of gold, chains, and bracelets, rings, earrings, and tablets, to make an atonement for ourselves before the Lord." "And Moses and Eleazar the priest took the gold of the captains of thousands and of hundreds, and brought it into the tabernacle of the congregation;" and the weight of the gold was 16,750 shekels. He then adverted to the several offerings of the chilshekels. He then adverted to the several offerings of the children of Israel on more than one great occasion, for the erection and adornment of the temple of the Lord. Such was the zeal with which the servants of God under the old dispensation sought to provide a suitable place for the honour and worship of God's greatness. We lived under better things and circumstances, and in a better state of society, and the disposition to promote the glory of God ought always to be the chief object kept in view; we should remember that God required from the Israelites that they should give their offerings with a willing heart, which was not less pleasing to Him than the gold, silver, and precious stones, which were offered in such abundance.— week The temples of God were not merely places of sacrifice for a whole nation, and of prayer for a whole people, but each was a separate place of worship, and Divine Service performed by men duly set apart and appointed to fulfill the same end, and in each a spiritual altar is raised. In every one of them the light of the Gospel is kept continually burning, and shedding light even into the darkest places of the earth; for the Gospel dispensation is more spiritual than that of Moses. The service of Almighty God had from the beginning been attended with some ceremony, and spiritual ends had been promoted both under the Law and the Gospel, by the outward use of visible signs; and while the glory of the Lord and the edification of the people were the chief objects to be kept in view, the Apostle said, "Let all things be done decently and in order;" nd decency might be considered to imply magnificence and splendour, for it did so in the ordinances of civil life. If any one could persuade himself that it would be better dispensed if it were publicly admin-istered without any regard to outward circumstances, and di-He might not think externals important; but no on who knew human nature would call in question the effect o outward observances even in religion. It was fitting that a building set apart as a place where all might resort, and join it non acts of prayer and supplication, should be distinguished fron those of an ordinary kind. Does it become the servants of God to build up a house to the God of Heaven with no more Shall the beauties of architecture be lavished on the concert hall, or on places of assemblage for the promotion of science and art, and the place of Christian worship be only distinguished by the meanness of its structure? The Divine Spirit sanctifies the holiest temple in the heart of the believer, and regards the pious thoughts that are breathed out in prayer beyond all outward circumstances; and perhaps no prayers have been more graciously received than those breathed by the primitive Christians in dens and caves of old; but when Kings become the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers of the Church—when it combines within it the chief part of the nobility, of the gentry, and of all other classes, then ought even its out-ward dignity to be asserted. As soon as the earlier Christians were permitted to exercise public worship they built their churches with all the magnificence that their means allowed; and when Christianity became the religion of the Roman Empire, the splendid temples of the Heathen were converted into Christian churches. And after their persecutions they built them more beautiful than before. The Emperor Constantine, whatever were his motives, felt it incumbent on him to increase the zeal of the people, and spared no expense in adorning the

which he called by his own name, where he erected a church in

marble, and its roof being covered with gold. A church being

be distinguished from all other buildings by its solemnity and

dignity. The visible memorials of religion will sometimes reach the eye when the car is dull, and will not hear; the eye

dictates to the imagination, and that moves the affections.— Sometimes the sight of the altar, and the decent preparations

for the service, may compose a wandering mind more than the hearing of a sermon. No matter by what means the feeling is

aroused, it has the same refreshing virtue; the fire that is kin-

caused by the beams of the sun. It is unreasonable to suppose

that God does not approve of splendour in places of Christian wor

chip as it serves as a testimony of our love and affection towards Him. There is a principle wisely recognised by the laws of every Christian country, and of our own particularly,

that whatever is granted for the service of God is for God and

to God, as standing monuments of our love of Him; and our

churches ought to be distinguished from places of ordinary

resort, that they may bear the impress of their sacred character.

He who denies that principle must be prepared to maintain

haps, trusted too much to the efficacy of grants to the Church of death, made a confession before his officers that he was the pleasing to God; and it must be displeasing to Him that so small | the man had got better, and the Government had ima portion of our abundance is laid out to His glory compared with the vast sums expended in worldly magnificence and show. We are therefore deeply thankful to Him from whom all good desires proceed, that He hath created a better spirit in the Church, which is leading us to imitate, though imperfectly, the pious munificence of earlier and ruder, but holier times. It suggests the idea of not merely multiplying places of worship (though that is our first duty), but of making them suitable to the holy purposes to which they are devoted, and to be memorials of the piety and zeal of a Christian people. Let there also be a visible expression of the Church's desire to obliterate the temporal distinction between the rich and the poor when they meet together in the presence of their God. The Church should teach a practical lesson of hun.ility to the rich, while it teaches the poor man to lift up his heart, and remind him that we are all His children—the members of one family, lying under one sentence of condemnation, but all redeemed by the precious blood of the same Saviour. How can those blessings be found in the Church while there are in it outward distinctions between the rich and the poor? Are arrangements made for the poor assembling in the immediate presence of God, in whose sight all are equal? The spirit of the Apostle's remonstrance on this point ought to be engraven on the hearts of all—"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons. For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in, goodly apparel, and there him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, "sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool, are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, my beloved brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of the world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which He hath promised to the n that love him?" Remember the noble army of martyrs, who sealed with their blood the truths of our Saviourand that holy man whom the Church celebrates this day-one who was amongst the poor, and who now, with many, stands before the Throne of the Lamb. By the removal of the great distinction between the several orders of society the poor will be encouraged; not to break through the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires, but, on the contrary, they will be on proceeding further to Mesmerise him, at the expiration of more inclined to respect their superiors, when they see them laying aside worldly distinctions, and acknowledging in the presence of the Father of all that His Church binds them all together as His children. Looking at the question in this point of view, it may be considered that the expense of decorating the church with ornaments of richness is laid out for the comfort and advantage of the poor; and the people may see that there is a stately edifice into which the poorest may enter with the richest, and may be equally well received: but let us be careful not to set too high a value on outward things; let not that lead us to think there is any intrinsic worth in the grandest temple or in the richest offering made to the treasury of the Lord, but let it be known that we seek to do honour to God: and be ye mot willing to think that the most solemn observance of outward forms will be an atonement and an apology for sin. With respect to the offerings you are invited to make this day, let every man do as he feels disposed to do form it this day, let every man do as he feels disposed to do form it this day, let every man do as he feels disposed to do from his heart; not essarily, but cheerfully. Let him remember that Christian charity involves the principle of self-denial, and is not merely the giving out from our abundance. We ask not only for the n, but for the exigencies of the Church at large. ask not for that which you will never miss, but we ask for some sacrifice, for it is combining the principles of benevolence with self-denial that gives all grace to charity. May the Lord dis-

