# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 34.]

# TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 20, 1851.

WHOLE No., DCCXV.

Date.	Market And in Sail	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson		
Mar. 23.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT. & M.	Gen. 39,	John 10. 2 Tim. 1.		
,	Fast. 3	Judges 10,	John 11.		
25.	ANNUN. VIRGINMARY. & E,	Ecclus. 2,	John 12. 2 Tim. 3.		
20.	······ { E,	Judg. 18.	John 13. 2 Tim. 4.		
" 27, " 28	(E,	" 20. " 21,			
		Ruth 1,	John 15. Titus 2, 3.		
29.	{ M,	" 3,	John 16.		
30,	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. { M, E,	Gen. 43.	John 17.		

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. For the week ending Monday, March 24th, 1851. RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.

J. P. De LA HAYE, Esq., Francia laster. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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The Services for Lent.

The Progress of America.

TUIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.-MAR. 23, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER —FIRST PROPER LESSON.— Genesis XXXIX.—We here enter upon another stage the h: the history of the chosen people—the extraorary circumstances of Joseph's life, which finally ed to the settlement of his father Jacob, and his the whole of the Proper Lessons for thing and Evening Service, both for this and the oning Sunday. The principal object in view, the selection of all these four chapters, was, we the of opinion, the continuation of a chain of importiant events in the history of the promise, and of the fam: family, to whom it was committed. These etents, the present class, or division of Lessons, the present class, or division of the are sought, us in orderly succession, till we are aght to the established yearly record of them in the Passover, which record was a type, or prophetic representation the great sacritepresentation, of them, fulfilled in the great sacriand the glorious resurrection, to be commemotated at Easter. But, at the same time, though we consider this to be the principal reason for the appointment this to be the principal reason for the htment of these Proper Lesses, we can find many passages in them, which, if not among the purposes of those who selected them, may by the thought, connect be, by a very natural train of those those who selected them, may be thought, connect be, by a very natural train of the collect, Epistle, and ught, connected with the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the day.

were indeed, the counsels of the Most High their conscience smote them with their guilt, and their course, and the promise their conscience smote them with their guilt, and their course in the manner in reminded them how much they deserved that God advancing in their course, and the prothe Holy Spirit had declared it should. according to outward present appearance, the dation of Joseph was calamitous enough; yet, to darkest situation. ere was light in him even in the darkest situation. Lord was with him and he was a prosperous Though a servant in Potiphar's nouse, whited to his here, master. Everything was com-Though a servant in Potiphar's house, yet was, as it were, master. Everything was contained to his hand. Such is the situation of Joe apter. But his faith, and trust in God, were to again But his faith, and trust in Gou, we were to the test. And we read, that his been like the baster's wife, who appears to have been like the the most described in the Gospel for the day, into on the unclean spirit had entered, taking with teven other spirits more wicked than himself and to injure him into an adulterous attachment distribute his confiding master in his honor and only seemed given to tempt him into an adulterous attachment, dangualijure his confiding master in his nono.

All torks of darkness, he is those vices, and unfruitful works of darkness, bank St. Paul reproves in the Epistle, but also to the seen and the seen as th

with her seductions, in the sight of God, and the | children; the first, as the most perfect and gene- | Ninth Annual Report of the Niagara District Branch ingratitude of which he should be guilty to his kind rous; the other, as never ineffectual, if sincere: that master; and when he fled from her presence, she took advantage of his having left his garment in of mercy, whensoever they repent. Nay, the deher hand, to found upon it specious evidence for a sign of all the severe afflictions of Divine justice, false accusation. By this means, she turned the towards great and hardened sinners, is to convince indignation of his master against him, and he was them of sin, and excite them to repentance. cast into prison. The circumstances of this transaction are related in the fourteen next verses (7 -20.)

But as Potiphar's wife was an example of those lusts, which St. Paul, in the Epistle for the day, reproves, and of the guilt and wickedness, into which, if indulged, they can hurry their slaves-so Joseph is, to us, an example of the manner in which they may be resisted by those who are followers of no such person "hath any inheritance in the kingdom of God." It is an example which we should Lent, when we are specially called upon to mortify by the grace of God, we can do, but, also, as shewhim. For, as we read in the concluding verses of this Lesson, the Almighty (to use the language of Majesty to be Joseph's "defence against all his enemies." The wicked woman who had belied him, thought her revenge was complete; that she had plunged Joseph into the depth of misery. But, while she fancied she had completed her triumph, God laughed her to scorn, and caused her to minister to his designs and to Joseph's posterity. The grace of God shone forth in all Joseph did, and gave him favor with the keeper of the prison .-There, as in Primar's house, all was committed to his honesty and wisdom.

EVENING PRAYER-FIRST PROPER LESSON. Genesis xlii. - The narrative of those events which led to Joseph's deliverance, and to his being raised to be chief minister of Pharaoh, are passed over, because the Church, not being able to have the whole real, selects, as Front Leading, under the settlement of his father Jacob, and his important points. However, we doubt not, but important points. However, we doubt not, but that most of our readers know, that God enabled Joseph to interpret the dreams of Pharaoh's chief butler and baker; and that from that, he was called spon to interpret Pharaoh's dream. This pelled them at length to cry out, We are verily he did, predicting the seven years of plenty and sever of famine. And the sage advice he gave, to provide for the famine, caused Pharoah to appoint him his prime minister.

Under these circumstances we find, in the present chapter, that his ten brethren are brought before him, having been sent to buy corn in Egypt, as the famine had extended to the land of Canaan, where Jacob dwelt, and where there had been no store laid up for it. In the first 21 verses, we have a very interesting and affecting description of the scene. The brethren, as years had clapsed since they sold Joseph, and he was at that time a youth, did not know him; but he recognized them, and, pretending to treat them as spies, desired them to Joseph's brethren, being jealous of him, sold to some many the day.

questioned, by going back and bringing them younger brother, Benjamin, whom, they said, they had left at home with their father. To insure prove the truth of what they had asserted when had left at home with their latner. To had left at home with their latner. In their return, he detained one of them as an hostage.

Were Drougled, the counsels of the Most High should bring them into trouble.

"In our Morning Lesson," says Mr. Wogan, we considered Joseph as the most perfect example of true repentance. But as repentance is of two sorts, the one a flying from and abhorring sin, before it is committed; the other, a forsaking it after the commission; the one as grounded on a wise forethought resisting the temptation, and eschewing of evil as hateful in itself; the other, on an after thought or sense of gailt, regretting more the punishment, than the turpitude of sin; the first of these sorts, which we have seen in the character of Joseph, is much the nobler of the two; yet the latter, which was that of his brethren, though a baser kind, as containing more of a servile fear, than a filial love of God, is not rejected of him .-And, whereas, the general corrupt state of the world, even in the Church, is such, that very few the name of the sinfulness of compliance to her the sinfulness of compliance to her the sinfulness of compliance

therefore the greatest of sinners are not to despair

" As pride is the source, and original cause, of every other sin, we may observe, that this vice was the bitter root of all those heinous crimes, which these brethren of Joseph fell into. They could not be ignorant of their faults, especially when admonished of them, as we may presume they were by Joseph, before he acquainted his father therewith (see chapter xxxvii. 2), that so the authority of a parent's reproof might reclaim them. But God, and walk in love, and who know and feel, that their pride, disdaining such reproofs from a youth, and not brooking this first call to repentance, instead of reforming what was wrong, they proceeded do well to set before our eyes, at this season of to further degrees of wickedness; from pride, and contempt of admonition, they proceed to envy; our lusts and passions, and to "have up fellowship from envy to malice and hatred; from hatred, to with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather to cruelty and murder; and would have put their (Epistle.) We may observe this bloody purpose in execution, had they not been example, not only as a pattern and proof of what, restrained by Reuben, and overruled by the divine will. Nay, after they had cast him into the pit, ing us that God doth not forsake those who follow and been accessory to his being sold a slave into Egypt, and to all his consequent sufferings there we do not hear they ever repented of so cruel and the Collect,) stretched forth the right hand of his unnatural an action : their only concern was how to deceive their aged father, and conceal their crime. Thus hardened in their sins, and given up to a reprobate sense, they seemed past all cure, and all hopes of amendment. In this state of impenitence, had they been suffered of God to continue therein, they must finally and inevitably have perished. God, therefore, takes a most extraordinary method to awaken their consciences. First, by a famine, he takes away the staff and stay of bread; and reduces them, and their families, to extreme poverty and want. This was a second loud call to repentance; but without effect: they "heard not the rod, nor who had appointed it."-The distress puts them only on caring for the body, but not for the soul. They consult, and resolve on a journey as far as Egypt to get food for the famine of their houses; but take no thought for the bread of life. Here a new affliction befals them; which was a third call to repentance, more loud, and alarming than any of the former; and carried in it so legible a character of their crime, as comguilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear: therefore is this distress come upon us .-Conviction is the first step of repentance; confession the next. But this, if extorted only by our sufferings, is not sufficient, not sincere enough to prevail for the remission of our sins."

The remainder of the chapter recites the reproach of Reuben, who had entreated them not to hurt Joseph; and the effect which the conversation had upon Joseph, whose emotions towards them, notwithstanding his wrongs, were so powerful, that he was obliged to turn aside to conceal his tears. The alarm that they, and Jacob felt, when on telling him the events which had befallen them, and, particularly, that they had found each their money returned in the mouth of the sack, - Jacob's protesting against sending Benjamin-all these particulars are interesting, and many useful reflexions might be derived from them; but we have already taken up a large portion of our space, and these matters are not connected with our design of shewing the concord of these Lessons with the Collects, &c., and with the period for which they are appointed, or proper.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

St. John's Church, Tecumseth £0 14 5 Previously announced ..... Oxford, per Rev. H. Revell ..... 145 Collections, amounting to ..... £238 2 101 T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge from the Rev. R. G. Cox, on account of Hillier P. A £1 4 3 do. do. Marysburgh..... William Duff for General Purposes...... Marysburgh..... 1 3

March 19, 1851.

of the Diocesan Church Society.

In presenting the ninth Annual Report of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, your Managing Committee deem it their first duty to acknowledge, with devout thankfulness, the continuance of the Divine favour upon their humble proceedings.

It is not to be expected that in a society like this, It is not to be expected that in a society like this, whose operations are becoming every year more uniform in their character, there can be always much of variety or of striking interest to record. Being subject, moreover, to those fluctuations, which more or less affect all public bodies dependent upon popular support, we are not to be surprised if it have its periods of depression as well as of success. But this affords no just ground of discouragement; on the contrary, viewing it as a trial of faith, it should incite us to renewed exertion, in undoubting reliance upon the pronewed exertion, in undoubting reliance upon the promise that "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

The state of the Travelling Mission is about the same as usual. The Missionary reports that "his stations for Divine Service are nearly the same as those mentioned in his Report of last year, and that the only changes he has made are at the Junction and at Stone-bridge. The one at the Junction he felt himself called upon to give up, in consequence of the indifference shewn towards it; and he did so with the less regret, as it is within a reasonable distance of Port Robinson, where there is a weekly Sunday Service, and it was where there is a weekly Sunday Service, and it was with pleasure he learnt that some in the neighbourhood of the Junction availed themselves of it. This appointment he has transferred to Broad Creek, on the "Feeder," where he has now a promising congregation.

"The one at Stonebridge he had expressly for the Coloured Company stationed there. Upon the latter being disbanded, the service was discontinued, and the appointment transferred to Marshville, where there is now Divine Service every Sunday, and the attendance is good.

" The Rector of Grimsby authorized the Missionary to state to the Church people in Caister, that he would consider them under his care; the Missionary, therefore, has no regular appointment there, but he occasionally visits them.

"During the past year he has baptized fifteen child-, married four couple, and buried three members of

"He has made the quarterly collection at each of He has made the quarterly collection at each of his stations, and though the people are poor, and many of them profess to belong to different religious denominations, the collections will be found to be respectable, and to have this pleasing characteristic, that they are generally made up of a little from each.

"The Missionary has circulated the grant of books sent to his Mission by the Parent Society, for which he desires to return his thanks. He has likewise distributed four dozen Prayer Books, and one hundred

Since the month of October last, every parish in this District has been visited by one of your secretaries, and, with a single exception, the cause of the Church Society advocated before attentive congregations.—
That exception was the parish of Grimsby. Your Secretary had actually entered the village, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Townley and Clarke, for the purp se of holding this special service, when he was most unexpectedly summoned to the dying bed of a near and dear relative, and thus prevented from keeping the appointment. As regards this parish, however, the appointment is the less to be regretted, for the members of the Church in Grimsby understand well the nature and objects of the Church Society, and have, from its commencement, been its steady friends and surporters. Since the month of October last, every parish in and surporters.

It is humbly hoped that, through the divine blessing, these special services were followed by some good results, and that they tended to keep alive an interest in behalf of this excellent Society. On a few occasions the weather was unfavourable, and the congregations, consequently, were not so full as they would otherwise have been; but, on the whole, the attendance was good and the people were extremely attentive. At Fort Erie, especially, the warmth of feeling manifested by the members of the Church on that occasion was most encouraging, and afforded pleasing indication that a zeal was awakened, which, it is earnestly hoped, will not be allowed soon to die.

In the last Annual Report of this Branch Society, distinct mention was made of the fact, -of which the members of the church must now constantly be kept in mind,—that by a recent arrangement, all Missions or Parishes, which now become vacant, and which heretofore contributed little, or perhaps nothing at all, towards the support of the Incumbent, will be required to make up fully one half of his salary, as well as to provide for him a residence. This arrangement has already taken effect in three parishes within this District, and the salaries of the Incumbents are now provided for in part by the people; whilst within the bounds of another parish, (that of Chippawa) the congregations of Drun mondville and Stamford have for the first time, been called upon to contribute to the support of the officiating ( lergyman.

Now it is obvious that in many rural parishes so circumstanced, this new arrangement must, to a greater or less degree, affect the contributions to the general objects of the Church Society, their chief efforts being now directed to provide for their own wants; whilst in some orders it may be man that from the papering in some parishes it may happen that, from the paucity, or poverty of the members of the Church, they may not be able to make up even what is required of them for the suport of their own minister, much less to contribute to any object extra parochial,

It may be said, it is true, that in contributing to the support of its own minister, a parish is carrying out an important church object. This is granted. But if to effect this one object, all its resources be required, and all its contributions to other Church objects must be withdrawn, then it follows that the general funds of the Society will be proportionately less, and that therefore it will be less able to carry out all the other ex-cellent and important objects, which it was designed

For this reason, your Committee are humbly of opinion, that it would have been better for the general in-terests of the Church, if this arrangement could have been postponed until the Diocesan Church Society had attained that degree of strength and stability, which would have enabled it, by the increase of its funds, to meet its numerous calls without exhaustion.

With regard to the Diocese in general, there are two weeks of the past year which your committee desire to notice with thankfulness-the first is, the safe return of our venerable Bishop to his Diocese, after a residence of some months in England, during which his Lordship was laboriously employed in advocating the interests of the Church in Canada; and the second is, the commencement of our Church University, which, it is earnestly hoped, will proceed, in spite of all opposition, to its successful accomplishment, and

be a blessing to generations yet unborn.

