

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. 32.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 11, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXLXI.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
C	Mar. 14.	3 SUNDAY IN LENT. { M. Gen. 39, John 1. E. " 42, 1 The. 5.	
M	" 15.	{ M. Josh. 10, John 2. E. " 23, 2 The. 1.	
T	" 16.	{ M. " 24, John 3. E. Judges 1, 2 The. 2.	
W	" 17.	{ M. " 2, John 4. E. " 3, 2 The. 3.	
T	" 18.	{ M. " 4, John 5. E. " 5, 1 Tim. 1.	
F	" 19.	{ M. " 6, John 6. E. " 7, 1 Tim. 2, 3.	
S	" 20.	{ M. " 8, John 7. E. " 9, 1 Tim. 4.	
C	" 21.	4 SUNDAY IN LENT. { M. Gen. 43, John 8. E. " 45, 1 Tim. 5.	

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mornings.	Evening.
St. James's*	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector. } { Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. }	11 o'clock.	3 1/2 o'clock.
St. Paul's...	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent.	11 "	4 "
Trinity...	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	11 "	6 1/2 "
St. George's...	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity†	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent. } { Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist. }	11 "	6 1/2 "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.
† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Non-performing 25s.

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

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

DILIGENT HEED TO GOD'S WORD.
Therefore we ought diligently to give heed to those things which we hear: we must consider of them, we must chew the cud. Every beast that cheweth not the cud is unclean, and not fit for sacrifice. Let us be poor in spirit, and meek in heart: let us be gentle, as becometh the lambs of Christ; and as his sheep, let us hear his voice, and follow him. Let us be of a contrite spirit, and tremble at the word of God: Let us, when we know God, glorify him as God. So shall God look upon us; so shall the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, and of council, and of knowledge, and of the fear of God, rest upon us; so shall we rejoice in his salvation, and with one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Bishop Jewel.*

A WIFE'S SPHERE.
The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless, when the wife possesses firmness, decision, and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract the indolence, extravagance, and folly at home. No man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expends his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a cheerful place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews its strength again, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labour and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, selfishness, or gloom, or is assailed by discontent, or complaint, or reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes, and the man sinks into despair.

USES OF MONEY.
If a man had eyes, hands and feet that he could give to those who wanted them; if he should either lock them up in a chest, or please himself with some needless or ridiculous use of them, instead of giving them to his brethren who were blind and lame, should we not justly reckon him an inhuman wretch? If he should rather choose to amuse himself with furnishing his house with these things than to entitle himself to an eternal reward by giving them to those that wanted eyes and hands, might we not justly reckon him mad? Now money has very much the nature of eyes and feet; if we lock it up in chests, or waste it in needless expenses upon our selves, while the distressed want it for their necessary uses; if we consume it in the

ridiculous ornaments of apparel, while others are starving in nakedness, we are not far from the cruelty of him that chooses, rather to adorn his house with hands and eyes than to give them to those that want them. If we choose to indulge ourselves in such enjoyments as have no real use in them, and satisfy no real want, rather than to obtain an eternal reward by disposing of our money well, we are guilty of his madness that chooses to lock up eyes and hands rather than to make himself forever blessed by giving them to those that want them.—*Law's Call.*

ROBIN REDBREAST.
I have, somewhere, met with an old legend, that, a robin, hovering about the Cross, bore off a thorn, from our dear Saviour's crown; and dyed his bosom, with the blood: and that, from that time, robins have been the friends of man.

Sweet Robin, I have heard them, say,
That thou wert here, upon the day,
The Christ was crowned, in cruel scorn;
And bore away, one bleeding thorn:
That, so, the blush, upon thy breast,
In shameful sorrow, was impressed;
And, thence, thy genial sympathy,
With our redeemed humanity.

