

of some of the senses, in detail, commencing with that of touch. He explained the difference between touch and tact, and as succinctly as possible in a lecture before a general audience explained the nature of the sense of touch both physiologically and by some familiar illustrations. He treated the senses of hearing and seeing in the same instructive manner: and concluded by expressing his belief that hearing contributed more to the happiness of mankind than seeing.—*Colonist*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A heart-rending accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Ellir, on the 4th line, Trafalgar, on Monday last. Mrs. E. had gone out of the house, seemingly about her ordinary avocations, leaving her husband and a boy (her nephew.) Mr. E. was engaged in perusing his Bible, and after having read two chapters, the boy asked him if it was not time to water the horses. Being answered in the affirmative the boy proceeded with a pail, to draw some water from the well. This operation had to be performed by means of a pole with a hooked end. On lowering his pail, the little fellow found something obstructing its passage downwards into the water. On looking more particularly, he discovered the body of his Aunt, head downwards, in the water, which is about five feet deep in the well. She was of course drawn up as speedily as possible, and gave symptoms of animation. They proved, however, to be only the parting throes of nature, and the sorrow stricken husband found himself a bereaved widower.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**GRAIN AND ROOT SHOW.**—The annual Grain and Root Show of the County of Haldimand Agricultural Society, was held at Dunnville, on Monday, the 9th of February. The attendance of farmers was good; the sample of wheat and other grains shown, were excellent, and would do credit to any part of the Province. The articles of domestic manufacture were highly credible, particularly the sample of coverlids of cotton and wool, showing satisfactorily that such articles of general use can be manufactured as well in Canada as those brought from foreign countries.—*Independent*.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 25th, 1852: Mr. A. F. Pless, rem; Rev. S. Armour, rem.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1852.

THURSDAY, 12th February, 1852.  
Three o'clock, P.M.

A special general meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto was held yesterday, and adjourned till to-day. Among other important resolutions which were passed, the following notices were ordered to be published.

## CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It having been resolved, at a Special General Meeting, that a Clerical Secretary, who shall not hold a parochial charge, should be appointed, application for said office will be received by the Acting Secretaries on or before the 27th instant.

The duty of said Secretary will be to conduct the correspondence of the Society, take minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings and Committees, prepare Reports, attend meetings of the Branches of the Society through the Diocese, under the direction of the President, and take the general superintendence of the affairs and accounts of the Society in all its departments.

The stipend is fixed at £250 per annum, exclusive of office rent, and contingent expenses; an allowance of £100 is made for a Clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary.

By order of the Secretary.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, } Acting Sec's.  
STEPHEN LETT, }

Church Society's House,  
King Street, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1852.

## CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Proposals will be received by the Church Society from Church Booksellers, for the disposal of the Stock in the Depository, under certain regulations which may be seen on application to the Acting Secretaries.

Said proposals to be sent into the Acting Secretaries, on or before the 27th inst.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, } Acting Sec's.  
STEPHEN LETT, }

Church Society's House,  
King Street, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1852.

## LENT.

Through the mercy of our long-suffering Father, we have been spared to witness the return of another Lenten season. We yesterday entered upon that portion of the Christian year in which the Church emphatically calls upon us to withdraw, as much as may be, from the world, and its ten thousand soul-seducing vanities, and grasp with more determined self-denial the despised cross of our dear Redeemer.

The end and object of this venerable and most solemn fast, is thus comprehensively epitomized by Robert Nelson, "that golden-hearted layman," as Southey well characterizes him: "To humble and afflict ourselves for our sins, by frequent fastings; and to punish our too frequent abuses of God's creatures by abstinence, and by forbearing the lawful enjoyment of them. To form and settle firm purposes of holy obedience. To pray frequently to God, both in private and in public, for pardon, and his Holy Spirit. To put us in mind of that sore trial and temptation, which Christ then endured for our sakes: particularly to perpetuate the memory of our Saviour's sufferings, and

make, as it were, a public confession of our belief, that He died for our salvation, and consequently for fitting ourselves to receive the tokens and pledges of his love with greater joy and gladness; because with fuller assurance that God is reconciled to us through the death and passion of Jesus Christ."

