

the loss which he neighbor through a miserable short-sighted, as well as unchristian, bigotry had incurred. The emigration to England commenced some time prior to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, for many fled to the protection of British soil immediately after the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew. The first French church was founded in 1550. When a law was passed in 1790 (the stain was not wiped away from the national character before) restoring to them their rights as citizens, most of them, but not all, who had not previously amalgamated with the native population of their adopted countries, returned home.

The author of the history before us has acted most judiciously in avoiding topics of theological controversy, and confining himself to historical facts. Of the translator's reputation, which stands very high, nothing need be said.

The *Calendar*—an excellent paper—thus notices the American Appendix:

"The Huguenot element in American society is much overlooked, or entirely unnoted to many persons. Yet they are in large numbers in various parts of the country. The romantic and touching story of Acadia is known to most readers. Very many of the refugees, settling in this country, came into formal union with the churches of the Church of England; some of their clergy also conformed, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, their descendants still continue faithful. The Appendix on the American Huguenots is very interesting and instructive, and is, with the rest of the work, a valuable contribution to historical literature. Among the exaggerated accounts of the sufferings of the 'Pilgrim Fathers,' who never had a title of the hardships of the refugees, let the true history of the Huguenots find a place, for they also were among the earliest settlers of this country."

Engravings of Pius V., and of the Medal struck by order of Gregory XIII., to celebrate the Bartholomew Massacre, are prefixed to these volumes.

WAYMARKS IN THE WILDERNESS.—A monthly Journal of Scriptural Studies, Literary Observations, and Current History.

We can only acknowledge the receipt of this periodical, as we have not found time to examine it, and cannot, therefore, pronounce on its merits. We purpose speaking of it more particularly in our next.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL OF Popular Literature, Science, and Arts. April, 1854. Toronto: A. H. Armour.

A Hamilton contemporary, we observe, confounds this periodical with Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, though such material changes have been made (so the publishers inform us) as will justify its being styled a new publication. If the Magazine contained nothing more than "Things as they are in America," and the admirable fiction of "Wearfoot Common," it would be worth the subscription. The contents of the April number are as follows:—

"That Lad of Ours; Things as They are in America—Boston to Montreal, by W. Chambers; Wearfoot Common, by Leitch Ritchie, Chapter IX.; More Unsuspected Revelations; The Sixty-six; Genealogy of an Inventor; A Novel Competition Show; The Art of being Quiet; Alarm of a French Invasion; The Large Hotel Question; Wearfoot Common, Chapter X.; Shots and Shells; Poetry and Miscellanea; Things as They are in America—Montreal; Press-gangs of the Last War; Magy Literature; Civil Stragglers; The Month—Science and Arts; Wearfoot Common, Chapter XII.; Miscellanea; A Barber's Shop in Old Athens; Things as They are in America—Quebec; Wellington's Tree; Wearfoot Common, Chapter XI.; The Month—The Library and the Studio; Miscellanea.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL, for April, 1854. Published by Macfar & Co., Toronto.

CONTENTS.—Meteors and Falling Stars, by T. Henning Esq. (read before the Canadian Institute, Feb. 4th); A few Rough Notes on some of the Canadian Saturnian, and Suggestions on the possibility of using their Satellites; A Novel Competition Show; The Art of being Quiet; Alarm of a French Invasion; The Large Hotel Question; Wearfoot Common, Chapter X.; Shots and Shells; Poetry and Miscellanea; Things as They are in America—Montreal; Press-gangs of the Last War; Magy Literature; Civil Stragglers; The Month—Science and Arts; Wearfoot Common, Chapter XII.; Miscellanea; A Barber's Shop in Old Athens; Things as They are in America—Quebec; Wellington's Tree; Wearfoot Common, Chapter XI.; The Month—The Library and the Studio; Miscellanea.

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WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April 1854. New York: Leonard Scott & Co., Toronto: Henry Rowell. Contents.—Results of the Census of 1851—Manners and Fashion—Archbishop Whately on Christianity—Criminal Legislation and Prison Discipline—Lord Campbell as a writer of History—Schamy, the Prophet Warrior of the Caucasus—Thomas De Quincy and his works—The Balance of power in Europe, and Contemporary Literature.

