

torship of Puppet Shows, and Purveyors of Oyster Cellars should be added to the office of President of the Council—A radical journal entitled the *Canadian* has appeared in Hamilton. It is edited by Mr. McQueen late of the *Huron Signal*.—Mr. Hincks, says the *North American*, is to represent to the Imperial Government when in England, the necessity for prompt measures touching the Clergy Reserves.—The requisite amount of stock required by the Charter of the Toronto & Guelph Railroad, viz., £150,000, is now subscribed. The Company will be organized on the 30th inst.—The proceeds of the Cameron dinner, amounting to £11 5, have been stolen from the Bureau of Mr. Brewer, Toronto.—On the 19th of last month the thermometer at Three Rivers was 26 degrees below zero.—Recently a young man named James Gordon of Tecumseth, had his jaw broken, and chin split open by the kick of a frolicsome horse.—Steps are taking to establish an Agricultural Society at Newmarket.—The *Ontario Reporter* professes to be half a convert to the Whitby "Rappings." Credulity seems as rife in that quarter of Canada as in the United States. A "sleepy-looking" lad named Farewell is the favoured medium through which the "Spirits" communicate with simple mortals.—The Lake steamers to Rochester and Hamilton commence running next week.—A heavy snow storm has ushered in the month of March. In many parts of the surrounding country travelling is very difficult owing to the depth of the fall.—J. T. Matthews of the firm of Matthews & Co., Toronto, has absconded. He is charged with committing forgeries to a serious amount. It is said that he was last seen on the road to Cobourg.—A young son of Dr. R. W. Clarke, Whitby, has been killed by sucking hot water from the spout of a kettle.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Since our last issue we have the telegraphic news of two steamers; and the papers by two also,—to these we have recourse for our usual summary of news. By the *Africa* we learn that Lord John Russell's Reform Bill was ordered for a second reading on the 27th February.—Dr. Layard, famous for his discoveries in Nineveh, has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—The Lords of the Admiralty have published a report in reference to the charges by Captain Penny, expressing the highest satisfaction with the conduct of Capt. Ostend, and other officers of the Arctic expeditions.—A committee was called for, to inquire into the navy contracts.—Lord Granville has ordered the British Minister to obtain redress for the assault by an Austrian officer on an Englishman at Florence.—The Austrian troops are preparing to evacuate Hamburg and Holstein.—In Switzerland the government, in a state of alarm, at once consented to the demand of the French government, for the expulsion of French refugees.—Arrangements between France, Austria, and Prussia, are threatened, to repress democratic movements in Switzerland.—The Minister of the Interior in France has addressed the Prefects, recommending candidates to adopt frankly and sincerely the new order of things.—Another ministerial crisis was feared in France, growing out of the threatened annexation of Belgium.—The Orleans' confiscation decree is still in force.—We refer our readers to the column of English extracts for a condensed report of the two great speeches on the opening of Parliament. Lord John Russell's explanation of the reasons for his removing Lord Palmerston from the Ministry, and the latter nobleman's defence of his conduct. We must certainly accord him every praise for the dignified manner in which he brings the subject under the notice of his hearers; but it can hardly escape attention that he was somewhat injudicious in expressing his opinion so frankly to the French Ambassador.—In view of the anticipated invasion, the formation of Rifle Clubs was becoming very general throughout the country; and the subject of sanctioning these corps was under consideration by the government.—The following is worthy of particular notice:—"At a meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday, Sir R. Murchison in the chair, Capt. Syngé, R. E. read the second part of his paper on communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, via British North America. The method proposed in the first instance is to take advantage of the great natural chain of communication by lakes and rivers, which for the greater portion of the distance is already completed. The St. Lawrence and the great Canadian lakes form the main features of this chain. Westward of Lake Superior there exist numerous lakes and rivers, the waters of which, though separated, it would be easy to connect, and to reach the Pacific by the Lake of the Woods, and the rivers Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The paper comprised many extracts from the works of Mackenzie, Sir G. Simpson, and other travellers, showing the great natural advantages and capabilities of the country. Sir R. Murchison spoke of the proposal in terms of commendation, comparing it to the achievement of Peter the Great in the Russian empire, in connecting the Black Sea with the Baltic.—It is said that orders have been sent out recalling to England three of the principal ships composing the squadron now lying in the Tagus; and as many of the vessels which contribute to form our fleet in the Mediterranean. If this rumour should prove authentic,—as there is reason for believing it to be,—the first practical concession will have been made to the force of public opinion on the subject; and the first step in the direction indicated by common sense in the management of our naval affairs will have been taken.—The principal iron-founders of Glasgow have commenced paying their workmen on Wednesday, at two o'clock, instead of Saturday, and the expectations of the humane and patriotic masters have been more than realised. The workmen returned after dinner, almost in every instance, leaving their wages behind them with their families, who have now leisure and daylight to seek for the cheapest markets, and spend their money to the best advantage. A day equally removed from the temptations of Saturday night, and Monday's idleness, would, in practice, be found the best day for paying the wages of all the labouring classes,—at all events, it is well worth a trial,—and we have no doubt that the Clergy might bring this about, in many cases, if they were to use their influence with both masters and men; and especially if they would establish Savings Banks, or "Penny Banks," in their parishes, however small they may be.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."

