

ing himself an enemy to bribery at elections, which he would suppress by all the means in his power, he could not assent to the plan of reform introduced by his predecessors for the extension of education. He would mainly rely on the parochial clergy. Earl Grey deemed the Premier's explanation unsatisfactory with regard to import duties, and implored him not to keep the country in suspense as to what his real intentions were.—Earl Fitzwilliam disapproved of the tone assumed by Earl Grey, and Lord Aberdeen declared his intention of supporting Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy by every means in his power. On all other points he thought he should be able to support the new government.—In relation to fugitives from other nations, Lord Derby declared that it was his duty not to abuse the hospitality of England, by carrying out designs against their own country. It was the duty of Government, without descending to a system of espionage, to keep watch over the movements of such parties as abused hospitality.—In the House of Commons Mr. Villiers gave notice that he should move at an early day a resolution pledging the House to maintain the policy of free trade and arrest any attempt to re-impose a protective duty on corn. Mr. Hume gave notice of his scheme of parliamentary reform. The House adjourned till the 12th of March.—Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 26th Feb. in the 83d year of his age.—Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, died at Sloperton Cottage on the 26th, aged 72.—The people of Drogheda celebrated the downfall of the Russian Ministry, by bonfires and by other demonstrations. It was reported that a note had been transmitted from the Emperor Nicholas to the President, intimating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not admit of the transformation of the President into an Emperor, or the introduction into Europe of a new dynasty. Since its receipt the French and Austrian Governments were less friendly, inasmuch as Nicholas declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaty of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia. As regards an alliance with Austria against the rest of Europe, the feeling in Paris is, that peace will be maintained. Since the receipt of the Emperor Nicholas's note to Austria, Louis Napoleon had suddenly directed his Minister in Austria to protest against the recent augmentation of the duties on French merchandise, a step calculated to make the President far more popular in France than any alliance with Austria against the rest of Europe. The French funds were steady, the feeling in Paris being that peace would be maintained. It is understood a second note has been received in Switzerland from France, repeating the demand contained in the first, and asserting the right of the French Government to indicate refugees for expulsion, which she would require to take place, as a matter of course.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—Having attended some of the Missionary Meetings which have been held in my neighbourhood, and having been much struck with the unedifying character of them generally, it occurred to me that in such meetings there were two elements of great moment wanting. The first was, devotional element. The second was, a reference to the operations of the Church in heathen lands.

The mode of conducting Missionary Meetings by means of a string of resolutions is, I think, a dry one. Perhaps, in large towns such a mode may be necessary; but in the country it seems to me to be far better to allow every speaker to choose his own theme. A selection of speakers is equally possible in the latter mode as in the former.

But a missionary meeting should be semi-devotional. There should be at least two hymns sung by the whole assembly; and, need I remark that, one of them should be the Missionary Hymn of Bishop Heber, if possible.

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand," &c.

To this unequalled hymn one tune has been arranged, which is not much known in this country. Its name I forget, nor can I put my hand upon it. Unless a good tune can be had, it is better to select some common or long metre hymn; for it is of great importance that all the people should join in singing it.

After the hymn a few collects might be read, and then the speaking might commence, but, of course, by the clergyman. It is here that I wish to make a suggestion. By far the most interesting operations carried on by the Church of England, are those now prosecuted in heathen lands. Look at India with our glorious Tinevelly and her 40,000 converts to the Gospel—all the fruit of Church Missionary Labours. Look at New Zealand with her almost entire population evangelized, of which the greater part have been won by the labours of the English Church. Look at Sierra Leone with her 10,000 converts, and Abbeokute and Badagry, 1,300 miles in the Interior, of only eight years growth, with their 500 converts. Look at the Island of Tyra, in the Grecian Archipelago, where during the last 20 years, 5,000 Greek children have been trained in the knowledge of Scripture truth, and in the observance of a pure Christian discipline. Look at East Africa with our noble Dr. Kraff and Mr. Rebman, penetrating, with the two-edged sword of the Lord in their hands, into the very heart of the great continent—opening up countries of which nothing was known to us before but by conjecture. Look at the glorious harmony which subsists between her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Africa, to put down the slave trade, and the promoters of the spiritual work of Evangelization on the same coast.

