

The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 3.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 21, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXVII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	Aug. 24.	10TH SUND. APT. TRIN. { M. Kin. 21. Acts 22. [BART. A. & M. * } E. " 22. John 1.	
M	" 25.	" " " " { M. Dan. 10. Acts 23. } E. " 11. John 2.	
T	" 26.	" " " " { M. " 12. Acts 24. } E. Hos. 1. John 3.	
W	" 27.	" " " " { M. " 2, 3. Acts 25. } E. " 4. John 4.	
T	" 28.	" " " " { M. " 5, 6. Acts 26. } E. " 7. John 5.	
F	" 29.	" " " " { M. " 8. Acts 27. } E. " 9. John 2, 3.	
S	" 30.	" " " " { M. " 10. Acts 28. } E. " 11. Jude	
E	" 31.	11TH SUN. APT. TRIN. { M. 2 Kin. 5. Matt. 1. } E. " 9. Rom. 1.	

* Creed of St. Athanasius.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's*	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, } { Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. }	11 o'clock.	3 1/2 o'clock.
St. Paul's	{ Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent. } { Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent. }	11 " "	4 " "
St. George's	{ Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent. } { Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent. }	11 " "	7 " "
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist. }	11 " "	6 1/2 " "

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

† There is Morning Prayer daily in this Church, at 7 o'clock in summer, Sundays excepted.

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

Poetry.

STANZAS FOR THE TIMES.

SUGGESTED BY THE THIRD JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, JUNE, 16, 1851.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

WHAT? when we pour the mighty shout
Of Jubilee from pole to pole,
To give one wretched traitorous doubt
A lodgment in thy English soul?

The joy that fills each brother's breast
Peals o'er the broad Atlantic tide;
The East comes forth to kiss the West:
The globe is spann'd from side to side.

And wilt thou—on a day like this—
Be fill'd with aught but rapture high?
Bright foretaste of that better bliss
Too long delay'd beneath the sky,

When Peace, and Love, and saintly Mirth,
The portion of mankind shall be;
And Truth shall cover all the earth,
As waters fill the hollow sea?

Not so! be far from thee the ways
Of those whose love might mourn the more,
Could she but soften blame with praise,
And less their heavy sin abhor:

The men who spake a thousand things
Of Unity, and Patience, then:
The blessing which submission brings,
The bliss in store for quiet men.

Themselves the first to cast aside
That Patience,—and to preach Despair!
Slaves of a poor and paltry pride,
Who once were men of peace and prayer.

Teachers—Oh, they know not what!
A vile invention of their own:
Their vows despised—their faith forgot—
Their flocks left on the waste alone.

While they—less happy than they seem—
With words, like very swords, are fair
To rend the robe without a seam—
Aye, human hearts to rend in twain!

Rise from your graves, ye shrouded dead!
Wake up—and let us hear ye say
The stern strong things ye would have said
Did you but walk the earth to-day.

Tell us if e'er in ancient time
Ye heard it said, as we do now,
That every soul in every clime
Beneath the yoke of Rome should bow:—

That Bishops, who can trace their line
Backward for thrice five hundred years—
And gifts and graces all Divine,
Should challenge doubts and foster fears:—

That ritual old and order high
Are ground for captious cold complaints:
And Oh, to hear you make reply—
Apostles! Martyrs! Heroes! Saints!

Ye, too,—I would we had you back,
If 'twere but for a single year,
Ye holy men, who found "no lack,"
Although ye "gather'd" only here.

Oh that your gallant glorious band
The progress of the fray could trace,
And that yourselves could take your stand
With those weak brothers face to face.

Wise Hooker, and grave Pearson thou!
And Bull, who wields a sword-like pen;
And Butler, with the thoughtful brow;
And martyr'd Laud, and tuneful Ken;

Leighton, whose very name is praise;
And Andrewes, meekest, holiest one;
And Taylor, with his wealth of phrase;
And English-hearted Sanderson.

For ye were men to live and die
For that dear Church ye found at home;
To fight her battles, and to cry
With dying lips—"No peace with Rome!"

Friends—kinsmen—brothers—in the fray,
Be ye prepared like rocks to stand!
The night is passing fast away—
The dawn is very nigh at hand—

But till it breaks o'er rock and hill
The Angels' eyes are fix'd on you.
'T were treason to be standing still
While so much work remains to do.

Then up! and quit you all like men—
Forget the things you leave behind;
Look upward and look onward—then
Give tears and terror to the wind.

Yea—though ye hear the heavy tramp
Of armies like the knell of Fate;
Though craven hearts are in the camp,
Though foes are battering at the gate,

What matters? know ye not that He—
Through darksome night and morning dim—
Is with us—will for ever be!
And none can fail who fight for HIM?

And oh, misguided men! 'tis time
Ye too should cast this dream aside;
Repentance still may cover crime,
While Pity's gate stands open wide.

Return, like sad repenting sons,
'To claim the love ye shared of old;
Be but the over anxious ones
Whom Zeal made once o'er-leap the fold.

And in your Mother's sweet love find
The only cure for every care;
Your hopes the sport of every wind,
Till once more anchor'd firmly there!

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

FAITH AND SENSE.

Faith says many things concerning which the senses are silent, but nothing which the senses it is always above them, but never contrary to them.

—Pascal.

AN OLD UNTHATCHED COTTAGE.
There cannot be a truer emblem of crazy old age; mouldered and decayed walls, a thin uncovered roof, bending studs, dark and broken windows; in short, a house ready to fall on the head of the indweller. The best body is but a cottage; if newer or better timber, yet such as age will equally impair and make thus ragged and ruinous, or before that, perhaps, casualty of fire, or tempest or violence of an enemy. One of the chief cares of men is, to dwell well. Some build for themselves, fair, but not strong; others build for posterity, strong, but not fair nor high; but happy is that man who builds for eternity, as strong, as fair, as high as the glorious fabric of heaven.—Bishop Hall.

THE MOTHER, AT THE GRAVE OF HER CHILD.
Our little Mary is not dead; but sweetly gone before, She waits, to win, and welcome us, upon that happy shore;
To win us, with the memories, that linger of her love; And welcome us, to share, with her, the blessedness above.

She is our little Mary, still, and never can grow old; As young, as when the angel came, and took her, from our fold;
Made like unto the Mary born, the only Undeified, She lives, in heaven's unchanging youth, our own immortal child.

Our dear ones, all are growing up, in beauty and in grace; In mankind, and in womanhood, to fill, please God, their place:
But, whatsoever He may take, of all, that He has given, One gift of His, we cannot lose, our little one, in heaven.
Riverside, Jan. 13, 1851. G. W. D.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Pure and unstaining religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to public regimen, as well in regard of that aid and protection which they who faithfully serve God confess they receive at his merciful hands, as also for the force which religion hath to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them in public affairs the more serviceable; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience' sake, the willing to obey. It is no peculiar conceit, but a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed by how much more the men are religious, from whose abilities the same proceed. For if the course of politic affairs cannot in any good sort go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues; let policy acknowledge itself indebted to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all virtues, even as God is of all good things.—Hooker.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND, appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in account with their Treasurers, the Hon. John B. Robinson and the Hon. Levis P. Sherwood, between the 14th March, 1848, and the 25th day of July, 1848, inclusive.

Date.	Dr.	Currency.
July 4, 1848	Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place.	£ 55 11 1
" "	Rev. J. C. Taylor, Peterborough	55 11 1
" "	Rev. H. McAlpin, Kemptville	55 11 1
" "	Rev. William Ritchie, Sandwich	55 11 1
" "	Rev. W. H. Hobson, Chatham	55 11 1
" "	Rev. Matthew Ker, March	55 11 1
" "	Rev. J. A. Mulock, Carleton Place	55 11 1
" "	Rev. J. Mockridge, Warwick	55 11 1
" "	Ven. Archdeacon Bethune	166 13 4
" "	Rev. D. E. Blake	42 11 8
	To balance for next account	2171 13 10
		£2825 7 6
Nov. 14, 1848	By balance from last account	£2825 7 6
	Balance brought down	2171 13 10

† See Church paper, July 5, 1849.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated, &c. between the 26th day of July, 1848, and the 27th day of November, 1848, inclusive.

Date	Dr.	Currency.
Aug. 4, 1848	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, his salary from the 4th Feb. 1848, to the 3rd August, 1848, £625 4s. 6d. at the par of 109 1/2 per cent.	£760 8 4
" 29	To paid the Rev. William Bleasdel, for his outfit.	60 0 0
Nov. 11	To paid the Rev. Edw. L. Elwood, for his outfit.	60 0 0
" 24	To paid the Rev. R. Mitchele, for his outfit	60 0 0
	To balance carried to next account	1231 5 6
		£2171 13 10
	By balance from last account	£2171 13 10
	Balance brought down	£1231 5 6

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND appropriated, &c. between the 28th November, 1848, and 26th December, 1849, inclusive.

Date.	Dr.	Amount.
Dec. 18, 1848	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto, from 4th August, to 3rd Nov. 1848	£ 380 4 2
1849.		
Jan'y 2.	To paid Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, salary as Archdeacon of York	166 13 4
" 5	Rev. H. McAlpin	50 0 0
" 9	Rev. J. A. Mulock	50 0 0
" "	Rev. W. Ritchie	50 0 0
" 11	Rev. J. Mockridge	50 0 0
" "	Rev. R. Shanklin	33 6 8
" 15	Rev. C. Rutan	50 0 0
" 19	Rev. M. Ker	33 6 8
" 20	Rev. G. Bourn	42 11 6
" "	Rev. W. Bleasdel.	28 6 9
" "	Executors Rev. W. Hobson	60 0 0
" 27	Rev. F. W. Sandys	60 0 0
May 25.	Rev. G. A. Anderson	41 13 4
		£547 11 7

Jan. 11.	To paid Rev. D. E. Blake	652 17 4
" "	To paid Rev. E. L. Elwood	42 11 8
" "	To paid Rev. R. Mitchele	30 8 4
" "	To paid Rev. Septimus Ramsey	73 16 2
" 16	To paid Rev. Gilbert Barrett	25 0 0
" 19	To paid Rev. S. L. Arthurton	25 0 0
" 22	To paid Rev. H. E. Pless	25 0 0
" "	To paid Rev. T. W. Allen	25 0 0
Feb. 6	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto	380 4 2
" 9	To paid Rev. J. L. Thomas	25 0 0
" 23	To paid Rev. S. Lett	60 0 0
Mar. 5	To paid Rev. G. J. Salter	60 16 8
" 8	To paid Rev. S. Lett	63 10 2
" 29	To paid Rev. S. Ramsey	60 0 0
	To paid H. Rowsell for 250 printed receipts in duplicate, for the Society for Propagating the Gospel	1 15 0
April 19	To paid Rev. J. G. Geddes	19 8 11
" 26	To paid Rev. W. McMurray	19 8 11
May 4	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto	380 4 2
" 15	To paid Rev. W. Bettridge	19 8 11

July 2	To paid Ven. Archdeacon of York	166 13 4
" 5	To paid Rev. D. E. Blake	42 11 8
" 6	To paid Rev. S. Ramsey	75 0 0
" 9	To paid Rev. S. Lett	75 0 0
" "	To paid Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer	30 10 0
" 11	To paid Rev. F. D. Fauquier	84 0 0
" "	To paid Rev. W. Bettridge	19 8 11
" "	To paid Rev. W. McMurray	19 8 11
" "	To paid Rev. J. G. Geddes	13 6 8
" 14	To paid Rev. J. G. D. MacKenzie	138 12 0
" 19	To paid Rev. F. J. Lundy	30 8 4
" "	To paid Rev. R. Mitchele	30 0 0
" 20	To paid Rev. H. E. Pless	75 0 0
" 27	To paid Rev. F. L. Elwood	55 9 0
" 28	To paid Rev. W. Bleasdel	38 4 2
Aug. 4	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto	30 0 0
" 23	To paid Rev. T. W. Allen	60 0 0

July 6	Rev. R. Shanklin	Sig. £50 0 0
" "	Rev. H. McAlpin	50 0 0
" "	Rev. J. A. Mulock	50 0 0
" "	Rev. W. Ritchie	50 0 0
" "	Rev. J. Mockridge	50 0 0
" "	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor	50 0 0
" 14	Rev. G. Bourn	50 0 0
" 16	Rev. M. Ker	50 0 0
" "	Rev. C. Rutan	50 0 0
Aug. 14	Rev. F. W. Sandys	50 0 0
" 18	Rev. G. A. Anderson	50 0 0
		£550 0 0

Sept. 11	To paid Rev. G. Barrett	611 2 2
" 12	To paid Rev. G. R. Salter	30 0 0
Nov. 5	To paid Lord Bishop of Toronto	380 4 2
" 12	To paid the administrators of the late Rev. J. L. Thomas, being balance of salary due to him as Travelling Missionary, Talbot District, from 1st January to 27th February, 1849	10 0 0
		£5019 15 0
	By balance from last account	£1231 5 6
November 25, 1849.	By cash warrant received from the Receiver-General of the Province	3000 0 0
	Pro-ince	788 9 6
	Balance carried down	£5019 15 0

December 26, 1849. To balance due to Treasurer. £ 788 9 6

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND, appropriated, &c. between the 27th of December, 1849, and 22nd July, 1850, inclusive.

