to assist Students in Classics or Mathematics. Apply at the Church Office, King Street. Toronto, Nov. 7th, 1850. 15-1f

WANTED

IN a Clergyman's family as Tutor, a graduate to undertake the Education of boys under twelve years of age. A Gentleman intending to enter, or in Holy Orders would be preferred. Address X. Y., Box 274, Post Office, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 15-1f

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

THOS. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-street, begs to intimate that his usual choice Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1850. 15-5f

FOR SALE,

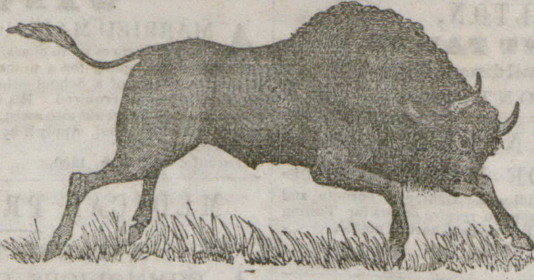
A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 15-1f

TORONTO LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

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

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realising about \$50 per annum. The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash. Apply on the Premises. Toronto, May 7, 1850. 41-1f



BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!

THE Subscriber has got for Sale his usual large Importations of EXTRA PRIME, PRIME, and MIDDLING BUFFALO ROBES, which he warrants all this year's catch, an excellent article, Cheap for Cash or approved Credit; by the original Bale, or Dozen, or single Robe,

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Lorette—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Bark Work, &c. &c. Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while the selection is good. JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row. Toronto, October 21, 1850. 13-1f

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the BISHOP OF TORONTO 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.

The committee formed in furtherance of this object, feeling certain that the call thus made on the friends of Religious Education in the Province, would be promptly responded to, did not hesitate to have instructions forwarded to Mr. Salter, and a communication made to his Lordship on the subject, while it was in doubt that there was sufficient time before his Lordship's departure to carry out the wishes of the friends of Religious Education, the Committee forbore from any active measures to swell the subscription list.

The spontaneous subscriptions already recorded, when united with those which may now be expected, leave little doubt that the sum subscribed will enable the committee after defraying all the expenses of the Portrait, to have it engraved and furnish to each Subscriber of One Pound and upwards, a copy of the Engraving for each pound subscribed. But as the number of Copies to be struck off will be confined to the supply necessary for the Subscribers to the Portrait, and the Plate will then be sealed up, those who may be desirous of a copy of the engraving, should lose no time in intimating their wishes.

As parties residing at a distance may find a difficulty in forwarding Subscriptions, the same may be paid to their respective Clergy men for the Committee.

Subscriptions will also 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. H. J. Grasset, the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies. Toronto, October 30th, 1850. 8-1f

STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Clergy and Members of the Church of England and the Public generally, that he has just received a well selected assortment of Stationery, at the Office of THE CHURCH NEWSPAPER, No. 7, King Street, Toronto, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. A. F. PLEES. Toronto, October 14th, 1850. 12-1f

STATIONERY.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH, by one of Three Hundred. Price 1s. 10jd. each; bound in Cloth 2s. 6d., liberal discount to the trade. Church Office, 7, King Street West, Toronto, Oct., 14th, 1850. 12-1f

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH:

OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, Situate in the County of York. THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 145 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. Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-1f

EDUCATION.

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

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining the services of 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. 7-in

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850.

Shares, £12 10s. each.

No Fees charged on Entrance.

Table with 2 columns: Fee Type and Amount. Monthly Subscriptions: 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee: 0s. 1d. Transfer Fee: 0s. 6d.

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ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid.

G. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-1f

UPPER CANADA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

COURSES of Lectures on the various branches of Medical Science, will be delivered in this Institution, during the ensuing Academical Session, by the following gentlemen:—

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Ed. Hodder, M. C. and Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg., England. Anatomy and Physiology, Norman Bethune, B. A., M. D., Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. England. Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jas. Bovell, M. D., Licentiate Roy. Coll. Phys., London. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Wm. Hallowell, M. D. Mem. Roy. Coll. Sur., Edinburgh. Principles and Practice of Surgery, R. Melville, M. D. Medical Jurisprudence, Francis Badgley, M. D., late Lect. on Med. Jurispr. in the University McGill College. Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Lecturer on Anatomy.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered to, and obstrucal cases provided for those Students who avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital. The Lecturers will illustrate their respective subjects by suitable Preparations, Diagrams, and Plates. Ample materials will be provided for the Anatomical department. A choice and extensive Library will be at the disposal of the Students, under certain regulations. Further information may be obtained, on application to any of the Lecturers. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D., Secretary. 17, Bay-street, Toronto, October 22nd, 1850. 12-1f

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ANY Member of the Medical Profession wishing to obtain a favourable opening on easy and moderate terms, may hear of an opportunity on application, by letter, to Dr. Hodder, Toronto. Toronto, October 10, 1850. 13-1f

THE 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 Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter, Victoria Row, Toronto, September 5th, 1850. 9-1f

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT, A Horse and Buggy. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, September 17th, 1850. 8-1f

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. HENRY TWOHY. WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at two o'clock. The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario, and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock. Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past Eight, and Niagara at Nine o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve Noon. Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar. Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR. WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting). Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. HARRISON. WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

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

To the Clergy. A WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ed. 109 Fleet Street, London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

L. LEWIS, IN returning thanks to the public for the very 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 Fresh Cod Fish; having just received a supply of fine FRESH OYSTERS 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.

"The Church" Newspaper IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.) TERMS: Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7jd. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— Glasgow. M. Ogle & Son. Hamilton. Josias Bray. Niagara. Henry Charles. Port Hope. Francis Ewart. Sandwich. W. P. Vidal. Newmarket. Mr. Cawthra, Junr. Brockville. Geo. McLean. Guelph. Thos. Saunders. Windsor & Mohawk. John Kerby. Woodstock. H. C. Barwick. St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. T. D. Warren. Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. J. Wilson. London. F. B. Beddome. St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent. Kingston. John Benson. Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson. Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay. Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett. Cobourg. P. H. Cunningham. Montreal. F. Sinclair, Bookseller. Quebec.

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