

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The arrival of two mails by the same Provincial opportunity has put us in possession of a large stock of European news, none of it, however, of a very important or varied nature. We refer our readers to the extracts contained under the usual head for many paragraphs of interest. Among our selections from the journals of a former date we would direct attention to a very able article on the influence which the recent discoveries of gold may be supposed to exert on the interest on funded property. It is a question of considerable importance to many persons who derive small incomes from this source. A very harrowing description is also given by the survivors of the unfortunate catastrophe of the *Amazon* who were picked up in the second boat, apprehensions for the safety of which were entertained at the date of former accounts. In connection with this truly melancholy event we find the following singular statement in a Glasgow paper.

THE AMAZON—FORESHADOWS AND COINCIDENCES.—Several curious cases are related of presentiments of danger in connection with the unfortunate *Amazon*. Captain Symons, it appears, went to sea depressed in spirits. The words of the narrator are—"He did not like the *Amazon*, because it was not his ship; and all sailors are fanciful and superstitious." Lord Sheffield, who intended taking the voyage, had, it is said, so strong a presentiment of evil, in consequence of the vessel sailing on a Friday, that he was induced to stay at home. Mr. Best, President of the House of Assembly at Barbadoes, was less fortunate. This gentleman, it seems, had strange evil forebodings respecting all ocean steamers. He had frequent occasion to pass between England and the West Indies, and always went in sailing vessels. On this solitary occasion, he was induced to overcome his fears, and was among the 117 who are now believed to have perished. Poor Eliot Warburton, the accomplished author of the "Crescent and the Cross," likewise seems to have had his imagination filled with visions of fire at sea. In his last published work, entitled "Darien," the most vivid descriptions are given of similar catastrophes to that in which he was so soon to be so awfully involved. The Rev. Mr. Winton, too, in the sermon he preached in Dr. Robson's church in this city, on the Sunday before he sailed, and which was, we believe, the last he delivered in this world, selected, we are informed, for his text the remarkable words from Psalm lxxvi., 12:—"We went through fire and through water, but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place." Such presentiments, foreshadows, and coincidences are not without a peculiar interest, even to those who are least under the dominion of superstition.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

The question of the national defences is occupying much of the public attention—the general tone of the leading journals being in favour of every prudent precaution, while many papers ridicule the idea. On this subject we glean the following curious information:

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—At a time when this subject is attracting much public attention, and the possibility of "invasion" is talked of, it may not be undeserving of notice, as showing the spirit of the country on a former similar occasion, that in the year 1798 a voluntary subscription, amounting to no less a sum than £33,264 19s. 7d., was raised at Bristol in individual contributions amongst the citizens, and remitted to the Minister (Mr. Pitt), "for the defence of the country and in aid of Government." The meeting to take steps to raise this subscription was held at the Guild Hall, Bristol, on the 23d of February, 1798. Mr. Thomas Daniel, the then mayor, in the chair. The object of the meeting was expressed by the following resolution:—"That at the present important crisis, when our national prosperity and independence, with every thing that is valuable in life, are at stake, it is incumbent on every individual who is attached to our glorious Constitution to stand forward in its defence." A subscription was accordingly organized, and amounted in a twelvemonth to the above sum. The subscription list includes every amount from £1,000 down to a few shillings, and contains the names of persons of all classes.

A very general impression seems to prevail that the fermentation now going on in almost every European state must shortly terminate in hostile proceedings, but who the combatants really will be does not appear to be sufficiently determined upon by the wise in these matters.

Advices from the Cape still continue unsatisfactory. Major General the Hon. George Cathcart, who was sent to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras and at the battle of Waterloo, and late Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, has been appointed to supersede Sir Harry Smith as Governor.

It is also rumoured that General Darling, formerly administering the Government of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, is to go out.