Date.	Dr.	Amount.
December 27, 1849.	To balance from last account	£ 788 9 6
1850.		
Jan. 2.	To paid Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, for salary as Archdeacon of York	166 13 4
" "	Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer	36 10 0
" 5	Rev. Robert Shanklin	18 10 0
" "	Rev. H. E. Pless	15 0 0
" 8	Rev. S. Lett	75 0 0
" "	Rev. J. T. Lewis	75 0 0
" 9	Rev. Richard Mitchele	60 16 0
" "	Rev. D. E. Blake	42 11 8
" 12	Rev. R. N. Merritt	22 0 0
" "	Rev. Donald Fraser	37 10 0
" 14	Rev. T. W. Allen	30 0 0
" "	Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey	75 0 0
" 15	Rev. F. J. Lundy	75 0 0
" "	Rev. H. E. Pless	15 0 0
" 17	Rev. H. Brent	50 0 0
" 18	Rev. F. D. Fauquier	48 0 0
" 19	Rev. G. J. R. Salter	60 16 8
" 21	Rev. E. R. Stimson	22 0 0
" "	Rev. E. L. Elwood	75 0 0
" 23	Rev. Elliott Grasett	33 0 0
" 28	Rev. F. W. Sandys	50 0 0
" "	Rev. J. G. D. MacKenzie	37 10 0
" 29	Rev. J. R. Tooke	31 5 11
" 31	Rev. W. Bleasdel	60 16 8
Jan. 4.	Rev. J. Mockridge	55 11 1
" 5	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor	55 11 1
" "	Rev. C. Rutan	55 11 1
" 7	Rev. W. Ritchie	55 11 1
" 9	Rev. H. McAlpin	55 11 1
" 10	Rev. G. A. Anderson	55 11 1
" 14	Rev. J. A. Mulock	55 11 1
" "	Rev. M. Ker	55 11 1
" 23	Rev. G. A. Bourn	55 11 1
Feb. 1.	Rev. R. C. Boyer	55 11 1
" 2	Rev. J. W. Marsh	22 0 0
" 4	The Lord Bishop of Toronto	380 4 2
" 6	Rev. Alexander Dixon	20 0 0
" 15	Rev. W. B. Lauder	21 5 0
" 20	Rev. E. C. Bower	25 5 6
" 22	Rev. Henry Holland	50 0 0
April 25	Rev. J. B. Worrell	37 10 0
May 4	Rev. Alexander Dixon	20 0 0
June 10	The Lord Bishop of Toronto	380 4 2
" 25	Rev. J. G. Geddes	19 8 11
July 1	Ven. Archdeacon Bethune	166 13 4
" "	Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer	36 10 0
" 3	Rev. D. E. Blake	42 11 8
" 4	Rev. W. McMurray	19 8 11
" 5	Rev. W. Bleasdel	60 16 8
" "	Rev. J. T. Lewis	75 0 0
" "	Rev. E. R. Stimson	30 0 0
" "	Rev. Alexander Dixon	60 0 0
" 6	Rev. J. G. D. MacKenzie	37 10 0
" 11	Rev. H. E. Pless	30 0 0
" 12	Rev. E. L. Elwood	75 0 0
" "	Rev. A. Hill	50 0 0
" "	Rev. W. B. Lauder	42 15 0
" "	Rev. G. A. Anderson	60 0 0
" "	Rev. T. W. Allen	30 0 0
" "	Rev. H. Brent	50 4 0
" 13	Rev. S. Ramsey	75 0 0
" 17	Rev. J. B. Worrell	37 10 0
" "	Rev. D. Fraser	30 0 0
" 19	Rev. N. Watkins	35 0 0
" "	Rev. T. W. Marsh	19 8 11
" "	Rev. R. J. C. Taylor	55 11 1
" 6	Rev. W. Ritchie	55 11 1
" 9	Rev. H. McAlpin	55 11 1
" "	Rev. C. Rutan	55 11 1
" 10	Rev. J. A. Mulock	55 11 1
" "	Rev. M. Ker	55 11 1
" 22	Rev. H. Holland	38 19 0
	Balance	167 1 3
		£5199 0 7

ENGLAND.

His Lordship stated that letters, expressive of regret at being unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, had been received from two gentlemen who had taken charge of Resolutions to be brought forward, the honorables W. Walker, and Edward Hale, of Portneuf.

After the reading of the report, it was moved by the Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A. Rector of Three Rivers, seconded by T. Triggs, Esq., Delegate from Nicolet, (in the absence of the Hon. W. Walker, Esq.) and

Resolved.—1. That the report now read be received and adopted, and printed under the direction of the Central Board.

Moved by the Rev. D. Falloon, D. D., of Melbourne, seconded by Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., and

Resolved.—2. That this meeting desires to express its devout thankfulness to the giver of all good, for the continuance of His blessing upon the labours of the Society, and would see in the renewed encouragement thus afforded, an incentive to renewed exertion.

Moved by the Rev. I. Hellmuth, of Sherbrooke, seconded by the Rev. C. P. Reid, of Compton, and

Resolved.—3. That this Meeting desires to express its thankful sense of the benefits, which promise to accrue to the Church from the recent division of the Diocese of Quebec, and the manner in which that arrangement has been effected; and at the same time to signify its cordial interest in the success of the sister Association formed within that Diocese, as well as of the corresponding Institutions in the other Dioceses adjoining.

Moved by Rev. Principal Nicolls, seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq., and

Resolved.—4. That we rejoice in the joy of the benevolent Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts upon occasion of its third Jubilee celebration, and respectfully request the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to carry out the designs recommended by our Metropolitan, the President of the Society, and in particular, to cause that sermons be preached throughout the Diocese on Advent Sunday next, in aid of the various objects contemplated by the Society—the proceeds of such sermons to be forwarded to England, in dutiful acknowledgment of what we owe to the Society, and of the interest with which we regard its labours of love.

Moved by J. B. Forsyth, (in the absence of Hon. E. Hale, of Portneuf,) seconded by the Hon. E. Hale, of Sherbrooke, and

Resolved.—5. That this meeting, while it desires to express its deep and poignant sense of the injustice attempted against the Church in the Colony, in the proposed measure for the alienation of the Clergy Reserves, and of the disastrous consequences to Religion, which the execution of that measure would involve, would appeal to all the members of the Church, to recognize the call which lies upon them for using their utmost exertions to resist the said measure.

Moved by Rev. A. Balfour, of Kingsey, seconded by Robt. Hamilton, Esq., (delegate from New Liverpool,) and

Resolved.—6. That the thanks of this Society be given to its officers, and those of the different District Associations, for their zealous and efficient discharge of their respective duties during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. E. C. Parkin, of Valcartier, seconded by W. Jenkins, Esq., (delegate from Pointe Levi,) and

Resolved.—7. That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Corporation:—
Dean of Bishop's College; and E. Burstall, J. Young, W. G. Ross, W. Andrew, A. T. Galt, R. Roberts, H. N. Jones, and E. Jones, Esquires.

Moved by Rev. J. Carry, seconded by J. Maclaren, Esq., and

Resolved.—8. That the following gentlemen be requested to accept office as Vice-Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year;—The Honbles. Messrs. Chief Justice Bowen, and Justice Meredith, the Honbles. H. Black, J. M. Fraser, E. Hale, Senr., E. Hale, Junr., G. Pemberton, J. Stewart, and W. Walker; Lieut. Colonel Streetfield, R. E.; and the Revs. Official Mackie, D. D., S. S. Wood, M. A., and J. H. Nicolls, M. A.; and that the Central Board consist of the Rev. A. W. Mountain, and Wm. Andrew, D. Burnett, A. Campbell, T. Cary, J. B. Forsyth, N. Freer, H. LeMesurier, J. Maclaren, C. N. Montzambert, W. Petry, H. S. Scott, J. A. Sewell, M. D., J. Sealy, J. Von Exter, J. W. Leaycraft, and R. Hamilton, Esqrs., in addition to the ex-officio members.

In the course of the proceedings, the Secretary read a letter from the Rev. W. Bond, Secretary of the Church Society of the Diocese of Montreal expressing the interest felt by that body in the prosperity of the Church Society of the sister Diocese, and communicating a Resolution of the Society to that effect.

The Doxology having been sung, the Meeting was dismissed with the benediction by the Lord Bishop.

G. J. QUEBEC.

MEETING OF THE CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES.

The Clergy and Lay Delegates who had been requested to accompany them for the special purpose of considering what further action might be taken with regard to the preservation of the Clergy Reserves, met at the National School House, Quebec, at half past six, P.M., on Wednesday, 2nd July.

The Lord Bishop having taken the chair, directed the Rev. A. W. Mountain, to call over the names of the delegates, which having been done, it was moved by the Rev. Dr. Falloon, seconded by the Rev. Charles Reid, and Resolved, that the Rev. Armine Mountain be appointed Clerical Secretary of the Meeting.

Moved by T. Triggs, Esq., Delegate from Nicolet, seconded by H. N. Paiton, Esq., Delegate from Pointe Levi, and Resolved, that the Hon. Edward Hale, of Sherbrooke, be appointed Lay Secretary of the Meeting.

These gentlemen having accepted their respective appointments, it was further Resolved, that the Secretaries be appointed a Committee to act in concert with the Lord Bishop in preparing Resolutions for an adjourned meeting, to be held to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The meeting then adjourned.

Thursday, 3rd July, 1851.

Divine Service was held in All Saints' Chapel, at half-past seven, a.m., when the Rev. Gilbert Percy, B.B., said prayers, and the Rev. H. Burges, B.A., read the lessons.

The Clergy and Lay Delegates re-assembled at the National School-house, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec presided. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read.

The names of the Clergy and Lay Delegates were called over.

It was then moved by the Rev. George M. Ross, Rector of Drummondville, seconded by John B. Paddon, Esq., Delegate from Lennoxville, supported by J. U. Ritter, Esq., Delegate from Three Rivers, and unanimously

Resolved.—1. That the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, and the Laity of the same, being represented by the delegates attending, by desire of the Bishop, the Anniversary meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, do solemnly protest against the alienation of the Clergy Reserves, for any other than their original purpose, and do hold the same to involve a violation of the principles of the British Constitution, a dangerous infringement of vested interests, a departure from the pledges virtually given by act of parliament to the Church, and a most injurious deprivation of means provided by the pious munificence of the Imperial Government, for the extension of religion, and especially for fulfilling the great and solemn duty of preaching the gospel to the poor.

Moved by the Rev. H. Burges, B. A., of Nicolet, seconded by James Armstrong, Esq., delegate from Rivière du Loup en haut, supported by George Chapman, Esq., delegate from Pointe Levi, and unanimously

Resolved.—2. That no class or condition of persons in this Province can be endangered in estate or conscience, by the maintenance of this religious property for its original purpose.

Moved by the Rev. John Kemp, of Bury, seconded by Mr. Simon Gavin, delegate from Dudswell, supported by Mr. Joseph Rockingham, delegate from Inverness, and unanimously

Resolved.—3. That any measure framed with the view of diverting this property from its original purpose, is to be regarded as erroneous in its general principle, and fraught with alarming evils to this diocese in particular, inasmuch as the settlements opened from year to year within the limits of Lower Canada, and especially within that portion of it which constitutes the Diocese of Quebec, afford no adequate resources whatever for the support of the Ministry of the Gospel among the inhabitants, who, if deprived of the benefit of such an endowment, will be left as sheep without a shepherd, and will present a spectacle of reproach to a Christian country.

Moved by the Rev. John Dalziel, of Eaton, seconded by Eleazar Clark, Esq., delegate from Sherbrooke, supported by Mr. Hugh Russell, delegate from St. Margarets, and unanimously

Resolved.—4. That a petition embodying the views now expressed as the solemn opinion of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Quebec, in special meeting assembled, be presented to the Provincial Parliament during the present or ensuing session, and be also transmitted to the Queen, and to the other branches of the Imperial Legislature: that the Revs. Official Mackie, D. D., E. W. Sewell, and A. W. Mountain; the Honorables Wm. Walker, and Edward Hale, of Sherbrooke, and Horatio Nelson Patton, Esq., be a Committee to draft the same, in conformity with these views; and that the Lord Bishop of Quebec be authorised to sign and transmit it, as hereinafter directed on behalf of this meeting.

The benediction having been pronounced, the meeting then adjourned.

A. W. Mountain, Clerical Secretary. } G. J. QUEBEC.
Edward Hale, Lay, Secretary. }

LIST OF THE CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES.

(Those marked thus * were absent.)

Table listing Clergy and Lay Delegates from various locations including Bury, Cape Cove, Compton, Drummondville, Dudswell, Eaton, Frampton East, Standon, Frampton West, Gaspé Basin, Grosse Isle, Hatley, Inverness, Kingsley, Upper Durham, Leeds, Lennoxville, Magdalen Islands, Malbaie, Melbourne, Montmorency Falls, New Caliste, Nicolet, Portneuf, Pointe Levi, New Liverpool, Quebec Cathedral, Trinity Chapel, St. Peter's Chapel, St. Paul's Chapel, St. Matthews Chapel, All Saints' Chapel, Rivière du Loup en haut, Rivière du Loup en haut, St. Giles, St. Joseph, St. George's, St. Margaret's, Broughton, Sherbrook, Three Rivers, Valcartier.

Clergy holding no parochial charge.

Jasper H. Nicolls, M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Geo. Cowell, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces at Quebec.
*John Butler, Head Master, of the Grammar School, Lennoxville.
(The Rev. Lucius Doolittle, absent from the Diocese on leave.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE EXETER SYNOD.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following tardy reply to the Churchwarden of one of the parishes which sent a lay memorial to his Grace, objecting to the Synod previous to its meeting:—
Lambeth July 17, 1851.

Sir,—I regret that among the many memorials which I received from Exeter, on the subject of the Diocesan Synod, I did not send a reply to the resolution of the lay members of the parish of Holy Trinity.

They were, in my opinion, fully justified in testifying their sentiments upon a question of so much importance, in a calm and temperate manner.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) J. B. CANTUAR

To Thomas Higgins, Esq.

THE BURIAL QUESTION.—The memorial upon the present unsatisfactory state of the law of Burial, recently circulated amongst the Clergy, to which about 4,000 signatures have been attached, has been presented to the Archbishop and Bishops, and it is understood that many of the Right Rev. Prelates have expressed their approbation of its object.

DIocese of NORWICH.—The Bury Post announces, that in consequence of the complaints made to the Bishop of Norwich of the manner in which many of the Incumbents perform Divine service, his Lordship has ordered the Archdeacons to make a visitation of their Archdeacons, and report to his Lordship any innovations which may have been introduced.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, for the present season, was held on Monday last, the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the chair, when grants were made for the building of nine new Churches. The following are the results of the Society's operations for the session just ended:—Number of grants made, 112—including 36 for new Churches. Additional seats to be obtained, 31,689—of which 27,705 are free. Total of grants, £15,212.

FREE SEATS.—From a return printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that there are 304, 062 free sittings established in the Churches built under the Church Building Acts, with the aid of grants from the Church Building Commissioners since the Act 58 George III., c. 45.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

The Africa sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd inst., at half-past one o'clock, P.M., and has thus performed the trip in ten days five hours and a half.

The "Anti-Papal Bill" has become a law.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The number of persons who entered the building on the 31st was 57,849, and the receipts at the doors amounted to £2,800 16s.

A serious question has arisen as to the period at which the Exhibition should close. On the one hand, exhibitors from Russia and the northern States of Germany are anxious to have the power of removing their goods after the end of September, as if the Crystal Palace remains open till the middle or end of October, the winter frosts will have set in before they can possibly have them removed. The French are desirous to have the final closing delayed as long as is practicable. It was understood that the Commission had a short time ago fixed upon the 14th or 15th October as the proper period for closing, nor does it seem on the whole desirable that that event should take place at an earlier date, but some arrangement might be come to by which difficulties might be avoided.

But this question raises others of great importance, the settlement of which cannot be long delayed. The vast expense which the exhibition has entailed upon exhibitors renders them naturally anxious to have the means of disposing of their contributions in the building when the objects for which they have been displayed are completely satisfied. Whether such sales can properly take place under the circumstances is a matter which the Commission must speedily determine.

FRANCE.—Advices from Paris are dated the evening of 31st ultimo.

The committee on the bill authorizing the city of Paris to contract a loan of 50,000,000 of francs has adopted the bill without modification.

The four Vice Presidents were re-elected viz., Gen. Bedeau, M. Benoist d'AZY, M. Deru, and M. Lacrosse. The six secretaries were likewise re-elected.

