

was cloth, each of which appeared to have been soaked in wax and nitre, or salts of some such description, being removed, the stomach was found to have retreated from the cloth and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, or any mark leading to identity. The body measured five feet eleven inches in length, and judging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which in the lower jaw were much worn, were that of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been steeped in wax, and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The body was enclosed in ten layers of very thick canvas, and bound round by string, the latter being in a very remarkable state of preservation. The crozier was entirely of oak, with an elaborately carved crook—the whole measuring six feet two inches in length. Although there remains an absence of any positive proof as to the identity of the body, it may be stated that the gentlemen present unanimously agreed that the presumption of its being Lydwolf, Bishop of St. David's who died about the middle of the fifteenth century, was almost indisputable. The examination having been completed, the remains were placed in a strong elm coffin and screwed down. For the present they remain in a place of security, but it is understood the body will hereafter be replaced as nearly as possible in the spot where it was discovered."

EASE FOR MAN.—By the year two thousand, says an American paper, it is probable that manual labour will have utterly ceased under the sun, and the occupation of the adjective "hard-fisted" will have gone for ever. They have now, in New Hampshire, a potato-digging machine which, drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them into the cart, while the farmer walks alongside, whistling "Hail Columbia," with his hands in his pockets.

"TIME WORKS WONDERS" (Douglas Jerrold).—In January, 1851, London was preparing for an invasion, which, in numerical magnificence and integrity of purpose, finds no parallel in history since the period of the Crusades; in January, 1852, London is preparing for an invasion whose only approximate, or perhaps, rather appropriate parallel must be the memorable descent upon Boulogne by Prince Louis Napoleon. In January, 1851, Fox and Henderson were erecting a Crystal Palace for the arts of peace from all ends of the earth; in January, 1852, the Duke of Wellington is fortifying the metropolis, and placing military camps upon the banks of the Thames, whence to fire upon France should they set fire to the river!

During the last three years there has been added to the quantity of gold previously in use in the world, about 640,000 pounds Troy weight—value, by our present standard, some £30,000,000 sterling; but no corresponding change—or no change great enough to be clearly perceptible—has yet taken place in the apparent value of the metal, as measured by its relation to other commodities.

From the *United States* we learn that the Steamer *Hermann* which left New York on the 29th ult., for Southampton and Bremen, struck on the bar, and was obliged by a leak to put back. She was in charge of the pilot when she struck.

Another account from Bombay says, the Nizam had shown the white feather, and had acceded to the demands of the British Government; all the British ships remained off Rangoon, as doubts were entertained of the sincerity of the King. One hundred thousand troops had been mustered, and great warlike preparations had been made.

In Canton the rich men have been called on to contribute large sums to the support of the war.

The commercial advices received by the *Overland Mail* were more satisfactory than any for several months. At Calcutta a favourable change was perceptible; at Bombay a considerable amount of business has been transacted. The failure of McKay & Co., Calcutta, whose liabilities are £262,000, was announced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some editorial articles, and various ecclesiastical intelligence are unavoidably postponed. "Peace" in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Mar. 10th, 1852: Rev. S. Armour, Cavan; Rev. J. Kennedy Brantford, the Y. C. were sent; Rev J. Dalziel, Eaton, the rem. was received.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CONVOCATION.

On Wednesday the fourth of February, the Convocation of the United Church of England and Ireland assembled at the Jerdsalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at twelve o'clock, and after prayers, to which the Lower House was summoned, business was proceeded with.

In the Upper House petitions were presented from several dioceses, praying that Convocation might sit for despatch of business. Of these, seven were presented by the Bishop of London—five by the Bishop of Exeter—eight by the Bishop of Chichester—two by the Bishop of Oxford—and one each by the Bishops of Llandaff and St. Asaph. The above were all the Prelates present, with the exception of the Bishop of Lichfield.

Nearly thirty petitions were presented by different members of the Lower House, praying for a restoration of the synodical functions of the Church.