New York, March 2nd.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons Lord John Russell brought forward his measure to provide for the public defence. It is proposed to add some 4,000 men to the army,—about as many have been sent to the Cape of Troops of the line, and to enrol for militia, one fifth of all the men in Great Britain between the ages

of 21 and 23, and those between 20 and 21, in all succeeding years; they are to be liable to only 14 or 28 days in the first year, and for 14 days in each of the succeeding years, except in cases of invasion, they cannot be called upon to go beyond the limits of their respective counties. In large towns the policemen are to be trained and organized as militia. The proposed measure is not to apply to Ireland. Lord Palmerston supported the measure. Mr. Hume opposed it, and Mr. Cobden ridiculed it. The measure is not likely to be carried without great opposition.

The Reform Bill was likely to pass both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 17th, Lord Clancarty presented himself to be sworn, but declined taking the oath of supremacy, and claimed though a Protestant, to take the oath prescribed for a Roman Catholic; this was objected to, and the noble lord left the House.

The *Daily News* hints that some great movement in France may be expected on the 22nd of February, and that orders have been given to the various Generals to be prepared.

The British Government have commenced proceedings against the Irish Press, and the proprietor of the *Dundalk Democrat* has been arrested for a libel on the government.

A fair proportion of the Engineers and Mechanics at Manchester had been to work; some establishments had their full complement, and only one establishment is entirely closed.

A London letter announces the failure of Messrs. Hooper and Hyde, dealers, liabilities £30,000; also Messrs. Hatton and Sons, merchants in the African trade. The steamer *Great Britain* will positively sail from Liverpool for New York in April.

The bill to disfranchise the borough of St. Alban's has been introduced.

And also a bill to abolish religious tests in Scottish Universities. The motion of censure upon the Irish Government, which has been fixed for Thursday by Lord Naas, is looked forward to with much anxiety by ministers, and with great interest by all parties.

The excitement at the Australian gold diggings has increased a hundred fold. The yield of gold was immense, and of the purest quality.

The steamship *Washington* touched at Cowes on the 14th, on her way to Bremen. The packet *Antarctic* for New York, put back to Liverpool on the 17th, having struck on the Breakwater bank, and thrown a large portion of her cargo overboard.

SWITZERLAND.—It is still stated that Louis Napoleon has designs against Belgium, and has made demands on Switzerland, against which the Swiss Government have claimed the interference of England.

FRANCE.—Trade in Paris was depressed, and discontent was rapidly spreading. A circular from M. Persigny to the various Prefects throughout the country, apprising them of the way in which the police will be required to act at the approaching elections for the Legislative Chambers, is a document, by the side of which a Russian ukase or a Chinese edict, would appear as the symbol of an honest and dignified despotism.

The new Press Laws have not been published in detail; but it is said that they will be such as to effectually suppress all liberty of the Press.

It is now said that active preparations are being made for a *coup d'état*, and that it is fixed for the 22nd February. The initiative, it is said, would be taken by the troops at Lyons.