Far be it from us to insinuate in the remotest degree, that the duties above enumerated are peculiar exclusively to the forty days now current. The Christian soldier, during his campaign against outward temptation and indwelling corruption, ought ever to be on the alert; and this campaign terminates not until the Divine Captain hath released him from guard, with the blessed words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!" Granting all this, however, to the fullest extent, surely our ecclesiastical mother has soundly ordered that her children should, at stated periods, and in a more peculiar manner, clothe their hearts with the sackcloth of self-denial, and sprinkle them with the ashes of repentance. Mammon is an enchanter of wondrous subtlety; his spells are as varied as they are powerful; and constantly are we exposed to their deluding and narcotic influence. In all times of our prosperity,—in all times of our wealth,—in the life-teeming city, and the forest's solitude, does the arch-fiend waylay us, with some appropriate temptation. His great object is to withdraw our souls from Jehovah, either by intoxicating them with blandishments, or bewildering them with cares and perplexities. And oh! is it not a merciful and a wholesome thing that the Church should, in these circumstances, stately, in the course of each twelve months of our span of years, sound her admonitory trumpet, to rouse the slothful and recal the perplexed; and urge them to live more loosely to that world where they are but pilgrims and strangers, and of which they are merely tenants at will?

Let the Lent of 1852, the last assuredly which some of us will be permitted to witness, be spent in a practical manner. It is not our part to suggest the actual kind or degree of abstinence proper to be pursued; for this would be doing what the Church has not seen proper to enjoin. Assuredly, however, our fasting should be a reality, and not a meaningless conventional term, as in these latter days it has too much come to be. Physical mortification is as clearly enjoined in God's Word as the sacrifice of the heart; and there can be no doubt that if more frequent restraint was put upon even our innocent appetites, the flame of our spiritual life would burn with a purer and a brighter glow. What the God-man and His faithful disciples practised, let no theorist presume to brand as superstitious, or savouring of dead works.

We would venture to recommend that our abstinence should begin at home, but not end there. A note ought to be kept of the money which is saved by our abstaining from luxuries, whether of food or dress, and the amount scrupulously devoted to the spread of the Gospel or purposes of benevolence. It is not easy to calculate the amount of good which might thus be accomplished in the course of one single Lent, especially in the land of our adoption, where the wants of the Church are so pressing, and her human resources so inadequately small.

Whilst we mortify the flesh, because God has so enjoined, let us ever bear in mind that repentance is the great end which this duty is designed as a means to promote. Wanting brokenness of heart, the mortification of the flesh will be as useless as the self-inflicted wounds of Baal's besotted priesthood. May we all experience the blessedness of that process which is thus orthodoxly and poetically described by Robert Montgomery:—

"What is it but a change  
By Godhead worked within?  
A principle whose range  
Subdues the love of sin?  
'Tis man renew'd, and heaven resought,  
With hate for what our guilt has wrought.  
"And what can this create?  
Not all the powers of earth;  
The perfect forms of good and great  
In wisdom, truth, or worth;  
Not heaven with glories, hell with pain,  
Could sinful man for God regain!

"The faintest sin defies  
A universe to crush  
The strength which in it lies;  
And so 'twill madly rush  
Downward to face th' infernal deep  
Where blasted spirits burn and weep.

"But, oh! there is a Power  
This granite of the heart  
To soften in that hour  
E'er conscience may depart,—  
A t'ning Love, through guilt forgiven,  
The rescued heart can raise to heaven.

"Such pure contrition springs  
From mercy's bleeding charm;  
Whose soft compulsion wrings  
The soul with safe alarm;  
And thus when wrought by Christ above  
Repentance works by weeping love."

## EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

Our excellent contemporary, the *Banner of the Cross*, quotes our late article upon the creedless school system of Maryland, entitled, "Results of *Secular Education*," expressing at the same time

an opinion that we exaggerate the effects of learning divorced from revelation. Without entering upon any discussion on the subject with our brother, it is with sincere pleasure that we receive from him the following intelligence:—"We are happy to inform the *Church* that Maryland also rejoices in the blessings of a flourishing Church College, and of several flourishing Church Schools, so that the Churchmen therein need not expose their children to the evil influence of a 'creedless system of education.'"