amounting (we are informed) to upwards of 50l., was liberally given by that lady in aid of the Building Fund. This is another instance of Mrs. Gower's well-known general benevolence and generosity, which has been displayed on many similar occasions.

From our English Files.

SIR R. PEEL'S CORN BILL. (To the Editor of the Standard.) Sir,-The beneficial effects resulting from the admirably-

		8. d.
Wheat		16 3
Barley		0 0
Oate	AND STREET, ST	*************
Dwa		8 4
Beans		0 10
Peas		0 1
he following sh	nows the increased	l quantity sold during the
le e		
		Quarters.
Wheat		
Barley		************* 41,000
Oats		16,095
Rye (decrease	e)	593
Beans		**************************************
Peas		1,442

Lest the Anti-Corn Law League should have the effronter to deny the accuracy of the above figures, I append the official statement for their special gratification:

Comparative averages of the prices and quantities of Grain sold

	AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	eeks	ending.
1	Nov. 25, 1842.		Nov. 26, 1841
	Qrs. 8.	d.	Qrs. s.
1	Wheat108,541 49		Wheat 56,889 65 1
	Barley113,308 28		Barley 71,653 33
	Oats 58,212 17	10	Oats 42,117 22
	Rye 133 31		Rye 726 40
	Beans 8,278 31	6	Beans 3,614 40
	Peas 3,486 34	2	Peas 2,044 40

A FARMER'S SON.

Per Quarter.

THE CATTLE TARIFF. All that we have said to quiet unnecessary alarms on this subject—and we have not said a little, at the risk of tiring a large portion of our readers—has been amply verified. It is found that the importation of foreign catthe is gradually going off, while the consequences to those who speculated in this losing game are too suddenly coming on, for it was announced the other day in Smithfield that one of the largest butchers in Newgate market had failed on this very score, to the amount of several thousand pounds. France is no country for horned cattle, and all there is will not meet the demand at home. It is only from Spain, Holland, Hamburgh, Holstein, and Hanover, that there is any chance of making purchase Those that have been imported hitherto are generally very old, and very meagre, and require too much care and fattening to leave a profit greater than can be obtained on our beasts. The average prices have varied from 10l, 12l, 14l, and 17l a head, which, with the charge on board steamers, and the duty, has made it a losing concern. As the winter advances, the numbers imported decrease. Spanish beasts it appears will not do for us, as they lose too much, being fed upon Indian corn, and cannot support the change of climate when they come, any more than they could the knocking about in the Bay of Biscay, when coming. Though the price of stock is everywhere much reduced, there is no commensurate reduction among the butchers. In London, at the west end, prime joints are actually nine-pence per lb! To be sure we are not quite so hardly used nes in all parts of his empire, and particularly in the city honour of the twelve Apostles, its floors and walls being of in the country, but still there is room for improvement. Let the knights of the steel take the hint.—Ten Towns' Messenger. erected to the glory of God and the edification of man, it should GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PPICE OF MEAT .- At Winchester on Saturday last, the most respectable butchers in the city sold the prime joints of ox beef and the finest weather mutton at 5d. per pound; and this was in the largest shops in High Street, but several of the smaller butchers in the back streets

> This is good news for the poor. The Manchester Courier says, "The unexpected and exciting news of the complete triumph of our arms in Affghanistan and China, has produced an extraordinary sensation in our staple markets. Shirtings are up fully 9d. per piece, and printing cloths 6d.; and at this advance many more might readily be disposed of than have been actually sold, had they been on hand, but stocks are quite cleared out, should not another piece be sold for a fortnight, there would be no pressure upon the market. Under these circumstances, we apprehend that many looms will be forthwith set to work that for a long period have been partially or wholly at a stand.

sold beef and mutton of excellent quality at 43d. per pound.

that in this age of luxury and art we should consent to worship God in the wicker huts of former days. It was a holy and a THE MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.—By a letter, dated moble zeal for the house of God that led our forefathers to erect, at a vast expense and labour, those majestic churches artillery regiments, which arrived by the last overland mail, and which are the pride of this Christian land, and have strength- which has been kindly shewn to us by a brother of the writer, a ened the devotion of thousands of the Church's children, com-manding all respect, and touching the hearts of the children of the late Lord Norbury has been discovered. It seems that the murshot Lord Norbury. By means of great medical skill

(From the Nottingham Journal, 2nd Dec.)

