

# The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XV., No. 27.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXLVI.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
D	Feb. 8.	SEPTUAGESIMA SUND. { M. Isaiah 59, Mark 8. E. " 64, 2 Cor. 4.	
M	" 9.	{ M. Exod. 21, Mark 9. E. " 32, 2 Cor. 5.	
T	" 10.	{ M. " 33, Mark 10. E. " 34, 2 Cor. 6.	
W	" 11.	{ M. Levit. 18, Mark 11. E. " 19, 2 Cor. 7.	
T	" 12.	{ M. " 20, Mark 12. E. " 26, 2 Cor. 8.	
F	" 13.	{ M. Num. 11, Mark 13. E. " 12, 2 Cor. 9.	
S	" 14.	{ M. " 13, Mark 14. E. " 14, 2 Cor. 10.	
D	" 15.	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. { M. Gen. 3, Mark 15. E. " 6, 2 Cor. 11.	

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Evening Song.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 o'clock	3 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incum.	11 " "	4 " "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitehele, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " "	6 " "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 " "	7 " "
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " "	6 " "

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

### RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, 9th February 1852.

### VISITORS:

#### THE PRINCIPAL.

Professor RICHARDSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

#### CENSOR:

Rev. W. STENNETT, M.A., 2nd Classical Master.

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

## TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. B.C., Conductor.  
G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

## Poetry.

### THE BLIND BOY.

It was a blessed summer day,  
The flowers bloomed fresh—the air was mild,  
The little birds poured forth their lay,  
And every thing in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on,  
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,  
Till suddenly I came upon  
Two children who had thither strayed.

Just at an aged birch tree's foot  
A little boy and girl reclined;  
His hand in hers she kindly put,  
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near,  
A tree concealed me from their view,  
But all they said I well could hear,  
And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,  
"That little bird sings very long;  
Say, do you see him in his joy,  
And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid,  
"I see the bird on yonder tree,"  
The poor boy sighed, and gently said,  
"Sister, I wish that I could see."

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,  
And bright green leaves are on the trees,  
And pretty birds are singing there—  
How beautiful for one who sees!"

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,  
And can feel the green leaf's shade,  
And I can hear the notes that swell,  
From those dear birds that God has made.

"So, sister, God to me is kind,  
Though sight, alas! He has not given;  
But tell me, are there any blind  
Among the children up in Heaven?"

"No, dearest Edward, there all see—  
But why ask me a thing so odd?"  
"Oh, Mary, He's so good to me,  
I thought I'd like to look at God!"

Ere long, disease his hand had laid  
On that dear boy so meek and mild;  
His widowed mother wept and prayed,  
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,  
And said, "O, never weep for me,  
I'm going to a bright, bright place,  
Where Mary says I God shall see.

"And you'll be there, dear Mary, too,  
But, mother, when you get up there,  
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—  
You know I never saw you here!"

He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled  
Until the final blow were given—  
When God took up the poor blind child,  
And opened first his eyes in Heaven!

## THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

### ENDURE HARDSHIP.

As a gladiator trained the body, so must we train the mind to self-sacrifice, "to endure all things," to meet and overcome difficulty and danger. We must take the rough and thorny road as well as the smooth and pleasant; and a portion at least of our daily duty must be hard and disagreeable; for the mind cannot be kept strong and healthy in perpetual sunshine only, and the most dangerous of all states is that of constantly recurring pleasure, ease, and prosperity. Most persons will find difficulties and hardships enough without seeking them; let them not repine, but take them as a part of that educational discipline necessary to fit the mind to arrive at its highest good.—Chas. Bray.

### MANNA.

Manna means literally "What is this?" There is a manna which exudes from trees and plants in the East; it is white as snow, of the size of coriander seed, and of a sweetish taste. But this cannot be the manna spoken of in Exodus xvi, 14, 15, for—1. It rained from heaven; 2. It fell on six days, not on the Sabbath; 3. The people had never seen it before; 4. It continued for forty years, till they entered Canaan; 5. An omer of it was preserved as an extraordinary substance; 6. The supply must have been vast beyond natural means. It is reckoned that the Hebrew camp wanted not less than 94,466 bushels of this food every day; and that in the whole of the forty years they must have consumed one thousand three hundred and seventy millions, two hundred and three thousand six hundred bushels. A most extraordinary miracle, worthy of God, and most beneficial to man. David calls it *Angels' food*. It was the type or symbol of Christ, and his sacrifice.

### FRANCE, DECEMBER, 1851.

That one may smile and smile, and be a villain.  
At least I am sure it may be so!—FRANCE.—Hamlet.

God spake the word; the mighty are laid low:  
He points the dart; the wise and crafty fall:  
He bloweth with His wind, the waters flow:  
His "four sore judgments" wait upon his call.  
Even now His vengeance sweeps the guilty land,  
And Ratiobation's cup is nigh o'erflowed.  
As Freedom, crushed beneath an iron hand,  
The harvest reaps which Licence' spring-time sowed.  
But what of him, the messenger of woe—  
The Almighty's latest scourge and instrument,  
Who fain would bend a former Giant's bow—  
Of him once called "the princely President"?  
Oh! tell it not: his oath is light as straw:  
His princely word is smirched with lying foul:  
He tramples under foot all right and law,  
Ambition's lust hath so possessed his soul.  
Yea! thou shalt live—worshipped in future time,  
The tutelary saint of Treason, Fraud, and Crime!  
—M.W.M.—Guardian.

### THE BIRTHDAYS OF THE DEAD.

The birthdays of the living! They are ever hailed in the home circle by loving hearts, as glad and joyous seasons. At this moment we can picture the joy both of the giver and receiver of the simple birthday offerings of our youth. It might be but a fresh-gathered rose, laid upon the breakfast table, a handful of spring flowers, or some inexpensive trifle, obtained from the savings of weeks or months out of our little store, but—it was a proof of love. It told as well as the pearl or diamond could have done, that the life of the beloved was precious, and that the anniversary of his birth was no trifle in our eyes. And not the birthdays of youth alone are welcome. When we see the lines of grey streaking the soft hair, the step grow more feeble, the voice more faint, the elasticity of the spirit flee away, yet there is joy in our welcome, for are they not with us still? Yet more precious, that they need our care and watchfulness, and that we are essential to their happiness.

The birthdays of the absent! There is more bitterness in these. Somewhat we feel of a presage of that absence which knoweth no return. Still they are amongst the living. Though blue seas may divide us, they may cross those seas, and come to us again, unchanged in heart, uncooled in love. And until then we breathe forth our birthday greetings, which we know their fond memory shall meet, though distance sever us for awhile. Thus we are consoled; for the absent may return.

But the birthdays of the dead! Where is our hope and joy in these? It is but a narrow stream that divides us, but that stream once crossed, who shall return? The shores of the heavenly world may not be very distant, but an impenetrable veil is drawn between that world and our mortal sight, and not a glimpse is given us of the angel band, whose feet are treading the golden streets of the New Jerusalem. Yet deem not the fond heart

unresigned, that is bursting with emotion on the anniversary of the birthdays of the dead. They are in heaven, but we are on earth. Their spirits are purified from the world, but ours yet partake of worldly affection and earthly regret. We know that they shall rise again; but in the meantime they are hidden from our mortal sight; and we sorrow, yet not as those who have no hope. Yet there is one thought above all others which should console us, it is this,—that they weep not. If they love us still, (and who can doubt it?) it is with that purified love which is without dross, and without sting. No regret, no cloud, no shadow of grief passeth over the birthdays of the redeemed. The aged and weary are at rest—the faint have renewed their strength—the little ones are safe for ever. "For I say unto you, their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is heaven."

### THE STREAM OF LIFE.

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, glides swiftly down the narrow channel through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and winding along its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, and the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing before us; we are excited by short-lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home—the roaring of the waves is beneath our keel, and the land lessens from our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our future voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal"—Bishop Heber.

### HYMN.

By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

"The Lord looketh on the heart."

When in thy temple, Lord of hosts,  
With prayerful lip we bow,  
If every vain and wayward thought  
Were written on our brow;

And if the searching eye of man  
Might each emotion see,  
And every motive all unveiled,  
As clearly read by Thee.

How would the most familiar friend  
From his companion start,  
And neighbor scan the neighbor's face  
With terror in his heart!

Yea, many whom a flattering world  
Applauds as just and true,  
Might to the rocks and mountains turn  
To shield them from its view.

But thou, to whose Omniscient Eye  
Our every thought on earth,  
Hath stood uncurtained and revealed,  
E'en from our day of birth,

How great must thy forbearance be?  
How measureless and vast  
The power of His atoning love  
That pardoneth us at last!

### THE THOUGHTS.

Christians, get your thoughts to be well exercised; be much in thinking; think of the goodness, and kindness, and holiness, and compassion of the Lord; think of Christ, of his love, of his life, of his death, of his bowels, and everlasting kindness; think often what great things the Lord hath done for your souls; think what ye would that he should do for you: much thinking on God and holy things will leave a holy tincture on your hearts, will by degrees do much to the begetting holy habits and dispositions in you; the Lord uses to convey down much of his holy image and likeness upon the heart by the thoughts.—R. Allen.

### MADNESS.

If you should see a man digging in a snow-drift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds on the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections, and holy principles!

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### ENGLAND.

#### DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER.

A CHURCH OPENED AFTER BEING CLOSED 150 YEARS.—On Saturday last the parish Church of Burton, near Petworth, Sussex, was re-opened for Divine Service after being closed for 150 years. Burton House has been the seat of a Roman Catholic family for nearly two centuries. The parish Church is situated in the park, in close contiguity to the mansion, and, from the influence of the Priesthood, was closed. The building was nearly gone to ruin, but the late intolerant spirit of Popery aroused the Protestant feeling of the neighbourhood, and a liberal subscription was entered into (the Lord Bishop of the Diocese joining in it) to renovate, and supply the necessary appliances for the carrying on of Public Worship. The work having been completed, the Church was (as stated above) opened on Sunday last. The morning was very wet, yet the Church, which is a very small one, was filled; Mr. Knight, of Begnor, preaching an excellent Sermon.—Brighton Gazette.

PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWARK.—A proposition will, it is said, be brought before Parliament in the ensuing Session for dividing the diocese of Winchester, and establishing a separate bishopric for Southwark, which is to comprise the whole of the archdeaconry of Surrey. The church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is to be the cathedral. The diocese of Winchester at present contains 631 benefices, of which upwards of 250 will form the Diocese of Southwark. The income of the new bishop (the same as that of the Bishop of Manchester, is £4,200,) to be paid out of the funds of the ecclesiastical commissioners, until the next vacancy in the bishopric of Winchester, when it will be taken from the revenues of that see, the future income of which has been fixed at £8,000; the new bishop is to have a seat in the House of Lords by rotation, as provided in the Manchester Bishopric Act.

CONVERSION OF A POPISH MINISTER.—In the parish church of Kilmore, Erris, county of Mayo, the Rev. A. Hopkins, lately the Romish minister of that district, preached on Sunday, the 14th ultimo, his first sermon since his conversion, to a crowded congregation, composed chiefly of his former flock. In the course of his sermon he traced his conversion to his doubts of the infallibility of Romanism, followed by a conviction of her error in doctrine, disgust at many of her ritual observances, and agony at the contemplation of his own danger, as well as at the thought of having led so many astray. He concluded by an affectionate appeal in Irish to his Romish hearers, many of whom were affected to tears, and many exclaimed "we never before heard such sound and comforting doctrine."

#### CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.

Yesterday a meeting of ladies and gentlemen intending shortly to proceed to the settlement of Canterbury, New Zealand, was held in the Adelphi. The meeting was of some interest. Despatches had recently been received announcing the arrival at New Zealand of three vessels—the Labuan, the Bangalore, and the Dominion—on three successive Thursdays, the 14th, 21st, and 28th of August, and the attendance was numerous and highly respectable.

Mr. Self, a member of the council, presided. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, observed that on Friday last they had received letters of so late a date as the 1st of September, the tenour of which was as favourable as could be anticipated. The three ships which had arrived, as above stated, had given an increase to the colony of between 400 and 500 persons, whose arrival had been hailed with the greatest satisfaction. Among other matters the despatches announced the erection of a bridge over the Eden and of the new Church at Christ church.

The question of erecting Canterbury into a separate province was greatly occupying the minds of the colonists. A public meeting had been held on the subject, and Sir George Grey, the Governor, had expressed his readiness to comply as far as possible with the wishes of the colonists when properly expressed.—(Cheers.) The speeches at that meeting had reflected credit upon the temperance and ability of those who had taken part in it, and had proved that they were no unworthy sons of England. Whatever sneers might be thrown out by those interested parties who talked of the "impending fate of Canterbury," they were fully answered by the accounts which had been and continued to be received from the colonists themselves. It appeared that applications had been received for between 300,000 and 400,000 acres of pasture runs, and the high price of sheep fully showed how profitable an occupation sheep-farming was in the colony.

Mr. Sewell read a voluminous correspondence from settlers of a cheering and satisfactory character. Some of the writers spoke of "croakers who expected to have their food crammed down their throats;" but added, that where there were energy, activity, and a good cheerful disposition, success might be looked on as inevitable. The majority of the writers spoke of the provisions on board ship during the voyage out as both good and plentiful.

Lord Lyttleton said, it might have been observed that most of their correspondents, while sending favorable reports, expressed an idea that no doubt a great number of unfavourable ones would also be received. All he could say was, that those unfavourable letters did not reach that office. He did not mean to say that there were none such, but he should like, if any one had unfavourable accounts, that he would bring them forward, because their desire was not to puff the colony, but to give a true account of its actual prospects. He had letters of an ancient date from Mr. Godley, relative to mismanagement at home, but all those matters must have long since been cleared up. In April, for example, Mr. Godley had complained of the condition of the Clergy in the colony, but he must by this time be aware that a permanent provision had been made for their maintenance in the way of an endowment by their last Act of Parliament.—English Churchman.



**THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON CHURCH-RATES.**—In the course of his sermon on the re-opening of St. Ann's Limehouse, the Bishop of London made the following observations on the obligatory character of Church-rates:—"When Church-rates were first made a charge upon property it was done by those who had a right to do it. Every owner of real property agreed to tax his estate for ever with the sum of money which should be required to sustain the fabrics, and provide for the services of the National Church in his parish. He bequeathed or sold the estate subject to such charges, and the average amount of such charges was to be taken into account for the sale and purchase of land and houses. If a person knew that he should be liable to a certain annual payment for Church-rates, he paid so much less in purchasing the property on which the charge was said to be made. The question whether a party belonged to the Established Church or not did not enter into the transaction; and if he refused to pay his legal quota of Church-rates, he retained that which was really not his own either in law or equity. This species of tax on real property was older than any Act of Parliament, although by many such Acts it had been recognized and regulated. It was not a certain fixed tax, to be levied whether it was wanted or not. So much only could be demanded as was really required to carry out the objects for which it was originally charged upon estates, and those who were bound to pay it, although they could not legally refuse a rate, had it in their power to protect themselves from an extravagant or unnecessary demand. If the plea of conscience was to be admitted, it was all on the side of the payment of the rate, for it was a legal debt, and those who paid it were bound to pay it, even if they did not altogether approve of the purpose to which it was to be applied.

**SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND OF A CLERGYMAN AND HIS CONGREGATION.**—Yesterday morning the Rev. Tenison Cuffe, M.A., who has been for some time past the Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, publically announced from his pulpit that he had ceased to be a Clergyman of the Church of England, having been joined in that step by his congregation assembling in that Chapel. Carlisle Chapel has, up to the present time, been in connection with the Established Church, and was duly licensed for the performance of Divine Service by the Bishop of Winchester, in whose Diocese it is situated. A few weeks ago it became generally known that Mr. Cuffe and many of his friends were about to break off their connection with the English Church, and it was expected that a Chapel would be erected for him somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kennington, where he was so generally known. However, on the 19th of the present month, arrangements were made that Carlisle Chapel should be no longer Episcopal, and that Mr. Cuffe should, under the altered circumstances of the case, again be its Minister. Accordingly, yesterday morning was fixed for explanations on the part of the Reverend gentleman; a circumstance which excited much interest and drew together a large congregation. Mr. Cuffe, having read portions of the Church Liturgy, ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians—"We preach Christ crucified," &c. In the course of his sermon he stated that he had left the Church of England because the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration was taught in her Formularies, and held by the Prayer Book to be a fundamental principle. There could be no doubt whatever that Baptismal Regeneration was distinctly taught by the Church of England. The well-known case of Gordon against the Bishop of Exeter woke him from the state he was in. During the long discussion which took place, there was not a single Scripture reference either by the plaintiff or defendant; all that was thought about was what great men of the present and former days had said about the matter. Neither side opened the book of inspiration to ascertain what was there taught upon the subject. He objected to the Church of England because it forbade him to recognize the Orders of men of high eminence and purity of life simply because they were members of another communion, but with whom he should now be able to associate. When some of those great men were in London they were prohibited from preaching in the pulpits of the Established Church, although they would have done honour to any institution. Again, he objected to the union of Church and State, and considered that the State ought not to dictate to the Church. There was nothing in the history of the first three centuries or in the Scriptures to warrant the union of the two, and he believed that if the Church were separated from the State, it would prove a great blessing to both. For these and other reasons he retired from the Church of England, and joined Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. He was not afraid or ashamed to acknowledge having become a Dissenter, and he did not regret the step he had taken. He should continue to use the Liturgy of the Church of England, because he greatly admired it, making, however, here and there some alterations. The Church of England repeated the Lord's Prayer several times during the course of each service; whereas he should strike it out in all cases except one. In celebrating the Communion he should observe the form set out in the Prayer Book; and he invited all, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, to join with him in that solemn rite. The congregation generally express their concurrence in Mr. Cuffe's views, and have determined on remaining with him in his new capacity of a Dissenting Minister. Mr. Cuffe is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was for some time Vicar of Colney Heath, near St. Albans.—*Chronicle.*

The following is valuable testimony, being from so independent a quarter as the *Oxford Chronicle*, to the success of the new Vicar of St. Saviour's Leeds, in encountering the great difficulties of his position:—

"It has at times been our painful duty," says a writer in that paper, "to record the secessions of some of the parochial clergy of our city to the Church of Rome. This week a more pleasing task has fallen to us. A little brochure has just appeared, under the title of *A Letter to the Parishioners of St. Saviour's Leeds*, by their Vicar. Although addressed to the people of a particular locality, it possesses a wide-spread interest, from the notoriety which has long attended St. Saviour's Church, and a special interest to many resident in Oxford, because the present Vicar laboured for several years in one of our city parishes, where his self-denying exertions in behalf of the poor are still gratefully remembered. The writer expresses a just indignation against men who will do the work of the Church of England in their own way, or not at all; working for her 'with their body, their hands, and feet,' while their heart and affections, their tastes, feelings, and desires, are in another communion. He then proceeds to deal with some of the chief errors of the Church of Rome in her doctrine and discipline—not in a hard, intellectual point of view, but practically, as they effect the

spiritual life and devotions of her people. The letter is brief, as the nature of the case demanded; but is written in a calm religious spirit, without any bitter railing accusation, which in a matter of controversy is quite refreshing. It breathes, moreover, an open, manly, straightforward, honesty throughout, and ends with the assurance that, though the writer should gather round him but ten single-minded true-hearted persons, still, by 'God's help,' he will carry on the parish in an entire obedience to the just authority of the Bishop. How much the present Vicar, by his firm yet mild and temperate demeanour, had gained on the good will and esteem of many at Leeds, who had been estranged from the Church, or at least from the Church of St. Saviour's, we have heard from various quarters; we can therefore but congratulate the patrons of their last appointment of a shepherd over that divided and distracted flock, heartily to bid the Church and her system God speed."

It is stated that a project is on foot for restoring Carlisle Cathedral to what it was before Cromwell's troops knocked down a portion of the nave. The expense would be £10,000.

### From our English Files.

**DEATH OF A MISER.**—Perhaps an unparalleled instance of penuriousness and covetous disposition has been brought to light at Wistow, about four miles from Cawood. A few days ago an old man, who had the reputation of being a miser, was found dead in his bed there. When a boy he had the misfortune to lose one arm by the discharge of a gun, and as he had shortly afterwards a little money left him, he was enabled to subsist without working for a livelihood. Deceased lived by himself in a small house, which he allowed no one else to enter for the last twenty years and more. He appears to have indulged a monomania for the accumulation of all sorts of extraordinary articles, to an extent scarcely credible. Although the house is small it was found on examination to contain two wagon loads of property of various descriptions. On the ground floor there was just a narrow road to the fire, and upstairs the deceased could barely have found room to get to the bed. The following is a list of the articles found in the house, most of which have, it is stated, been stolen at different times:—1½ tons of coals (although it is well ascertained he has only bought one ton for twenty years), a cart load of sticks, quantity of gateposts, a pair of harrows, several ploughshares, a cart wheel, sundry posts and rails, a guide post, a quantity of children's wearing apparel, a bushel and a half of partly burnt candles, 50 half worn brooms, a number of spades and shovels, a quantity of linen, principally belonging to children; a large number of tops, balls and marbles, which nearly filled a bushel measure; many stones weight of staples, hasps, and nails, crooks, &c.; one sackful of cowties and halters. 18 plough hames, a large number of rakes and forks &c. The amount of £650 in sovereigns and guineas, together with 7s. pieces, was found in different parts of the house; and although this is not half the amount he was possessed of, yet he pinched himself so much of the necessities of life that it is thought his sudden end was brought about principally by his penuriousness.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

**WAGES OF A CENTURY SINCE.**—The following is an extract from a letter dated Bedale, Yorkshire, 5th September, 1765:—"Harvest is now pretty busy with us in many parts of this neighbourhood. 1s. 6d. a day is given for labourers, which in this part is looked upon as extravagant wages. The wheat is in general very good and prodigious crops. Turnips this year will also be very good and plentiful—in short, never was known, I believe, such plenty of all kinds of fodder; but, on the other hand so great a scarcity of cattle to eat it. Beef and mutton in our market still continue at 3s. per lb., and it confidently affirmed, by judges in the case, won't be much lower this year.—Best wheat in our market last Tuesday, notwithstanding the goodness of the harvest, was near 6s. a bushel."

A formal document has been issued by the Society of Friends at Manchester declaring their strongest disapprobation of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill (Mr. Richson's scheme). It is believed that the Friends will refuse to pay the School-rate if the Bill should ever pass; and the *Leeds Mercury* is persuaded the Nonconformists will generally take the same course.

**SALE OF EXHIBITION GOODS.**—On Monday a second sale of Exhibition goods, belonging chiefly to the French and Zollverein sections, came off at the auction rooms of Mr. Thomas, in Leadenhall Street. The sale did not seem to excite any very particular attention, the buyers present being few in number.

**CHRISTMAS PARCELS.**—The number of parcels passing "in" and "out" of the Euston Square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway during the week has amounted to nearly 40,000. Out of these 40,000 parcels, but two of them had the address lost. One of the trains brought up ten tons of poultry.

**AN ATTACK BY A WOLF.**—In France, last week, while a train was passing on the St. Florentin and Tonnerre line, a wolf suddenly sprang upon the tender and attacked the stoker, who had the presence of mind, however, to repel the aggressor with his shovel. The wolf fell upon the rails and was crushed in an instant.

**WOODEN CLOCKS.**—The wooden clocks, which we erroneously call Dutch, are nearly all made in the Black Forest, and are, in fact, German clocks. The village of Freyburg is the centre of this manufacture, whence wooden clocks are exported it is said, to the number of 180,000 yearly, under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China.

**NEW SAINTS.**—There are in progress at Rome two new French causes of beatification and canonization; one that of the Ven. Sister Agnes of Jesus, Religious-Professed of the Order of the Dominicans, who lived at Dangeae, in the diocese of St. Flour, in the seventeenth century, and died at the age of thirty-two years, in the odour of sanctity; the other that of Father Eudes, founder of the Society of Eudistes.

**AN EGYPTIAN MODEL FARM.**—Among the passengers who went out in the *Ripon*, which left Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, was Mr. Le Mille, the English farm bailiff of the Pacha of Egypt. He took out a number of cows and pigs, a large quantity of poultry, pheasants, &c., to stock Abba Pacha's farm. The farm, which is to be cultivated as much as possible after the English fashion, is 8,000 acres in extent.

The Queen is expected to visit Dunrobin Castle next year.

"THE FELIX," in which Sir John Ross went out to the Arctic regions, is advertised in the *Ayr* newspapers.

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.**—Contributions are still pouring in for the intended National Museum, and according to present appearances, the collection will be extremely interesting and valuable. Most of the large English and foreign manufacturers have sent specimens of their cloths, stuffs, silks, woollens, and cottons, very ingeniously arranged, with the prices of the several articles and qualities attached. Some specimens of a rich and artistically coloured velvet-pile carpeting, manufactured by a Scotch house, have recently been sent in, the price ranging from only six to seven shillings per yard. Looking at it without the figure attached, the majority of visitors would pass it by as something far beyond their means of purchase. The same remark applies to many other articles. One of the Nottingham lace manufacturers has sent a large number of specimens of the various qualities of this delicate fabric, also priced—the pillow lace, with its hundreds of pins and reels attached, is also shown in process of manufacture. The whole process of glove manufacture, with the mode of cutting-out and fitting, is here; a very complete assortment of watch movements, and the silk hat manufacture in all its stages. There is also a specimen of the very first sheeting ever made from China grass in this country. Some very beautiful cases of wax flowers, and models of various kinds, including one of the Ebbw Vale Company's extensive iron works in Wales. The contributions in raw materials are also increasing rapidly.

**THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S SPEECHES.**—The event of the week most full of cheerful augury, most likely to be followed by beneficial consequences, is the remarkable meeting of the Duke of Newcastle with his tenants at Newark. The object of the meeting appears to have been to celebrate the termination of a revision of the entire management of the Duke's estates, undertaken partly in consequence of some confusion that had crept into it during the incumbency of the late proprietor, and partly to adjust the relations of landlord and tenant so as to meet the exigencies of the Free-trade era. The address of the Duke to his tenants is unsurpassed for breadth of statesmanlike thought, frank and benevolent temper, and business sagacity. The reciprocal interests of landlord and tenant are fairly and impartially weighed; the independence of the tenantry is respected; the necessities of their political position are impressed upon them earnestly but without exaggeration. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of the step taken by the Duke as an example to his own class and a lesson to all. This purely business, it might almost be said domestic transaction, presents the Duke of Newcastle to the public as one of our most sagacious and calm resolute politicians; it will certainly induce a large portion of the community to anchor their hopes upon him.—*Spectator.*

**THE LATE GREAT EXHIBITION.**—The process of clearing out the vast pile in Hyde Park still goes on—to a spectator apparently with great energy and activity—but, if we may judge of the results at the end of each week, with incomprehensible slowness.—*Globe.*

A public meeting was held in Birmingham on Saturday week, for the purpose of introducing the "Kossuth hat," and, during the proceedings, it was stated that at least 2,000 of these hats would be worn in Birmingham on the 1st of January.

The High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, has affirmed a conviction of a husband charged with stealing £200 from his wife, the money being her special property and covered to her by special contract. The five judges were unanimous.

**FOREIGN POULTRY.**—The latest arrivals from the continental ports have included unusually large and numerous importations of poultry of every description from France, Holland, and Belgium which form an important addition to the supplies from all parts of the kingdom to the metropolitan markets and dealers at this festive season. The steamer *Albion*, from Boulogne, has brought 79 cases; the *Triton*, from Ostend, 59 cases; the *Ocean*, from Rotterdam, 19 baskets; the *Fyenoord*, from Rotterdam, several hampers; the *Coq*, from Cherbourg, 12 cases; the *City of London*, from Dunkirk, 24 packages; the *City of Boulogne*, from Boulogne, 99 cases; the *Wilberforce*, from Hamburg, and the *Menai*, from Calais, several hampers and cases; the *Panther*, from Ostend, 150 packages; the *Seine*, from Boulogne, 18 packages; the *Poule*, from Cherbourg, 48 cases; the *City of Paris*, from Boulogne, 51 packages; the *Concordis*, from Rotterdam, 24 packages; the *Tourist*, from Calais, 22 cases and one basket; the *Sir Edward Banks*, from Havre, eight baskets; the *Lord John Russell*, from Harlingen, the *Lion* from Harlingen, several hampers and baskets, and some others; the whole of which were the produce of the foreign countries mentioned.

The *Times* says—"The Kaffir war, according to computations instituted on the spot is costing the taxpayers of Great Britain exactly £112,000 a month. Reduced to a smaller denomination, this charge may be expressed as £3,800 per diem, or, in more comprehensive figures, £1,350,000 year.

Judgment was pronounced in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, last week, by Sir Richard Kindersley, in the case of *Soltan v. De Held*. It was a motion for the purpose of putting a stop to the almost incessant belling at a Romanist establishment at Clapham, by which the neighbourhood was constantly annoyed. An injunction for that purpose was granted. The Vice-Chancellor said he would grant the injunction, though not exactly in the terms prayed. The order was in this form—restrain the defendant and all parties acting under his direction, or by his authority, from tolling or ringing the bells in the plaintiff's Bill mentioned, or any of them, so as to occasion any nuisance, disturbance, or annoyance to the plaintiff and his family, residing in the plaintiff's house in Bill mentioned.