The correspondence of the Times, dated Wednesday, 5 P.M., says:

"It has been already mentioned that the 'Siecle' was seized yesterday at its offices and in the post, for an article which it published entitled 'La Seance.' Proceedings have been taken against the director of the journal, as also the author of the article, under the double charge of exciting hatred and contempt of the Government of the Republic, and for the wilful publication of falsehood, tending to disturb public tranquility.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult., state that the King, having demanded that the government of the palace be restored to him, the cabinet had acceded to his request.

AUSTRIA.—A Pesh correspondent of the Llyod of today makes mention of a report that Boris and Joxipovich are condemned to death, and that the remaining members of the Hungarian Convention are to be imprisoned for periods varying between two and ten years. It is added that several political arrests had taken place in Pesh.

ELECTORAL HESSE.—The Kolner Zeitung has letters from Cassel of the 26th inst. They announce the dissolution of the federal and permanent Court Martial, which had been established to try and punish the political offenders in Hesse. The prisoners and documents of this court have been handed over to the Hessian Court Martial. The Federal Commissioners will, however, remain.

Several arrests have lately taken place.

PIEDMONT.—The Avenir of Nice, of the 23d., states that a Piedmontese Inspector of the Customs has visited the French frontier of that country with a view to establish a line of Custom Houses. It adds, however, that the nature of the country is so favorable to smuggling that it is considered next to impossible to prevent it.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.—The King is slightly indisposed. His visit to Bornholm is consequently put off.

The schooner Elbe, which was captured by the insurgents in 1848, has been conveyed from Kiel to Copenhagen.

The Hanoverian general, Count Von Kielmannsegge, died at Linden, at the age of 88.

He was born at Ratzeburg, in the Duchy of Lauenburg, in the year 1788, entered the army in 1763, and served against the French at Newport in Holland, at Hamburg, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, where he commanded a brigade.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG, AND KIDNAPPING
A TAILOR

Saturday, at the Whitechapel County Court, was heard the case of Jamieson v. Ramsay, in action of tort. The damages were laid at £50. The plaintiff is a retired tailor, possessing a villa, called "Labour's Retreat," on the banks of the Thames. The defendant is an old man-of-war's man, who some time ago became possessed of considerable property in Whitechapel; but preferring to live afloat, he equipped a yacht of six guns, the Tom Bowling, in which he lives. In the evidence it appeared that on Easter Mondays, the plaintiff (Jamieson) holds a festive anniversary, in remembrance of the day on which his wife died, and cannot be left off to announce the joyful tidings. It happened that on the last anniversary, the Tom Bowling was cruising off Labour's Retreat, and when her crew smelt the powder, all hands were piped for action, and they returned fire. The firing on both sides continued some time, until the landsmen sent stones in their guns, and riddled Tom's duck and streaming bunting. The aggression was resented, and the boatswain, shooting his guns, seriously damaged the tailor's stack of chimneys. Captain Ramsay then landed his crew, to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to his flag, and having thrashed the tailor's friends, the captain challenged the tailor himself, politely offering him the choice of swords or pistols. The tailor, thinking it safer to faint than to fight, swooned away, upon which, the defendant ordered him to be taken prisoner, and on coming to his senses the tailor found himself under hatches of the yacht, where he was kept the whole night, bewailing the misfortune of being kidnapped by pirates, as he termed his captors. In the morning he was brought before the defendant and tried by court martial, for insulting the British flag, and being found guilty was sentenced to the yard arm. He begged for mercy, however, and, as a last resource, offered up prayers. The sentence was then commuted to the infliction of an operation performed on sailors when first crossing the line. In that state he was transported to Herne Bay, forty miles from home, without a farthing in his pocket.

Mr. G. E. Williams, for the defendant, contended that the plaintiff deserved the treatment which he had brought on himself.

The judge said, that although the plaintiff had acted most improperly in loading his guns, the defendant had retaliated too severely; but under the circumstances, he should award only £5. damages, without costs.

By the last advices there appears to be great activity among the Egyptian fleet at Alexandria. Several ships were being placed in commission, and from all accounts the Pacha did not intend to submit quietly to what he considered the unjust demands of the Sultan.

GREAT EXHIBITION.

Two accidents occurred at the building on Tuesday. The Acis and Galatea fountain of Mr. Thomas, exhibited in the western nave, fell down with a great crash. This fountain was, we believe, built upon the flooring of the building, and not upon any foundation of its own, and the vibration of the flooring, in connection with the lateral force applied in the manner in which the fountain had been erected, led to the downfall and perfect wreck which it now presents.

The second casualty, which fortunately was not attended with any personal injury, occurred in the Medial Court. In the eastern part of the court, occupied by Messrs. Hardman, was a Roman Catholic altar piece, above which and suspended from an ornamental beam or cornice, were a number of silver lamps, each containing candles. The beam was supported by cords secured to the girders of the galleries, the constant vibration of which had fretted away the substance of the cords, and yesterday the whole mass fell to the ground. The amount of damage done was, we believe, very considerable.

THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The British Consul has sent home an account of the breaking out of the cholera, at the Grand Canary, that reads more like an account of the horrors of the plague extracted from Defoe's journal, or Manzoni's Betrothed, than of a reality of 1851. The first six days of June gave warning to the inhabitants by a few deaths so sudden that they were supposed to have arisen from poison. On the 7th the poor people began to emigrate with their household chattels:—

"On the 8th the scourge broke out in full force. At the time of the emigration of those from San Jose the principal inhabitants of the city were escaping in all directions. On the 8th and 9th the greater part of them were out of town, driven by the most horrible panic to take refuge anywhere. I consider that out of a population of about 16,000 inhabitants, there did not remain upwards of 4,000 on the 10th; for not only did those who could count upon the means of support, but such was the consternation, that the distressed people who had not a day's sustenance at their command wildly escaped anywhere they could—fathers left their children, and children their parents—all ties of relationship were forgotten, and nought but the safety of such conduct thought of. Many were the victims of such conduct. The roads were soon covered with dead bodies, and the disease seized its prey in many of the adjacent small towns and villages. Every calamity now rapidly approached. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the deaths were upwards of one hundred daily. The hospital was overwhelmed with the dying and the dead. Assistance was eagerly demanded by the few rational witnesses of such scenes, but no where to be found. Public funds there were none. The wealthy inhabitants had only thought of their own security, and the paltry sum of four hundred dollars that is said to have been received from the provincial board ought to have been expended in a few hours. No pen can give you an idea of our sufferings. Such was our state that the living could not bury their dead before corruption commenced, and the only remedy left was for the soldiers to seize on any one they could find—some to dig trenches, and others to hunt in the narrow defiles and filthy huts for the bodies that had been abandoned by all connected with them. This state of things continued with unabated rigour till the 16th, the principal question asked by those who maintained any degree of composure being, whether it was possible to inter the dead; and the echoing noise in the void and empty streets of the sledges and carts conveying the naked bodies, covered by a few mats, made but comparatively little impression, as the only anxiety was that they should be hurried away. On the evening of this day the sad work was in some degree surmounted, and yesterday some approach to tranquillity was evinced. This morning the accounts are more satisfactory. The deaths during the night have materially declined in

number, and it is said that many of those who were in a desperate state overnight show symptoms of improvement. I must here mention that since the middle of the night the weather has changed. We have now what is called here a *levanter*, being a hot and dry wind; the day is sultry, but the sky bright, and whether it be from the propensity to perspiration or the dryness of the air, there is evidently a diminution of the disease, and indeed it is time, for it has already carried off nearly 1000, or one-fourth part of those who abided its fury."

Later accounts, dated June 23, say:—
"Those who have read of or been witnesses to the ravages of this dreadful scourge in other parts cannot form any conception of the accumulated horrors in this unfortunate island. The people were wholly unprepared for it, either in their habits or education; they saw nothing but death, and only thought of flight, without making the slightest effort to face or endeavour to avoid it by proper diet and ventilation. In the town confidence is gradually being restored, but the great influx of those who hurried away on the 8th and 9th, and many of them with the disease already upon them, prevents the diminution of the number of deaths that might have been expected."

"June 24.—The towns of Felde and Arucas are those reported to be in the worse condition. They have not been able to bury their dead, and every horror is in full force. The deaths in country-houses are still said to be without decrease."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

In the course of an interesting debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, in the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., the Duke of Wellington (who gave way) said—My Lords, I am one of those who counselled your Lordships to adopt the Roman Catholic Relief Act; and I have felt it my duty on all occasions, and under various circumstances, to object to any alteration of that act. All its provisions were well considered at the time; they were founded upon the petitions presented by the Roman Catholics in order to obtain that which they had for more than thirty years been endeavouring to obtain—the relief of their church from the disabilities which different Acts of Parliament had imposed, care being taken to indemnify and provide securities for the Established Church. All these points were thoroughly examined, and then the bill was prepared and proposed to your Lordships in the shape in which it came before you, and was carried through both Houses by very large majorities. (Hear, hear.)

My Lords, I always felt it my duty to maintain the provisions of that Act; and I confess that I viewed with considerable alarm the bill and the other papers which appeared in the course of last year, under which the appointment was made of a hierarchy by the Pope, and under which the other measures were adopted, which are the occasion of the Bill now proposed to your Lordships by her Majesty's Government, and introduced to your notice by the noble Marquis opposite. I confess, my Lords, the great concern I felt was, that it appeared to me—that the necessity appeared to me to over these acts without some fresh act of legislation. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, the Pope himself, a man of mild character, a popular individual, and seeking for popularity on all occasions, stated in these very papers the superior ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics of this country. And in this very paper he in view. One was the appointment of Vicars Apostolic, and the other, the arrangement adopted, the appointment of bishops, and of Cardinal Wiseman to the arch-diocese of Westminster; thus creating an arch-diocese which included the Queen's Palace and the seat of legislation of Parliament; and founding in this island a regular Roman Catholic hierarchy with the seat of an arch-bishop and several bishops, and this in preference to the mode recognised and approved by the government, and so acknowledged by the person who did it. My Lords, I confess that I was anxious to know what could have been the motives for this preference for this new mode of proceeding. The noble Lord who has addressed your Lordships just now, with much honour to himself—(hear, hear)—knowing the state of public opinion at Rome, and being sensible of the desire there was to stifle any difference of opinion in this country, saw the motive in reading over these papers. I confess, my Lords, that I did not discover it till I read the attack made by Cardinal Wiseman upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. (Loud laughter.)

I then felt quite clear as to what the object was—it was that of antagonism to the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) When he announces his appointment, an appointment made by the advice of Cardinal Wiseman himself, and at the same time that he publishes the notice of his promotion, he makes this attack, utterly undeserved, upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I could then no longer doubt what was the object of this proceeding of the Court of Rome—and I saw clearly that this must be brought under your Lordship's consideration. (Hear, hear.) I felt also that I must give my consent to an alteration of the terms of the Catholic Relief Bill. My Lords, I, for one, cannot concur in what tell from my noble friend who recommended to your Lordships that this Bill be read a second time this day six months. (Hear, hear.)

My Lords, circumstances have occurred to render it impossible for you to return to the position in which you stood before this act was committed. (Cheers.) My Lords, when the Roman Catholic Relief Act passed, its object was to repeal all the laws that had been passed at the time of the revolution and in subsequent reigns, and which were occasioned by the suspicion of popery on the throne—what was called the Popish Plot, and during the reign of Mary, out of which have grown all the penal enactments which it was the object of the Relief Act to get rid of altogether. But, my Lords, those who brought forward that act—those who urged the other Houses of Parliament to support it, stated that nothing therein should touch the laws upon which the Reformation was founded. That and it was provided distinctly, that nothing contained in the Act should touch or effect the laws by which the Reformation was founded and established in this country. My Lords, in 1847, in the present Queen's reign, certain laws have been repealed. My Lords, if these laws had not been repealed, it would have been impossible that any acts of the Pope could have rendered this legislation necessary. Cardinal Wiseman would not have dared to come to England to publish a bill or rescript, appointing himself and a hierarchy in this country. It is impossible—it could not have happened. Under these circumstances, my Lords, I think the Relief Act was agreed to, or before the Act of 1846 was passed, which repealed the penalties attached to all these acts, but left the acts themselves valid, to be pun-

ished as misdemeanors; and the legislation on the subject left the question in this state, that the misdemeanors could be committed, but the law provided no punishment nor security for the public. Under these circumstances, my Lords, I say that you cannot stand upon your Roman Catholic Relief Act. (Hear, hear, hear.) You must have some measure to protect the Established Church, to vindicate the public, and to prevent the recurrence of such measures in future. (Cheers.) My Lords, I have no desire to infringe upon the religious privileges of the Roman Catholics; on the contrary, I wish that there should be no alteration in the Roman Catholic Relief Act, but I do not think it possible without the framing of some such measure as the present, that we can go on. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I confess I am under no apprehension as to the effect this Bill may produce in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We have had experience of the effect produced in Ireland by measures similar to this. A great deal was expected from the passing of the Relief Act. In the year, almost in the very month, that the Relief Act was passed, there was agitation in that country. (Hear, hear.) How often had the Crown come to Parliament to acquire additional powers, before it could put down the agitation, not to say worse. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I say, if you do what is necessary to maintain the powers of the Crown, and to protect the inhabitants of the country, if you do this and no more, you may rely upon it that you will have the good wishes of the people of Ireland, and of the people of this country. Having the misfortune to disagree with my noble friend on this occasion, I thought it necessary in a few words to state the grounds on which I intend to support the motion of the noble Marquis. (Hear.)

HYDROPHOBIA IN AN ASS.—A short time ago an ass belonging to a labouring man at Stratford, was bitten by a dog that had given evident signs of madness, and was afterwards destroyed. The ass bit several persons, and seized the wife of the owner by the arm, dug his teeth into the bone, and did not leave the hold until the handle of a hammer was forced into his mouth. The poor woman now lies dangerously ill.

POCKET-CLOCKS OR WATCHES.—Nuremberg was, as far as can now be ascertained, the place of their invention. The claim of Nuremberg reaches as far back as 1475—whereas no other part of Europe can produce any evidence earlier than 1494, when a notice of these watches occurs in a sonnet by Gaspar Visconti. The spring as a substitute for weights, was the great improvement which led to the manufacture of pocket-clocks or watches—and this was not employed until near the latter end of the fifteenth century. Matters afterwards remained stationary for about 150 years, and finally Facio inserted jewels, to facilitate the action of the wheels, about the year 1700.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—The oldest living newspaper in England is the *Lincoln Mercury*, first published in 1695. The oldest in London is the *St. James's Chronicle*, of 1761. The oldest paper in Scotland is the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, of 1705. The oldest in Ireland is the *Belfast News-Letter*, of 1787.