All these are subjects which are calculated to kindle Missionary enthusiasm amongst our people—these are subjects which would re-act upon our own spiritual condition—make us prize the more highly our own privileges—give the name of Jesus a still sweeter sound, and invest civilization with a more lovely grace.

And while we talk of heathen lands, and God's marvelous doings among idolaters, we need not forget other blessings. Not without grateful mention to our Missionary meetings should Ireland be passed over—Ireland once so impenetrable by Divine Truth—once so scornful of it; but now, bowing before the majesty, and truth, and sublimity of the Gospel, as taught in the Church of England, by her tens of thousands, quinquennially.

Why, with so glorious a field of Missionary work as this before us to select from, should we confine our thoughts and speeches to the success of our Church in this country? Sir, it is no marvel that our Missionary meetings are not more edifying, if we carry our minds and the minds of our auditors no farther than our own doors. With respect to the Church around us

and near us, what must ever be the truth? Simply this, that the fruit, grand as it may be in the aggregate, offers but a feeble stimulus to the labourer. Let any clergyman be asked the question, "How many earnest disciples has the Lord added to the field in your mission during the last year, or last two years?" and what a discouraging answer he will return. The laudations of our home labours are not simply misplaced, but they are damping in their influence. Better it were to confine ourselves to a simple lamentation of the vice, and the infidelity, and the sabbath-breaking, and the swearing, and the Gospel ignorance that abound, and to the urgent need there is of more pastors, and more simplicity, and more earnestness amongst us. This course might arouse our sleepy people; but laudations and commendations of the rapid progress of the Church act as an opiate to some, and as a stumbling block to others.

What I would then, in all due humility, suggest is, that every clergyman possess a copy of all our Monthly Missionary Reports at least. The periodicals of the Gospel Propagation Society; those of the Church Missionary Society; of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, should be in his Missionary Library. To those he might add many others, but of those he should not be destitute; of the Church Missionary Society's Report, perhaps, the Church Missionary Record is the best. But the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* is a publication which no one ought to be without.

Of course, I presuppose that all clergymen are intimately acquainted with the labours and successes of such men as Swartz, and Martyn, and Rhenius, and Slough and Johnson. The history of these men is, in short, the history of all the devoted Missionaries of the Gospel in modern times and their successes would form a better class subject at our Colleges and Universities here and at home than much of the lore that is committing to memory. Strange, indeed, it is that this truth has been hitherto so fatally disregarded by all our Christian Institutions.

Why, sir, when we get the little gentleman, whom we call a Midshipman on board a man of war, next after instilling into his mind the importance of gentlemanly, officer-like habits, and a knowledge of his duty, we regard the importance of making him a zealous and ardent mariner. We put James's Naval History into his hands—we talk of Nelson and Callingtonwood, and long before he is called upon to fight the battle of his country, he has won many a victory across his mess-table or in the cockpit. Such a boy is a warrior before he is a man.

So would it be with our soldiers, the soldiers of the cross, were the education and the training different. But Missionary subjects, and Missionary histories, and the conquests of the Dominion of Satan, are allowed to take care of themselves at our Universities. Tutors, Fellows, Masters are immersed in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, occasionally relieved by School Divinity and *Ancient Ecclesiastical History*.

There ought to be a Professor of Modern Missionary Affairs—call it what you will. The young mind of the student should be early aroused to the interest of the Missionary Field, by recitals in the Lecture Room, of Missionary devotedness, and Missionary success. Were this done, we should experience no such scarcity of Missionaries, or draught of the Missionary spirit.