Mesmeric state, without the knowledge of the patient," read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, by W. Topham, Esq., and W. Squire Ward (of Ollerton), Esq., M. R. C. S., formerly House Surgeon to St. Bartholo-

There was an unusual attendance of Fellows and visitors, and the subject excited great interest, as appeared from nearly every man of eminence or consideration in the profession in London being present.

The paper propounded no theory, but professed to be a mere statement of facts. The patient was James Wombell, aged 42. a labouring man, of a calm and quiet temperament, who had suffered, for a period of about 5 years, from a painful affection of the left knee. On the 21st day of June last, he was admitted into the District Hospital at Wellow, near Ollerton, Not-tinghamshire; no longer able to work, and suffering much pain. the case of a mind from ignorance, the case of a mind from ignorance, the case of a mind from ignorance, in the case of a mind from ignorance, the case of a mind from ignorance, in the case of a mind from ignorance, the case of a mind from ignorance in the case of a mind from ignorance in the case of a mind from ignorance in the case of a mind from ignora and Mesmerised him every day (except the 18th) to the 24th. The first attempt was only partially successful, but on the fol-lowing day he was asleep in twenty minutes; his susceptibility gradually increasing, on the 23d sleep was produced in four minutes and a half. The duration of the sleep varied from half an hour to an hour and a half; he was invariably awakened by the violent pain from his knee. "On one occasion," says Mr. Topham, "he was suffering great agony, and distressed even to

his arms were then violently pinched, but also the diseased leg to the terrible necessity-more terrible as the guilt which deitself, without his exhibiting any sensation; yet this limb was so sensitive to pain, in his natural state, that he could not bear even the lightest covering to rest upon it. That night he slept seven hours without interruption. After constantly Mesmerising him for ten or twelve days, a great change was observed in his appearance. The hue of health returned; he became cheerful, felt much stronger, was easier, both in mind and body, slept well, and recovered his appetite."

On the first of October, the operation was performed by Mr.

room, to make the necessary arrangements. From the sufferlow bed on which he then lay, was therefore lifted upon a temporary platform. Ten minutes after being Mesmerised, he was drawn, by means of the bed-clothes he peath him, towards the by means of the bed-clothes beneath him, towards the crime? my God and for the offices thereof."

A collection was made in the chapel, and it proved to be a most munificent one, amounting to no less a sum than 3131. 0s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.

This large contribution was as seasonable as it was unexpected, the cost of the building having (as custom it seems has in such cases generally provided exceeded the subscriptions.

After the consecration many ladies and gentlement visited the national schools, built on a piece of ground adjoining the chapel, with much taste, combined with a proper regard to usefulness, and sufficiently large for the reception of 300 children—girls, boys, and infants. A sale took place in the national school-room, of an elegant assortment of ornamental and fancy articles, the work of Mrs. E. Gower, the kister of Great Totham; and the produce of the sale, amounting (we are informed) to upwards of 50l., was libe-intended and purposes of this proper regard to use informed) to upwards of 50l., was libe-intended and proper regard to use informed) to upwards of 50l., was libe-intended and proper regard to use informed to upwards of 50l., was libe-intended and proper regard to use fulness, and the produce of the sale, amounting (we are informed) to upwards of 50l., was libe-intended and proper regard to use informed to upwards of 50l., was libe-intended and proper regard to use fulness the following disturbed or conscious of it. To preclude the necessity of any further movement, his leg was found move inconsent in the most convenient position which he could have the proper to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided, but is actually, if proffered, inadmissible to whom it is confided

claimed, "I bless the Lord to find it's all over!" He was then removed to another room; and, following immediately, I asked tary and deliberate confessions than you could otherwise extort or extract from his indiscretion or despair.

In in the presence of those assembled, to describe all he felt or or extract from his indiscretion or despair.

This is no place for any legal discussion of the question. We thew, after he was Mesmerised. His reply was, "I never knew by thing more, and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if heard a kind of crunching." I asked if that were painful? He plied, "No pain at all! I never had any; and knew nothing I was awakened by that strong stuff" (the sal-volatile).—

This is no place for any legal discussion of the question. We have merely attempted to argue it on those grounds of humanity, religion, and expediency, which are level to any apprehension, and we believe that the conclusion which we base on these considerations, is such as to command the acquiescence of any Christian nation. was left easy and comfortable, and still found so at nine ock that night, about which hour I again mesmerised him a minute and three quarters), and he slept an hour and a I may further add that, on the Monday following, the dressing of his wound was in Mesmeric sleep. Of this ing, usually accompanied by much soreness and smarting, felt nothing, slept long after it was completed, was ignorant Mr. Ward's intention, and, after awakening, remained un-

Mr. Ward, the operator, says, "The patient is doing remarkably well, and sat up on Sunday last, to eat his dinner, just three weeks from the operation, and he has not had a single bad symptom-none, even of the nervous excitement, so frequently erved in patients who have undergone painful operations, and who have suffered much previous anxiety, in making up their

In the discussion which followed, a great deal of incredulity was expressed by the opposers of Mesmerism; one gentle-man (Dr. James Johnson) referred the whole to imagination, or stoicism. He was bound to believe the testimony of the gentlemen who had brought forward the case; but he would frankly add, that he could not have believed it, had he seen it him-

Dr. Marshall Hall contended that the patient must have felt, or the other leg would have been convulsed.

Several gentlemen, of the highest standing, argued in favour

of Mesmerism; and the discussion was put a stop to by the Chairman, in consequence of others blaming the Council for allowing the paper to be read.

lowing the paper to be read.