Sweet Robin, would that I might be,
Bathed, in my Saviour's blood, like thee;
Bear, in my breast, whate'er the loss,
The bleeding blazon of the Cross;
Live, ever, with thy loving mind,
In fellowship, with human kind;
And take my pattern, still, from thee,
In gentleness, and constancy, G. W. D.

INFANT TUITION.
Plato observed that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted, and little received; whereas, with a small stream they were easily filled. Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as if they would pour water into a pint measure.—*Educational Magazine.*

MERCY IN TRIALS.
How gloriously has the benevolence of my God frequently exhibited itself towards me in my evil days, and manifested the wisdom of His ordinances! how often have I been moved to confess that even troubles are the blessings of the Lord! If I am thankful, abounding in trust, humble and patient, I owe it to the distresses which God has appointed to me, to the trials to which He has subjected me, to the burdens which He has given me to carry. Without these my heart would not have been purified, nor my soul exalted, nor my spirit furnished with treasures for the skies.—*Sturm.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.
The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the week ending 10th March, 1852:—

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.	
St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Picton.....	£1 5 0
St. John's Church, Richmond.....	0 1 3
—per Churchwarden.....	£1 6 3
St. John's Church, York Mills, —per Churchwarden.....	1 18 2 1/2
St. John's Church, Cayuga South, —per Rev. Adam Townley.....	0 13 0
Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, —per Churchwarden.....	3 0 0
St. John's Church, Tyrconnel.....	1 0 0
Trinity Church, Howard.....	0 15 0
—per Rev. Henry Holland.....	1 15 0
The Church at Newmarket, —per Rev. S. F. Ramsay.....	1 3 8
St. George's Church, Etobicoke.....	0 12 0
St. Philip's Church, Weston.....	0 5 0 1/2
Christ's Church, Mimico.....	0 5 0
—per Rev. H. C. Cooper.....	1 2 1/2
	£10 18 3

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.
Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, —per Churchwarden.....

FOR ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Rev. Henry Holland, Tyrconnel..... £1 5 0

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.
10th March, 1852.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, IN LONDON, C. W.

The annual meeting of the London and Huron Branch of the Church Society, was held in London, C. W., on the 26th ult. There was a large and respectable assemblage of people. The Secretary read the report, which, however, is not yet printed. The Hon. Mr. Goobue, in moving that it might be adopted said:—"He never believed, and never subscribed to the doctrine, that the pure scriptural truths of the Church of England required the aid of official or government patronage to sustain them in Canada. The

worshippers before our own altars are abundantly able, and each day becoming more determined to spread the truths of the gospel, by their voluntary contributions. Hitherto such was not the case; our people had been taught to look too much to the State for assistance, and did not feel the necessity of individual effort, as they now do; The people of London, Hamilton and Toronto, and such places, now comparatively wealthy, should not rest content until, through their exertions, their brethren less able, in the remote wilds of the country, had the gospel preached to them. The laity should take an interest in the meetings of such societies, and not leave the whole work to be done by the clergy. Here we find clergymen coming sixty, eighty, and a hundred miles, to take part in our proceedings; the influential laymen should go and do likewise. The report alluded to the unfortunate defalcation in Toronto, and while such an apparent breach of faith in an officer of the society, was to be deeply regretted by all, he hoped and believed that a more watchful guardianship over the affairs of the society will prevent such a result for all time to come; and he also believed that the ultimate loss will fall far short of what has, in some instances been stated."

The report was unanimously adopted, and also the following resolutions:—

Resolved—That we regard, with feelings of deep thankfulness, the efforts which the United Church of England and Ireland is now making to spread the knowledge of God in the earth, and the success with which it has pleased the great Head of the Church to bless those efforts.

Resolved—That the spiritual destitution which so extensively prevails throughout the diocese, loudly calls upon the members of our church, who themselves enjoy the blessings of the stated means of grace, to aid in extending the same blessings to others.

Resolved—That the measures of success which has already been vouchsafed to the labours of the Church Society in this diocese, encourages us to hope that it will be productive of great spiritual blessings to the country in the time to come.