Arrests continue to be made, and the prisons were crowded.

In the various acts of clemency, the Socialists were treated with more favor. Nothing further has transpired in the matter of the Orleans property. The Orleansists however, do not believe that the decree of confiscation will be repealed, or that the President will waver in his intentions.

A decree is published ordering that no day shall be celebrated as a *fete* except the Emperor's birthday. Also another decree, regulating the emigration of French workmen to the colonies.

The Marquis Normanby, on the 19th January, presented his letter of recall.

General de St. Arnaud is about to place himself at the head of the army in Africa—he will retain his post of Minister of War. Marshal Vaillant acting for him *ad interim*.

SPAIN.—The convalescence of the Queen is received with universal rejoicings; an event more fortunate for Her Majesty could hardly have occurred than the attempted murder, as it has created an enthusiasm in favour of her quite unknown before.

The town of Lagos on the west coast of Africa, was almost totally destroyed by the British squadron on the 26th and 27th of December. The English ships sustained severe damage, having thirty men killed and sixty-six wounded.

In Spain recruiting for the army was taking place all over the country, and artillery was being mounted on the forts.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Nizam has made no further payment on account of his debt.

Colonel Outram was suspended as resident at Baroda Beis. He spoke too plainly of the supineness of the East India Company, in overlooking corruption among its Native Officers.

In Canton the markets were dull and tea has declined.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,—You will be pleased to learn, that the annual meeting of our branch of the Diocesan Church Society which took place yesterday, passed off in the most gratifying manner. The leading Churchmen of the surrounding country were present, and the attendance was greater than on any former occasion of a similar kind.

Your obedient servant,
A CONSTANT READER.

London, 26th Feb. 1852.

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,—Conceiving that the subjoined article from the *Halifax Church Times* would be interesting to most, if not all of your readers, I beg leave to suggest its insertion in *The Church*.

Yours faithfully,
ZENO.

Norval, 2nd March, 1852.

MEETINGS FOR ALMSGIVING AND PRAYER.

We greatly admire the expansive spirit of Christianity—that spirit of religious accumulation which is never satisfied; which craves more grace, which anticipates more success; which is ambitious to possess the whole earth as the empire of Christ, and to evangelize the

world by the ministry of his word. But still we like the *piety of home!* and think the first Resolution of every missionary meeting, and the first sentence of every Missionary Report, might be, "Do good unto all men, especially to them who are of the household of faith." Home is a wonderful test. Home is an excellent thermometer; by which we may prove the spirit that is in us; by which we may measure the amount of our zeal. Would we grieve for the errors of the heathen world, we may judge of the godliness of our sorrow, by the exemption from error at home: when we would send Pastors to the Indians, we may prove the integrity of our will by our bearing towards Pastors among ourselves: when we would promote love and unity in the world, we should fix the attempt by the amount of love and unity in the Church;—therefore, at the risk of being accounted selfish, we shall turn the whole subject of this paper upon the benefits we are to derive to our families, our friends and neighbours, as the result of a missionary spirit and of missionary labour; union among ourselves; a communion of saints.

To sustain this unity, upon which God has put the impress of his sanction—for which Christ made his solemn prayer to the Father, is one great object, and one sure result of the Church Society: and on this account we have hailed with pleasure the establishment of periodical meetings for Almsgiving and Prayer; which, if properly conducted, must be pregnant with good. It is quite true that the Church herself in her universal character, is the divine centre of all fellowship, and to be a member of the Church is to be a member of a Society, the divine doctrine of which is, that there should be no schism in the body; and the divine prayer, that we may keep the unity of the faith in the bond of peace; and the divine practice, that we may stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving for the faith of the Gospel. The Society is the Church, directing all her energies to this one point, the fulfilment of her Saviour's last commission and command—the preaching of the Gospel to every creature, the propagation of the Gospel throughout the world. We come together in the House of God for united devotion—we meet in the Society for united work; in our more solemn assemblies it is sweet to think with how many we are associated in the worship of our Father, and that at the same time, and in the same words, there goes up to heaven the united cry from all parts of the world; and in the same manner we are animated in our missionary work by the assurance that we strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of those who stand in the forefront of the battle, and contend with powers of darkness and the superstitions of the world; and moreover, that we are confederated with Christian missionaries and missionary Christians in all lands, and with those noble Societies by whose agency in the Church is made known in all the world, "the manifold wisdom of God." In the sanctuary we meet for devotion; in the Society we meet for duty. In the one the Church is engaged in her common prayer—in the other, the Church is combined for her common work.