ARRIVALS FROM NINEVEH.—Several cases containing additional antiquities from Nineveh have arrived at the British Museum from Liverpool; and Mr. Layard and Col. Rawlinson, assisted by the officers of the institution are occupied in unpacking them. A great variety of new and interesting objects have been brought to light, chiefly connected with the domestic economy and customs of the ancient Assyrians. They principally consist of instruments and vessels of bronze and earthenware, several in a very perfect state of preservation, others thickly encrusted with rust and broken to fragments. The use of some of them is quite inexplicable for the present, and must be left for future ingenuity and study to discover. There are, however, bowls and vases,—many richly chased; some dozens of earthen ware studs of different shapes,—supposed to be for harness; a very perfect bronze wine strainer, similar to those in use at the present day; the hinges of the gates of the palace: legs and feet of chairs; a curious mask of iron or bronze; richly ornamented handles of various kinds; a large wheel, or the bronze casing of it, broken into many pieces; one or two small glass vases of very beautiful colours; a quantity of cylinders about an inch and a half in length, carved or inscribed, one or two of them of a substance resembling plumbago both in appearance and weight, but the greater part of them of earthen ware; a statue of a priest in stone, about four feet high and much ornamented, and with the peculiarity that the figure has no cap or covering on its head, and is apparently bald; and lastly, several slabs of inscriptions.—*Times*.

DUELLIING EXTRAORDINARY.—Two foolish clerks, named Tilt and Romford, quarrelled respecting a young lady to whom they were both attached, and a challenge was the result. A meeting was arranged to take place at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, in a field near Highgate Cemetery. At the hour appointed one of the principals did not appear, and after waiting some time his second became so annoyed at this cowardice, and at the sneers of the other parties, that he declared himself insulted, and demanded satisfaction. Of course a man bearing so chivalrous a name as Tilt could not refuse a challenge. Tilt's bullet grazed the cheek of the valorous second, while Tilt's four-and-nine, was turned into a "ventilator," by the bullet of his antagonist popping in just below the crown and popping out on the other side. The duellists then shook hands, vowed eternal friendship for each other, with a determination to kick Romford when they caught him from Highgate-hill to Herne Bay, and so parted.

An unknown donor has sent to the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham, through a Mr. J. Eyre Lee, the sum of £800.

Mr. Hartley, who was elected to serve as sheriff with Mr. Cotterell, has declined the duty, and paid the fine. Another election will shortly take place, and Mr. Swift a member of the Spectacle-maker's company, is spoken of as the person likely to be elected.

The two sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Carden and Hodgkinson, were presented to the Queen on Thursday, and received the honour of knighthood.

On Monday afternoon the expectation of observing the phenomena attending solar eclipses drew large numbers to the eminences in and around London most favourable for that purpose. The Monument, the gallery of St. Paul's, Greenwich-park, and Primrose-hill were especially visited for that purpose. The weather was very unfavourable to the observation, the sun and moon being alike hidden by the dense clouds at the commencement of the eclipse at three minutes past two. For a short period, between 20 and 25 minutes past two, a glance of the sun was obtainable, but the clouds quickly gathered over the two orbs, completely concealing them from view. About three minutes before the period of greatest obscuration the sun might again be seen for a moment, and looked like a narrow crescent

with its horns upturned. About half-past three the sun was visible for an instant, and was afterwards concealed from view till the moon had passed completely over its disc. From ten minutes till half-past three a gloom pervaded the metropolis of a deeper cast than at any other period, but from the cloudy state of the weather it was hardly noticeable. A considerable depression of temperature was observed, but not so much as would have been experienced had the sun been shining, the thermometer never falling below 62° of Fahrenheit.

During the sale of the Earl of Harrington's effects, about 2,000 pounds of snuff came under the hammer.—The Earl was a connoisseur in snuffs, and some of the stock was very choice. A portion sold as high as £2 10s. the pound.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, wife of the ex-Chancellor Jameson, has been placed on the Queen's Pension List for £100 a year, a deserved acknowledgment of her great merits.

The *Sheffield Independent* relates that, some ten days ago, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., was amusing himself with his Newfoundland dog, and was feigning to throw a stick, when the dog, eagerly springing to seize the stick, caught Mr. Roebuck's hand in his mouth, and severely lacerated the muscles of the thumb. This injury acting upon a highly nervous temperament, produced for some days very unfavourable symptoms; and, though they have abated, the honourable gentleman is still under the necessity of avoiding excitement as much as possible. Mr. Roebuck figures for £1500 amongst the estimates for 1851, as agent in England for the Lower Canada Assembly.

The "procession of the fitch of bacon," at Dunmow, took place on the 17th, in Lord Maynard's Park. A great concourse assembled; and Lord Maynard afterwards "gave a treat" to three hundred children in the park. Gaiety and jollity prevailed—respectably.

The ground has been just marked out in Cavendish-square, opposite Holles-street, for the bronze statue, erected by subscription, to the memory of Lord George Bentinck. Much delay has been occasioned by the tedious process of polishing the huge block of red granite which is to form the pedestal, and weighs near a dozen tons. The colossal figure itself is a truly noble work, and creditable to Mr. T. Campbell. The attitude of the great protectionist leader is at once dignified and energetic.—*Globe*.

The *Spectator* announces that among the worthies commemorated in the national mausoleum, Charles Buller now appears; the bust, by Weekes, having taken its place in Westminster Abbey. It is a fair and agreeable record of the familiar countenance; and the sculptor has not much idealised those features, marred in the growing, whose plainness was endeared to the beholder by a charming intellectual expression, that the faulty outline could not disguise. The inscription, singularly neat and just in its measure but not cold language, is from the pen of Mr. Monckton Milnes:—

"Amidst the memorials of maturer greatness, this tribute of private affection and public honour records the talents, virtues, and early death of the Right Hon. Charles Buller; who, as an independent member of Parliament, and in the discharge of important offices of State, united the deepest human sympathies with wide and philosophical views of government and mankind, and pursued the noblest political and social objects above party spirit, and without an enemy.

"His character was distinguished by sincerity and resolution—his mind by vivacity and clearness of comprehension; while the vigour of expression and singular wit, that made him eminent in debate and delightful in society, were tempered by a most gentle and generous disposition, earnest in friendship, and benevolent to all.

"The British colonies will not forget the statesman who so well appreciated their desires and their destinies; and his country, recalling what he was, deploring the vanished hope of all he might have become.

"He was born August, 1806. He died Nov., 1848."

The Roman Catholic Bishop and electors of Limerick have signed a requisition to the Earl of Arundel, inviting him to stand for their borough. A meeting has been held for the purpose, and Mr. John O'Connell, who resigns, has recommended his constituents, in the strongest manner, to select Lord Arundel as their representative. It is rumored, however, that he will be opposed. The *Tablet* gives the following version of the noble lord's resignation of the borough from which he takes his title:—"The facts are, that when Lord Arundel was in Paris, before the session opened, every effort was made by the Whigs to prevent his return to England. They offered him a German embassy, and pressed such an appointment upon him with a great deal of importunity. In this endeavour, though they went a great many degrees beyond the bounds of that delicacy for which Lord Arundel is eulogised, they failed. Lord Arundel determined to come over to Parliament to do his duty manfully. The Whigs then set the Duke of Norfolk upon his son, and under this kind of pressure—of which the origin, of course, was in Downing-street—Lord Arundel agreed to a compromise, of which part of the terms were, that as soon as the Titles Bill passed the Commons he would resign his seat for Arundel. This agreement—forced upon him by the influence of the 'base, brutal, and bloody Whigs'—Lord Arundel has faithfully kept. The result seems certain, that instead of sitting in the house for a pocket borough, he will sit for a numerous and popular constituency." The noble earl has since acceded to the Limerick requisition.

The Roman Catholic organ is indignant, or something more, with Mr. Anstey for the independent line he has taken in the Papal Aggression Bill. The *Tablet* of Saturday says:—"Except vanity, Mr. Anstey has no stronger passion than hatred; and of all his animosities—one only excepted—we believe the bitter, deep, fierce, unrelenting, savage, personal exasperation which he entertains against Cardinal Wiseman is by far the greatest. If Mr. Anstey approaches perfection in anything, it is in his feelings towards the Archbishop of Westminster. He hates him with a perfect hatred. He has so hated him for years. For years mortified vanity has nursed and nourished in his morbid nature a frenzy of detestation against the Cardinal which can hardly be exaggerated. For a long time the gratification of his revenge seemed impracticable. The bishop was too much above his reach to be the object of an adequate vengeance, and he was mainly reduced to the luxury of private slander and incessant brutal defamation." "But first the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and now the Mortmain committee, have afforded him ample opportunities:—Mr. Anstey's conduct on the committee—unless common fame exceedingly belie him—has been in exact accordance with this delineation of his character and motives. Whenever, in evidence of the witness, the Cardinal was spoken of by his proper title, Mr. Anstey was the person to lean over to the reporters and enjoin them not to take down in their notes the illegal designation. Nay, on one occasion he went so far—report is still our authority—as to make a speci-

fic motion on the subject, and to propose that in all communications with, and in every mention made of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster—(Mr. Anstey's own Ordinary, if he be indeed a Catholic)—no other style or title should be used of him or towards him except that of Dr. Wiseman. This suggestion, which, if we rightly remember, was rejected by the gentlemanly feeling of Sir Robert Inglis, was mainly defeated by Mr. Keogh's spirited refusal to be bound by any such resolution, or even by a decision of the House of Commons affirming and enforcing it, if any such should be obtained."

Our obituary records the death of the Earl of Charleville, at the age of fifty. He was married to the daughter of Lady Charlotte Campbell, better known under her second husband's name of Bury. Lady Charleville has been immortalised by the pen of Byron and the chisel of Chantry. The deceased succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son Viscount Tullamore.

Colonial.

SALTING IN DAMP HAY OR GRASS.—

Damp hay, or even grass, may be stacked with layers of straw, or even of old hay, sprinkled with salt to prevent heating, and to draw out the juice from the damp grass, which is then absorbed by the straw.—Mouldy hay put together with salt, from eight to twenty-five pounds per ton, was better relished by the cattle, and did them more good than sound hay packed without salt, of which many instances are recorded. A good farmer at Landrake, in Cornwall, many years ago, stacked damp hay with salt, which came out almost a paste when the rick was opened, but the cattle devoured it greedily. In Germany they even cure fresh cut grass one pound to the hundred weight; it comes out quite a paste, and is said to go farther in food than the same quantity of grass made in hay; and in this country other green food has been kept in like manner. The advantage of dry straw, to absorb the juice drawn out by the salt is two-fold—first, in preventing the scouring of the grass—and second, in rendering the straw itself nourishing and palatable, by the juice thus absorbed. The proportion of straw may vary from one eighth to one fourth; and the salt from one to three pounds per hundred weight, according to the dampness of the new hay. If old hay is used instead of straw, it must be in larger proportion, because less absorbent. And when neither can be had chaff or young furze might do; or even bran, if salted enough to prevent fermentation.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

NIAGARA FALLS, (August 8, half-past two, p. m.)—A man has just gone over the Falls! He came down in a small boat and appeared to be asleep. The people shouted to him from the shore and woke him up, but it was too late to avail anything as he was already in the rapids. He fell out of the boat at the first pitch and was seen to go over the cataract with the boat a little ahead of him. His name is not known.

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.—"Had this Bill passed," says the *Hastings Chronicle*, "it would have secured the power of the Reformers in Canada for years to come against the efforts of the Tories, backed by even the 'strength of the empire.'" Honestly spoken! To "secure the power of the Reformers" was the simple object of the bill, and for this everything in the shape of principle was recklessly abandoned. To "secure power" is the first and last article of the liberal creed—its body and its soul—its sole end and aim; and therefore it is we rejoice that that huge embodiment of party selfishness, the Representation scheme, has a second time been defeated.—*Chronicle and News*.

We have received information to the effect that the operatives of the Chaudière Gold Mine Company have lately found some fine specimens of platinum in a location where they have only recently been working on the Rivière des Plantes. The discovery of this valuable ore may be considered a fact of some importance when we state that, excepting at the Carolina mines, none of it has been found in any other part of this continent.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The immigration from Cape Breton to Western Canada this season has been very extensive. Day by day numbers are leaving the Island, and should the crops fail this year, as they have the last three or four, Cape Breton will become depopulated. Yet, strange to say the true resources of this Island are not those which are liable to either rot, or weevil, but consist in her minerals and; yet from not being developed, and from the people trusting to a precarious subsistence arising from their agricultural operations, they subject themselves to evils which might easily be guarded against—were they only alive to their true interests.—*Argus*.

The Halifax *Church Times* says, the 72nd Highlanders under the command of Col. Murray, arrived on the 22nd, in H.M. ship *Hercules*, 14 days from Barbadoes. The strength of the regiment is as follows:—19 officers, 32 sergeants, 10 drummers, 538 rank and file—24.

At the County Court and Quarter Sessions held at Picton this week there was not a single case of any kind for trial.—*Picton Gazette*.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.—We perceive by the Circular of Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., stock brokers, London, that Canadian 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable in 1874, are quoted at 9 a 10 per cent premium, while those of the State of Ohio, redeemable in 1870 a 74 are only worth 4 per cent. premium. English capitalists are evidently becoming alive to appreciate Canadian investments.—*Colonist*.

Sir A. McNab, we regret to state, has been seriously ill and confined to bed for the last fortnight,—but we are happy to announce that our justly popular member is on the recovery.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

The Mackerel Fishery.—The official list of the Commissioners shows 106 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 4575, all entered for the bounty on the hook and line catch. We have heard of two vessels from the Gulf of Canso whose names are not included, and the probability is that there are others not enumerated. We observe that the Governor of New Brunswick advises the formation of "Fishery Societies." Any such Society, upon subscription of Twenty pounds, will be entitled to receive three times the amount from the Province, to be disposed of in such a way as the members may conceive most advantageous for the fisheries. The attention of practical Fishermen is invited to this subject, and we ardently hope that not only in New Brunswick but in Nova Scotia also, a deeper interest may be exhibited in extending our knowledge of the habits and peculiarities of the finny tribe, together with improved methods of catching and curing these most important sources of national wealth.—*Nova Scotian*.

A VOYAGE TO EUROPE.—We paid a visit to this Panorama on Monday evening, and have to thank the artist and describer, Mr. Bayne, for the very agreeable manner in which he enabled us to pass two hours.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT KINGSTON.

—On the morning of Thursday a most deplorable accident took place at Kingston. A pleasure excursion had been made up as a trial trip of a new yacht, built by Mr. D. B. Jenkins, of Kingston, for the approaching Regatta; and the party was composed of thirty-four persons, including fifteen ladies.

SAVED.—D. B. Jenkins, Wm. Leckie, James Wilson, Edward Haight, Thos. Haight, H. O. Hitchcock, David MacAllum, Wm. Jenkins, Chas. MacKenzie, Charles Mills, Alex. Phillips, Geo. Hunter, Jack O'Shay, Master Scott, H. Johnson, (colored). Fifteen.