Resolved—That this meeting desires to recognize the great Scriptural principle, that God's blessing alone can give effect to any work undertaken in his name, and that, therefore, it is our duty, constantly and earnestly, to pray that his presence may accompany, and his blessing attend those who are employed in proclaiming to sinners the glad tidings of a free salvation through Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

Resolved—That all our efforts for the development of true religion, the best and most effectual method that we can adopt, is to conduct our proceedings in conformity with the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be the committee and officers of the society for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number:—W. W. E. Adams, Esq., Mayor, T. C. Dixon, Esq., M. P. P., F. Talbot, Esq., Assistant Commissary General Field, W. Elliot and H. Chisholm, Esquires.

The objects of the society, as described by the Chairman of the meeting, the Rev. C. C. Brough are "to send the messengers of peace, the glad tidings of salvation to those now, in the remote settlements of the country, who thirst for knowledge and ask for the words of life. We seek not to erect a shibboleth of man's invention, but to build up the temple of the living God, that the words of eternal life may fall on the land, as the dews of Hermon, extending throughout all the dwellings of Israel."

CHURCH SOCIETY.

Gore and Wellington District Branch, agreeably to a resolution passed at the annual meeting of this branch, held at Hamilton, on the 18th ult., the following Report has been sent us for publication:—

REPORT.
The Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in rendering their Ninth Annual Report of their proceedings, are thankful to say that they are able to congratulate the members of the Association upon its continued prosperity and success. For although it will be found that in some few localities there has been a falling off during the past year, still the aggregate number of subscribers, and amount of subscriptions exhibit a large and gratifying increase.

Since the last Annual meeting a second Travelling Missionary has been appointed, the sphere of whose labours will be confined to the Wellington District. The Rev. Mr. Pettit was admitted to Deacon's orders at the last general ordination, and has been zealously engaged in his arduous duties up to the present time. He travels over an extent of country comprising not less than 50 square miles, and ministers to the members of the Church at twelve different stations.

The Committee regret to state that their late Travelling Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Merritt, in the month of July last, resigned his charge in order to devote his labours to the newly-erected parishes of Barton, and Glanford, in each of which Townships he has in course of erection a substantial stone Church—correct in architectural design and of suitable dimensions for the accommodation of the Church population in those Townships. It must be highly gratifying to the members of this Association to witness thus early the fruits of their Travelling Mission, and to see such monuments of missionary labour springing up in various parts of this spacious vineyard, which but for the exertion of the Church Society, might have exhibited a scene of desolation—its hedges broken down and the wild boar of the woods devouring it. The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Merritt's resignation, your Committee regret to say, has not yet been filled—the Rev. Mr. Bull who had temporary charge having been appointed Curate at St. Catharines. Steps have been taken to secure a successor, and there is a speedy prospect of the object being attained. While on this subject the Committee rejoice to state that they are about to make application for two more Missionaries to labour in the vast tract of country between Guelph and Owen's Sound, and are ready to pledge themselves for the amount necessary to secure their services—making in all four Travelling Missionaries within the bounds of this association.

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Your Committee find that they would be guilty of an unpardonable oversight did they not on this public occasion allude to two incidents of the past year, one of which has called forth the sympathy of all in communion with the Church of England, throughout the world; the other has awakened feelings of lively satisfaction among Churchmen in this immediate Diocese. The first is the fact that during the past year the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, through the goodness and favour of Almighty-God, was permitted to complete a century and a-half of missionary labour, and solemnly to communicate with thanksgiving and praise the close of its third Jubilee; and not the least interesting feature in this celebration was that all the Bishops of the American Church, with their numerous Clergy and almost countless congregations, united with the Church of England at home, and in all her Colonial dependencies, in the expression of their sympathy and joy. Every one of these Dioceses took part in commemorating the foundation of the oldest Missionary Society of the Reformed Church—a Society which from its first small beginnings in New-England has extended its operations into all parts of the world, from the Ganges to Lake Huron, and from New Zealand to Labrador.