And with regard to this District in particular, the only change your Committee have to notice is the removal to another Diocese of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, late Rector of Louth, whose regular attendance at their meetings, from the very commencement, adm zealous advocacy of the Church Society's claims, will long be remembered by this Association.

Your Committee would also notice with pleasure the safe return from England of one of their own members, the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold, to resume not only his pastoral duties, but also those of Secretary of this District Association, an office which

Extra allowance to ditto for loss 5 12 6 count for ditto..... £73 13 6

Leaving a balance of ...... £98 19 4

The following are the Reports from the several Parochial Associations:-GRIMSBY.

The Parish of Grimsby Reports— Donations for Widows and Orphaus' Fund. £5 5 Subscriptions...... 30 13 9 Total.....£35 18

This amount, which is indeed very creditable, the Parochial Committee hope will be deemed satisfactory, when it is considered that the parishioners have now to contribute a large proportion of the Incumbent's

This Parish regrets that, in consequence of having now to make up a considerable portion of their own Clergyman's salary, they are wholly unable at present to contribute any thing to the general funds of the Church Society.

THOROLD. THOROLD.

The Parish of Thorold reports that the sum contributed this year is less than that for last year, owing to various causes; the chief of which are, the removal from the parish of several contributors; the amount paid by the parishioners, as a voluntary offering, to the gentleman who officiated during the Rector's absence; the large contributions of the sence; the large contributions of the same parties to a new church, which is to be commenced early in the ensuing spring; and the cessation of the large expenditure of money on the public works, which has for several years materially aided the Church Society subscriptions in the parishes on the line of the Welland

STAMFORD AND DRUMMONDVILLE.

The Committee of the above branch of the Church Society, within the parish of Chippawa, report that the amount which they have to remit does not equal that which was collected last year; but they must at the same time state that, while some of their largest sub-scribers have removed from the parish, and others have thought themselves obliged to withhold their annual subscriptions for this year, yet the number of subscribers will be found to be increased, which is rather encouraging than otherwise.

They would also mention another circumstance, as

a reason for the small amount of subscriptions, and that is—these united charges have had, for the first time, to contribute, during the past year, towards the support of their Clergyman, to the amount of between £30 and £40, independent of the collections at the weekly offertory.

Subscriptions for general purposes...... £12 9 Donation for the Parent Society ...... 0 9 4

Total amount...... £12 18

CHIPPAWA.

This parish reports—
Subscriptions for general purposes...... £30 8
Donations for Widows' & Orphans' Fund... 10 0 Total amount ......£40 8

FORT ERIE.

The parochial Committee of the Church Society in Fort Eric, in making their report, acknowledge with regret that of late years much has not been done by this parish in furthering the objects of the Church Soclety. But this is in some measure to be accounted for by the protracted illness of their late much esteemed Pastor, which terminated in his lamented decease. This event caused an important change in the affairs of their parish, which was then called upon for the first time to assist in the support of their Clergyman.

This Parochial Branch of the Church Society was re-organized on the 7th June last, when they were favoured with the valuable assistance of the Venerable the Archdeacon of York; and on the 22nd of October following a sermon was preached by one of the District Secretaries in St. Paul's Church, which was attended with marked and, it is to be hoped, beneficial Three collectors were appointed, and the sum
7. 6d has been the result. This may appear effects. Three collectors were appeared £14 17s. 6d. has been the result. small when compared with what has been done in other parishes; but when it is stated that a consider-able outlay has been expended in the repair and improvement of the two Churches in the parish, in addition to the raising of between £60 and £70 towards the support of their clergyman, which was never done

position, on the part of the parishioners, to assist to the utmost, in carrying out the holy and benevolent objects, which it is the design of the Church Society to promote.

PORT MAITLAND AND DUNNVILLE.

Port Maitiand reports that the parish has been called on for several local improvements at the Glebe and also at the Church; having constructed at the latter a shed, which cost £30; and at the former a well some twenty feet deep; and that the Church still requires some substantial repairs.

Donations for Widows and Orphans' Fund £3 Subscriptions for general purposes ...... 11 7

Subscriptions at Dunnville.....

Total amount in both places ... £22 13 9 NIAGARA.

This parish reports the amount of-Subscriptions for general purposes to be... £61 2 7½

Donation for local objects ..... £6 5 0

Donation for Widows and Orphans' Fund ..... £1 0 0

Total amount ...... £68 7 71

When the depressed state of business in this place and the removal of some subscribers, are taken into ccount; and when it is also considered that immediately preceding the collection of the Church Society subscriptions, the sum of £25 was raised for a local object, it must be admitted that it speaks well for the energy of tha Parochial Committee and for the liberality of the members of the church in Niagara, that this parish is enabled to make such a favourable return.

ST. CATHARINE'S.

This parish begs to report as follows-

£71 18 1

being an increase over the amount subscribed last year

The Parochial Committee cannot forbear expressing their satisfaction and thankfulness at being enabled to make so favourable a report, more especially as just before the collection of the Church Society subscriptions, the congregation contributed a large sum for the purchase of an excellent Bell; and that all these efforts re in addition to the Quarterly Church Society collections, and to the sum of about £220 annually con-tributed for local church objects. And they deem it but justice to say that much of the success of the pre-

sent year is owing, under God, to the zeal and energy of the collectors, by whose means several new subscribers have been added to the list. Summary of the whole. 
 Grimsby
 £35 18 9

 Thorold
 38 0 6

 Stamford and Drummondville
 12 18 8½

According to the above returns, the total amount of donations and subscriptions for the past year appears to be £305 3s 8d. which, compared with the previous year, shews a decrease of £9 6s. 9d.; but this deficiency is far less than, for the reasons already stated in this Report, was to be expected, and your Committee see much cause for thankfulness that it is not greater.

£305 3

On a review of the whole, therefore, your Committee consider that, taking into account all that has been done in each parish, their Report is a very favorable one. It must be remembered that this Society is as yet in its infancy, and that in advancing to the strength and vigour of manhood, it will have to struggle with many difficulof mannood, it with lave to struggle with many difficul-ties. Its progress will be gradual, and its success variable. As in the natural, so in the religious world, every thing is progressive; nothing starts into ma-turity at once. A reference to the history of the Church, and of other Church Societies, proves the aschurch, and of other Church Societies, proves the assertion. That noble and oldest Missionary Society in the world, for instance, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to which the Colonial Church is so much indebted, found a small sheet quite sufficient to contain its first Report; but now its annual Report forms an interesting volume. At one time it had but twenty missionaries, and those but in one portion of the globe; but now it has hundreds scattered over the whole earth—in the north and in the south, over the whole card—in the horth and in the south, in the east and in the west. And as regards the progress of the Church itself—a few years ago, there were but four or five Colonial dioceses—now there are six-and twenty, and others in contemplation.

Time was—and it may be in the remembrance of some present—when there were, throughout this vast Diocese, but five Clergymen of the Church of England, and these separated from each other by many a weary mile. And if we take a much later period—some twenty years ago—we shall find in the whole Diocese of Que-bec, extending from Gaspe to Lake Superior, not more than fifty or sixty Clergymen, a number very inade-quate to the spiritual wants of the then Church population. Such was the state of things. But what do we now behold? Instead of one Diocese in Canada, we now have three, and a fourth in immediate prospect. And instead of only fifty or sixty Clergymen, not very long ago the whole number in Canada, we now have in the Diocese of Quebec 38; in the Diocese of Mon-treal 52; and in the Diocese of Toronto, (where at one time there were but five), the large number of 145; thus making the whole number of the Clergy to be two hundred and thirty-five !

and if we refer to the Sister Church in the United States, the same fact is observable. About thirty years ago, the number of her Dioceses was about twelve, and of her Clergy 281; whilst now she numbers two-and

thirty bishops, and nearly sixteen hundred Clergymen.
In the face of these facts, your Con mittee deem it would be sinful to be discouraged. In order to insure success, it is only necessary that the members of the Church have a just view of their responsibilities. He who has been brought to feel and enjoy the precious blessings of the Gospel, says from the heart. "What can I render unto the Lord for all his benefits to wards me?" The mercies of God constrain him to a willing, joyful, and entire surrender of himself and all he has unto God; and he is thus taught to know his true position as a steward in God's household. Your Committee would desire to impress this conviction, that we are

before, the Fort Erie committee venture to hope that it will appear evident that there does not lack any disposition, on the part of the parishioners, to assist to that we may have a full and delightful share of His own happiness in doing good to others. If then we are stewards of all our time, ability, money, influence, and every other talent, and that all is given us with the solemn charge, "Occupy till I come," let us, as stewards, lay out every thing according to the gracious mind of our heavenly Lord. Let us emulate those worthies, who lived in the spring season of Christianity, when the blossoms of Christian love first flourished on our earth, and who aimed to be like their Saviour in diffusive blessedness, and called not that their own, which they might spend for the good of others. Let us emulate those, in our own day also, (and there are not wanting, thank God, some noble instances), who have counted it a privilege to give liberally; not confining their bounty to domestic, family, or local circles, but regarding their money only as a means of benefit-ting their fellow-creatures in general, have, in the founding of bishoprics, the building of Churches, and in sending forth heralds of the cross, diffused abroad, even to the remotest regions of the earth, all the blessings of the gospel of Christ. These are the truly rich sings of the gospel of Christ. These are the truly rich, for they are rich towards God; while hoarded money is real poverty and condemnation, and will be found to be so in the coming day of Christ.

Finally, in anticipation of that day, let us now exer-

cise our stewardship. Let us now work, as those who must give an account. O what a scene of glory will then burst on the view of all faithful confessors of Christ, and "fellow-helpers" in His Church, when the myriads of souls that have been gathered into His fold, shall stand forth as the glorious monuments of such shall stand forth as the glorious monuments of such exertions as these! O the enrapturing emotion then of having been instrumental now in helping on this glory Let us rise, then, to higher, larger, and fuller views of our duty as stewards of God, and followers of a selfdenying Saviour; and amidst all the difficulties and discouragements of way, let us keep in mind, and let us be sustained by, the final sentence of approval, "Well DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS, ENTER YE INTO

THE JOY OF YOUR LORD!"

A. F. ATKINSON, Secretary pro. tem. Resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church So-

ciety, held at Niagara, on Wednesday evening, Feb'y 26th, 1851.

Moved by Walter H. Dickson, Esquire, M.P.P., se-conded by Col. Kingsmill, High Sheriff, 1. That the Report now read be adopted and pub-

lished in "The Church" paper.

Moved by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, seconded by John Powell. Esq.,

2. That while grateful to Almighty God for the mea-

sure of success with which the past labours of this Branch Association has been blessed, we deem it a solemn duty to pray for a continuance of the Divine favor upon its future exertions, and that it may please God to dispose the members of the Church to manifest a liberality proportionate to their means, in aid of those important objects, which the Church Society was designed to promote.

Moved by the Rev. Elliott Grasett, seconded by the

Rev. Thomas Creen,
3. That it having appeared, from information recently received, that owing to increase demands upon the general funds of the Church Society, especially upon the Widows and Orphans' Fund, the expenditure has much exceeded the income; and being fully con-vinced of the necessity of directing attention to this most Christian and charitable object-this association would earnestly call upon the members of the Church, and more especially upon those who have been blessed with abundance, to consider it an especial duty they owe to God to increase their contributions to this im portant Fund

Moved by the Rev'd T. B Fuller, Rural Dean, se-

conded by the Rev. R. Shanklin,
4. That this meeting desires to express its thinkful-

4. That this meeting desires to express its uninkin-ness to Almighty God for the safe return of the Bishop of Toronto to his Diocese, and to record its symbathy with his Lordship in his arduous and zealous latours for the establishment of a Church University.

Moved by the Rev. C. L. Ingles, seconded by Geo.

Boomer, Esq,
5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the officers of this Branch Association, and to the collectors in the several parishes, for their zealous and efficient services during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. William C. Clark, seconded by

the Rev. Thomas Creen,
6. That the Rev. T. B. Fuller be requested to resume the office of Secretary, and George Rykert, Esq.,
to act as Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Thanks were then given to the Rev. William Leeming, chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE LECTURES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The third of the course of Lectures advertised, was delivered on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Charles C. Brough, A.M., Rector of St. John's London Township, on the subject of "Infallibility and Supremacy."

The great number of persons who were assembled in the Church shows clearly the extent of lively interest excited by the subjects of these lectures. who were present on this occasion were amply repaid for the time which they devoted to that object. The discourse was delivered in a clear, eloquent, and impressive style, which was replete with information, sound reasoning, and just observations, which the importance of the subject called forth, and reflected the highest credit on the talent and ability of the speaker, and was listened to with the deepest attention and evident satisfaction by the audience. We are informed that the Rev. Henry Revell, of Ingersoll, will deliver the Lecture on Wednesday evening next.—London

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

At the recent meeting of the Associate Alumni of King's College, held at the National School, amongst other matters of interest which came before the meeting, was a Resolution relative to the establishment of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology, to be called "The Inglis Professorship," as a mark of respect for the memory of our late lamented Diocesan, and expressive of the sense entertained of his devotion to the interests of the Legitlation.

the present temper of the Assembly, this violation of Legislative faith. The friends of the Institution however, will do well to demand that along with the deprivation, the continuous transfer. vation, the contingencies upon which the grant depended—the present anomalous government of the Institution—will be done away, and its supervision confided to those for whose express benefit it was established. It can hardly be imagined that opposition to this self evident expectation will be made but it would case of any obstruction to such reasonable views, with the means of sustaining them. The College, under guidance of the Church, and untrammelled by legislative interference, or evaluations. tive interference, or exclusiveness, cannot fail to attain to a high pre-eminence.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND. The Asia has arrived at New York, with dates to the 28th ult.

the 28th ult.

No new ministry has yet been formed in England.

Political gossip says that the Duke of Wellington ms, possibly be induced to become the head of a Governal ment, but no weight is attached to the rumour. expectations of a Stanley Cabinet are at an end.

The London Standard of the 28th says, "the contry will be sorry to hear that Lord Stanley has failed in forming a ministry, and has in consequence returned to Her Majesty the Commission which she had graciously entrusted to him. His Lordship had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Pales. of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, yesterday after tion was made brown. It is not strain to the doubt the same at tion was made known to Her Majesty, and no doubt the circumstances which led to this result. Shortly afterwards, a Royal Despatch was forwarded from the Palace to Lord John Russell at his private residence in Chesham Place, and in all probability Lie Lordship. in Chesham Place, and in all probability his Lordship has been again commanded to reconstruct his Cabinet though we do not find though we do not find any intimation in the Cally Circular that his Lordship had any interview with Her Majesty in the course of yesterday. Both Houses of Parliament will re-assemble this evening, when it is confidently expected that Lord Stanley and Lord Lord Russell with the course of the cour of Parliament will re-assemble this evening. Lord is confidently expected that Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell will be permitted by Her Majesty to give full explanatory statements as to the part each has taken in the fulfilment of the duty imposed upon them by their gracious Sovereign."