The London (C.W.) Times, says that a young man in that town has invented a machine capable of chiming any number of bells in a regular manner, by the assistance of one man, or other means.

The Admiralty at Kingston, are reported to be in treaty with parties at Quebec for the sale of the Cherokee and Juno war steamers.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE FALL FLEET.—The ship Montreal, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co., arrived at Quebec on the night of Monday last, being the first arrival of the fall fleet.

THE SAUGEEN—THE CROPS.—A gentleman, writes us:—"I was much pleased with the Saugeen Country, and have no doubt but that it will be very quickly settled. There is hardly a lot within ten miles of the town that is not already taken up.

The Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, Mr. Baillie, has resigned his office in consideration of a retired allowance of £500 per annum.

THE NOTHERN RAILROAD.—On Wednesday night, after a discussion which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, the City Council adopted the Report of the Select Committee on the Railroad, recommending the loan of £35,000 City debentures, on the security of the Railroad; with an amendment providing that the Debentures shall be issued in the same proportion as the sum of £25,000 granted last year, that is to say, at the rate of one-tenth of the sum actually expended on the Railroad, the payments commencing so soon as £100,000 has been laid out, and not before.—Patriot

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

New York, Aug. 16, 9 P.M. The Baltic left Liverpool on the 6th with 158 passengers and 400 tons freight.

Halifax, Aug. 18. The British Mail Steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to 9th inst., and with 84 through passengers.

ENGLAND.—The Franklin arrived at Cowes on the 9th inst.

The Queen prorogued the British Parliament in person on the 8th inst. The news has not come forward yet.

The Exhibition continues as attractive as at first. More contributions expected from the continent and the United States.

Notwithstanding the passage of the Titles Bill, the Roman Catholic Bishops of London persists in assuming the prohibited titles.

A report was circulated that two Duchesses of high consideration at Court had decided on abandoning the English Church for that of Rome. One is said to be the Duchess of Sutherland, and the other the Duchess of Kent.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce adopted a petition to Government for a reduction of postage to America.

IRELAND.—The Railway from Dublin to Galway is opened.

Lord John Russell was burnt in effigy in Limerick. The crops are backward, and the harvest scarcely begun. The ground crop will probably be light. The Potato crop promises to be abundant.

Lord Arundel has been elected for Limerick.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1851.—Rev. J. Flood, rem. vol. 15, received but not acknowledged in our last; Rev. C. L. Ingles, rem. for self and Mrs. Murray, vol. 15; Mr. W. Humphries, rem. for self and Mr. L. Oxley, vol. 15; Rev. E. C. Bower, rem. vol. 15; Geo. McClean, Esq., Brockville, rem. for S. Jones, D. B. O. Ford, Wm. Fitzsimmons, G. Crawford, and W. B. McClean, Esqrs., and Rev. E. Denroche, vol. 15; Rev. J. L. Alexander's note has been received and inquiry instituted, the result will be communicated forthwith; Rev. E. L. Elwood's rem. vols. 14 and 15 has been received as also the "Loyalist," but arrived too late for more than acknowledgment; Andrew Boyle, Esq., per Mr. Slate, rem. vol. 15; Mr. J. Cowin, rem. vol. 15, per Mr. Champion; Rev. Mr. Ellegood, vol. 15; Mr. Henry Schneider, rem. for self and two others vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY AUGUST 21, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.

The Bishop of Toronto in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite, till they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

Table with columns for Day, Name, and Time. Includes entries for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Toronto, August 13, 1851.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.

On Monday Mr. W. H. Boulton moved the third reading of the bill to repeal the Party Processions Act. The learned gentleman entered fully into the merits of the question, and demonstrated the oppressive character of the obnoxious enactment. He was followed by the member for Cornwall and the Hon. W. B. Robinson, both of whom bore testimony to the loyal character of the Orange Association, against whom the statute had been notoriously directed.

SEIGNORIAL TENURE BILL.

The House was occupied nearly the whole of Tuesday morning and evening with Mr. Solicitor General Drummond's bill, for the reform of the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada. At two o'clock on Wednesday morning the question was taken, and resulted in a majority of 30 for the second reading.

VESTING OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We cannot conceive how any well-informed statesman, whose mind was unwarpd by party spirit, could ever come to the conclusion, that the Clergy of the different Protestant denominations of our province, had no vested interest in the Reserve lands. During the debate on the Address to the throne on this vitally important question, the Hon. J. H. Cameron entered fully upon this point, and we think it right to lay his observations before our readers, furnishing as they do a lucid and comprehensive view of the case.

Mr. J. H. CAMERON said, that his Hon. and learned Friend the Attorney-General East, had gone over the same ground that he had occupied last session, and had stated that the Reserves were in his opinion in no other manner vested, than that they were appropriated to religious, and ought not therefore to be diverted to secular purposes. He said that they were always intended for all denominations of Protestants, and that the pretensions once urged by the Church of England to their sole enjoyment were unjust, and were in a great measure the cause of all the agitation that had arisen respecting them.

interest in this property, as their title had been recognized by both the Legislature of Upper Canada, and of United Canada also. In an early day after the passing of the 31st Geo. III., known as the Constitutional Act, by the Provincial Statute 27 Geo. III., ch. 14, after reciting that a clerical error had crept into a few of the deeds given by our Sovereign Lord the King to some of his subjects by the insertion of the word 'clergyman' instead of the word 'clergy,' in that part of the letters patent that reserves a proportion of one-seventh of the Crown Lands, for the lands in each of the deeds granted, which error might lead to consequences it is necessary to obviate, it is enacted that every such deed shall be to all intents and purposes valid and effectual in securing to the subject the lands thereby granted, and to his Majesty all the rights, conditions, reservations, limitations and restrictions, and to the clergy the rights aforesaid, which rights the former part of the statute declares shall be "the establishing, securing and confirming the Protestant Clergy of this Province in such a quantity of the lands of the Crown, as shall and may amount to and be in the proportion of one to seven of the lands in any such deed granted."

Lower Canadian members to join with them in withstanding these attacks, he called upon them again. The spirit that was abroad would destroy their institutions in their turn, if it was not resisted now, and the storm that would level the defences of the Church of England in Upper Canada with the dust, would be stayed but a little while by the impregnable barrier which the adherents of the Church of Rome asserted were thrown up against it in Lower Canada.

Principis obsta: sero medicina paratur, Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.

THE SYNOD MOVEMENT.

Our readers, we are persuaded, will peruse with deep interest the account of the proceedings which recently took place at Quebec. Especially they will rejoice to observe, that the excellent Prelate of that Diocese has followed the example of so many of his brethren in the Episcopate, and promoted the assembling together of lay delegates, to take counsel with their pastors on momentous matters connected with the temporalities of the Church.

As was the case at the corresponding Toronto convention, God's Holy Spirit appeared to regulate the deliberations. No feverish contentions marred the solemn harmony which prevailed, and each resolution was passed without a single dissentient or protesting voice.

We learn from our English exchange papers, that the Synod of Exeter will, in all probability, be followed by similar pronouncements on the part of the Dioceses of Chichester, Wells, and Oxford. This is cheering to the hearts of all devout and earnest Churchmen, and encourages them to continue instant in prayer for the complete and healthy revivification of their beloved branch of the Redeemer's visible fold.

Whilst on this subject, we cannot do better than quote the following thoughtful and emphatic remarks from our excellent confrere the London Guardian:—

"This striving towards synodical action is not an accident or an isolated effort; it is essentially organic. The movement is begun, and will not expire unfruitful; it will give birth to its natural results. It was no accident that fixed the first Diocesan Synod since the reign of Edward I. in the year of grace 1851. It was no accident that brought to our shores that very same year, at the very time when the Bishop of Exeter first published his intention of convoking the assembly which met at Exeter, the news of the first Convention of the Bishops of the Church of Australasia. It was no accident, either, that led the Bishop of Toronto to chose the very same year for first calling together the clergy and lay representatives of that Diocese, and organizing them to united action. These were no accidents. There was a cause for them all, and it was one cause, and the same. Nor is it accident, or the mere force of example, which will bring together the clergy of the Diocese of Chichester, or of any other Diocese, who may now meet in the same spirit, and for like purposes, with those who lately assembled in the Chapter-house of Exeter. No; those are no accidents. The same cause has produced them all—the same emergency, and the same general tendency observable in the policies of America and Australia, as well as in those of Europe, to secularise the Civil Government, without, at the same time, separating from it those ecclesiastical functions which, so secularised, it can no longer assume without tyranny,—the disposition, in a word, which is leading Lord John Russell here, and his representatives elsewhere, to treat the Church as a mere State machine, of human invention and of human foundation,—and of the development of which the Gorham case was only one among many instances. So long as this sort of disposition and tendency prevails in secular politics—and perhaps a little longer—there will and must prevail also that feeling in the Church which finds its natural and only expression and remedy in synodical action. But the time has now gone by for talking about originating the impulse, or giving birth to this feeling. The movement, as Mr. Gorham has begun. And it may be, after all, Mr. Gorham will turn out to have done, undesignedly, a greater service to the Church of England than any man, even of this busy and stirring generation. He has given the first impulse to the movement for synodical action,—he has given us the beginning of that action,—we want no more; the rest will come of itself."

EPISCOPAL UBIQUITY.

We were under the impression that according to the theory of Sir Boyle Roache, no person or thing could be in two places at one time, save and except a bird. However our faith in this brilliant theory has been lately severely shaken, by an article in the Romanist Journal, the True Witness, from which it would appear that on the 10th of the current month "a short but most eloquent discourse was pronounced by his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto," in the city of Montreal. Now we can prove by the most unimpeachable testimony, that on that identical date, a most eloquent discourse was pronounced by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Church of the Holy Trinity in this city. How is this? Is the Bishop of Toronto ubiquitous, and the Irish baronet's theory a sham?

TESTIMONIAL AND ADDRESS TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BETHUNE, D.D., PRINCIPAL OF THE DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

The removal of the Diocesan Theological Institution from Cobourg to Toronto, in order that it may form a part of Trinity College, has now become a most desirable and, indeed, an indispensable step, and will be effected within a short period, so soon as our Church University shall have commenced operations. The change, it is evident,

must give very general satisfaction, as it cannot be doubted that, on the whole, it will prove beneficial. It is obvious that the Chair of Divinity, an integral Faculty of the University, ought to be within the bosom of the University itself, and from its removal to Toronto this advantage, amongst others, will accrue, that the Bishop, having it immediately under his eye, will be able to see more of the Candidates for Holy Orders during the important term of their novitiate. The contemplated change, however, though gratifying in the main, brings with it a separation from a long- tried and highly-valued friend. The Venerable Archdeacon Bethune retires from the Institution. His efficient supervision, of nine years' duration, will within a few months come to a close. Deeply do we regret—deeply, we feel persuaded, does the Church at large regret, this separation. The circumstances which have rendered it necessary are, it is true, auspicious: they are associated with the happy establishment of a Church University in this Province; and, besides this, Dr. Bethune's long and faithful services have been gratefully acknowledged by the Church in his preferment to the dignity of the Archidiaconate. The Church, we are glad to assure ourselves, has not shewn herself forgetful of her zealous servant; still it will excite regret that her connexion with any one of the duties which he has performed should cease. All will be ready to believe that the office of Professor of Theology, which the Venerable Dr. Bethune has filled, involves duties most onerous and most anxious; but none save those who have actually enjoyed the privilege of receiving instruction from him, are competent, perhaps, to form a nearly exact judgment of the large amount of labour and effort which he has expended; of his unwearied exertions and unsleeping vigilance, in the discharge of his responsible function. The writer of this little notice (hurriedly prepared, he is grieved to say) can testify from experience to this point. He can, from his heart, bear witness—as many others similarly situated with himself can do—to having found in Dr. Bethune a patient teacher, a wise counsellor, and a kind friend. Under these circumstances it will be readily understood how natural to the occasion of Dr. Bethune's approaching resignation are the feelings expressed in the following ADDRESS, from the Ex-Students and the Students of the Diocesan Theological Institution.

To the Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York, and Principal of the Theological College in the Diocese of Toronto, &c. &c.

VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR,—The present occasion is one which fills us with feelings of the deepest emotion. The little College over which you have so worthily presided for a period of nine years, is, we have reason to believe, soon to be merged into our Church University, which, through the good hand of our God upon us, is, we trust, shortly to go into operation. For this successful issue of a great and arduous enterprise, we are mainly indebted to the unwearied zeal and perseverance of our venerated Bishop. And most thankful ought we to be, that in the present eventful crisis of our Church, we are blessed with a Chief Pastor, whose life has been characterized by such uncompromising firmness and untiring assiduity, to procure for the people of this Province the blessings of a sound and Christian education.

But while we look forward with the liveliest hope to the future prosperity of our infant University, and the blessings which, by Divine Providence, it is destined to confer upon the Church in this Diocese, we are at the same time filled with pain and grief at the approaching severance of a connection, which has so long and happily bound us to you as our Preceptor, and from which we have derived so much profit and advantage.

We feel, Rev. Sir, that the present is not a time to indulge in the language of compliment, or mere ceremonial: the motives which prompt us to address you on this occasion are too deep and solemn to be dictated by the usage of the world. We stand before you as in the presence of a beloved parent, whose affability and gentleness and forbearance, have won our esteem and love; and by whose affectionate counsels and godly admonitions, we have been strengthened and established in the ways of true religion. We have frequently felt ourselves stimulated to increased exertion in the prosecution of our studies, by observing the ability and zeal and faithful diligence with which you have always discharged the laborious duties of your high calling. And never to the latest moment of our lives, shall we cease to entertain a grateful sense of the benefits which we have received from your very able and most efficient instructions. To your pastoral care we are indebted, under God, for much of the progress we have made in the study of theology; and in a great degree for the knowledge of those principles and doctrines of our holy Church which, in the work of the ministry, it will be our humble and sincere endeavour earnestly to promote and inculcate.

We are fully convinced that the rapid increase of the Clergy in this Diocese within the last few years, and the consequent progress and efficiency of our Church, has been in no inconsiderable degree owing to the establishment of a Diocesan Theological Institution; and the appointment of a zealous and faithful Professor of Theology; and amongst the Alumni of our College, who have gone forth to preach the word of life and salvation, there are many men, we trust, of earnest minds and faithful hearts, who are willing to spend and to be spent in the cause of the Gospel.

In the name, then, and in behalf of our brethren, the ex-members of this institution, together with our fellow students still connected with it, we respectfully beg to present through you, Reverend Sir, to your amiable family, this token of our esteem and gratitude. It will serve us to perpetuate the memory of a connexion which we would fain prolong, and are unwilling to see pass away. And the grateful expression of our thanks which we now sincerely and cordially tender you will, we hope, render acceptable our offering, and serve to hallow the gift.