LITERARY ITEMS.

It would appear from the number of new and beautiful editions of the British classics that are now pouring from the press that a better style of reading is gaining ground than has prevailed for many years. Amongst these editions, that of *Nichols' Edinburgh*, edited by Gillilan, is very excellent, though the Editor runs wild occasionally in his notes. The Messrs. Appleton of New York have already reissued the works of Milton, Thompson, Herbert, Young, Goldsmith, Collins, and Warton, in the English paper and binding, of this edition. They are full-sized octavo, beautifully printed and are sold at the fabulously low price of 5s. per vol. Mr. Rowell, we believe, procures them as they are issued. *Murray*, of London, is also issuing a splendid edition, which is to include the works of Addison, with life and notes, by the Revd. D. Elwin, the Editor of the "Quarterly Review,"—of Pope, edited by the old veteran, the Rt. Honble. J. W. Croker; and of Dryden and Swift, based on Sir W. Scott's editions. Gibbon with notes of Milman and Guizot, &c.; &c. Mr. Bohn is also about to issue in his well-printed series several standard works, which should be in every library. Bishop Hurd's edition of Addison, and we believe

Gibbon, are already out. Bohn's works are well printed, on good paper, in a very convenient form, while the price is low. We shall say something of this series shortly. Armour and Ramsay have the whole of his publications, which now alone form a very beautiful library, and they receive all his new works as they are issued. *Parker* is also publishing an edition which commences with Dryden and is followed by the poems of the Earl of Surrey,—the last flower of chivalry—and those of Lord Breckhurst. *Routledge*, the railroad publisher, is issuing the works of several of the early poets, commencing with the Poems of the Saintly Herbert, charmingly edited by Rev. R. A. Wilmot, who has laboured successfully in illustrating English Church Literature. *N. Cooke* is also publishing several valuable standard works in that very cheap and beautiful series—the "National Illustrated Library." Boswell's Johnson—Pope and Chaucer's Canterbury Tales have already been issued. *Montgomery*, whose Magazine of Art we have recommended, is also printing valuable classic works, not only English but foreign, which are of good repute.

There are several more new editions of the works above mentioned, and others of a like character; and as publishers are but rarely philanthropic enough to publish books at their own risk, unless there is a demand for them, we are induced to cherish the hope that an improved literary taste is rapidly gaining ground. We believe that Toronto has improved very much in this respect. The country towns however, for the most part, are still literally deluged with the floods of unwholesome, demoralizing, amnigated trash, in yellow green, and drab paper covers, which have been poured in upon us by our neighbours. Unobjectionable books are occasionally published in this form, but the majority are of the same character which rotted away the constitution of the French nation, ere Church and State and all the ties of decency and morality were swallowed up in one horrible abyss. Our druggists are very particular about vending poisons, and our booksellers should feel a still weightier responsibility; for the deadly chemicals of the former only poison the body, while the latter only poison the latter may pollute body, mind and soul with a deadly leprosy. Mr. Redfield of New York is publishing the miscellaneous works of Dr. Magin, formerly editor of Fraser's Magazine. Some of this distinguished Irishman's poetical translations from Homer and other classics, possess in a wonderful degree the fiery vigour of the originals. To compare Pope to him is like comparing milk and water to champagne.

FREDERICK TENNYSON, nephew of the great ALFRED, has just published a volume of poems. There is a "family likeness" between the nephew and the uncle, but it is very faint.

MATHEW ARNOLD, a son of the celebrated Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, has also published a volume of poems, which have got into a second edition. He is opposed to the subjective tendency of modern poetry, and desires to restore the objectivity of the Greeks. His own poems are modelled on the classical authors of antiquity; but they are not good even as imitations.