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest on Stock to 21 recent while the minimum rate

terest on Stock to 2½ per cent, while the minimum rate in Commercial Securities remains at 3 per cent.

Consols are 96½ a 96 3.8

Consols are 96¼ a 96 3-8.

The London market for American Securities is with

out change.
The steamship Canada had arrived out. At Vienna rumours are still prevalent of an Austrias expedition against Switzerland.

The Turin papers give a rumour that the northern powers have addressed a note to the Piedmontese Government, demanding the expulsion of the Italian immigrants, the suppression of the liberty of the pression and an immediate reconciliation with the court of Rome.

It is also stated that the greatest activity prevails in

It is also stated that the greatest activity prevails if the Piedmont War Office, and that extensive preparations are making for the defence of that country. Prince Schwartzenberg's stay at Dresden will be prolonged beyond his original intention.

The ministerial paper's contradict the late rumons of warlike measures; stating that an understanding had been effected at Dresden, between the agents of Prussia and Austria.

Prussia and Austria.

The kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxon have protested against the competency of the Drexden conference to pass resolutions tending to restore the Conference to pass resolutions of any kind have Old Federal Diet. No resolutions of any kind have been adopted. A fortnight has been fixed for further and more positive declarations.

Very little news from Rome. The Pope has any nestied three of the ex-Roman Constituent Assembly, nestied three have obtained an intermediate period of provisional liberty.

Further Extracts from our English Files

POPERY EXPOSED BY A PRIEST—GAVAZZI IN LONDON On Sunday, between the morning and evening services, Father Gavazzi, the celebrated Italian priest, speared pursuant to a circular issued among his Italian friends, to address an auditory hastily assembled in the concert room of the Princess's Theatre, Oxford street and the celebrated orator fully realized all the accounts and the celebrated orator fully realized all the account

which, during the late rise of the peninsula, from time to time, transmitted to us about his electric style of elegences. style of eloquence in popular assemblies.
was attired in his black serge habit, as a monk, and wore on his breast the rude wooden of his order. The subject of this, his inaugural of his order. course, was the abuses which successive Popes heaped on the Church intrusted to their care, and outrageous superfectations which disfigured the Catholic in consequence of such Popery.

There are allowed the popery.

There are clergymen (he said) in our prost country, as elsewhere, who are mere sacerdotal the men—preti botegai clero trafficatore. We know them of old. whisper the word abuse. They say uncover n shame of our mother. No; let the gangree go let corruption ear farther into the flesh until the mass become mutrid. mass become putrid—carrion so rank that it sp hearen. We in the meantime eat and drink and merry in the lazar boxes. merry in the lazar house, the church of the look or, like sailors in a plague ship with "Peter helm." So our rations are served out regulat the crew and all perish in the inevitable deva we cannot cure. I am against dissembling, pal, merry in the lazar house, the church of the or plastering up the corroding scurvy.

God for it, there is yet a portion of the Italian
true hearted and sincere. There are in (ur land
true hearted and sincere. Levites who are uncontaminated with the Rome's hoary-headed prevaricators in the S God's temple. In Lombardy and Venice they in Tuscany they are numerous: in Piedm openly proclaim their abhorrence of Papal about they are the start of the st they are the hope, and will yet be the resaly. I have been told by the craven stinguished anti-national and anti-christian system, you are anti-national and anti-christian system, of false;) you peril your future prospects, earthly views of personal gain like theirs;) will be noted down and remembered again glory in the denunciation of rascaldom.) dare weaking d of the Institution.

We observe that a measure has again been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Henry, to abolish the permanent grant to King's College. It will be met, we dare say, by the friends of the Institution; but we doubt whether the opposition will be able to delay, in

than RESORT TO MEASURES WHICH MAY STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION IN THE COLONY."

This must not longer be--we must now act so as to strengthen that position, to maintain it against all assaults from whatever quarter they may come, and if needs be, even to carry the war into the very camp of our enemies. We have the numerical strength—"the integrity—the industry—the intelligence" of the country on our side—but hitherto we have not had organization sufficient even to control the votes of our own representatives or punish a defection or desertion from their post. Now, however, we believe, the laity have taken the matter into their own hands. It is determined that organization we shall have, and that of such a Mature as will be not only ample to repel all astaults of our enemies, but to ensure to our children and children's children all the blessing flowing from religious instruction and the diffusion of Christian howledge. We trust in our next publication to be able to lay the whole particulars before the pub-

# CHURCH UNIVERSITY TENDERS.

The tenders from contractors for the erection the buildings, according to the drawings and specifications of Mr. Kivas Tully, Architect, were as

John Worthington, £8375; Richard Bell, £8635; John Ritchey, £8800; Metcalfe, Wilson, and Forbes, £7845; John Browne, £9328; John Harper, 8980.

The following estimates for painting and glazing only, were also opened:

John Craig, £384; John Carr, £292 10s; Chas. March, £207; Maitland O'Connor, £230.
The tank, £207; Maitland O'Connor, £230. The tender of Messrs. Metcalfe, Wilson, and Porbes, was accepted for the whole building, at the above sum of £7845.

# THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Our contemporary the Colonist calls on us to contect an alleged error in our brief statement of the property the proceedings of the meeting of Wednesday last of Mr. Robinson's amendment we said:—"Further amend, others: lut it ended in mendments were proposed by others; but it ended in Address to His Excellency being abandoned, and Addr'sses being adopted to the Governor General, and both D and both Houses of Parliament, in their collective capacity, capacity, thus passing by the Executive altogether. The Colonist observes thus:

it passed in the shape in which he proposed it, without ing previous alteration whatever—Mr. Robinson have ment, which it is evident, if persisted in, would have adonted little or no support. No addresses were ment, which, it is evident, if persisted in, would have received the, it is evident, if persisted in, would have received the, it is evident, if persisted in, would have received the its evident, if persisted in, would have adopted to the Governor General and both Houses of Restingent, in their collective capacity—but at the suggrands, a resolution was adopted, naming a Committee to Council, and on at their convenience, to the Legislative the substance of the House of Assembly, containing to obtain signatures the House of Assembly, containing to the House of the Excellency, and the Church will, no doubt, correct the error into which he has fallen, in the next number."

ich he has fallen, in the next number." The Church" has no error to correct. Our tement is Mr. Sherwood's statement is substantially correct. Mr. Sherwood's resolution resolution was—" That the address to His Excellency the Governor General, upon the threatened removal of the Covernor General, upon the threatened removal of the Covernor General, upon the Covernor General moval of the Seat of Government to Quebec, during the present the present year be adopted." On this Mr. Robinson moved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the ing, that the Contemplated removal of Government from Unpage Contemplated removal of Quebec from Upper Canada, and its remaining in Quebec for four years, is contrary to the avowed policy of the Gaves, is contrary to the avowed policy of the Government, proclaimed two years ago, and will, if need to proclaimed two years ago, and will, if persisted in, lead to a dissolution of the

After some discussion, says the report in the Coloniat:

"Mr. John Nasmith, after a few remarks, in which he showed some strength of lungs, and great physical and area and strength of lungs, and great physical and an amendment to the amendment—file Seat although the citizens of Foronto would like find that, according to the agreement made before leaving Montreal, it is imperative upon the Government and the seat and for want of a seconder, died a natural death."

It was then suggested to address his Excellency It was then suggested to address his Excellency

"We beg leave to tell the Colonist, that he misre-presents and perverts the facts entirely, when he says that "the Mayor and all others who proposed a diffe-rent course from that laid down by Mr. Sherwood in his admirable speech, \* \* \* were condemned by his admirable speech, \* \* \* were condemned by the meeting." The plain truth is—and we had abundant opportunities of ascertaining it, both from our own observation and the testimony of others—that Mr. Sherwood, who had refused previously to the meeting to make the address a joint petition to the three branches of the Legislature—was compelled at last to adopt the very advice he had positively rejected. Had Mr. Robinson persisted in his motion that there should be no adversariate believe it would have been believe it would have been adversariated. should be no address, we believe it would have been carried; and he only withdrew it on condition that the "address to His Excellency" should be altered as we have described. Then what becomes of all the Colohave described. Then what becomes of all the Colonist's nonsense about the Mayor's conduct being "condemned by the meeting?" and all his worse than nonsense about his "lauding" Lafontaine, &c., which is as arrant tom-foolery as we ever read, and quite unsustained by anything that fell from Mr. Bowes.

"In another place the Colonist takes The Church to task for having said truly, that—
"'It ended in the Address to His Excellency being abandoned, and addresses being adopted to the Governor General, and both Houses of Parliament, in their collective capacity, thus passing by the Executive altogether." "It is true, that the wording of Mr. Sherwood's motion was unaltered, but there is all the difference in the world between an address to His Excellency alone,

the world between an address to His Excellency alone, and addresses to His Excellency and the other two branches of the Legislature in their legislative capacity. An address to the Governor General requires an answer; petitions to the three branches of the Legislative capacity. gislature require none."

#### HERR SCHALLEHN'S CONCERT.

We had the gratification of being present on Thursday evening last at the concert given by this talented musician, assisted by gentlemen amateurs and several efficient performers, vocal and instrumental, including Messrs. Humphrey's, Strathy, Ambrose, Maul, Searle, &c. The whole performance went off with great éclat; each performer in his respective sphere doing his best to excel. We were particularly pleased with the tasteful and pleasing manner with which Mr. Humphrey delivered the well-known song "When childhood's gay dreams," which drew down a rapturous and unanimous encore. We have to remark, however, that we considered the concert of too mixed a character to be, as the programme set forth, a Sacred concert.

## NOTICE.

Arrangements having now been made to open "Trinity College-Church University"-for the business of instruction, on the first of October next; information is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Grammar Schools in any part of Upper Canada, will be received into union with the College upon application to the

Testimonials will be required to afford evidence that provision is made in the regulation of such schools for the systematic instruction of the scholars in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland, and also that the Head Master and regular Assistants be members of that

Pupils educated in the schools "in union" will become entitled to certain privileges, not conferred upon those from other schools, such as becoming Associates of the College in shorter time, &c., &c.

An annual prize will also be given by the Council of Trinity College to the best pupil from each school.

By order of the Board, THOS. CHAMPION, Trinity Col. C. Chamber, 20th February, 1851.

# Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—I take the liberty of sending you the following notice, extracted from the English Ecclesiologist—a standard authority—of a Wooden Church, about to be erected at St. Francis's Harbour, Labrador.

"It is with much pleasure that we have seen a rough lithographic view of this proposed wooden Church, which will be the first Church of our communion on

helpless child to the mother's apron. They must how act with her—for her—for themselves. Never had the Church in Canada a stronger evidence of devotion to its cause and desire for its welfare in any man than has been displayed by Lord Elgin in the Despatch to which we allude. Situated as is was and bound as he was, and is in common without the particulars of this meeting—

"Alderman Robinson begged to add to his amendament the following, in order that His Excellency might have been displayed by Lord Elgin in the Despatch to which we allude. Situated as is was and bound as he was, and is in common without the particulars of this meeting—

"That a statement of the proceedings of this meeting—

"That a statement of the proceedings of this meeting, with a copy of the resolutions, be forwarded to this excellency the Governor General, not I Ald. R. added in the shape of an address, but as one citizen why they ought not, and through the very thannel that conveys the intelligence of our Church's contemplated ruin we are pointed out the instant means of security.

"It is an evil," says Lord Elgin, "of no small magnitude on a subject of this nature that, while the more violent and unscrupulous of the opponants of the existing settlement are enabled to test a prejudice against it by representing it to the the result of Imperial interference in a matter of Provincial concern, its friends are tempted to endeavor to influence opinion in England rather and many proceedings is not borne out, and he has been the wastern portion. The east window above it."

The complexion which the Colonist, that he misr-provincial concern, its friends are tempted to endeavor to influence opinion in England rather the colonist will the colonist would give to the proceedings is not borne out, and he has been the wastern port. The subject of whoch are already set and in the laborator of the Labrador coast. Our readers will section the the Colonist.

The Colonist—

"Materman Robinson begged to add to his amend. His Excellency might have the bound a

the Church in the Province?

Your obedient Servant, A CHURCHMAN.

[Mr. Hay, alluded to in the above notice, is brother-in-law to Mr. G. B. Wyllie, of this city.—Ed. Ch.]

#### To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir.—Several gentlemen having kindly made known to your readers various modes of manifesting kindness to their clergymen, I am happy to have it in my power to name a very good plan, different from any as yet suggested. In mentioning it, however, I would wish not to be understood as discountenancing the methods already detailed, but as pointing out one methods already detailed, but as pointing out one, which to some may be more acceptable, especially to those clergymen who have much travelling duty.— The people to whom I have the happiness of ministering, have generously presented me with a noble horse, for which they paid a few days since £27 10s; I believe the sum was raised by a general subscription. Now, there cannot be a doubt, of there being many Now, there cannot be a doubt, of there being many clergymen in the diocese who, like myself, would find it next to impossible to appropriate so large a sum out of our scanty incomes, but who, nevertheless, need as good a horse as can be obtained for the efficient performance. good a horse as can be obtained for the efficient performance of their duty, and I feel very sure that there is many a locality in which a substantial kindness might be shown in this manner to the pastor without distressing a single person. To the good people who have shown their good-will to me in this way, I feel grateful indeed, and hope that the example they have set may be followed elsewhere.

Yours truly,

ROBERT G. Cox.

Wellington, March 10, 1851.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

# Imperial Parliament.

Friday Evening, 28th February. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he had to state that the attempt in which Lord J. Russell was engaged on Monday last, had failed before that night had passed. In consequence of that failure, a negociation had been entered into with Sir J. Graham, for the purpose of ascertaining if he was prepared to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. Under those circumstances, he had under the bed communicated to her. Majesty his of a Cabinet. Under those circumstances, he had undertaken it, but had communicated to her Majesty his inability to succeed in his attempt. In this important and critical state of affairs her Majesty was desirous of pausing, and informing herself of the opinion of others, before taking other steps, especially of an illustrious Duke—the Duke of Wellington—to whom she had had

on another occasion to refer in moments of difficulty.

Lord STANLEY then made his statement, and said that at his first interview with her Majesty he had advised that an attempt be made to form a Ministry by vised that an attempt be made to form a Ministry by a coalition between the supporters of the late Ministry and the followers of Sir Robert Peel. He believed that the cause of the abrupt resignation was not the division on the motions of Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. Locke King, but by their difficulties with respect to the question of Papal Aggression and the Budget, and the failure of Lord John Russell to reconstruct the Ministry. He had earnestly made an attempt, but having failed to obtain the co-operation of the leaders of the Peelite party, he was convinced that the opposition in the House of Commons would be too great to enable his Ministry to bear up against, and he had accordingly made a communication to her Majesty to that effect. If he had succeeded in the attempt he should have considered it his duty to repeal the income tax, and bring in measures for the relief of the agricultural districts, but would not have pursued so rash and hasty a step with reference to the Pursued so rash and hasty a step with reference to the Papal aggression as had been taken by the late ministy. The noble Lord sat down amidst loud cheering.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, he had been unable to unite with Lord John Russell for the purpose of forming a Government.