**DANGEROUS ABSENCE OF MIND.**—One afternoon last week, an individual from the country was passing down the High Street, evidently in a high state of excitement, talking to himself, and tearing to pieces a bit of paper with his teeth, and throwing them from him. An acquaintance went up and asked what was the matter? The other started from his abstraction, and on discovering it was a friend who addressed him, said he was "just on the way to settle that black bargain about the horse," and hurriedly unfolding the shred he had between his thumb and fingers, exclaimed, "I'm done, I have been chewing my five-pound notes!" On this discovery both retraced their steps a considerable way, and every shred and patch of paper that could be found picked carefully up. When this labour was exhausted, the two retired, and as best they could selected from the scraps they had gathered as many, after great difficulty, when pasted on the back of a handbill, as gave actually something like the representation of a five-pound note. To the great relief of the owner the bank paid the amount.—*Perth Courier.*

**FILIAL AFFECTION.**—A poor but highly respectable widow in the parish of Kirkbean, has several sons at sea; they have uniformly conducted themselves with much steadiness and propriety, and, as their moderate means admitted, were never backward in contributing to the assistance of their mother and other members of the circle. For a considerable time past, as nothing had been heard of them, their mother had become extremely anxious, and could scarcely speak of them without emotion. A few days ago a letter arrived from California, containing not only the welcome intelligence of their both being alive and well, but a draft on the Commercial Bank for £160 for the comfortable support of their mother in her old age! One of them had travelled three or four hundred miles on foot for the safe dispatch of the money from San Francisco. The feelings of the widow are scarcely to be conceived.—*Dumfries Courier.*

**DINNER TO THE POOR.**—On Friday (St. Stephen's day), Miss Burdett Coutts dined in company with 120 poor and aged people, who were liberally entertained at her expense in one of the school rooms attached to St. Stephen's church in Westminster. The church itself, it will be remembered, was built at Miss Coutts' expense.

Mr. Honey, butcher, Perth, killed a Leicester wether the other day, weighing, when alive, twenty-four stones!

The ladies of Glasgow are getting up a memorial to the Queen to have nunneries open to regular legal inspection.

Mr. Catlin, the great traveller amongst the North American Indians, is now engaged in a novel scheme, for the purpose of forming a museum of mankind.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The returns on Friday evening showed that the amount of specie at that time in the Bank was £133,621 in excess of any former period. The highest total which had been previously reached was £17,279,243, on the 23rd March, 1850.

THE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE D.D., says of Scottish drunkenness:—"Our larger towns are becoming a disgrace to Scotland, and our country, with its old character for piety and sobriety hanging in threadbare rags upon its back, is becoming a disgrace to the empire."

The Queen and Prince Albert have transmitted a joint donation of £100 to the fund for establishing the Bishopric of Sierra Leone; the fund now amounts, exclusive of the sums collected in connection with the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to nearly £7000.

There will be five Sundays in this month (February). A similar event will occur after 28 years, viz., in 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrence for forty years, viz., 1920; because the year 1900 will not be leap year, owing to the dropping of a day on the completion of each century.

**GROWTH OF RUSSIA.**—The astounding growth of the Russian Power is in part shown by the following statistical data:—In the year 1462 the Russian empire covered an area of 100,000 square miles, and its population was 6,000,000.

In 1584 the numbers were 7,500,000 square miles; population 12,000,000.

In 1689, 14,500,000 square miles; popul. 16,000,000.

In 1725, 15,000,000 " " " 20,000,000.

In 1826, 20,500,000 " " " 55,000,000.

In 1851, 22,000,000 " " " 65,000,000.

—*Kolner Zeitung.*

**TRADITIONS FROM REMOTE PERIODS THROUGH FEW LINKS.**—(Vol. iii. pp. 206, 239):—"My greatest boast in this line is, that I have conversed with Sir Isaac Herd, the celebrated herald, and he had conversed with a person who was present at the execution of Charles I."—Lord Campbell's "Lives of Chief Justices," vol. ii. p. 304, note.—*Notes and Queries.*

**A WONDERFUL SWALLOW.**—Among the earliest recollections of our childhood the figure of a large house-dog holds a prominent position. He was of the mongrel species commonly known as a retriever,—black, gaunt, and hideous. He was remarkable both for his powers of abstinence and for his appetite; the latter being rather voracious than discriminating. No rubbish came amiss to him; but woollen manufactures seemed grateful to his palate. We well remember our feeling of dismay on letting fall a woollen glove, of tiny dimensions, from our nursery window, in sight of "Ned," who was gambolling beneath. We rushed down stairs, and out into the garden; but arrived too late—the mangled remains of our little property were just disappearing down the throat of the thief. A boy's stiff cloth cap—rather a tough morsel, one would think—was left upon the grass which shared the same fate. A large sheet of brown paper, on another occasion, afforded him a dainty meal. But Ned could do more than this. The housekeeper was sitting by the kitchen fire one winter afternoon, engaged in darning coarse clothes, with a large piece of flannel on her knee, stuck full of needles of a large size; in fact, stocking-needles; when in stalked Ned, grim and awkward, as usual. Observing the tempting piece of flannel, he at once pounced upon it and swallowed it, needles and all, before the sempstress could interfere! This unprecedented feat excited universal consternation in the household; but Ned galloped and tumbled about as before, apparently not in the least discomposed by his perilous repast. Nor did he ever seem the worse for it; he lived many years after, and died at last, not of indigestion, but old age. The history of Ned is both attested and preserved in the family archives of Holbrook House, Derbyshire.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

THE REVIEWER REVIEWED BY A PEER.—Lord Maidstone has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Morning Herald*, reviewing the articles published in the *Times* on the recently-published life of Lord George Bentinck. We subjoin a few of the most pungent passages in the fiery and indignant epistle of his Lordship:—"Why, after all, need the *Times* outrage the conventional rest of the grave? and flinging rocks, bristling with forests, in the air (like a demented Titan,) appear to demand at the hands of the country sanitary treatment in Hanwell? When Sir Robert Peel determined upon debauching the officers of the Conservative army, he did it effectually, and descended as low as the sergeants. The rank and file remained; staunch but unofficered. Is the gentleman (the *Times* critic) so utterly unconscious of the rudiments of honour, that he is at a loss to account for a great statesman's conduct upon other than *Times* principles? But to follow such minds in their perverse aberrations, is to undertake unasked a moral commissionership of the sewers. Like the beads in a kaleidoscope the bubbles of the *Times* are always tumbling together, and forming new combinations. This is the last specimen; and a more fantastic one never entered into the gentleman's head who greatly originated the ingenious idea of lighting his



pipe at a pump!—Truisms, platitudes, scraps of quotation, common places about honesty of purpose (how should he know anything about the commodity?) a roll-call of country squires and justices of the peace, a vague appeal to the greatest enemy of the Times—English fairness, and a pat or two on the back to Mr. Disraeli, meet in a curtain scene; and the green baize drops just in time to save the reviewer and his readers from a dreary death in the labyrinth he has created. So ends the review; but seriously, is the privilege of an anonymous reviewer to be made a stalking-horse, under cover of which downright malevolence may shoot with impunity at the brighter characters of history? And is the discussion to take an unfair and ungentlemanly tone, because forsooth, the Times, to pay, must be written smartly? This elaborate attempt at vilifying the character of the great leader of the agricultural party, will of course rebound to the increased discredit of the painted Jezebel who has lately been cast to the dogs from the window of her own conceit, in more places than one in England. Neither her maids nor her men will be found able or willing to save her, when the public, tired of her extravagances, shall take the words out of Jehu's mouth, and say, "Throw her over!"

MR. BENNETT.—Time, as it is the great avenger, so it is the reconciler. The full revolution of the wheel—the complete circle—is ordinarily just and true. Not twelve months ago, the ordinary theologic topic was Mr. Bennett and St. Barnabas. It was about the most provoking and irritating case which has occurred in our recent ecclesiastical annals. We are not saying that all the faults were on one side. Mr. Bennett was often injudicious, occasionally bitter, and he might have committed mistakes in taste or judgment. But on the other side was a mass of trials such as an individual is seldom called upon to face. We say it with sorrow, but the truth is that Mr. Bennett was personally subjected to a harshness and injustice almost without parallel. He was literally hunted out of the ministry of the Church of England; yet his worst enemies admitted that he fell not without personal dignity, and with no sacrifice of principle. Like Byng, he was given up to a popular clamour. In the whole Papal Aggression madness, the late incumbent of St. Barnabas has been literally the solitary sufferer. The Cardinal Archbishop sets at nought a law which has turned out to be a complete farce and nullity—the proscription of High Churchmen, which was to follow upon the spoils won at St. Barnabas, has not numbered a second victim. His case bears, and always will bear, as its large popular estimate, that of a clergyman who was peculiarly successful in his ministrations, and who strenuously endeavoured to fulfil the letter of the law of the Church; and who, as it seemed on this account, was required by his Bishop to resign his charge merely at the dictation of a profligate and riotous crowd. All this would have been a trial to any individual; but add to this that the patient was of a very sensitive character, and that he was in the presence of formidable seductions. For one so strangely banished from the Church of England, it were incredible that the Church of Rome should not present some special attractions; and that a rival community should not be slow to bid for so distinguished a convert. Mr. Bennett quitted St. Barnabas, and quitted England—and as though to test his own constancy, he walked directly into the jaws of the lion—he spent eight or nine months in Roman Catholic countries, and much of the time in Rome itself. After having been surrounded by distinguished "converts," and petted and fêted as Rome knows how to treat men of mark, he has recently returned to England. He adds, as rumour relates, one of the multiplying testimonies that, if the controversy between the Churches of England and of Rome is to be decided, or even influenced, by their respective fruits, the sight of Italy and Spain is not likely to detach from the English communion. Mr. Bennett, then, has returned to England, and he has, as we are informed, at the invitation of the trustees of the Marquis of Bath, accepted the living of Frome Selwood, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. This circumstance has a general as well as an individual value. Mr. Bennett has had the rare courage to wait for the great ethical adjustment of wrongs. He did not fly off to an untried system in the first fervour of disappointment. Chafed by wrongs, such as he were less than human not to have resented, he calmly surveyed his position—he took time to look with his own eyes—he weighed the offers with a calm and critical estimate. In the Church of England the future was a blank—he accepted it: in the Church of Rome there was the prospect of least of fame, friends, distinction, usefulness—he rejected them all. He landed in England literally without a home, probably without a hope; and already his constancy has replaced him, if not in the sphere of his first love, still in a position of influence and usefulness. The contrast between the generosity which has reinstated, and the policy which has expelled Mr. Bennett, we choose not to press. It is curious that the House of Longleat should again succour something very like confessorship for the Church of England. At Frome Mr. Bennett will have not only the Patron of Ken as his patron, but beneath his chancel wall he will have, as a daily memorial and warning, the tomb of Bishop Ken himself.—Morning Chronicle.

We learn on good authority, says the Manchester Guardian, that the late Mr. Turner has left by his will a sum of £200,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the relief of decayed artists, and has given all his pictures (with the exception of three of his own works, which are left to the nation) for the purpose of embellishing the building which is to be erected for that purpose.

The remains of the late Mr. Turner, were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday.

The Registrar General's Report for the past week states that a Commission agent, aged 26 years; died of "exhaustion from fasting (inquest)." He was a Jew and was engaged in the observance of one of the fasts that belong to his religion.

"This must be a very inconvenient town to live in," said a cockney to an inhabitant of Ryde, "for I understand you have to get all your milk from Cowes." "Not so bad as London," replied the Isle of Wight wag, "for they tell me you get all your milk from Wells."

THE WEATHER IN DUBLIN.—Sure, 'tis all for the best! We'd grow too thoughtless and overbearing' if 'twas all smiles and sunshine; a smart sprinklin' o' chilly rain and cuttin' wind is sometimes beneficial to the human heart, and the winter business o' tailors.—Terry Driscoll

REMARKABLE CASE OF SUPPOSED SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—About four o'clock on Wednesday morning the family of Mr. Richard Wing, of Cavenham, were alarmed by a smell of fire, and Mr. Wing, going down into the sitting room, discovered that in a doorway, which had been boarded up on both sides, filled in with sawdust, and papered over, flames were proceeding nearly from the centre, and were rising

up to the floor of the chamber over, the boards of which were so hot that they could not be stood upon. Water was immediately procured, and the fire extinguished. On removing the boards it was discovered that the stud in the middle of the doorway was burnt nearly through, the boards at that part being externally unconsumed, and on examination a quantity of the seeds of the convolvulus (probably a quarter of a peck) were found in the sawdust at that place, having evidently been carried down by a mouse from a closet above, in which flower seeds were kept, and where a hole was found leading into the partition. The only conceivable explanation of the fire is that the juices of the seed generated sufficient heat to ignite the sawdust; and but for the timely discovery, the mouse's hoard would have destroyed the house.—Bury Post.

LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD GRANVILLE.—One of those coincidences in which curious people are prone to indulge is to be found in the mottoes attached to the coat of arms of the families of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville. The device of the ex-Secretary for Foreign "Plecti, non Frangi." While that of the Foreign Secretary is "Frangas, non Flectes." The similarity in sound, and opposition in sense of those two mottoes of the respective noble houses to which our late and present Foreign Secretaries belong, will strike at once the curious in such matters, when it is considered how these devices were selected long ago by the founders of those families, when the present events could scarcely have presented themselves to their imagination. The ingenious will further amuse themselves by making the application to the case of the accomplished nobleman, who may have "bent" to rise again, but who may not yet be "broken."—Observer.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—It is recorded of the late Earl of Berkly, that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage by a highwayman, who, ramming a pistol through the window, and presenting it close to his breast, demanded his money, exclaiming at the same time, that he had heard that his lordship had boasted that he never would be robbed by a single highwayman, but that he should now be taught the contrary. His lordship putting his hand into his pocket replied, "neither would I now be robbed, if it was not for that fellow who is looking over your shoulder." The highwayman turned round his head, when his lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket instead of a purse, shot him on the spot.—Parlour Magazine.

RARE INSTANCE OF NERVE.—An Indian sword-player, declared at a great public festival that he could cleave a small lime laid on a man's palm without injury to the member; and the general (Sir Charles Napier) extended his right hand for the trial. The sword-player, awed by his rank, was reluctant, and cut the fruit horizontally. Being urged to fulfil his boast, he examined the palm, said it was not one to be experimented upon with safety, and refused to proceed. The general then extended his left hand, which was admitted to be suitable in form; yet the Indian still declined the trial, and when pressed twice waved his thin keen-edged blade as if to strike, and twice withheld the blow, declaring he was uncertain of success. Finally he was forced to make a trial; and the lime fell open, cleanly divided—the edge of the sword had just marked its passage over the skin, with out drawing a drop of blood.—Sir Charles Napier's Administration in Scinde.

It appears that Earl Granville, who has just succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, married a French Roman Catholic lady. The Standard and Herald have called attention to this fact, which has drawn from the Times a strong article, in which a vast amount of indignation is expressed, at the violation of the domestic hearth, &c. by such allusions. For our parts we consider that such a point, especially at such a time, is a matter which falls legitimately within the duty of a journalist; and we have no hesitation in expressing our decided opinion that an English Churchman who marries a French Romanist, ought not to be placed in such a situation as that of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whatever his qualifications may be. We regard it as a most serious disqualification. Lord Stanley (of Alderley) has resigned the Under Secretaryship.

Dr. Parr, when a boy at Harow, had so odd a face for his age that one day his contemporary Sir William Jones said looking hard at him, "Parr, if you should have the good luck to live fifty years, you may stand a chance of overtaking your face."

MARRIAGE OF A DEAF AND DUMB COUPLE.—On Monday last, at the parish church, Preston, the Rev. S. P. Page officiated at the marriage of a couple, both of whom were deaf and dumb. The man was aged 27, and the female 36. The service was communicated to them by signs, and the responses in the same way; Mr. Wilson, formerly the superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb School at St. Paul's, being, if we may so term it, the interpreter. Whatever other result may follow this marriage, the husband will be in no dread of any "Candle Lectures."