We may here state that sanguine expectations prevailed that Convocation would make a strenuous attempt to recover its ancient power, and at the very least declare its sitting *en permanence*. Earnest and true-hearted men, calling to remembrance the gratifying success which had attended the various Diocesan Synods held recently throughout the empire, were inclined, and not without reason, to believe that a like happy result would

accompany the revival of a Court which had for too long a season existed little more than in name. How far these hopes were realized the following extract from one of our exchanges will show:—

"After all the petitions had been disposed of, a very animated discussion occurred, it being suggested that an address to the Queen, praying for license to meet for despatch of business, should be presented to her Majesty, but after about one hour's debate, the Archbishop of Canterbury appealed to his Right Rev. brethren to forbear pressing the subject at the present moment, when so few of Convocation properly understood its functions. However much synodical action might be desired, he did not think that any good would accrue from petitioning her Majesty, for he felt quite certain that in the present state of the Church, and its multitudinous divisions, their prayer would never be granted.—The Very Rev. W. Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor of the Lower House, then appeared at the bar of the Upper House, and presented an address agreed to by the Lower House, to the effect that the House had received numerous petitions praying for the revival of Convocation. The Prolocutor, in addressing the Archbishop, said that the Lower House entirely concurred in the prayer of the petitions, and he was desired by the members assembled to request that the Upper House would take the subject into its consideration. After hearing the address read, his Grace the Archbishop said that they would receive the address, and that it should have their best attention.—The members of the Lower House then proceeded to their own chamber, and were about to enter upon further business, when Mr. James Barber (the apparitor of the province of Canterbury) summoned the members of the Lower House to appear before the Archbishop and the members of the Upper House, whereupon the Prolocutor, followed by the members of the Lower House, again proceeded to the bar. Upon their arrival, the Archbishop of Canterbury commanded Mr. Francis Hart Dyke to read a document adjourning Convocation until the 19th of August. At the reading of this document the greatest surprise was expressed, and many of the assembled members did not hesitate to say that the proceedings were illegal, but of course there was no appeal."

God grant that the next chapter of the History of Convocation, may present more cheering features than the one which we are now inditing. Let us trust that ere long the ecclesiastical chronicler of England may have in his power to record the triumph of our Church over sordid Erastianism, and unhallowed political expediency!

The picture we have been considering though chill and sombre, is not devoid of bright and warm tints. From the number of petitions presented to Convocation, all breathing the same fervid desires, it is plain that Anglican Churchmen are effectually shaking off the torpor which, since the Revolution of 1688 has so sadly paralyzed their best energies. Let them but continue to agitate in a spirit of unswerving faith, and heart-breathed prayer, and final success will assuredly be obtained. Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords—the only and supreme ruler of Princes has promised to be with His Church even to the end of the world—and if she be only true to Him and to herself no Premier however inimical or crafty will be able to keep her in bonds!

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Thursday last the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Clarke and Darlington, was unanimously elected Secretary to the Church Society of this Diocese. Most heartily do we congratulate the Society upon the choice which they have made. If active business habits, untiring energy, and devotion to the cause of the Church can insure an efficient discharge of the duties of Secretary, we may look for the happiest results from Mr. Kennedy's appointment, as he possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree.

THE FRUITS OF MAMMON WORSHIP.

"Little success is like to be found in managing a dispute against covetousness, which sways and carries all before it in the strength of that Queen Regent of the world—MONEY."—*Spectator*.

Our mercantile community has been thrown into a state of excitement for some time past, by one of those startling revelations of fraud and crime, which are of pretty frequent occurrence in all countries, where the love of gain rules supreme; but which never appear so heinous as when they take place at our own thresholds and when they assail our own pockets.

A man of plausible manners, over whose previous history it would now appear there hung a cloud of mystery, commences a legitimate business in the city under the guarantee of a well-known party. A combination of fortuitous circumstances seems to promise ultimate success—every transaction bears the semblance of honesty and enterprise—a business connection is thus quickly formed, and credit is established.

After a time it becomes known that through the agency of this *Grocer*, money can be obtained by the needy, on what is technically called "a shave," strictly speaking by usury; nay more, advertisements in the public prints invite a traffic in "good mercantile paper" and other securities. Suspicion does not appear to have been aroused, by the anomaly of a tradesman engaging in a kind of business generally supposed to be the province of the speculating capitalist—a fact which subsequent disclosures painfully explain. In the hey-day of apparent success this individual departs from among us, a panic is immediately created by the discovery that some of this "good mercantile paper" is fictitious, and further investigation proves that a systematic plan of forgery has been practised for

some time. And now it is that the shameful truth appears in all its nakedness,—this forger and swindler, who has duped and robbed many an innocent and unwary victim, was but the instrument in the hands of others, for the purpose of carrying on the nefarious game of usury, against whom the wily scoundrel at length turned the knowledge acquired in their service, and foisted upon them the coinage of his quill.