In France Louis Napoleon appears to be maintaining his position, and even extending his influence. The publication of the Constitution places his ambitious desires in their true light—the following trite remarks on this subject, are from the *John Bull*:—"It is the most biting satire upon liberty that has ever been composed. With the name of a Republic, France is reduced to a condition of servility unmatched in any part of Europe, except, perhaps, in the semi-barbarous empire of Russia. All political power is virtually concentrated in the hands of the President. The land and sea forces are at his absolute disposal. No law can be originated but by him, and he has the power of superseding all law at any moment, by proclaiming the state of siege. He nominates all the public functionaries, down to the very Maires. He has even the power, by a secret deed, to influence the choice of his successor. The only check upon the absolute power of the President which bears even the semblance of a reality, is his 'responsibility' to the people. But after what has just been witnessed of the sense in which Louis Napoleon understands an 'appeal to the people,' even this check is a mere delusion. While it is in the power of the despot at the head of the State to imprison, to banish, to transport to penal settlements and deadly climates, or else to despatch by the summary process of court martial, all who oppose, or are suspected of a disposition to oppose, his will—while the votes of the people are given under the espionage of an unscrupulous and vigilant police, and controlled by functionaries who are the nominees and creatures of the President—while the press is gagged, and every other expression of public opinion prohibited or circumscribed by the action of the Government—to talk of the manifestation of the national will is mere mockery. The pretence of

holding his power at the will of the people, and under responsibility to them, is the crowning hypocrisy of the so-called Constitution, by the grant of which Louis Napoleon has insulted the nation. In the eyes of Europe, but especially in the eyes of England, where personal liberty and the birthright of home are guarded, not merely by the law which renders them inviolable, but by an instinctive sense of their sanctity, this last stroke of ruthless despotism has utterly ruined the character of the daring usurper. The exiles whom he has driven forth from their native land, will carry with them, wherever they go, the evidence of this lawless tyranny; they will receive at the hands of the nations among whom they take refuge all the consideration and all the sympathy which is due to the victims of injustice and cruelty. The stain which attaches to his new-born and ill-gotten power cannot be effaced, either by the ink of diplomacy, or by the blood of war. It will cleave to the great criminal on the Presidential chair, until the just retribution of Heaven shall overtake him in his pride."

IRELAND.—It has been ascertained that since the last census was taken in Ireland, the population has decreased one fifth.

There have been no less than ten thousand converts from Popery, during the last two or three years.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ch.]

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR,—It is the custom of some of the large retail houses in London, of rather a questionable character, when they have picked up a "job lot" of damaged or inferior goods, to inundate their windows with enormous placards, announcing that "wonderful bargains" &c. can be procured within, at a "tremendous sacrifice." This device, however, has become so threadbare in the "Old Country," that none but the "jolly greens" of town life, or some excessively unsophisticated country cousins, are ever now caught by the worn out stratagem.

However, whether it be owing to the higher tone of the mercantile community in Canada, or to the superior sharpness of the public, which would render such an attempt altogether nugatory, this system of puffing damaged goods has only lately been introduced here, and strange to say, not introduced by a needy tradesman or broken down merchant, but by a body of men from whom we should hope better things,—by the Senate of the "Toronto University."

But myriads of excuses may be made for these worthy Senators. No doubt they were alarmed at the progress made by "Trinity College." No doubt they trembled in their shoes at the distinguished list of Professors attached to that Institution,—a corps unsurpassed in any College or University on this Continent,—no doubt they were in an agony at the *clat* which attended its commencement, and the favour lavished upon it by the public. While on the other side they doubtless knew full well from the unmistakable tokens received on every side that their own Godless Institution is altogether an unpopular one, and that were it not for their scholarships (some 50 or 60) and rich endowments, they would soon have nothing to occupy their learned attention.

Such doubtless were the sentiments of their troubled minds, when the valiant idea struck one of them, to commit a *coup d'état*, on the community, *à la Louis Napoleon*. A meeting of Senate was called forthwith, and the rule passed despite the remonstrances of the more sensible part of the body, that there should be a "tremendous sacrifice," at the expense of the *College Chest*—that henceforward the fees should be reduced from £12 to £3 and in the Law course down to £1. Why this latter unfortunate branch should be offered such a dead bargain I cannot surmise.