SYDNEY YENDES, the author of the *Roman*, a poem of great power and originality, which has not been reprinted in this country, though it appeared in England in 1850, has just published another poem of most serious length, called *Balder*. It has received severe treatment at the hands of the critic of the *Athenaeum*. The author has only published the "First Part," which contains between seven and eight thousand lines. It is already nearly as long as *Paradise Lost*. It is only a thousand lines shorter than the *Eniad*. Another part of equal length would make it longer than the *Iliad*. The critic of the *Athenaeum* says of it:

"Magnificent as are some of its passages,—novel and beautiful as are its tropes and figures,—picturesque and powerful as are its occasional lines,—the poem as a whole, is repugnant to story, and repugnant to philosophy. There are hard words, and we regret to pronounce them. The writer has fine qualities; his level of thought is lofty, and his passion for the beautiful has the truth of an instinct. But these qualities of the mind are a possession which makes it all the more needful that his errors of perception, his sentimental mistakes, his confusion of purpose, whether moral or immoral, simple or profound, should not pass into circulation unmarked with the cautions of the reviewer."

Notwithstanding all this, we hesitate not in saying, that he is among the few true poets of the present day. He is unfortunate in the name of his poem, for there is an irresistible temptation for a critic to talk of *Balder*—dash. The author's real name is not so romantic as his assumed one, being Dobell. He is a wine merchant and lives at Cheltenham. Here is a touching little song introduced into his poem, which is sung by the broken-hearted wife of Balder. We give it as a specimen. There is something exceedingly sorrowful and plaintive about it.

"The years they come, the years they go,
Like waters that flow from sea to sea;
From dark to dark they come and go,
All in the dew-fall and the rain.
Down by the stream there be two sweet willows,
Hush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow;
Hush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow;
All in the dew-fall and the rain.
She is blighted, the fair young willow,
Hush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow;
Hush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow;
All in the dew-fall and the rain.
The stream runs sparkling under the willow;
Hush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow;
The summer rose-leaves drop in the stream;
The winter oak-leaves drop in the stream;
But she bends blighted, the wine weeping willow,
All in the dew-fall and the rain."

The *Catcombs of Rome*, as illustrating the Church of the first Three Centuries, by Rev. W. BOURNEMAN, D. D., Missionary Bishop of California, is also announced by Mr. Redfield. Everything from the pen of this distinguished prelate will be looked for with great interest.

Among Mr. REDFIELD'S projected publications are also, a second series of the *Study of Words*, by Rev. C. TRACHTER, author of *Lessons in Poetry*, &c. The same writer's *Synonyms of the Greek Testament* are in preparation, and will shortly be issued.

The letters of John Calvin are about to be published in Paris. His correspondence with the English Reformers, will probably throw light on the early history of his followers. *Stringer and Townsend* of New York are publishing a translation in two vols. of the *History of the French Protestant refugees*, from the Revocation

of the Edict of Nantes down to the present day.

Blackwood says of it: "It addresses itself not only to the historical student, but to all persons of a cultivated mind, who take an interest in the progress and development of the human intellect, and of true Christianity; and to protestants it is particularly attractive."

Sir DAVID BREWSTER is engaged upon a new Life of Sir Isaac Newton. It will be five more full and particular than the previous Life of Newton, and the account of the great philosopher's discoveries will be ample and chronological.

Prof. JOHNSTONE, of Edinburgh, is the author of the interesting articles in *Blackwood*, entitled "The Narcotics we indulge in," and "The Beverages we use."

New light is likely to be thrown upon the regicide Cromwell. In an ancient chest, long standing in a corner of an obscure tower in Lambeth Palace, historical papers have just been found. They are supposed to refer chiefly—If not exclusively—to the Cromwell period. Some of them bear the signature of the Protector.

We presume that the report that Alexander Smith was preparing for orders is incorrect, as we find he has been elected as Secretary to the University at Edinburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS.

An address has been presented to the Rev. Alexander Payne, A. B., Rector of Perly, by his parishioners, on the occasion of a bi-anniversary which has recently befallen his family. The address was accompanied with a purse of £20.

Monklands has been purchased by the "Ladies of the congregation" for good.

The following has been communicated by "magnetic telegraph":

ERIC, May 8th. Yesterday during the morning service in the Catholic Church, which was crowded on account of the presence of Bishop Delancy, the gallery gave way, precipitating the occupants on the crowd below. One person was instantly killed, and others badly hurt—two not expected to live.

We suppose the *Roman Catholic Church* is meant. Is there no mistake either as to the Church or Bishop Delancy's name?

The corner-stone of a new Church in New Haven, (Conn.) to be known by the name of St. Thomas's Church, was recently laid by Bishop Williams, in presence of a large assemblage of clergy and people.