The other event is the auspicious opening of the Church University called Trinity College, on the 16th of January last, when in the presence of a large and influential assemblage of the Clergy and Laity, no less than 30 young gentlemen were matriculated as Students, and the important work of Education on Christian principles was commenced. To see the indefatigable labours of the Venerable Bishop of this Diocese—persevered in for a period of more than 40 years—then after a temporary but cruel disappointment, resumed with unabated vigour, and at length crowned with success is indeed an event to be hailed with feelings of devout thankfulness, not only by every lover of the Church, but also by every friend of sound Religious Education.

And now it becomes the principal duty of your Committee to notice an occurrence of a different complexion which has cast a temporary gloom over the Church Society, and caused its friends no little anxiety and concern. They allude to the recent deficiency in the funds of the Society, an occurrence which has attracted too implicit and unguarded an influential officer of the Society. As the matter is, however, at present under legal investigation your Committee forbear to say more; but they are happy to communicate the substance of a Resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Society. That in order to secure the funds of the Society from future embezzlement the Bank of Upper Canada be constituted its Treasurer, and all monies collected throughout the Diocese are required to be paid into the hands of the nearest Agent of the Bank, who will give a receipt for himself, and also a duplicate to be sent to the Secretary of the Church Society, at Toronto, and also notify the Bank at Toronto of the receipt of such money. This is the system pursued by the Government and the Canada Company with great satisfaction to all parties, and your Committee feel confident that every thing will be placed on such a footing that all reasonable men will give the Society that confidence to which it is entitled.

Your Committee however must hasten to lay before the Association as brief an abstract as they can of the several Parochial Reports, in order to show what progress the Society is making in its various ramifications throughout the United Districts.

Parochial meetings have been held at the following places:—Norval, Hornby, Oakville, Palermo, Wellington Square, Elora, Guelph, Galt, Ancaster, Dundas, Brantford, and Paris, at most of which the attendance (considering the severity of the weather) was satisfactory. The cause of the Society was advocated on these occasions by lay and clerical speakers, and much useful information was imparted relating not only to the progress of the Church in this Diocese but also to the interests of the Church at large.

NORVAL.

The Missionary resident in this prosperous and romantic little village, after having by great local exertions liquidated debts contracted before he came into the Mission, has formed a Parochial Association and has remitted the amount of £3 18s. 9d. to the Treasurer.

OAKVILLE AND PALERMO.

The Oakville Parochial Committee are happy to be able to report an increase over the subscriptions of last year. This is mainly owing to the resuscitation of the Church Society in Palermo, and the readiness with which our claims in all parts have been met. The Committee are also happy to be able to state that arrangements have been made for the purchase of a Glebe lot within a convenient distance of the Village of Oakville.

In the rising village of Bronte a station has been opened, and a congregation is in course of formation under very encouraging circumstances. By arrangement with the Government a most eligible and valuable site for a Church has been obtained. This has been secured at a cost of £12 10s. which has been subscribed for by the friends of the Church in that Village, and a deed will shortly be procured.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.

Your Committee are glad to report that the claims of the Society continue to commend themselves to every member of the Church, and it is hoped that each succeeding year will witness its triumphs over prejudice and opposition. The amount collected is £29 5s., a small increase over the last year.

GUELPH.
If this Parish had not made any remittance to the District Association on account of the past year it

might well stand excused, inasmuch as it is engaged in building a handsome and substantial Church capable of accommodating one thousand persons, and which when complete will cost £3,500.

GALT.

The Parochial Branch of the Church Society in the mission of Galt, has evinced an energy during the past year that was scarcely to be anticipated.

ANCASTER.

The Committee of this Parish report a small deficiency in their funds as compared with the previous year, but remark that this diminution may be attributable to the withdrawal of several of the subscribers.