After a few words from Lord Stanley their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord John Russell, at a few minutes after five rose to make his explanations. He referred to the cir cumstances of his interviews with the Queen, and state his inability to agree on certain questions, among which was the Papal aggression; Sir James Graham and the Earl of Aberdeen thought any legislation upon the subject was unnecessary. Under these circumstances no administration had been formed, and in this difficulty the Queen had this morning sent for the Duke of Welligton to take his morning sent for the Duke of Welligton to take his advised to the surgest to the proposed. lington to take his advice as to the course to be pursued. This being the case, he should move that the House be further adjourned. He then reviewed his career upon the Papal assumption bill, the subject of free trade, the extension of the suffrage, and concluded by announcing his determined adherence to those principles.

Sir J. Graham gave an account of his several interviews with the Queen, in company with Lord Aberdeen with the view of forming a Ministry in conjunction wiff Lord J. Russell. He had long been in office with Lord J. Russell. J. Russell, and he trusted he might now be allowed once more to call him his noble friend, especially as with regard to several main questions of public policy on which they were of the same opinion. At the same time he could consent to no extension of the franchise, which, in his candid judgment, he deemed it not likely to preserve the Government and constitution of the country, nor could he be an assenting party to the ecclesiastical

titles assumption bill, even with the modifications that his noble friend had indicated

In this opinion the Earl of ABERDEEN entirely coincided. This circumstance was therefore an insuperable objection to his junction with the noble lord, though agreement on other points was perfectly possible. (Loud laughter.) The steps taken by the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman were extremely offensive, though he did not think actual legislation necessary.

After some desultory conversation the House ad-

Extract from the London Correspondent of the Patriot. London, February 28, 1851. On Saturday, Lord John Russell, stung by the desertion of his own friends on a question of parliamentary

reform, and fearing to be in a minority upon the income tax, which the opposition, led by Mr. Herries, had sentenced to condemnation, placed his resignation in her Majesty's hands. Lord Stanley was commissioned to realizes y's nanes. Lord staticy was commissioned to form an administration, but upon conditions which appear to have been unacceptable to the Protectionist leader, for his lordship intimated to her Majesty his inability to form a cabinet. On Monday, Lord John Russell explained the position of affairs to the House of Commons. His lordship informed the house, that on Saturday evening, he had again been sent for by the Queen, who informed him that Lord Stanley was not then prepared to form a government. Mr. D'Israeli gave the flattest contradiction which words could con-vey to this statement. Lord John Russell persists in his version of the story, and there the matter rests at present, it being clear that up to Monday evening, the charge of reconstructing the Cabinet, devolved upon Lord John Russell. The ex-Premier appears to have made overtures to Sir James Graham, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Cardwell, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, and others of the Peel party—but the scheme of a coalition failed at the outset. From the first no one expected that Lord John and the Cumberland baronet would row in the same boat, and, moreover, paronet would row in the same boat, and, indreover, apart from free trade, the Peelites have no feelings in common with the Whig party. Had success crowned Lord John Russell's efforts, I do not see how an union with the Peelites would have strengthened his position; the sacrifice of a section of his cabinet in order to unite with a more Conservative division would have lost him the sacrifice of a section of his cabinet in order to unite with a more Conservative division would have lost him many supporters amongst the liberal party, whilst it would not have gained him a single vote from the opposition. On Tuesday morning it was known that all Lord John's attempts to form a ministry had signally failed, and that Lord Stanley had been once more summoned to the palace, and charged with this onerous, perplexing and difficult task. It would seem that the difficulties which on Saturday stood in the way of a Conservative ministry, are now removed. Lord Stanley applied in the first instance to two of the most moderate of Sir Robert Peel's followers—Mr. Gladstone and Viscount Canning—men of brilliant abilities both in a parliamentary and administrative sense,—to the former I have reason to believe, Lord Stanley offered the Colonial, and to the latter the Foreign Department.—But these statesmen, it is said, declined to take office in the new goverement, and as far as the determination of the right hon. gentleman, the member for Oxford University, is concerned, there is little matter for regret. In religious views. Mr. Gladstone notoriously favours the Puseyite party, and with such a colleague Lord Gtanley would never have been able to deal in a vigorous manner with the Papal Aggression. The accession of Lord Canning to the new cabinet would have been rous manner with the Papal Aggression. The accession of Lord Canning to the new cabinet would have been satisfactory, his lordship, besides being a good speaker, is possessed of considerable official experience, having been under Foreign Secretary from 1841 to 1846. The Times pretends that Lord Stanley will fail in his mission, and that Lord Clarendon, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, will be commissioned by her Majesty to try his hand as a cabinet-maker.

I think that in both cases the Times is in error. At all events a Clarendon ministry would be very short lived. The ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has given too much encouragement to Popery to be an acceptable minister to the people of England. In anti-Papal measures it is quite certain that Lord Clarendon would not go nearly quite certain that Lord Clarendon would not go nearly as far as Lord John Russell, and we all know what a little way in that direction the ex-Premier went. For my part, I believe that Lord Stanley will be successful in forming an administration, a list of which I shall probably be able to give you at the end of this letter.— There are plenty of capable men in the ranks of the country party, and I need only cite the names of Lords De Grey, Glengall, Ellenborough, Hardwicke, Lonsdale, and Malmesbury, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Herries, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Henley, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Stuart, and Sir Edward Sugden—I say, I need only cite these names to show that more than one good cabinet can be constructed from the ranks of the country party. The constructed from the ranks of the country party. T Queen is said to desire that a dissolution should Queen is said to desire that a dissolution should be avoided if possible. For my part, I do not see how Lord Stanley, if he should succeed in forming a cabinet, can go on with an adverse majority in the House of Commons. Indeed there appears lately to be an increased feeling that a dissolution must take place at no distant period. The fall of the Russell Cabinet, threatens to occasion a mighty change, if not a political and commercial revolution, in the country. Questions of immense importance are involved in the present crisis, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a ministry may be formed which will uphold the Protestantism of the nation, and deal justly with all classes of the comthe nation, and deal justly with all classes of the com-

## TORONTO MARKETS.

		8.	d.		8	d.
,	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	9	a	4	0
	Spring do. do.	3	0	a	3	3
d	Oats, per 34lbs	1	4	a	1	6
h	Barley, per 48158	3	0	a	3	6
e	Peas	3	0	a	3	6
	Flour, superfine (in Bairels)	21	3	a	0	0
	Do. fine (in Bags)	20		a	0	0
0	Market Flour, (in Barrels)	13	9	a	0	0
V	Do. (in Bags)	16	3	a	17	6
_	Oatmeal, per barrel	16	3	a	17	0
	Beet per ib	0	21	a	0	4
	Do. per 100 lbs	15	0	a	22	6
e	Pork per lb	0	21	a	4	0
n	Do. per 100 lbs	25	0	a	30	0
e	Mutton per lb	0	23	a	4	0
	Bacon	32	6	a	37	6
20	Hams, per cwt	37	6	a	40	0
	Potatoes, per bushel	2	3	a	2	6
	Straw per ton	27	6	a	35	0
8	Hay per ton	45	0	a	65	0
,	Fire Wood per cord	14	6	a	16	3
1	Bread	0	41	a	0	5
d	Coals per ton	30	6	0	35	0
900		-	-	-	-	-

# To the Members of the Western District Branch of the

Dean Bretther,—I beg to notify you, that the Annual Meeting of the Western District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, will be held (D. V.) at Sandwich, on Tucsday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th days of April next.

W. RITCHIE, Secretary. days of April next.

#### Poetry.

#### My Prayer Book.

THE ROYAL MARTYR.

"Blessed Lord, we magnify thy name for thine abundant grace, bestowed upon our MARTYRED Sovereign."-Service for King

Oh, burning plague-spot on the brow of Time,
The withering curse of regicidal crime!—
Mock'd and betray'd by treason-bands
And massacred by murd'rous hands,
On this day soar'd to endless fame, Ascending in Emmanuel's name, True to his creed, above man's impious charter, Charles the revered,—the Church's royal martyr!

Who has not read, till heart and brain were fired With holy wrath against self-will inspired, When Loyalty, inert and cold, Parley'd before the bad and bold; When faction, treason, falsehood, all In one combined on heaven to call, Baptized religion into murder's cause, And sanction'd regicide with sacred laws!

Alas, for country, church, and crown, and creed, When martyr'd Principle must burn and bleed; Or else, a regal conscience die Into a mean and miscreant lie, Forswearing all the truths that shine With radiance drawn from truths divine, Because Democracy would dare to sing Her psalm of blood o'er England's sainted king!

Oh! Thou, from Whom both king and kingdom draw Their source, their wisdom, and undying law, Now let our church's sighs and tears Soften the Empire into hallow'd fears; For, on her resis the curse of crime, And sacrilege which burden'd time, And tinged our soil with that horrific stain,— The blood of monarchs, when by God they reign.

Who sign'd his warrant with an impious glee Proved how satanic blinded souls can be:

As christian, monarch, husband, friend,
Can time to us a nobler send? His failings rose from junctures bad Which might have turn'd an angel mad: Passion ran high; and lust for lawless power Raged like a fiend in that chaotic hour.

Ruler Divine! Whom heaven-born souls obey, At least Thy Church on this remorseful day That murder'd prince may well recall, Who prized her glories more than all; For whom his royal spirit strove
With anguish of exceeding love:
True to her martyr'd king, this day be kept,
And weep for him, who oft for her had wept.

Nor be forgot, that crimes historic teach Warnings profound which may the wisest reach.

Dead sins are living preachers now; And weeping hearts of prayer avow
That, Lord, except Thy grace prevent,
Men still are on some madness bent:
Wisdom they want, and meckness more to own
The sceptred lordship of Thy boundless Throne.

## SIR ROBERT PEEL UPON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

The following passages are extracted from a speech of Sir Robert Peel's, delivered March 6, 1827, in a debate upon the Roman Catholic claims:

"He would own, fairly and candidly, that he entertained a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion. He objected not to the faith of the Roman Catholics; ...... it was a matter of utter indifference to him whether or not a party professed the doctrine of transubstantiation; but if there were superadded to that doctrine a scheme of worldly policy of a marked character, he had a right to inquire into its nature, and observe its effect on mankind. Could any man acquainted with the state of the world. doubt for a moment that there was engrafted on the (Roman) Catholic religion something more than a scheme for promoting mere religion?-that there was in view the furtherance of a means by which man could acquire authority over man? Could he know what the doctrine of absolution, of confession, of indulgence, was, without a suspicion that those doctrines were maintained for the purpose of establishing the power of man over the minds and hearts of men? What was it to him what the source of the power was called, if practihand a bull of Pope Pius VII., issued in 1807 to the (Roman) Catholics of Ireland, granting an indulgence of 300 days from the pains of purgatory to those who would devoutly recite at stated times three short ejaculations, of which the following is the first :- 'Jesus, Maria, Joseph, I offer to you my ardent soul.' The other two ejaculations began with the same sort of invocation. When he saw such a mockery of all religion as this was, resorted to in order to prop up the authority of man over man, - when he saw such absurdity as this addressed to rational (Roman) Catholics, and received by rational (Roman) Catholics, and published amongst an illiterate and superstitious populace, it was in vain to tell him that such things could be ineffective. Whilst the privilege of free discussion was allowed by law, nothing would prevent really pious persons from doing all in their power to counteract and undermine such influence as was attempted to be exercised over the minds of the multitude. ... He would view the effect of the Roman Catholic religion as it existed in the present day in various countries; in some where it luxuriated in undisputed growth; in some where it was only struggling for supremacy; and in others where it was subordinate to

the result of his investigation was, that it was expedient to maintain in this kingdom the mild predominance of the Protestant Church. ...... contended that the consideration of the influence which the Roman Catholic religion exercised on political affairs ought not to be lost sight of. It was the natural desire of every man to promote the religious faith to which he was attached. If Roman Catholics were admitted to Parliament, what could be more natural or just on their parts than to attempt to improve the condition of their religious system, to extend its influence in this country, and to bring it into closer connexion with the Government? ...... The consequence of the admission of (Roman) Catholics to Parliament would be, to bring the (Roman) Catholic and Protestant religions into collision in such a way as might lead to the destruction of the latter; and he considered the disorders and confusion which must prevail for ages during the conflict before that event took place, as a greater evil than even that event itself .... Believing, as he did, that the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament and to offices of State, would endanger the constitution, yet if he were satisfied that such a measure would have the effect of restoring peace and tranquility to Ireland, he would sacrifice his apprehensions of the ultimate result to the attainment of the present immense benefit. He could not, however, believe that there would be such a consummation. ...... If the friends of the (Roman) Catholics should propose to make the religion of the great majority the religion of the State, and transfer the emoluments of the Protestant Church to the Roman Catholics, and to open to them all the great offices of the State, he could understant that ; but if they proposed to maintain the Protestant Church Establishment as the religion of the State, then he would say there would still exist a barrier between the Roman Catholic and the attainment of his wishes ..... How many were the objects which would still remain to be attained by the Roman Catholics? How would it be possible hereafter to deny the propriety of Roman Catholic priests exercising their spiritual authority for temporal purposes? Might not the priests, after the proposed measure of relief was granted, claim to be the best judges of what was patriotic, and for the best interests of their Church? ...... It was not to be endured that an appeal should at once be made to the generosity and to the fears of the English people. On the other hand, they were told that the (Roman) Catholic prelates had done every thing in their power to promote peace in Ireland, and, of course, discouraged the Association; and on the other, that the whole Irish nation, from the Peer and the priest to the lowest peasant, were banded together to obtain emancipation. He was perfectly satisfied that nothing would have such an effect on the people of England, as fair dealing on the part of the (Roman) Catholics ...... The very first objection which he would always take to the conduct of any individual, or any party, was where it evinced any want of manly candour or sincerity. He instanced

The (Roman) Catholic bishops had stated in a formal declaration, that they had framed it in the 'simplicity of their hearts;' and their declaration set out with stating, 'that the (Roman) Catholics, in common with all Christians, received and respected the entire of the Ten Commandments, as they were found in Exodus and Deuteronomy;' whereas he found in this Catechism the first commandment given, 'I am the Lord thy God; and the second commandment was, Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.' It was true there were ten commandments in all, for one was divided into two, to make up for the second, which was omitted. The ninth was, 'Thou shall not covet thy neighbour's wife; and the tenth was, 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods &c., nor anything that is his. Let them reject the second commandment if they would; but do not let them come down and state, cally it operates as such? ....... He held in his fin the simplicity of their hearts, that to the House and the public of England, which it was difficult not to perceive was not borne out by the fact ...... He believed in his conscience, that if the House of Commons ever consented to admit Roman Catholics within its walls, the only effect would be that of increased discord and dissension ...... He thought it right to retain all the existing disabilities. He had no choice but to state with firmness, but without asperity, the principles which his reason dictated, and his conscience and honour compelled him to maintain...... It was a matter of consolation to him that he had now an opportunity (after the Duke of York's death) of showing his adherence to those tenets which he had formerly espoused." -Times, June 10, 1825.

the exclusion from Dr. Milner's authorized 'Cate-

chism' of the second commandment,\*

\* In the authorized Catechism published in Rome in ment is suppressed, and in place of the latter another is substituted, namely, "Remember to keep holy the festivals."