There is, perhaps, sufficient well-authenticated evidence in this paper to prove that Mesmerism is worth the candid examination of the medical profession; inasmuch as its application has been confined to the assuaging of those excruciating pangs which frequently overbear the stoutest heart, and render mortal so many surgical operations. A discovery which could render a patient insensible even to the pain inflicted in the simple opera tion of drawing a tooth, would be obviously a benefit to mankind; and if the followers of Mesmer had confined their experiments solely to the furtherance of such objects, they would not now have so up-hill a battle to fight against public opinion. We remember reading some time ago a letter containing a number of experiments, which, had it not been authenticated by the bona fide signature of an individual whom we know to be a devout believer in all the crotchets promulgated by Mesmerists, and Phrenologists to boot, we should have supposed had been written to render the science as ridiculous as possible. Amongst other wonders related of Animal Magnetism, it states that a youth was so strongly attracted through three walls, that he could not be held by the most determined efforts, and, "but for a thick cushion placed betwitt him and the wall of the apartment his face would have been awfully smashed." The same youth successively discovered a half-penny and a shilling, pla-ed upon his head, to be of the reigns of George III. and Wilhiam IV., although his eyes were fast shut at the time; and told the hour to half a second when a watch was placed in a similar situation, though he had been asleep a full hour!
Our facetious and able cotemporary, the John Bull, thus in-

"We now give the account of the operation to which we adverted last week—of cutting off a man's leg, without his knowing anything of the matter. It was read on Tuesday last to the "Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London;" but the leg was not produced, nor the man from whom it was taken. Some say that it was a lay figure operated upon, others a cast from the antique. Our own suspicion still is that the leg was a cork one, infected with caries or dry rot."

CONFESSION TO CLERGYMEN. (From the Times.)

Many persons have probably observed the frightful case of Many persons have probably observed the frightful case of infanticide which was reported in our paper a few days back.— A woman of the name of Frances Bennett being dangerously ill, and as she supposed at the point of death, confessed in her agony to her own sister, to a policeman named Fowler, and to the clergyman of the parish, that she had murdered successively no less than six illegitimate children. The offension of the parish of the parish of the parish of the parish that she had murdered successively no less than six illegitimate children. no less than six illegitimate children, the offspring of an illici connexion with a man named Yapp, and with him buried them in a place which she pointed out. Search was made, and the skeletons of six infants found; but the woman recovered, and this world, but which are standing reproaches of the indifference of the Christian people of the present day. Our ancestors, perinquest, which was adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th (yesterday), and of which we shall probably soon have to communi-

We observe upon this case not for its atrocity, which rather repels remark, but because a curious and important point of English law seems likely to be raised by it, which has not yet received a definitive judicial decision. The clergyman having deposed to the above effect, refused to proceed beyond this statement, alleging that all further communications were made to him simply in his spiritual capacity, and were therefore invio-On Tuesday the 22nd ult., a paper, containing "an account lable. The coroner after some efforts to overpersuade him, "left of a case of successful amputation of the thigh, during the Mesmeric at the without the boundary of the return." was opened, and certainly presents us with a question of very grave We suspect the dicta of judges will, amidst some variance

be found to tend to the conclusion that such evidence, thought it may be admitted in a court of justice (for even this question bas been raised) cannot, or ought not to be compelled; and cer tainly the reasons for this last conclusion are of the most

weighty kind.

Few persons deny that the earnest clergyman has a place in a Christian country. Few persons doubt that that place is not the preservation of property, not the punishment of guilt; not the administration of justice, but simply and directly this,—the salvation of those souls which he finds thrown upon his charge. In this most him ministrations can scarcely be called for In this work his ministrations can scarcely be called for more imperatively than in such a case as the present—in the case of the deeply guilty, terrified, almost despairing, criminal—in the case of a mind from ignorance, from long habits of crime, from sickness, and from terror, unable to support or guide itself, yet crying in despair, we will not say for consolation, but for would be, indeed, hard to believe that at such a moment, when if ever man could pronounce on the eternal prospects of his fellow-creature, he would say they were hanging on a thread, the English law interferes to check the bursting confidence, and throw back the criminal into a surly and hardened obstinacy, or, at best, into dry and measured half-confidence by telling him that all he divulges may-nay, must-will be compelled to come forth as evidence, not only against his own

Let us take the case of a convicted, but unconfessing felon ten minutes more he was sleeping like an infant. Not only What are his relations to the law? The civil ruler has yielded any means of mitigating that responsibility—of rendering effectual that short time which alone can be conceded, is guilt.— Under this obligation, what does the state do? It sends to the riminal a minister of religion. It places in the hands of that minister a book of religion, sanctioned by and embodied in its own laws, in which it bids him "move sick persons," and not less urgently one would think men appointed to die, "to make sprcial confession of their sins, if they feel their conscience troubled with any weighty matter." Can it be supposed that society interferes in the last moments of this man, sacrificed by itself and for its own good, to harden his heart and close his g inflicted by the slightest movement, it was found impossi-e, without needless torture, to place him upon a table. The

end of the bed. The movement, however, excited that pain | Contrast with this the respect with which the law views all self-denial that gives all grace to charity. May the Lord dispose you, not only to recognise the duty, but to feel the blessing; and may you be able to say, with a humble reliance on His mercies, "Remember me O my God concerning this, and wipe not out my good deeds that I have done for the house of my God and for the offices thereof."

A collector the same criminal and his did so again. There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which the state of the knee produced; for I had seen him, whilst in Mesmeric sleep, pricked to some little depth in other parts of the diseased limb, without being disturbed or conscious of it.

To preclude the necessity of any further movement, his leaves all previous communications between the same criminal and his attorney. All that intercourse which took place in order to the state of the knee produced; for I had seen him, whilst in Mesmeric sleep, pricked to some little depth in other parts of the diseased limb, without being disturbed or conscious of it.