The Church in her very constitution is a missionary Society, and we only adopt her spirit and fulfil her obligations, when we thus combine to extend the truth and mercy of the Gospel. In the Church Society this principle of unity is distinctly recognized; it is in fact the accredited agent of the Church for missionary purposes, acting by her authority, and subject to her control; presided over by our own Bishop, and impelled and guided by our own Pastors; but, at the same time giving to every religious member of the Church a voice and an influence in the management of its business, in the expenditure of its funds and in directing its energies to objects which commend themselves to the judgment of the whole body, and thus, according to every individual enrolled under her banner, not only a personal power, but also an opportunity of showing good fidelity and zeal for the Lord.

The Church Society is an ensign lifted up, a signal to muster all those who owe to the Church and her conquering Saviour a loyal obedience and a filial love; a call for all who are on the Lord's side to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints;" the faith in which our fathers lived and died—the faith which is to convert and sanctify the world. For this glorious contest the trumpet is sounded and the banner is unfurled; and who will disregard the signal; who will disobey the summons? Who in the mighty conflict will shrink back and be involved in the curse of Merz, "because they came not to the help of the Lord; the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Our success already might encourage us in the work, as we trace the intrepid feet of our missionaries, who have gone preaching the Gospel, building sanctuaries and churches, and girding the whole earth with a belt of evangelical glory; flooding this vast continent with light, and shaking as with an earthquake the temples of Eastern idolatry; expanding the Church of the redeemed over the splendid Australian empire, and turning a colony of criminals to righteousness.

We are prone to boast that the sun never sets upon the dominions of Queen Victoria; these dominions have been won, and they may be lost! but our exultation—the exultation of Christians is in a noble triumph and a more permanent good—that the Sun of Righteousness has dawned upon an empire that can never be divided—that the kingdoms of this world are becoming the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ, and that God has taken the heathen for His inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession. But my present object is to induce Churchmen to join our missionary work, and love our missionary work for its sacred influence upon home—for the reflex benefit we derive to ourselves. We cannot long and earnestly engage in any good work without being drawn towards our confederates by feelings of affection; and how much more must this be the case when the work is the cause of Him who is loved above all, and the object to be attained is in value above all the world. That such is the constant tendency of the Church Society, we can set the seal of our own experience. We have watched its silent influence, and have seen how meaner things have faded in the light of its magnificent design; and if it were only to evoke the dormant energies of a parish, and infuse something like vitality into the parishioners, the Christian pastor would do well to promote and encourage a constant communion in the missionary Society of the Church. The power of its meetings is infinitely greater than we are apt to suspect; it is iron sharpening iron; it is provoking one another to love and to good works; we cannot pray together without some degree of sympathy; we cannot strive together for the faith of the Gospel, without becoming more and more united with those who labour with us in the Lord; and we look with rejoicing eyes upon every new Committee that is formed, as another link in that golden chain which shall one day unite the children of every family, the members of every congregation, the parishes of every diocese and make us all feel that our duties, our privileges, our hopes and our home are in the Church.

We can never repeat it too often, that the Church Society is not only the dispenser of benefits to others, but it is a sacred bond of brotherhood among ourselves; the rallying point for our denying energies and our wandering love; the centre of union; the mark of our affection to the Church; a claim upon the Church for the most jealous supervision; a claim upon the ministers of the Church for the most persevering attention; an universal claim and call upon each other for mutual confidence, sympathy and love; and under this impression we may make our meetings frequent, and press our people to attend them, not to create a transient sensation, but to give momentum to our work and labour of love: to promote by diligence and prayer the propagation of the Gospel abroad, but chiefly to awaken and maintain in our hearts a practical sense of what is meant by believing in the communion of the saints, and the promotion of prayer and alms deeds at home.