Another feature of our Missionary Meetings should be the reflexion of the ardent faith of the simple-minded convert from heathenism, upon our own people. There is no means which God makes so blessed as this. Tell us of heathen men becoming believers—tell us of those men who once bowed down to wood and stone dying in the love of Jesus, and in the hope of heaven, and you revive the sleeping faith of our own bosoms. This truly warms the heart. This will be found to swell an auditory. Our people do love to hear of the progress of the faith. They rush to hear of the triumphs of the Gospel over heathenism, and over sin, and so long as they do this, let the opportunity of hearing of Missionary labours in heathen lands be granted them, and they will reap a spiritual blessing for themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. GUISE TUCKER.

P. S. I humbly conceive that the Church Society would do well to present every clergyman in the Diocese, with a copy of all the Monthly Periodicals of the Great Missionary Societies. The effect of such a measure would be immense.

To the Editor of the Church.

"PRAYING WITH THE PEOPLE."

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The heading to this communication may strike some of your readers as very peculiar, and perhaps rather singular; yet it is a subject fraught with the highest consequences, and deserving the closest attention of all true and sincere members of our holy Zion. I have indeed long thought that "praying with the people" is very little understood, or rather regarded in this country; however, thank God, at home in England, and I must joyfully add in some few instances in this country and the colonies generally, the subject of "praying with the people," is beginning to attract considerable attention. (Every one must surely know that I am now speaking of the "officiating minister" in the time of Divine Service.) I would not have it thought that I am accusing the Clergy of any indifference or want of attention to this subject; far be it from me to think that they are not fully alive to the importance of the subject; and that they are more desirous to "pray with the people" than to them, as is too generally the case. Some may shout and say, "will he mean to assert that the Clergy do commit such a breach of God's most righteous laws?" I answer, in appearance they do; though in reality they do not. Now, appearance is a very great deal. We find the good, and I had almost added, the sainted "George Herbert," desirous that the Clergy should excite their people by every means in their power, in order, if possible, to cause them to raise their devotions and send them with the more fervour to the throne of mercy. This, he shews them, they should do not only with their manner, gesture, and position. If this were more regarded, would not our Church service assume a more attractive form of devotion than it sometimes does? In a day when forms of prayer are so much inveighed against by those who delight in the extemporaneous effusions of their own excited brain; and also in a day when Church people are daily becoming more alive to the "beauty of holiness" as displayed in our "Prayer-book," surely Mr. G. Herbert's advice to the "Priest of the Temple" ought to be attended to!—More anon.

Hoping that I may not appear querulous, or of a dictating spirit, for I should be sorry to appear so, I subscribe myself,
Your humble servant,
AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

Lent, 1852.

United States.

NEW JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Special Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey called by Bishop Doane to take action in regard to the action of the Bishops of Virginia, Maine and Ohio, met on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., in St. Mary's Church, Burlington.

After morning prayer, a sermon by the Bishop, and the administration of the Holy Communion, the Convention was called to order, and the Bishop read an address, setting forth in full the causes of the calling of the Convention, and commenting fully and completely on the action of the three Bishops, and the interference in the affairs of the Diocese of New Jersey. Having thus supported the position he had taken in his protest, he left the convention to defend their own rights, and to their action. As for himself, he was ready for the fullest investigation into his conduct, whenever it was properly undertaken.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Bishop's address, a Committee of five Presbyters and five laymen was elected by ballot, on open nominations. This Committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. Barry, Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Williams, Southard and Kidney, Presbyters; and the Hon. Judge Carpenter, Hon. Mr. Miller, Capt. Engle, Hon. Mr. Ryall and Mr. A. C. Livingston. The Convention then took a recess for an hour.