To preclude the necessity of any further movement, however, excited that pain which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again. There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

The movement, nowever, excited the pain which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again.

The confidence is invested with a veil of inviolable secrec

nient than it had appeared to be, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility. Soon after the second incision, a moaning was heard from the patient, which continued at the capability of a good to pursue our old illustration) may be interrupted with the capability of the capability of a good to pursue our old illustration) may be interrupted with the capability of a good to pursue our old illustration of a good to pursue our old illustration of a good to pursue our old illustration of a good to pursue our old illustration. intervals, until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream, for his sleep continued as profound as ever.—

The placid look of his countenance never changed for an instant: his whole frame rested, uncontrolled, in perfect stillness and repose; not a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch. To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries, and applying the bandages—occupying a period of upwards of twenty minutes—he lay like a statue. Soon after the limb was removed, his pulse becoming low, from the loss of str,—The benerical effects resulting from the admirably-adjusted Corn Bill of Sir R. Peel will, I think, be demonstrated to the apprehension of your readers by the following comparative statement of the weekly averages of grain sold during the week point of the surgeons and another gentleman to the weekly averages of grain sold during the week point of the surgeons and another gentleman to the weekly averages of grain sold during the week point of the surgeons and another gentleman to the admirably-blood, some brandy and water was poured into his throat, which he swallowed unconsciously. As the last bandage was applied, pathy. You crush what you wish to gain—and more—you cast away what, in a measure, perhaps, you much have gained to the funds of the Society. ending on Friday last and the corresponding week of the year present, that peculiar quivering of the closed eye-lids already by gentler methods. Allow the heart of the criminal to soften

(From the Standard.)

The Times this day raises a question upon the subject of confessions made in contemplation of death to clergymen, which deserves serious attention. Our respected contemporary thinks that such confessions ought to be privileged, as the com-munications between attorney and client—husband and wife. We have the misfortune to differ from the Times upon this point. The privilege already allowed by law rests upon very special and not very high ground, and we think that to extend it as the *Times* proposes would be injurious to the interests of religion and to the character of the clergy. The doctrine of the Scripture is clear, that a public confession before all his brethren ["one to another"] is the only confession upon which the sinner can place any dependence as a means of grace, and thus in the Scripture view a private confession is no confession at all. But if the law once comes to sanction private confessions by its protection, the public confession will rarely, if ever, be made. Of this the prectice of Roman Catholics affords painfully frequent proof. As regards the clergy, we do not understand how a minister of religion can be justified in receiving a confession, involving proof of wrongs offered to the state or to individuals, without impressing upon the penitent the awful consequences of withholding these proofs. For ourselves, we should very much dislike to be the depositaries of secrets of the kind, for we cannot help thinking that he who conceals the evidence by which a crime may be punished or prevented, or a just right asserted against a wrongdoer, is very much in the condition of a partaker of other mea's sins. The Church of England has gone on very well for three conturies without agricular confession—but let the law privilege such confessions, and we must naturally expect that the system of compulsory periodical confessions made in private, will creep into our Church, as it crept into the Church of Rome. After all, what evil is said to result from the actual state of the law A criminal withholds from the clergyman who attends him some piece of evidence (for it is about evidence only we are concerned) necessary for the administration of justice. Is the disposition which permits the desire to withold this piece of evidence that truly religious disposition which the laws ought to respect? or is it the disposition in which a clergyman can safely kave a penitent? We think not; and therefore, upon every ground we maintain the advantage of that state of the law which gives the clergyman a motive to urge his penitent to a proper frame of mind.

Canada.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS. HIS EXCELLENCY'S HEALTH.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL Was much refreshed by a drive in his sleigh yesterday. He rested well during the night, and on the whole feels comfortable this morn-

J. FARNDEN.

WM. GWYNNE.

Gevernment House, December 29th, 1842.

HIS EXCEPLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL spent a quiet right and continues in a comfortable state this morning. J. FARNDEN. JAS. SAMPSON.

Government House, December 30th, 1842. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL rested renarkably well last night, and feels in a comfortable state this

Government House.

December 31st, 1842. PORT OF QUEBEC .- You have herewith a statement of the ressels that have arrived at the port of Quebec since 1838; being a document interesting to all connected with the Colony.

Lower	ports and River craft not included.					
	VESSELS ARRIVED FROM EUROPE IN					
	18391031					
	18401234					
Othings.	18411251					
	1842 856					

Quebec, Dec. 2, 1842.

[Quebec Gazette.]

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—A statement of the Harte's Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel...

Roberts and assorts of the United States, for the last year, has Quebec, Dec. 2, 1842. ppeared in the papers, from which we learn, that the imports row the British North American colonies, amounted to 1,968,-000 dolls.; and the exports, to 6,656,000 dolls. The greatest part of this trade is with Canada, so that we import from the States, produce amounting to about four millions of dollars more States, produce amounting to about four millions of dollars more
Review).

Review).

Life, Campaigus, &c. of the Duke of Wellington, do cie. - Kingston Herald.

At a meeting of several ladies at Holland House, on the 24th inst., a Society was formed for the relief of the indigent sick of this city, and the following resolutions were adopted.

of the Indigent Sick in the City of Toronto.

2d. The affairs shall be managed by the following officers:— 2d. The affairs shall be managed by the following officers:

Patroness, Vice Patroness, Secretary, Treasurer, and Dispenser, and a Committee of Visitors.

France, 3 vols.

Southey's Book of the Church, 1 vol. (Izaak) Lives complete, with portraits

and a Committee of Visitors.

