

Poetry.

THE CHURCH.

From what a small source springing,
The mightiest river flows,
Its arms on all sides flinging,
Increasing as it goes.
A streamlet from a fountain
May water all the plain,
As winding down the mountain,
It stretches to the main.

That tree its branches spreading,
So lofty and so wide;
Where beasts in shade are treading,
And birds in covert hide,
Was once, when first transplanted,
A tiny, branchless shoot;
Till heaven its influence granted,
And rained upon its root.

E'en so the Church, arising
From Abram's lowly race,
Stands, every eye surprising,
A wonder-work of grace.
A stream, its waters sending
To irrigate mankind;
A tree its boughs extending,
Where all may shelter find.

And as the world is growing,
That tree shall onward grow;
And long as time is flowing,
That stream shall ceaseless flow—
Till, in heaven's crystal river,
And life's fair tree on high,
It spreads itself for ever
In vast eternity!

CLERICUS.

THE PAROCHIAL DIVISION OF ENGLAND.

(Concluded from our Last.)

There have been moments when individuals or families dedicated themselves to God for some special object; but when did a whole nation agree to give for ever that which had previously been considered as their own; and thus consent to honour God with their substance, by assigning the tenth part of its increase to the support of his ministers?

Admitting all that I have before stated, as detracting from the value of the act; admitting the existence of mixed motives, of base motives, of superstitious fears and ignorant expectations; admitting the existence of all these as contributing to produce the fulfilment of the measure, and I must still regard the fact as one of the most extraordinary in history, and must maintain that it implies an extent of religious feeling, and a depth of wisdom which I look for in vain in the records of more enlightened and polished times. If it were necessary to prove this, let us suppose a measure equally comprehensive and equally stringent, proposed at present for an object of unquestionable importance, but of a purely spiritual character. Suppose it named to the British House of Commons, to the Chamber of Deputies in France, to the House of Representatives in the United States, and what reason have we to think that its allowed importance would outweigh the feelings of self-interest in the body to which it was proposed, and that the measure would meet with universal concurrence? The recent contributions made in Scotland in behalf of the Free Church, are the nearest approximation to the work that I can think of; but who can deny, that even in this there was a mixture of political excitement, and that it was a partial, not a general measure?

No; let us give our forefathers that which is their due. They were in many respects, we may say without a breach of the reverence due to them, mere children in knowledge. Their experience was limited in comparison with ours; their life, which was little more than a struggle for existence, offered scanty resources for thought, for reflection, for comparison, the ordinary means of obtaining wisdom. But the simplicity of a child's mind often perceives truths which escape the observation of others. Children see things of real importance the more clearly, because they are not perplexed by a variety of subjects; and our ancestors, children as they were in some respects, were capable of seeing their dependence on God, and of feeling the necessity of securing his favour, more clearly and more strongly than those who think themselves wiser. Acting under this impression, they agreed on a measure, which seemed singularly adapted for securing the object in view. They divided the whole kingdom into parishes, varying no so doubt in extent, either from the population of the period, or from local circumstances; but they made in every parish a provision for religion, and thus secured to all, what seems the proper inalienable right of a member of a Christian community, access to means of grace, and a knowledge of the way of salvation. A monarch, who is still the

idol of the French nation, won the hearts of his people by expressing a hope that the time would come, when every peasant in his kingdom would have a fowl in his pot for supper. A monarch, who had equal claims on the veneration of the English people, expressed a wiser feeling, when he hoped that the time would come, when every poor boy in his kingdom would be able to read his Bible; but without denying the merit of the French or the English Sovereign, I must still say, that the legislators, whether lay or ecclesiastic, who, in British or Saxon times, devised the scheme of parochial divisions, and thus endeavoured to secure for all people that portion of spiritual meat which was necessary for them, exhibited wider and more comprehensive views, and are entitled to a deeper and more abounding gratitude, as having been the instruments in God's hand of a more extensive and abiding good.

