# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 30.]

#### TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 20, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXI.

Date.		1st Lesson 2nd Le	
Feb. 23.	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. { M, E,	Gen. 3	
1	OT. MATTHIA A & M# 1	Wisd. 19 Ecclus. 1	Luke 7. Eph. 1.
40,	{ M,	Deut. 5	Luke 8.
4 26,		" 7	
27,			
28,	······································	" 11 " 12	
1.	(M	1 15	
2,	QUINQUAGESIMA SUN. { M. E., St. Athanasius. † To	Gen. 9	

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO. Even CLERGY. 

he Morning Service is for the combined congregationshe mest schurch and the Church of the Holy Trinity. Te tank of the Church of his Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Resident School House.

Resident School House. VISITORS :

Professor RICHARDSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.L.

CENSOR:
Lev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class. Master. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal U.C.C.

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Arrival of the "Africa."

Sixth Page.
Poetry :—My Prayer Book.
The Irish Church,
Early Missions.

#### Original Poetry.

TINTER SONG OF THE BACKWOODSMAN. BY REV. W. STEWART DARKING.

the stars burn blue in the deep blue sky, and the wind is still and the snow is dry, and it grates and crunches\* beneath the sleigh, the horses bound like the wind away.

le sleigh-bells ring through the piercing air, at the rime forms fast on the clustering hairthe trees of the forest shriek out with fear, the Frost-king sweeps by on his wild career †

We'll shut the door, and we'll close it fast;

and as for the Frost, if he ventures in,

The melt the beard from his frozen chin.

head head on wood, yet higher—higher, well drive darkness and cold away to night.

Rark, how it lists up its voice in glee, aring and crackling right merrily;
its pleasant to close round the blazing hearth,
hen the same is a leap on the frozen earth. Oh, 'tis pleasant to close round the blazing when the suow lies deep on the frozen earth.

When we'll gather around it in front and side, (For it hath no jambs,—our chimney wide,) and we'll spend our evening in mirth and glee, Yet we will spend it harmlessly.

The word is by no means poetical, but no other is so impres-or the peculiar sound made by passing over the snow during the frost. Grery one who has been in the woods in very cold weather, trees,

#### ST. MATHEWS' DAY'.

Wherefore of these men, which have companied with all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out is us; beginning from the baptism of John, until ame day that he was taken up from us, must one

Acts i. 21, 22. [Scripture for the Epistle.] St. Matthias, probably of the seventy, was chosen under the direction, to supply the vacant apostleship of Judas, who, it is remarkable that this event, as St. plainly showed [Acts i. 20], was the subject of express pro-

[O Almighty God, who into the place of the traitor Judas didst choose thy faithful servant Matthias, to be of the number of the twelve apostles: grant that thy Church, being always preserved from false apostles, may be ordered and guided by faithful and true Pastors, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.]

Who is God's chosen priest?

He, who on Christ stands waiting day and night,
Who traced His holy steps, nor ever ceased
From Jordan banks to Bethphage height;

Who hath learned lowliness
From his Lord's cradle, patience from his cross;
Whom poor men's eyes and hearts consent to bless;
To whom, for Christ, the world is loss;

Who both in agony
Hath seen Him and in glory; and in both
Own'd Him divine, and yielded, nothing loath,
Body and soul, to live and die.

In witness of his Lord, In humble following of his Saviour dear; This is the man to yield th' unearthly sword, Warring unharm'd with sin and fear.

But who can e'er suffice1-What mortal—for this more than angels' task, Winning or losing souls, Thy life-blood's price? The gift were too divine to ask.

But Thou hast made it sure
By Thy dear promise to Thy Church and Bride,
That Thou, on earth, would'st aye with her endure,
Till earth to heaven be purified.<sup>2</sup>

Thou art her only spouse,
Whose arm supports her, on whose faithful breast
Her persecuted head she meekly bows,
Sure pledge of her eternal rest.

Thou, her unerring guide,
Stayest her faithful steps along the wild;
Thy mark is on the bowers of lust and pride,
That she may pass them undefiled.

Who then, uncall'd by Thee, Dare touch thy spouse, thy very self below?
Or who dare count him summon'd worthily,
Except thine hand and seal he show?

Where can thy seal be found, But on the chosen seed, from age to age By thine anointed heralds duly crown'd As kings and priests thy war to gage?

Then fearless walk we forth, Yet full of trembling, messengers of God; Our warrant sure, but doubting of our worth, By our own shame alike and glory awed.

Dread Searcher of the hearts,
Thou who didst seal by thy descending Dove
Thy servant's choice, oh help us in our parts,
Else helpless found, to learn and teacht hy love.

1 [Who is sufficient for these things ?—2 Corinthians ii. 16.] 2 [Lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world. -St. Matthew xxviii. 20.]

a [This is a pregnant question. The minister of Christ either represent him, or act in their own name. If the latter, what authority have they more than other men? If the former, where is the evidence of their authority to represent Christ? That he sent the Apostles in his own name is evident. That they in like manner sent others is evident. That from the Apostles' times the sacred chain has never yet been broken is evident. Where shall the seal be looked for then, but among them who, from age to age, have still been sent by those whom Christ sent, as the Father first sent them? What warrant surer need there be than theirs, which, issued at the first by Christ himself, has since been handed down, from hand to hand as duly and as certainly as the inspired record of our faith?]

#### SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY .- FEB. 23, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER-FIRST PROPER LESSON .-Genesis iii .-- In the Lessons of last Sunday we were shown the glorious image in which man was created, and the blesssed state of innocence and happiness, in which he was placed in Eden. We beheld the happy pair, pure, holy, and in the enjoyment of the pleasures spread before them, by a parent of infinite power, as well as benevolence .-We now come to the account of man's fall from that blissful and honourable state.

In the first seven verses, you will read a short statement of the facts. Only one tree, in the garden, was forbidden; but that, under pain of death, and the forfeiture of God's favour. The woman was beguiled by the great enemy of our souls, to violate the commands of her heavenly King; and to believe the wily insinuations of the serpent, that he, who had crowned her and her husband with every blessing richly to enjoy, had some jealous reason for preventing her from partaking of this tree. She ate of the forbidden fruit, and her husband followed the fatal example. The guilty pair instantly became conscious of the crime they had committed, and of the terrible sentence they had incurred. As we read in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th verses, with sin entered shame, and fear, and sorrow. They no longer loved the presence of God, but strove to hide themselves from him. No longer innocent, they were ashamed of their nakedness, and the terrors, and remorse of a guilty conscience shook their very souls, when the stern and convicting question was asked—"Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?" There could be neither denial nor escape. Nothing remained but to acknowledge their

guilt, and to cast themselves on the mercy of their judge. But, before he pronounced the sentence, which justice demanded, he remembered mercy; and, as we read in the 15th verse, shewed, though dimly and afar off, the light of hope, the purpose of grace and reconciliation which he had formed. He pointed to the seed of the woman, which in the fulness of time, should come to bruise the serpent's head, and restore man to the image, happiness, and favour, in which he had been created. From the beginning, the same gracious purpose of God is surely, though darkly, shadowed forth in the Old Testament, which was afterwards clearly brought to light in the New. The same holy spirit which taught Moses to record the declaration of God, that the woman's seed should bruise the serpent,s head, inspired St. Paul to give us the explanation of the prophecy, and assure us, that, "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." (1st Cor. xv. 22.) "And as by one man's disobedience, many were made sinners, so, by the obedience of one, shall many be made righteous."-(Rom. v. 19.) But, the penalty of death pronounced against the transgression, must be undergone. And the Almighty proceeds to pronounce, and execute, the immediate portion of the punishment. The fallen and guilty pair were told that their reign of happiness was at an end-their nature was debased-in sorrow should the woman bring forth children-and that, in sorrow and toil, they should eat bread—and, finally, return to the dust, whence they were taken. The curse was proclaimed, and Adam and Eve were driven out of Eden, corrupt and miserable.

EVENING PRAYER-FIRST PROPER LESSON .-Genesis vi. - This Lesson follows up the subject of the former one, by setting before us the awful reality of the curse, and the fatal effects of the fall, upon Adam and his descendants. In the course of a very few generations, the people of the earth had become so shockingly depraved and corrupted that the Almighty found it necessary to display a a signal proof of his abhorrence of sin, and of his power to visit it. In the strong descriptive language of the sacred historian, God is said to have seen "that the wickedness of man was great, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart only evil continually." But, in his wrath against sinners, the Almighty (whose property is always to have mercy) was yet long-suffering, and gave directions to Noah, one that feared him, to prepare an ark, in which he and his family might be saved from the flood, which was about to overwhelm the wicked. Here, again, the Old Testament, in its types or prophetic representations, figured and shadowed out the great mysteries of the New .-The ark, as we are reminded in the office for Baptism, was a fit emblem of Christ's Church, (see 1st Peter iii. 20 and 21, and Heb. xi. 7,) which is a chosen vessel framed and fitted together, according to the Lord's direction, and for ever under his special protection and guidance; "He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods." (Psalm xxiv. 2.) Into this, those who shall have taken refuge by faith, shall escape in the awful day, when God shall bring down terrible destruction on

Surely, brethren, none can fail to perceive how well calculated are the subjects of these two Lessons, to forward the general design of the Church, at this period of preparation for penitence, and grateful celebration, of the love and triumphs of our Redeemer, and also how well they agree with the tone of the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, for the day itself. The Collect and Epistle bid us beware of our infirmities, and not to trust in anything that we do; and the Gospel teaches, that, though we are not to trust in any thing that we do, yet, that we have something to do, and must do it diligently. What can teach us humility, and dissipate all self sufficiency, better than the contemplation of the melancholy fall of our first parent and our corrupted state which was the consequence? What can better excite our diligence in repairing the evil, than the view of the effects of the fall upon man's nature—the terrible power it has given to sin-the awful vengeance of the Almighty displayed against it-and the ark of safety Christ's Church, to which the faithful may flee, to escape from the storm and tempest of judgment?

"But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. For, as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of man

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND.			
Previously announced£	164	13	31
Osnabruck, per Rev. R. Rolph	1	0	0
St. John's, Murray £0 5 9			
Trinity Church, Consecon 0 4 6			
-per Rev. J. McIntyre	0	10	3
St. Mary's, Chinguacousy £0 5 0			
St. John's, Gore of Toronto 0 3 10			
-per Rev. W. G. Tucker	-17/10/2019	8	
S. John's, Bath, per Rev. W. F. S. Harper		8	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
St. Andrew's, Grimsby, per Rev. W. David	2	15	U
Streetsville			
Sydenham 0 18 1			
Churchville 0 6 61			
-per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge	2	10	104
Cartwright Church£0 4 4			
Argew's School-house, Manvers 0 2 2			
Preston's, Manyers 0 6 71			
-per Rev. W. Logan	0	13	11
Church at Brantford, perRev.J.C. Usher*	3	2	0
Ch.at Amherst Island, perRev. J. Rothwell	0	10	0
Mersea, per Rev. R. C. Boyer	1	5	0
Ch. at Port Stanley, per Churchwardens	0	15	0
Christ Church, Huntingford £1 14 54			
Lot 28 Con. 12, Zorra 0 5 10			
-per Rev. F. D. Fauquier	2	0	31
Christ Church, Tyendinaga £0 11 0			
St. James's, do. 0 3 9			
School-house, Shannonville 0 6 6		,	
-per Rev. G. A. Anderson	6	5	0
Ch. at Bytown, per Rev. S. S. Strong	5	8	9
Christ Church, Hamilton, per C. W	3	0	3
Fredericksburg 0 10 4½  —per Rev. E. R. Stinson	2	9	01
The Atori an Att Ottobodilition in the state of the state	Section 1	1000	STATE OF THE PARTY OF

London Township per Rev. C.C.Brough 105 Collections, amounting to ..... £198 19 1112 T. W. BIRCHALL, Pebruary 19, 1851. Treasurer. February 19, 1851.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following for the Widows and Orphans' Fund:— 

\* The remittances on account of the Widows and Orphans' Fund and the Depository were duly received

#### HAMILTON.

The congregation of Christ's Church. Hamilton have recently presented their Assistant Minister, the Rev. Joseph Henry Ede, with a purse of £70, to enable him to act upon the advice of his medical attendants and repair to a warmer climate, a measure which they deemed essential to the restoration of his health. This very reasonable and considerable act of liberality reflects great credit upon the congregation and must be flects great credit upon the congregation and must be equally gratifying to the Rev. Mr. Ede, who though young in the ministry has commended himself by his zeal and ability to the favourable opinion of those among whom he had been called to labour,

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BATH.

The congregation of this church have recently purchased a very neat and well-toned Melodian for the use of the Choir. Such instances of zeal are worthy of record, as every thing which tends to promote the honour of God's house, and the decency of the worship offered to him should be encouraged. The congregation are much indebted to the exertions made by Mrs. Philipps, for this important addition to the house of God.

#### LECTURES ON ROMANISM.

On Wednesday evening the 41 ture of this series was delivered at St. Paul's Church by the Hev. H. Revel—subject, Transubstantiation.— Communion in one kind, and the Sacrifice of the mass. The errors embraced in these subjects were forcibly handled-and very attentively listened to by a large

congregation. Our space forbid a more lengthend allusion. The preceding Lecture, delivered by the Rev. C. C. Brough, would have been noticed in our last week's impression, had not an accident prevented the manuscript from going to type ;—the subject discussed was, Infallibility and Supremacy,' which the Rev. gentleman treated, as one well acquainted with scriptural

LECTURES AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WOODSTOCK. On Wednesday last, the fifth of these Lectures w delivered by the Rev. Francis Evans, the subject being "The worship of the Virgin Mary,—Images,—The Invocation of Saints."—These doctrines were treated in a masterly and instructive manner, well worther of the control of the contro thy of their importance, and commanded the marked attention of a very full congregation. The closing exhortation in unity and cordiality amongst all Protestant denominations, we have heard especially eulogized, and could hope to see generally followed

The succeeding Lecture will be given on Wednesday next, by the Rev. B. C. Hill, M. A., on "Prayers in a tongue not understood by the people," "Indulgences," "Purgatory," Prayers for the dead."—British American.

At a meeting of the members of the Diocesan College, Cobourg, which was held at "Students' Hall," on Friday, the 7th instant, it was moved by G.A. Bul, Esq., seconded by J. C. Gibson, Esq., that J. Harris, Esq., do take the chair. It was also moved, by J. G. Armstrong, Esq., seconded by F. Tremaine, Esq., that W.A. Johnson, Esq., do act as Secretary and Treasurer.—Adonted. -- Adopted.

The Chairman opened the meeting by stating the desirable object for which they were assembled; viz., to take into consideration the propriety of presenting to their Venerable Principal some suitable testimonial of their gratitude and esteem; and added, that as all present felt so deeply interested in the undertaking, he deemed it unnecessary for him to enlarge upon it

It was moved by J. W. Beck, Esq., seconded by

G. A. Bull, Esq.,
"That the members of the Diocesan College,
Cobourg, are desirous to present to the Venerable
A. N. Bethune, D. D., Archdeacon of York, some
appropriate mark of their respect and esteem, in which
the executery may join for the invaligable services the ex-students may join, for the invaluable services and indefatigable exertions which he has bestowed upon them as students in theology.

J. W. Beck, Esq., urged the necessity of some appropriate testimonial, and such a one as those who were absent might join in. He had often spoken of this before; and, in fact, might say that he was one of the first who mentioned it. He had heard it suggested that a portrait had better be obtained; for his part he thought a piece of plate would be preferable, but would reladly concur in whatever the meeting should decide gladly concur in whatever the meeting should decide

G. A. Bull, Esq., in seconding this resolution, said, that as one of those who had derived much benefit from the institution, he felt it his duty heartily to concur in this motion; and concluded, by saying, that the nature of the testimonial would be brought before the meeting in the next resolution, and he would therefore refrain from any further comment.-Carried.

It was moved by C. B. Pettit, Esq., B.A., seconded

by J. C. Gibson, Esq.,
"That, to carry our design into effect, a Portrait of
the Reverend Doctor shall be presented to his Lady
and Family, as a lasting testimony of our gratitude."

In moving this resolution, Mr. Pettit observed, that, although some difference of opinion might exist as to the fitness of the testimonial which his resolution proposed, he felt satisfied the meeting would see the proposed of th priety of it. Plate was more usually obtained on these occasions: he admitted it. But where was it to be obtained? Were we to go to a distant land for the Were we to go to a distant land for the obtained? Were we to go to a distant land for the purpose of precuring an appropriate offering, and leave our own aspirants in arts and sciences untried? No. He for one highly recommended applying to Canadian artists. Though this was a new country, it had already made many efforts to obtain a standing in arts and sciences, and he strongly urged it as a duty upon Churchmen to encourage the fine arts in our own Province. Although so richly wrought a piece of plate, or so highly finished a painting, might possibly not be obtained here as in the mother country, he did not see that that was any valid reason for rejecting the efforts of our own artists. On the contrary, connected as the Church is, and ought to be, with our provincial the relief of the contrary connected as the Church is, and ought to be, with our provincial the relief of the contrary connected as the church is a constant of the contrary contr ther plea for employing native talent instead of reject-

ing it.