DUNDAS.

The Dundas and West Flamboro' Parochial Committee, are compelled very reluctantly to state, that they cannot announce any increase in their funds this year but rather a decrease.

BRANTFORD.

Your Committee in presenting their Report for 1851-2, beg leave to remark that the special efforts made during the past year, to pay for the Organ which was so necessary to sustain the Choir in the adequate performance of Church Psalmody; the liabilities incurred in securing the services of a qualified Organist; the expense attendant upon painting the Exterior of the Church, and in the purchase of Desk Lamps, and suitable blinds for the windows, for which latter we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Nelles, for these things involving an expenditure of about £200, at a time when it is known that money pressure is severely felt.

When it is remembered that a sum little short of £200 is derived from the members of our church, in the course of the year, for its ordinary and imperative claims, your committee have no reason for discouragement as regards the future support of the Church Society in this mission.

The financial returns in favour of the Church Society for general and special purposes for the year 1851, are for

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes General £25 0 0, Special (Quar. Coll.) 10 5 0.

As the members of the Church in this parish, have had their minds much occupied of late, with the subject of increased church accommodation, and it has been felt that some preparation must be entered into without delay, to realize funds for this purpose, a scheme has been devised which we are sanguine will place at the disposal of the church a respectable sum of money, for this laudable object.

MOHAWK AND TUSCARORA.

The Rev. Mr. Nelles, the missionary to the Mohawks, in forwarding the list of subscribers to the Church Society in the Mohawk and Tuscarora Missions, remarks that he is instructed by the Committee to state that the amount contributed this year, (£16), is greater than for any previous year, though some of our white friends, from whom we have heretofore received contributions, have withdrawn their support.

HAMILTON.

It will probably be recollected by the members of this Association, that the collections in this Parish last year for the Church Society, exhibited a considerable falling off from the preceding year, and that from two obvious reasons; first, the heavy demands which had been made upon the members of the Church, for the erection of the Church of the Ascension; and secondly, the fact that the amount of £70 had very recently been contributed to the late assistant minister, to enable him to try change of climate for the restoration of his enfeebled health.

ation has consequently been organized and the result has been a most gratifying increase in the total amount of subscriptions to the Church Society.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

A report has been received from the Secretary of this Association which states that following the example of Toronto, where a similar course has largely increased the subscriptions to the Church Society, a separate Parochial Association has been formed, the Committee of which have the pleasure of presenting their Report with a subscription list of £71 3s. 9d. to the funds of the Society—representing 191 members.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.

The Committee of this Association are happy to state that notwithstanding the serious diminution in their funds by the formation of a separate Association in connexion with the Church of the Ascension, their subscription list so far from falling off, as might naturally have been expected, exhibits a large increase over last year both in the number of subscribers and in the amount of subscriptions.

The expenditure of that portion of last year's subscriptions which was returned to the Parish for local purposes was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes 13th March 1851, Balance Cr. £5 9 4, 13th March 1851 to Toronto £23 3 6, 17th " per Church Mission 15 15 2, 26th " Instalment on Bell 23 7 2, 12th April Hanging 8 14 5, 14th " Printing 0 12 6, 8th September Font 15 0 0, Freight & Expenses 1 12 6, 3rd Jan., 1852 Carriage of Reports 0 8 0.

Balance appropriated to local depository..... £ 9 10 1 1/2

The members of this Committee are gratified in being able to state that the demand for Church accommodation is so great that an enlargement of the Church has been resolved upon, and that steps are being taken for erecting an addition to the present Church a stone chancel and two compartments of the nave, which will furnish additional accommodation for four or five hundred people, and form the commencement of a handsome Parish Church which is intended to be an ornament to this rising city, and somewhat commensurate with the requirements of its rapidly increasing population.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Sec.