At a period of unusual monetary depression, when the Banks are exercising that arbitrary control over the circulating medium of the country, which it appears their constitution permits them to do, and when every one feels the results of an overstrained commerce, such an event it may well be supposed is calculated to produce injurious consequences, by shaking that confidence and arresting that mutual accommodation which, at all times and everywhere, seem essential to ordinary business transactions. Much as this is to be lamented, it is not the point we seek to discuss, or the evil for which we desire to suggest a remedy.

A graver moral is to be drawn from this tale of infamy.

The desire to grow rich at all hazards is a growing evil and foul moral stain peculiarly characteristic of the age, and unfortunately of the people of this Province. The example of rapid progress afforded by the neighbouring States, where it should not be forgotten the elements of enterprise exist in larger number and in a less fettered condition, is exerting a baneful influence upon us. We are evidently advancing towards prosperity—the resources of the country if carefully and skilfully unfolded and employed must eventually lead to greatness and wealth—but this must be as a people. Individuals will undoubtedly here, as elsewhere, be the tokens of this general progress, as evidenced by the accumulation of property—but this accumulation must also be the harvest of honest enterprise and persevering industry. For the rest let us bear in mind the admonition of the Apostle:—

"And having food and raiment let us be therewith content."

"But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition."

"For the love of money is the root of all evil."

THE QUEEN'S ASSENT

has been given to "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Church Society of the United Church of England and Ireland, in each Diocese of that Church in Lower Canada, and for other purposes connected with the recent division of the diocese of Quebec." This Act it will be remembered was reserved by Lord Elgin. The British Government did well to assume the responsibility thrown upon them by the Queen's representative.

THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

The long expected and much hoped for change has come at last. The Russell-Grey Cabinet no longer exists, but in its place we have the Earl of Derby and his son, Sir John Packington and many more good constitutional ministers. Long may they continue to exercise a wholesome influence over the destinies of the English Empire.

CONSISTENCY.

At the recent meeting of the London and Huron Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, Freeman Talbot Esq., spoke in the following bold and honest terms: "It is our duty as members of the Church to contribute exclusively to her support, and not as some do, whose motives I think I understand, divide their means amongst other religious denominations. If you believe the doctrines of the Methodists or the Baptists to be purer than those of the Church of England, your duty is plain, cease to be Episcopalians, and embrace their faith. There cannot be a dozen true Churches; and if the members of this Church fancy for a moment, that dissenters, in the sincerity of their souls, approve of their conduct in contributing to them, while our people require their aid, they are sadly mistaken. I have as much charity for other denominations as any man; I live on the most intimate terms of friendship with them, but I consider it my duty to support my own Church, and her only. I believe, and many others believe, that all the great Protestant sects will, before many years shall have passed away, enter into one fold, under one shepherd. Many dissenters believe this, but they do not believe that we are to go over to them. The Protestant Episcopal Church is yet destined to embrace all, and such being the case, all her children should show their firm adherence to the Church of their father, by their unwavering, undivided support."

We rejoice to find such sentiments enunciated by a Canadian layman. If all our people acted on the straightforward principle laid down by Mr. Talbot, not only would much inconsistency of conduct be avoided, but the resources of our communion would be increased to an extent which is not easy to calculate. It is a notorious fact, that Churchmen are constantly contributing to the sustenance of bodies which breathe a spirit of the most rancorous hostility towards our branch of

Christ's visible fold, and thus furnish them with ammunition to carry on their unhallowed warfare. *Liberality* in such cases becomes a sorry misnomer. *Suicide* would be the more appropriate term. With Mr. Talbot we would earnestly cultivate a feeling of kindness towards all who differ from us in ecclesiastical matters; but if we honestly believe that they are wrong, and that "truth is one," surely nothing can justify our doing ought which may tend to spread the error, or retain the wanderers in their devious course!

SOMETHING INCREDIBLE.