When I hear, therefore, the pert knowledge of the present day amusing itself with the records of our ancestors' errors in matters of science, and ridiculing their mistakes in philosophy; I feel constrained to remind those who yield to this temper, of things done and plans formed by our forefathers, which may modify their judgment. In matters of science, our ancestors were in darkness, and like men in darkness, they formed strange and unreasonable notions of what they saw clearly, and where they were faithful to the light they had; and when we look from the judgment of the world to that which God will pass, we must feel that the wisdom of the world is often foolishness with God, and the foolishness of the world is wisdom with God.

There are some points in political economy where a long and painful experience may have made the world somewhat wiser than it was. In that philosophy which analyzes external nature, which discovers the nature of things and their character, and which advances in knowledge by accumulating observations, there can be no doubt as to progress made. But in that wisdom which sees God in everything, feels our dependence on Him for all things, and makes his blessing, the source of all public as well as private wealth; in this I fear that we have made no progress whatsoever; and the proud materialism of the world, professing to know all things, and yet ignorant of itself and of the secret of its own happiness, stands condemned by the simple faith of our despised ancestors, who knew that God ought to be feared, and felt that he ought to be honoured, by those who professed to believe Him.

A. B.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL,

John Street near St. George's Church.
TORONTO.

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

23-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 15th, 1852.

5-1f

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852.

28-1f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to Beard's Hotel.
Toronto, February, 1852.

27-1f

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,

Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter.
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

September 6th, 1851.

6-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR.

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

11-1ly

W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,

SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1852.

61

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

Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

To be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation, on
Wednesday, the 18th of August.

There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, B.A.,
Principal.[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state that his intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.]
Toronto July 6th, 1852.

48-1f.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
AND
METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

LOAN MEETING.

THE Second Loan Meeting of this Society will be held at the Society's Office, 24 King Street East, on Monday, 6th September, at Noon, when eight shares of £12 10s. each will be disposed of in the usual manner.

By order. F. T. DARTNELL,
Treasurer.

Toronto, August 10, 1852.

2-4in

JUST PUBLISHED.

A SERMON Preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Toronto, on Sunday, June 27, 1852, by
GEORGE WHITAKER, M.A.

Provost of Trinity College.

Published at the request of the Students.

PRICK 1s. 3d.

Any profits arising from the sale of this Sermon, will be given to a fund for the erection of a College Chapel.
HENRY ROWSELL,
Publisher, King Street.

Toronto July 23, 1852.

51-1f

Trinity College, Toronto.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

THERE will be an Examination for a Law Scholarship at this College, on Monday, 27th September, and the following days.

This Scholarship is intended for persons who propose, after finishing their Academical course, to pursue the study of the Law.

The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for three years, on the condition of residence in the College, and regular observance of Terms and Lectures. Any breach of these conditions will forfeit the Scholarship. Candidates must be not under 15, nor more than 19 years of age. They must send in their names to the Provost, at least 15 days before the Examination, enclosing certificates of their age, with testimonials of good conduct.

The subjects for examination are:—

Greek Testament—St. Luke's Gospel.

Classics—Virgil, Æn., I., II., VI.

Xenophon, Anabasis, I., II., III.

Mathematics—Euclid, I—VI. and XI., 1—22.

Algebra and Trigonometry.

History—Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Composition—Latin Prose and Verse, and English Essay.Trinity College,
Toronto, 9th June, 1852.

44-1f

Thrice a Week English Paper.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.

THIS paper, the first number of which appeared on the 6th of October, 1851, is published in London, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and contains every article of general interest and importance printed in the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE of the day of its publication and the day preceding.

Such a mode of selection eminently fits the EVENING JOURNAL for circulation in the United States and the British Colonies, since all who feel an interest in European politics or English news, will find it in the leading articles of the DAILY LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, with the cream of its various intelligence its reports or debates in the English Parliament, and of proceedings in the English Courts of Law, with the still continued and celebrated series of Letters by its Special Correspondents on "Agriculture and the rural population abroad."