But most erudite senators, your "unprecedented bargains," are not at all likely to inveigle the public into your shop. No parent who has much regard for the spiritual welfare of his child will be bribed by the sum of £9, to send his son to your unhalloved establishment. No parent who looks thoughtfully into the matter will feel disposed to let his son spend his time in an Institution, the degrees of which will be lightly esteemed even in the colony, when he has an opportunity of sending him to a *Christian College*, the degrees of which will, I believe, before many years pass, be recognized by the venerable University of our fatherland.

But apart from all this, take it even in a pecuniary point of view and it may be seen that Trinity College is quite as economical as the Toronto University, as respects students whose parents do not live in Toronto. The expense of private board for a young man in Toronto, is generally from £45 to £50 per annum, while the whole of the expenses of Trinity College, including the fees for the various classes, board, lodging, &c., only amount to £50. Add to this the careful supervision which I doubt not will be exercised over the young men, the regularity of hours, &c., and I am confident that parents, even if uninfluenced by religious motives, would not hesitate long in making a choice.

Finally, I would remark, that I have no interest whatever in Trinity College further than every churchman should have—and that I am unacquainted with the Professors save by the report that they are finished scholars and true christian gentlemen; furthermore I should never have taken up a pen on this subject, had I not been disgusted with the apparent attempt of the Senate of the Toronto University to damage Trinity College by their "tremendous sacrifice." By way of a parting hint to these gentlemen, I would suggest that they get out placards forthwith announcing the unparalleled advantages they now offer. A bell man also and an advertising van might be valuable adjuncts.

Truly yours, OBSERVER.
Toronto, Feb., 1852.

P.S.—By the bye, from the large number which have entered the law class at Trinity, it would appear that the University cheap law, does not take so well as was probably anticipated.

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure I perused your correspondent's remarks in the last number of your paper, respecting the handsome present made Mrs. Greig, the wife of the incumbent of St. Paul's, in this city, by the parishioners.

I beg leave to bear willing witness to the propriety of the gift, and the worth of the lady who accepted

In connection with this I am able to inform you that William Baron Grant, Esq., Insurance Agent of this City, and from whom the Melodeon was purchased, being mainly instrumental in getting up the subscription, has determined to make a donation of the balance of the monies after paying himself for the instrument, to the funds for the endowment of Trinity College, Toronto, and which surplus, £30, will beget another proof of the zeal evinced for the cause in this district. Is it not cheering when self is so predominant in worldly affairs, and so little is cared for the interests of the Church, to find such persons as Mr. Grant so ready of "his little" to contribute as one of the subscribers; may I ask through what channel will the donation be sent, as it will prevent inconvenience.

I beg to remain, yours,

WILLIAM USAUGH.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1852.

[The money may be remitted to C. Magrath, Esq., Bursar, Trinity College.]