A free Chapel is to be erected in Hartford, (Conn.) at an expense of \$6000.

We regret to see that the prospects of the Chinese Mission are likely to be impaired by the want of the fraternal understanding, which ought to prevail between Bishop Boone, commissioned by the Church in the United States, and our own Bishop of Victoria. This, we trust, will not continue long. The parties more immediately concerned represent those who should feel and act as brothers everywhere.

The Mastership of Balliol College, Oxford, vacant by the death of Dr. Jenkins, has been filled by the election of the Rev. Robert Scott, one of the authors of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. He is a supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

The number of Canons in Bristol Cathedral has been reduced from six to three, and their incomes fixed at £100 each, per annum.

The English papers contain obituaries of Lord Cockburn, the eminent Scottish judge; and the Marquis of Anglesea, the well known hero of Waterloo.

The Rev. W. K. Hamilton, Bishop-designate of Salisbury, was elected unanimously by the Chapter. The festival of SS Philip and James, (1st May) was fixed for his consecration.

The corner-stone of a new Chapel near Mount Heron Cemetery, was recently laid by Mrs. Mountain, wife of His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec. The cost of the building has been estimated at £2,500.

The old Wesleyan Chapel in Anne street, Quebec, with the house adjoining, will be used for the session of Parliament, which has been summoned, our readers will remember, to meet "for despatch of business" on the 13th of June next.

THE S. P. G. AND THE DUBLIN "CHRISTIAN EXAMINER."

Since we commented some two or three weeks ago on a violent and most unjust attack made on the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by a publication called—with what propriety we leave our readers to judge—the *Christian Examiner*, another number of that paper has been sent us, a large proportion of which, we regret to say, is devoted to slanderous attacks on our aged Bishop and his Clergy, and upon our elder missionary Society, which has been so great a blessing to the Colonies of Great Britain. The letter of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins is violently assailed, though the Editor has not the manliness to insert it, and let his readers judge for themselves. As a specimen of the miserable tone of this acrimonious party, we give the following extract:

"Is then the Tractarian Bishop of Toronto to be encouraged, because missionaries can live cheaper there than Evangelical ones in the diocese of Calcutta? In the year we referred to, the Bishop of Toronto took a map from the Rev. Mr. Tractarian, who was not allowed to clear the Bishop of Toronto from the charge of holding Tractarian views, well knowing the attempt were vain. Yet this enormous sum is to be placed at his disposal annually, on the plea that in the same year the Evangelical Bishop of Calcutta received £3,905 to support sixteen missionaries. If the Bishop of Toronto has large local funds (clergy reserves) at his disposal, are we to increase his powers of doing evil by giving him £5,000 or £3,000 per annum?"

With sorrow and indignation we perused the wretched calumnies contained in another paragraph, which we quote below. So far from losing ground, the Church in this Colony is gaining strength daily in a most surprising manner. And as for "the conversions to popery" we have never lost a single clergyman, and we cannot bring to our recollection a single perversion from amongst the laity, since our Bishop was consecrated.

"Mr. Hawkins denies the correctness of the conclusion we came to with regard to the conversions of the laity of the Society (as evidenced by the census) tend to swell the number of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches at the expense of the Church of England," and says, "the increase of Romanism in Canada is owing almost entirely to the emigration (meaning the labors of the Society) of Irish Romanists." Now, we showed that the Presbyterians gained infinitely more than the Romanists, while, moreover, the Emigration returns prove that the vast mass of Irish Romanists go

to the United States, and there great numbers become Protestants (the Roman Catholic Church has admitted the loss of nearly two millions). If our missionaries were faithful men, why should not the same results follow in Canada? The Government emigration returns will neither account for the smallness of our numbers, nor the increase of the Presbyterian or Romanists; and information lately received from well-informed quarters confirms our expressed convictions, "that our infant Colonial Church is fast dwindling under such uncouth nurses." Those who resist the English heresy are too often tempted to seek for just doctrine in some other Protestant communion; while those who succumb to the Tractarianism of the Bishop and the Society's missionaries, are seduced into Popery."