J. C.Gibson, Esq., in seconding this resolution, said, he fully approved of the proposed testimonial mentioned in it, and also of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Pettit, as to the encouragement of native talent. As portrait painting was an art which had attained to a very laudable eminence in this Province, he theretore thought that a portrait would be the most desirable testimonial .- Carried unanimously.

It was moved by F. Tremaine, Esq., seconded by

C. C. Johnson, Esq., "That a Committee be appointed to wait on the Archdeacon, and request on our behalf that he will sit for this purpose."

C. C. Johnson, Esq., remarked, that he thought it would be advisable, and in fact necessary, for the Committee to wait on the Rev. Doctor immediately, in order that as much time as possible might be afforded for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It was moved by G. A. Barber, Esq., B.A., seconded

by C. C. Johnson, Esq.,
"That the Committee be composed of the Chairman, the Secretary, H. Heyward, Esq., and J.C. Gibson

It was moved by J. G. Armstrong, Esq., seconded

by H. Heyward, Esq.,
"That this meeting pledge themselves to contribute
according to their means towards the object in view."

J. G. Armstrong. Esq, in moving this resolution, said, he felt no ordinary gratification in having the privilege of bringing forward a motion of so much importance, and one which he was assured would meet with the cordial support of every student of the Diocesan College. He spoke with confidence, because he knew their sentiments on this sulject; and he would also state, that, being aware of the very high opinion in which the Archdeacon was held by that perion of the Clergy whose privilege it had been to state, the Clergy whose privilege it had been to state. the Clergy whose privilege it had been to avail them-selves of his able and efficient lectures, it was only necessary for us to mention our object to them, to ensure their hearty co-operation; and that with their assistance we should be enabled to transmit to posterity assistance we should be enabled to transmit to posterity an attestation of the feelings of gratitude and respect which this institution entertained for the public as well as private character of its Venerable Principal.—

It was moved by G. A. Barber, Esq., B.A. seconded

by J. Franklin, Esq.,
"That the Secretary be requested to furnish a report
of this meeting to the Editor of "The Church" and
of the "Star," for insertion, in order that our proceedings may be fully known to our absent friends,-Adopted.

It was then moved by J. G. Armstrong, Esquire, seconded by J. W. Beck. Esquire,

That the Chairman do leave the chair, and that C. B. Pettit, Esq., B. A., be requested to take it;"

Resolved-That the thanks of this meeting be cordially given to the Chairman and Secretary, for their efficient services.

#### GALT PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Church Society held its anniversary in Trinity Church, Calt, on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the tempestuous night, and the almost impassable state Parishioners of St. Paul's at the National Schoolroom,

TESTIMONIAL TO THE VENERABLE A. N. BETHUNE,
D. D., ARCHDEACON OF YORK.

At a meeting of the members of the Diocesan College, Cobourg, which was held at "Students' Hall,"

Legel Cobourg, which was held at "Students' Hall,"

Length, as well as Messrs. Shade and Craig.

The Report observed,

"Your Committee beg leave to state that the several amounts received from the out stations exceed in each, amounts received from the out stations exceed in each, the amount subscribed in the year preceding, and is as follows:—From Doon Mills, £1 18s. 1½d.; from Preston, £2 13s. 9d.; from Beverly, £4 14s. 4½d, and this does not include the amount of one of the principal collectors. In reporting that from Galt your Committee have to state that with the exception of £5 of a donation which has been received in preceding years, but which has not been contributed this year, the amount is equal to that of last year."

The progress of this branch of the Society is encouraging. The meeting at Paris on Tuesday was greatly diminished in numbers by the state of the weather. We believe the subscriptions are satisfactory. Galt Reporter.

The new Church of St. Mary, three miles east of Brantford, was opened on Sunday last.

The following is the financial statement of the Church Society of the Midland Branch of the Church RECEIPTS

Balance with Treasurer	£69	16	5
Subscriptions in Kingston, P. A	104	0	11
Don, do., Widows and Ornhans	0	0	0
For Travelling Missionary, per Rev. T. W. Allen			
For the same, per Rev. H. Brent	5	18	17.55
For the same, per nev. n. Brent	3	15	0
For the same sale of Needlework	0	18	0
For Toronto, from Rev. P. Shirley	2	17	6
" " Rev. H. Brent	6	7	10
Bey I W Allen	2	3	0
By sales at Depository	11	6	5
and and an estimate their same	209	6	10

PAYMENTS. Rev. T. W. Allen, Travelling Mission-Rev. H. Brent, Missionary to Pittsburgh Rev. W. Greig, travelling expenses to Waterloo, for Sunday Service...... From Associations in District to To-4 16 0

From Kingston P. A. to Toronto...... From do. for Widows and Orphans .....

Resolutions passed at the General Annual Meeting of the Midland Branch Moved by Thomas Askew, Esq., seconded by Rev.

Balance with Treas'r., Jan. 17, 1851 ..... £61 16 9

1st. That the Report now read, be received and

Moved by J. R. Forsyth, seconded by the Rev. W.

Greig,
2nd. That the appointment of the Rev. E. F. Patterson, to Portsmouth and Wolfe Island, is recognised
by this meeting as an occasion calling for renewed
efforts to increase the funds of this Branch of the
Church Society.
Moved by Mr. Goodeve, seconded by the Rev. E.
Patterson.

Patterson.
3rd. That Thomas Askew, Esq., be Tressurer, and
the Rev. W. M. Herchmer and H. Brent, Secretaries,
of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, for the year now begun.

Moved by Colin Miller, Esq., seconded by Rev. W.

Moved by Colli Market, 1984.

B. Lauder.

4th. That it has become necessary for the country Parochial associations of this district, to relieve the Kingston Parochial association of a part of its expenditure in support of the District Travelling Missionary.

Moved by T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., seconded by S. Rowlands, Esq.

5th. That the Managing Committee of the Midland District be constituted as follows:—All the Clergy of the said District duly licensed to officiate therein, with the Hon. J. Macaulay, Drs. Baker and Diehl, and Hayward. Messrs. Forsyth, Hill, Sellars, S. Taylor, Esson, T. Georgen, Mackenzie, Peter Davy, P. V. Esson, T. Georgen, Mackenzie, Peter Davy, P. V. Hayward. Messrs. Forsyth, Hill, Sellars, S. Taylor, Esson, T. Georgen, Mackenzie, Peter Davy, P. V. Dorland, J. B. Marks, G. Baxter, J. Spring and John

Moved by Rev. R. V. Rogers, seconded by the Hon

Macaulay.
6th. That this meting desires thankfully to acknow ledge the Divine blessing resting on the labors of the Church Society of the Diocese from its origin till the Moved by F M. Hill, Esq., seconded by Rev. T. W.

7th. That this meeting records its cordial sympathy

with the Bishop of Toronto in his anxious labors for the establishment of a Church University. Moved by C. W. Cooper, Esq. seconded by Rev.

8th. That this meeting desires to separate on the

#### DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

#### MEETING OF CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES.

A number of the Clergy of the Church from various parts of the Province, have assembled at the Capital, pursuant to a Circular from the Venble, the Archdeacon, requesting their presence to consult upon the important matters contained in the Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and also with a view to their atsan Church Society. Lay Delegates also, have been appointed by many of the Country Parishes, to meet with and assist the Clergy in their deliberations; and also to represent the Local Branches of the Diocesan Church Society, at the Annual Meeting.

On Sunday last the Archbishop's Letter, and the Venble, the Archdeacon's Circular to the Clergy, were read in St. Paul's Church, and notice given of a Parish meeting on the following day, to choose delegates tendance at the Annual General Meeting of the Dioce-

read in St. Paul's Courch, and notice given of a Parish meeting on the following day, to choose delegates for St. Paul's. The same formality was observed, we understand, at the Chapel of Ease. A similar notice was given in the Parish Church of St. George, in this was given in the Parish Church of St. George, in this City. Announcement was also made of Divine Service at St. Paul's every morning throughout the week; and the Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, notified to be held on Monday even-

which proved as usual a very slim attendance. Resolutions were passed appointing the Churchwardens as delegates to meet the Clergy; and as opinions seemed to prevail that the proceedings of that assembly should be open, it was understood as he wish of the meeting, that any parishoner who expressed such a desire might be allowed to propose his view to the Convention. In the evening there was a Parish meeting at St. George's, when A. G. Fraser, and Nepean Clarke, Esqrs., were appointed the Lay delegates from that Parish.

On Tuesday, there was a Special Meeting of the Ex-ecutive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, when various matters connected with the Annual General Meeting on Monday, and the future government of the Society, were disposed of. Several Clergymen

from the country, were present.

There was Divine Service at St. Paul's on Wednesday, after which, the Clergy met at the residence of the Venble. the Archdeacon. In the afternoon, the Clergy and delegates met at the National School, to

ganize themselves into a deliberative assembly.

The Venerable the Archdeacon opened the meeting

The Rev. E. Gilpin was appointed Secretary to the

meeting.

The Ven. the Archdeacon then, in a short address, the occasion on which alluded to the importance of the occasion on which they were assembled—the most important, with reference to the Church in this Diocese which he had ever known—he referred to the Letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as pointing to him the course which he had pursued, of calling the Clergy and Laity together,—and read the letter, to show to those who might not have made themselves acquainted with its contents—the object which they would have

with its contents—the object which they would have to keep in view in their deliberations.

The Rev. E. Gilpin, after expressing his concurrence in the sentiments of the Archdeacon, and his approach of all that had believe moved the following proval of all that he had done, moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by the Rey. Mr. Ro-

Resolved,-That a Committee be pppointed to draft an answer to the letter of His Grace the Archbishop

of Canterbury.

The Rev. F. Uniacke, moved an amendment to this, premising by some observations on the propriety of at once going into the subject for which they had assembled, upon the ground that some in attendance would be obliged to return to their homes, and that delay would thus prevent them from delivering their senti-

That before appointing the Committee we proceed to discuss the matter of the Letter."

A good deal of discussion ensued, which resulted in

the withdrawal of both the Resolution and Amendment to give an opportunity to establish a rule for the admission of members of the Church to hear, and if desirous, to take part in the discussion also, but to have no vote upon the decision of any question that might come before the meeting.

The following Resolution, moved by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, was

then passed—

Resolved,—That the members of the Church have liberty to attend the deliberations of the Convocation, and if desirous of expressing their opinions be invited

It was then moved by the Rev. J. Robertson, seconded by Rev. J. C. Cochran, and passed :—

Resolved,—Theat a committee be appointed to frame

Resolutions hased upon the matter more particularly before the meeting, as contained in the letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was also Resolved, - That the Rev. J. Robertson, the Rev. J. Cochran, the Rev. C. Elliot, the Rev. T. C. Leaver J. Ritchie, Esq., E. H. Culter, Esq., S. P. Freeman, Esq., do form a Committee for that purpose.

The meeting then adjourned until 12, noon, on Thursday, and was dismissed by the Archdescon, pro-Thursday, and was dismissed by the Archdescon, pronouncing the blessing,
The meeting assembled yesterday, at the National
School, pursuant to adjournment. The Chief Justice,
Judge Bliss, Hon. H. H. Cogswell, Hon. Mather B.

Almon, A. B. Uniacke, Esq., H. Pryor, Esq., and other influential members of the Church, were present. After prayers the meeting proceeded to business. The Committee appointed on Wednesday reported

a series of Resolutions, which formed subjects of dis-cussion, and were passed as follows:— Moved by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, seconded by

1. Resolved,-That whilst we deeply lament the demise of our late reverend and beloved Diocesan, which has called forth the communication of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the grateful thanks of the members of our Church, both Lay and Clerical, are due to His Grace, for his care and anxious attention to our spiritual interest, as manifest in his late Letter to the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Diocese.

Moved by the Rev. J. Storrs, seconded by the Rev.

2. Resolved .- That practicl measures be adopted for carrying out in the most efficient manner, our Metropolitan's suggestion and recommendations. 3. Resolved,-That these practical measures con-

sist of the following.

[The various clauses were passed as follows:—] Moved by the Rev. H. L. Owen, seconded by the

1st. Energetic and zealous advocacy by the Clergy and Laity, in every Parish throughout the Diocese for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and donations to the Nova Scotia Bishopric Endowment Fund,

and that no delay may take place, a subscription for that purpose be forthwith opened in Halifax.

Moved by the Rev. F. Uniacke, seconded by the Rev. H. L. Owen.

2nd. That the Clergy and Laity of P. E. Island be invited to adopt measures.

invited to adopt measures to co operate with us to earry out the object we have in hand.

Moved by the Rev. G. Morris, seconded by the Rev. W. Godfrey.
3rd. The services of a Committee of general super-

intendence and correspondence in Halifax, for the pur-pose of giving and receiving information. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, seconded by Wm.

Tupper, Esq.
4th. Instruction to such Committee to find out the within the Diocese for the purpose of an Episcopal residence; and to consult with the Committee of the Colonial Bishop's Fund in England, or to the best mode

of investment.

Maved by the Rev. G. Morris, and seconded by-5th. That a Committee be appointed to draft a reply to the Archbishop's Letter embodying the substance of these Resolutions.

Moved by the Rev. J. Snyder, and seconded by H

Jost, Esq. 4th. Resolved,—That this Committee expresses 4th. Resolved,—That this Committee expresses opinion that the salary of the future Bishop of Norsectia, be fixed at about £800 sterling, with a residence.

It was then
Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be the
Committee of general superintendence and corres

The Venble. the Archdeacon, Chairman; Honble. The Chief Justice; Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss; Rev. F. Uniacke; Rev. G. Morris; Rev. W. Bullock; Hon. M. B. Almon; Hon. H. H. Cogswell; J. W. Ritchie.

Moved by the Rev. J. Robertson, seconded by the

Resolved,-That it be an instruction to the Conmittee of Correspondence to mention to the Grace the Archbishop of Cauterbury, a feeling among Church men in this Diograph that are the Archbishop of Cauterbury and the Church men in this Diograph that are the control of the Church men in this Diograph that are the control of the Church men in this Diograph that are the control of the Church men in this Diograph that are the control of the Church men in this Diograph that are the control of the Church men in the Archbishop of Canterbury, a feeling among Churemen in this Diocese, that some measures be adopted for securing to them some voice in the nomination of their Chief Pastor, after the present vacancy shall have been filled up, and to solicit his counsel with regard to the best means of regulating generally the Ecclesiastical and temporal interests of the Church.

It was moved and seconded and passed, that the Rey J. Publishers D.

It was moved and seconded and passed, that the Rev. J. Robertson, Rev. J. C. Cochran, Rev. T. Leaver, and J. Ritchie, Esq, be a Committee for drafting a reply to the Archbishop of Canterbury's Letter. The meeting was then adjourned (after the blessing from the Chairman,) until twelve noon, on Friday.

During the proceedings The Honble, the Chief Jetter was invited to deliver the chief Jetter was a supplied to the chie

tice was invited to deliver his views with reference the subject of the church's control over the appointment of the Bishop; as also was Judge Bliss; the Hon. H. Cogswell, the Hon. M. B. Almon, and A. M. Uniacke, Esq. Generally these Gentlemen approached the subject with a consciousness of its importance; but will ject with a consciousness of its importance; but wil minds nowise decided. The Chief Justice considere the proposition premature. Judge Bliss had not comprepared to consider the proposition, and would rathe hear than venture to express any decided views up to the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, likewise, thought us subject was in the best hands, those of the Clergy and Lay Delegates excepted. Lay Delegates assembled. Hon. Mr. Almon de to express a decided opinion upon the present occasion.

A. M. Uniacka, Francisco assisting a positive and a present occasion. A. M. Uniacke, Esq., without giving a very po opinion, expressed himself in favour of a Lay in the affairs of the Church, with reference to all que tions connected with its government, in the Diocese.

The Meeting was also ably addressed by several of

The Meeting was also ably addressed by set Laj the Rev. Gentlemen present; and also among the Laj Delegates, by J. J. Marshall, Esq., S. P. Fairhanks. Esq., J. W. Ritchie, Esq., S. P. Freeman, Esq., Reading, Esq., W. Tupper, Esq., on the subject matter of the various Resolutions, and generally with reference to the welfare of the Church.