United States.

CANADIAN RECIPROACITY.

We gave our readers, a few days since, a homily from one of our English friends on the advantages resulting from the use of what is called cheap iron, to wit, that which is made in Great Britain by men whose wages are so low that they can consume but little of either food or clothing, and who would therefore be very poor customers to either our farmers or our planters, even if they consumed none but American food and cotton, but who are still poorer customers consuming, as they do, the food of Germany and of Russia, and the cotton of India, the latter largely increased weight by the substitution of flour for cotton, with a view to make the rags appear like cloth. Our farmers are now housing their cotton, because of diminished consumption, resulting from the substitution of the ill-fed and ill clothed labourers of Britain for the well-fed and well-clothed labourers of America, and they lose twenty dollars in the price of their food and their cotton for one that they gain in the price of iron or of cloth. Yet they are assured by Mr. Walker and their other Free Trade friends, that the only effect of Protection is to tax them for the benefit of the people engaged in the conversion of their food and raw materials into cloth and iron.

But a few weeks since, we gave them a letter emanating from the Canadian branch of the British Free Trade school, in which was taught a doctrine directly the reverse. This, however, is not uncommon with our Free Trade friends, no two of whom can agree in determining what is the object to be attained by the adoption of what is called free trade. Now, what are the modes in which injury results to the farmer from the endeavour to protect himself in his efforts to draw

around him consumers for his products, thus bringing the market to him and relieving him from the necessity of seeking it at a distance? The object of this latter letter was to show the laborers and mechanics of the East how greatly they were oppressed by the duties on wool for the benefit of the farmers of the West, and how greatly they would be relieved by the abolition of all restrictions on the import of food, permitting the farmers of Canada to bring in their potatoes, their butter, their cheese, and their grain, duty free the proceeds to be employed abroad in the purchase of English, French and Russian food, in the various forms of lead, iron and cloth.

Such is everywhere the Manchester and Birmingham policy. At the West, it says; "Abolish the tariff and you will have cheap iron and cloth, while you will have high price for food." At the East, it says: "Abolish the tariff, and you will have cheap food, while you will make a large market for your cloth and your iron." At the North its agents enlarge on the abomination of slavery, and the advantages to freedom that would result from low prices in the products of slave labor. At the South, it cautions the planter against opposition to the free admission of Canadian flour and potatoes, because, if reciprocity be denied, annexation, they are assured, must come, and then the North will be so powerful that it will exterminate slavery—which was as we understand, the argument used by the British Minister to Southern Senators at the date of the last discussion in Congress of the Reciprocity question.—The tendency of the whole system is to fan the flame of discord and to excite hatred between the various sections of the Union; and as for the purpose of enabling "the shop-keeping nation" to enrich itself at the expense of the farmers and planters of the world. The maxim of Britain is, as was that of Rome, Divide and Conquer. By aid of it, Ireland, Portugal and India have been ruined, and America is governed. By its aid during twenty years, she kept Europe in a state of war the results of which are now seen in the depressed condition of the people of Spain, Italy and Germany.

Our attention has been called to this subject of Canadian reciprocity—in which the reciprocity is all one side—by a very weak article in The North American Review, just published, in which the measure is advocated on the ground that it will enable our Eastern friends to obtain raw materials at a cheaper rate—that is to say, that by admitting Canadian Lumber, Canadian food and Canadian wool free of duty, they themselves will be enabled more advantageously to compete with the British labourer who now eats German and Russian food.

Our friends in the West now complain that the price of food is so low that the farmers can no longer purchase lumber. How will it be when the price shall be reduced yet lower by the free admission of Canadian food? Our Eastern friends complain that the low price of food destroys the demand for cloth. How will it be when food shall be cheaper? We should be glad that either of them would explain how they are to be benefited by a measure that would reduce the value of labour and land within the Union to a level with those of Canada.

We have closed lead mines in the West, and we now import from Europe a million and a half of dollars' worth of foreign food in the form of lead. We have closed furnaces in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we now import from England, eight millions of dollars' worth of foreign food in the form of iron. We have closed woollen and cotton mills throughout the whole country, and we now import very many millions of foreign food in the shape of cotton and cotton cloth. We have closed oil mills, and we now import large quantities of foreign food in the form of linsed oil—and all these things we have done with a view to obtain for the produce of our farmers the British market, which now takes from us a smaller amount of food than it did six years since. As yet there remain in operation some mines, some furnaces and some mills, the operatives in which consume home-grown food; but it is thought that our farmers would obtain cheaper cloth, and iron, and lead, if these operatives could be fed with foreign food, and thus be relieved from the heavy taxation now imposed for the benefit of those farmers—and that the nation would be enriched if it would import not only its lead, its iron and its cloth, but also its corn and its potatoes! Cheap iron, cheap lead, cheap cloth and cheap food must we are told, go together; but we are not told how this course of operation will tend to increase the value of labour or to diminish the vast surplus of food, to obtain a market for which, to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars, we were invited to sacrifice the men who consumed food while making lead, iron and cloth.

If our friends in the West will that such be the case, so let it be; but to us it seems as if they were likely to be crushed between the upper and the nether millstone. They have, to a large extent, destroyed the domestic market, and the foreign diminishes from year to year, while our whole population is being driven to seek, in the raising of food, the only means of employment—and they are now asked to divide what remains of the domestic market with Canada, in order that food and raw material may be cheaper.—Their Eastern friends desire to carry out the principle advocated by Sir Robert Peel and his imitator, Mr. Walker, of buying at the cheapest market, and therefore it is that they invite the farmers of the country, after having cut the throats of their customers, to cut their own.

Such an operation might not be pleasant to the subjects of it, but we cannot, we must confess, see why our friends in Illinois should object to it, even although it should postpone the making of the Central Railroad for a century, by driving all the emigration of the present and future years to the nearer and cheaper lands of Canada. Land may be bought north of the line for one dollar, that would be worth five south of it, and the only difference between the two is, that one has a market and the other has none; and if we agree to give up to Canada the domestic market the two must become of equal value. Our neighbours of the Journal of Commerce, however, assume that the more foreign food we consume in the shape of lead, iron and cloth, the richer we grow; that the more foreign labour we employ, the greater is the value of our own; that the more we consume the produce of foreign lands, paying for all these things in certificates of debt, the richer is the owner of domestic land—and our farmers believe them; and if so, why should they not believe that the nation will be enriched by the substitution of foreign potatoes, cheese, butter and wheat, for those grown in Illinois or Michigan?

Some people may be so foolish as to ask how we are to pay for all this lead, iron, cloth and food, when it is well known that low as are now the prices of food and cotton, a single crop would reduce the prices of both far lower? To this the answer would be—by

Railroad bonds and California gold. By the latest accounts, however, from Europe, we learn that the bonds cannot be exchanged for cloth or iron; and as regards the gold, we would recommend our friends in Ohio and Illinois to inquire how much of their food is eaten by the people of California, and how long it will be before the gold produced by the food of others will enable them to obtain iron with which to make roads themselves. We would further recommend to their examination, the fact that the export trade of the food-producing portions of the Union, is, so far as regards Europe, in a gradual process of annihilation.—Having satisfied themselves in regard to this, they will be competent to judge of the advantage that will probably result from the establishment of perfect free trade with Canada in regard to food.

To us, this has, we must admit, one recommendation. Reciprocity will bring with it among the farmers north of Mason and Dixon's line, a universal determination to have annexation at whatever cost, and this annexation will come, and with it will come the destruction of Southern control over the policy of the Union; but it will be preceded by much distress among the agricultural interest of the country, which we would prefer not to be called to witness. Annexation is certain to come in due season, and to bring it about we do not need distress of any kind; but if our Southern friends desire to expedite it, we would recommend them to unite in the establishment of a system that retains the duties on all that the Canadians desire to buy, and abolishes them on all that they desire to sell, and does this in the name and under the mask of Reciprocity—precisely as England compels the farmers and planters of the world to make all their exchanges in her single market, and requires them to do so in the name of freedom of trade.—New York Tribune.

Colonial.

ELECTION OF COUNTY WARDEN.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, held on Monday, in this city, John W. Gamble, Esq., M. P. P., for the South Riding of York, and Reeve of the Township of Vaughan, was chosen Warden. The members of the council accompanied the Warden-elect, to Beverly House, where he was sworn in by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

The following is the list of Councillors and the places they represent:—

Table with columns: Name, Reeve, Deputy Reeve. Lists names for various locations like Albion, Brock, Caledon, etc.

Nathaniel Spence, late toll collector, at No. 2 Gate, Port Stanley road, and who was severely frost-bitten on the night of December, the 18th, has, after having suffered the most intense pain, for the last three weeks, submitted to the amputation of both hands, as the only means of saving his life.

The Peterborough Despatch says:—"The County Council assembled on Thursday last, to wind up the business of the past year. All the members were present, and the financial affairs of the County, which chiefly occupied attention, were satisfactorily settled. The Council voted a further sum, not exceeding four hundred pounds, to complete the survey of the proposed line of Railway through this County."

The North American ventures to announce, from information that it has received, that Malcolm Cameron will join the administration as Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of the Council.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The labourers on the section of the Great Western Railroad which passes over, or rather through, the Burlington heights, near this city, dug up the tusks and jaw bone of an elephant, on Wednesday last, which are now at the Railroad office, and have already attracted the attention of hundreds of visitors. The tusks, one of which is perfect, and the other but slightly decayed at the end measured six feet nine inches; and the jaw bone, which is also in an excellent state of preservation, is of enormous size. This is indeed the most wonderful discovery of the day, and completely casts into the shade the time-honoured labours of a scientific friend of ours. The elephant, as our readers are aware, is to be found but in India and Africa, and how this monster could have made its way into the very heart of America, is a question well worthy of investigation by all who take an interest in such matters. The bank in which it was found is of course a deposit and thousands of years must have been consumed in forming the sixty feet of earth and gravel which covered the remains.—Hamilton Spectator.

We have just been informed says the Galt Reporter of a fearful and fatal accident which befel the mother-in-law of Mr. Flynn, a respectable Schoolmaster, living in the section back from Donkin's Inn, Haron Road, on Tuesday week last, the unprecedentedly cold day as our readers will remember. It appears that Mr. Flynn had gone to the mill with a grist, leaving his wife to teach in the school house, the old woman, his mother-in-law, referred to, being left in the dwelling house alone. On his return, the awful sight presented itself of his relative lying, literally roasted on the top of the fire—her face and breast being horribly disfigured, and the human countenance fairly obliterated. It is needless to say the poor woman was dead. It is supposed that being a sober respectable person, she had fallen into the fire in a fit and being unable to extricate herself, she had thus fallen a victim to one of the most terrible deaths the imagination can conceive.



The *Montreal Gazette* records the first accident on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, which occurred on the 22nd ult., in the rock cutting near Durham station. A wood train being a little behind its time, the driver took it into a siding to wait the passing of the passenger-up-train from Montreal; but the thermometer being 15° or 20° below zero, he detached the locomotive to keep it in motion, so that the steam might prevent the pipes freezing up. In the meantime, while some distance on the main track, the passenger train came up at full speed, and before the siding could be reached, or the train stopped, a smash took place, by which the conductor was rather severely hurt, and some of the passengers slightly. An enquiry was held the following day by the President and Chief Engineer, which resulted in the complete exculpation of the engine driver of the passenger train and the dismissal of the other.

By the last *Canada Gazette* we notice that the Provincial Parliament stands further prorogued to the ninth day of March next, not then to meet for the despatch of business. It is rumoured that the Legislature will not be convened till June next.

**THE COURSE OF OUR TRADE.**—The following is a comparative statement of imports of Canadian produce at Oswego, for the past two years:

	1850.	1851.
Flour .....	260,874	259,875
Wheat .....	1,094,444	676,202
Rye .....	7,199	53,950
Oats .....	90,156	78,771
Peas .....	22,380	60,345
Potatoes .....	10,372	11,466
Lumber .....	50,675,682	62,527,843
Ashes .....	1,580	534
Butter .....	225,077	75,000
Wood .....	76,941	82,908

The very considerable falling off in the shipments to the United States appears to have been amply made up by the increased exports to England, as shown in the following statement of exports from Montreal:—

	1850.	1851.
To the United Kingdom...	255,452	362,187
Other places .....	107,958	96,341

The shipments from Montreal are almost exclusively of Agricultural produce; and the increase in the quantity sent to England is forty per cent, while to other places, including the United States, there has been a considerable decrease. These figures should be sufficient to show our American neighbours the folly of their high duties. In the meantime our canals and ports are obtaining all the benefit; and if the change which has commenced continues at the same rate, the latter may look forward to a time of great prosperity.—*Globe*.

**THE CABINET.**—Hon. Doctor Rolph reached town yesterday, and had a conference with Hon. M. Cameron. We are authorized by Mr. Cameron to say, that he will accept the office assigned to him with the Bureau of Agriculture attached. He intends to appeal to his constituents at the earliest moment possible. We congratulate the Reform party upon this happy solution of a grave difficulty. Dr. Rolph will leave again for Quebec in a few days. Mr. Cameron has gone westward to arrange his private affairs, and will follow the Hon. Commissioner to the Seat of Government. It has been rumoured that the Inspector General was about starting for England on Railway business. Such a visit is not improbable, though we are not aware that it has been determined upon.—*North American*.

**THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**—A very interesting scene occurred in the Supreme Court on Tuesday last. Before proceeding to business Mr. Justice Haliburton rose, and addressed the gentlemen of the Bar—apprising them of the fact that the long period of forty-five years had elapsed since the elevation to the Bench of our worthy Chief Justice. His Lordship remarked, that although he was himself advanced in years—he could only recollect him as a Judge, and that he presided on the Bench during the trial of the first cause in which he had been engaged at the Bar. He referred to the invariable kindness of the Chief Justice to his brethren on the Bench, and the members of the Bar—his impartiality and his ability in every way to fill the office he has so long occupied with honour to himself and advantage to the public. The benefit of the sage counsel and advice of the Chief Justice, when the Court were assembled in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of deciding upon the judgments to be delivered in the causes which came under their consideration, was also commented on. His Lordship in conclusion expressed his earnest hope that the Chief Justice might be long spared to preside over the Bench of Nova Scotia. The learned Chief Justice then rose and acknowledged the compliment which had been paid him, and spoke of the pleasure he had always experienced in discharging the duties of his office with the countenance and support of his assistant Judges and the members of the Bar. His Lordship having resumed his seat—

The Hon. Mr. Johnston rose to offer on behalf of the Bar their congratulations to the Chief Justice, and joined in the prayer with which Mr. Justice Haliburton had closed his remarks, that his Lordship might be long spared to preside over their deliberations.

The Chief Justice then returned thanks to the Bar, and after a few remarks, concluded by wishing them all every happiness now and hereafter.—*Colonist*.