## CHARITIES IN LONDON.

Taking the whole of London, and not exempting from the district, such as may correctly be classed as metropolitan institutions, as Greenwich

and trusts, parochial and local schools &c. These charities comprise-12 general medical hospitals; 50 medical charities for special purposes; 35 general dispensaries; 12 societies and institutions for the preservation of life and public morals; 18 societies for reclaiming the fallen and staying the progress of crime; 14 societies for the relief of general destitution and distress; 12 societies for the relief of specific description; 14 societies for aiding the resources of the industrious (exclusive of loan funds and saving banks, 11 societies for the deaf and dumb, and the blind; 103 colleges, hospitals and institutions of alms-houses for the aged; 16 charitable pension societies; 74 charitable and provident societies, chiefly for specified classes; 31 asylums for orphan and other necessitous children; 10 educational foundations; 1 charitable modern ditto; 40 school societies, religious books, church aiding and Christian visiting societies; 35 bible and missionary societies; showing a total of 491 (which includes parent societies only and is quite exclusive of the numerous "auxiliaries," &c.)-These charities annually disburse, in and of their respective objects, the extraordinary amount of £1,764,735; of which upwards of £1,000,000 is raised annually by voluntary contributions, the remainder from founded property, sale of publica-

#### THE SERVICES FOR LENT. (From Townsend's Christian Year.) The Catholic Church enforces upon her children

system of moral training. Her holy solemnities. in their alternate round of fast and festival, present an admirable mixture of severity and love. external institutions, silent but effectual monitors to impress upon the mind great and holy truths are admirably adapted to the weaknesses and in. firmities of man. The soul of man by reason of the corruption of its nature, is averse to the important duty of self-examination, contrition, and repentance. In compassion to this weakness, and conscious of this unwillingness, the Church supplies a remedy for the express purpose of impressing upon every member in her communion the necessity of these duties. A fast is enjoined. A curtailment of bodily enjoyments is recommended, in order to promote that work, to which, when unassisted by Divine grace, the soul of man entertains so manifest a repugnance. No season could be appointed more peculiarly suited to the institution of this fast, and to the enforcing the necessity of reflecting upon the sins of the past life, and hearty resolutions to forsake them, than the days preceding the annual commemoration of the death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Jews ate the bitter herbs of repentance during the week preceding the celebration of their annual Passover. The Christian should come up to the much greater feast, by the more earnest observance of the same preparation. The fast preceding the resurrection was universally observed in all the societies, which formed in the various countries of the world, the one Catholic and Christian Church. The length of this fast, at first, much varied, according to the customs and institutions which obtained in the different Churches. The two days or the forty hours immediately preceding the festival of Easter were observed by the Apostles themselves, and this at least was the extension of the fast from their time to the present hour. The fast soon came to be observed during one whole week by some, while, by others, it was kept for a longer or shorter period. There is a passage extant from which many writers warmly argue that the fast of forty days was established as early as the days of Irenœus, A. D. 150. This Bishop, however, must only be supposed to speak of the customs of his Church. The incidental mention of the subject in the contemporary disputes of Victor, Bishop of Rome, and of Polycrates, Bishop of Asia, proves that no fixed period was as yet universally assigned for the duration of this fast. We must believe, therefore, that Churches; while the custom of the Jewish Church fasting forty days, (the real prototype of this fast,) and the examples of Moses, Elias, and of our Lord himself, most probably soon induced an agreement in this matter; and caused forty days to be assigned in most Churches, as the right duration of this solemn season of humiliation; no longer, least the faithful should despair rather than mourn; not shorter, least they should fail sufficiently to mourn. In support of the early origin of the forty days fast it may be mentioned that the Quadragesimal fast was recognised as a known date of time in the Nicene Council, A.D. 325, and that it is alluded to in the aermons of the Fathers, in the Eastern and Western Churches, in the third and fourth cen-The observance of this fast, during a period of forty days, may for these reasons be supposed to have received the assent, and to have been adopted into the practice of the Catholic Church at the end of the fourth century. It was certainly the universal custom of the Church before the formation of her litanies, in the Sacramentaries of Gelasius and Gregory. The Church of England, at her Reformation, wisely retained the observance of this season, derived from the Jewish, into the

had contemplated the Roman Catholic religion, and | institutions exclusive of mere local endowments | tations and usage of the Apostles, and from their day to the present time, most religiously observed in the Latin and Greek Churches. The abrogation of this solemnity would have been an infraction of the essential principles of the Reformation, as it would have sanctioned an unnecessary departure from the communion and customs of her sisters, the other members of the Catholic Church of Christ. The first day of this Quadragesimal fast is called

the "Head of the Fast" or "Ash-Wednesday. From the very first institution of the Quadragesimal fast, this first day was always celebrated as a day of humiliation and repentance. In the latter ages of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, its observance was attended by many outward tokens of the most extreme sorrow and self-abasement. members of the various Churches who had been guilty of any known, or notorious sin, were accustomed to go on this day barefooted to the Church. After having received the admonition of the Bishop, they were reminded of the sentence passed upon Adam, and with lighted tapers in their hands, were driven out of the Church, until the Thursday in Passion Week. This godly discipline of putting notorious sinners to open penance had degenerated at the time of the Reformation, through indulgences, dispensations, commutations of penance for money, into a vain and idle ceremony, of sprinkling ashes upon the head as emblems of out ward sorrow, and of a formal confession at this period, of all persons, whether they were real penitents or the contrary. The Salisbury Missal contains a service for the benediction, and rubrics for directions, in using these ashes. These ashes were designed to remind the penitents of their mortality, and to teach them that they must return to the dust, and that they deserved to be burnt to ashes. The Church of England, unwilling to retain a vain and idle ceremony, and unable, through the emer gencies of the times, to return to, and to restore the primitive and godly discipline anciently used at this season, has prepared from the old services of the day, a new form of penitential devotion.

Church of England remits nothing in theory of the rigour of the ancient fast, nor resigns any claim to that power which is necessarily inherent in her, of expelling those who transgress the laws of her communion, from all participation in the privileges which, as a society, she confers. The Church of England, by the expression of a wish, for its restor ation, maintains a claim to the exercise of this power of excommunication, or of depriving all noto rious offenders from all benefits to the privileges of fellowship and communion. In the main, while a service of Commination is appointed, that while notorious offenders cannot be put to open penance, they may be led to flee from such vices, to which, by their own mouths, they proclaim the curse of God to be their due.

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whice at ice which which which which which which will be a come of a come of

# APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

(From a Lecture at Leeds, by the Earl of Carlisle, late Lord Morpeth.)

From Baltimore I transferred myself to Wash ington, the seat of government and capitol of the American Union. I never saw so strange a place; it affords a strong contrast to the regularity, compactness, neatness, and animation of the trans-Atlantic cities I had hitherto visited. It is spread over a very large space, in this way justifying the expression of corrections. pression of some one who wished to pay it a compliment but all a compliment but all a compliments but all a compliments but all a complete pliment, but did not know what attribute to select so he termed it a "city of magnificent distances; and there it extends, or rather sprawls; it looks as if it had rained houses at random, or like half a dozen indifferent villages scattered over a goose common. Here and there, as if to heighten the contrast with the meanness of the rest, there are some very handsome public buildings; and the American Capitol, the meeting place of the legis lature and the seat of empire, though not exempt from architectural defects, towers proudly on steep ascent, which commands the subject town at first, the length was different in different and the course of the broad Potomac, which makes and the course of the broad Potomac, which makes and the course of the broad Potomac, which makes and the course of the broad Potomac, which makes are the course of the broad Potomac, which which makes are the course of the broad Potomac, which was the course of the broad Potomac, w the only redeeming feature of the natural landscape. In short, while every other place which I saw America gave the impresssion of life and progress Washington not only appears stagnant but retro grade. No busy commerce circulates in its streets, no brilliant shops diversify its mean ranges of illbuilt houses; but very few equipages move along its wide aplach development its wide, splashy, dreary avenues. I saw it too, in the prime of its season during the sitting of congress. When gress. When it is not sitting the members of the legislature and officers disperse themselves over the breadth of the Union, and leave the capitol to the clerks of the public offices and (does it seem profanation to say it?) the slaves who are still permitted to inhabit what should be not should be not still permitted. to inhabit what should rightfully be the metro polis of freedom. It is at least gratifying to know that, in the least that, in the last session of congress, the slave the has been abolished in the District of Columbia, the small portion of territory immediately annexed to Washington. Washington. When they are here, the members of congress are mostly packed together in large and inferior boarding here. inferior boarding houses, a great portion of them not bringing their not bringing their wives and families over the mense distance of country they have to traverse. Hence it also bappens that Washington will appear to the strange to the stranger not merely one of the least thriving Christian Church consecrated by the example and a purer system. Under these different aspects he Hospital, &c., there are no less than 491 charitable instructions of Christ, recommended by the exhor-

In this old gown I have stood as a target against and this old gown I have stood as a target against before now, I have stood out against the bloody Croats of Austria, the miserable Mamelukes of Naples, and bedegraded Cossacks of France! Does that rampant benegado, Montalembert, claim respect from me—or has Bourbonite cretinism of De Falloux challenge my boundage? Know we not how low has sank Franch Know we not how low has sunk French dicy and French principle in the eyes of thinking arope, and unshackled America? The old butchers the French St. Bartholemew have got the upper and once more; and the massacre of Rome's best lizens may now be added to the canonized and apally glorified extermination of the Huguenots. Do apally glorified extermination of the Huguenots. Do seek to convert Englishmen to the papal religion, as it now stinks in the nostrils of mankind?—leaven keep me from any wish of the sort! Men of agland, keep your Christianity, hug it to your bosom, ingit not away for the embrace of the degraded hars it not away for the embrace of the degraded har-that flaunts her faded finery in the twilight of the haman understanding, but in the rays of the sun of intellect is but a loathsome aggregate of abominable parified aspect, when the religion of Italy resumes a parified aspect, when the handmaid of God is again seen to make the control of the contr the days of the great Gregory and the monk then hail her as of old but not till then. Better far your Anglican creed and simple litargy, and its Ophiscated morality, and its plain downright enmity soul-destroying delusions, than vain unctions of oil lubricate an evil-doer's passage to eternity, dark affectives to renewed criminality; better cling to your ly creed than adopt, in its present deformity, the le of incoherencies throned on the Seven Hills. as are found in connexion with that system, as it now exhibits its repugnant features to the which we exhibits its repugnant features to the day, who talk of the conversion of England. God the silly creatures!—Gregory the great converted in; but how and when? That great Pontiff, bibute that adorns humanity and elevates the heroto the saint a guida and pianear in all that promptes. that adorns humanity and elevates the neither the saint, a guide and pioneer in all that promotes han progress and civilized life, sent to your shores the progress and civilized life, and the linear progress and civilized life, and the linear part the li mps of a pampered priesthood, but laborious teachers poor, and unassuming expounders of the New ment. Who sends, and who are sent now, on the lof conversion? Who sends? I'll tell ye. An headed and hell. ad of conversion? headed and hollow hearted egotist, whose vanity equal to his imbecility, and who has earned the and detestation of the 3,000,000 of Italian men, whom by a curse of Providence and the aid of 24-pounders he exercises his tyranny. A forsooth, of the Roman flock, who has fulfilled letter the Scriptural sketch of a mercenary shepwhom the sheep do not by right belong. Such is the character who sends to convert England

Davert free-born men to his allegiance e to a ruler brought back over the gory ramparts abarded Rome, to sit in sullen and detested suey amid the ruins of the Press, of the electoral freedom of speech, free tribunals, and free At the head of his missionaries comes a man sufficient learning to expound his Bellarmine and ric tribes who are supposed to be the aborigines is Island, a pair of red silk stockings; a man who as more of "enthronizations" than the poor of st; whose it whose it was a real stocked wine and weekly conversaziones; a man dominans in an overbearing tendency always remarked in ture as the characteristic of false churchmen; studions of the paltry homage which he can exact the feeble and notoriously degenerate aristocracy sock than of the state in which the back slums estiminates are and will long remain under such whose thoughts are about a well stocked wine stminster are and will long remain under such king; with his pockets full of Austrian and Neacertificates, and a warrant no doubt from his to superintend and report the proceedings of alian exiles in London. But I trust both the rand the sent will fail in their crusade against aglish Church. I belong not to it, but I wish it blant at present; in its endurance and that of dissenting creeds I see the only hope and chance blassed consummation takes place as by God's last the season of the sea essed consummation takes place, as by God's g it soon will, then welcome, my English friends, necinal will, then welcome, my English friends, necinal welcome, which welcome and the second se action will, then welcome, my English Harlas, lection with us; until then, keep aloof, in God's you only do us harm by your premature ad-Reep aloof from the Church of Pio None, England who listened to the voice and of the envoys of the great Gregory! I call in the name of our common Redeemer, to join the name of our common to the efforts to deprecate, descent the efforts to deprecate the efforts the effor demolish the accumulated abuses of the London Daily News.

It is now Certain that the Roman Catholic clergy of scountry certain that the Roman Catholic clergy of their most part opposed to their owes his giddy elevation. It is equally certain that the great majority of the laity side with their priests, may these disable cardinal. With much reason, then, these disable claim of the legislature that inal Archbishop on the very question to which he read major elevation. It is equally certain that these dissidents, claim of the legislature that the cardinal measures are enacted against the actual ofaccent perish with the cardinal measures are enacted against the actual of-

ocent perish with the guilty. We see no difficulty in drawing the line of demar-ation. The Cardinal himself has shown us the way. tion. The Cardinal himself has shown us the way. we may believe the uncontradicted evidence with hich our columns have been day after day stored from Catholic manifestics, the end to which the re-Roman Catholic repositories, the end to which the re-cent changes were directed was the accomplishment of this more than the complishment of the complex three co omething more than the mere vanity of rank, or giddy hitter of costume; and that the Cardinal, by improvate was the advantage of his of a rich and fair heruage, the long-coveted object of the said fair heruage, the long-coveted object of a rich and fair heritage, the long coveted object of and fair heritage, the long-coveted objection, and which, under the restricted constituent ecclesiastical affairs in this country, he had been found in the country of the ecclesiastical affairs in this country, he states found it, after repeated endeavours, impossiting usurp. To centuralise all the trust estates of ities in himself. artics in himself—to monopolise them for such puracts only as he should approve—to debar those most
acts only as he should approve—to debar those most
aperson—to make even the exercise of that poor
tivilege depend upon his own prelatical "Statutum Goderica Home Circuit.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Burns:

The Honourable Mr. Justice Burns:

Niagara Tuesday, 15th March.