In contemplation of the time when this profitable Institution shall merge into a more expanded Seminary of learning, we should do violence to the feelings which bind us to our Alma Mater, as well as to the tender

recollections which rise up within us at the thought of separation, did we omit to thank you most warmly for the many hours of social intercourse, and of innocent entertainment, which by your wonted kindness and hospitality we have so frequently enjoyed in your family circle.

And now, Venerable Sir, in respectfully and affectionately for the present bidding you farewell, we feel assured that we express not only our own convictions, but the convictions of all who are acquainted with the nature and magnitude of your arduous labours,—that to your unremitting vigilance and zeal and untiring exertion in the cause of religion the Church in this Diocese owes a debt of lasting obligation.

That the Almighty may continue long to spare your valuable life, and pour down his choicest blessings upon yourself and the members of your estimable family; and at length in his own good time, receive you to "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away," is the sincere prayer of

- Ven. and dear Sir,
Your affectionate and grateful Pupils.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Rev. P. Shirley, | Rev. J. W. Allen, |
| " J. Wilson, | " G. Anderson, |
| " W. Ritchie, | " J. Kennedy, |
| " R. Harding, | " W. C. Clarke, |
| " C. Ruttan, | " E. Patterson, |
| " J. G. D. McKenzie, | " E. R. Stimson, |
| " R. Garrett, [B.A.] | " E. C. Bower, |
| " R. Shanklin, | " A. McNab, D.D., |
| " J. A. Mulock, | " W. Belt, |
| " H. Brent, | " Thos. Bousfield, |
| " C. L. Ingles, B.A. | " Wm. Logan, |
| " J. B. Worrell, | " Arch. Lampman, |

- STUDENTS IN 1851.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Messrs. Pettitt, B. A., | Messrs. Johnson, C. C., |
| " Barber, B. A., | " Fidler, |
| " Groves, | " Tremayne, |
| " Bull, | " Heyward, |
| " Godfrey, | " Armstrong, |
| " Harris, | " Gibson, |
| " Johnson, W. A., | " Lauder, |
| " Beck, | " Franklin, |

To the Pupils of the Diocesan Theological College

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I am giving utterance to no common place feeling, nor using words of course, when I say that the kind address you have just presented to me expresses in a manner much too flattering your sense of the services which I have been the humble instrument of rendering to the holy cause of Christ and his Church.

The Institution over which I have been called to preside by our revered Diocesan, grew out of a great emergency. In the autumn of 1841, when it was first projected, we had not in the Diocese either University or other training School for candidates for Holy Orders. They, who, within the Diocese felt constrained to embark in preparation for that sacred profession, were obliged to place themselves under the care and direction of individual Clergymen; and although the best results had been found to follow, in many instances, from the instruction thus given, it was rightly considered that a much greater benefit must attend the collection of the candidates, and their prosecution of their studies on some collegiate rule and system.

Commencing in an humble way, early in the year 1842, we went on, step by step, to new improvements; and as much of collegiate usage and discipline was introduced as, in such an institution, has been found practicable. We have never at least, gone back or slackened in our toils and tasks; but rather have added, from time to time, what tended to self-control, habits of industry and punctuality, and general preparation for a profession of labour and self-denial.

And an Institution like the present, exclusively for candidates for Holy Orders, possesses many peculiar advantages. The association together of several individuals with one pursuit, and that a high and a holy one, cannot fail, as a general result, to have a favourable influence upon the characters and habits of the aspirants. With this conjunction in one pursuit and for one end, there is less risk of the contamination, always in some degree to be apprehended, from association with, and example of others with sentiments and habits which, with pursuits in view of a more worldly bearing and purpose, it is not felt that there is so much need of controlling or subduing. And indeed it might be well, here and elsewhere,—if the circumstances of the Church permitted,—that, after the completion of a regular University education, the candidates for orders should have access to some institution, under able and pious direction, in which they might for a time prosecute together their more immediate preparation for the sacred profession they have in view.

But whether this be attainable or not, we have much to rejoice and cheer us in the near establishment of a University, to be conducted according to the discipline and upon the principles of the Church; and though there may be some few of her attached children who think that the great end of christian truth, as well as the attainment of science, can be secured in a University where there is no special religious teaching, and where the foundation of all knowledge is not laid upon the Gospel, we trust it will not be long until, contrasting the practical working of the different systems, they will think as we do.

We may, in our Church University, have to struggle for a time with slender resources, and to encounter the discouragement and opposition of men in power; but we shall have the consolation, amidst some worldly deprivations, of maintaining the "true riches" and of having God on our side; and that is better and more secure than all the might and wisdom of the world.

In contemplating our own Institution, if there be any shade upon the retrospect of the past, it will be first, the premature removal from their work of usefulness and promise, of some who once here belonged to our company, and in the enfeebled health of others, whom we pray the Almighty to restore to strength and vigour. But the deepest gloom would be in the discovery of any who should have disappointed our high hopes, and not proved the faithful and zealous ambassadors of our Lord and Master, which it was our prayer and effort that they should become. Yet, in the words of our venerated Bishop, such—thanks be to God—would form the small exception and not the rule; still it should warn each of us individually to be watchful and diligent in the effort that the Church of God, in the persons of its ministers especially, may not have "spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing."

The duty of conducting this Institution,—arduous and responsible always—has been much cheered and lightened by observing so many, as new generations of learners came up, pursuing with zeal the work assigned them, and bearing with a patient and christian temper the admonition or rebuke it may have been necessary to convey;—the many, especially, who have proved themselves zealous and able ministers of the word, and with whom it is my joy, from time to time, to unite in the ministrations of our beloved Church.

It is comforting, too, to have evidence afforded that

you have felt a generous appreciation of the little all it has been in my power to exert in fulfilment of the important duty of conducting this Institution. Many such manifestations of your kindness and regard have been in past times given; and be assured that the present truly valued and most gratifying testimony of this affection will always be gratefully cherished by me and mine.

Of your prosperity and happiness in life, far or near, I shall always be rejoiced to hear; and no effort of mine, which it falls within the conscientious discharge of duty to exert, shall ever be spared to promote them. But the highest and sincerest gratification I could derive from beholding your present or future career, would be to see you faithful and diligent in the work of winning souls to Christ; earnest in declaring the counsel of God; exact and self-denying in every duty to the Lord and to his people; and adorning by a godly conversation and a holy life the doctrine of our God and Saviour.

While to me this will be the highest and purest gratification with which all our present associations can be mingled, it will also prove your own best joy,—the richest solace amidst life's trials and disappointments—and that which can convey the only peace when the termination of this life's work is bringing us to the judgment seat of God and the last account.

With my renewed thanks for the good-will and affection testified by you on this occasion, so interesting and so long to be remembered, and for your kind appreciation of what has always been meant on my part, I commend you, my dear friends, to the protection and guidance of Almighty God, the love of His dear Son, and the sanctifying graces of the Holy Spirit, that we may be, one and all, true children of our Heavenly Father, and heirs of glory in the world to come.

(Signed.) A. N. BETHUNE.

The Rectory, Cobourg, August 15th, 1851.

The Testimonial, alluded to in the address, is a large and handsome portrait of the Archdeacon, painted by that young, but already eminent artist, M. Theophile Hamel. The likeness is unquestionably excellent, and the colouring remarkably rich and beautiful. It is a portrait which will no doubt contribute greatly to the rising reputation of the artist (who we are sure is a man of genius), whilst it reflects credit upon the good taste of those who fixed upon so appropriate a testimonial.

The address was read and the portrait presented on the small, but pretty lawn in front of the Rectory, on Friday last, at 3 p. m. The weather was very propitious, and the scene delightfully animated and cheerful, all the Students, several of the ex-Students and five others of the Clergy, with a number of the Parishioners, being present to share in the enjoyment of so gratifying an occasion. At the close of the Archdeacon's impressive reply the Doxology was sung, soon after which the audience began to break up, all of them apparently much pleased with the well-managed and auspicious proceedings of the day. We must not forget to state that the presentation of the Portrait and Address took place at the end of the Academical year, after the Scholarship and Annual Examinations, and was preceded by one of those pleasant social entertainments for which the members of the Institution have been so often indebted to the Principal's considerate and graceful hospitality.

The Address was read by the Reverend John Wilson, besides whom, of the ex-Students there were present the Reverends J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Gustavus Anderson, and J. H. Ede.

SCHOLARSHIPS' EXAMINATION, DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Held at Cobourg, August 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1851.

	SALUST.	XENOPHON.	ALGEBRA.	GREEK TESTAMENT.	HORACE.	HOMER.	EUCLID.	Total.
MAXIMUM OF MARKS ...	208	203	200	404	383	266	241	1905
Thomson ...	152	119	90	257½	326	152	208	1304
Vankoughnet. 111	96	40	203	296	151½	241	241	1438
Phillipps ...	59½	93	180	175	190	206	204	1107
Williams ...	73	65	20	179	185	161	222	905
Beaven ...	44½	74½	46	143	140	156½	149	753
Carroll ...	23	31	12	163	78	81	156	544
Unsworth ...	54	43	9	117	76	70	101	470
Langtry ...	26	38	6	97	90	72	124	453
Hilton ...	30	39	56	69½	70	57	108	429
Loucks ...	32	23	18	106	96	66	75	416
Tane ...	43	25	..	138½	111	97	..	414
Parnell ...	19	35	..	64	48	51	69	286

The first six were the successful candidates: the first two entitled to £30 Currency each per annum; the third and fourth to £25 C'y. each per annum; and the fifth and sixth to £20 C'y. each per annum.

PRIZE ESSAY.
Subject.—"Ancient Heresies compared with Modern Perversions of Catholic Truth."
1st Essay.—Kent Testimonial Prize, obtained by J. Gilbert Armstrong.
2nd Essay.—Bishop's Prize, obtained by Arthur J. Fidler.
3rd Essay.—Principal's Prize, obtained by Francis Tremayne.

THE CHURCH UNION.

Through the instrumentality of this Society Petitions continue to pour in against any alienation of the Clergy Reserves from religious purposes, as settled by the Act of 1840. Since our last publication, Petitions have been presented from the following places to the Legislative Assembly:—Merrickville, 212; Sandwich, 41; Newboro', 273; Napanee, 186; Trafalgar, 48; Newmarket, 212; Pickering, 73; Mono, 136; Kitley, 52; Brockville, 120—total, 1348.

We are glad also to find that Branch Unions continue to be formed steadily, and preparations are being made for the formation of others. In

many Townships in which such Branches have been formed, no official notification of the fact has yet been made. This omission should be at once remedied, as until it is done the Parent Society has no medium of communicating with the Branch, and the sphere of usefulness is curtailed.

CLERGY RESERVES.

In our last number we published a "Return of the Expenditure of the Clergy Reserves Money," from which document it would appear that there has been paid on account of the Church of England, for arrears previous to the years 1849 and 1850.....£11429 2 0
In the year 1849..... 12283 2 8
" 1850..... 14729 16 4
£38442 1 0

This sum has been paid as follows by the Receiver-General:
To the Revs. D.E. Blake and E. Denroche, for arrears of stipend to 31st Decem^rber, 1844£2294 8 10
To sundry Clergymen in 1849, as per list which will be published in our next 6301 10 2
To ditto, 1850 ditto 6004 11 9
To paid to the Treasurers of the Society for P. G. in Toronto:
Jan 12, 1850 5199 0 7
Ditto, Sept. 26 " 3712 17 5
Ditto, Feb. 17, 1851..... 6204 7 8
Ditto, June 27, " 8725 4 7
£38442 1 0

From the above abstract it will be seen that, although in the statement presented to Parliament the whole of the above sum is represented as expended in the years 1849 and 1850 (except the arrears paid to Messrs. Blake and Denroche, which are stated in a side note to have been paid in 1851), yet £14929 12 3 was not received by the Treasurers till the present year, 1851.

In the present number will be found the accounts of the Treasurers of the S. P. G., in Toronto, up to the 22nd July, 1850, by which it will be seen in what manner the balance of £2825 7 6 in the Treasurers' hands on the 14th November, 1848, together with £3000 paid Feb. 25, 1849, arrears due in 1848, and the sum of £5199 0 7 paid January 12th, 1850—total, £11024 8 1 has been expended.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BIDDULPH IN THE HURON DISTRICT.

The Township of Biddulph is chiefly inhabited by Irish Emigrants, the eastern part by Roman Catholic, the western by Protestants, amounting to about 500 souls; the latter are nearly all members of the Church. This section of country was opened for location about sixteen years ago, during which period our people have been destitute of the ministrations of the Church, further than what they enjoyed through the occasional services of the Rev. H. C. Cooper, formerly resident in Usborne, and the Rev. C. C. Brough, Rector of the Township of London. The site for the Church was kindly granted by Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., Commissioner of the Canada Company. And the people in their longing desire to have the Services of the Church amongst them, liberally contributed for the erection of a good frame building 40 feet by 30.—This undertaking is also much indebted to James Hodgins, Esq., whose zeal in the matter and co-operation generally, has been of the most essential service to the resident Missionary. Due merit however must not be denied to others who have promptly come forward.

On the sixth of July, the day fixed for the opening of the Church, before the hour appointed for divine service, a vast concourse of people was upon the spot, full of joyous expectation in relation to the day and in many happy returns of the sabbath which we may hope shall be vouchsafed to them. The choirs and several members of the congregations of the Churches of St. John and St. George in the township of London, were also present; a gratifying incident as exhibiting that Christian fellowship which should thus ever subsist between the members of our Communion.

The performance of the Choirs was excellent and attracted the admiration of their brethren less skilled in Church music. Upon the opening of the Church doors the sittings were all quickly filled, while a large portion of the assemblage could obtain a hearing position no nearer than the doors and windows. The prayers were said by the Rev. A. Lampman, the Lessons read and the sermon preached by the Rev. C. C. Brough. The text chosen was from Joshua xxiv. 26. Besides the practical reflections which naturally arise out of the consideration of the passage, the Reverend preacher, having shown how remarkably Christ was typified by Joshua, took occasion to inculcate the doctrine of unity showing that the oneness of the Church "the pillar and the ground of the truth," was typified by the one pillar set up by Joshua.

The position assumed by the preacher was maintained by clear Scriptural argumentation. The interest observable in the audience showed that the words of the speaker and the truths he desired to enforce were not lost. The assemblage then broke up delighted with what they had heard and witnessed, and seemed to return to their houses with feelings of gratitude to the Giver of all good, rejoicing that they have now within their reach religious privileges under the deprivation of which they have so long had their sojourn in the woods. A CHURCHMAN.