The Rev. J. Roaf communicates, in a letter to the *Globe*, the information that School Section No. 1, Township of York, including the village of Yorkville, has negatived a proposal to have a Free School, preferring to give the teacher £60. a year from the public funds, and a right to charge 1s. 3d. per month for every child attending the school.

**LAKE SUPERIOR.**—The water level in Lake Superior is higher this winter than it has been for a long period. At the mouth of Ontonagon river it is sweeping over the marks of its ancient boundaries, and uprooting trees of 20 or 30 years growth. It will be interesting to note the passage of this flood from one lake to the other, until it passes into St. Lawrence.

Hunters and others will take note that the law, by an Act of last session, prohibits the killing of deer at this season, the period for hunting or killing deer having expired on the 1st. January. We mention this, as many may ignorantly be rendering themselves liable to the penalty, for violation of the law.

**OPPOSITION TO MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—It is said that the man who first introduced a Fanning Mill into Scotland was denounced as an atheist, for getting up a gale of wind when Providence intended a calm. It is said also that the man who first introduced steam into boats as a propelling power,

was looked upon as a fit subject for an asylum. The Tailors of this city, who have so warmly resisted the introduction of the Sewing Machine, may take a useful hint from the above.—*Examiner*.

It is reported that Ledru Rollin, and other French refugees of his party now in London, are about to remove to Canada. M. Rollin will practice his profession of a lawyer. M. Delescluze, former editor of *La Reforme*, will get his living, if possible, as a journalist, in his new home.

**PARIS.**—The population of Paris, C. W. as shown by the late census returns is as follows; males, 998; females, 907; total, 1905. Number of inhabited dwelling houses, 306. In 1844 the returns gave 408 males, and 363 females; total, 761, showing an increase of 1144 in seven years. The great natural advantages possessed by Paris for manufacturing purposes, and the well known fertility of the country surrounding it, predict its future importance as the seat of a large industrial community.

The steamer *Chief Justice* has again commenced her regular trips, as advertised.

Donald Mathieson, Esq., has been elected Warden for the County of Oxford.

By the Census of 11th January, 1852, it seems that the census of the village of Galt, is 2220 souls. Two years previous the census of the same village was only 1723, thus shewing a very rapid increase of population. The increase in the value of property, it seems, is equally great.

**MR. PLEES, the Publisher of this paper being about to take a trip Eastward, requests that all subscribers be prepared to settle their accounts when called upon.**

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 4th, 1852: Rev. J. Fletcher, Mono, rem.; J. D. Cameron, Esq. rem. for History of Trinity College; Col. Dixon, rem. vol. 15.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1852.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at the Church Society's House, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of FEBRUARY next, at Three o'clock, P.M., to receive the Report of the "Committee of Investigation" appointed to examine into the financial condition of the Society, and take such action as the purport of said Report may appear to demand.

By order of the President of the Church Society.

J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.  
Toronto, 21st January, 1852.

#### CLERICAL ELOCUTION.

"How comes it to pass," said a certain divine to David Garrick, "that actors, whose province it is to deal exclusively in fiction, are able so thoroughly to arrest the attention of their audiences, whilst we, who promulgate the most solemn and arousing realities, so frequently have to address the sleepy and inattentive?" "The reason is obvious," returned the great master of the histrionic art, "we speak fictions as if they were truths, whilst you speak truths as if they were fictions!"

It is, indeed, a matter which admits not of dispute, that, taken as a whole, our clergymen devote miserably inadequate attention to the important subject of elocution. How frequently do we find the sublime and most eloquent sentences of the Liturgy delivered in such a style of pedantic formality, or mouthing carelessness, as greatly to damp the devotional ardour of the congregation! Again, the instances are unhappily but too common, where the effect of discourses maturely digested, and eloquently composed,—discourses which could not be perused in the closet without gratification and profit,—is utterly marred by their being read in an unimpassioned sing-song tone, as if the utterers were enunciating the insipidities of an Act of Parliament, instead of "thoughts that breathe, and words that [should] burn."

Surely it is high time that effective steps were adopted to reform this most unhealthy state of things! No one will deny that the Anglican Church may securely challenge competition with the shoals of denominations which surround her, so far as the learning of her ordained servants, and the beauty and purity of her devotional formularies are concerned. Why, then, should these commanding vantage grounds be rendered so greatly unproductive, in consequence of a defect which could be so readily supplied? The art acquired by the comparatively illiterate mimic, surely is within the easy acquisition of the scholar, whose mental training has made him apt to appreciate the sublime, and pathetic, and persuasive in composition!

Let no one assert that the question which we are treating is one of light or secondary consideration. The Church has constant occasion to lament the defection of heedless children, lured from her motherly arms by empirics, who delude them into the belief that energetic declamation is

an evidence that the Holy Spirit inspires their utterance, and consequently sanctions their schism. Thousands, there is ground for believing, are rivetted in dissent, not because they could advance anything in the shape of valid objection to our doctrines or devotions, but simply because they found in the "preaching-house" that enticing warmth of delivery which they sought for in vain in the Church. Viewed in this light, the subject assumes a practical importance, which cannot easily be over-estimated.

We have been led to these reflections, at present, by the appearance of a small volume from the pen of the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M. A. It consists of a series of exercises in elocution, to which is prefixed "a lecture on the importance of Elocution, in connection with Ministerial usefulness: delivered at King's College, on entering upon the duties of a Lecturer on Public Reading." This essay is calculated to be of the very highest utility, emanating as it does from one himself an accomplished master of the art upon which he treats. Every page conveys the assurance that you are addressed by a practical man, who has deeply at heart the importance of the subject.

Our limits will not permit us to follow the reverend lecturer through his various propositions; but, trusting that the volume will speedily be introduced into our diocese, we shall lay before our readers one or two of the topics dwelt upon.

Touching the moral importance of pulpit elocution, Mr. Thelwall observes:—

"If by judicious instruction we enable the Preacher, who else would weary himself, and almost send his hearers to sleep, by a dull and tedious monotony, to address them with such varied and pleasing, but natural and unaffected modulation of voice—appropriate to the various subjects on which he speaks, and the different feelings and emotions which he would express and excite, that he may win the untiring attention of a listening congregation to the whole of the prayers in which he leads their devotions, and to the whole of the Sermon which he delivers—or if, by well timed and judicious tone and pause and emphasis, he is enabled so to impress upon his hearers the full force and meaning of the chapter of the Bible which he reads, that it answers the purposes of a faithful exposition; and if thus he can throw a flood of light upon the sacred page, to the edification and delight of many an attentive auditor,—is this to be despised? Assuredly no one will say so. And this is no mere fancy—no conjecture of what may be. I say this with reference to facts, which have come within the sphere of my personal observation and experience. I have known instances, in which the correct and emphatic reading of a chapter has answered the purposes of an exposition or a sermon."

Alluding to the necessity of guarding against the use of provincialisms, and other peculiarities, either offensive or unintelligible, the lecturer says:—

"Will it be objected, that instances have been found, nor are they far to seek, in which energy of mind and earnestness of heart have so far prevailed, as to make a listening congregation overlook and pardon, or absolutely forget, the existence of a very large measure of such defects and peculiarities? While for example, they hung with fixed and breathless attention upon the eloquence which flowed from the lips of a Chalmers, in the broadest Scotch, and with the most ungainly delivery. We allow, most readily, that such instances may be found. Nay, we find much delight in contemplating the triumph of intellectual and christian energy over the multitude of natural and habitual defects. But who does not see, that such a combination of intellectual and Christian energy is very rare? and that defects, which were endured and overlooked in a Chalmers, would have utterly overwhelmed any ordinary man, and excluded him altogether from every reasonable prospect of usefulness? In fact, what is it but tempting and provoking the Most High to withhold that blessing, without which Paul might plant and Apollon water in vain, if we enter into the service of the sanctuary, under the burden and impediment of any defects and disabilities, which patient labor and diligent attention might have removed and overcome? The sacrifices and offerings which were presented unto God, under the Mosaic law, were in very many instances, but small, and of little value in themselves,—'a pair of turtle doves, or two young pigeons.' But he who brought them was charged to see to it, that they were perfect in their kind. The Scripture brings a high charge of profane contempt against those who have neglected to do so. 'Ye brought the torn, and the lame, and the sick; thus ye brought an offering; should I accept this of your hand? saith the Lord. But cursed be the deceiver, which hath in his flock a male, and voweth and sacrificeth unto the Lord a corrupt thing; for I am a great King, saith the Lord of Hosts, and my name is dreadful among the heathen.'—(Mal. i. 13, 14.) Does not such a passage, by plain and unquestionable inference, condemn the conduct of those who would enter into the Ministry, without taking due pains to overcome those defects, whether natural or habitual, which would interfere with their usefulness, and which would tend with too many of their hearers to bring their ministry into contempt?"

Mr. Thelwall dwells strongly upon the importance of elocutionary knowledge in a physical point of view. Many of our brethren in the ministry, we doubt not, could, with ourselves, experimentally affirm the soundness of the following remarks:—

"If, instead of wearing himself out by injudicious exertions in the space of three or four years, we teach him so to husband his strength, while his efficiency is increased, that he shall go on for twenty or thirty years with health and vigour unimpaired, and rather gaining strength than losing it, will any one say that the instruction we give is to be considered as unimportant or worthless? It cannot be doubted that bad speaking is often very injurious to the health; it often lays the foundations of fatal disease. But it may safely be affirmed, that really good speaking is an exercise decidedly healthy."

We rejoice that King's College has had the wisdom to establish such a lectureship as that held by Mr. Thelwall; and earnestly do we trust that

similar chairs will be provided in all our great seminaries of learning. May we be permitted to express a hope, that the Council of Trinity College will take the practicability of founding such a professorship into their earliest consideration? In Canada, the youthful student of divinity has but scanty models either in the Church, the Senate, or at the Bar, for the formation of a chaste and correct style of elocution; and it would be a thousand pities if our rising clergymen should be distinguished by an undignified ranting delivery on the one hand,—or a cold, marrowless insipidity of address on the other!

#### TRINITY COLLEGE.

On Monday morning the opening lecture of the Law Faculty was delivered by Professor Cameron, Q. C., to an intelligent class of students, and a considerable number of the members of the bar. The well-known eloquence and professional reputation of the learned and honourable lecturer had prepared his audience to hear the merits of a well organized course of legal instruction logically put before them. Nor were they disappointed. The manner in which he introduced his subject was most felicitous and masterly. Never have we heard Mr. Cameron speak to greater advantage. Discumbering it of those technicalities which are generally supposed necessarily to attend all law proceedings, he made his subject tell in a manner quite attractive to the ordinary uninitiated layman. Every one went away highly gratified with so good an earnest of what was to follow. We understand that there have been twenty-five entries to the classes of this faculty.

The lectures of the other Professors are looked forward to with great pleasure. It would have been impossible for a more able faculty to have been constructed; and we anticipate great honour to Trinity College and good to the profession from their labours.

#### DIOCESAN CONVENTION MONTREAL.

On Tuesday the 22nd ult., the Clergy and Lay representatives of the Diocese of Montreal, assembled at the National School House in that City. We rejoice to learn that the attendance was numerous, and that the business was conducted in the most harmonious and solemn manner. Owing to an overlook, which we deeply regret, the report of the meeting does not appear in our impression of to-day, but we shall lay it before our readers next week.

#### METHODISM.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the tendency which Methodism exhibits to disunion, nearly as many sects now calling John Wesley their common parent, as those which shelter themselves under the Geneva cloak of Calvin. The following extract from the *New York Christian Advocate* is worthy of notice, as illustrative of the above proposition:—

"Let it be distinctly understood that the doctrine, that the General Conference has the power of splitting up the Church into an indefinite number of independent Churches, is now the orthodox creed of Southern Methodism. They formed that creed to meet an emergency, and now they must keep it for general purposes. They have removed the barriers in the way of divisions without number, and the slightest occasions will bring them on."

We may only add that the above-mentioned periodical is the leading Methodist organ of the Northern States.

#### IMPORTANT QUESTION.

We learn from the *Banner of the Cross* that an important question will shortly come before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A Romish Priest having exercised the suffrage at a late election in Boston, his vote has been challenged and protested against on the ground, that having sworn allegiance both temporal and spiritual to a foreign potentate, the ecclesiastic in question cannot become a citizen of the United States.

The Rev. W. C. Clarke requests that for the future, all letters and papers for him, be addressed to Packenham.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Heakes, which appears in another column.

#### Communication.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,—I left home to spend the holidays in the Indian woods, at the kind invitation of some friends there. Christmas morning came, bitterly cold, and at eleven o'clock we repaired to the church, a beautiful stone building on a rising ground. The interior was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, the handywork of some of the Indian women. The flowers were ingeniously fastened amongst the branches, producing quite a pretty effect. The church was densely crowded, and many were obliged to stand during the service. I was particularly struck with the devout behaviour of the poor Indians; and although the sermon was entirely in English, the interpreter being in affliction, and unable to officiate,—they appeared attentive, and anxious to understand what their pastor said; but it was with a heavy sigh and bitter regret I witnessed the different bearing of their white brethren. But I



say nothing more upon this point, hoping that should this slight hint meet the eye of any of those who were then present, they may be induced to think and become convinced of the sin and wickedness of becoming unbearably in the house of God.

After the communion service, I was, like many other strangers, loitering about, and examining the Church, when the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is in charge of the Mohawk mission, came up to me, and asked me to go home with him, it being very cold. After arriving at his house, and being seated a few minutes, two highly respectable men of the township (Tyendinaga) were shown in, who in the most gratifying manner presented the Rev. Gentlemen with five pounds on behalf of the Orange Lodge of which they were members, as a mark of their respect to him, and further as a thank offering for his having performed service and preached for them on the 5th of November last.

Mr. Anderson was much affected by this token of kindness, and thanked them very warmly. From some things I heard, I have good reason to suppose all the other Lodges in the Township will club together in subscribing a sufficient sum to procure him another horse, one not being equal for all he has to do.

The day after Christmas I determined upon returning home, but Mr. Anderson insisted that I should remain to witness a *fete* he intended giving the school children on the mission. I consented, for I like to see little people happy. They were to have dinner—one was the hour, they were not to come before—I heard Mrs. Anderson telling several bright-eyed boys and girls at the Church; but who ever heard of children, and school children too, being late. Oh, no! they would rather be early; and so by eleven o'clock, troop after troop came pouring in, much doubtless to the discomfiture of mistresses and maids: but it was to be a day of joy, so nothing was said; they were allowed the range of the house, except the dining room. How anxiously I saw some of them peering through the windows, wondering, I suppose, when dinner would be ready, and what they would have to eat!

About half-past one, the parents of the children had arrived, and some other persons who had been invited; dinner was announced, and then the strife was who should go in first, for there was not room enough for all at the same time; but the difficulty was soon settled, and Mr. Anderson, with the aid of one of the school-masters, had soon twenty-four hungry little people seated. The table groaned under the weight of provisions of every kind—beef, geese, ducks and hams were in abundance, with tea, coffee, pies and cakes of every kind, and apples on the side tables. After grace had been said, they commenced a vigorous attack on the good things. By four o'clock the children had all dined; there were about forty in number. They were then dismissed to their games and romps—like magic the tables were cleared, and again covered with a fresh supply of good things; and the parents of the children followed their example in doing justice to the viands.