Niagara Tuesday, 29th April.

Long contradiction on the part of his clergy, by reduc-

ing them to a liberal dependence upon episcopal pleasure or caprice for their right to serve the altar, involving of course their right of maintenance—such are the objects at which, according to the Roman Catholics of this country, Cardinal Wiseman, from his first nomination to the episcopate, has been aiming—and which, unless checked by the legislature, he has, after a ten year's trial at length accomplished. year's trial at length accomplished.

The only question is, "Shall he be checked and ow?" And again we have the Roman Catholics themselves, who best know the springs of their own ecclesiastical policy, and the resorts and intrigues of their own cabinet, anticipating that question and giving it a satisfactory reply.

The address of the priests of the new diocese of Beverly, to which we referred in a former article, and which, as we understand, has been at length presented to Cardinal Wiseman. The Roman Catholic Bishop of the neighouring diocese of Hexham, Dr. Hogarth, has convened his clergy for a similar purpose. Other manifestations of the same kind are shortly expected.

These are important facts, and cheering ones. We rejoice to hear honest English truths from the mouths of English priests—born and bred in England—and exercising their pastoral duties amongst their country The gratification is not the less because, instead of taking us by surprise, it bears us out in all our anti-Patriotism and freedom are as corollaries, and the Roman Catholics have enjoyed their religious liberty too long and too securely to fall short of their Protestant fellow-subjects in dutiful attachment to the laws and civil liberties of their country. - Daily News.

A correspondence has taken place between the Rev. A. S. Brooke, Incumbent of Monkstown, in whose parish Kingstown harbour is situated, and Mr. Chief Secretary Mr. T. N. Redington, relative to a convict ship, in which two Popish Priests are sent out, one with Government pay, the other an unpaid assistant, while no provision whatever is made for the religious wants of between eighty and ninety Protestants, convicts and others; the Protestant convicts being handed over to others; the Protestant convicts being nanded over to the spiritual care of the surgeon-superintendent. While admitting the last-named fact, the Chief Secretary, in his pride of place, adds, that "on the departure of any future convict ship, his Excellency will make such arrangements as may appear to him proper, in conformity with the usual regulations on the subject."

In the Irish Court of Queen's Bench lately, the Chief Justice took occasion to observe that he saw several gentlemen wearing coloured waistcoats, and appeared dressed in a manner which was not suitable to the profession, and he hoped he would not be obliged to advert to the subject again. Judge Cramptor added that the wearing of black handkerchiefs while in court was certainly not in accordance with the professional costume in which barristers ought to appear.—[If the Clergy pay attention to such matters, they are called superstitious and Popish.—Ep. English Churchman.

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 succession from the days of St. Patrick." The Roman Catholic hierarchy is, of course, what is here meant, and it must be well known to all, even moderately and it must be well known to all, even moderately acquainted with history, how utterly unfounded is this statement. It may, however, be well perhaps to repeat that the only hierarchy in Ireland that maintains an unbroken succession from the days of St. Patrice, are the prelates of the Established Church. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, every Bishop in Ireland with the execution of two Serverses (Kil 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. Severons and Walsh were deprived for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. It is remarkabe that these two bishops were themselves intruders, their predecessors having been deprived because they were married men. The present Roman Catholic hierarchy 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, wheh there was no Roman Catholic Bishop from 1559, when Curwen abandoned his faith, until 1660, when Matthew, 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 resided in

# Colonial.

Spring Assizes .- The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of the Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, after the present term will be held as follows:— Oxford Circuit.

The Honourable the Chief Justice: Guelph......Tuesday, 18th March. Woodstock Tuesday, 25th March.
Simcoe Wednesday, 2nd April.
Hamilton Wednesday, 9th April.

..... Wednesday, 23rd April.

Toronto: The Honourable the Chief Justice, Common Pleas,

ayuga.....

Monday, 5th May. Midland Circuit. The Honourable Mr. Justice McLean: Belleville Monday, 21st April.
Picton Thursday, 1st May.
Brockville Monday, 5th May.
Kingston Monday, 12th May.

Eastern Circuit. The Honourable Mr. Justice Draper: Bytown Tuesday, 6th May.
L'Orignal Wednesday, 14th May. Cornwall ...... Monday, 19th May. Western Circuit.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Sullivan: Sandwich ......Tuesday, 22nd April.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT .- AS the Colonial Post-Office department is to be transferred to the Provincial Government on the 5th of next month, and as the provisions of the Bill of last Session on this head must be of general utility, we extract from the Act 14 and 15 Vic. Cap. 17, such portions of it as may be directly useful to be known.

The Postage of letters, to and from any part of this Colony, and to and from any part of the other Colonies of British North America, will be three pence currency per half-ounce.

Prepayments of Provincial Postage will be optional. The rate of Postage to Great Britain will remain at present unaltered.

The privilege of franking will be abolished. Postage stamps will be prepared for the prepayment

The Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, Magazines and printed books will remain as it is, till altered by regulation under the Act: but such Postage is not to raised thereby.

Newspaper exchanges, and printed documents ad-dressed to the Publishers of Newspapers, will be free. Newspapers addressed to subscribers in the United States will be free to the Province Line.

No Postmaster will be bound to give change but the exact amount of the Postage on any letter or packet must be paid in current coin or Provincial Postage

Regulations are to be made by the Governor in Council, for the following, among other purposes;— For establishing the rates of Postage on Newspapers and Printed Pamphlets, Magazines and Books, and

declaring in what case or cases they may be free,—
For preparing and distributing Provincial Stamps
limiting the weight or dimensions of letters or packets to be sent by the Post, and preventing the transmission

of improper articles,—
For prescribing the conditions and circumstances under which letters, accounts, and papers relating solely to the business of the Post Office shall be free,— For establishing a system of money orders to be granted by one Postmaster on another—

For establishing a system for the registering of letters.

A penalty of five pounds will be incurred for sending letters otherwise than by the Post Office. But the prohibition and penalty will not apply to the following

Letters sent by a private friend, if delivered by such Letters sent by a private ritend, it derivered by such friend to the party to whom they are addressed:—

Letters sent by a Messenger, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver:—

Commissioners, affidavits, writs process or proceed-

ings of a Court of Justice:—

Letters addressed to a place out of the Province, and sent by sea, and by a private vessel:—

Letters lawfully brought into the Province, and immediately posted at the nearest Post Office:

Letters of Merchants, owners of Vessels of Merchan-dise, or of the cargo therein, sent by such vessel, or by out pay, hire, or profit:

Letters concerning goods or merchandize, sent by common carriers, and delivered with-

out hire or advantage for delivering them.

The 15th clause is as follows:—" And be it enacted,

That from the time any letter, packet, chattel, money or thing shall be deposited in the Post Office for the purpose of being sent by Post, it shall cease to be the property of the sender, and shall be the property of the party to whom it is addressed, or the legal representatives of such party:—Provided always, that the Provincial Post Master General shall not be liable to any party for the loss of any letter or packet sent by

PUNISHMENTS .- Stealing, embezzling, or destroying a Post Letter—imprisonment for not less than three nor more than fourteen years:— Stealing from a Post Letter "any chattel, money

Stealing from a Post Letter "any chattel, money or valuable security"—imprisonment for life:—

Stealing a Letter Bag, or a letter from a Bag, or from a Post Office, or from a Mail, or stopping a Mail with intent to rob—imprisonment for life:—

Unlawfully opening any Letter Bag, or taking any letter out of such Bag—imprisonment for fourteen years:—

Receiving any Letter, Letter Bag, or property taken from a letter, knowing the same to have been stolen-imprisonment for fourteen years:-

Forging Postage Stamps—imprisonment for Life:— Keeping, secreting, or delaying any Letter Bag, or letter, newspaper, printed paper or book—delaying the passage or progress of the Mail—damaging or destroying a letter bag—endangering the progress of the Mail by an act of drunkenness—neglect to use due care and diligence to convey the Mail at the appointed rate of speed—refusing to allow the passage of the Mail on pretence of the nonpayment of Toll—and any wilful contravention of any regulation made under the Act, or misdemeanors, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.—Mirror.

On Monday evening last, some evil disposed person or persons fired two shots into the house of Mrs. Campbell, a respectable resident in the village of Caledonia, who carries on the business of a bakery. One of the shots passed close to a bed where a child was sleeping, and the other entered the floor. It is to be hoped that the cowardly authors of this deed will be traced out by the authorities, and duly punished.

A telegraphic communication from Cincinnati, dated March 7th, says that the Cholera has appeared in a mild form throughout various parts of the West.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY .-At the thirty-first loan meeting, held at the office of the Society, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., five shares of stock, at £100 each, were disposed of at an average bonus of £25 2s.

At the ninth loan meeting of the Ontario Building Society, held on Thursday, five Shares were disposed of at an averrge bonns of £37 18s. 4d.

THE MAYOR OF COBOURG. - W. Weller, Esq., gave a splendid dinner at the Globe Hotel, on Wednesday last, in that town. Upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down to a table furnished in Duignan's best style.

YORK ELECTION .- Charles Macpherson, Esq, has been elected by a large majority.-

A meeting of Englishmen, favourable to the formation of a St. George's Society, will take place in London, on Wednesday Evening, the 19th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, when steps will be taken to organize the same.—London Times.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT MEETING. -The demonstration on Wednesday was of a decided character,—the only difference being with respect to the mode of conveying the expression of public sentiment, and to whom it should be addressed. There was, truly, a desire shown, on the part of a small section, whose representative Alderman Robinson appeared to be to give even a stronger and more determined. peared to be, to give even a stronger and more deter-mined expression of public feeling than the meeting considered necessary; for any man with half an eye can see that the conclusion of the memorial which was adopted, refers as unmistakably to a dissolution of the Union, as if the amendment proposed by Alderman Robinson had been carried, instead of its having been withdrawn. There were curious elements at work on the occasion, but all those, on whatever side, or to whatever section belonging, who selected that, as in their opinion, the fitting time for stirring up strife, or even for holding back when every man should have been at his post, have, to say the least, mistaken their duty, and gained no credit in public estimation. There was no battle to be fought, it is true, for all were agreed as to the facts and justice of the case, except, perhaps, Nasmith, Lord Elgin's Baker, who must have been sent to the meeting for a purpose. But, he little thought of the reception he would meet with; nor did the, probably, anticipate that there would have been a cry of "light bread" raised in the crowd to drown his unintelligible jargon. But if there was no battle to be fought, there was an expression of sentiment to be sent forth, and those who promised assistance, but who, nevertheless, did not assist in giving utterance to that sentiment, have failed in the performance of an important public duty, and they will be judged and dealt with accordingly.—Colonist.

THE CLERGY RESERVES .- The action of the Imperial Government in this matter, if sanc-tioned by Parliament, will give the entire control over these lands and their revenues to our Provincial Assembly. During a period of sixty years, these revenues have been a bone of contention amongst conflictby the Constitutional Act of 1791 for the support of the Ministers of the Church of England, and for no other; but in 1840, owing to representations, misrepresentations and petitions, a new arrangement was effected by which not markly (Feetenst Constitutions). effected, by which not merely "Protestant Clergy-men," but Roman Catholic Priests, were apportioned certain shares. The wildest interpretation of the Act of 1791 was not satisfactory to the Socialistic ideas of certain classes, who would not remain contented until every religious denomination was debarred from these every religious denomination was debarred from these lands or the revenues arising therefrom. The most astonishing part of the proceeding was, that the life interest of the incumbents has been considered of any moment by the anti-religionists. We fervently hope that the Hon. Mr. Price, who proposed the resolutions, and the address founded upon them, will, with his spoliation majority, now remain satisfied in having diverted the Reserves from religious to secular purposes; but in order to be consistent, they ought now to deprive the Church of Rome of the enormous lands. to deprive the Church of Rome of the enormous lands and revenues derived therefrom, which she holds merely upon Provincial Legislative enactment. His Holiness the Pope, however, is like Oliver Twist asking for more, and claims from the British Cabinet for the use of his grasping Church 1000 square miles of territory in Canada, heretofore the Estates of the Jesuits. The "equal justice to all sects," must be an impolitic course on the part of our Provincial Gocanadian permission; consequently British rights, interests and feelings must succomb to the desires of the successor of St. Peter, and the wants of his Jean Baptiste flock.—Hamilton Guzette.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- At a general meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at the Western Hotel, Toronto, on the 8th instant, the following officers were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President - His Worship the Mayor, John G. Bowes,

Esq. First Vice-President-John Duggan, Esq. Thos. J. Robertson do. Thos. J. Robertson, Esq. Rice Lewis, Esq. Secretary—Mr. Samuel T. Green. Treasurer—Walter Skelton, Esq. Physicians-Dr. Herrick, Dr. King.

Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Lett, Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Managing Committee—Messrs. John Harrington,
James Ashfield, G. L. Allan, R. C. McMullen, Wm.
Creelman, James Mitchell, and T. P. Besnand.

Standard Bearers—Messrs. John Tully, and John
Jones Evans ones Evans.

Marshal—Mr. G. L. Allan.

The Society will meet at the Western Hotel, on Monday evening next, (being St. Patrick's Day), at nine o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of their Patron Saint.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The whole of this structure is planked, and we under-stand it will be opened for the passage of carriages, &c., on the 19th instant. We believe it is the intention of the Directors to celebrate the opening day in a becoming manner, for which purpose they have invited several of the notabilities on both sides of the river to assemble at Wynn's Hotel on the day named.—Niagara

Mr. Coroner Duggan held an inquest on Tuesday, at Mrs. Graham's tavern, Stanley Street, on the body of Mary Mahargh, a middle-aged woman, who had been found drowned in a well in that street. Suspicions were excited that her death had been produced by foul play, but no evidence was adduced to sustain that view, and a verdiet of "Found drowned" was returned.

The Queenston Suspension Bridge was yesterday tested by the Judge of the County, and the Warden of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, and certificates of its stability were thereupon granted. Thirteen waggons, laden with stone and sand, passed from each side and met in the centre, accompanied by about 100 persons on foot, and several on horseback —Patriot.

On Wednesday morning last, a respectable young man, named John Carson, who was engaged in teaming in Mr. Egan's Shanty on the Quee, was going down a hill with a stick of timber, when having by some mishap slipped off, the stick passed over his body, injuring him so severely that he expired within an hour and a half after. —Bytown Gazette.

A measure has been carried almost unanimously, in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, excluding from the Legislature all persons holding offices of emolument under the crown, excepting magistrates and those holding political offices.—British American.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION NEXT SEPTEM-BER.—The annual Provincial Exhibition will take place at Brockville, on the 17th 18th and 19th, of Sept. We learn, from a circular of the Secretary, that the local committee have secured a park lot of 20 the local committee have secured a park lot of 20 acres, near the centre of the town, with a beautifully sheltered wood-land adjoining, and affording ample accommodation for the Exhibition. It is suggested that local committees be appointed "to assist in the preparation of articles for the Exhibition." The Directors of the Johnstown District Agricultural Association offer a gold medal of the value of £10 for the best essay upon Agriculture and its advantages as a pursuit, to be read at the Provincial Exhibition. The essay is to be Agriculture and its advantages as a pursuit, to be read at the Provincial Exhibition. The essay is to be written by one engaged solely in Agriculture, and to be sent to the Directors of the Johnstown Society, before the 15th of July next, under seal, with the name of the writer in a sealed note. The essay to be the property of the Society; and of such length that it can be read in forty minutes.