The congregation of Trinity Church, Chippawa, desire to express their grateful acknowledgments to Mrs. Irving for the liberal donation of a superb linen damask cloth and napkins for the Communion Table, in place of those which were recently stolen by certain burglars from that Church. No clue to the perpetrators of this sacrilegious act has yet been discovered.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 20, 1851.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	9	a	4
Spring do.	3	3	a	3
Oats, per 34lbs 1 10½ a 2 0	1	10½	a	2
Barley 2 9 a 3 0	2	9	a	3
Peas 2 0 a 2 0	2	0	a	2
Green Peas per peck 0 6 a 0 7	0	6	a	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) 21 3 a 00 0	21	3	a	00
Do. fine (in Bags) 18 9 a 18 9	18	9	a	18
Market Flour, (in Barrels) 17 6 a 18 9	17	6	a	18
Do. (in Bags) 15 0 a 17 6	15	0	a	17

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

GOD SAVE THE CHURCH.

"I speak concerning Christ and the Church."—Ephes. v. 32.
God save the Church! and guard her free,
Whom Christ ordain'd on earth to be
A sacramental guide and friend,
Our creed to mould, and heart amend.

God save the Church! from Christ she came,
And proved her apostolic name
When Rome's Augustine vainly tried
To get her free-born faith denied.

For, long before the Danish clan,
Or Saxon, o'er rent England ran,
The monks of Bangor move in glory
Through the page of British story.

God save the Church! sectarian mind
In prayerless reason bound and blind,
From her serene repulse hath met,
Whose crown remains unsullied yet.

Science and learning, art and song,
Around her name and nature throng;
Hero and sage, and saint and martyr
Have gloried in her heaven-seal'd charter¹.

So, when I read th' historic past,
And see how persecution's blast
By rack and dungeon, fire and hate,
In vain besieged her queenly state,

Present and future both appear
Enlink'd with her sublime career;
In whom unchanged by friends or foes,
The apostolic life-blood glows².

God save the Church! we challenge all
Who English archives dare recall,
To match her sainted roll of men,
Whose lives recall'd St. John again.

Parochial watchmen, pure and high
Whose worth and wisdom near'd the sky,—
Eternity enshrines their name
Who won their crowns through fire and flame.

How'er ungrateful Time forget
On earth to pay the lauding debt,
Delighted angels watch'd below
Their counterparts in pureness glow.

God save the Church! whose rites control,
Chasten, subdue, and calm the soul;
Something of earth, but more of heaven
To all her prayer and praise is given.

Time and eternity appear
To melt the sigh, and move the tear,
As oft her liturgy of love
Lifts man below to God above.

Majestic, too, her haunted shrines,
Where sentiment with stone combines:
Chantry and choir, and arch, and nave
Where lie the buried pure and brave,
Breathe mute, but magic eloquence,
And through the eye to soul dispense
A worldless power of inward prayer,
Born of the creed,—that God is there.

Nor be forgot our envied fanes
That crest the hills, and dot the plains;
Where gothic roof and graceful tower
Wield o'er the heart a witching power:

So hush'd and heavenlike seems the spot
That time and turmoil are forgot;
And Nature her lone sabbath keeps
Where child, or village patriarch sleeps.

God save the Church! for rich and poor
Alike expands her gracious door,
Who from the cradle to the grave
Watches the souls Christ died to save.

The peerage of the Church are those
In whom the Saviour's image glows;
And in the poorest, grant, that we
God's noblemen by saintship, see.

There, prince and peasant, man and child,
Learn saving wisdom undefiled;
And nought is hid by Godhead spoken
To conscience bruised, or spirit broken.

But, most because the Word of Heaven
Is purely to the people given
In British language, broad and free,
Church of my fathers! love I thee.

God save the Church, and save the Queen!
Mitre and Throne have ever been
To weal and woe alike related,
By truth revered, and treason hated.

God save the Church! be this our cry
Both while we live, and when we die;
For, rail her foemen as they will,
The Church is England's glory still!

¹ John xv. 7. John xiv. 19. Matt. xxviii. 20. John x. 27, 28.

² "And well may thoughtful hearts
Heave with foreboding swell, and heavy fears,
To mark how mad opinion doth infect
Thy children; how thine apostolic claims
And love maternal, are regarded now
By credulous vanity, or careless vice.—
For time there was, when sainted Hooker wrote,
And deep-soul'd Bacon taught the world to think,
When thou wert paramount,—thy cause sublime!
And in thy life, all polity and powers
A throne conserving, or in law enshrined,
With all estates our balanced Realm contains.—
Were rooted. Church and State could then co-work,
Like soul and body in one breathing form,
Distinct, yet undivided; each with rule
Essential to the kingdom's healthful frame,
Yet both, in unity agrest and good,
Together under Christ, their living Head,
A hallowed Commonwealth for man achieved."

"But now, in evil times, Sectarian Will
Would split the Body, and to Sects reduce
Our sainted Mother of the Imperial Isles.—
But, never may democracy, run mad,
One lock of glory from her hallow'd brow
Succeed in plucking; Love, and Awe, and Truth
Her doctrines preach with apostolic force;
Unity her creed, her Head is Christ,
And Catholic the crowning name she wears.

And signs there be,
Which stamp her with significant effect
Teacher of nations,—fated yet to draw
The Future round her, as a central ark
Where light and liberty, and law serene
Their saving essence to conserve the world."

"LUTHER: OF THE SPIRIT OF THE REFORMATION."

Reviews.

PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS, from the French of AUGUSTE COMTE. Toronto; A. H. Armour & Co. 1851.

This is an able and lucid exposition of the various branches of Pure Mathematics. We might, in compliance with the cant of the day, add the term "popular;" but notwithstanding the current systems of "Infantine Algebra, Geometry," and the like, we believe, that as it was said by those of old time, that there is no Royal road to science, so neither is there any popular path. Such knowledge cannot be attained save by the exercise of healthy and matured intellects, aided by iron perseverance and unwearied research. We can safely recommend this work to that unfortunately select class amongst us, which despising the ephemeral and enervating trash with which a cheap press deluges the land, can delight in studies calculated to invigorate and brace the soul, and generate that robust vigor of intellect which can transfer and apply its energies whithersoever the exigencies of life may require.

GEOMETRICAL SOLUTIONS ON THE QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE. A. H. Armour & Co.

This ranting was ushered into the world with salvos of heavy artillery, and all the pomp and circumstance of the Montreal press. The author was hailed as the fortunate discoverer of a mystery hidden from the rest of mankind. Public honours were to be decreed him, a reward assigned from the public treasury; nay more, we are credibly informed that it was contemplated in certain quarters to erect to his honour a statue in the public "Piazza," of brass at first, as suitable to the age and profession, with a proviso that the same be transmuted into gold upon the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone," now in an advanced state of progress. While labouring mid-t the labyrinth of lemmas, and tangled meshes of dismal diagrams, we ever and anon put to ourselves the question proposed to Christian by Pliable when floundering in the mire of the Slough of Despond, "Where are you now, neighbour?" and as often returned for answer, "Truly, I do not know!"

THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE, No. 5. Toronto: A. F. Plees.

The August number of this ably-conducted periodical, now lying before us, is not in anywise inferior to any of its predecessors. We are happy to hear that its circulation has increased in a manner that augurs well for its future prosperity.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, No. 9. Toronto: A. F. Plees.

This little publication continues to display the same ability, both in original and selected articles, which characterized it from the first.

THE LITERARY GARLAND, August, 1851. Toronto: Hugh Scobie.

This number of the *Garland* is by no means deficient in ability, but the same objection which we have urged against many of its predecessors, applies to it. There is too much story telling, either for edification or interest. The most voracious novel devourer requires, occasionally, something solid, to prevent his appetite from palling—to say nothing of the enervating effects which a constant succession of fictions must produce upon the minds of juvenile readers, a majority of whom, we presume, constitute the patrons of this neatly-printed periodical.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for July, 1851. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. Toronto: T. Maclear.

The contents of this number of our old friend are as varied as they are valuable. It opens with a pleasant and lively article on "Gardening," containing so many useful hints and sound information, half concealed under a flow of cheerful gossip as to render it a treat not only to the practical horticulturist, but also to the amateur gardener. Next follows a review of the state of "Scotland before the Reformation," an article full of interesting matter, which is succeeded by "Recent Travellers in North America." From this last we are tempted to make a few extracts, as bearing upon the present aspect of affairs on this continent. The Review gives a brief and impartial sketch of Canadian history—the Family Compact—the Rebellion—the discontent created by the passage of the Indemnity Bill, and the subsequent cry for annexation which followed. Speaking on this latter subject the writer goes on to say:—

"The local irritation has produced a brood of erroneous conceptions of sufficiently dangerous character, and which even with the wisest management it might have been difficult to clear away from the minds of the provincials. The most alarming of these is, that, beholding the rapid progress of certain portions of the States, they suppose there must be something in the constitution of the Union more favourable than their own to the development of a country's resources. That this is a total delusion, Mr. Johnston believes, and we think, proves. When compared with the whole Union, our provinces exhibit an even more rapid rate of advance. It is only the north-western States and New York that

outstrip the Canadas; but then these adjoin our territory—the sight of their progress is ever before the Provincials—this partial superiority is thought to be universal and the genuine British spirit of grumbling is freely indulged in. In fact, the energy of the Canadians is as great and as well directed as any of the States can show; even as to canals, the former in proportion to the population, will yield in no point to the latter. The true reason of the envied advance of New York and the north-western States is simply this:—It is through them that the flood of emigration has been and is now pouring into the New World; and as long as this goes on, the men and money of Europe must cause them to distance all competitors. But let our provinces look forward—nay, let them even look keenly into the present, and they will discern that the balance is already quivering ere it turn in their favour. Can they not read the sure destiny of their St. Lawrence? That mighty river is the natural outlet of the immense lake districts; and as these are fast peopling, signs of future argosies are appearing on its waters.—The Erie Canal is no longer adequate for the traffic streaming along it; and all the expense that the Americans ever can bestow upon it, will never make it keep pace with the wants of the inland States. Let then, our fellow-subjects take heart, and be patient; for if their progress at present be more moderate than their immediate neighbours', it is due to no fault of theirs or ours, but simply to a necessity of nature: and the more rapidly the north-western States advance, the more certainly will the tide of commerce and emigration soon pour its golden flood down the noble valley of the St. Lawrence."

So much for the Canadas. He next investigates one or two of the causes of the seeming rapidly increasing population and prosperity of the United States.

"The rapid growth of New York and other cities of America is a leading topic with all travellers; and we are in the habit of hearing so much of this, that we are apt to forget what is doing nearer us. Our Transatlantic cousins, justly proud and delighted with their progress, and above troubling themselves with investigating the causes of it, make each other believe that they stand alone as an innately energetic people. Moreover, ninety-nine out of every hundred of our emigrants know little or nothing of their native kingdom beyond the locality in which they were brought up, and generally nothing more than the outside appearance of that; so that when they cross the Atlantic everything is as new and wonderful to them as London or Birmingham would be if they had been taken to these cities instead, and they very soon gratify all they talk to by agreeing that what they have not seen does not exist, and that there is nothing equal to this in the Old Country." To such persons it is of no consequence that fifty physiologists assert that the Anglo-Saxon race degenerates in America, and that it cannot be kept up beyond its natural region without constant accessions of new blood. They point to New York as a fact worth a dozen theories. But the growth of this city proves nothing on the general subject—it is a testimony to the energy of its actual inhabitants, but nothing more. As the Atlantic port of an interior country of great extent and vast promise, New York has certainly attracted many native-born Americans to settle within its bounds for the purposes of traffic; but it is from this side of the Atlantic that its main increase has been drawn. Every manufacturing district in Europe and every large commercial port, has sent its agencies and branch establishments with similar trading objects; so that, during these sixty years, New York may be said to have been built up by Europe rather than by the exertions of America herself."

"The value of immigrants to America may be judged of by the fact that, assuming each to bring with him only £10 this, for the 200,000 who land yearly at New York alone, makes an annual addition of two millions sterling to the money capital of the country. Then a single year's labour of these 200,000 in agricultural operations upon new land, must add at least £5 a head, or another million to the capital of the new States; while the increased consumption of imported articles, by the added population, augments the federal revenue, which is—and in spite of our preaching and practice will continue to be—derived from the duties levied upon imports.

It is Europe, therefore, that is the mainspring of the wondrous growth of the United States—European capital, European hands, and European energy. The revolts, revolutions, and prescriptions of the Continent, and the bitter discontents and overflowing population of these our islands, are the life and aggrandizement of the Great Republic. Now emigrants are not mere additions to its stock of labour and capital; they consist of, or at least comprehend, those daring and resolute, if not always prudent spirits, who are driven from disturbed; or who voluntarily leave more peaceful countries. Thus, a stream of select men is constantly flowing from Europe, by whose audacious activity the filling up of the vast western continent is hurried forward, its material resources developed, and, by the sacrifice of many foreign lives, the first difficulties of settling its overcome.

But disturb by the signals of war the now undreaded navigation of the Atlantic, and this stream of brave hearts is arrested. Thenceforward the population like that of European States, will augment by a natural increase of tamer men only. The superfluous mind of other countries the greater force of character which is produced by the breaking up of home associations, and by the excitement of a new world, as well as the influence of its example on the minds and character of the native-born, will all be lost. The great breadth of unsettled land would then, like the forests and plains of Russia and Poland, rather indicate what the country might become, than what, within any assignable time, it is likely to be."

"Memoirs of the Duke of Urbino," "Correspondence of Mason and Walpole," like all *Relique Walponia*, quaint and entertaining; a critique on "Origen's Philosophoumena," and another on "Buddham's Euripides," followed by a dissertation on the vexed question of "Rubric vs. Usage," fill the remaining pages of this interesting periodical.

CANADA, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE, by W. H. SMITH, Part 5. Toronto: T. Maclear.

This Number, the first of a new volume, is embellished with a highly finished steel engraving of Niagara Falls, independently of which, the matter of the work is of such a character as entitles it to the patronage of a discerning public.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for July, 1851. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. Toronto: T. Maclear.

On opening the pages of this organ of democratic principles, the first article that met our eyes was one entitled "The Creed of Christendom." Well knowing the Socialistic and Infidel tendencies of many of the articles which have appeared in its pages, the gradual development of which we before have had occasion to animadvert upon, particularly as contained in one, which has excited much attention, contained in the last issue of this magazine, and entitled the "Battle of the Churches," we expected to find something of a similar nature now. We confess, however, we were not prepared to discover so complete a throwing off the mask, so utter an abandonment of reserve in trumpeting forth to the world the shameful aspirations of Democracy, and its utter detestation of all that is holy and good, as will be found in this article. The Infidel Democrat appears in his true colours, as a demon, nay, worse than that, for even devils believe and tremble.

But we pass from this subject and turn to others. The "Industrial Exhibition," receives a large share of notice, particularly the machinery department, of which a very succinct description is given. "The Royal Academy," "Organic Reforms," "Education," and other matters, are also discussed in an able manner, although the matter throughout has a strong tone of Republicanism. "The Emancipation of Women," will perhaps, be read with the greatest interest on this continent, but largely partakes of the same pervading tone. "The Extinction of Slavery" forms another subject for review, and "Foreign Literature" closes the number.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. V.

THE STRAWBERRY FEAST.