We trust that the next meeting of our "Church Society" will not be permitted to pass without some action being taken with reference to these gross falsehoods, which are calculated to do us so much injury amongst our brethren in England and Ireland. Two or three years since we occasionally saw a paper called the "Church and State Gazette," the columns of which usually abounded with random charges of the same character, and we were not much surprised, knowing the policy of Rome, to find shortly after, that one of its managers was a Jesuit, named Gawthorn, whose vile trick played off upon the Archbishop of Canterbury will still be remembered by our readers. We strongly suspect that there is a Gawthorn connected with the *Christian Examiner*.

THE ORPHANS' HOME

Our notice last week of the Soiree in aid of the funds of this Institution was necessarily brief and hurried, as it was written when we were just on the point of going to press. We felt at the time that it was by no means satisfactory to ourselves, and quite unworthy of the benevolent designs and (even at this early stage) encouraging fruits of a charitable institution, in the success of which, on every principle of Christian sympathy, we cannot be otherwise than deeply interested. Several excellent speeches were delivered on the occasion to which we have alluded, which have been well reported in the *Globe*. The chief part of the statistical information connected with the origin and progress of the charity was embodied in the remarks made by the Rev. Dr. Lett and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis,—the former of whom, in communicating the following pleasing particulars, gave a short sketch of the circumstances out of which the Orphans' Home took its rise:—

"About three years ago, a benevolent individual, a quiet and unobtrusive person, whom I see in this room this evening, came and told me it was proposed to erect a Home for Orphans, and asked if I would throw myself into it. Of course I would. So we commenced with some beginnings, and collected about £50 for our great undertaking, which was to build a house that would cost £1,500. But God's blessing rested on our £50. A benevolent lady came to this town, and on this spot enlightened an audience with her most interesting lecture, £400, which Jenny Lind paid into the hands of the chief magistrate of the day, Mr. Bowes, who has always proved himself a kind friend to the Institution. Mr. Bowes said to the officers of the Orphan's Home—'Will you give me a list of the names of the children who are worthy of it by raising a like sum in ten days. This was done, and the only error committed by the Mayor was in not insisting that £400 should be raised. Well, by little and little we have advanced. We have had the day of small things. We have taken a small house, and there we have our little children. But our large house is building, and in looking at it this morning it struck me that we would soon have to make big things to fit, so that so long as there shall be a poor friendless orphan, let us have the charitable institutions of Toronto, but I am bold to say there is no institution, be it House of Industry, Magdalen Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, or whatever it may be, that is not institution that should go so warmly to the hearts of us all as the Orphans' Home. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Sheriff JARVIS made a short statement in regard to the financial position of the Institution:

"The sum necessary for the erection of the building was some £1,500, and £1,200 had already been collected. He conceived there would be little difficulty in raising the further sum necessary to complete the building, and when that was completed, in providing the ladies with the objects they required efficiently to carry out the objects they had in view."

Mr. Jarvis thereupon proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. WILSON, the Directress of the Charity, and the other ladies associate with her in its management; a proposition which met with a most hearty response.

We would fain make extracts from the other very appropriate speeches made by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, and P. M. Vankoughnet Esq.; but our limited space forbids us. We must, therefore, dismiss the subject with an earnest prayer that our Divine "High Priest," who is "touched with the feeling of our infirmity," may visit with a rich blessing the labours of an institution, like this, intended to relieve misery in its acutest and most helpless form.

From Dr. Lett's remarks we will do ourselves the pleasure of making another extract, illustrating the practical working of the Institution.

"Dr. Lett then read a note which had been received from J. R. Williams, Esq., Tesouss, stating that he had seen a notice of the intended Soiree, and enclosing a check for £10 to aid in the accomplishment of its object. That, proceeded the Rev. Speaker, is one good consequence of the step that has been taken by the ladies of the Orphans' Home, in making it known. Your Society, madam, only wants to be known, it only wants to be heard of. I see that the Sisters of Charity—let me hear of them, for I respect them for their work—are getting Protestants' money and other contributions for their orphans, while our people have not been aware that there is a Protestant Institution of this kind in the City of Toronto. If any ask what is the necessity for such an institution, I say there is the answer to it, (pointing to the bench occupied by the children)—two, four, six, eight, ten, eighteen orphans. Surely that is an answer, when you look at those children who might otherwise have been outcasts, without a roof to shelter them, as have myself seen children lying all night under the planks and side-walks of this Christian City. I will not go into the details of the wretched out-cast state in which some of those children were left, otherwise I could point out to you of the children who were left under the sky, leaving them in the most abject poverty, and scarcely a rag to cover them; but now they are clothed, and fed, and taught—not merely taught A B C, and that two and two make four, but they have been taught the best and most