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE LENTIL.—A NEW BRITISH CROP.—We spoke in the *Journal of Agriculture*, for July, 1851, of that ancient vegetable—so often mentioned in the Bible, so prolific, and, above all, so nutritious—which M. Guillerez, a French professor in Edinburgh, has acclimatized by his unwearied efforts, at great cost, and without any other reward than the gold medal of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Whilst rolls of tobacco and starch have received prize medals from the Great Exhibition, a new food introduced into our country at the very moment when the potato seems to have lost its vitality, and threatens to disappear from the vegetable kingdom, as many plants have done before from exhaustion and overgrowth—the lentil, that made an attractive article of the admirable collection exhibited by Messrs. Lawson and Son, as well as in a separate form was passed unnoticed. In 1851, M. Guillerez has seen his disinterested efforts repaid, for the fourth time, with a success beyond his most sanguine hopes, from a spot sloping to the north, and exposed to all the winds, at the back of South Queensferry. He has gathered 24 bushels, (167lb. weight,) 5½lb., only having been sown, and the rain in August having spoiled a great part of the crop, which was then budding. The lentils sown between rows of beans, have produced, on an average, 30, 25, and one row even as much as 61, for 1; and besides, he had a splendid crop of beans. Between the rows, propped by stakes, he had planted cabbage, cauliflower, salsify, beet-root, leeks, which all thrived most beautifully. The lentils were so prolific that, if it had not been for the rain which damaged them to a great extent, they would have produced a hundred-fold. Indeed, one of our most eminent noblemen, (Lord Roseberry) who saw them drying on ropes in large bunches, could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the abundance of the crop. The provost of South Queensferry has grown the lentil successfully in an open field, and sown broadcast; and Mr. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, putting too many beans among his, they were choked. However, he is to try them this year on a large scale. M. Guillerez tried a small spot for storage. He cut them twice, and they grew to the height of four feet. Here is a receipt for cooking lentils:—The best and plainest mode of preparing them is to steep them in cold water an hour or two; then to withdraw them, and place them in a gullet with enough of water to cover the surface, a little butter or a bone, some salt, and a little parsley. Place the whole on a slow fire. They must boil slowly, and you must take care to add water enough to keep the surface covered, but merely covered. You may boil them with ham, bacon, sausage, or merely with water and salt, to prepare them afterwards with onion *à la maître d'hôtel*. In schools, barracks, or large boarding establishments, they are often merely boiled in water and salt; then allowed to cool, and the water run off, and in which state you dress them with oil and vinegar, &c., like a French salad. When the lentil is bruised or ground into meal it makes an excellent "puree" with wild-fowls or roasted game. It is prepared also like peas, for soups, dumplings, puddings, &c.—*Journal of Agriculture, and the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, January, 1852* (Messrs. Blackwood.)

THE IRISH ELK.—A correspondent of the *Kilkenny Moderator* states that another skeleton of the Cervus Megacerus Hibernicus was met with in the bog of Poulacapple, near Killamery, before Christmas. It was discovered by a labourer in the drainage works. As in all similar discoveries in this bog, the skeleton was found lying on its back. Previous to the removal of the head from its deep bed of yellow earth, Mr. Gavin measured the distance of the extreme points of the antlers, and found it to be twelve feet. The head is of gigantic proportions, and the teeth are in good preservation, but the antlers were so much decayed that they could not be got out adhering to the skull.

According to a letter written at the Liverpool Observatory on Monday, the periodical comet of Encke was seen from that place on the preceding night. It appeared as a faint patch of nebulous light of one or two minutes' diameter.

The Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Pusey are each preparing a pamphlet for the press—the one on the question of Holy Orders recently agitated in connection with Foreign Protestants; and the other in reply to the observations which the Bishop of Oxford made in his recent charge, in reference to the editions of Roman Catholic devotional works, which Dr. Pusey has, from time to time, "adapted" to the use of members of the English Church.

The *Glasgow Citizen*, mentions a rumour, to the effect that Lord Palmerston will be a probable candidate for that city at the next general election.

Midland District Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston on Thursday the 4th March.

HENRY BRENT, Secretary.

Church Society—Newcastle District Branch.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at the Rectory, Cobourg, on Friday Dec. 12, 1851, the Parochial meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society, were appointed to take place as follows:—

Port Hope..... Monday, Jan. 26, 7 p.m.
St. George's, Clarke..... Tuesday, Jan. 27, 2 p.m.
Bowmanville..... Tuesday, Jan. 27, 7 p.m.
Cartwright..... Wednesday, Jan. 28, 11 a.m.
Manvers (Craig's)..... " " 3 p.m.
Cavan, St. John's..... Thursday, Jan. 29, 10½ a.m.
Do. St. Paul's..... " " 3 p.m.
Perrytown..... Friday, Jan. 30, 10½ a.m.
COBOURG, annual meeting Wednesday, March 3, 7 p.m.
JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

The members of this Association are hereby notified that the public annual meeting thereof will be held at St. Catharines, (D.V.), on Thursday, the 26th inst.; Divine Service to commence at 6 o'clock, P.M.