The steamer Rochester is expected to commence her trips from Hamilton to Lewiston on Monday next.

NEW COPPER COIN .- The Bank of Upper Canada has received ninety boxes of a new issue of Copper Coin—pence and half-pence—direct from England, having been brought yesterday by the Chief Justice Robinson steamer from Niagara. The coin is very neatly executed, having on the obverse, St. Geo. and the Dragon with the invariant of Park of Honor. and the Dragon, with the inscription, "Bank of Upper Canada, 1850," and on the reverse the Cornucopiæ, an Anchor, the Sword of Justice, the Calumet, a Crown, and the Union Jack, with the inscription, "Bank Token—one half-penny," or "one penny," as the coin may be. The arrival will afford much satisfaction to our tradesmen and the inabitants generally, who have for some time past experienced inconvenience from the search of the convenience the searcity of copper coin. - Patriot.

The Directors of the Local Telegraph Company have entered into terms with American Companies, by which messages will be transmitted to every part of the Union, at lower rates than have here-tofore prevailed. A reduction has also taken place in the local tariff, so far as through messages are concerned.

THE ARMY .- The Secretary of War is making arrangements to forward five companies of Pensioners to Canada under the command of one Staff Officer of the first class, and two of the second class. One company is to be stationed at Amherstburg, one at London, one at Niagara, one at Toronto, and one at Penetanguishine. The whole to be under the command of the superintending officer of Pensioners.

PROTESTANTISM AND ROMAN CATHOLI-CISM.—Two Lectures will be given in the Church of Brantford, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, on the points of difference between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. The Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., and the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A., are the gentlemen by whom the Lectures are to be delivered.—Brantford

CARLTON ELECTION.—R. English, Esq., has been elected for Carlton County, by a large majority of votes,—Ib.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK .-We yesterday received Halifax and Fredericton papers to the 24th, and 26th ult. They contain little of importance. We make the following extracts:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—On Monday the house was

engaged in passing the consolidated Laws. Tuesday being the last day for receiving private Petitions, a large number were presented, one of which was from John English, Esq., and others praying the alteration of the name of this city from "Halifax" to "Chebucto," which was favourably received. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the House was engaged in discussthe question of making the Legislative Council tive.—There are two sets of Resolutions before the elective.—There are two sets of Resolutions before the House, Mr. Johnston's Resolutions, and an amendment moved by the Attorney General. The Debate, which was the sharpest that has taken place during the session, and is likely to occupy several days longer, was opened by Mr. Johnston. The speakers have been the Attorney General, the Speaker and Mr. McKeaguey.—Halifax Journal. -Halifax Journal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, March 15th, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointment, viz:—
Alexander Charteris, Thomas Cross, M.D., Henry
Ronalds, James A. Rolls, M.D., Alexander D. McLean, Albert P. Salter, and William B. Wells, Esqs.,

Lean, Albert P. Salter, and William B. Wells, Esqs., to be a Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Kent.

Daniel E. McIntyre, M. D., Roderick McDonald, M. D., Samuel Hart, and Jesse Rose, Esquires. The Reverend Thomas McPherson, Donald McRea, John Walker, Alexander Wylie, M.D., and Walter Bell, Esquires, to be a Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of Stormant Dunday and Gleggary. Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

ERRATA, -in the letter of the Rev. A. Hill, which -For "This year interest has been created," read "For "This year interest has been created," read "thus great interest has been created;" for "part," read "parts;" for "requirement," read "require ments;" for "June," read "June;" for "the spirit thus waked," read "the spirit thus evoked;" for "a friendly meeting," read "primary meeting;" for "a friendly meeting," read "primary meeting;" for "it is hoped and believed will be felt," read "will long be felt;" for "Tudor Gowan," read "Judge Gowan;" for "light meetings," read "eight meetings held or behalf of the S.ciety;" and for "blessings powered upon our labours," read "poured down."

ERRATA .- The circulars to the clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, upon the subject of Church building, being of a nature which may occasion reference to be made to them from time to time, the favour is requested of publishing in the next No. of The Church the following list of Errata: -1. In Circular No. 1, published in No. 26, of the present volume (January 23), first paragraph, for "imposed upon me in writing out," read "imposed upon me of writing out." Same co lumn, towards the bottom, for "S. Proportion and Roof," read "3. Proportions and Roof." Second Roof," read "3. Proportions and Roof." Second column, under the head Windows, for "to resemble lead if cannot be had," read "to resemble lead, it read cannot be had." 2. In circular No. 2, published in No. 31 of the present volume (Feb. 27), first column, second of the paragraphs, under the head of Desk and Pulpit, for "from motives of economy, it was a few motives of economy, it was a few motives of economy. calling the Council and friends around him, spoke, and to adopt," read "from notives of economy, to adopt." Foot note, No. 4, for "(as I apprehend it,") read "(as I apprehend)' Second column, under the head Vont, for "vessel for the public baptism," read pointment, to give the commencement to this im-

"vessel for public baptism." Same paragraph, for cannot be managed to get on at first," read, "can confine ourselves strictly to breaking the ground, as in the chair. not be managed to get one at first." End of the same paragraph, for "The price varied exceedingly, according to the ornate character of the article," read The price varies exceedingly, according to the more or less ornate character of the article." Same column under the head SEATS, for "made ornamental in , under the head SEATS. for "made ornamental in , Church, instead of disfiguring," read "made orna-a mental in a Church instead of disfiguring it." Same column, under the head VESTRY, for "galleries which have been only the creations," read "But galleries which have," &c. Third column, for "respect for the Most High," read "respect for the sanctuary of the Most High;" and, further on, for "I am confident you will inculcate," read "I am confident you will faithfully inculcate."



THE MINISTRY.

The Liverpool Mail of 1st March, states that Lord Stanley has been sent for a second time by the Queen, and has undertaken the formation of the Cabinet.

" A True Churchman," should be more specific. Perhaps he would take the trouble to condense upon the "views" in the lengthy articles referred to, the strict orthodoxy of which he questions.

Prince Edward District Branch Report in our next.

"H. A. G." The subscription to *The Church* when payed in advance, is ten shillings per annum.

The enclosure of the Rev. S. Givins has been received.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday March 19, 1851:-H. A. Graham; Rev. H. Patton, rem; Rev. J. Taylor, Eaton, rem. for Y. C.; T. M. Hill, Esq., rem. for Y. C.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1851.

#### NOTICE.

The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO gives notice, that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District, during the latter half of the month of May next; in the Gore, and Districts west of Hamilton, in the months of June and July; and in August at the Manetooahning Mission, and Sault Ste. Marie, &c., Lake Huron.

A list of days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice may be communicated to him, as early as possible, of such new Stations as may have been established or new Parishes organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every candidate for Confirmation (unless under special circum- and of The Son, and of The Holy Ghost." He stances) should be of the full age of fifteen; and the clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the one or more spadesfull: the Grand Sheriff of the Bishop previous to commencing the Service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates for that holy rite.

Some years ago, the Bishop called the attention of his brethren the clergy, to the advantage of registering in their parish books the names of the confirmed, to which they might hereafter usefully refer, and he will be much gratified to inspect and dangers; and that, when completed, it may them in the Missions where this has been done.

The Bishop embraces this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for Confirmation should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are in their own persons about to assume; and that every practical means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the true Church of Christ.

TORONTO, March 18, 1851.

Phase State

TRINITY COLLEGE AND CHURCH UNIVERSITY. BREAKING THE GROUND.

On Monday last, at noon, the Council of Trinity College and Church University assembled on the site of the proposed buildings, for the purpose of breaking ground. Notwithstanding the lowering aspect of the day, a very considerable number of gentlemen, interested in the object, besides the Council, architect, and contractors, were on the ground. After waiting a short time, the Bishop, calling the Council and friends around him, spoke,

confine ourselves strictly to breaking the ground, as we shall soon, if it please God, find a more fitting occasion, when we come to lay the foundationstone, for some of those forms and ceremonies, which ancient usage has prescribed and hallowed for such occasions. It is, nevertheless, decent and becoming that we should mark the first beginning in such a manner as to convince our friends, that we are in earnest, and to prove to the careless or the indifferent that our holy Church possesses a vitality, which no earthly power can suppress.

"We may seem to those who look only to earthly and outward appearances, as a feeble band; and because we have little or no endowment, to be in danger of passing away like the summer cloud: but it is a work which has for its object the glory of God, and the extension of His kingdom; and, therefore, if we prosecute it in the right spirit, it will obtain the Divine blessing, and be sure to prosper.

"We have indeed much already for which to be thankful: the contributions of the members of the Church, both here and at home, have enabled us to contract for a noble edifice, which will, it is hoped, not only adorn, but become the channel of many blessings to this city and Diocese. Even already, we stand, as to worldly means and appliances, much in advance of the two great Universities in England at their commencement, whose scholars, many years after they begun the business of instruction, were so poor, as Chaucer tells us, as to be compelled to carry their own grist to the mill: and from so small beginning, what are these Unisities now? The most splendid establishments for literature and science in the world, and justly called the breasts of England; and how have they risen to this eminence?-by untiring diligence and attention to the great objects for which they were instituted,-the training up the rising generation to virtue and piety, and imbuing their minds with the sacred truths of Christianity in their purest form. The fruits are seen in the generous offerings made from age to age by grateful pupils to extend the power and usefulness of these Universities, till they are now the wonder of the world.

"And why should not we look for like results? why should we despond in this, which may be termed our day of small things? The offerings already received when our plan was deemed by the cold and thoughtless as more than imaginary, will, we trust, be increased ten-fold, now that there can be n. longer any doubt of our going forward, and not only this, but our own alumni will soon arise with their gifts and offerings. They will gather round the sacred structure in which they have acquired the most precious treasures of knowledge, sacred and profane; feeling the bless aness of those holy principles by which their lives are directed, and their felicity here and hereafter secured, they will provoke one another to heap benefits upon their Alma Mater, and thus will her power of doing good be increased and her blessed influence extended through the whole Diocese."

The Bishop then took the spade from the architect, and, having filled it with the soil, said-"We begin this work in the name of THE FATHER, then threw it into the barrow, which was soon heaped over by the Council, each throwing into it county, volunteering to be his Lordship's barrowman, wheeled it to the place of deposit.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Bishop, and three for the prosperity of Trinity College. After the cheering, which s very hearty, had subsided, the Bishop said:

"Gentlemen,-Before we separate, let me beg of you all to lift up your hearts in silent prayer to Almighty God, that all who are employed in erecting this building may be preserved from accidents ever promote the glory of God, and the welfare of His people."

reliminary step tov College. The site which has been selected is exceedingly beautiful; and the building, when finished, will present a striking and pleasing object to all ships approaching or leaving the harbour, which it will, in a great measure, overlook.

We are requested to state, that in compliance with the underwritten orders of the council of Trinity College, parcels have been forwarded to all the Clergy within the Diocese, containing:

Blank deeds for the conveyance of lands to trustees for the benefit of the University.

Memorandum-Instructions for filling up the blank forms of deeds, for the conveyance of lands in trust for the Church University.

List of benefactors to the Church University in the several missions or parishes in the diocese. Pastoral Letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto,

&c, &c., for each subscriber, and Copy of the undermentioned orders of the University Council:

At a Meeting of the Council of the Church University, held at the "Church University Office,"

It was ordered: That a first instalment of not less than 20 per cent. on all sums of money subscribed for the University, be declared due on the 1st day of April, 1851, unless the time of payment, or amount of such instalment, have been otherwise expressed by the donors at the time of their subscribing; and that such instalments be paid to the treasurer of the different local boards, to be by them remitted to the treasurers of the Church University Fund, or in cases where it may be more convenient, to remit the subscriptions direct to the treasurer at this place, the parties shall be at liberty to do so. And that a similar instalment of 20 per cent., when not otherwise expressed as aforesaid, be due at the end of each three months from the said 1st of April, till the amount subscribed be paid.

That blank forms of deeds be sent to the local boards, with a request that they would take the needful steps to procure the execution of convey ances for the lands already promised.

That the Secretary do forward to each clergy man, as chairman of the local boards, a copy of the above two orders and a list of subscribers in their

That his Lordship's last Pastoral Letter and his address to the Church University Board, and a list of benefactors to the Church University be printed in pamphlet form and a copy sent to each subscri-

That Mr. H. F. Bouchier, be authorised to collect the subscriptions due in this city, and also to procure the execution of deeds for the lands pro-THOMAS CHAMPION, Sec. mised.

INTENDED ABANDONMENT OF THE "MAINTENANCE OF RELIGION, AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE," BY THE STATE.

In our last publication, we laid before our readers the communications which had passed between the Governor-General and Lord Grey in respect of the Address adopted by the Provincial Parliament during the last Session, in which the Legislature prayed "that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Parliament Act, 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 78, and for enabling the Canadian Parliament to dispose of the Clergy Reserves;" and it is now intimated by Lord Grey, though we believe him not, "that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously" an Address calling on her to about calling on her to abandon alike the maintenance of the religion of her fathers and the advancement of Christian knowledge, within any part of her dominions: but we do believe him when he tells us, that the Ministry of which Lord Grey is the fit type will be "proved of the type will be "prepared to recommend to the lubperial Parliament, that an Act should be passed, giving to the Provincial Legislature full authority to effect this infidel project.

It is in vain to argue with men who are resolved on a particular line of action, whether it be right or wrong. It is in vain to tell either the Provincial Executive or the Cabinet of Lord John Russell, that the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, and of deemed by all parties to be a FINAL settlement of the Clercy Research the Clergy Reserves. It is in vain to tell Lord John Russell that said Russell that as the introducer of that Act, he de clared it to be a part of the measure of Union final settlement—and that the future security of the remnant of the Clergy Reserves, and their confirmation in particles mation in perpetuity to our Church, was one of the conditions on which Upper Canada consented to the Union with the Lower Province. The flat has gone forth. The Government at home, and the Executive here believed Executive here, backed by French Canadian votesh are equally resolved to banish the Protestant religion from this Province; but British Churchmen are not prepared to do so,—and what is more, THET WILL

True it is that Act stripped our Church of more than one-half of the Reserves intended b So ended this simple but yet very interesting George III. for its present and future maintenance se Provinces, and made such a disposition for the management of the residue, as (if available the full extent) would not adequately supply the spiritual necessities of one-half the present population of the Province. True it is that Act did not take one seem of the province. not take one acre of land from the vast territories possessed by the clergy of the Church of Rome within the Cared within the Canadas: it took not one penny from the overflowing wealth of the few Monks of Sulpice and other wealth of the few Monks of the k Sulpice and other religious bodies therein: it took not one farthing from the produce of the tithes the glebon. the glebes—parsonages—of the Romish clergy, &c., &c., they were left inviolate and untouched. Our Church—the Church of Christ—alone was spoiled of its goods to sacrifice to the mammon of unrighteousness. Nothing more iniquitious that measure could have been enacted; yet we were assured that were assured that it would preserve to us a portion of our rights of our rights—that it was a final settlement attd it had become law, and hitherto we have respected it. Many reit. Many now askthe question, - Shouldwe respect it any longer? What is the course that we should adopt? adopt?