At 5 P.M., the Convention re-assembled, and the Committee, through the Rev. Mr. Dunn, (Rev. Dr. Barry being too unwell to attend,) reported unanimously a preamble and three resolutions. The preamble recited the circumstances which called for action. The first resolution approved the Bishop's protest, and declared that, in the judgment of the Convention, the action of the three Bishops was unwarranted by any canon or custom of the Church. The second expressed unshaken confidence in the Bishop, the integrity of his character, and the purity of his intentions throughout his whole Episcopate. The third stated the constant willingness of the Bishop to meet an investigation, and the willingness of the Convention to examine any charges against him properly laid before them. At the same time, it expressed the conviction that such an investigation was wholly unnecessary, either for the benefit of the Diocese of New Jersey or the peace and purity of the Church at large.

On these resolutions, an animated debate sprung up. The side of the Bishop was ably and earnestly advocated by Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Rankin, Senator Miller, the Hon. Mr. Ryall, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, Judge Ogden, Mr. Chetwood, Mr. Wakefield, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Boggs, Rev. Mr. Kidney, and the Rev. Mr. Southard; the opposite part was supported by Mr. Halstead, (the getter up of the memorial to the three Bishops), the Rev. Mr. Starr, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Giffard and Mr. Browning. In the course of the debate, Mr. Halstead affirmed that the letter of the three Bishops was "a perfectly kind and courteous letter," a statement which was received with general laughter. After Mr. Halstead had made two speeches, in the latter of which he entered into a history of his relations with the Bishop, and the getting up of the memorial, Mr. Chetwood stated what had taken place at the Convention of 1849. Mr. Halstead said that a portion of this statement was untrue. Mr. Chetwood turned upon him, and said "he was willing to let his assertions go forth against Mr. Halstead's any day in the year, and any where in all New Jersey." This was received with loud applause by the assembled multitude, and not a few marks of disapprobation against Mr. Halstead. But the Bishop promptly restored order, which remained unbroken during the rest of the session. Mr. Halstead was effectually silenced, and said nothing after this incident. After a very protracted debate, and full opportunity given to all opponents of the Bishop to say what they pleased, motions to substitute, postpone, and amend, were overwhelmingly rejected, and the resolutions were adopted by the following votes. On the first Resolution:—

Aye.	No.	Divided.	Declined Voting.
Clergy—25	2	—	—
Laity—25	9	1	1

On the second Resolution:—

Aye.	No.	Divided.	Declined Voting.
Clergy—25	1	1	—
Laity—35	7	1	1

On the third Resolution:—

Aye.	No.	Divided.	Declined Voting.
Clergy—24	1	—	—
Laity—22	5	2	2

After these emphatic and overwhelming votes, the Convention adjourned, past 11 o'clock at night, after singing the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and Benediction by the Bishop.

The speeches of the Rev. Mr. Southard, of Senator Miller, Mr. Chetwood and others, were eloquent and effective in a high degree. The tone on the part of the Bishop's friends, was bold, manly, and straight-forward. Nothing could be more evident than that the great mass of the Diocese, clergy and laity, including all the names of the highest ability, dignity and worth are united as one man, in their love for, and confidence in their Bishop, and their determination to stand by him to the last, notwithstanding all the assaults of his enemies and their assistants.

What course will be pursued by the three Bishops, remains to be seen. Now, that the course dictated by them has been repudiated by the Convention, consistency requires them to carry into execution their threat of a presentment, notwithstanding this emphatic voice of the Convention of New Jersey. We shall see, ere long, what we shall see.

Western District Branch of the Church Society.

The annual meeting of the Western District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) at Sandwich, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th of April next.

W. RITCHIE, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Mr. Tullias H. O'Neill, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Ritchey, formerly of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland.

Dr. Gist's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz:—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its

effects that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced

a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases often and twenty year's standing, after physicians have declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

(From the Boston Post.)