3d. The officers shall be elected annually, on the first TuesThe Natural History of Domestic Animals day in December by the Subscribers; but any vacancies which may occur during the year shall be filled up by the Committee. 4th. There shall be a meeting of the Committee on the first Tuesday of every month.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Patroness, or Vice Patroness. the funds of the Society, to pay the accounts when approved by the Committee and signed by the Patroness, or Vice Pratroness,

present at every monthly meeting a statement of all sums ceived and paid, and also to read the names of all Subscribers and donors, with the sums and articles given by each.

7th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a regular liary of the proceedings of the Society, and present at each monthly meeting a list of the persons relieved during the pre-

keep a file of these orders or tickets for inspection as vouchers at the monthly meeting. The hours of attendance shall be, from 3 to 5 P. M. Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians, with portraits 9th. Each Visitor shall keep a record of the persons visited, Hull's (Rev. John) Pocket Manual for Sunday School

with such remarks on the character and condition of the Patients and their families as may seem proper, and furnish the Industry and ideness, or the two London apprendes instructor, with numerous cuts, 7 vols. Secretary with a copy at least three days before the monthly

10th. Members of the Medical Profession shall be requested Jam to undertake the duty of prescribing, in those cases in which the Visitor may consider their assistance necessary.

11th. Recommendations for relief will be received from any Medical Gentleman giving his professional aid, but no person shall be relieved unless previously visited.

12th. The following shall be the form of the Ticket to be

has been visited, and I consider — case to be such, as the Society should relieve, the following are the articles, which you will please dispense. Signed - Visitor Ward No.

13th. The temporary use of bedding, and similar articles may be afforded in cases requiring such aid, and the Visitor who orders them shall be responsible for their safe return.

14. No person shall receive relief longer than one month unless with the sanction of the Committee, on the case being

The following Ladies were then elected as the officers of the Society for 1843 :

VISITORS.

Patroness-MRS. STRACHAN. Vice-Patroness-MRS. H. J. BOULTON.

Mrs. Ketchum.

Mrs. Daldwin,	Mrs. King,
Mrs. Billings,	Mrs. Lyons,
Mrs. H. Boulton	Mrs. McCaul,
Mrs. W. Boulton,	Mrs. McCutchon,
Mrs. J. Cameron,	Mrs. McElderry,
Mrs. W. Campbell,	Mrs. McLean,
Mrs. Draper,	Mrs. Monro,
Mrs. Elmsley,	Mrs. Newbigging,
Mrs. Esten,	Mrs. O'Neill,
Mrs. Fitzgerald.	Mrs. Paterson,
Mrs. Hervey,	Miss E. Powell,
Mrs. W. Heward	Mrs. Radenhurst,
Mrs. W. Jarvis	Mrs. Rudyerd,
Mrs. Jones,	Mrs. Sherwood,
Mrs. Kelly,	Mrs. H. Sherwood:
Mrs. H. Kelly	Bills. II. Office woods
The second	ACL THE SECOND STREET,

MRS. NEWBIGGING. Medical Adviser (for Jan.), DR. WIDMER. Further subscriptions and donations are solicited in aid of the same day.

of gold, chains, and bracelets, rings, earrings, and tablets, to last, which averages I have extracted from the list published alluded to. Finally, when all was completed, and Wombell itself; do not hasten to take advantage of the first gushings of the Hou. time to escape, by a back-stair; the flames having already pierced the roof of the western portion of the building, and raging fiercely without, close to the window of their room. servants being all absent at early mass, no assistance was had until unwards of three quarters of an hour afterwards, by which time the devastating element had made such progress that all attempts to check it were fruitless; one small portion of the eastern end alone was saved. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from the stove in the dining-room of ibrary, having been overheated by a servant, previous to his leaving for Church. It was seen, we are told, by persons on the opposite side of the river, as early as three o'clock, but those in the house were not aware of its existence until after four. The loss of the valuable library is one in which all lovers of science, of the fine arts, and of polite literature; must leeply sympathize. It was the work of years, and was surpassed by few on the continent. The beautiful collection of floral exotics, and of plants indigenous to the country, has been long well known, and justly famed, and their total destruction s second only, (it indeed at all) to that of the library. The wiary, and its contents, also fell a prey to the fire. Some of the plate, though melted into a shapeless lump, has since been recovered. An insurance, we learn, exists to the extent of about £2,000, a portion of which, £300, is on the stable, which

has not been burnt.—Quebec Mercury.

ITEMS.—A public Meeting (almost exclusively) of French Canadians, held at Quebec, has concurred in an Address of condolence, and political approval, to the Governor-General. The British population would heartily join in the "condolence," but in nothing else........The Brock District teems with Conpidly becoming disgusted with the present Rebel-rewarding Hincks-Wakeheld Administration. It is said the Cabinet are divided. The French party insisting on the removal of the Seat of Government to Lower Canada: the English-speaking, but not English-hearted, party in the Cabinet insisting on retaining it in Upper Canada. stitutional Associations: and we hear that the Province is ra-

(From the Canada Gazette.) Secretary's Office, (West.)
Kingston, 31st December, 1842.

The Members of the Home District Clerical Association are respectfully informed that the next Quarterly Meeting will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th January, at the house of the Rev. J. Gibson, Georgina, Lake Simco.

ADAM TOWNLEY,

Detember, 1842.

N.B.—The Rev. G. C. Street, of Newmarket, begs that such of the Clergy as find it convenient, will assemble at his residence on the Monday previous, and then proceed on Tuesday to Georgina.