We answer there is a wide field of action before us—but ere we enter on it we must begin not only to think, but to he Albany Chambers, in the city of Toronto, on Thursday, the 6th day of Edward 1851. The Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1851. The members of our infant Church have clung An tha regiment in the far Yor This

years; ye

apent nearly a month there, and it was the only place in which I, what is termed, kept house; that is I resided in private lodgings, and found my own food; a method of life, however, which, in the long tun, has more comfort and independence than that of the hotels. It was a contrast, however, to the erge armies of waiters to which I had grown accustomed, to have no one in the house but an old noman and a negro boy, the first of whom my Enghigh servant characterized as cross and the latter as

I believe it was the policy of the founders of the lepublic to place the seat of government where it would not be liable to be distracted by the turmoil of commerce, or overawed by the violence of mobs; we have heard very lately of speculations to remove the seat of the French government from Paris.— Another cause which has probably contributed to check any designs for the external improvement and development of Washington must have been the doubt, how far, in a nation which is extending its boundaries westward at so prodigious a rate, it will will be desirable or possible long to retain as a seat of government a spot which will have become so little central.

UNFORTUNATE ENGLISH CARDINALS. Old Fuller, in his Worthies of England, makes or two pertinent remarks about the appointhent of Cardinals in this country. "That dighe says, "hath been observed to be rather he says, "hath been observed to be indeed than fortunate to the English, and attended by some 1. Cardinal y some sad and sudden casulties. 1. Cardinal Macklesfield was four months buried before his cap brought him. 2 Cardinal Sertor died in Italy in the juncture of time inter pileum datum et suscep-3. Cardinal Fisher, when his cap was come Calais, had his head struck off at Tower hill. Cardinal Sommercot was poisoned in the very conclave to prevent his election to the popedom. Cardinal Evasham was sent the same way Cardinal Evasham was sent the same occasion. 6. Cardinal Banbridge vas appointed at Rome by an Italian servant." is a marvellous catalogue of casualties of Lightish Cardinals. No wonder that Fuller adds, his own quaint fashion,—"If such their success, l suppose it far easier for Englishmen to have their caps (the it far easier for Englishmen to have of our taps (though coarser and cheaper) made of our own country wool which will be more warm, and hay prove more healthful for the wearers thereof."

# THE PROGRESS OF AMERICA.

We have just read a few returns of the new American census—of such unusual significance that we doubt whether far-seeing men will not regard than the finest regard them as more interesting than the finest revolution as more interesting than the finest tevolution abroad or the foulest murder at home. The American census is not yet complete; but he returns already received point to conclusions beyond hope or expectation. Look at New York for instance. In 1820 it had a population of 123 constance. of 123,000; in 1830, 203,000; in 1840, 312,000. his rate of increase was unparalleled in the hisof statistics. But the population is now said to be statistics. But the population is now said have risen to the astonishing number of 750,000! ere are but two larger cities in Europe: in ten ears more, at the same rate of progress, it will be her than Paris. In thirty years from this date, York will, on the same terms, be larger than And it must be considered that the And it must be considered, like our land, land, capital of America is not fed, like our Manchester and Liverpool, at the expense of the he continued and Liverpool, at the capellation of St. the continent. In 1810 the population of St. was 1,600; in 1830, 6,600; in 1840, 16,400; in 1850 it numbered 90,000! So far the general nature of the return can be inferred fight the data at hand, the population of the Union hill be data at hand, the population of the conhen the number was a little more than 5,000,000, the to 1840 number was a little more than 3,000,000, the december, when it had advanced to 17,000,000, the cennial rate of increase was about 33 per cent. he rate of increase was about 30 pc. the rate would have given for 1850 a population 22 00 would have given for laborate power has been 22,000,000 only. Material power has been Great Britain developed equally with population. Great Britain aloge executally with population Europe could now aloge excepted, no State in Europe could now inaintain length of time. This marvellous growth is derang-Ingail of time. This marvellous growth to the sall the old traditions of "balance of power."— America is not only a first-class State—in a few should occur, she will years, if no internal disorder should occur, she will be the the greatest of all. Should the 1840-50 rate of increase be maintained for fifty years, the population will then amount to 190,000,000—nearly equal to that of the whole Continental Europe tained possible to conceive the same ratio maintained possible to conceive the same ratio maintained the census of 1950 tained for another fifty years, the census of 1950 would a: bould give the astounding number of 1,696,000,into complete insignificance by the side of considerations like the insignificance of the side of comment, how German wars and French Revolutions sink tations like these. With such a comment, how well we these. With such a comment, how well we may understand the "roars of laughter" with which the American Senate recently received the man the United States the menaces of Austria! When the United States shook off the yoke of England their people numbered bered off the yoke of England their people were no more than 3,000,000; when they were last measured against a European Power, they were not more than 8,000,000. Ten years hence they will here will be w they will be equal to France or Austria. There hardly as be equal to France or heir growth. The hardly seems to be a limit to their growth. The Valley of the Mississipi would alone support the

whole population of Europe. In its vast basin nations are now growing up as if at the bidding of enchantment. The valley already contains about 13,000,000 of inhabitants; at the beginning of this century it did not contain as many thousands! There is a moral as well as a material grandeur in this great movement of the Saxon race-marching on from conquest to conquest, absorbing into itself less energetic stocks, and planting from ocean to ocean the freest institutions ever adopted by nations. America is destined for its sole inheritance; the Spaniard and the Portuguese will disappear as surely as the Gaul, the Dane, and the Hollander have disappeared; and two centuries hence the English tongue will no doubt, be spoken from the Cape of Storms to the frozen ocean of the north. -Athenæum.

#### 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 Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

Canada West. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets.

Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

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

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

#### T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

#### OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON.

KING STREET, TORONTO.

#### GEORGE ARMITAGE.

ODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto Every description of Plain and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble 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 Luboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

H AS 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.

## W. MORRISON,

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

# W. TOWNSEND,

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

# ORGAN FOR SALE.

Two Stop Organ, suitable for a small A 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.

# FOR SALE,

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

# 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 a share of patronage.

Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-tf

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev-rend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Arch-leacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Bøswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

#### NOW IN PRESS.

CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada 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. grants. 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. SMIH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning 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 arrival, &c.

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial 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.

Publisher, 75 Yonge-st.



CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of

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

The uniform success which has attended the use of this prepa-The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philauthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:—

VALENTINE MOTT M. D.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs." THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an af-fection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will." CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS.

of Lousianna, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTO-RAL."

AL."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—
Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symptons of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect.

E. A. STEWART.

E. A. STEWART.

Yours with respect,

Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848, Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848,
Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir,—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy. GEORGE S. FARRANT.

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

March 4th, 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. September 5, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY On Agnes Street, at present occu-pied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and ot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing 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.
41-tf

# PREPARATORY

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

LADY residing in the Township of Scarboro in a good New Cottage, within a mile and a quarter of the Church, very pleasantly situated in an extremely healthy neighbourhood, would be happy to take charge of four to six little girls to whose Education she would devote her whole time. She would instruct them in all the Branches of an English Education and Music. tion and Music.

References may be made to the Rev. W. S. Darling, Incumbent of Christ's Church, Scarboro, and to Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Society's House, To-

Terms, £25 per annum. including Board and Washing. £5 additional for Music. Toronto, Nov. 27, 1850.

#### FOR SALE.

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

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. 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 prophesors.)

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 mship of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200

Acres. Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-

cession, 80 Acres.

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.

100 Acres.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.
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 Acres.

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.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Ba

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

JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President. W. A. Baldwin,

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

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

J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail ust be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

BIRTHS.

In Hamilton, on the 13th instant., Mrs. J. W. Inman,

In London, on the 9th inst., the wife of W. W. Street, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Cheshunt, by the Rey. John Jessopp, M.A., Chaplain to his Majesty the King of the Belgiums, Lieut. Henry Beddek, R.N., to Rachel Harriett, fifth daughter of J. Sympson Jessopp, Esq., Aubrey Lodge, Cheshunt, and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

DIED.

At Davenport, on Tuesday the 18th instant, Harriett, wife of Lieut. Col. the Honourable Joseph Wells. The funeral will take place from Davenport, this day at

At the Elms, Torquay, Devon, England, on Sunday, February 9, after a severe and protracted illness, borne with exemplary patience and Christian resignation, Elizabeth Anne, the beloved wife of Major Pouget, Hon-

Elast India Companys' Service.

At Mount Salus, Dalkey, Ireland, on February 3,
Nancy, the beloved wife of Thomas Haughton White,
Esq., and sister of the Rev. J. Helden of Hamilton.

CHEERING NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Whitesville, N.Y., July 10, 1848.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir.—It is with pleasure I write you this certificate, stating my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In November last I was taken with a severe cough. My lungs were much affected, so much that it was with difficulty I could breathe. Hearing of your Balsam. I procured and took part of one bottle; and to my utter astonishment. my lungs were freed and my cough cured. I am happy to recommend this Balsam of Wild Cherry to the public as one of the best medicines for coughs and colds I ever used WM. Swift. 22.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a severe certification.

medicines for coughs and colds I ever used \( \) WM. SWIFT. \( \) Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION. ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and NOW ARE found those so villanously wicked as to concect a spurious, and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam. We advise the public of these schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor ourselves plundered of our just rights. The genuine and original

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, On account of its great popularity, has been EXTENSIVELY COUNTERFEITED IN PHILADELPHIA, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,
For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street
Agents for Toronto.

# New Advertisements.

WANTED.

PERSON of thorough business qualifications to act as Travelling Agent and Collector for three Periodicals, with the business connected with the same Establishment. He will be required to give his whole time to the business, and will be paid by silary or per centage as may be agreed upon. He must be a member of the Church of England, and will require to produce satisfactory references as to qualifications and character, and security.

Apply at the Office of this Paper; if by letter (post-paid) stating address and references.

Toronto, March 19th, 1851.

WANTED.

PERSON acquainted with the General Business of Upper Canada, to take charge of a Country Store. cliable references for character and capability required. Address, (post-paid) P., Belleville. Belleville, March 14th, 1851.

TRINITY COLLEGE-CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE summer Course of Lectures at this College mg subjects:— will commence on Monday 19th May next, on the follow-

Pathological Anatomy
Diseases of Children
Toxicology
Regional Anatomy
Medical Botany
Surgical Pathology

Francis Badgley, M. D.
by Menaul M. D.
by Henry Melville, M. D.
by Henry Melville, M. D.
by Henry Melville, M. D.
FRANCIS BADGLEY, Bay-Sstrect.

Toronto Estructor 24, 1851.

Toronto. February 24, 1851.

# FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

BED and Board in the Subscriber's House, with the family, and £30 per annum by the Trustees of the Queenston Common School, will be allowed to a suitable Teacher to take charge of the Cirls' Department of said School, and the Educational charge of two young children in the house.

G. McMICKEN.

33-tf BED and Board in the Subscriber's house, with

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, B. A., Rector of Hamilton, has Two Vacancies for Pupils as Boarders in his Hamilton, March 11th, 1851.

WANTED.

W. who is capable of giving instruction in Music and the English branches generally. Application to be Toronto, March 4th, 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 Accross or Partale Sale.

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

REFERENCES: — L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Boll, Esq., Lamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, London, January 1st, 1851. Canada West.

# NEW ACADEMY OF DRAWING.

MR. PRICE, Artist and Resident Teacher, has the honour to announce that his Drawing Classes are now being formed for the Senson, ending the 1th of May, 1851. Gentlemen's Classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from a quarter to eight, until a quarter to ten p m. Ladies' Class on Tuesdays 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 Hoa. J. B. Robinson.
The Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
The Rev. H. J Grasett, A. M.

Mr. Price continues to give lessons in Drawing, Water Colour Paintings and Oils.

Tenms :- Fourteen Dollars per Quarter, Twenty-two Louse. Toronto, January 22nd, 1851.

# 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:

7s 6d

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. "
3,000 " Gala Plaids
Prints fast Colours,
Ladies' Cloaks, Newest Styles,
" 8s 9d Velvet Bonnets, Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock Bodies. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. Heavy Ginghams.

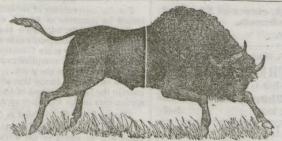
Linen and Cotton Table Cloths. Quilts and Counterpanes. Bed Tick and Towels. Factory Cotton, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, 2½d yard. from 31d " 1s 3d " Flannels, Red and White, Blankets, Ladies' Silk Neck h'dk'fs, " " 12s 6d pair. 9d each.

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,

P 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 single Robe,

# INDIAN CURIOSITIES, MOCCASINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received at his FUR DEPOT, King Street, Toronto, a Fresh Supply of INDIAN CURIOSITIES from Lorette—consisting of Moccasins of all kinds, Indian Figures, Canoes, Bows and Arrows, Stone Calumets, Barka &c. &c.

Parties wishing to send presents to their friends in England, will do well to call while the selection is good-

Toronto, October 21, 1860.

Toronto, November 20th, 1850.

JOHN SALT, Hatter and Furrier, Victoria Row.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT, Under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

M. SCHALLEHN begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Toronto and its Vicinity, that he intends

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., 1851, in the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, when he will give selections from Handel's Messiah, Hayden's Creation, Rossini's Stabat Mater, Symphony by Beethoven, Te Deum, Laudamus, by Neukomm, &c. He will be assisted by Messrs. Humphreys, Erith, (late from the Sacred Harmonic Society, London) Strathy, Ambrose, and an able Orchestra. He will also be assisted by the distinguished Amateurs. Violinists and Pianist, who made their debut at the Cricketers' Concert.—Further particulars in a future advertisement and programmes.

Toronto, March 31d, 1851. Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE THIRD or SPRING TERM will comence on the 1st of March.

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31-4in

MR. W. T. ERITH, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

Fifteen years a Member of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Gentleman of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall,

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Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Rev. S. Lett, LL.D., Rev. Rarron, Esq., M. A., REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO F. W. BARRON, Esq., M. A. L. W. SMITH, Esq., B. C. L., HERR SCHALLEHN,

THOS. CHAMPION, Esq., Also to Messrs. A. and S. Nordheimer, King-street, who have kindly consented to receive orders. TORONTO, March 1st, 1851.

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WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst, fleave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, every morning (Sundaya excepted), at Nine o'clock, weather permitting, end will leave Wellington Square on her downward trip at half-past Twelve

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

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Teronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-11y

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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 operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all-parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

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

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September 24th, 1850.

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Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-119 " The Church" Newspaper

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