The proceedings have been conducted with the The proceedings have been conducted with greatest harmony and good will, and considerable proformation has been elicited with reference to the program is sent condition of the Church in this Diocese, and future prospects. The only subject upon which subject upon diversity of opinion may be said to prevail extensively is that with reference to the future control in the appointment of the Bishop; and that has been harmonized by the Beselvtians and that has been harmonized by the Beselvtians We may hope, and in this hope we feel that we shall be joined by every momber of the Church, that when the present vacancy is supplied, it will be long ere and when it does arise, that we shall be in a condition to when it does arise, that we shall be in a condition to incur the full responsibility of the endowment of the See, when we will be entitled to all the consideration as well with reference to the constitution of the Church as to the appointment of a Bishop, which ought to follow these altered circumstances. It like Church low these altered circumstances. — Halifax Church

#### UNITED STATES.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. Among the striking events of this period the growth of our American Church holds a conspicuous place is a cause for gratitude on our part, as well as a strong income. incentive to future effort. How little has man done to accomplish this result! Had we been more faithful more earnest more lit. more earnest, more liberal of our efforts and means, how much greater might how much greater might have been our cause for congratulation upon the issue. Let us remember this in

The Editor of the "New York Churchman," in 50 article on the year 1851, thus speaks of the Church increase in the last half century.

"But we turn our thoughts from worldly power and prosperity to the advance of our own Church in that period. By the list appended to the Journal of the general Convention of June 1799, there were but settle Bishops—White, Provoost, Madison, Claggett, Bass, Jarvis, and Smith of South Carolina. There are thirty-two, twenty-nine of whom are Diocesan, and twind Missionary Bishops. Another Bishop for Africa has been elected, but not yet consecrated. There then but eleven Dioceses, now there are thirty. then but eleven Dioceses, now there are thirty, and whole number of Clergy as then given, is 220, and in South Carolina, appear to have held no pastoral cure and probably were not engaged in the duties of 1813, profession. The number of clergy in Virginia in the state of 1813, and 1813 was much smaller than that in the above list, which 67. As the whole number at present is 1589, accoming to the Alphabetical list in the "Church Almanac, mber ing to the Alphabetical list in the "Church Almand of there is a net increase of 1369, while the number congregations, and the wealth and influence of its members have increased it is confidently believed, in a still greater proportion. In this connexion, however, would refer to the extract on our first page from the Spirit of Missions, showing the great responsibilities resting on the Church in this country, the small amount raised for General Missionary operations, in comparison with her numbers and resources, and the inade quate provision she makes for the necessitous members. quate provision she makes for the necessitous member of her own household in sending them authorized

quate provision she makes for the necessition of her own household in sending them authorized for own household in sending them authorized. In this Diocese the increase is very remarkable. The whole number given in 1799, is 21; the present number on the Convention list is 264; and the purpose of organized Parishes, Churches, and Chaples 213. The number of the latter at that time probably did not exceed 30."

And a Correspondent of the "Gospel Messenger, furnishes the following Statistics for the last 30 years. "On this day, Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. holy order of Deacons in the Diocese of New York. holy order of Deacons in the Diocese of New York. A bout thirty years you know, is regarded as the term of generation. I have examined Swords' Almanac for the year of my ordination and compared it with the Church Almanac of 1851, just received—I am much struck with the increase which the gracious Providence of our Divine Lord has vouchsafed to his Church in

Parative statement and send it to you for your columns, that at this season of thankfulness for past mercies, it may take its place in the list of blessings for which thurchmen should offer unto God thanksgiving for the while they strive and stanggle—trusting in Him

rres-

New Hampshire	1819.	1851.	Increase
Mampshire	3	8	5
Vermont.	13	80	67
Vermont Rhode Island	5	23	18
nhode Island	5	25	20
Connecticut	40	106	66
Western New York	60	264	204
Western New York	10	114	104
New Jersey York	13	59	46
Pennsylvania	24	144	120
Maware	4	16	12
Maryland Virginia North Carolina	40	123	83
Naginia	28	114	86
Sant Carolina	5	39	34
	19	71	52
	1	25	24
	6	28	22
	4	75	71
Ohio Louisiana	i	25	24
m	991	1270	1058

Beside, there are now eleven dioceses which had not then any Church Clergyman in them, but which now Tenn.

Mariessee   17   17   17   18   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	Indiana2
Mich: 17	Missouri1
Alahan34	Wisconsin2
Minois23	Texas
Florida	Iowa 7
8	

that, in one generation, the Church has grown addition 281 Clergymen to 1595 Clergymen, showing an The congregations have increased in about the same Proportion,"—Banner of the Cross,

#### Communication.

(We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London desponsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.)

#### To the Editor of the Church.

Parsonage, Cornwall, Feb. 10th, 1001.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In common I doubt not, with with the readers of The Church, I was much pleased key. W. S. Darling, describing the manner in which the Sergeations had been endeavouring to carry out ordained, that they who preach the Gospel, should live of the cornwall that who preach the Gospel, should live Parsonage, Cornwall, Feb. 10th, 1851. dained, that they who preach the Gospel, should live the Gospel." I have also just read your Editorial, seed by that letter, with the general tenor of which, when I also most fully concur.

When, however, you state your objections to dona-Parties, as "inferring an unnecessary and unprofitexpenditure both of time and money, on the part le clerical recipieats;" and leading them "to expend the offerings tendered arge per centage of the value of the offerings tendered them. them in exercising hospitality towards their guests," becomes exercising hospitality towards their guests," the fact year evident, (independent of your admission urself. In reply to your objections, and for the beneated by the permit me, then, to mention what has hapten to myself.

deciders, permit me, then, to mention what has been do myself. In addition to my congregation in the town of Cornell, the members of which pay annually a stipulated from the pew rents towards the support of their rayman) I have also a congregation at Moulinette, a demonstrate of the support of their willage seven miles distant, where every Sunday tempons I officiate with much pleasure to an orderly, when the support of the support of their number is a small, yet there are amongst them those who appears to appreciate their spiritual privileges, and are to appreciate their spiritual privileges, and are still to the humble instrument by whom God is leed to convey those privileges to them. For two sucwinters, between twenty and thirty of the heads illes belonging to this congregation, have paid to Pastor and family a visit, both pleasing and profit— They arrived about seven r.m., in some seven or sleighs, which, besides the kindly disposed visicontained also a miscellaneous, but goodly collection than the contained also a miscellaneous, but goodly collections are also as the contained also a miscellaneous, but goodly collections. of things useful in house-keeping, such as tea, cof-

sugar, hams, cheese, wine, oats, wheat, corn, sugar, hams, cheese, wine, oats, wheat, corn, ns, &c. After tea, we had about an hour's agree-conversation, and then, as all the choir was pre-we were entertained with music, both vocal and unental. At ten o'clock the whole party united has in family prayers, and then returned to their facility prayers, and then returned to their facility homes. setive homes, apparently pleased with the manner than the evening had been passed, while for ourse, to say the least, we were no less so.

ow, as the time spent on the donation party by the syman himself, only amounts to one evening in the as of the year, the expenditure cannot be regarded for yextravagant; and when these parties are pro-y conducted, I very much doubt whether he spends any other. yother evenings in the year more profitably than which has such a happy tendency to promote a people of attachment between a clergyman and people. people, who are thus brought together on terms of a and friendly intercourse, in a manner which, her lowers his position, nor diminishes their esteem respect. bused. I am indeed sensible that the system may guseful, and that these donation parties, instead of or and his flock, may degenerate into a mere frolic and his flock, may degenerate into a mere more around be young, who may meet on such occasions to spend yening in dancing, and other fivolous amusements, and other fivolous amusements, and the perhaps, to the unseemly hour of midnight. I donation parties I should greatly disapprove of, as ing, indeed, to lower the position of a clergyman, to weaken his moral influence in his parish. Other deedings I have also heard of, such as bazaar-like proceedings I have also heard of, such as bazaar-like injusting stea, coffee, and other refreshments; collecting whole forfeits for entering particular rooms, &c., the marry-making too much of the character of mere ideas of what these meetings ought to be.

Also to return to your objections, that which you have widing for the hospitable entertainment of the party, has freshments, including tea, sugar, butter, coffee and cakes is provided.

eshmants, including tea, sugar, butter, coffee and cakes a ments, including tea, sugar, butter, conee and cakes of ladies, without one farthing's expense to the clerical to fear that the clergyman would be rendered "feverishly lade and paryonsly sunk in his own esteem," lear that the clergyman would be rendered "feverishly on account of the quality of the viands set before the 33th Corfu, Isle of Wisit us, When any of our friends are kind enough to 33th Corfu, Isle of Wight 33th, Was endeavour to set before them the best we

have, but we certainy have never attempted to grace our tea table with sich a profusion of good things as were displayed uponit at the last donation party, when the variety of rolls, cakes and preserves rendered it very difficult and tantalizing to select, while the whole was ornamented with a landsome pyramid of cakes in the centre, beautifully iced, and decorated on the top with a pretty boquet of urtificial flowers. Oh! dear Mr. Editor, I can assure rou, that in face of such a display your objections would speedily vanish. I trust, at all events, that I have now met your two chief objecan events, that I have now met your two chief objections with regard to time and expense, and I would submit, whether the domation party may not, after all, be as unexceptionable as the "sleigh system," which you have so deservedly lauded. But, indeed, my object in writing to you is not to discuss the merits of the donation, versus the "sleigh system," as you term it, but rather "componere hanc litem," to settle the dispute, by propaging a companying between the two systems. by proposing a compromise between the two systems, on the basis of uniting in one, the chief features of each.

There may be, as you suppose, some, who would hesitate to give at a donation party, from "a feeling of false shame," because unable to give as much as others, who have more abundant means, but are perhaps not more kindly disposed towards their pastor. In order then to give to such persons the opportunity of contributing according to their means, let the "sleigh system" he complied with the donation party system.

I know but little of the mode of getting up these parties, but I believe the plan is, for several members of the congregation to meet at the house of one of the parties, to organize their system of operations. To this end they appoint committees of management, consisting, the one, of a certain number of ladies, who are to preside over the refreshment department, and the other of gentlemen, who are to invite the attendance and co-operation of the other members of the congregation. both plans, how easy would it be for the latter committee when going their rounds, to give notice of the intended donation party, to take their sleighs with them, and thus collect the contributions of those, who, from any cause, might feel either diffident, reluctant, or unable to attend personally, and yet would rejoice in the opportunity being afforded them of manifesting (even by the small offerings they might be able to make), the kindly feelings they entertained towards their clergy-

man.

I have written at this length, chiefly, (as already remarked) for the benefit of others, as I have long thought that some such system might be extended more generally amongst our rural parishes with very good effect. There are many congregations unable to contribute much money towards their clergyman's support, who could yet very easily furnish from their united resources, a most respectable amount of hay, wood, oats, four, hams, poultry, and many other specimens of the produce of their farms, which are all very useful in a family, of their farms, which are all very useful in a family, and to supply which, occasions an annual expenditure to a very inconvenient amount.

I remain my dear Sir, fraternally yours,
HENRY PATTON.

#### From our English Files.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, On the 1st of January, 1851.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last mentioned is that at which the depot of the regiment is stationed.]

54th Antigua, Guernsey 55th Buttevant 56th Gibraltar, Isle of Wight

57th Dublin 58th New Zealand, Chatham 59th China, Tralee 60th (1st batt.) Bombay Chat-

ham 2nd batt., Templemore 61st Peshawur, Bengal; Chat-

ham 62d Mullingar

1st Life Guards, Regent's Park
2nd Do. Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards Windsor
1st Drag. Guards, Dublin
2nd York
3rd Manchester
4th Malta, Isle 41st Cork
42d Bermuda, Isle of Wight
43d Dublin
4th Malta, Isle of Wight
45th Cape G. Hope, I, of Wight
46th Hull
47th Carl

4th Birmingham 5th Longford

5th Longford
6th Cabir
7th Newbridge
1st Dragoons, Nottingham
2nd Canterbury
3rd Light do , Umballa, Bengal; Andidstone
4th Dublin
6th Dundalk
7th Hussars, Ballincollig
8th Brighton
46th Hull
47th Cork
48th Weedon
49th Fortsmouth
51st Fort George, Madras;
Chatham
52d Liverpool
53d Bengal; Chatham
54th Antigua, Guernsey
55th Buttevant

8th Brighton 9th Lancers, Wuzeerabad, Bengal; Maidstone 10th Hussars, Kirkee, Bombay; Maidstone
11th Norwich
12th Lancers, Dublin
13th Light Drag., Edinburgh
14th Lahore, Bengal; Maid-

stone
15th Hussars, Bengalore, Madras; Maidstone
16th Lancers, Hounslow
17th Newbridge
Grenadier Guards—(1st batt.)
The Tower
(2nd hait.) Portman-st. Barr,
(3rd batt.) Chichester
Coldstream Guards, (1st. batt.)
Windsor
(2nd batt.) St. John's Wood
Scotch Fusileer Guards (1st. batt.)
The Tower
(2nd batt.) St. George's Barracks
(2d batt.) Wellington Barracks
(2d batt.) Wellington Barracks
(2d batt.) Wellington Barracks
(3d Foot, (1st batt.) NewBrunswick; Aderdeen
2d batt., Limerick
2d Foot, Clommel
3d Birr
4th Plymouth
5th Mauritius, Isle of Wight
7th (1st batt.,) Cape of Good
Hope, Nenagh
7th Winchester
8th Kurrachee, Bombay; Chatham
19th Dublin
10th Wuzeerabad Bengal; Chatham
12th Chatham
Reserve batt., Mauritius
13.h Stirling
14th Athlone
15th Ceylon, Sheerness
16th Corfu, Hythe
17th Galway
18th Meerut, Bengal; Chatham
19th Chanda, Breeon
20th Moutreal, Canada; Isle of
Wight
2ist Glasgow
22d Bombay; Chatham
23d Plymouth
Res. batt. London, Canada
24th Wuzeerabad, Bengal; Chatham
25th Bengalore, Madras; Chatham
25th Winchester
25th Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Madras; Chatham
25th Winchester
25th Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, Carmorof, stone
15th Hussars, Bengalore, Madras; Maidstone
16th Lancers, Hounslow
17th Newbridge
Grenadier Guards—(1st batt.)

99th Van Dieman's Land, Chat-

25th Bengalore, Madras; Chat

bam.

25th Bengalore, Madras; Chatham

26th Gibraltar, Jersey

27th Belfast
29th Portsmouth
29th Meerut, Bengal; Chatham
30th Portsmouth
31st Dublin
32d Jullundur, B ngal; Chatham
32d Newcastle
33d Newcastle
35th Barbadoes, Londonderry
35th Enniskillen
36th Corfú, Isle of Wight
37th Reisland Reg. Jamaica
3d Demerara; Sierra Leone, &c.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifl men, Cape
of God Hope.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran
Comp.nies, Newfoundland
Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta

Household Songs Harmonised for the Bellows.—In some countries the good housewives are in the habit of blowing their fire by means of a long tube like a gun-barrel. The thought is easy to avail oneself of a musical pipe for this purpose. The solitary amateur might blow his fire through his flagcolet. The blind piper might by the aid of his union pipes keep the hospitable hearth at which he was entertained in a blaze, while playing "The Cushla macree" or "St. Patrick's hospitable hearth at which he was entertained in a blaze, while playing "The Cushla macree" or "St. Patrick's day in the morning," and Donald might blow up the smouldering embers of the last night's peat fire to the tune of "Lassie, are ye waking yet?" The Doric reed would thus be put to its old use of fostering a flame. This notion has recently been adopted practically by a self-taught artist, Mr. John Heard, of Chittlehamholte, who means to produce his work, at the coming Great Exhibition, in the shape of a pair of musical bellows. This novel instrument plays "God save the Queen," while the operator blows the fire; and, after blowing while the operator blows the fire; and, after blowing up the loyalty of the visitors to the Exhibition, is intended as a present to her most gracious Majesty, who will thus have the National Anthem domesticated in her establishment. By the aid of this ne plus ultra of economy in the article of wind, when it has become general, those notable women who rouse out their domestics at half-past two on a winter's morning, may, while raising their fire, duly whistle their netice that "There is no comfort in the house," &c. — Cooks's Musical Mis-

THE SUCCESSION OF THE ROMISH BISHOPS IN IRE-LAND.—In the leading article of the Globe of the 9th instant, the following passage occurs:—" In Ireland the Catholic hierarchy has maintained its unbroken succes-sion from the days of St. Patrick." The Roman Catholic hierarchy is, of course, what is here meant, and it most hierarchy is, of course, what is here meant, and it must be well known to all even moderately acquainted with history, how utterly unfounded is this statement. It history, how utterly unfounded is this statement. It may, however, be well perhaps to repeat that the only heirachy in Ireland that maintains an unbroken succession from the days of St. Patrick, are the prelates of the Established Church. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth every Bishop in Ireland, with the exception of two, Severons of Kildare, and Walsh of Meath, conformed to the established religion. Soverons and Walsh were de-Severons of Kildare, and Walsh of Meath, conformed to the established religion. Severons and Walsh were de-prived for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. It is remarkable that these two bishops were themselves intruders, their predecessors having been deprived be-cause they were married men. The present Roman Catholic heirarchy in Ireland derive their orders from a Catholic heirarchy in Ireland derive their orders from a foreign source—the Church of Spain. In order to preserve an episcopate, the Pope sent over Moqueran, from Spain to Armagh, in 1598, and "in the see of Dublin there was no Roman Catholic bishop from 1559, when Curwen abandoned his faith, until 1660, when Mathew, of Oviedo, a Spanish Franciscan, was appointed."—From these Spanish ecclesiastics the present Romish bishops derive their orders. O'Sullivan, "Hist. Cath. Iberniæ," states that in 1621 there were but two Romish bishops in Ireland, and two others who reside in Spain.