glorious of all knowledge, the knowledge of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. (Cheers) And, whoever could see those children coming to their church on the Sunday, under the direction of their matron and their reverential department in God's house, would be a person who would say, 'if his heart did not warm when he saw those little ones rescued from penury, from wretchedness, from vice, it may be, from the gallows. And, as I said before, another reason why we should have this Orphan Home established is because the Sisters of Charity, who resist the English heresy are too often tempted to seek for just doctrine in some other Protestant communion; while those who succumb to the Tractarianism of the Bishop and the Society's missionaries, are seduced into Popery.'"

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSEUM.

We insert with pleasure the accompanying expression of thanks from the Council of Trinity College, to Charles Thompson, Esq., of Summer Hill, Yonge Street, for a donation of coins to the Museum. As this is the first contribution in this branch, they will form the nucleus of a cabinet which we hope may speedily be filled. The greater part of these coins, we are informed, were collected by an officer of the Royal Artillery, while in the Mediterranean, and bear every appearance of being genuine. Some of them date upwards of 400 years B.C., and are in a good state of preservation. We hope Mr. Thompson's good example will be followed by many who have in their possession curiosities and other specimens, but little prized by them, and which now rarely meet the eyes of those who can appreciate them. These, if collected in a museum, would prove highly interesting to the curious, and in many instances, of much benefit to the cause of science. We are happy to be able to state that a commodious room has been appropriated in the college for the museum, and that the talented curators—Professors Bovell and Hind—have already collected many valuable specimens in the different branches of Natural History and Minerals. They have also been encouraged in their work by several interesting contributions from friends of the institution, a list of which will appear at the close of the year.

Toronto, May 12, 1854.

Charles Thompson, Esq., Summer Hill, Toronto.

Sir, I am directed by the Lord Bishop and Council of Trinity College to convey to you the thanks of the Council for your valuable contribution to the Museum of the University, of ancient silver and other coins.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obt. servt., CHAS. MAGRATH, Bursar and Secretary.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Professor Cherrman and Irving, acting as a Committee of the Canadian Institute, have prepared and set forth a useful scientific document relative to the Eclipse of the Sun which will be visible here on the 26th instant from 3h. 44m. to about 6 P. M. We regret our inability, owing to scanty space, to give this able document in full. The portion most interesting to the public generally is that which offers suggestions to observers without instruments, which portion we subjoin.

I. One observer should also confine his attention to phenomena which do not require instruments for their observation. The most important will be to note if any change be perceptible, about the period of the greatest obscuration, in the aspect of terrestrial objects, and especially in the color of the sky near the horizon in the part opposite to the sun; to observe whether a well-defined shadow of a staff or cross thrown on a wall be subject to any striking motion especially about the edges; and whether any moving bands or patches of light are seen to traverse the wall or ground; also, whether the shadow of the moon can be detected "sweeping through the air," as described by Mr. Airy in the last total eclipse.

Another observer should confine his attention at this period to the sun itself; examining how the intensity of the light varies in different directions round the disc; whether there are beams of light, or the rudiments of a ring round the moon; and whether there is any light on the side opposite to the bright line.

In the event of a light cloud or haze crossing the sun, the observer should watch for any manifestation of coronal or colored rings, noting their colors and proximate diameters. They will be most easily seen by reflection in water, or by the use of a light brown glass.

It is not to be expected that the effects described as produced on the animal and vegetable creation by the entire deprivation of the sun's light, will be at all noticeable at the present case, nor that stars will be visible to the naked eye. It is however, possible that the planet Mars may be caught sight of, about 90 degrees to the east of the sun.