Such scenes, Rev. Sir, call to my recollection the happy days of my youth, when pastor and flock were wont to celebrate together with innocent mirth the blessed season of which I have been writing; what more appropriate season to tell little children, that the King of Kings came into the world to save us from our sins, than the day or season we celebrate as his birth! This was not forgotten ere the children took their departure to their respective homes. Mr. A. called them together and addressed them in plain forcible language, telling them that the feast of Christmas was to remind them of the birth of Christ, who came into the world to save us all from our sins; and as often as this season returns we ought not only to rejoice for having a share of the good things of this life, but feel thankful for the goodness of God in sending his Son to save us. There is no use in me trying to tell the interest of this moment, to see so many eyes, sparkling like diamonds, turned upon the missionary—his earnestness, and the deep feeling of his language. Ah, Sir, he felt his responsibility at that moment—the same was worth a dozen sermons. All knelt, and the God of heaven was invoked on behalf of the youth; and, Sir, if ever I joined heartily in the beautiful prayers of the Church, it was then. The Benediction being pronounced, the children departed, after receiving a kind invitation to pay a visit to the Parsonage next Christmas.

I am, Reverend Sir, Your most obedient Servant, A VISITOR. Belleville, 17th January, 1852.

To the Editor of The Church.

MR. EDITOR.—At a time like the present, when a General Election has just closed, in which interests of vital importance, not only to this rapidly improving colony, but also in some considerable degree to that vast Empire of which we form a part, have been at stake; when great principles have been involved, and men's minds are not unnaturally led to look anxiously into the future for the ultimate consequences; it might seem to be an act of presumption almost, to call off your attention to minor matters, to things which would seem rather to belong to private life. And such I confess would be my feeling were it not that I well know your disposition to notice with attention and kindness everything, no matter how apparently trifling, which concerns the steady advancement of the Church, or the comfort and welfare of the Clergy in this extensive diocese. You will, I am sure, be gratified to learn, and I doubt not, many of your "constant readers" also, that the Church in this section of the diocese is advancing steadily and surely—is "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes," is taking deep root in the hearts and affections of many. As an instance of this, I take the liberty of mentioning a fact which has lately come to my knowledge:—The members of the Kingston Choral Society, St. Paul's Congregation, and some others, desiring to testify their high regard and appreciation of the gratuitous services of Mrs. Greig, wife of the respected Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, who has not only acted as Organist of that Church for some time, but also for the Choral Society since its commencement; a short time since presented that lady with a fine toned Melodeon, one of the first-class, from the manufactory of Messrs. Eldridge & Co., Cherry Valley, New York. The columns of a newspaper, even the *Church*, should not of course be unnecessarily occupied with details of comparatively private matters, which would be uninteresting to general readers. I would therefore only add that the above handsome present reflects great credit on the taste as well as the good will of the kind donors, no less than on that amiable lady herself. In this age of money-making and speculation, it is gratifying and heart-cheering to see such things. To behold a community, when the secular teacher is abroad seeking to divorce religion from science and education, showing at once their sound Christian feeling and good taste by weekly meetings, for the practice and enjoyment of Sacred Music, is surely calculated to cheer and encourage the

sincere Christian amid the noise and irreligion engendered by the strife of demagogues and time-serving politicians. May such a spirit long continue amongst us! May the Churchmen of Kingston keep fast hold of that Christian feeling and unanimity which the above, and indeed many a no less "gentle deed" were we at liberty to mention them, abundantly testify.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Respectfully yours, Φιλος. Kingston, Canada West, January 30th, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HUMBOLDT." Halifax, Feb., 2.

The steamer *Humboldt* put into this port yesterday, she left harbour on the morning of the 14th ult., and Cowes roads the same afternoon; bringing London papers of that date; she has 35 passengers and a valuable cargo of manufactured freight from the continent. She encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales, and was damaged so badly as to cause much trouble in steering and much delay; she put in here to repair, and has taken on board 200 tons of coal, having over 200 of old stock on board.

ENGLAND.—The London *Times* announces that the next Session of Parliament will be opened on the 3rd of February, by the Queen in person, and the present Cabinet, without any further modification, was resolved to face the difficulties of the session. The *Times* however, gives no hope that Lord John Russell's Government will survive the session, but plainly hints that it will speedily fall before the accumulated difficulties which it must experience; all the overtures of the Russell Ministry to the leaders of the Peel party for a coalition have been declined. The *Times* recommends a modification of the Ministry in a broad and liberal sense, as the only hope of the salvation of Lord John Russell.

Sir H. Smith has been superseded by the Hon. Major Gen. G. Cathcart, Deputy Lieut. of the Tower of London. The appointment is unfavourably received, as Major General Cathcart has never had any experience in British warfare.

It was thought probable that the Marquis Clanricarde would replace the Marquis of Normanby as Ambassador at Paris, in the event of his joining the Cabinet. He has arrived in England from Paris.

A subscription was being raised throughout the United Kingdom, for the benefit of the widows and orphans left by the destruction of the *Amazon*. The Queen gave £150, and it was expected £50,000 would be raised. It is understood that J. R. Crosskey, Esq., the U. S. Consul at Southampton, has addressed a letter by this steamer to the Mayor of New York, suggesting the propriety of commencing a subscription there.

The London *Times* of the 12th ult., states in reference to the Prometheus affair, that the British Government will express to the Government of Washington, their regret at what has occurred, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct. The Crystal Palace is at last cleared out, and the vast area is soon to be thrown open to the public.

FRANCE.—The President of the French Republic has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards throughout France; but they are to be re-organized when the Government may deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public order; in such case the President will appoint the commanders colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

It was daily expected that Louis Napoleon would declare himself Emperor; but it was felt that such a step would not add to the despotic power he at present exercises.

Large numbers of persons were being shipped off to the pestiferous marshes of Cayenne. Decrees have also been issued banishing Victor Hugo, Charest, and a great number of the Mountain party, from the territories of France, Algiers and the Colonies. The same decrees ordered the removal of Generals Changarnier and Lamoriciere, Didot, M. M. Thiers, Girardin, and twelve others for a time from France and Algiers, for reasons of public security. The Generals were released from the Fortress of Ham, and escorted to the frontier.

A curious effect of mirage was witnessed at Newport on the 20th ult. A large steamer was seen plainly at a long distance, apparently standing for New York. This statement was telegraphed to New York, where some time afterwards the steamer "Arctic" arrived, when the captain stated, that at the time mentioned in the despatch from Newport, he was distant from that town sixty-five miles. He says:—"At that time a vapour like that rising from hot water was floating over the sea, from one to four feet above its surface. Several of my passengers observing, and wondering at this appearance, asked me its cause. That night the lights all showed as two, one above the other; the lower, or what seemed the reflected light, appeared several minutes before the upper or real light. The phenomenon of the 'Arctic' being seen by the naked eye at a distance of sixty-five miles, is clearly therefore one of mirage."—Patriot

Further Extracts from our English Files. LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP AMAZON. Mr. Vincent (son of Capt. Vincent of the Severn), the midshipman in the *Amazon*, who was saved, has been so good as to furnish us with the following narrative:—"We left Southampton with the West Indian and Mexican mails on board on Friday, the 2nd inst. On the 3rd at noon, we were in latitude 49.22 north, longitude 4.56 west, steering west by south half-south, with an increasing fresh breeze. At 9.30 p.m. we stopped with half berring. At 11.20 we proceeded, wind still increasing. About 20 minutes to 1 on Sunday morning fire was observed bursting through the hatchway fore-side of the fore funnel. Every possible exertion was made to put out the fire, but all was ineffectual. The mail boat was lowered, with 20 or 25 persons in it, but was immediately swamped and went astern, the people clinging to one another. These were all lost. The pinnace was next lowered, but she hung by the fore tackle, and being swamped, the people were all washed out of her. In lowering the second cutter the sea raised her and unhooked the fore tackle, so that she fell down perpendicularly, and all but two of the persons in her were washed out.

"Captain Simons was all this time using his utmost exertions to save his passengers and crew. Sixteen men, including two passengers, succeeded in lowering the lifeboat, and about the same time I (Mr. Vincent), with two men, the steward and a passenger, got into and lowered the dingy. In about half an hour the lifeboat took the dingy's people into her, and bore down for the ship with the dingy in tow, but the sea increas-

ing, and being nearly swamped, they were obliged to cast the dingy off and bring the boat head to sea. The masts went—first the foremasts, and the mizenmast.

"About this time a bark passed astern of the lifeboat; we hailed her with our united 21 voices and thought she answered us, but she wore and stood under the stern of the burning vessel, and immediately hauled her wind and stood away again.

"The gig with five hands was at this time some little way from us, but was running so high we could render her no assistance, and shortly afterwards lost sight of her. [This boat may have been saved.]

"About 4 a.m. (Sunday) it was raining heavily, and the wind shifted to the northward; sea confused, but decreasing; put the boat before the sea. At 5 o'clock the ship's magazine exploded, and about half an hour afterwards the funnel went over the sides and she sunk. At noon we were picked up by the *Marsden*, of London, Capt. Evans, dy whom we were treated in kindest manner possible.

"We were pecked up in latitude 48.5 north, longitude 5.30 west; wind north to north-east. The captain stood into the coast of France, but the wind shifting to the southward he bore up for Plymouth, where we arrived at 10.50 p.m. on the 5th, and were most hospitably and kindly received by the landlord of the Globe Hotel."

The literary world will have cause to regret the death of Elliot Warburton, the well-known author of "The Crescent and the Cross." This accomplished scholar and gentleman was one of the most useful travellers and amusing writers of the age, and the sincerely Christian tone occasionally observed in the productions of his pen, gave indications of a sincere religious faith and an amiable and benevolent disposition.

The city of London stands upon 620 acres. The fixed property in houses located on this small spot is estimated at forty millions sterling; and the value of moveable property in the City, according to the *Railway Journal*, is considered to be worth a hundred millions sterling.

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. Church Society. Thorold, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

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.
Canvers (Craig's)..... " " 3 p.m.
Cavan, St. John's..... Thursday, Jan. 29, 10 1/2 a.m.
Do. St. Paul's..... " " 3 p.m.
Perrytown..... Friday, Jan. 30, 10 1/2 a.m.
COBOURG, annual meeting Wednesday, March 3, 7 p.m.
JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

DIED.

At Brockville, on the morning of the 9th of January, at the residence of Ormond Jones, Esq., Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Ephraim Jones, Esq., of Augusta, in the 90th year of her age.

On Sunday the 22nd ult., after a few hours sickness, Richard Birdsall, Esq., of Asphodel, County Peterboro'. He was a zealous friend of the Church, and died lamented by numerous friends.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and date (TORONTO, February 4, 1852). Items include Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flour, Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Mutton, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Fowls, Bread, Butter, Do. salt, Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, Hay, Straw, Fire Wood, and Coal.

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 from all who may feel disposed to forward this object. Contributions will be thankfully received, on or before the 15th day of April, by any of the under-named Ladies, who have kindly consented to act as

- Patronesses: Mrs. W. H. Boulton, Mrs. Cameron, Madame DesLandes, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Lett, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Wilson.

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH. OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S Hotel. Toronto, February, 1852.

Trinity College.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LENT TERM, 1852.

THE Course of Lectures of the Faculty of Law for Lent Term, 1852, will commence on MONDAY, the 2nd of February, 1852, and continue during the College Term on every Monday and Thursday, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects:— 1. Real Estate, 2. Contracts, 3. Equity Jurisprudence.

At Osgoode Hall. Gentlemen attending will be required to subscribe to the Rules of the Faculty on entering their names with the Bursar, and to pay an annual fee for the course of £1 5s.

Further information may be had from CHARLES MAGRATH, Bursar and Secretary, Trinity College, Corner of Church and Colborne-Sts. Toronto, January 22nd, 1852. 26-2m

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL HEAKES

BEGS respectfully to inform the LADIES OF Toronto, that he has taken the premises, 4, King Street, Seven doors West of his old stand, which he intends opening on 1st of March, with a carefully selected Stock of DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

S. H. returns his sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him; and trusts, by a strict personal attention to the business, to merit a continuance of the same.

The present Stock SELLING OFF at reduced Prices. LONG LIVE THE QUEEN! 12, King Street East, Jan. 28th, 1852. 26-1m

IN THE PRESS,

AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY of the rise and progress of TRINITY COLLEGE, from the publication of the Lord Bishop's first Pastoral Letter, to the ceremony of Inauguration, containing full reports of the various ceremonies, copies of Addresses, Statutes, &c. N.B.—As only a limited impression will be issued, early applications for copies,—price 5s.—are requested at this Office. Toronto, 15th January, 1852. 23-1f

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Royal Insurance Office, New Market Buildings, Toronto, 20th January, 1852. 25-1m

JUST PUBLISHED.

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS,

for the use of Parochial and Sunday Schools, Edited by the Rev. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall, and Rural Dean of the Johnstown Deanery. Price 1s. a liberal discount to the trade. For Sale by A. F. PLEES, 7 King Street West.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for 1852; the January

number of this Journal which has been delayed from unavoidable circumstances, will be ready in a few days. As only a limited number of copies more than what are actually ordered will be printed, parties intending to send in orders will be pleased to forward the number they will probably want, as early as possible. A. F. PLEES, Publisher.

Toronto, January, 1852.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Daily Governess, by a Young

Lady competent to instruct in the various English Branches, also French and Music. References given if required. Address A. H., Post Office, or apply to the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Jan. 7, 1852. 23-1f

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived from the old

country who has had several years experience in teaching, is anxious to procure a Situation as resident Governess, where the children are young. For further information apply to the Rev. Mr. Gregg, Presbyterian Minister of Belleville, or the Rev. Mr. Greer, English Minister, Belleville. Letters pre-paid. Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f

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N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5.

THOMAS MACLEAR, Toronto, C.W. Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f



A CENTURY AND A HALF OF THE  
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The future historian of our Church will assuredly record as one of the most hopeful events of a memorable year, the world-wide celebration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Occurring at a season of controversy and division, it has served to reassure many a faint heart by bringing before us the contrast between the barren isolation of 1701, and the prolific vigour of 1851, and it has enabled us to realize that expansive power which has been so distinguishing a characteristic of our Church in latter days.

The circumstances attendant on the celebration at home are known to all. The crowded congregations at Westminster and St. Paul's, and the assemblage of eminent persons at the platform in the Year of Jubilee with unusual solemnity. But more remarkable still have been the gatherings continued throughout the autumn in our various cathedral cities and large towns, the religious services where thousands have met to join in the highest ordinances of our religion, the attentive meetings, and the sermons preached during Advent in the several parishes of the land. There has been a greater abjuration of party feeling, a more hearty co-operation called forth in the prosecution of this work, than on any similar occasion, we venture to think, for many a year past. Such a demonstration might certainly have been expected on behalf of a Society which is really doing so much work, and which has contrived, to a great extent, to keep aloof from the strife of party,—but it is not the less gratifying because it seemed to be justly due.