On Monday, the 25th ult., His Lordship the Governor-General and Lady Elgin gave a grand ball, which was attended by about four hundred persons. After supper His Lordship, in proposing the health of "The Ladies," is represented, by a Quebec journal, as expressing himself in the following terms:—

Lent is at hand, and I have only to say that the Ladies will require to keep the period of Lent very strictly, to compensate for the wounds which they have inflicted during the carnival!!!

Most anxious are we to believe, that the above flippant allusion to one of the most solemn seasons of the Christian year, is the coinage of some penny-a-liner, possessed of more invention than grace. It is impossible to credit that the Canadian representative of the temporal head of the Anglican Church could, with such miserable taste (to use no stronger term) have associated the devout duties of Lent with the frivolities and rapid compliments of a ball room!

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined list of the evenings fixed by this society, for their concerts and open meetings during the present year. We avail ourselves of the opportunity to state, that the terms of admission are, £1 per annum for performing Members, and £1 5s. for non-performing members. The latter are entitled to free admission for themselves and two Ladies to the Concerts and Open Meetings during the year, while the former have the additional advantage of attending weekly practice.

First Open Meeting	24th Feb.
Second do.	31st March.
Third do.	5th May.
First Concert	23rd June.
Fourth Open Meeting	16th Aug.
Fifth do.	29th Sep.
Sixth do.	3rd Nov.
Second Concert	8th Dec.

The Rev. G. Bourn, begs to acknowledge the receipt of five shillings from the Rev. T. W. Marsh in aid of the destitute family of Hatch.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

A Board of Trade is to be established at Bytown.—Mr. Freer, cashier of the Quebec Bank, has retired on a pension of £250. He is succeeded by Mr. Gretings late assistant cashier.—A shaft for a new steamboat, weighing 7 tons was lately cast in the Kingston Foundry.—The light-house at Meagher's Beach, Nova Scotia, is illuminated by Dr. Gesner, with Kerosene gas, at a charge of £19 per annum, making a saving of £50 a year. It is under the consideration of the Legislature to have all the light-houses illuminated on the same principle.—Government according to the *Quebec Gazette*, has fixed upon Brantford as the County Town for the new County of Brant; St. Thomas for Elgin; Sydenham for Grey; and the Port of Sarnia for Lambton.—It is expected that eight million feet of Lumber will be exported from Peterboro' next navigation season.—At Bytown the Clerk of the Peace has been convicted of an assault.—London has had two more fires. A house occupied by Dr. Holmes was burned to the ground, and a provision store belonging to Mr. Hayes though ignited, was saved through the exertions of the fire companies.—Only eight vessels were lost in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence during 1851.—The harbour of Halifax has not been obstructed by ice during this severe winter.—Preparations are making to push the work on the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad early in the spring.—The barn of Mr. Owen McMahon, of Port Dalhousie, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Eight horses perished in the flames.—Responsible government is to be conceded to Newfoundland on certain conditions.—St. Catharines contains a population of 4,368, viz 2,220 males, 2148 females. The coloured population is set down at 457.—In the Jail of Three Rivers a prisoner killed another with a hatchet, and dangerously wounded a second.—The Canada Company claim a portion of the market place of the Town of Guelph, and have advertised it for sale. Steps have been taken to resist the attempted vendition.—On Saturday week last John Collins a young man was killed on the Railroad between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville by a slide of earth.—A macadamized Road is to be formed from the village of St. Mary's Blanchard, by the Governor's Road, to London.—We learn with pleasure that the Hamilton Choral Society has been revived. Four concerts are to be given each year, open only to ladies and members.—The Simcoe Agricultural Society has been re-organised under the new statute. Edward A. Walker, Esq., is President.—On the 28th ult., William Buskin and William Pyles stole a load of wheat from the barn of Donald McDonald 5th Concession London Township. The thieves have been arrested and committed for trial.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Building Society Toronto, for the current year: J. P. Ridout, P. Patterson, J. G. Beard, A. Nordheimer, S. B. Smith, R. G. Dalton, and E. C. Jones.—At Woodstock last week the mercury fell to sixteen degrees below zero.—The population of the Town of Woodstock is 2,112 including two authors.—There is an Indian in Alnwick called Capt. Sim, who is 120 years of age.—It is reported that James Thompson Esq., editor of the *Bathurst Courier*, has been appointed Sheriff of the United Coun-