The various communications on Church questions, which now form so prominent a feature in the columns of the London Morning Chronicle, including the letters of "D. C. L." are always transferred to the EVENING JOURNAL, rendering the newspaper of peculiar interest to those American churchmen who desire to be informed in reference to that movement of renovation in the English Church, which aims at the more perfect development of her ecclesiastical system, and at the restoration of her synodical action.

The Evening Journal is printed on a large double sheet, containing eight pages, with twenty-four broad and long columns.

The subscription to the EVENING JOURNAL is \$4 50 per quarter; \$9 half yearly, or \$18 for the whole year, payable in advance.

Agent for the United States—Mr. H. E. NEWELL, Office of the Banner of the Cross, No. 9 Sansam Street Philadelphia.

Agent for Canada—Mr. A. F. Pless, Toronto.
Toronto, April 21, 1852.

38 4in

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to Esau TAYLOR DARNALL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 20 King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.

By order of the Committee.

S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.

Toronto, 10th March, 1852.

32-4f

BAZAAR.

IT is intended to hold a Bazaar in the month of September next, (of the precise day due notice will be given.) in aid of the fund for the erection of a PARSONAGE HOUSE, in connexion with St. George's Church St. Catharines.

The following ladies, by whom contributions will be most thankfully received, have kindly consented to take charge of Tables:—

Mrs. E. S. Adams.	Mrs. Helliwell.
" Clement.	" Leslie.
" Sanderson.	" Miller.
" Bate.	" Eccles.
" Capt. Hamilton.	" Towers.
" Benson.	" Ranney.
" Slate.	" Atkinson.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that contributions may be sent in not later than the first week in September.

St. Catharines June 5, 1872.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow,
And where is the man who won't say let him go;
And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew,
And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.The genial showers of the Spring have been shed,
And fields live again that were withered and dead;
And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain,
And waving in loveliest verdure again.The birds of our forests that left us so long,
Again fill the air with the power of their song,
Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past,
And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you wore,
Through many a snow storm they mangled you o'er;
To wear them just now, with the weather so warm,
Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm.Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile,
Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while;
Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice,
In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Ilce.McDONALD has Bonnets, remarkably low,
At sevenpence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so;
And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,—
The terms are certainly not very hard.A large stock of Muslins, a lected with taste,—
The colours are fast, and the patterns are choice;
And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain;
With the fine French Barage, and the printed DeLaines.While he seeks to secure the most recent styles
In the fabrics produced in the famed British Isles,
Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glance
That his Goods have the finish of Grenoble in France.There are many things more, which one might suppose,
They are mentioned below in straightforward prose;
The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice,
While the whole has been marked at a moderate price.His direction will still be the same as the former,
On Yonge a neat, one door from Richmond-street corner;
While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be
Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three!

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS.

JOHN McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large Stock
of SEASONABLE GOODS. Already
Received, upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!!

which he offers from 7/6d. upwards. A superior stock
of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, fast colours,
from 7/6d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of
FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 2s.
Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimazettes, &c. Widows'
Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and
Pink Office Tapes. Between

5000 and 6000 Yards

of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Alpacaes
and Lustras for sale, from 10d. per yard. A few
MILLINERS' DOLLS on hand. A beautiful
assortment of British and American PARASOLS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES.

All classes of Goods necessary to carry on a FAMILY
TRADE, viz.—Towelings, Sheetings, Window Mus-
lins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass Cloths, Table Covers,
Dumasks, &c. &c. &c.

MOURNINGS,

to any extent, furnished at the shortest notice, and at
moderate prices. In the

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Cambrie and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braes,
Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Doe-
skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.The attention of the Trade is called to the large
Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs; DeLaines,
Muslins, &c., which, with sundry other Goods, he will
endeavour to offer as cheap, and on terms as favour-
able, as any house in the Trade. In addition to the
above, there can also be seen about

100 Patterns Room Paper,

Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are very
beautiful and the Papers good.

* * Remember the LARGE 103, Yonge Street