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138, Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its effects in diseases incident to this season of the year.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,

For Sale by LYMAN BROTHERS, Druggists, King Street, Agent for Toronto.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 24, 1852.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Spring wheat per bushel	3	7	a	3 8
Oats, per 34 lbs	1	2	a	1 4
Barley	2	4	a	2 6
Rye	2	3	a	2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	18	9	a	20 0
Market Flour (in Barrels)	17	6	a	18 9
Do. (in bags)	15	6	a	17 6
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	6	a	17 6
Beef, per lb.	0	34	a	0 44
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	25 0
Pork per lb.	0	3	a	0 4
Pork per cwt	20	0	a	25 3
Bacon	32	6	a	37 6
Hams, per cwt.	40	0	a	45 0
Lamb per quarter	0	0	a	0 0
Mutton per lb.	0	34	a	0 5
Cheese, per lb.	0	34	a	0 4
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	10	a	1 0
Do. salt, do.	0	3	a	0 7 1/2
Potatoes, per bushel	2	3	a	3 0
Apples	5	0	a	7 6
Eggs per dozen	0	10	a	1 0
Geese, do.	1	6	a	2 0
Fowls	1	3	a	1 8
Turkeys, each	3	0	a	4 6
Ducks per pair	1	6	a	2 6
Hay per ton	35	0	a	45 0
Straw per ton	25	0	a	27 6
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	16 3
Coal per ton	27	6	a	10 0
Bread	0	4	a	0 5

New Advertisements.

SPRING 1852.

TREES.

THE Stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS for sale at the

TORONTO NURSERY.

this season, is very complete in all departments, and contains a varied and general assortment of choice hardy Nursery productions, suitable for Orchards, the Fruit and Flower Garden, Pleasure Grounds and Shrubberies. The protracted duration of the severe weather, has retarded the transplanting season, and early orders from intending planters are respectfully solicited.

An excellent variety of DAHLIA ROOTS can now be sent out and by the 1st of May next, will be ready in pots a superb collection of prize Dahlias. Bedding out plants, as Verbenas, Petunias, Scarlet Geraniums, &c., are on hand in large quantities, and in numerous fine varieties.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Catalogues will be sent by mail, to post-paid applicants. Trees and plants are safely packed for transportation to any distance.

GEORGE LESLIE.

Toronto, 25th March, 1852.

34-4in

TO THE PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS

OF CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience as an Editor, wishes to procure a situation in connexion with the Editorial department of a Newspaper in Town or Country. Advertiser would make himself generally useful in a Newspaper office. Satisfactory references as to character and competency, will be given.

Communications addressed to BETA, Church office, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, 24th March, 1852.

34-1f

WANTED.

A PERSON to act as general Agent for a Newspaper office. Recommendations as to character, and business qualifications will be required.

For further particulars apply at "The Church" Office, (if by letter post-paid.)

Toronto, March 24th, 1852.

34-1f

FUMIGATORS.

A PORTABLE INSTRUMENT for killing Insects on all kinds of Green House Plants, Rose Bushes, Shrubs, &c., in the open air. The Manufacturer submits this Machine with great confidence, as being the most useful of its kind. The construction is simple strong and effective. By means of this Instrument the smoke produced by burning Tobacco can be directed in a cool state upon the most tender Plant or Shrub without the least injury.

H. PIPER & BROTHER.

They can be obtained at Mr. Jas. Flemming's, Seedsman and Florist, Yonge Street; Messrs. Gordon & Muson, Seedsman and Florists, Yonge Street.

REFERENCE.—Mr. George Leslie, Nurseryman, Kingston Road Mr. R. Mansfield, Gardener and Florist, Spadina Avenue.

Toronto, March 24th, 1852.

34-3in

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Corner of Yonge and Agnes Streets, (1st door South of Mr. Webb's.)

J. RUSSELL begs to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours. He can confidently recommend his stock as equal in style, material, and workmanship to the best shops in Europe.

Toronto, March 17th, 1852.

33-4in

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24, 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.

32-1f

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth Rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.

REFERENCES.—J. Shaw, J. McMurich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

32-4f