A. T.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144. KING STREET, TORONTO. BOOKS AND TRACTS, The Society for Promoting Christian Enowledge.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

(Continued.) SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF BOOKS AND TRACTS COMBINING AMUSEMENT WITH INSTRUCTION.

Blunt's (Rev. J. J.) History of the Reformation year, has imports Law's serious Call to a devout and holy life... Le Bas's (Rev. C. W.) Life of Wiclif, portra

cie. — Kingston Herald.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT SICK IN THE

CITY OF TORONTO.

CITY OF TORONTO.

CUTY OF TORONTO.

This Society shall be called "The Society for the relief Indigent Sick in the City of Toronto.

Tre, wood cuts.

Russell's (Bp.) Hist. of the Church in Scotland, 2 vols 16 Smedley's History of the Reformed Religion in

routily meeting a list of the persons releved during the precion month, with the particulars of their cases and the assistance afforded to them.

Handley (Rev. C. R.) on Civil Government.

Hints for teaching little children to read, by Bishop articles as the Visitors shall direct by a written order, and to teep a file of these orders or tickets for inspection as vouchers the monthly meeting. The hours of attendance to distribute such the monthly meeting.

Pest of the Village, a Tale, shewing the Evils of In Poems selected by E. Parker ...

Prasca Loupouloff, or Filial Piety recommended.
Pridden's Early Christians, cloth.
Railroad Labouter, The
Reading in English Prose Literature, cloth..... Reading in English Prose Literature, cloth

Biography.
Poetry.
Science (with numerous cuts)

Recovery, The (with cuts)
Reverses, or Memoirs of the Fairfax Family
Rocky Islands, The (by Wilberforce)
Saturday Magazine, vols. 1 @ 20, each vol.
parts 1 @ 120, each part.
Susan Carter, part 1

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 9th instant.

The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S SEMINARY will also be resumed on M. C. CROMBIE.

CURIE CANADENSES In a few weeks will be published;

All Demagogues are tyrants when in place,
When out—the wiliest of the stepfent-race;
When out—the wiliest of the stepfent-race;
Those—like McKenzie—raised to Great Lord Mayor,
Thise—Satan whispering bland—for Eve's despan :—J. J. J.
milton: Printed for the Proprietor—and sold by all Booksellers.
1843. Price, Two Shillings and Six Peace.

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR, OR CABINET:

A NEW YEAR'S NUT TO CRACK. BY JUNIUS SEVENAL, JUNIOR.

CURIÆ CANADENSES. THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS.

DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copious notes explanatory and historical. Itur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum Procumbunt pice: sonat icta securibus ilex, Fraxineague trabes: cune's et fissele robur Scinditur: advolvant ingentes montibus ornos.—Virgit.

BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co., Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths

West end of King Street, and next door to H. & W. Rousell's, Church Printing Office.

BEG leave to return thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the distinguished patronage evinced towards them; at the same time beg to inform them, that they have just received, direct from the Maindlacturers, a large addition to their Stock, viz.—Gold and Silver Lever and Vergo Watches, Jewellery, Plated Branches, Crult Frames, Cake Bäskets, Trays, Toast Racks, Candlestices, Wine Coolers, Communion Scrices, Sauffers and Trays, Tea Setts, Egg Stands, &c. &c. Also Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, &c.; Selar Jamps, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Setts, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases; Spiked Walking Sticks; also a Canteen, containing 77 oz. of Spoofis, Forks, &c. &c., 73. per oz.; also 18 dog. Nests Cracibles, 1s. 3d. per Nest; all of which they are determined to sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

N. B. Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches, repaired. Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c. made and repaired. 225-3m

FORWARDING FOR 1843. H. JONES & Co., Montreat,

H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville;

Secretary's Office, (West.)

Kingston, 31st December, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint James S. Howard, Esquire, Treasurer for the Home District, in the place of F. T. Billings, Esquire, resigned.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the Home District Clerical Association are respectfully informed that the next Quarterly Meeting will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th January, at the house of the Rev. Ji Gibson, Georgina, Lake Simcoe.

HI & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockvalle;

Foi warders of Goods and Preduce to and from the above places.

MERCANTIBE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreat, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoices will receive their property carcinette screpitely without further trouble, as they undertake to plass their through the Custofii House, pay dudies, and forward them to their destination.

P. S. JONES, Kingston and Brockvalle; P.S.-All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

To the members of the eastern clerical association.

Reverend and Dear Brethren.—You are hereby-informed that the next Session of our Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, on the second, instead of the first, Wednesday in January.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Tovonto.

A MEETING of the Lay Committee is requested at the Society's Committee Room, in King Street, on Satiriday next, (The January), at Three o'clock, P.M., to appoint a Secretary to the Lay Committee, and for other matters.

31st December, 1842.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIAGRAM.

A. T.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the attention of individuals or families visiting Toronto, on business or for pleasure, to the unusual accommodation and comfort which his arrangements will ensure them.

The well known character of this long established house will be secure them.

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The Library of the late John Fleming, Esq. The Library of the late John Fleming, Esq. THE Subscibers have great pleasure in announcing, that they have been honoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve; the well-known LIBRARY of the late John Fleming, Esq. or Monrread, consisting of ELEVEN THOUSAND VOLUMES OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS in every department of Ancient and Modern Literature, collected with great care during a period of Thirty Years, and at a cost exceeding Thereing Thousand Dollars

The Sale will take place (in Monrread) the FIRST OR SECOND WEE'S IN FEBRUARY NEXT. Early notice will be given, with full particulars.

WEEN IN FEBRUARY NEAT. Early notice will be gridled and, in order to prevent disappointment to their friends at a distance, the subscribers pledge themselves that no work will be soid from the collection at private sale.