## UNCONSCIOUS TRIBUTE TO THE LITURGY.

It is difficult to imagine a stronger testimonial to the conservative and converting tendency of a Scriptural form of prayer, such as we have the privilege to possess, than what is contained in the subjoined narrative. We derive it from a New York Unitarian journal, the *Christian Observer*:—

"An intelligent and religious family, formerly connected with a Unitarian parish, and very much attached to their liberal sentiments, some time ago moved into a village, where, for want of a Unitarian church, they now attend regularly upon Orthodox preaching. To their great surprise, six months' experience has given them no ground of dissent from the teaching of their new minister. He has never, in their hearing, preached the Deity of Jesus Christ, or the vicarious atonement, or the doctrine of eternal punishment. Not once in this whole period has anything been stated in the sermon, or implied in the prayers, that could properly cross the sentiments of a Unitarian. Moreover, this minister is of good standing with his own denomination; one of the most exclusive of the Calvinistic sects; a man of decided ability and great earnestness, thoroughly beloved by his people, and in all respects a pious and good man. We have no reason to doubt that this minister would stand a thorough examination by the Synod, and honestly and satisfactorily respond to the Catechism in all its terms. We presume he would as honestly repudiate Unitarianism in all its characteristic doctrines. We are as far as possible from intimating that he is a Unitarian in disguise, or in need of danger of discipline from his own body. But certainly, it is a very significant fact, that a zealous minister, of unquestioned orthodoxy, can preach six months to his own people, and never find occasion to introduce either the peculiar vocabulary or dogmatics of his own creed—can preach in a manner entirely satisfactory to an intelligent and thoughtful Unitarian family, fresh from the instructions of their own sanctuary."

Had this "intelligent" Unitarian family attended the services of the Protestant Episcopal communion, instead of the *extempore* exercises of the "orthodox" preacher under whose care they had placed themselves, is it within the range of possibility that the result could have been as above detailed? As the *Christian Witness*, alluding to the circumstance, pertinently observes, "instead of attending the Church six months without hearing anything that would cross the sentiments of a Unitarian, they would hardly be in the Church six minutes before they might distinctly hear a recognition of the divinity of Christ."

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement regarding the Scholarships attached to Trinity College, which will be open for competition in September next. Some change has been made in the number of the Scholarships, as previously advertised, for the purpose of adapting them more completely to the arrangements of the University with which they are now connected.

## TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

The first open meeting for 1852 of this Society, took place on Tuesday evening, according to advertisement.

It was certainly a great mistake to hold the meeting in the small room, as many visitors were unaccommodated, and the choruses lost their effect by being too powerful for the space in which they were given.

The whole performance evinced a decided improvement in all departments, though there is still a lack of counter-tenors.

We enjoyed especially the solo "Consider the Lilies," and the setette "Away to the Forest."

The Society would, if properly encouraged, be productive of much good; and when the moderate cost of partaking of their privileges is considered, we are certainly surprised their number does not increase more rapidly, particularly of performing members.

## THE "CHURCH" NEWSPAPER.

It is certainly not a little gratifying to receive at this time such favourable testimony to our exertions as we publish below. Few people reflect upon the labour attending the construction of a periodical publication—and still fewer know the irksome and unenviable position in which the Editor is always placed, who has to cater for many tastes and many wants. Such praise coming from such a source is sweet and refreshing as the dew of Hermon. The following are extracts from our esteemed correspondent:—

"I enclose a few trifles for the *Church* and the *Young Churchman*.

"Many years ago, when without books or living guides—and that at a time when they were most wanted—I derived essential advantage from the *Church* newspaper, which I read for several consecutive years; and to it is owing in no incon-

siderable degree my being now in the ministry of our holy Church, instead of being an unauthorized teacher. I do not wish to forget this."

It will be seen on reference to our summary of Colonial News that a subscription has been commenced in aid of the destitute family of Hatch, who having lost his way, lately perished from starvation in the woods, near Orillia—in furtherance of which object we have been requested to receive contributions, which may accordingly be sent to this office.

## DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

Mr. John Galt has addressed a letter to the electors of Huron, calling upon them to reject the Hon. M. Cameron, as being utterly unworthy of their confidence.—American buyers are busy in the Canadian market purchasing live stock, and agricultural produce of every description.—The *Examiner* terms Methodism "the Popery of Protestantism."—Five steamboats will ply on the Bay of Quinte next summer, from Belleville to Kingston and Cape Vincent.—Alluding to a statement in a Montreal paper, that several extensive bankruptcies had occurred in Toronto, the *Globe* states that there have been only three failures in this city: one for about £1000, another for £2000, and a third for £15000. In the last mentioned case the creditors will probably receive full payment.—Counterfeit bills purporting to be on the Mechanics' Bank, St. John's, are circulating in the Simcoe District.—Population of the Townships composing the County of Peel:—Toronto 7,539, Chinguacousy 7,574, Toronto Gore 1,820, Albion 4,281, Caledon 3,695, Total, 24,909.—A subscription has been commenced in aid of the family of Hatch, who recently perished in the woods near Orillia; he has left a widow and eight young children; donations may be sent to the Rev. George Bourne, Orillia, or the *Patriot* office.—An Agricultural Society for Middlesex and Elgin Counties, has been formed, of which Col. J. B. Askin is President.—The usual weekly fire at London, occurred on Sunday the 15th; several wooden buildings were destroyed, the sufferers being Mr. William Begg, shoemaker, William Smith, jeweller, Mr. Wheeler, shoemaker, Mr. Lampkin, insurance agent, R. Darch, saddler, William Ashberry, and Thomas Scratchard, Esq., barrister.—A debtor confined in the London Jail, complains to the *Prototype* that divine service is never performed to the prisoners.—Mr. John Smith, a Guelph magistrate, charges the druggists in that quarter of the province, with selling spirits in the guise of "Temperance drinks."—The Session of the Newfoundland Legislature, was opened on the 29th ult.—Talbot, speaking about little more than half a century ago, of the site upon which Toronto stands, describes it as a marsh, fit only for the habitation of frogs, and not of human beings.—Mr. Hincks, it is said, proceeds shortly to England to promote the Quebec and Halifax Railway.—The population of Ingersoll is 1212; in 1848 it was only 500.—Several persons are leaving Niagara and its vicinity for California.—About Woodstock the weather has been unusually severe.—The *Recorder* proposes the bridging of the St. Lawrence at Brockville for railroad purposes.—On Friday the body of a man who died in the Toronto House of Industry, was stolen from a shed of that establishment.—A company has been established for the purpose of planking, gravelling, or macadamizing the road from Hamilton to Nelson.—Niagara, by the late census, contains a population of 3,400.—Last week, there was one of the most magnificent displays of the Aurora Borealis ever witnessed in this province.—Mr. Aubin has put up his water gas apparatus in several places in Quebec, and it has been found to answer completely.—At the late ball in Quebec, Lord Elgin advised the fair spinsters present, to avail themselves of the privilege which leap year confers upon them.—A proposition is entertained for constructing a submarine telegraph between Cape Ray in Newfoundland, to Cape Briton, a distance of 48 miles.—The line of railway between Chatham and London, and Windsor, is to be commenced immediately.—The telegraph report from New Brunswick, speaks favourably of the success of the railroad.—By a circular from the editor Dr. Hall, we learn that the *British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, published at Montreal, has been discontinued for want of support.—The dinner to Malcolm Cameron took place on Monday evening, at the St. Lawrence Hall, the reporter of the *Patriot* was refused admission, though he was informed that the "country press" were invited!—On the 14th instant a woman named Mary Griffin was found dead on the Raleigh plains.—The militia of Upper Canada are to be divided into regimental divisions in each county.—Messrs. Amos Wright, and Thomas Harris, and the Rev. James Dick, have been appointed members of the Board of Grammar School Trustees for the united counties of York, Ontario, and Peel.—The town Council of Brockville has appropriated £100 towards defraying the expenses of the survey and application for Charter of the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron Railroad.—The population of Galt is 2,200; increase in three years 500.

## ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The papers by the *Canada* came to hand yesterday at too late an hour to enable us to do more than glance at the leading items of intelligence this week. We give below the telegraphic report of the Queen's Speech, and other news, published yesterday morning by the *Colonist*, as received by the *Cambria*. The former will not be found to contain much of any great interest, dealing in the common generalities of regal addresses.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person, on the 3rd instant, when she delivered the following speech:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen:—*

The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country requires.

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention.

I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark which was signed at Berlin in the year before last, within a short time will be fully and completely executed.