What a noble example of this expansive piety is afforded us in the conduct of the primitive believers; who when despised and evil intreated, still *not* together for prayer;—who, while obliged to retire to locked and guarded places, that they might exercise their own devotion, were not hindered from boldly proclaiming the name of Jesus, and helping the devotion of others; who when deserted by their friends and robbed by their foes, still cast their remaining possessions into a common fund, and distributed to those who stood in need. How different is our own case. We have Churches and Bibles and all the ministries of grace, and there is none to make us afraid. How then will these poor hunted persecuted countries rise up in judgment and condemn us, if with all our advantages we shall be found indifferent to the spiritual wants of others, and to the furtherance of the Gospel amongst those who have them not.

O, we cannot be called to do too much for Him who has done all for us to promote the faith by which we hope to be saved. We must pray for the success of the Gospel abroad, and we shall ensure the success of the Gospel at home: we must labour for the salvation of others, and we shall effectually bring salvation to ourselves: we must give of our time, of our influence of our money, that the name of Jesus may be known to them who sit in darkness; and light, fresh and more glorious light, will spring up in our homes, in our Church, in our hearts; we shall lack nothing, and great grace shall be upon us all.

BIRTHS.

At Hamilton, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Jasper T. Gilkinson, of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., Mrs. Robert C. McMullen, Jarvis Street, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. John Baptist's Church, Oak Ridges, by the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rector, William A. Baldwin, Esq., of Mashqueth, to Margaret Fry, daughter of Martin Macleod, Esq., of Drynoch, Canada.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 3, 1852.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Spring Wheat per bushel	3	6	3	7
Oats, per 34 lbs	1	2	1	4
Barley	2	4	2	6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20	0	21	3
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	0	18	9
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	16	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	0	17	6
Beef, per lb.	0	3	0	4
Do, per 100 lbs.	30	0	32	6
Pork per cwt	32	6	37	6
Bacon	40	0	45	0
Hams, per cwt.	0	2	0	4
Mutton per lb.	3	0	4	6
Turkeys, each	1	0	2	6
Ducks per pair	0	7	0	10
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Do. salt, do.	2	3	2	6
Potatoes, per bushel	5	0	7	6
Apples	0	9	0	10
Eggs per dozen	35	0	50	0
Hay per ton	25	0	27	6
Straw per ton	12	6	16	3
Fire Wood per cord	27	6	10	0
Coal per ton				

New Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on the 1st of March, 1852.

F. W. BARRON, M.A.,
Principal of Upper Canada College.

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1852. 31-4in

CONFIRMATION.

LATELY Re-published, and for Sale at this Office, an Address on Confirmation, by the late REV. HUGH WHITE, A.M.

Curate of St. Mary's Church Dublin.
Price, 5s. per dozen.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1852. 31

NOTICE.

THAT by an Act of the Common Council, relative to Party Walls, and for the prevention "of fires within certain limits, that is to say, from the centre of George Street on the East, to the centre of York Street on the West, from the centre of Queen Street East and West, on the North, to the Bay on the South, between the Eastern and Western boundaries," it is provided as follows, viz:

That every Building now built, or hereafter to be built, shall before the 1st day of January, 1853, be provided with a proper Ash Pit, surrounded with Brick or Stone walls, not less than fourteen inches in thickness, and three feet in the ground, arched over with Brick or Stone Walls not less than fourteen inches thick, with iron doors and frame to each, and entirely free and unconnected with any materials of a combustible nature, or with a suitable iron box or pit, not to contain more than two bushels; and no persons within the limits aforesaid shall be allowed to keep more than two bushels of ashes in his, her, or their premises.

Published by order,
JOSEPH H. BENNETT,
Inspector of Houses.
Toronto, February 26th, 1852. 31-1in

HERBERT MORTIMER,

BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent,
No. 89, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

(Opposite St. James's Church.)

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., James Browne, Wm. McMaster, Esq., P. Patterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co.; Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co.; Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.
Toronto, February 26, 1852. 30-1y