Similar tidings have reached us from all the various quarters of our Colonial Empire. From June, when Barbadoes took the lead, down to the present month, in which the great dioceses of Calcutta and Madras have been occupied in their commemoration, the sound of praise and thanksgiving has passed on from land to land. It has been heard in the remote hunting grounds of the Red River, and along the iron-bound coasts of Labrador, in the noxious swamps of Guiana, and the rising settlements of New Zealand; it has travelled from the Himalayas and the Ganges to the Chinese seas and the Australasian continent. Nowhere has the call been disregarded. Two instances deserve special mention. Of the South African Church, it may be said emphatically, that "the abundance of their joy, and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of liberality;" for it is a singular fact that the Jubilee offering sent by the Cape diocese at a period of war and depression, in token of its gratitude to that Society whose fostering care it so well repays, has exceeded the average amount which would have been collected on an equal number of parishes at home. Another infant branch of our Church—that planted in Borneo—has given a scarcely less touching proof of its affection; for a contribution has been forwarded from Sarawak, collected at the offertory on a day when a special service was held, and when five new communicants, Chinese converts, were added to the congregation.

If we travel across the Atlantic, where an independent and self-supporting Church has for nearly seventy years been entirely cut off from all connexion with the venerable Society the debt of gratitude has been owned with pleasure and filial pride. The daughter Church of America was specially invited to manifest to the whole world "the close communion which binds the Churches of America and England in one." Her Bishops welcomed with the greatest warmth the letter of the English Primate. One after another, from Maryland and New Jersey to Alabama and Louisiana, they responded with hearty zeal. They expressed an earnest desire for unity, they asked for a more frequent communication, a more sustained and intimate communion between the Churches. Nor have they been content with an interchange of letters, or mere expression of sympathy borne across the waters. The Bishop of Tennessee echoed the same sentiments as St. Martin's Hall, in a speech, the simple reality of which could not fail to strike all who heard him. Jubilee services have been held, and sermons preached very generally throughout the great Republic. Trinity Church, New York, witnessed, on the 16th of June, a celebration which put to shame our doings in the old Abbey of St. Peter. It was "crowded to its utmost capacity, and more than two thousand persons went away from the doors unable to find an entrance." There was a special service appointed for the day. The offertory collection amounted to 3,232 dollars devoted to diocesan missions; besides 5,000 dollars voted by the Vestry of Trinity Church for the endowment of the Missionary Bishopric of Cape Palmas. "There was one incident," says the New York paper, "which ought not to be passed over. All the old communion plate of the parish was used in the services of the day, most of it having been presented by the Crown of England, specially by 'Good Queen Anne.' Mr. Harrison brought up the offerings of the parish in their oldest almsdish—the gift of King William the Third."

We might multiply details of similar celebrations throughout the world. At no other period since

the Reformation could our Church have witnessed such a Jubilee. On the British portion of the continent of North America, at the end of the seventeenth century, there were but four clergymen. The Church in the United States has now its 35 Bishops and 1,600 clergy. In our own colonies, only two generations ago, there was not a single Bishop; now we have an Episcopate, multiplied year by year, already numbering 24 sees and 1,200 clergy. And this remarkable expansion, this wonderfully rapid growth, has taken place at an accelerated ratio in our own days, before our own eyes. Sixteen of these sees have been added within the last twelve years. Are these the signs of a deserted or falling Church? Is this the fruit of a dead branch severed from the true Vine?

We hope, therefore, we may venture to look forward to some permanent results from this Jubilee celebration. It has been "sanctified by the closer communion of the English and American Churches." In many a parish throughout England it has been "blessed by the healing of jealousies, the silencing of controversy, and the restoration of peace and charity." The same harmonious co-operation which has been available for the spread of the Gospel abroad, would give a mighty impulse to a like work at home. Who can doubt that concord among Churchmen would speedily secure for them an increase of the Episcopate at home, a greater freedom from State control, and a fuller development of our own inherent strength? And if in any degree the religious solemnities of this year shall have tended to the advancement of an united and energetic course of action, the Jubilee will deserve to be viewed, not as the mere gala day of a great Society, but as an important epoch from which to date the commencement of a more vigorous growth, an increased progress, and a more extended usefulness to our Church in every part of the globe.

## SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XV.

## A TALE OF LOW LIFE.

(Concluded from our last.)

I looked towards the bed; was it possible that such a change should have taken place in so short a time? Could sickness have done it? Not sickness alone. Grief and care make fearful ravages, even when health and ease of circumstances struggle against their effects; but when they come in the hour of nature's trial, what wonder if the faint heart sinks under them! Such a wreck, so sudden, so entire, I never saw before; I trust never to see such again. Terror and sorrow had done, in one fortnight, the work of years. The bright eyes were sunk and dim; the lips were parched, and the finely-formed cheek was pale and hollow. O how those expressive words of the Psalmist were whispered in our ears, with a fearful repetition: "When Thou with rebukes dost chasten man for sin, Thou makest his beauty to consume away. Man in his best estate is altogether vanity." Poor Martha evidently remembered us as we drew near the bed; but she could not speak without an effort which it seemed almost death to her to make. With a trembling hand, however, she lifted up the coverlid, that we might see her infant; but when we made the customary remarks on its healthy appearance, and expressed the usual good wishes that it might live to be a comfort to her, she did not smile. From her, all earthly hope seemed to have passed for ever. Her husband so I learnt from the neighbours, had, as she said, always been kind to her; and she took pains to deserve and to keep his affection. But I fear neither of them knew that "except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it." The fairest fabric of earthly happiness, unless founded in the fear and love of God, is but a house built on the sand, which the first storm of temptation will cause to fall. A time of distress, such as our young people had never before known, came on; labor was scarce and provisions were dear; and it was said that Thomas made use of dishonourable means for supplying their necessities. It was said so, yet there were those who had known him a long time, and who still expressed entire dependence upon him; and perhaps I can scarcely judge; yet I fear the suspicions entertained against him were but too well founded. Thus much I know, no man's morals, be his rank in life high or low, are to be depended on, in a time of trial, except so far as the grace of God upholds him; and Thomas knew nothing of that only refuge in the day of trouble. Are any disposed to say that they are "not as other men are?" At any rate, let them add with the Pharisee, "God, I thank thee; and those who only hope to plead 'God be merciful!' will at least feel compassion toward a fellow-sinner. The poor wife heard the news that her husband was thrown into jail suddenly; and the effect of that news was fatal to her. She made an effort to visit the prison, and when there, she was almost happy, for she was with him; and it was not till she was sternly ordered to leave him, and she returned to her lonely room, that she felt the extent of her misery. Her illness came on, but her only exclamation during her hour of agony, related to her "poor husband!" Her infant was laid beside her, but no smile of welcome beamed upon it; and when the nurse told her it was a fair child, her only answer was "Fairer if her poor Father could see her." Her strength failed, for she lay awake hour after hour, and night after night; and when, at last, nature was completely exhausted as she slept, her dreams seemed to be full of fearful and mournful images, for she started often, and often wept.—"You have been asleep a long time," said one who stood by her when she awoke: "Yes," she answered, "I have been dreaming all night long of my burying, and that Thomas might not come to it;" and she burst into tears and wept again. "If any one ever died of a broken heart," said the doctor "she will." O it was a melancholy sight to see,—a fine, healthy, beautiful creature, thus in the pride and prime of life, brought down to the brink of the grave; not by a sudden stroke,—for the young tree that is felled, falls with all its graceful foliage, and all its thousand blossoms, and in all its beauty,—but like one shivered by the lightning; in one moment, indeed, and yet every leaf seared, every spray withered, and every flower fallen, before the axe of the woodman cuts down the towering forester.

But with her bitter tears, other thoughts came. She was a sinner, a dying sinner, she said; O who would come and show her the way to heaven. She listened to the beautiful fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, and seemed to feel that He, of whom the Prophet spake, was bruised for her iniquities; and she responded with a fervent assent to the Psalmist's expression of humiliation, contained in the fifty-first Psalm. She accepted gratefully, though with a dull and dying ear, and with exhausted attention, the kind instruction administered to her, by one able and willing to give comfort and advice. Ah! why had she not sought it before? Why had she not listened in the hour of her health? Nay, that is no question for us. Have we not ourselves "pulled away the shoulder, and stopped the ear, and refused to hearken?" It becomes us thankfully to take our station, now, in the vineyard: but to bless His mercy, who calls even at the eleventh hour.

It was the evening of an October Sunday. The red leaves yet danced, rejoicing in the mild air; and the yellow sunshine smiled on the last flowers of the year: the daisies sprung among the long grass on the graves, as freshly as they had done in May; and the last degenerate crop of golden cups and starwort glittered as if to show how fair their predecessors had been. The congregation was dismissed, for the afternoon service was ended, and the parting blessing had been given; but there still remained two or three scattered groups. There were mothers who came to return thanks for their deliverance from their "great pain and peril."—Little children brought to be washed in the water of baptism, and presented in faith and hope to their merciful Saviour. Grave fathers thinking, perhaps, of new exertions to be made in answer to the calls of an increased family; and young sponsors, serious yet evidently pleased with their interesting office. I left my accustomed seat, and went, as I sometimes do on such occasions, into the gallery behind the font. I was alone. The christening parties went into the Vestry, and I sat looking on the empty seats and the silent aisles, which, as the evening closed, became every moment more and more dim. The rising wind in the tossing chesnut branches, was, for a short time, the only sound I heard; and then a light was placed on the communion table, and an orderly party knelt at the rails, and there arose a sweet, clear voice of praise and thanksgiving. It ceased and the train moved down toward the font. There was the priest, in his simple dress of "linen, clean and white." Long may such a dress be a meet emblem that thy priest's, my country's church are "clothed with righteousness!" And when he had taken his station at the font, the light which was needed, and yet which struggled imperfectly with the fading gleam of evening, shone on a varied and pleasing group. The elder women's scarlet cloaks formed a bright contrast to the long white robes in which the infants were arrayed; and the mothers, and the young female sponsors wearing their best,—light cotton gowns, silk shawls, and new straw bonnets, formed, for a poor country parish, a very gay assembly. Do not quarrel with my word,

"The innocent are gay—the lark is gay."

I assure you, that as the service began, there was a silence which spoke of the mind's attention, and of the heart's prayer.

The priest took one fair child after another in his arms, "received him into the congregation of Christ's flock, and did sign him with the sign of the cross;" and one mother after another stepped tremblingly forward, and took her own precious one and folded it to her heart; feeling more than she had ever done before, all the depth of a mother's love and pouring on its young head all the fervency of a mother's blessing. There was a pause, and two or three persons dressed in shabby mourning, which had evidently been worn for many a relation and many an acquaintance before,—brought to the font, an infant, whose sickly form, and weak, moaning cry, told more than the narrow band of crape round its cap, or the rusty black shawl in which they had wrapped it, a tale of "father and mother's forsaking." It might be fancy, but I thought the tone of tenderness, in which the minister had addressed each unconscious child, as it lay in his arms

was yet more tender, when he looked on this one. The mothers, I thought, gazed with deeper love on their own happy children, as the cry of this little motherless one reached their ears. The fathers looked graver, and there were tears in the young women's eyes:

And well the gathering tears might start  
As they named the infant's name:  
Whose mother had died of a broken heart,  
From mourning its father's shame.

Poor little thing! it was come into a troublesome world, to be sure; it was tossing on rough waves, but the frail bark was soon to be in port, where no storms come. The woman whom the parish officers engaged to nurse the child, proved extremely careless of it; and the next thing we heard, was, that in consequence of her neglect, it had met with a frightful accident; and the overseers removed it to another nurse. Having heard thus much, I could not of course be surprised, when passing one winter's day through the church-yard, I saw a little, narrow grave, dug in the part called the poor's ground; and heard upon inquiry that it was for Martha's child. It was buried that evening. No knell had tolled for it when it died. No mourner stood by the grave; the nurse brought the unornamented and nameless coffin under her cloak, and there was no pall to cover it. It was of little moment; the grass and the spring violets grow there, in token that being "sown in weakness, it shall be raised in power;" and the spirit so forsaken, so lonely on earth, found, doubtless, a bright and innumerable company to welcome it at the gates of heaven.

## Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE,  
CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS,  
TORONTO.

November 13th, 1850.

16-1f

DR. BOVELL,  
John Street, near St. George's Church,  
TORONTO.

April 23rd, 1851.

39-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,  
SURGEON AND OCULIST,  
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.  
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in  
rear of the same.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

41-1ly

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

OWEN AND MILLS,  
COACH BUILDERS  
FROM LONDON,  
KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

September 4th, 1851.

6-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.  
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,  
SINGING AND GUITAR,  
Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

5-1f

W. MORRISON,  
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
SILVER SMITH, &c.  
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,  
Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of  
all kinds made and repaired to order.  
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

61

GENERAL  
STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING  
ESTABLISHMENT,  
No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.  
THE Subscriber executes all orders in the  
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the  
neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious  
manner, and at reasonable charges.  
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, AND CARDS;  
BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND  
RECEIPTS;  
PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES.  
Every description of  
Fancy and Ornamental Printing in Colours  
AND  
Copperplate Printing and Engraving.

The following Publications are issued from this Office:  
The Church NEWSPAPER, weekly, on Thursday  
morning. Price 1/5s. per annum, or 10s. in advance.  
The Young Churchman, monthly, on the 1st of each  
month. Price 2s. 6d. per annum; in all cases in advance.  
The Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Surgical, and  
Physical Science, monthly, on the 15th of each month.  
Price 1/6s. per annum.  
The Churchman's Almanac; price 4d.

BOOK-BINDING.  
The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in  
connexion with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders  
for Bookbinding in any of its branches. Plain and Ornamental,  
or according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any  
Pattern.  
STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms.  
A. F. PLEES.  
Toronto, 23rd July 1851.



REMOVAL.

HAYES BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse 27 YONGE STREET, South of King Street, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND Metropolitan Building Society,

Office - No. 5, King Street, West.

Directors:

- President THE HON. W. CAYLEY. Vice-President T. D. HARRIS, Esq. Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. S. B. HARMAN, Esq. Rev. S. LETT, L.L.D. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. THOS. CHAMPION, Esq. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. Hon. Sec. Mr. HENRY BOUCHER, Assistant Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 13th of October, 1851, it was Resolved, That the Society do commence operations on the 1st of January, 1852. All Installments already paid, to be considered as Installments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III, in the Constitution of the Society.

THOMAS CHAMPION. Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 12-4f

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f

STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by Express as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-1f

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

- Scurfula, Liver Complaint, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Irregularities and Erysipelas, Complaints, Pimples, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Fever Sores, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Hip Disease, And as a Spring and Fall Syphilitic Symptoms, Purifier of the Blood, Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury. System, it Stands Unrivaled.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto August 20th, 1851. 3-6m

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON

BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of seasonal goods have come to hand. The Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods, considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured.

N. B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Bar-risters', Queen's Counsel, and other official robes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business. Toronto, October 25, 1851. 16-3m

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

King Street Toronto, directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall,

HAVING devoted special attention to the study and practice of ECCLESIASTICAL AND SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE, is prepared to receive commissions from persons intending to erect buildings of this description, in any part of the Province, and requiring Professional assistance.