Mr. John O'Connell has put forth a scheme of con-ference, to be attended to by Roman Catholic Members of Parliament, to resist any attempts of the Whigs to re-enact any penal enactments against their body. It appears from the support it has hitherto gained to be a more hopeful scheme of agitation than any the Libeator's son has hitherto propounded.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AND THE EXHIBITION. A report that the French President intended to visit England on the occasion of the forthcoming exhibition is erroneous. By a special law of the Constitution he is torbidden to leave the country. In a conversation with an English gentleman, it is said he thus spoke:—
"My position is curious: three years ago I was not allowed to enter France; now I am not permitted to

Mr. George Drummond, the banker of Charing-cross, attended divine service on Sunday, at Belgrave Chapel, and received the sacrament, apparently in good health. Immediately on his return home he was seized with sudden illness, and died before medical attendance could be procured.

At each of his last two ordinations, the Bishop of Exeter has ordained a Wesleyan Minister into the ser-vice of the English Church.

Died, in the parish of Lanchester, Durham,, Decem ber 27, 1850, Thomas Milburn, born October 11, 1743, and consequently 107 years and 3 months old. He had been an agricultural labourer, and was in the possession of good health and all his faculties until a few weeks previous to his death.

POPERY IN IRELAND .- Amongst other articles of domestic news we find the following in the Mayo Constitution of Tuesday: —"On Friday night last, at Partry, a multitude of people broke into the house of a man named Stauuton, and cut off one of his ears, because his children were going to a Protestant school." So that the Papal law down west is—"If a man send his children to a Protestant school, cut off one of his ears." He should be thankful for not loosing both. Again— "Same night a party of men broke into the house of Biddy Berry, at Drimcoffy, and took her out of bed and swore her to go to mass on Christmas-day, and pay the Priest 2s. 6d. She was in the habit of going to Church." This second looks like a case of warning. It is not consistent with sound, or at least secure eping to be "in the habit of going to Church."-Dublin Warder.

CONVERTS FROM POPERY.—The Dublin Evening Herald mentions three respectable Romanists who re-nounced the errors of Popery, and received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church. One of them had been a student in Thurles College, and intended for the Romish Priesthood. He will, after probation, be taken under the charge of the Priests' Protection

#### Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, Feb. 15, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased make the following appointments, viz.:

The Honourable Joseph Bourret, Assistant-Commissioner of Public Works, to be Chief-Commissioner

thereof, in place of the Honourable Wm. H. Merritt, The Honourable Hamilton Hartley Killaly, to be Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, in place of the Honourable Joseph Bourret, appointed Chief-

Commissioner thereof. His Excellency the Governor-General has be pleased to grant License to Wm. Henry Evatt of Port Hope, Gentleman, to practice Midwifery in Upper

The Orange Lily has come to us in a new dress and much enlarged.

A fire broke out on Friday the 14th instant, in the Town of London, by which some property was destroyed. The Town Council have voted £300 for the purchase of a fire engine.

APPROACHING CIVIC ENTERTAINMENT. APPROACHING CIVIC ENTERTAINMENT.

—We learn that his Worship the Mayor has issued cards of invitation for a grand civic dinner, to be given at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Saturday next, that day being selected to suit the convenience of His Excellency the Governor General, who has accepted an invitation to be present. The list of invitations includes, besides the members of the Corporation, the Heads of Departments and the chief officers of the several public hodies, with a large number of our lead. several public bodies, with a large number of our lead-ing citizens, amounting in all to over a hundred guests. The Mayor is evidently resolved to set an example to his successors, to spare no expense in maintaining his position as chief of the first corporate body of Canada West; and we have no doubt that his generous hospitality will be highly appreciated by his fellow citizens.—Patriot.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CORNWALL "CON-STITUTIONAL" OFFICE BY FIRE.—We learn by a circular from the office of this paper, that the Printing Office, with all the types, account books, and whatever else fire could destroy, were utterly consumed on the morning of Saturday the 8th instant. No insurance was effected, and the proprietors are compelled to call on their debtors for immediate payment, to enable them to procure new materials .- Patriot.

The Governor-General has accepted the invitation of the members of the Mechanics' Institute of Hamilton to be present at their festival, on the 25th

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAIL-ROAD.—Mr. DeWitt, the representative of Mr. Sey-mour, and the intended resident Surveyor on this line, arrived in Toronto yesterday. He states that the principals, together with their staff, will assemble at Buffalo on Wednesday next, for the purpose of coming over here, with the intention of commencing operations as speedily as possible; and we have no reason to doubt that we shall have early evidence of "breaking ground" the moment the survey is completed and the precise route decided upon. Where the termini are to be is at present not known, but the grant of land so liberally made by the Corporation will of course be availed of for a central and convenient station, and availed of for a central and convenient station, and will, no doubt, be the spot fixed upon for the erection of the necessary offices of the Company. We sincerely wish to see the work in progress, being assured that every advance in public improvement and enterprise is an advance in the interests of every individual in the community.—Colonist.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .-The General Committee of the Toronto Industrial Ex-The General Committee of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, met on Friday evening last, at the Mechanics' Hall, for the purpose of closing its transactions, when the financial report of J. S. Howard, Esq., Treasurer, was submitted to the meeting by the Auditors, Messrs.

A. Christie and William Edwards, whereupon it was Moved by H. Y. Hind, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. E.

That the Secretary be requested to condense the Report of the Financial transactions of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, now submitted by the Auditors, and obtain its insertion in the City papers.—Carried.

Moved by William Thomas, Esq., seconded by John

Harrington, Esq.,
That the thanks of this Committee are eminently due, and are herewith tendered to J. S. Howard, Esq., for his kind and efficient services as Treasurer to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.—Carried.

Moved by George H. Cheney, Esq., seconded by

Alderman Thompson,
That the onerous duties performed by Mr. Thomas
Wheeler, as Secretary to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, entitle him to the warmest acknowledgements of this Committee, for the untiring zeal and ability with which he has discharged his duty, and that in consideration of the sacrifice of his valuable time and attention to promote the interests of the community in connexion with the Exhibition, it is the opinion of this Committee that a suitable testimonial be presented him, as an acknowledgement of his services, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for that purpose, leaving the selection and price of the article to their taste and judgment.—The Mayor, Professor Croft, William Thomas. and Geo. H. Cheney, Esquires .- Carried.

Moved by John Harrington, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Edwards,
That the thanks of this Committee be presented to the Press, for their efficient assistance in carrying out the objects of the Exhibition .- Carried.

#### CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. City Corporation, .....£25 0

City Corporations				
County Council,		25	0	0
Canada Company,		25	0	0
Mechanics' Institute,		25	0	0
Collected in St. George's Ward, .		24	5	0
" St. Andrew's Ward, .		21	5	0
St. Patrick's Ward, .		10	11	3
" St. Lawrence Ward, .		76	17	6
" St. Jame's Ward,			5	
Received for admission at the do			540	15/5
Exhibition,			16	0
		£333	19	9
DISBURSEMENT	8.		die	933
DISBURSEMENT 48 Prizes awarded, amounting to.	£	140	5	0
	£ bills,	61 1		0.

The Prize of £25, which was offered by the Corporation, for the best view of the City, will be allowed to stand open for competition at the next Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute. Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1851.

Balance paid to Tre surer of the Me-chanics' Institute,

16.10 0

SEPARATE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. The Roman Catholics of this city have made application to the Court of Queen's Bench, requesting that the School Trustees of the city of Toronto may be called upon to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to establish separate exclu-

sively Roman Catholic Schools within the city. After

a lengthy reference to former School bills-and after declaring that all former School bills were repealed by the new act; and also after reading and expounding several sections of the New School Act the Court gave its judgment, supporting the decision arrived at by the Trustees. The concluding part of the judgment will be sufficient for us to copy. It is as follows:—"The present application being restricted to School See No. be sufficient for us to copy. It is as follows:—"Ine present application being restricted to School Sec. No. 9. in St. James' Ward, raises the question whether the applicants are entitled as of right to have such a school established within the limits of that section, and involves the more general question whether the Board of Trustees can, on separate applications by twelve or of Trustees can, on separate applications by twelve or more heads of families,—(whether Roman Catholic, Protestant or Coloured people)—be compelled to authorize the establishment of separate schools in such common school sections or divisions into which the City may be divided—in which event three schools pright be required in each of such sections or divisions. City may be divided—in which event three schools might be required in each of such sections or divisions. We are disposed to think the limits of separate schools are in the discretion of the Board of Trustees, and that they are not restricted by this request of the applicants to a particular section or sections assigned as limits for common schools generally, which last mentioned limits the Board is also empowered to alter ad hibitum;—in short, that the Board, and not the applicants, is to prescribe the limits of separate schools;—and that applications should therefore be for the establishment of one or more such schools in general terms, leaving it to the Board of Trustees to define the limits, a duty which no doubt ought to be performed with a a duty which no doubt ought to be performed with a due regard to the number of children for whom such schools are required and are to be provided, and the residence of the families to which they belong.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 19th, 1851:—
Rev. J. Rothwell, rem.; W. J. Imlach, Esq.; Rev.
C. L. Ingles, rem; Rev. H. Patten, rem. (the communications, &c., will be printed in pamphlet form—
5s. appropriated for that purpose — Rev. F. Mack;
Rev. C. L. Ingles.

#### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1851.

THE BALL ROOM.

In tracing the progress of a young fresh community, such as our Colony presents, the patriot and the philanthropist will find much to gladden their hearts. To such it must be cheering to behold the trackless forest gradually giving way to the bustling village, and the well-cultivated farm. And to the refined mind it cannot fail to be gratifying to note evidences of a growth of intellectual refinement in our Cities, in the superior style of their architectural adornments, and the increasing attention which is paid to the claims of science, art, and the belles lettres. So far as Toronto, and her sisters, the leading cities of Canada are concerned, there are to be found in their borders, even now, at this early period of our colonial history, all the comforts, and to a great extent, the luxuries, held forth by a majority of the county towns of the mother country. Exceptions of course there are, but exceptions only go to prove the rule.

In all this, we repeat, there is much cause for gratification and legitimate pride. Cold-hearted and sordid must be the Canadian, whose pulse does not throb quicker when he contemplates the advancement of his chosen quarter of the British Empire, which is destined to be the natal soil of his children, and children's children. It is undeniable, however, on the other hand, that the picture presents a gloomy as well as a bright aspect-evil, unhappily, keeps a disastrous pace with good. What we gain in refinement is, too often, counterbalanced and neutralized by moral degeneracy. All this is sad, but it is not uncommon. Perfection cannot be looked for, on this sin-blasted earth. With much knowledge there is much sorrow-and the fine linen of Dives too often induces that course of living the end of which is destruction, and misery

But it is time for us to inform our readers of the texts which have given occasion to these remarks. They are various,-but we can only take up one of them on the present occasion.

During the elapsed portion of the present winter our newspapers have recorded the giving of many Balls, both in town and in country. These and of more frequent occurrence, than has been ease in any preceding year ; - and our contemporaries have been lavish of their commendations of the style in which they have been got up-and of the manner in which they have been conducted .-The question comes to be, have our contemporaries been justified in assuming this laudatory tone? Mighty is the power of the press either for weal or for woe, -has the bane or the blessing predominated on the present occasion?

Into the abstract question, as to how far a consistent Churchman, who is living in a daily state of preparation for death and judgment, can indulge in dancing, as an occasional, and well-regulated relaxation, it is not our intention, at present, to enter. Whilst we freely concede that the Puritan party, carried their opposition to the practice to an extent verging upon caricature :- an extent which was equally repugnant to the dictates of Revelation and of common sense, -we equally hold that dancing is the meanest, and most contemptible source of recreation, which a cultivated or a vigorous mind would apply to as a relief from graver

healthful exercise. Deeply, however, do we pity the adult, (for whom the plea of mental imbecility cannot be urged,) whose frivolous and emasculated taste would lead him to prefer the ball-room to, the library,-or abandon the music of Mozart Handel, or Bishop for the insipid stupidities of the quadrille, or the more than questionable freedoms

In our humble opinion, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, that dancing parties, as now generally conducted among us, are utterly devoid of sound, or sober defence. They involve a waste of time, and an expenditure of physical strength and mental vigour, inimical alike to body and soul. It is no uncommon thing for these parties to be protracted, even in winter, to sun-dawn. And frequently does the mechanic proceeding to his honest, daily toil, meet with the bleared, worn-out revellers returning to seek unnatural and unre-

Surely no argument is necessary to convince a reflecting mind, that such a state of things is morally pestilential in the highest degree. The pleasure (so called) becomes an occupation—a feverish, exhausting, laborious occupation. To use the words of our excellent contemporary the " True Catholic,"-" the evidence of this may be found in the appearance of many a young lady at the close of a gay season, and may be strengthened by following her to the sick-room and the grave !"

There is something in all this which we cannot characterize in milder terms than as being positively idiotical! Admitting for the sake of argument, that it were lawful to fritter away eight consecutive hours, amidst the silly commonpleces, and the unwholesome atmosphere of the ball-room, why not commence the pastime at an earlier period of the evening? If Mammon be so exacting as to require from his hard-tasked devotees a given amount of worship, wherefore not darken the windows of the Demon's Temple, and beginning at three o'clock close the orgies at eleven? such an event, though the mind would still be dissipated as greatly as it is at present, the poor body would be more mercifully dealt with—and our bills of health, and tables of mortality be less burdened with records of constitutions prematurely debilitated, and the triumphs of pale-visaged con-

We shall resume consideration of this subject in

TORONTO DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

"A public charity, designated as above, has been, for A public charity, designated as above, has been, for some short time, in existence in this City. It was sustained by the public generally—and not by any individual denomination. It had assumed an important character; and, in the present state of the new University racter; and, in the present state of the new University projected by Bishop Strachan, its transfer from the public to the Episcopalians, became an object of some moment. Accordingly, arrangements were made to effect this object, and it was done in a most scandalous

and nefarious manner.

"In the first place, the medical students not connected with the new medical school under the Episcopal Bishop's patronage—were so treated, that self-respect required their withdrawal from the hospital. In the next place, an annual meeting was held, when the attendance of a large majority of Episcopalians was secured, when seeing their strength, the following astounding resolution was presented and adopted: Moved by the Rev. J. H. Grasett and seconded by Dr. Beaven,

"That in consequence of its having been found impracticable to conduct the business of this institution while members of different denominations are associated on the Committee of Management, the Directors of the charity shall in future be selected from the members of the Church of England?

the Church of England?

"Thus, for the present, a public institution is cooly transferred from the public to the Episcopalian body, without as much as, "by your leave!" This is of a piece with the rectories, University, and clergy reserves spoilations. But the end is not yet. As the plotters have been made to disgorge in other instances; so will they in this, or we are mistaken. If no other plan is adopted to set the matter right, a public meeting should be called by the Mayor, and an opportunity offered to be called by the Mayor, and an opportunity offered to the public to ease Bishop Strachan of this additional piece of public property."

We copy the foregoing paragraphs from the Christian Guardian, and we observe that the Globe of last week has taken the cue from this noconventions, have been more numerously attended, table Christian! echoing its sentiments with the usual impudence and disregard of fact, which now so eminently characterize the Organ.

The venom which both papers so liberally expend upon the Church, and our venerable Diocesan, is so impotent in effect, that we can afford to pass it over without the aid of our Esculapian friends. But in charity to the public, we shall point out the mistatements contained in both publications, which are so discreditable to their

The truth is this, that the TORONTO GE-NERAL DISPENSARY and LYING-IN-HOSPITAL is not, and never was, a Public Institution. It was commenced, not a "short time" since,—but nearly seven years ago, by one gentleman, through whose energy and charitable exertions, aided by the christian benevolence of private individuals, it has steadily progressed to its present importance. Among its supporters have been members of several denominations, from the general body of whom there was annually chosen a board of direction, and all things went on smoothly and well, until the recent meeting of subscribers, when the torch pursuits. In the case of children, or very young of discord was lighted by two persons, whose expeople, it may, under proper restrictions and re- ertions in the cause of discontent have latterly gulations, be made, not only a harmless, but a proved so successful in another field.