"And still the green is bright with flowers,
And dancing through the sunny hours
Like blossoms from enchanted boughs—
On a sudden wafted by:
Obedient to the changeful air,
And proudly feeling they are fair,
Sport bird and butterfly,
But where is the tiny hunter route,
That revel'd on with dance and shout
Amid their airy prey?"—WILSON.

You have given me a subject on which to write, my dear friend, and I will not refuse it, though there are reasons why it is not a favourable one for me, and why remembrances must arise to my mind, little suited to my joyous title. Anniversary days have been sometimes likened to the stones erected along the path of our journey, and whilst they remind us that we are come another mile nearer the end of it, they also make us sigh at the observation that some, who commenced our way with us, have ceased to travel in our company; but such an anniversary as our Strawberry Feast was, planned in early childhood, is more like the pole, erected in joy and glee in the sunshine of May morning, but from which as we gaze at it, even in the following summer, the garland flowers are fallen off, and the dancers are gone.

Yet why should I begin in a melancholy strain? When the May-pole is lifted into its place, it is with a shout of rejoicing; and bright wild flowers are hung about it; and glad faces look up at it; and there was nothing but joy in the first celebration of the Strawberry Feast.

I do not remember the first time, nor I suppose can you, for we were very little children when it was proposed by one, always anxious and able to give pleasure, that once in every summer we should make an excursion to the cottage of an old woman, at the other end of our parish, to drink tea,—the materials for our meal being carried by ourselves,—and to enjoy the particularly fine fruit with which her hilly and sunny garden would supply us. But in many ensuing summers who will recollect On joy expressed, when the day was really fixed. On the preceding evening, how anxiously we watched the sun and foretold fine weather, however it threatened rain,—or feared rain, however glowing the glorious setting sun might be. How contradictory children are! Some of us are not very different now. And when the day really came, and how suspiciously we questioned every gentle and well-intentioned cloud that ventured within our ken; and with what dismay we noticed even the cooling and glittering shower, that but for a minute dimmed the bright sunshine! Ah! so we did! so we do! for we are human beings still. Still we tremble when the dark cloud hangs on our horizon, though mercy's covenant rainbow be painted on it; and still we shrink from the storm, though we know that it comes from heaven, and will descend in showers of blessing.

At last, the morning past, and the lessons were ended. Children now, I understand, such is the "march of intellect," delight in their tasks, and tell their parents, in the letters they send them, that "they are absorbed in their studies." So I hear, at least, but in my day it was not so. You will candidly own with me, that to us, as Pollok says, "Tasks were heavy," but the labor of that day was over, and the trouble for that day past; and we at any rate, had wisdom enough then, not to add to our grievances by looking forward. Then came the pleasant business of watching those who were really busy, pack up the tea, and sugar, and cream, &c. &c.; and happy, and a person of great

consequence, was the one who was sent over to the shop for the new loaf of baker's bread. "Adult-erated," says Accum, but infinitely preferable, we thought, to the stale and more wholesome home-baked, which served for ordinary occasions. At last, it was four o'clock and we set out. Once or twice, I think, we went in the cart, and were driven by the old farmer.

He was a specimen of what one expects to see in a gentleman's servant: in many respects far superior to our present chaperon. Grave and neat in his dress, and though rather peevish perhaps with troublesome children, very respectful to his superiors. Poor old man! I saw him the other day, and he wears well. His hair is scarcely thinner or more hoary than when he lived with us; and when I met him, his blue eyes looked up with kinder expression than I used to think it in their power to bestow. Yet I always liked him, and was quite glad to see him look so cheerful; for he has had troubles lately, such as go near to break a man's heart, and yet such as a man would rather his dearest friend did not know. Poor old farmer! perhaps that was the reason we met so kindly; and we had both sorrowed since we parted last. But in those days things were different; for though you and I fully agree that children have troubles, yet we did not then muse upon them when they were not actually troubling us; and as we went up one hill and down another, and up and down again, before we stopped at the bottom of the shaded lane, that led to old Betty's cottage,—we felt so very joyous, that had the king passed in his chariot and eight, (O what an adventure that would have been!) he might have moved our admiration certainly, but I believe not our envy. We went to the same place, I think for several years; and the old woman used to receive us in her neatly sanded kitchen, all her furniture in holiday polish, and herself in her Sunday dress; we used greatly to admire the gaiety of her tea service, and the flavour of her fruit; and once in particular, I remember we found great pleasure in the discovery of a bank, joining the wall of the cottage on one side, down which we could scramble, and find our way round the house to a little window at the back, where sat the old woman's son, a cobbler, at work. That was certainly considered a wonderful discovery, and a great amusement; but it was not till old Betty became too infirm to receive us, and the meeting was adjourned to the house below the hanging gardens, beside the river, that we found out all the pleasures of that evening. We could not ride there to be sure, but you know how lovely the walk is, down the fields on a summer's evening, and through that deep and stony lane, "the most extraordinary path," your friend W.—said, "that he had ever heard called passable."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL,
John Street, near St. George's Church,
TORONTO. 39-1f

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

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in
rear of the same. 41-1ly

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

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

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

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

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,
either by Auction or Private Sale.
Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church
Street, and Toronto Patriot.
References:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowell, Esq.,
Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq.,
Hamilton; C. L. Hewitt, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher,
Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London.
London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

W. MORRISON,
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,
SILVER SMITH, & Co.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,
Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of
all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,
(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and
in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.
Charges Moderate:
References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon,
the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasset, M. A.,
Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion,
Esq.
Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

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

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

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of
Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

Township 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.

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. 15-1f



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

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and
Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted as it is the
most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a
powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hope-
less cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of
the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common
coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are
known to the world, and who would respect their opinions.

FROM PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your 'CHERRY PECTORAL'
in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am
satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable
compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties.—
If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service
you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.,
President of Amherst College.

(From the London Lancet.)
"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable
preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a care-
ful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large
appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness
for cough and lung complaints."

DIRECT EVIDENCE.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—Feeling under obligations
to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my
case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others.
Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough,
and made us of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was
obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could
get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your
CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately com-
menced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth
bottle, am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has
ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.
E. S. SPONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary,
From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls,
Mass:—
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance
for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesi-
tatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as
your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so
many cases of Cough and Lung complaints. Our Physicians are
using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects.
Truly yours,
D. M. BRYANT.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw,
Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the
Canadas.
July 23rd, 1851. 52-3m

GEORGE ARMITAGE,
MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver,
Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone
Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones,
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. 35-1y

ORGAN FOR SALE.
A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small
Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete.
Height of Case..... 8 feet.
Width of "..... 5 "
Depth of "..... 34 "
The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of
this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very
low for cash.
Toronto, January 15th 1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution,
LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.
One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the
Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the
Clergy of their respective localities.

Patrons:
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton.
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath
and Wells.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

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The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly James Lamb, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A.
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Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Sir William White.
Benjamin Jackson, Esq.

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Patrons:
The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.

Directors:
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The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq.
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AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution
in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada,
with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel
satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will
attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity
residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged
in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and
practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will
best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust
that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as
perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company,
guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN
ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide
for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete
and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for
the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with
the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the form-
ation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow
and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their
Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the
convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be
duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.
Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state
of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra
Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the
United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Missis-
sippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great
Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the
limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the
circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue
at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three
of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London
Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying
the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.
SHORT TERMS.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year.		Seven yrs.										
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.											
16	£ 0 19 3	£ 1 0 6	25	£ 1 2 3	£ 1 2 9	35	£ 1 4 1	£ 1 5 2	45	£ 1 10 0	£ 1 13 9	20	£ 1 1 0	£ 1 1 9	30	£ 1 3 1	£ 1 3 7	40	£ 1 6 1	£ 1 8 2	50	£ 1 16 11	£ 2 3 1

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.
**SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual
Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.**

Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.														
	Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.												
16	£ 1 11 3	£ 0 15 10	£ 0 8 0	30	£ 2 2 7	£ 1 1 7	£ 0 10 11	45	£ 3 9 4	£ 1 15 3	£ 0 17 9	20	£ 1 13 11	£ 0 17 2	£ 0 8 8	35	£ 2 9 1	£ 1 4 11	£ 0 12 6	50	£ 4 4 11	£ 2 3 3	£ 1 1 10
25	£ 1 17 9	£ 0 19 2	£ 0 9 8	40	£ 2 17 8	£ 1 9 4	£ 0 14 9	55	£ 5 5 10	£ 2 14 0	£ 1 7 3												

April 30th, 1851. **E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.**

MARRIED.

At Orillia, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. G. Bourn, John B. Calverly, Esquire, to Rosina Jane, second daughter of Capt. W. Wood, late of the 63rd Regt. and granddaughter of the late Gen. J. Wood, of Sargo.

Influenza and Consumption.

It is, indeed, a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first, you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle of that famous remedy, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it.

For influenza it is the very best medicine in the world. Be not deceived. Remember that spurious imitations and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land, but it is Dr. Wistar's that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures, therefore buy no other but the genuine, original Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

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

New Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

WILL re-assemble after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday the 10th of September. F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal U. C. College. Toronto, August 15th, 1851. 3-6in

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the fourth Door South of Queen Street. Also—Stabling for Three Horses. Toronto, August 20th, 1851. -tf

CORPORATION SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, will be LEASED by Public Auction, Water Lots, Nos. 53 and 54,

For a period of forty-two years, renewable, said Lots containing 177 feet frontage on the Bay Shore, and extending several hundred feet into the Bay, as shown upon the Plan, which may be seen at the Chamberlain's Office. A good Brick Dwelling House is erected upon Lot, No. 53, and other improvements made. The Lots will be put up at an upset price, per foot frontage, and the Bidding will be in advance of the said price. Sale at Twelve o'clock, Noon, upon the premises A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. C. McMULLEN, Auctioneer. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, 15th August, 1851. 3-1in

MRS. COSENS' Establishment, for the Education of a select number of young Ladies, will be Re-opened on Monday, 2nd September, 1851. The French Department is under the superintendence of an experienced French Governess. St. George's Square, Toronto, 13th August, 1851. 2-4i

THE MISSES MACNALLY, beg to announce that their Seminary will re-open after the summer recess on Thursday, 4th of September, when the classes will be resumed. 36 Wellington Street. Toronto, August 7th, 1851. 1-4in

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, as TUTOR, a Gentleman competent to undertake the Education of Boys under Twelve years of age. A Graduate, intending to take, or in Holy Orders, would be preferred. Address Mr. Thos. Champion, Church Office, Toronto. Toronto, August 13th, 1851. 2-tf Montreal Courier to copy three times.

Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TORONTO.

THE business of this COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will be resumed after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, the 18th of August next. Vacancies for Three or Four resident, and for Six or Seven day Pupils.

Mr. V. M'KENZIE, the senior Assistant, is desirous of obtaining Private Pupils, whom he will attend (if necessary), at their own residences. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, B. A., Principal. Toronto, July 28th, 1851. 63-5in

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Irregularities and Erysipelas, Complaints, Pimples, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Fever Sores, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Hip Disease, Syphilitic Symptoms, And as a Spring and Fall Jaundice, Costiveness, Purifier of the Blood, Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the System, it Stands And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury. Unrivaled.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. August 20th, 1851. 3-6in

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LEATHER. Leather for sale at Lower Prices than any other House in this City.

THE Undersigned will sell New York Spanish Sole Leather at No. 120, King street, East of the Market, at Seventeen Dollars per 100 lbs. COD OIL—CHEAP. His Stock of Hides and Kips will be on hand in a few days. JAMES BEATY. Toronto, August 4, 1851. -2in

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Monsieur and Madame Deslandes, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THE CLASSES will re-open at this Establishment on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851. Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-3m

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has for some years been accustomed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto. 15th July, 1851. 51-tf

WANTED

FOR the the GRAMMAR SCHOOL at Simcoe, County of Norfolk, C. W. an Assistant thoroughly competent to teach the Classics and Mathematics, to whom a liberal salary will be given. A person experienced in teaching would be preferred. Application (post paid) may be made to the Principal, the Rev Geo. Salmon. Toronto, August 6, 1851. 1-tf



ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON UNION RAILROAD.

RAILROAD LETTING.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Office, of the Subscribers, in the City of Toronto, Canada West, until the 5th day of September next, for the Grubbing, Clearing, Grading, Masonry, Bridging, and all other work necessary to prepare the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, for the superstructure from Toronto to Barrie, a distance of about sixty-four miles.

Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen, and all the necessary information obtained at the said Office, ten days prior to the day of letting. The undersigned reserve the right to accept such offers as may be deemed most to their advantage. M. C. STORY & Co. Office, Church Street, Toronto, July 28th, 1851.

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by EXPRESS as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto, July 9, 1851. 50-tf

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

(Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto.)

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments made to Order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, etc.

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Stocks, Silk and Satin Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Mens' Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods and prices, including 1,000 Muslin Dresses, 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, Ioths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11 1/2 per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, April 31 1851. 18 1y

GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Governess in a Private Family. She is fully competent to instruct in French and Music, besides the usual branches of an English Education. Reference is permitted to the Rev. R. J. C. TAYLOR, Rector of Peterborough, who will answer all applications, and give particulars. Peterborough, July 28th 1851. 53-4in Patriot to copy and give four insertions.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

R. NEWTON, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c. 108 1/2 Yonge-Street, Toronto.

HAS just received from New York a choice and valuable assortment of BOOKS, consisting of the most popular authors of the day.

THE STATIONERY

Has been bought for cash of Importers, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Medium, Cap, and Letter, and a variety of other papers obtained from the most eminent manufacturers in the United States, will be sold decidedly cheap. Toronto, July 23, 1851. 52-16in.

CHEAP MUSIC.

R. NEWTON, Bookseller and Stationer, 108 1/2, Yonge Street, has just received from New York a large selection of the most popular Music of the day, which he has selected with great care from the stock of an eminent Publisher, now a Bankrupt; and having been bought for Cash from the Assignees, he can offer the whole at One-half of the Publishing Price. Toronto, 22nd July, 1851. 52-4in



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN HARRISON.

THIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every afternoon (excepting Sundays,) at fifteen minutes past Two precisely. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-tf

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March, 10, 1851. 38-tf

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-tf

EDUCATION.

THE central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communication with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. JAMES TATE, A. M., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:— Tuition for boys under 12 years of age... £2 0 0 Do. for boys above 12... 2 10 0 Tuition, Board, &c., for boys under 12... 9 0 0 Do. do. for boys above 12... 10 0 0 NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES.

Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th. Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course. For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0 Do. with single room... 17 10 0 SAMUEL S. WOOD, 47-12in.

Rectory, Three Rivers, June 13, 1851.

CLERICAL DUTY.

A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese.

Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 50-tf

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Capital—£100,000.

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



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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

- JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex. McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, J. B. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

New Patent Cork Hat,

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. September 24th, 1850. 9-tf

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

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Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

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