Catalogues may be had on and after the 12th January, 1843, of—Massrs, Armour & Ramsay, Montreal;

A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton;

H. Sconis, Toronto;

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co., Kingston;

T. Cary & Co., Quebec.

J. & J. LEEMING, Auctioneers.

J. & J. LEEMING, Auctioneers.

Messrs. Anmoth & Ramsar, Booksellers, Montreal, will attend the above sale, and purchase for gentlemen favouring them with their orders, charging ten per cent communications to be post-paid. SHEET ADMANACK FOR 1843.

JUST PERLISHER, THE MERCANTILE SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1843, central magnetic variety of treeful information—Price, 4d. For sale by A. Davidson, Niagara; Ruthven & Co., and Armour & Co., Hamilton; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; Ramsay, Armour & Co., and Chronicle and Gazette Office, Kingston; the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto, and by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK,

THE WEST CARA A.

THIS DAY is Published, The West Canada Almanack for 1843, Containing 62 pages of valuable information, price 73d. The following is a summary of the Contents:

Eclipses; Weather Table; Calendar, with chronology of remarkable events; Royal Family; British Ministers; Summary of House of Peers; Summary of House of Commons; Governor-General and his Staff; Excentive Council; Public Departments; Court of Queen's Bench; Court of Chancery; Court of Probate; Crown Officers; Practice Court; Legislative Council; Legislative Assembly; Superintendent of Education; Districts, with list of District Officers; Collectors of Customs; Registrars of Counties; Agents for issuing Marriage Licences; Districts, Countles, and Townships of Canada West; Post Office Department; Post Towns in Canada, with names of Post Masters; English Bishops; Irish Bishops; Scottish Bishops; Colonial Bishops; American Bishops; Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec; Do. in the Diocese of Toronto; Assessment of the City of Toronto from 1837 to 1842 inclusive; Population of do. from 1834 to 1842 inclusive; Religious Statistics of dos for 1842; Kingston Corporation; Officers Religious Statistics of dos for 1842; Kingston Corporation; Upper Canada College; Canada Company; Banking Institutions; Töronto News Room; Fire, Life and Marine Assurance Offices; Fire Department of the City of Toronto.

Por sale by A Davidson, Niagara; James Buthven & Co., Hamil-FOR 1843.

News Room; Jre. Jine and Marine Assurance Offices; Fire Department of the City of Toronto.

For sale by A Davidson, Niagara; James Huthven & Co., Hamilton; Thomhas Craig, London; C. H. Morgan, Cobourg; Gravely & Jackson; do.; W. Green, Dundlas; Ramsay, Arthour & Co., and Chronicle and Gazette Office, Klogston; Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and by the Publishers,

Friday, December 9, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. VOL. 1 OF "THE CHURCH" WANTED:

A CLERGYMAN, who has two half-bound copies of Vol. 3 of The Church, will be glad to exchange one of them for a copy of Vol. 1. Any person having duplicates of Vol. 1 would confer a favour by making the exchange. Apply to H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

286 BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of January inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 27th December, 1842. WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF

ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of The Church, where it may be more convenient), an instalment of rive PER CENT upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next. and wond on H. J. GRASETT

Toronto, December 15, 1842. Secretary and Treasurer. POST OFFICE NOTICE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the

Via Halifax, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Via Boston, on Wednesday; the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. St. Post Office, Toronto, January 3, 1843.

CHAS. BÉRCZY, P. M.

BIRTHS On the 11th December, at Melbourne, the lady of the Rev. C. B. Fleming, of a son.
On the 14th December, at Woodcote Place, the lady of George Slack, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

On the 22nd December, by the Rev. T. Phillips, D.D., Rector of Etobicoke, William Hawkins, Ps.q., of G. derich, to Frederica Eliza, eldest daughter of S. P. Hurd, Esq., of Etobicoke.

On Sunday, the 1st histant, in the Parish Church of Springfield, by the Rev James Magrath, M.A., Mr. James Curran, Superintendent of the House of Industry in this city, to Mrs. Mary Jane Freary, daughter of Mr. Jounthan Howes, of Trafalgar.

On the 24th December, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, Mr. James Turner, to Cornella, fedirth daughter of Noble Smith, Esq., of Lockport, New York State.

At London, Canada West, on the 20th December, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, W. Horton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Martha, second daughter of the late Richard Rich irdson Esq., all of that place.

At St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, on the 27th ult, by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, James Ruthven, Esq. of Hamilton, to Frances Matilda, fifth daughter of the late Col. Robt. Nelles, of the former place.

DIED. In this city, on the 25th Instant, Mr. William Alderdice, aged 23 years,—much regretted.
On the 31st ultimo, at his residence, Erin Cottage, Clarke, Captain George Montgomery, formerly 18th Regiment, and lare Barrack-Master, Kilkeuny, Ireland.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 5th Jan. .—Mr. W. H. White, rem.; Rev. G. C. Street; R. Deacon, Esq. P. M. tem.; Rev. A. P. Atkinson, add. sub.; A. Davidson, Esq. P. M. add. sub.; J. Patterson, Esq. P. M., rein, in full, 2 copies, vol. 6; P. M. Simcoe; W. W. Street, Esq. To Correspondents.—Ossoriensis, A Clergyman of the Church of England, and some very interesting intelligence from Bond Head, with other Communications, have been received, and shall be duly

d. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H. D. G. S.

287-31

CHURCH Society — Received, through the Lord Bishop, 101, from the Diocese of Toronto. The printing of Lists of Subscriptions will soon be resumed.