There was no desire either expressed or implied to connect this institution with the Church University, although such a proceeding might have been reasonably anticipated, from the fact of the largest number of subscribers being members of the Church. Nor does it follow, that because the medical staff of the institution are nearly ill members of the Church University, any connexion existed between them. It would be quite as absurd to suppose that because the medical staff of the Toronto General Hospital is almost entirely composed of members of the University of Toronto, therefore these institutions are necessarily connected.-Dr. Burns knew well at the time that he fulminated his groundless charges against the medical men, who so generously give their valuable time to the care of the sick relieved at this institution, that his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto had no more influence over the affairs of the institution than any other subscriber-nay, not so much even as Dr. Burns himself, he being on the Board of Directors. We certainly wonder that the learned and Reverend Doctor, who is the avowed patron of another similar private institution in the city, should have the indelicacy to venture upon such a course with respect to to this one, unless his conduct arose from the desire to bring it also within the meshes of his individual power, actuated by a spirit of exaction as complete, though more limited in its sphere, as that now evinced by his proto type of

The result with which the public are now familiar was brought about by the factious proceedings instituted by Dr. Burns, which the report of the meeting in question so clearly demonstrates. If premeditation existed in the mind of any one, with regard to the meeting, it was in his own, as to the course he adopted, for we are assured by parties in whom we place the utmost reliance, that every subscriber of one pound was served with a notice of the meeting, that being the amount on which they are entitled to vote under the by-laws of the institution-and it was as competent for that meeting to have constructed a Free Kirk as an Episcopalian Board of Directors, and then we profably should have heard nothing but praise from Roberto Primo.

As to the charge of discourtesy towards the pupils attending the Dispensary, who were not Students of the Church University, we speak advisedly when we say that it is a groundless fabri-

#### THE HOSPITAL TRUST.

The Daily Patriot of yesterday contains a communication by Dr. O'Brien, to the Mayor and Council of our City, in reference to the removal of that gentleman from the Trusteeship of the Toronto Hospital. Without entering into details, we have to express our conviction that Dr. O'Brien's statement, confirmed as it is by the appended testimonials from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Widmer, and Clarke Gamble, Esq., furnishes a complete refutation of the charge of dereliction of duty so wantonly made by Mr. Alderman Beard.

Dr. O'Brien has good reason to complain of the treatment which he has received on this occasion, and if the Council reconsidered their resolution, and reversed the objectionable decision, they would perform but an act of common justice.

#### MISDIRECTED ZEAL.

We have before expressed our belief, that one leading object of Lord John Russell in his contemptible letter upon the Wise:nan affair, was to stir up a feeling against the Anglican Church. In this, to a certain extent, that exquisitely smallminded statesman has proved successful. There were not awanting hosts of Jesuitical dissenters, and some nominal churchmen, ready and willing to echo the Premier's crafty cry, that the Church was untrue to herself, and was radically tainted with the insidious plague-spot of Romanism.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that many our Clergymen who honestly endeavour to discharge their ordination vows by conforming as strictly as possible to the rubrics and requirements of the Book of Common Prayer, should have exposed themselves to the obloquy of the excitable and unreasoning mass. For several weeks bygone, our British exchanges have teemed with reports of demonstrations of this nature, several of them far from creditable to the leading actors, and clearly evincing that canonical conformity on the part of an ecclesiastic, is regarded by the latidudinarians as a conclusive evidence of a bias to Poperv.

In reference to this matter, we subjoin extracts from two letters which have recently appeared, one in the Brighton Gazette, and the other in the Nottingham Journal, which we deem worthy of a calm perusal.

The first is written by the Rev. William Gresley, who remarks :-

"Being a visitor at Brighton, I have for several weeks past assisted in the administration of the Holy Communion at St. Paul's, and beg. from my personal knowledge, to be allowed through the medium of your parameter several mist. paper to correct several mistatements made by Mr. Bevan, the chairman of the meeting held at the Town

Bevan, the chairman of the meeting held at the Hall on the 9th of this month.

"It is altogether untrue, that one of Mr. A. Wagner's colleagues "goes with head touching the ground," as Mr. Bevan has stated. If any thing of the sort

were done I could not have failed to observe it. The are, indeed, two or three of the congregation who are accustomed to bow rather lower than usual when they receive the Sacrament; but I confess I have noticed their devotion with respect rather than contempt. For a stranger to the church like Mr. Beyan to take upon himself to hold up any persons to public ridicule because they bow their head somewhat lower than he thinks they should is certainly a most unwarrantable act of interference. act of interference.

"It is also perfectly untrue to say that the incum-bent of St. Paul's is ten minutes, or even five, in ad-ministering the Sacrament to himself, or that he raises the cup or holds up his hands in any improper manner. He simply takes the cup from the table, and having partaken of it, puts it on again. The whole administration is reverent and proper, and strictly according to the usages allowed in the Prayer Book, which in some places have been, I believe, designedly left open by the Reformers to the discretion of the minister.

If an appeal be made to the Bishop, I think it should be of a very different sort from that intended by the persons who attended the meeting. It might run some thing in this way: the cup or holds up his hands in any improper man

thing in this way:
"Whereas in many churches gross acts of irrefe"
"Whereas in many churches gross acts of irrefe" rence are continually performed, many persons on entering the church looking for a moment carelessy into their hats instead of kneeling to pray, many never kneeling at all through the whole service, but sitting bolt upright, others taking no part in the responses of the singing, but staring about them to the great amoy, ance of devout worshippers, many persons seldom, ever, attending at the Holy Communion, all which ir everent acts have a manifest tendency to infidelity, the young and the humbler classes being naturally led the young and the humbler classes being naturally led to think that their elders and superiors cannot really believe in the sacredness of a service which they treat your with so much ind fference,—we therefore request your lordship's prompt interference to correct these improprieties, and hope that your Lordship will require all your clergy to conform strictly to the orders of the church, and to set an example of becoming reverence.

"Something of this sort would, I am sure, be more suitable than to get together a matter of roles per suitable than together of roles per suitable than togeth

"Something of this sort would, I am sure, be measuitable than to get together a meeting of noisy people and rail against those clergymen who are most earnest in the performance of their duty. I am no advocate for any usage or ceremony which is opposed to the order of our church; but to interfere with those ministers who honestly endeavour to conform their instructions appears to me'the most unjust and unreasonable act that can well be inversioned. unreasonable act that can well be imagined.

The correspondent of our Nottingham contemporary, after animadverting with becoming indig nation upon the callous apathy displayed by the Imperial Government in reference to the claims of the Church in India and the American Colonies, proceeds to observe :-

"But while the British Government has grievously neglected to spread the Protestant faith at home and in the colonies, it has not been slow recently to remove every restriction and impediment to the free spread of the Romish faith, even to the full recognition of the Archbishops and Bishops appointed by the Pope, allowing them in one or two instances to take precedence of those appointed by the Crown. It was he that a lowing them in one or two instances to take precedence of those appointed by the Crown. It may be that desire to extend the principles of free trade to foreign states caused Government to propitiate the Bomanist by an affected sympathy for their religious views. How could they better induce France, Austria, Spain, Portugal, part of Germany, and Switzerland, with the Brazils, &c., to reciprocate their commercial polity! But this is a suggestion for the consideration of politicians.

But this is a suggestion for the consideration of politicians.

Perhaps State missions were not attempted from the impossibility of defining the "Protestant faith." amid the multitude of creeds that existed in the Legislature.

"The "Catholic faith," which was re-established in its purity when the Reformers rejected the Papal surpremacy and expunged the Romish errors and corruptions from the Liturgy, seems more odious to Government as it becomes better understood; for it had been gradually lost sight of by the Protestant church from the time of Charles the First,—though I admit it was preserved on paper and in the minds of a few Divines and Lay Churehmen.

There is now, however, a mysterious heresy affoat, called Puseyism or Tractarianism, against which a strong popular demonstration has been made at all the anti-Papal meetings. At Mansfield it was as strong as anywhere, though I believe the demonstrators were as much in the dark as myself as to what it signified. If it means Romanism, the sooner the propagators of such heresy are pointed out to the notice of their Bishops, and expelled the Church, the better both for Church and people. "But I suspect, nay I know, and slanderously applied against many a Clergyman, who, adhering to his ordination vows, endeavours to carry out the principles of the Reformation, and regulations of the Reformers, as embodied in our Boook of Common Prayer."

Should a clergyman, for instance, urge his congregations of the Reformers, as embodied in our Boook of Common Prayer."

Prayer."

Should a clergyman, for instance, urge his congregation to say their prayers themselves instead of leaving them to be said by a clerk, and sing praises instead of listening to an interlude from a gallery; should be endeavour to revive the offertory and use the prayer for the Church militant, in which God is besought to accept the prayers and praises, the alms and oblations, that have been offered up, he is a "Puseyite." Should be wish to see the Church equal, or superior to, a private wish to see the Church equal, or superior to, a private residence, and self-idolatry diminish in favour of greater regard for the state of the temple of worship; should be desire the seats to be open and uniform, and the poor to be treated with greater consideration in the house of God than they are in the world, he is a "Tractarian."

To restore daily prayers and services a prointed by the To restore daily prayers and services appointed by the Church in commemoration of the Apostles, or to join fasting (which our Saviour sanctioned), would be downright Popery. Why are such mistakes made? and why is the "Catholic faith?" odious to a popular Government in proportion to its revival and reception in the Church?"

The sectarian cry of Romanism is no new thing Selden, alluding to the state of matters in his day remarks:—" We charge the prelatical clergy with Popery to make them odious, though we know they are guilty of no such thing; just as heretofore they called images Memmets, and the adoration of images Memmets, and the adoration Mahometry; that is, Mahomet and Mahometry hometry-odious names-when all the world knows the Turks are forbidden images by their

We have much pleasure in inserting the proceed ings of a meeting of the Students of the Diocesan College, Cobourg, which will be found in another serned sitution feeling feeling conry spark permise a more a friends and the in the copy copy teached

n. Their object combines personal gratitude patriotism. We hope that when the debt of lude is expressed by those most nearly conthed (viz.) the Alumni and Students of the Inthat is when the portrait is completed, the ngs of the laity of Cobourg and the Archdeain general, will be warmed by the patriotic and kindled by their brethren, and request the kmission to have a few prints struck off: and what here appropriate offering could they make to their hends the Students, some of whom already are, the remainder we trust soon will be numbered the ranks of Pastors and Teachers in the vineland of their Lord, than to send to each of them a copy of the likeness of their highly respected

The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt the following sums, collected at the several Churches on Sunday last, on behalf of the "Toronto ying-in-Hospital and General Dispensary," viz.:

From the Rector and Churchwardens of 

St. Faurs Charles from the Rev. R. Mitchele, £10 10s., being subscription from himself and four members of be congregation of Trinity Church.

P. PATERSON, Treasurer.

FIRE ATYORKVILLE.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out in the Stables attached the blick tavern at the corner of Yonge and St. Paul Streets, Yorkville, which destroyed the tavern helf and three adjoining rough-cast houses.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement from Mr. Woodcock that he is about open classes for the purpose of teaching singing. Mr. Woodcock has been introduced to us by parties whose judgment we place implicit reliance, have therefore no hesitation in strongly recommending him to the favourable notice of those who hish to learn the art of singing.

#### Communications.

Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not readonsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.]

To the Editor of The Church. THE REV. MESSRS. ROAF AND PYPER.

Printed The Reverend Mr. Roaf has preached and lising Infants; and the Rev. Mr. Pyper has written Published some hostile animadversions on the subject. The pamphlets are clothed respectively blue and yellow covers, and may be had at several the Book stores in Toronto.

gentlemen referred to are Ministers of two countless denominations which disfigure the Aristian world, — denominations which support as a world, — denominations which support as cliations; whose members act fraternally upon attorns, and utter defiance from pulpits; who, amid ip for the gratification of the chameleon mass, but the gratification of the chameleon mass, but, nevertheless, employ these same right hands in dishing anathemas against the dear "Brother in its," who has presumed to adopt opinions at value with the cherished errors of the aggressive is who spout Catholicity for the gratification of crowd, and preach sequencianism for the comfort of he, "no spont Catholicity for the gratheation of the crowd, and preach sectarianism for the comfort of congregation; who assemble for "prayer" and mited effort," and depart for controversy and denominational "exertion; who adopt the phraseopy of the Pharisee, and do the work of the hypothesis who demonstrates and confessible; who demonstrates are confessible; where confessible are confessible; where confessible are confessible; where confessible are confessible; where confessible are confessible; which is a confessible are confessible; where confessible are confessible are confessible are confessible are co te; who denounce creeds, catechisms, and confes-ns of faith, as the bondage of Satan, and yet refuse asion to those who do not subscribe to their dog-or come up to their "notion" of what a Chris-ought to believe; whose "law of love" is only to cerned in their work of hate; whose ground of seord is aversion to the Apostolic rule; whose pround of cour is to despoil the fair beauty of the Redeemer's the Conventicle; who begin by invoking the "Law ten," and end by adopting the "Rule of the conventicle; who begin by invoking the "Law ten," and end by adopting the "Rule of the course of the convention of th oked for—a new order of Man-worship is estaband a new swarm of heretics have to be reked and silenced!

We must, however, do Messers. Roaf and Pyper they are the local champions, are orders of some blance has long since perished; for the rough and seendant old Puritan would fail to recognise his deseendant in the sleek, subtle, and worldly-wise Nonformist of the present day. Still, we must accord to the Rev. gentlemen in question all the importance which belongs to the antiquity of their respective Mr. Roaf represents, are Pædo Baptists, and čate as tists, or Anti-Pædo Baptists, whom Mr. Pyper represents, came to the light in the year 1534. sents, came to the light in the year 1534.

Now, although the sects thus denominated have chopped and changed a good deal since their first organization, still it is prima facie an argument in their favour that they have been enabled to live at the fact of their avistence in any form entitles the fact of their avistence in any form entitles all, and the fact of their existence in any form entitles them to a degree of consideration which cannot be bestowed upon the ephermeral

Swarms of a day, just buoyant on the flood, Then mingled with the rubbish in the mud!"

Swarms which any blast of vain doctrine may put into motion; but which, having created a temporary impurity in the moral atmosphere, expire ere the duty of destroying them has been considered.

Now, we have not enumerated the contradictions of Sectarians for the purpose of proving anything new; for in schismatical societies, profession and practice are ever at war. When, however, new illustrations of mutiny in the camp do arise—when the

domestic quarrel rages-when the strife of words runs high, and the tumult assails us at our very doorsare we permitted to observe that the practical working of Dissent is neither satisfactory nor com-plete; that, notwithstanding the high spirituality which that it affects, there is nevertheless an earthliness about it, which shows that its abiding place is among the Tombs,—then are we enabled to see that the unrestrained use of private judgment does not secure the repose of the soul; that liberty of conscience is not synonymous with spiritual peace; that the testimony of the authorized "witness and keeper of Holy Writ" is necessary for the right interpretation of Holy Scripture, and that it is no less the right than the duty of the Church to decree in matters of faith. In this respect it is that we would suggest to those whose views may be clouded—whose inclinations may lean towards change—to read these pamphlets: they will convince them that Dissent can afford neither security nor repose, Oh, no! If the earthly semblance of the heavenly household is to be discovered here, then sure are we that the dear dissenting brethren can in no wise sit for the portrait.

But one opinion can exist in regard to the tone of these pamphlets: so much, indeed, is propriety out-raged, that the Globe, albeit not given to squeamishness, professes to be greatly shocked at the license displayed by the disputants; and, having the testimony of the Official Jester at things sacred to the fact in question, we need scarcely be expected to adduce the internal evidence of its truth.

The subject in controversy is one of the two Sacraments of our Saviour; and the reverence and awe inseparable from a due consideration of its mysterious import, ought we should think, to have proved a secure guarantee against the indulgence of drollery—a sufficient safeguard to anything which might wear the appearance of "poking fun" between the parties. The Globe indeed, confines his reproof to Mr. Pyper's animadversions: we cannot, however, acquiesce in this exclusive judgment. Mr. Roaf, in our opinion, has succeeded equally well in those parts of his sub-ject which he has seen fit to treat comically; and he has succeeded far better, we think, in making a bad cause worse, not only by throwing around it a vesture of bad taste, but by adding thereto a broad margin of

impurity.