In conclusion, observers should be warned against attempting too much. The period of greatest obscuration only extending over three or four minutes, it is impossible for a single observer to note all the phenomena that occur. The best way will be for several persons to agree beforehand on the objects to which the attention of each shall be exclusively directed, so from which temptation shall be suffered to distract him.

As a rough guide to the circumstances of the eclipse at different places in Canada, it may be remarked that a line drawn on a map from Quebec to Lake Royale, or Lake Superior will pass through those places at which the eclipse will be central. Lines parallel to this drawn through the south western extremity of the Island of Montreal and through Kingston will be respectively the northern and southern boundaries of the annularity. Parallel lines through Toronto and Quebec will approximately determine those places at which eleven digits will be eclipsed at the greatest obscuration.

The times of the beginning of the eclipse will be at Toronto, 3h. 47m. 7s.; at Kingston, 3h. 57m.; at Oshesburgh, 4h. 2m. 7s.; at Montreal, 4h. 11m. 3s.; at Quebec, 4h. 19m., the angle of contact being about 150° from the north point toward the west. The duration of the eclipse will be nearly two hours and a half.

In order that observations made in accordance with the above suggestion may be presented in a combined form to the Institute, it is requested that any communication on the subject be addressed to the Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

We omitted to state, in our last, in conjunction with our notice of the attendance of Lay Delegates at the Episcopal Endowment Fund Meeting, that the name of Col. Thorne was unintentionally omitted from the list of Lay Representatives assembled in Toronto at the late Synod.

We have received a copy of a very eloquent sermon, preached by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, D.C.L., in the Cathedral Church, Quebec, on the occasion of

the National Fast. Our space this week has been so preoccupied that an extended notice of this excellent discourse is impossible; but we purpose taking it up next week.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the author, Mr. Clark, of Toronto—A Map of Turkey in Europe, Greece, and the Black Sea. We cannot say that we have found the time to give it a scrutinizing inspection, but it seems to have been compiled with care, and will be rendered peculiarly interesting and useful by passing events. For sale at Mr. Rowell's.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A British Churchman" in our next. The Rev. H. C. Cooper's speech on the Clergy Reserves is in type, and will appear in our next.

LETTERS REFERRED TO MAY 17.

The Rev. H. H. Tyroonell; T. J. Onanadiga; W. H. P. Guelph, rem. for adv't (omitted to be acknowledged last month); Rev. R. L. S., Pakinham, rem.; Rev. W. E. S., Kingston, N. B., rem.; D. B. Cobourg, Rev. Dr. J., Shelburne, N. B., please mark "Money" letters containing remittances; H. B. S., St. Johns, N.B., rem. in full, vols. 17 and 18, for self and Rev. C. L., and for vols. 18 and 19 for W. H. S., his subscription for vol. 17 having been paid by S. L. S.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH 1854.

Previously announced.....£236 2 5
Carrington, Rev. J. Padfield to W. O. F., 11 10
St. George's Church, Guelph, rem. 2 6 0
166 collections, amounting to.....£240 8 3

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS. Rev. E. L. Elwood.....£ 5 0
Thomas Saunders, Esq., 1 5 0
Rev. G. C. Cooper, 1 5 0
Rev. William Ritchie, balance of his annual subscription, twelfth year, 0 18 9

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

Correspondence.

CHURCH SOCIETY—WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND. Correspondence referred to in the Minutes of the proceedings of the Church Society D. T. on Wednesday the 5th of April.

KINGSTON, March 27th, 1854.

To the Secretary of the Church Society.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—There seems to be no doubt as to the meaning of the by-law passed in May last, relating to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. May I request that you would state whether it is compulsory on those hoping to derive benefit from the fund to support all the other objects of the Church Society; or whether, agreeably with the original constitution of the fund, an annual subscription of £1 5s. entitles a clergyman to its benefits?

May I also request to be informed whether, supposing the by-law now passed to change the original ground of compact, and therefore the amount of his subscription refunded? As there are others, like myself, anxious for the definite declaration of the Committee, I beg to say that your answer will be published.

Believe me, Rev. Dear Sir, Yours truly,

Dear Sir, Yours truly, R. V. ROGERS.

St. James's, Kingston, April 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the Echo.

My dear Sir,—You would be kind, and perhaps others, by publishing this letter in the Echo.