W. H. does not confine himself solely to this department; but also tenders his services in every other branch of his profession; assuring those who may honour him with their patronage, that in the designs he may submit, purity of style, economy of space and material, and strength of construction shall always be most carefully studied. Toronto, Oct., 29th, 1851. 12-1f

LANDS

TO BE LEASED

ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and, if desired, for long terms:—

COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Roxborough... Lot No. 10, Con. 6... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Plantagenet... North half of Lot 18, Con. 7... 100 acres.

" " " " Lot 21, " " 8... 200 "

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Marlborough... East half of Lot 18, Con. 6... 100 acres.

" " " " Lot 13, " " 5... 200 "

Goulbourn... North part of Lot 9, " " 12... 100 "

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst... North-east half of Lot 14, Con. 11... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Pittsburgh... North part of Lots 22 & 23, Con. 1... 227 acres.

" " " " Lot 22, " " 12... 200 "

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Hungerford... Lot 33, Con. 8... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Clarke... Lot 19... Con. 10... 83 acres.

Cartwright... East half of Lot 14, " " 5... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Dummer... Lot 28, Con. 2... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Rama... North half of Lot 18, Con. 3... 100 acres.

Bexley... Broken Lot 3, " " 2... 130 "

" " " " Lot 4, " " 4... 200 "

" " " " West half 4, " " 10... 100 "

Fenelon... Lot 8, " " 10... 200 "

Marijosa... Lot 2, " " 6... 200 "

Ops... Lot 9, " " 8... 200 "

Belmont... " " " " 12, " " 8... 200 "

" " " " 13, " " 8... 200 "

Verulam... Lot 29, " " 5... 200 "

" " " " 25, " " 6... 200 "

" " " " 26, " " 6... 200 "

" " " " 27, " " 9... 200 "

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Medonte... East half of Lot 18, Con. 9... 100 acres.

Tiny... North half Lot 17, " " 19... 100 "

" " " " South half Lot 7, " " 15... 100 "

Tay... East half of Lot 8, " " 10... 100 "

" " " " Lot 17, " " 3... 200 "

" " " " 18, " " 3... 200 "

" " " " Broken Lots 17 & 18, " " 6... 103 "

" " " " Lots 97 & 98, " " 2... 200 "

Tecumseth... South half of Lot 1, " " 14... 100 "

" " " " South half of Lot 2, " " 14... 100 "

" " " " South half of Lot 1, " " 12... 100 "

" " " " South half of Lot 2, " " 12... 100 "

Innisfil... South half of Lot 25, " " 8... 100 "

" " " " South half of Lot 26, " " 8... 100 "

COUNTY OF YORK.

North Gwillimbury... Lot 9, Con. 4... 200 acres.

East Gwillimbury... " " " " 2, " " 7... 200 "

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Mara... Lot No. 14, Con. A... 260 acres.

" " " " North half of Lot 27, Con. 11... 100 "

" " " " North part of Lot 26, " " 8... 76 "

" " " " Lot 19, " " 8... 200 "

" " " " Village Lots in the Town of Atherley

Brook... South half of Lot 11, Con. 4... 10 acres.

Whitehurst... Lot 30, " " 8... 200 "

Uxbridge... West half of Lot 18, " " 7... 100 "

" " " " East half of Lot 31, " " 1... 100 "

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Puslinch... South half of Lot 14, Con. 3... 100 "

Amaranth... West half of Lot 28, " " 6... 100 "

" " " " West half of Lot 29, " " 6... 100 "

" " " " West half of Lot 14, " " 8... 100 "

" " " " Lot 29, " " 5... 200 "

Eramosa... East half of Lot 32, " " 6... 100 "

Garafaxa... Lot 17, " " 1... 200 "

" " " " East half of Lot 6, " " 5... 100 "

" " " " East half of Lot 7, " " 5... 100 "

COUNTY OF GREY.

North Orillia... West half of Lot 1, Con. 5... 100 "

Oro... West half of Lot 19, " " 4... 100 "

Collingwood... South half of Lot 11, " " 12... 100 "

" " " " North half of Lot 13, " " 10... 100 "

" " " " South half of Lot 16, " " 7... 100 "

South Orillia... Lot 16, " " 1... 200 "

" " " " Lot 15, " " 2... 100 "

Sunnidale... North half of Lot 12, " " 8... 100 "

" " " " West of the Main Road.

COUNTY OF LANBTON.

Sombra... North half of Lot 14, Con. 10... 100 "

Brooke... East half of Lot 13, " " 11... 100 "

" " " " East half of Lot 11, " " 6... 200 "

Moore... West half of Lot 16, " " 10... 100 "

" " " " Lot 26, " " 7... 200 "

Dawn... East half of Lot 29, " " 4... 100 "

" " " " Lot 32, " " 8... 200 "

Sarnia... Broken Lot 17, " " 4... 88 "

Warwick... East half of Lot 20, " " 1... 100 "

Enniskillen... Lot 3, " " 8... 200 "

" " " " West half Lot 6, " " 6... 100 "

Plympton... East half of Lot 1, " " 7... 100 "

COUNTY OF KENT.

Harwich... Lot 18, Con. 3... 200 acres.

Raleigh... Lot 19, " " A... 155 "

" " " " S. half of broken Lot 25, " " 9... 45 "

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Colchester... Lot 20, 2nd Range... 180 acres.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Dunwich... South half of Lot 11, Con. 4... 100 acres.

Dorchester South, Part of N. half Lot 1, " " 9... 35 "

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Nissouri... West half of Lot 28, Con. 10... 100 acres.

" " " " East half of Lot 33, " " 1... 100 "

" " " " West half of Lot 35, " " 1... 100 "

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Townsend... South half of Lot 20, Con. 5... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Zorra East... East half of E. half 33, " " 13... 50 "

For particulars apply (post-paid) to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1851. 17-1f

GEORGE ARMITAGE,

MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and a Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford on the Main)

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment.

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.

One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

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The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company; guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the



Dr. Wistar'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, Brouchies, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious.

(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 salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incidents to this season of the year.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,

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

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

President..... Isaac C. Gilmore, Esquire. Vice-President..... Thomas Haworth, Esquire.

Directors:

George Michie, M. P. Hayes, James Beatty, Wm. Henderson, Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis, And John Howcutt, Esquire.

Secretary and Treasurer,—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor,—Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

ISAAC C. GILMORE, President.

ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:

London..... Mr. F. B. Beddome. Whitby..... James Wallace. Woodstock..... G. W. Whitehead. St. Catharines..... D. Curtis Haynes. Montreal..... M. H. Gault. Brockville..... John Reynolds. Belleville..... Thomas Willis, Jr. Bowmanville..... D. Fisher. Peterboro'..... William Cluxton.

\* \* \* The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851. 21-1y.

Trinity College,

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Visitors:

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK. THE HONOURABLE G. S. BOULTON. G. S. GOLDSTONE, ESQUIRE. G. BOSWELL, ESQUIRE

CONDUCTED BY

The Reverend H. BATE JESSOPP, M. A. (King's College, Toronto, Classical Gold Medalist), Assistant Minister, Cobourg.

ASSISTED BY

The Reverend E. H. DEWAR, M. A. (Exeter College, Oxford.)

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the Christmas Vacation, upon January 2, 1852.

This Institution is connected with Trinity College, Toronto, and is designed to afford a sound Classical, Mathematical, and English Education. It aims at being a practical public school, capable of educating men either for commercial, or professional life. There is a spacious Boarding House attached, conducted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, who, together with the Principal, will afford the boys every assistance out of school hours, in the preparation of their daily tasks. The situation is eminently healthy and accessible, while at the same time the town is too small to afford any of those temptations, which exist in cities of larger growth.

TERMS:

Tuition Fees..... £10 0 0 per annum. Board..... 25 0 0 Each boy must provide Bedding, six Towels, &c. Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessopp, M. A. Cobourg, December 30, 1851. 22-6m

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST TORONTO.

THE design of the Principals of this Establishment, is to offer to Parents for the Education of their Daughters advantages rarely combined, and which may be enumerated as follows:

1st. Every facility for the practical acquisition of the French tongue, which is spoken in the Family and in the School, sound instruction, from the primary departments to the senior Classes, in all the studies requisite in a complete course of Education; purity of dialect in such living languages as shall be taught, and particular attention to the English branches.

2nd. Constant attention to physical training, as well as the formation of good habits and manners.

3rd. The assiduous inculcation of Religious Principles, based on Scriptural truth.

The Establishment is composed of (besides the Principals,) three efficient resident Governesses, two of them English and one French, from Paris, and seven Masters. Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a great portion of his time to instruction in the higher branches.

The Rev. Dr. Lett attends weekly to communicate Religious instruction, to whom references are kindly permitted; also to

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Rev. H. J. Grasset, Rector. The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Carthew.

The School is in session from the 1st of September, to the 17th of July. Quarters commencing on the 1st of September, 17th of November, 17th of February, and 3rd of May. Pupils received at any intermediate periods, the proportion of the quarter only being charged.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Including all the vari ous branches in English, French, Music, Drawing, &c., per quarter..... £15 0 0 Pupils under twelve years of age..... 12 10 0 Day pupils..... 6 0 0 German, Italian, Singing and Dancing on the usual terms. Quarterly payments required. Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

R. SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres. Heavy Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whiteys, Freize, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps.) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851. 10-1f.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies belonging to the Congregation of Christ Church, having decided upon holding a BAZAAR in the end of May or beginning of June next, for the purpose of aiding in the enlargement of the Church—a measure which has been resolved upon by the Rector and Church wardens, in consequence of the increasing demand for Church accommodation—beg to solicit the Contributions of all who may feel disposed to assist them in their undertaking.

The following Ladies have consented to take Tables, to any of whom Donations may be sent on or before the 20th of May next:

Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kerby, " Armstrong, " Dickenson, " Leggo, " Bates, " Donaldson, " MacDonald, " Beardmore, " Fairclough, " Merritt, " Best, " Gates, " Milner, " Blythe, " Geddes, " Mitchell, " Brega, " J. C. Geddes, " O'Reilly, " Carrol, " J. T. Gilkison, " Thos. Stinson, " Cartwright, " Hatt, " Stewart, " Cook, " Hardiker, " Stevenson, " Counsell, " Henwood, " Wiener, " Craig, " Holden, " SUSAN GEDDES, HAMILTON. 19-5m

November 9th, 1851.

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS!

AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breezes but felt, and its verdure but seen, When it passes away with the Springs that have been, Then Summer comes on with its sweet smelling flowers, Its rich verdant fields, and its ivy-clad bowers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the year leaf and passes away. Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmy breezes of May. McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawls! some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square There are Bro. d Cloths, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too, And Lustras, and Cobourgs, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay. There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more, That McDONALD keeps always on hand at his Store; He would not the rights of another invade, While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade; But if fairness will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse at some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request, And a glance at his prices will tell all the rest.

THE object of this Advertisement is in part to do away with an erroneous opinion which has long prevailed, viz.—that nothing choice or tasteful can be had in the Dry Goods department on

YONGE STREET,

an examination of the Subscribers Stock will sufficiently refute that notion, as it will be found to comprise all the articles in general use in the Trade. The following will be found especially worthy of notice:—DRESS GOODS, in Lustras, Cobourgs, Silk Mixtures, Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., from 1s. upwards. SHAWLS—a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS bought as jobs and offered low. BLANKETS.—A good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, to Blankets, FLANNELS in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from 1s. 1d. upwards.

A large Stock of

PULPIT VELVETS,

on which article a liberal discount will be made, if wanted for Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of

STONE MARTIN FURS.

Long Flat Boas commencing at \$12. Gutta Percha sewing Thread; Chinese Tapes, peculiar for not twisting in washing; Chest Comforters, a good safeguard for persons much exposed to the weather.

N. B.—The attention of the Trade is solicited to a large Stock of 9-16 and 8-4th Prints, in Lilac and Madder Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yard; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d. per dozen nett; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms. JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851. 16-1f.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found better value, more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table with columns for Men's Etoffe Shooting Coats, Do. Witney, Do. Broad Cloth, Do. Etoffe Over Coats, Do. Witney, Do. Beaver, Boy's Etoffe Coats, Do. Witney, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped Shirts, Men's Etoffe Trousers, Do. Doeskin, Do. Cassamere, Do. Canada Tweed, Do. Corduroy, Do. Buckskin, Boy's Etoffe, Do. Witney, Winter Drawers, Red Flannel Shirts, Men's Etoffe Vest, Do. Cassamere, Do. Fancy, Do. Satin, Do. Black Cloth, Do. Canada Tweed, Boy's Fancy, Do. Etoffe, Cloth Caps, Fur Caps.

Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAE.

DRY GOODS:

Table with columns for Flannel, Red and White, from 1s 3d, Blankets, per pair, Scarf Shawls, Factory Cotton, Cotton Warp, per bundle, Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets, Prints (fast colours), Gala Plaids, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Bonnet Ribbons, from 0s 3 1/2, Muffs and Boas, from 0s 5 1/2, Crapes and materials for Mourning, from 0s 9d, Quilts and Counterpanes, from 0s 3 1/2, Bed Ticks and Towels, from 0s 4 1/2.

150 Pieces Mouselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10 1/2 per yard.

ALSO: An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. 12 11y

Protection from Lightning,

JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

THE undersigned (Agent for Poinier, Benson & Co., of Detroit, Michigan) has just arrived in this place, for the purpose of protecting public and private buildings from Lightning with the above superior Lightning Rods.

The Subscriber may be found at H PIPER'S, where he would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. All orders left at H. PIPER'S, Tinsmith, 50 Yonge-street, will meet with prompt attention.

References in Toronto:—Captain Lefroy, Royal Observatory; F. W. Cumberland, Esq., Architect; J. T. Smith, Esq., Councilman; A. T. McCord, Esq., Chamberlain.

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the Instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Magnets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such; as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm.

I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum, ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The conductors should be led off to the iron water pipes under ground.

J. H. LEFROY, Captain, R. A. Toronto, September 22nd, 1851. 21-6m

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the above line, at

No. 95, Yonge Street, Sign of the Black Boot. Three doors North of the store lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

N. B.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, made to order at the lowest remunerating price. Toronto, November 12th, 1851. 15-3m

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY—

Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount; and at the same time to add, that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at Home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box, and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant.

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with columns for Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Doloureux, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Piles, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c., Retention of Urine.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W. Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851. 15-1f



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital—£100,000.

Directors:

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President. J. G. BOWES, J. J. HAYES, M. D. W. L. PERRIN, J. LUKIN ROBINSON, J. G. WORTS, J. C. MORRISON, W. ATKINSON, WM. GOODERHAM, GEORGE CRAWFORD.

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers. The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary 11-1f Toronto, October 15th, 1851.

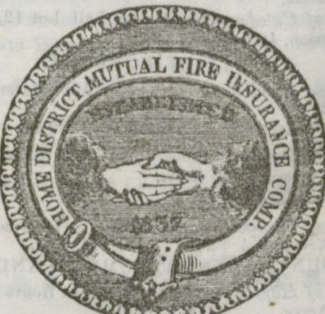
BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

"The Church" Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.)

TERMS:

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. S. Baldwin, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.