Nor are irreverence of expression and unchastity of sentiment the only blemishes in Mr. Roaf's pamphlet: the manner, which should be grave, is jocose; the tone, which should be reverent, is defiant; and the matter, which should be clear, is obscure and contradictory. From what he says, we can only guess at what he means; and were it not that we possess some knowledge of the opinions of his sect, we should not adventure a criticism upon Mr. Roaf's exposition of its tenets. It seems to us, indeed, that Mr. Roaf's argument is only positive when it is tortuous-only clear when it is weak; only distinct when it is value-less; namely,—in regard to the comparatively insignificant question of the mode in which the element of water was applied in the Sacrament of Baptism.

As to the all-important consideration,—whether children ought to be brought to Holy Baptism, Mr. Roaf, notwithstanding his laboured and to us some-what incomprehensible argument, has surrendered the

question to his more astute and consistent antagonist.

Baptism, says Mr. Roaf, is an ordinance of the "common salvation" "in which we are all interested" "common salvation" in which we are all interested in the control we are all required to receive." It is associated, mereover, with "repentance and faith," and in some way connected with salvation: "an "ordinance" in which "we dedicate our children to God," future."

nd which may prove "a benefit to them in future." This definition of Baptism is however only the commencement of our difficulties. Mr. Roaf admits that Baptism is always spoken of as connected with the operation of the Holy Spirit; and therefore it follows that the recipients of that Sacrament, if they received anything Sacramental, must have been the recipients

of Divine grace Again: the blessings which in Holy Scripture are said to accompany Baptism are represented as posi-tive, and not problematical—as immediate, and not remote—as certain, and not contingent; therefore, the parties baptized were at the time of their Baptism in a condition to receive these blessings, and there-

fore they did receive them.

Then it follows, that as Holy Scripture nowhere separates the outward and visible sign from the inward and spiritual grace, the recipient of holy Baptism did actually and truly receive that which by nature he could not have, viz.: "the death unto sin, and the new birth unto righteousness."

Holy Scripture may and does speak doubtfully as to the mode in which the Sacrament is to be administered, as well as on the controverted question of infant and adult baptism; but it utters no uncertain sound in regard to the Divine grace which ever accompa-nies the Sacrament.

Mr. Roaf insists on the authority and from the analogy of Scripture that infants were baptized. He therefore admit on the same authority that the benefits of baptism were communicated equally to the child as to the adult; for in this respect Scripture makes no distinction. If, then, infants were bap-tized, they were capable of receiving the blessings of Baptism; and if they were then capable of receiving these blessings, they are so still. If, then, infants, in virtue of their Baptism, did in the Apostolic age become "members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven," they must do so now; that they did so then, is proved by the fact, that we have no accounts of any conversions taking place subsequent to Baptism But this Catholic doc-trine Mr. Roaf will deny. We must, therefore, endeayour to understand what he does mean, though it sorely puzzles us to comprehend why he and who think with him do not imitate the more consistent Quaker, and discard the Sacrament of Baptism, since they have discarded that which makes it sacramental.

Mr Roaf, then, to be consistent, should insist-and we incline to gather thus much from his argument, that very young children who have not "arrived at an age when personal faith can be exercised"—" who cannot fulfil all righteousness"—" who cannot make the "answer of a good conscience"-who are not in a "moral and intellectual state" sufficient to derive benefit from the "administration of a spiritual ordi--should not be brought forward as candidates for a Sacrament for which they are personally disqualified; for if, as Mr. Roaf seems to insist, intelligence must precede conversion-if reason must go before must precede solversion—if reason must go before faith—if the mind must be informed ere the grace of the Holy Spirit can reach the heart—surely it would be sheer mockery to administer a Sacrament which could bring neither use, benefit, nor blessing, to the heart of the recipient.

Mr. Roaf has cut himself off from the fellowship of the Church, and sets at nought her authority; but let

him beware ere he "wrests Scripture to his destruc-tion"—let him not put asunder what Almighty God has joined together in the Sacrament of Baptism, the "water and the Spirit." Let him not advise the reci-pients of, according to his teaching, a hollow and meaningless ordinance, to refuse to be rebaptized:

meaningless ordinance, to refuse to be rebaptized: that is to say,—that never having received "the washing of regeneration," they should be solemnly urged for evermore to decline this spiritual blessing.

Mr. Pyper is more consistent and intelligible. He, says, in effect—"Infants have not attained to a state to receive the blessings of Baptism. I can find no positive command in Scripture that they ever were baptized; and therefore, as it is not consistent with my reason that the grace of Baptism should descend on those who do not pessess the qualifications which on those who do not possess the qualifications which are necessary to its due reception, I will baptize none

are necessary to its due reception, I will baptize none who cannot supply sufficient testimony of their ability to repent, and of their wish to believe." Now, although we know that Mr. Pyper's views are erroneous, and carry with them fearful consequences, still they are intelligible and distinct, which is much more than we can say of his opponent's.

Leaving Mr. Roaf to reconcile two most contradictory positions—1st, that infants were baptized, and have the right to be so; and, secondly, that from the absence of personal piety they can derive no positive blessing from Baptism,—we proceed to make a few other observations on other parts of his pamphlet. In passing, we observe that he has mutilated a text of Scripture, and as we have in the effusions of other dissenting writers seen the same passage misquoted, we senting writers seen the same passage misquoted, we take the liberty of stating that such conduct, though consistent enough with Dissenters' tactics, is both dishonest and unfair: there is, so far as we can discover, no such text as "he that believeth shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned."

In regard to that portion of the first discourse which treats of the "Import of Baptism when applied to children," there are some passages addressed to parents which, it strikes us, could have been as properly and appropriately made on any other occasion, for we fail to recognize here, as elsewhere, what meaning is at to recognize here, as elsewhere, what meaning is attached, by Mr. Roaf, to the Sacrament, or what benefit the recipient derives from its observance. The advantages, as we understand Mr. Roaf's meaning, seem rather to belong to the parent than the child, and these arise out of the opportunity which is afforded to

these arise out of the opportunity which is anorded to the Minister of offering counsel and advice in regard to the education and training of children, with a view to their conversion taking place, on a future occasion. either "in infancy or childhood."

We have little to say of the second discourse: it is, we think, frivolous and indiscreet We are satisfied to leave the question of Sprinkling or Immersion as the Church has left it in the Rubrics of the Baptismal Service, in which the mode of applying the water is left to the pleasure of the parents, the injunction of the left to the pleasure of the parents, the injunction of the Church leaning rather to the practice of dipping than of sprinkling. However, the testimony of the Church, as contained in her formulation, is not likely to the church, of sprinkling. However, the testimony of the Church, as contained in her formularies, is not likely to receive much attention from either Messrs Roaf or Pyper; but as an evidence of Biblical criticism, it will be respected, notwithstanding the tone of defiant pedantry in which

these gentlemen maintain their peculiar errors.

Mr. Pyper's animadversions will receive some attention on a future occasion. ERASMUS OLDSTYLE.

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,—If you have no objects will you kindly insert the few following remarks in your next number: I am, Sir, a member of the Church of England, and generally a somewhat careful observer of the mode in which the Constitution and Rubrics of our Church are carried out in places where I chance to be: It seems evident that these are not sufficiently regarded in this city; inasmuch as the "Solemnization of Matrimony" is allowed to be performed in private houses at mony' is allowed to be performed in private houses at the desire of the parties to be married, and, as it would seem, with little or no scruple on the part of the minister called on to officiate. This irregularity I regard as a matter much to be regretted, as unworthy the sacred character of this divine Institution, as manifesting disregard for the authority of the Church, and tending to diminish the solemnity due to religious ob The church has provided a Form; solemn, servances. instructive, and agreeable to the usage of primitive Christians. She therein shows to her children now about to enter into this state, and to all others present on the occasion, the nature object, and requirements of

it. She seeks to impress them with its sacred importance, by reminding them, that "therein is signified and represented the spiritual marriage and unity be-twixt Christ and His Church." Surely then the place for the celebration of so solemn and sacred an ordinance cannot be a matter of indifference; nor can any spot be so well adapted to such an occasion, as within the Sanctuary of the Lord! And again, our Church, with her usual wisdom and discretion, has in her Rubrics enjoined, that "at the day and time appointed for Solemnization of Matrimony, the persons to be married shall come into the body of the Church with their friends and neighbours," &c. And that any who might enjoy so great a privilege should willingly deprive themselves of the same is to me a matter of surprise. But more of the same is to me a matter of surprise. But more especially is the Rubric above quoted binding on the officiating Minister. His Ordination Yows, ever and anon recurring to his mind and memory assure him of officiating Minister. the truth of this assertion. It is his duty, not only to discourage at all times any deviation from the Church's rules and institutions, but to manifest in himself an uncompromising adherence to the same. Let us not plead in justification of the unbecoming practice above mentioned, the custom of former years. may suppose to have been tolerated on account of the mere partial establishment of the Church, the absence of Bishops, the consequently lax state of discipline in ecclesiastical affairs; and when the Churches were few and far between." But in the present day "such things ought not be" in Toronto, a city of so much importance, and enjoying so many and great advantages. Let us hope then that the Bishop may ere long exercise his authority in this as in other matters, and remedy an evil evidently injurious to the interests of our established Church

I am, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully.

To the Editor of the Church.

Toronto, February 18, 1851. DEAR SIR-The Christian(?) GUARDIAN in its last issue proposes that a public meeting should be called and measures adopted to prevent the officers of the Toronto General Dispensary from carrying on the business of that institution because the different Dissenting bodies have not each got a representative in the Managing

By way of carrying out the hint the Guardian has dropped, we would suggest that the Editors of the

Guardian and Globe be deputed to wait upon the members of all denominations - the Church exceptedresident in the city, for the purpose of obtaining signa-tures to the following
PETITION to the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation

of the City of Toronto:

WHEREAS an Institution called the Toronto General
Dispensary has been established in the City of Toronto for the relief of the sick of all denominations:

And whereas the members of all denominations

bear to the members of the Church, who have supported this Institution during past years, the proportion of ONE to SIX:

AND WHEREAS the Managing Committee of this institution consisting of only 13 gentlemen do not represent all denominations: Now your Petitioners most humbly pray that

your worshipful body would be pleased to order the names of two of the members of the present Committee to be struck off and those of the Editor of the Christian Guardian and Globe in their official Capacity to be inserted in their place, as representatives of all de-nominations, or if most agreeable to all parties not con-cerned, the Committee be increased to 200 of whom 170 shall be selected from members of the Church and the remaining 30 from thirty of the principal denominations according to the proportion they have respectively paid towards the support of the Institution:

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

SAFETY OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Feb. 17.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Cork, on the 22nd January. She broke both her shafts, when nine days out, and ran to the westward six days, and had to put into Cork. She has chartered the Cambria to bring her freight; the Cambria was to sail for New York on her freight; the Cambria was to sail for New York on the 4th February. It is thought that it will take three months to repair the damage to the Atlantic's machinery. Her mails have arrived here by the Africa, and also the passengers. The Atlantic experienced very severe weather. She broke the shafts of both engines during a hurricane, and the paddle boxes being both carried away, she was totally disabled. After him days heating weathered she finally but hack and six days' beating westward, she finally put back, and reached Cork, on the 22nd ultimo, P. M. The vessel sustained no damage beyond that above stated. Crew and passengers all well. A card was published at Cork by the passengers, bearing high testimony to the great strength and power of the ship, in contending for nine days against an almost unparalleled western gale, and to her admirable conduct under sail, in returning 1800 miles. They accorded high praise to Captain West, for his great exertions, to his first offi-cer, Mr. Sharpland, and also to the chief engineer, The Cambria left Liverpool for Cork on the 27th ult., and was to leave that port on the 4th instant, with nothing but the cargo of the Atlantic.

#### A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM EUROPE. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on Saturday night, at ten o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 1st instant.

Intelligence from London, under date January 31st, communicates the following as the substance of the Royal Speech, to be delivered on the opening of the

Moyal Speech, to be delivered on the opening of the Imperial Parliament:—

Her Majesty will announce that she receives the most friendly assurances from foreign powers, and is gratified to know that peace has been restored in those states in the north of Europe, so lately, either engaged in war or preparing for hostilities. The Queen then congratulates the members of both Houses on the transition which prevails not only at home, but in our quility which prevails, not only at home, but in our foreign possessions and colonies. The people are contented. The revenue is in excess of expenditure. Her Majesty regrets that in some counties agriculture is rather depressed, but she trusts that the depression will be only temporary. Since Parliament last met, the Queen regrets that considerable excitement has been naturally occasioned by an aggressive proceeding on the part of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, who had, without seeking or obtaining permission to do so, bestowed territorial titles on the ecclesiastics and distributed the country into diaceses. The state of the laws on this matter being somewhat uncertain, the Queen recommends to the Parliament immediate the Queen recommends to the Parliament immediate attention to the subject, with a view to having a declaratory act, defining and amending the law if necessary; but whilst indicating Her Majesty's prerogative, they will take care not to infringe upon those great principles of religious liberty, the recognition of which is the boast of the empire. Her Majesty next recommends a thorough reform of the Equity Courts, and the introduction of an act for the registration of deeds, to be secully ampliable to Englard Landard and Seat to be equally applicable to England, Ireland and Scotland. Her Majesty then directs attention to the trade with Brazil, and suggests the desirableness of arrang-

their productions to the World's Exhibition.

The propeller City of Glasgow, arrived out from

Philadelphia on the 30th ult, The weather on the British coast has been very ormy. Many vessels were obliged to put back.

It is said that ministers have a plan for relieving agriculture, but it will not be matured until the Chan cellor of the Exchequer sees what kind of financial statement he can make.

# TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Feb. 19, 1851. Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. 3 9 Spring do. do. 3 3 Oats, per 34lbs 1 6 Barley, per 48lbs 2 10 Peas 2 3 Rye 2 4 Flour, superfine (in Barrels) 21 3 Do. fine (in Bags) 20 0 Market Flour, (in Barrels) 17 6 Do. (in Bags) 16 3 Oatmeal, per barrel 15 0 Beet, per lb. 0 2 Boet, per lb. 0 2 Do. per 100 lbs. 15 0 Pork per lb. 0 3 Mutton per lb. 0 3 Mutton per lb. 0 3 Mutton per lb. 0 3 Bacon 25 0 Hams, per cwt 30 0 Potatoes, per bushel 2 3 Butter, tresh, per lb 0 9 Do. salt, do. 0 6 Cheese, per lb. 0 9 Do. salt, do. 0 6 Straw 25 0 Hay 45 0 Fire Wood per cord 14 0 Bread 0 4 Goals per ton 32 6 Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. ..... 3 9

#### Poetry.

#### My Prayer Book.

THE COMMINATION

"Is much to be wished . . . . . to the intent that being admon-ished of the great indignation of God against sinners, ye may the rather be moved to earnest and true repentance."—Prayer Book.

As Time grows old, the earth from heaven recedes More distant far;
No conscience bleeds
To feel the burnings of that inward scar,
Which so discolours o'er with sin

A period was, when God and angels came So near to thought, The Church's name With the fine strength of holiness was fraught; Her frown cast midnight where it fell,-Her blessing wove a guardian spell.

Th' apostate soul we bear within.

But now, we boast an intellectual blaze That scatters all. Cold reason says Before the majesty of mind should fall:
Dazzled with light, but dark in love,
Sin loathes the truth which looks above.

Sensual and proud, a Belial age is ours, Drunken with pride And grasping powers

By which the godless will is gratified;
Greedy of gold, athirst for pelf,
And seeking heaven in worshipp'd self.

Thou fond admirer of a holy time When earth touch'd heaven, And thrills sublime
Were to heroic saints and martyrs given Of something purer than blind sense, Can to a course rude age dispense,—

Marvel no more that Discipline lies dead: Self-will reigns now; Laurels, not ashes, crown the christless head And wreathe man's brow: For sackcloth, singing-robes are worn, And none but saints now seem forlorn.

When God was fear'd, due fasting calm'd the blood With naked feet Then Penance stood Low at the porch, the pastoral band to meet,

Sackclothed by shame, with downcast eyes, Sprinkled with ashes, heaving sighs:

Severely gracious, thus the Church's rod Wielded o'er sin The claim of God; And o'erawed penitents to weep within, Driving them forth with scalding tears To feel the pangs of righteous fears.

So, with mount Ebal's menace Zion's song Was well combined:

And true as strong
The healing power with which it calm'd the mind:
Indulgence then was not in vogue,
Nor framed its pleasing decalogue!

But, with her holiness, the power departs
A Church can wield
O'er chasten'd hearts,
Led by subduing love themselves to yield To mild correction's lawful charm, Which keeps the soul from sinful harm.

Too oft our church is self-election now: Our creed the will, And few avow That Christ is throned in christian temple still,-

A Presence and a Glory there Receiving praise, and hearing prayer. Awake! awake! thou Arm of God, awake:

Put on thy strength, Thy fear forsake CHURCH of our fathers! be thyself at length;
Bride of The Lord, a mother kind, Watchful, but not to error blind.