The Chairmen of the several Parochial Associations are requested to transmit the Report to the Secretary by the 21st instant, at latest. The Managing Committee will meet in St. George's Church, at one o'clock, P.M.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

N. D. B. D. Church Society.

Thorold, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 18th instant, the Lady of L. Marks, Esq., of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 4th instant, the lady of Philip St. Hill, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

At Markham, C. W., on the 5th February, Mrs. J. S. A. Peterson, relict of the late Reverend J. D. Peterson, of the same place, aged 82 years.

At Thornhill, on the 14th inst., Frances, daughter of Mr. John Brunskill, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Suddenly, on the 14th inst., Mr. Benjamin Jackson, in his 60th year. Deceased was for many years the much respected confidential book-keeper of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, he was also Honorary Vestry-Clerk to Trinity Church, King-street, for upwards of six years.

At Woodhouse, on the 27th Jan., in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Lawrence Marr, many years a resident of that Township. Mr. Marr came from the United States while yet a young man, and during a long life maintained that unalterable devotion to the British Crown, which seemed first to have influenced him in making choice of Canada as his home. If ever there was a truly loyal British subject he was one. Mr. Marr was a sincere and consistent member of the Church of England, and great was his joy when a clergyman of his communion, settled in his immediate neighbourhood, and lived in the exchange of the most friendly intercourse with him, during the last twenty-three years of his life. Mr. Marr's mortal remains were followed to "the house appointed for all living," by a goodly number of his old and attached neighbours, and by a numerous train of descendants, to the third generation, by all of whom he was regarded with the highest reverence, and warmest affection.—*Com.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, February 18, 1852.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Spring Wheat per bushel	3	10½	a	4
Oats, per 34lbs	1	2	a	1
Barley	2	4	a	2
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	14	0	a	17
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	9	a	20
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	0	a	18
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	a	18
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	0	a	17
Beef, per lb.	0	2½	a	3
Do. per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	17
Pork per cwt	15	0	a	25
Bacon	32	6	a	37
Hams, per cwt	40	0	a	45
Mutton per lb.	0	2½	a	3
Turkeys, each	2	0	a	3
Ducks per pair	1	6	a	2
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	7½	a	9
Do. salt, do.	0	5	a	6
Potatoes, per bushel	2	3	a	2
Apples	5	0	a	7
Eggs per dozen	0	9	a	1
Hay per ton	35	0	a	52
Straw per ton	25	0	a	27
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	16
Coal per ton	27	6	a	10

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN

THE LADIES interested in St. George's Church, Toronto, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the month of April next, for providing funds to erect a PARSONAGE HOUSE.

They beg to solicit contributions of all who may seem disposed to aid in furthering this object. It is particularly requested that such contributions will be sent in on or before the Nineteenth day of April, to any of the Undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly consented to act as

Patronesses:

Mrs. W. H. Boulton.	Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Cameron.	Mrs. J. B. Robinson.
Madame DesLandes.	Mrs. Rowsell.
Mrs. F. Heward.	Mrs. H. Sherwood.
Mrs. W. M. Jarvis.	Mrs. Staughton.
Miss Lambert.	Mrs. Thompson.
Mrs. Loring.	Mrs. Widder.
Mrs. Lett.	Mrs. Wilson.
Mrs. Monro.	

Toronto, February 10th, 1852.

27-4f

COUNTY CONTRACT.

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Eleven o'clock A.M., on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, for the supply of FIRE-WOOD, for the use of the Gaol and Court House of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, for the Year commencing the 1st of April 1852, and ending the 31st of March 1853. Such Wood to be full four feet long, and to consist of good sound hard Maple, Beech and Birch; that portion for the use of the Court House to be well seasoned; and that for the use of the Gaol to consist of dry and green Wood in equal proportions.

The Conditions of the Contract to be entered into, and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this Office.

Two sufficient Sureties (to be named in the Tender) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same.

GEO GURNETT,

Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y. O. & P.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y. O. & P.,
Toronto, 16th February 1852. } 29-3in

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

OFFICE:—Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. } 28-4f

COPYING PRESSES.

FOOLSCAP and POST Copying Presses, for Sale by

A. F. PLEES, 7, King Street West.
Toronto, February 14th, 1852. } 28-4f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S Hotel.
Toronto, February, 1852. } 27-4f