Spirit divine! in this her trial-hour Of sinful dread, In breathe a power That shall to glorious duty lift her head, Whose panoply is ardent prayer, Which more and more each gift should bear.

And we, as children of our Mother dear, And we, as children of our Facility to the in evil days
Oh, let us fear;
And in our lentine gloom on Ebal gaze,
And, as the tenfold curses roll
Let each, O God! subdue the soul;

For, art Thou not a sin-consuming fire, Awful as pure In Thy dread ire? Never may sense our creedless mind allure, To think that hell alone can burn

In fictions, which dark fancies learn. Mercy, Lord Christ! most infinite Thou art: But, judgment true

But, judgment true

Will cleave each heart

That will not dread Thee in some darker hue,
Before Whom prostrate worlds must fall,
And worship H.m who sways them all.

So, when the priestly comminations roll So, when the priestly comminations roll
In thunders deep,
Till each awed soul
In the hush'd centre of pale conscience weep,
Our sackcloth let repentance be
Remorse, the ashes God can see.

So will lost penance in such hour revive; So will lost penaltice in such hoar ferror,
Sorrow for sin
In prayer will strive;
Till, wash'd and whiten'd by the Lamb within,
The heart renew'd God's word decries

Piercing and pure as angel-eyes. Back to the world, in penitence and prayer

Then may we speed: Then look we upward, while our spirits bleed; For, on The Throne there beats a Heart, In all true grief that takes its part.

1 Isa. lxiii. 9,

#### THE IRISH CHURCH.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD JOHN RUSSELL. Mr Lord, - You hold, perhaps, the most respon-

minister of the Church of Christ presumptuous in nearly 1,200 years after Christ the Irish Church our Queen. The Romish cabinet of Turin has se addressing you, on subjects intimately connected with that responsibility. I approach you with the respect which your high position demands, and though I cannot write the language of a courtly sycophant, but the simple and honest language of unvarnished truth-be assured my motives are pure; they are a deep feeling of individual responsibility, the good of my fellow countrymen, and the glory of my God.

My lord, I have often been told, you are a religious man, if so, how can you permit your government to deal so tenderly by Romanism-so hardly by Protestantism? How can you continue to cherish error, and discountenance truth?

My lord, sooner shall fire and water, night and day mingle, than the true members of Christ's Church with Antichrist, and because faithfulness to God and love for souls constrain the loved and honoured ministers of the Church of Ireland to obey God even before you, and prevent their countenancing your system of education, and giving the hand of fellowship to Rome-because of this the powers that be are against them, and English policy seems bent on trying to destroy what it cannot effectually corrupt.

My lord, Ireland wants the Bible. The mass of the people are ready to receive it-multitudes sigh for it-but the daring, impious priest of Rome withholds it; and what is called the National Board of Education sanctions such dishonour to God-such treason to the souls of men. No wonder ours has been a land of sorrow, and covered with the shadow of death.

Does it ever occur to your lordship's mind-"How is it that, notwithstanding pliant bishops, forced on us either to endeavour to bribe us from our consistency or oppress for faithfulness to our God and his blood-bought Church-notwithstanding your system of education, which darkens and hardens instead of tending to enlighten and spiritualize-notwithstanding all the support the Church of Rome receives from your governmentnotwithstanding nearly 3,000 priests of a foreign Potentate whom you have sworn has no jurisdiction within these kingdoms, but which usurped authority you have permitted him to exercise-in spite of all the efforts of priests to withhold the Bible from the people and keep them in ignorance, knowing in their hearts that, could their deceived flock read God's Holy Word, their priestly craft; and merchandise of souls would be gone-in spite of priestly Bible-burning, and priestly cursing, and priestly persecution-often permitted by those whose duty it is to suppress it-in spite of priestly blandishments and priestly bribing-in spite of all these effects to obstruct the truth, the cause of God advances, and instead of Ireland becoming Popish, as the demented police of our rulers would make her, she is fast becoming not only Protestant but Christian. Though destitute, afflicted, tormented, thousands have cast off the bondage of Rome, and with a certainty of terrible persecution and deprivations, thousands more, under the teaching of the Irish Society and other kindred societies, are preparing, through the reading of God's Word in their own language, to come out of that false Church-" that they be not partakers of her sins, and receive not of her plagues." A colonel from Scotland having heard of this work of controversy from Romanism, lately visited the districts from Donegal to Cork, along the western shores. He described it to me as perfectly marvellous in his eyes. He met above one hundred clergymen of the Church of Ireland, and he declared such men of God he never saw before, and believes that even the early Church had not such a band of faithful, self-denying, and faithful men. Many of them in poverty, some in want, of even necessaries of life, all oppressed with many perplexities, and surrounded with the awakened and maddened priestly Hosts of Rome, coldly looked upon by the ruling powers, almost denied the protection of British law; and yet these ministers, though overlooked are the men, and hundreds of like stamp, who are now the favourites of to be false, idelatrous, and destructive. the government of Heaven, and who are gathering in a wonderful harvest of thousands upon thousands to God, and proving themselves the regenerators of Ireland. My lord, come over in private, and judge for yourself, and then you will conclude that God is with the Protestant Church, and that earth and hell shall not prevail against her. If, then, the great reformation in the religion and character of the people, now going on, manifestly proves it is God's will that Popery shall fall in Ireland, have not you and your government placed yourselves in the awful position of "fighting against

God. O, my Lord, in mercy to your own precious soul, and mercy to the souls of millions, reverse this infidel policy towards a country which ever faithfully resisted the Pope's arrogant and blasphemous pretensions, and yielded not, till England forced the galling yoke of the Papacy upon it-never forget that our Church is the ancient and national Church of the Irish people—we are no mere branch of the English Church-ours is the Bible faith-which under God gave my country the gloricus title of "Island of Saints," and what is she now after cenand the Irish nation would have nothing to do with Rome, and where is there a Church with all her discouragement and obstruction from professional friends and open foes-where is there a Church so faithfully protesting against Romish errors and Tractarian apostacy ?- and God is so honouring her faithfulness that for one Tractarian apostate in England, we can show many converts in Ireland whom God hath called out of Popery, rich in faith and in the spiritual knowledge of those Scriptures that make them " wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." May it not be that this growth of Tractarian Popery in your own England is permitted by God as a judgment for the wicked encouragement given to Romanism here, and to show you how impotent are men's devices against his will, he is now casting down Popery in this kingdom through the Church of Ireland-the very Church your government oppress and try to corrupt.

Mr lord, the Church of Ireland is here the faithful garrison of truth and loyalty-try no more to corrupt her; did you succeed she would be shorn of her strength and be no longer a defence against mischievous and dishonest agitation-a bulwark for spiritual freedom, and national glory.

God's judgments are abroad, and is there not a

Only two months after the education bill passed, confiding the Irish poor to a board, of which the Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin was, practically, the leading member, the cholera came-the first pestilence in England for 150 years.

One month after the awful Maynooth bill passed came the potato blight, and then followed famine, commercial ruin, and insurrectionary movements in

One week after the passing of the diplomatic relations hill, by which the Pope became an ally of England, after a breach of three hundred years, re-appeared the cholera in London and swept off its thousands. My lord, are these mere casual coincidences -or followed they not from cause to effect; and, if so, do they not speak as in a voice of thunder-do they not warn you, with other signs, that God has a controversy with this nation, and for what? For backsliding from Him and for setting up idols in the land.

This empire to be glorious and prosperous must be Protestant. Every concession to Popery has brought trouble in our days. They, no longer yield to the daring menaces of false-hearted professions of a priesthood who never can be faithful to a heretic ruler. Their own books, as taught at your Royal College Maynooth, abundantly prove that no faith is to be kept with us. Take two or three short extracts from Maynooth Standards of Divinity, and then judge of the spirit of Popery, and the utter impossibility of appeasing it by concessions. Maldonatus says of Calvinists and Lutherans-"There never was an heretic, there never can be a heretic, if they are not heretics. They who deny that heretics are to be put to death, ought much rather to deny that thieves-much rather that murderers ought to be put to death. For heretics are so much the more pernicious than thieves and murderers, as it is a greater crime to steal and slay the souls of men than their bodies." "Undoubtedly they are to be burned." Our only hope of mercy from such doctrine and teaching is when they are weaker than we are; for Cardinal Belarmine asserts-" If they are stronger than we are, and there is danger if we attack them in war, that more of us shall fall than of them, then we are to keep quiet." My lord, the dreadful Popish persecution in Dingle, and other parts of this island, proves this spirit still exists; and if they do so much under the eye of British authority, what would they not do, if they had power equal to their Church's will? And yet, you, and a Majority of England's senators, give about £30,000 a year to teach such Satanic principles, and to manufacture multitudes of priests, who uphold the Pope's authority as superior to our most gracious Queen's in these realms by a government that ought to cheer, support, and and whose endeavour is to bind the people in the slavery of a religion which you know in your heart

> £30,000 a year to manufacture a continued succession of men who, while you give them authority will never let the government have control over their flocks, and will never let there be peace between the Romanist farmer and the Protestant and loyal landlords of Ireland.

> It is said by some "they are too strong for the government." O, listen not to such false assertions-be just and fear not.

> England and Ireland swarm with Jesuits, driven out of the Roman Catholic countries of the world; they surround the palace, and their spirit pervades even our own council chamber of state: Drive them from our shores, or they will eat as a cancer into mighty England's constitution, and, like a vampire, fatten on her very life blood.

Oh, if you had been faithful to your God and your royal mistress, no haughty boastful prelates would dare the Majesty of Britain-no unlawful Synod would have sat at Thurles under the special patronage of the great godless of Popery, hurling defiance at your authority, and framing laws to be estalished by a foreign prince, binding on the people of Ireland, irrespective of, and in opposition to, the professed Protestant cabinet of England a les son worthey of their imitation : and if such a spiri was once known to actuate your councils, the exical Archbishop Franzoni, of Sardinia, would read lesson to our rampant archbishops of Rome home they would not forget, and which would tell much towards the peace and welfare of Ireland.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey honestly de clared before your lordship the Church of Rom would not cease the struggle till it destroyed Church of these kingdoms; and we as honestly de clare we never will cease the controversy till we not down and the controversy till we not down and the controversy till we not down and the controversy till we are the c put down or change that of Rome. But the Protestant Church is a merciful one, like the Lord Jesus Christ, its great head. It prays continually for its enemies, persecutors and slanderers, God would turn their hearts. "Our weapon! not carnal;" it is God's Bible which is the sword of the Spirit; and that Bible will drive Romani from Ireland, and then my distracted country find rest. My lord, as you would be approved in that great day when we shall all have to give an account, forge no longer chains to bind the Roman ist and his poor children, by exalting his false fee ligion, and by multiplying its priests. Give Rooman Carlo light man Catholics the Bible, and the poor converts protection and encouragement, and soon you shall see the management of the protection and encouragement of the protection and soon you shall see the management of the protection and soon you shall see the protection and see the protection see the masses of Ireland, and hundred of Priests fleeing from Popery, and gladly ranging themselves under the Bible teaching and loyal Church of Ire-

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Then your Irish difficulty will be removed the sun of the empire's prosperity will shine again, and liberated Ireland will bless the day—when, under your guidance the plausible, but sinful expediency policy of the nation was changed, to that which brought God honour, and ensured the peace, hap piness, and national greatness of these kingdoms.

My lord, these are the sentiments of tens of thousands in this misgoverned land, including thousands of faithful converts, who in the beautiful language of our scriptural liturgy, pray that it may please God to endue the lords of the council and all the nobility with grace, wisdom and understanding

May that heavenly grace, wisdom and understander standing, be vouchsafed to you, is the prayer of Ireland's Church, and of your lordship's very humble and aboding ble and obedient servant,

JAMES PERKINS GARRETT, Incumbent of Painstown. Oct. 10, 1850.

EARLY MISSIONS.

(From the Rev. G. Trevor's "Brief Sketch of Missions to the Heathen in the 18th Century.")

"An opinion extensively prevails among the supporters of Missions in our day, that little of nothing was effected for the conversion of the Heathen during the last century. The Society for the Proposition for the Promoting Christian Knowledge, and its twain Association, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which were the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which were the Society for the Propagation of the Propagat first (and for 100 years the only) Christian Societies in this eties in this country, are supposed to have limited their exertions to the circulation of religious writings, and the provision of Ministers, among out own countrymen at home and abroad. That those exertions would in the circulation of religious out exertions would indirectly extend the Gospel among the heathen tribes adjacent to our foreign posses sions, is perceived and acknowledged; but here, as many friends of the as many friends of the heathen believe, their debt to these Spainting to these Societies, and to the Church of England in that century, is at an end. They suppose that the founding of Missions directly for the conversion of the Heathen was delayed till its close, when the London and Baptist Societies were established with that specific object in view, and almost immer diately followed by another within our own Mismunion, which bears the title of the " Church Missionary Society to Africa and the East.'

"The following brief sketch is designed to expose the fallaciousness of this idea, and so to rescue our below of the cue our beloved Church and its more active members in formand bers in former years, from the reproach of indifference and another in the reproach of indifference and another individual and in the reproach of indifference and indifference and in the reproach of indifference and in the reproach of indifference and in the reproach of indifference and indifferenc ence and apathy till the zeal of others provoked them to exertion. It will be seen that direct missions to the heathen were not only always content plated, and frequently pressed upon the English people, by the Societies which have been named, but had been some but had been actually founded, upon their patron age and direction, in both hemispheres, and carried to a surprising to a surprising amount of success. So far from the later Societies having originated this important work among us, their praise is to have taken and nursuad all in their praise is to have taken and pursued a line of Christian exertion indicated, commenced, and persevered in for many years before; and it may with far greater truth be said, that they themselves own their origin to the missionary spirit fostered among us by the labours and reports of the elder institutions. I undertake to proof of this, as a debt of justice and gratitude to those who were in Christ before us: and I shall not be sorry is not be sorry if the result be in some degree to moderate the self-complacency, with which we are all too apt to room all too apt to regard the work of our own hands. -pp, 3, 4.

Instructions delivered to the Missionaries of the So ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel.

"That before their departure, they wait upon His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, their sible office in the empire; deem not an humble turies of British connection and government? For the laws of our constitution, and the prerogative of metropolitan, and upon the Lord Bishop of London.

their diocesan; to receive their paternal benediction ther its success shall be worthy an association of and instructions.

That they keep always in view the great design of their undertaking, viz., to promote the glory of Almighty God, and the salvation of men, by propagating the gospel of our Lord and Saviour.

That they do very frequently in their retirement, offer up fervent prayers to Almighty God for his direction and assistance, converse much with the Holy Scriptures, seriously reflect upon their Ordinates their Ordination Vows, and consider the account which they are to render to the great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls, at the last day.

That avoiding all names of distinction, they endeavour to preserve a Christian agreement and union one with another, as a body of brethren of one and the same church, united under the superior Episcopal order, and all engaged in the same great description great design of propagating the gospel."—p. 11.

Letter from a converted idulatrous priest.

"Answer of Arunasalum Pandaram, now called Arulananden, which is the same as Johannes.-The grace of Parabara Wastu,\* who is Jehovah the living God, the very blessed Creator and Preserver of all Pandaserver of the universe, fill the souls of all Pandatams at Tarmaburam. I have received your letter and read the contents with true compassion; will you know the contents with true compassion; you know the reason? it is this; you have unac-Countably forsaken the living God, the eternal Creator of all that exists, and have given the honour due to him to the creature. You think Sourselves wise, though fallen into the most dreadful foolishness. You worship the arch enemy of all that is good, the devil. Yo give divine honours to man and mother, and to men who were born of father and mother, and tors and their life, have been notorious fornicators, adulterers, rogues and murderers. Fourteen Jears have I been witness of your infamous worship by your Pagodas, and I am convinced in my conscience you are in the road that leads directly to bell and eternal ruin.

How holy, how majestic is God described in the Vendam (Scriptures) of the Christians! You the the the this is call them a base and ignorant people; but this is owing to your pride, which cometh from that proud spirit, Satan.

Be not deceived to expiate your sin, by washing and sacrifice of Liugum. The Christians alone have an expiatory sacrifice worthy of God.

You know the integrity of my life, and you never heard scandal of me: could you, then, think that I should that I should renounce the religion of my fathers without and dreadful without conviction of its falsehood and dreadful tendence of its falsehood and dreadful delivered me, wretched sinner, out of Satan's captivity. Your promises of riches and honours touch me not; I have the hopes of an everlasting kingdom; you also can inherit it when you repent. Turn to the living God, so writeth Arulanauden, formerly a Pandaram, but now a disciple of the blessed Jesus."—pp. 23, 24.

to believe in as superior to the deities actually worshipped in

# P. E. HISTORICAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

We have been provided by the Secretary with the annexed statement of the present condition annexed statement of the present con-prospects of this Society which we very cor-dally insert. We have only to say, that the more Renerally and liberally the object is patronized by harchmen, the better able will it be to carry out

the better able will it to the strength of the The Protestant Episcopal Historical Society has how reached a position which enables it to appeal confidently to the Church for support. In all its acts hitherto, and communications to the public, it has sought to avoid unnecessary display and re-It has aimed from the beginning at per-It has aimed from the beginning and handlenge; and no way to effect that object appeared handlenge, promising as extensive personal correspendence. this means it hoped to discover whether a sufsiently wide interest was felt to secure an extenwive collection of historical materials, and one suf-Sciently strong to carry on its work steadily for years. The result, so far, has been an expression of warm interest and promise of co-operation from hearly interest and promise of co-operation from hearly every part of the Church: and enrolment of every part of the Church: and entone the host distinguished of the clergy and laity on the society. tociety's list of members; and the opening of correspondence with every dioeese and nearly every hissionary region in the country.

The Society intends to collect, persevere, and after a sufficient lapse of time, publish all historical materials and m cal matters touching the teachings, struggles, progress and life of the Protestant Episcopal Church. lt asks no reward. Its officers labour gratuitously. Its officers ration grand lain expenses are small, and its sole object is to obtain and scatter abroad a knowledge of all those inportant facts in the history of religion in this tountry, which will show the labours our fathers have endured in sustaining and transmitting our spiritual heritage.

The machinery of the Society is now complete and it is prepared for vigorous efforts. It appeals for support to the clergy and laity, asking a cooperation, which, though trifling from each individual, will, aggregated, enable the Society to go onward with energy, encouragement and hope.—It temains for the clergy and laity to determine whe-

the whole Church; of one which no persons oppose, and whose objects all appprove. They must decide whether the extended means of the Society shall be effectively employed in obtaining and distributing church historical information, and safely laying up valuable original documents, or whether the work shall be left to inadequate private effort, and the hazard of loss by scattering and accident.

The mere payment of two dollars a year by a large number of members, will now effect, under God, all the Society designs to accomplish One hundred more members, with the subscriptions of all speedily paid, will warrant a publication of the first volume by Easter. Some old manuscripts of the General Convention and an extensive and valuable historical collection are open to select from .-They comprise many important sets of correspondence which exhibit graphically the conditon of the country and Church in very interesting periods, and many other documents which show the principles which actuated our fathers in some of their most significant and far-reaching transactions.

The Society asks to be vigorously sustained. There is no reason why thousands of the clergy and laity should not send forward subscriptions at once. The larger the subscription, the more frequent and extensive will be the publications. One sufficiently large would give each member copies of works worth about double the amount of his annual payment. It would also stimulate investigation, and call out papers which might elucidate dim pages in history by showing the mutual reaction of the Church and the times in remote periods.

Let the clergy and laity of the whole Church try the Society a few years, by giving it a large list of paying members. It will cost each individual but a trifle, and the patronage can be withdrawn whenever it may appear to be undeserved.

Promptness is very important to those who intend to secure the whole series of publications. The Society will only print such an edition as its means in hand will pay for. Its officers cannot command the time to call upon individuals, and the employment of agents would involve an expense which the present means of the Society will not warrant without materially reducing the size and value of its volumes.

It is therefore sincerely hoped that the body of the Church will show a substantial sympathy in the Society's object, and a determination to give it a fair trial by pouring in names and subscriptions without delay.

By Order,

B. FRANKLIN, Sec. P. E. H. S. N.B.—The Treasurer is Mr. F. S. Winston, 60 Cedar-st., New York.

The bills of any specie paying bank will be received without the prepayment of postage.

#### Advertisements.

#### DR. MELVILLE,

YONGE STREET-WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street, Toronto.

#### DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, 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.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

T. BILTON.

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

#### GEORGE ARMITAGE.

MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marhle and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &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.

#### 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, Morrocco, 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,

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

#### W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

W. TOWNSEND PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respect-fully 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.

#### NOW IN PRESS.

MANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past west, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; shewing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants. Also, containing a particular account of the mineral wealth, and other valuable available resources of each district; with an Analytical description of the Mining Region of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole compiled from information obtained in each locality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMIIH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper recognized the proper recognized to the special benefit of the proper recognized the proper re

cerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land, on their

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as be added, with abstracts from such Frovincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be

issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP of the Province, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest dates.

The work will be furnished to Subscribers only. A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possess peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITH OUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers

or Agents.

Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the publisher, Toronto.

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the

parts as the appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued.

THOS. MACLEAR,

Publisher, 75 Yonge-st.

Toronto, October 30, 1850.

Toronto, October 30, 1850.



# For the Cure of

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

The annals 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. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentiess cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hopes could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL. And that has cured her. George Watkinson Esq., had to our knowledge been afflicted with Asthma, for election years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from the duties, and nothing had afforded his relief until 1 (Mr. Thorning) carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants,

REV. DAVID THORNING. HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.

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 Cleaveland, Bow doin College, Prof. Butterfield, Willoughby College, Ohio, Prof. Braithwaite, Leeds (Eng.) Medical School, Sir Richard Kane, Queen's College, Ireland, Prof. Rosenbaum, Leipsic.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL," in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers whenever this remedy can ye obtained.

PREPARED BY J. C. AVER, CHEMIST, LOWEL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Knee-haw, Hmilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the

#### ORGAN FOR SALE.

Two Stop Organ, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case. 8 feet.
Width of 5 "
Depth of 34 "

The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash.

Toronto, January 15th 1851.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

FOR SALE, Four Rows of Pipes.— Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, Berkley-street.

#### FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY On Agnes Street, at present occu-pled by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and rea lizing about

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.

#### FOR SALE.

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

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street;
17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the
residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and
North half of 9, North side of King-street. Lot 6,
North side of Wellington-street. Part of Park Lots
7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto-Water Lot in front of the West half of

Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

Township of Markham-Lot 21, in the 10th concession,

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

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession

200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil-North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Township of Darlington-North half 8, in 8th concession 100 Acres.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B and A,

Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague-Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200

Acres.
For particulars, &c., apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.

# 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.

A SSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. 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.



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMurricu, Esq., President.

James Shaw. Alex'r McGlashan, Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith,

J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail

must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. BIRTH.

In St. Thomas, on the 5th inst., Mrs. E. Ermatinger of a Son.

MARRIED.

At Woodlands, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Givins, the Rev. S. Lyons Arthurton, to Mrs. Catherine O'Doll.

DIED,

Mrs. Catherine O'Doll.

DIED,

At Amherstburg, on Friday the 31st January, 1851, with the assured hope of a blessed immortality, Mary, the eldest child of D. Doherty, Esq., late Quarter-Master of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, at the early age of twenty-one years and four months.

This amiable and accomplished young lady was distinguished by her sweet and affable disposition, a vivacity natural to her age; and yet, united with a well-regulated, chastened and disciplined mind, she exhibited an active piety rarely to be met with, and exemplified the apostolical injunction, "They that have believed must be careful to maintain good works," for she strengthened the hands and encouraged the heart of her spiritual pastor, not only by her regular and devout attendance upon Divine Ordinances, but by her zealous assistance and co-operation in training up the young in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, at the sabbath school. During many years' experience in the Ministry, we have never been privileged to witness so happy a death-bed; the consolations of God's Holy Spirit were vouchsafed to her daily, and she rapidly grew in grace, and in the saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, as she ripened for eternity. The sting of death was taken away, and although so young she ardently wished to be "absent from the body and to be present with the Lord." A few days before her departure she bid a final adieu to her numerous and sorrowing friends, addressing to each a suitable admonition, and exciting in them the sentiments of the Prophet, "Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my latter end be like His."

#### New Advertisements.

#### THE PHYSICIANS' USE.

#### Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

So says the "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, July 22, 1848. It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of this invaluable remedy, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebec, and its ueighbourhood. On inquiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as extensively recommended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with suspicion, and in many instances justly so, anything in the shape of a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other commodity; and if there he one class more than another that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack nostrums, it is the faculty themselves. Indeed, the public have a right to look to them for information on the subject, in their characters of conservators of the public health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION, So says the " Morning Chronicle," Quebec, July 22, 1848.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Remember, the original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALAAM OF WILD CHERRY, always bears the written signature
of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.
This genuine and original article, which has been proved so
long, was originally put up by WILLIAMS & Co., Philadelphia,
and is now prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, by Seth W.
Fowle, Boston, Mass.; and is for sale by his Agents, throughout
the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street
only Agents for Toronto.

#### VOCAL MUSIC CLASS. W. H. WOODCOCK,

ORGANIST from London, England, has the honour to inform his Friends and the Inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he intends opening an

ELEMENTARY CLASS

for the practice of Yocal Music, on the most approved system in use in the Collegiate Churches in England, on TUESDAY, March 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely, in the Hall of the Mechanics' In-

stitute.
Terms:—12s. 6d. (no extras) for a course of Three Months.
Two Lessons given in each week.

Reference kindly permitted to—
Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of St. James's.
Rev. Dr. Lett. Incumbent of St. George's.
Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's.

Tickets may be obtained at THE CHURCH Office, Mechanics "
sustitute; Mr. Steward, Sadler, Yonge Street; Mr. Heakes's, King Street; and Nordheimer's, Music Store.

Toronto, February 20th, 1851. 30-2in

#### WANTED,

OR the Provincial Lunaric Asylum, a STEWARD and MATRON, to enter upon their duties in that Institution on the 1st of April next. The candidates must be either single persons, or if married without children. A stipend of £50 per annum is attached to the former office, and £50 to the latter, with apartments and rations If a married couple be appointed, the salary for both will be £100. Applications with testmonials to be sent to the Clerk, Mr. McKnøv, on or before the 1st or Maron, and the parties to attend personally at the Asylum on the 3rd of March, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Toronto, February 3rd, 1851.

#### NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

R. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Season, ending the 11th of May, 1851. Gentlemen's Classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from a quarter to eight, until a quarter to ten pm. Ladies' Class on Tuosdays and Thursdays, from half-past one till three p.m.

Terms for the Season-Four Dollars, (Half

Payable in Advance,)

Further particulars may be learned at Mr. Price's Studio, No. 5, King Street, over Mr. Paton's store. For all purposes of advertising efficiency and public security, Mr. Price has been kindly permitted to publish the following distinguished names as Patrons:

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Hon. J. B. Robinson.

The Rev. J. McCaul, L.L.D.

The Rev. H. J Grasett, A.M.

Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Descript Western

Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Paintings and Oils. TERMS : - Fourteen Dollars per Quarter, Twenty-two Lessons.

Toronto, January 22nd, 1851.

#### EF EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

#### MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Caldwell, the Oculist. Charges Moderate: References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., and Thomas Champion, Esq.

Teronto January 22nd, 1851.

TO BOOKBINDERS. N opening for a good General Bookbinder and with constant employment already provided and ancreasing business, May be obtained, on application to the Office of this paper.

Onurch" Office.
Foronto, December, 4, 1850.

### BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

BEG to announce to the Inhabitants of CANADA WEST, that they have received their complete assortmen

#### NEW GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and a general assortment of Dry Goods purchased in the best British Markets for Cash, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the Canadian public.

Their Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain by themselves, and Canadian Cloths from the best Factories in Canada, Defy Competition for Durability, Style and Cheapness:

Men's Etoffe over Coats, from 25s 0d | Men's Cassimere Trousers from 13s 9d | Men's Vests, Beaver " do Moleskin do Etoffe " 78 7d Boy's do "
" 10s 0d do Trousers, "
" 10s 0d do Coats, "
fronts 4s 4½ do Glengarry Bonnets Beaver " " 30s 0d Shooting " " 15s 0d Broad Cloth " " 30s 0d do Canada Plaid "10s 0d do WhiteShirts,Linen fronts 4s 4½ do Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4½ 7s 6d Oil'd Water Proof " 12s 6d 6d Gutta Percha Coats, 4s 4½ Cloth Caps, Under Shirts and Drawers, " 3s 9d Fur Caps,

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Shirts, and Shirt fronts, Moleskins, Courderoys and Velveteens. Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab, DRY GOODS, Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well assorted Stock of those Goods required by THE PEOPLE:

500 Saxony Wool Scarfs Shawls, from 13s 9d 30,000 yards good Bonnet Ribbons. "5d 9d 9d Prints fast Colours, "5½ Ladies' Cloaks, Newest Styles, "8s 9d Velvet Bonnets,
Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock Bodies.
Crapes and Materials for Mourning.
Heavy Ginghams. 3s 9d

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.

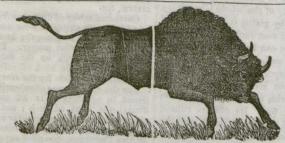
Linen and Cotton Table Cloths. Quilts and Counterpanes. Bed Tick and Towels. Factory Cotton, White Cotton, 2½d yard. 3½d " from Striped Shirting, Flannels, Red and White, 5d " 12s 6d Blankets, Ladies' Silk Neck h'dk'fs, " 9d each.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs and Orleans Cloth, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable materials for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Artificial Fowers. Caps Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Corsets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas,

T No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.



# 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

## 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-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.

CLERICAL DUTY.

A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in Apply. (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto.

Toronto, February 12th, 1851.

F. B. BEDDOME, Land, House and General Agency Office, Opposite the Bank of Montreal, Ridout Street, London, Canada West.

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by Auctino or Private Sale.

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot.

Paper, and Toronto, Patrona Represences: — L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London.

25-tf

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, Rector of Guelph, will have Vacancies for Two Pupils after the Christi holidays.
Guelph, December 23rd, 1850.

#### The Churchman's Almanae, For 1851,

Is NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, and cta be had at "THE CHURCH" Office, or of the Ciny Booksellers.

"Church" Office, Toronto, December 24, 1850.

#### Church Bells and Town Clocks.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by Mr. A. Mencelly, 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 strength, and most melodious tones.

strength, and most melodious tones.

The principal Bells in all the cities of the United States (as well as in this city) have been supplied from this manufactory.—
These Bells are warranted for one year. The following sizes on hand, with hangings, &c., complete:—397, 255, 138, 126, 100, 50.
The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish Tower and Gallery CLOCKS. Any information required can be had on application to T. D. HARRIS.

4, St. James's Buildings King Street. Toronto, October 10th, 1850.

#### 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. Monthly Subscriptions ...... 1s. 3d. per Share.

Management Fee. ..... 0s. 1d. " Transfer Fee ..... 0s. 6d.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

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The Rev. S. Lett, LL.D. George Brock, Esq.
Jas. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—Messis. Heath and Irving. Bankers—Bank of Upper Canada. Offices-ALBANY CHAMBERS.

A LTHOUGH 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 operaconnexion 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 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 appropriate target security. 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 the requested the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid.

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

#### CAUTION.

THE Inhabitants of Toronto are respectfully requested not to relieve Strangers, whose cases they are not acquainted with, but refer them to the House of Industry for relief, there being many Impostors in the City at present.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Sceretary.

Toronto, December 6th 1850.

10ronto are respectfully
the results of the service of the servic

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

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street

JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit share of patronage share of patronage.
Toronto, December 11th, 1850.

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and

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, 9-18

September 24th, 1850.

#### THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

TEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street
New York, continues to publish the four leading
British Quarterly Reviews and Black wood's Magazines
in addition to which they have recently commenced the
publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical
Agriculture,"

By Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by John P. Norton, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octays volumes containing and 100 pages.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture. agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Num bers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers of which the work in numbers, of which there will be at least twen ty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows:

riz.:

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).

The North British Review, (Free-Church).

The Westminister Review, (Liberal), and

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peniusular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales. having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

Per annun TERMS: do. ..... do. For any two do. 7.00
For any three do. 8.00
For all four of the Reviews, 3.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 9.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00
For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.) 5.00

(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance)
Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par. Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.

97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850.

" The Church" Hemspaper

I S PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Odice, 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 7dd for every subsequent insertion.

Ten lines and under, 3s. for the first insertion, and 1s. or 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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTY
M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow.
Josias Bray Hamilton.
Henry Charles Niagara.
Francis Evatt Port Hope.
W. P. Vidal Sandwich.
Mr. Cawthra, jun Newmarket
Geo. McLean Brockville.
Thos. Saunders Guelph.
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F. B. Beddome London.
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Simcov. Port Dover, Villoria'se.
Simcov. Port Dover, Villoria'se.
St. Catharines. Thorold, &c. London.
St. Catharines, Thorold, §6.
Kingston.
Napanee § Belleville.
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