Hamilton 18th Feb. 1852. The Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, in account with the Treasurer.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Mar. 13. To repaid Parochial Associations for local purposes on acct. of the income 1850, viz. Hamilton Branch £49 14 7, Guelph 29 2 6, Dundas and Flamborough West 24 5 8, Galt 17 8 0, Nelson & Wellington Square 16 15 5, Binbrook and Saltfleet 11 12 0, Ancaster 10 11 8 1/2, Mohawk and Tuscarora 8 0 11 1/2, Oakville and Trafalgar 5 16 0, Elora 2 16 0, Paris 6 16 3 1/2, Brantford 14 10 0, Milton 5 0 0 1/2, Upper Cayuga 3 14 8, Waterdown 3 0 11.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes To Mission Fund £209 5 9, Paid half-stipend of Rev R. N. Merritt, Travelling Missionary, 6 months to 30th June, 1851, 30 0 0, do. Rev. George Bull 3 weeks in Nov. 1851, 3 10 6, do. Rev. W. Pettit, 2 months to 31st Dec. 1851, 10 0 0, Grant to the Rev. R. N. Merritt, for tracts, Postages and expenses & Secretary and printing notices for last Annual Meeting, 1 7 6, To Investments 47 8 0, Paid Instalments on 10 shares in Western B. S., 30 0 0, Paid instalments on 3 shares in Western Permanent, 26 5 0, 56 5 0.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Feb. 18. To remitted Parent Society 1/3 of collections for General Purposes for 1851, 99 19 11, Balance on hand viz: At Audit of Parochial Associations for local purposes, 235 2 8 1/2, At Credit of Mission Fund, 2 10 19 9 1/2, 446 2 6, £859 1 2.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes 1851. Cr. £859 1 2, March 13. By Balance and Statement this day, £426 8 9 1/2, 1852.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Feb. 18. By Dividends and interest received, 25 18 11, Collections of 1851, viz: Hamilton Branch £105 4 10 1/2, Church of Ascension 71 3 9, Guelph 41 6 7 1/2, Dundas & Flamboro' West, 36 16 6, Galt, 40 0 0, Nelson & Wellington Square, 29 5 0, Brantford, 25 0 0, Ancaster, 17 0 0, Oakville, 7 17 7, Palermo, 6 1 4 1/2, Mohawk & Tuscarora, 16 0 0, Cayuga, 5 15 0, Norval, 3 18 9, Barton, 1 10 0, 406 13 5 1/2, £59 1 2.

HUGH C. BAKER, Treasurer of G. & W. D. B. February 18th, 1852.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Commercial Bank Stock £100 0 0, County Debentures per £100, 83 0 0, £500 Stock, Western Building Society, 60 0 0, £1500 do. Western Permanent Building Society, 26 5 0, £269 5 0.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The past week has been rendered interesting to the Churchmen of this Province, by the anniversary meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, which took place on Thursday the 12th inst., the two preceding evenings having been occupied by the sittings of the General Committee, consisting of the Incumbents of Parishes with the Lay Delegates appointed by their several Local Committees, and the evening following by the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

On Tuesday evening, pursuant to notice, a large number of the Clergy, with their respective Lay Delegates, assembled in the Collegiate School Room, in Fredericton, where, after his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese had opened the meeting as usual, with prayer, and a Committee appointed for that purpose had ascertained that all present were duly qualified to represent their respective districts, G. D. Robinson, Esq., one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts, read a most clear and satisfactory statement of the pecuniary affairs of the Society, by which it was shewn that notwithstanding the liberality of the last year's appropriations, a disposable cash balance remained in the Treasurer's hands, to be added to the resources of the present year.

The Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Secretary of the Society, then read reports from most of the missions, which were all of a pleasing and encouraging character, acknowledging the benefits derived from, and expressing an increased interest in this excellent and thriving institution. The contributions for the year were announced as amounting to upwards of £1000, the disposal of which was, after some discussion, appointed as follows:—£695 for missionary purposes, £100 for aiding in the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels, £150 for the importation of books, besides a grant for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and one to aid in building a Parsonage House at Norton. The proceedings thus summarily noticed occupied the attention of a large and highly respectable assembly for two whole evenings; and although much discussion was elicited in carrying out the details of the appropriations, yet the utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and in no instance was the dignity of the meeting impugned by an unseemly exhibition of clashing interests or want of unanimity in pursuing the objects in view.

On Thursday, the great annual meeting of the Society took place; and although the extremely unfavourable state of the roads rendered the place of meeting almost inaccessible to pedestrians, the numerous attendance of ladies, as well as gentlemen, shewed that their zeal in the cause was too great to be checked by any ordinary impediments. Amongst the former we perceived, with much pleasure, Lady Head, who thus kindly gave one other proof, in addition to many more substantial ones already given, of the interest she takes in the welfare of this Society.

The details of the proceedings of the two previous evenings having been read by the Rev. Secretary, and the Report of the General Committee having been unanimously accepted, on motion of S. J. Scovil, F. A. Wiggins, Esq., was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The office bearers of the last year were then, with but little alteration, re-elected, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker read an abstract of the Bill at present before the Legislature for incorporating the Society, and suggested an alteration which was agreed to, and his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, and W. Carman, Esq., were appointed a Committee to carry the wishes of the Society to that branch of the Legislature in whose hands the Bill now is.

Several resolutions were then passed, among the most interesting of which were the following:—

5th. "Resolved,—That whereas the following extract from the will of the late Hon. Chief Justice Chipman has been reported to this Society:—"From and after the decease of my dear mother and wife, I give and bequeath as follows:—1st. To the Diocesan Church Society of New-Brunswick, whether incorporated or not, ten thousand pounds, to be laid out and invested in real estate, or Government securities, or real securities, and the annual income and produce thereof to be expended and applied in the support and promotion of the missionary object of the Society."

Thereupon Resolved,—That while this Society gratefully accepts this munificent bequest, it is deeply sensible of the great loss it has sustained by the removal of one to whom it has been largely indebted from its first formation for wise counsel and generous support.

6th. "Resolved,—That this Society has witnessed with the liveliest satisfaction the success of the jubilee of that noble institution, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is desirous to impress upon all its members the duty of imitating the example set by their friends and benefactors in the mother country, by increasing their exertions to promote the good work in this province, which it has pleased God so largely to prosper during the past year."

The former of these was proposed by the Hon. Judge Parker, in a speech of much feeling; and having been seconded by the Hon. J. W. Weldon, and carried almost by acclamation, his Lordship from the chair claimed the privilege of paying his tribute of regard and affection to the memory of the late Chief Justice. He spoke of the interest his venerable friend had excited in his mind at their first interview, and drew a lively picture of the comfort he had derived from his unwavering friendship and wise counsels even to the time when death snatched him from us. All present seemed much moved at the remarks that were elicited by this munificent bequest, and felt that even it was but a poor equivalent for the loss we had sustained in the lamented donor.

The latter resolution was moved by the Hon. J. H. Gray, in a very neat and eloquent speech, in which our obligations to the venerable Society were forcibly urged as an incentive to us to put our own shoulders to the wheel. It was seconded, in an appropriate speech, by the Hon. the Surveyor General.

I think it was mentioned, in connexion with this resolution, that from as small beginnings as our own, this Society's income had increased to the enormous sum of £94,000 per annum.

Notice of a motion for the next year's meeting was then made by his Honor Judge Parker.

The Master of the Rolls also moved a resolution to the effect that the next annual meeting may be put in possession of a return of all the churches and chapels throughout the Diocese, with their respective dimensions, the amount of accommodation they contain, and the date of their erection.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to George Roberts, Esq., for the use of the Collegiate School Room on this occasion; and on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the Lord Bishop was requested to

leave the chair, which was occupied by the Master of the Rolls, when a unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to his Lordship for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over the several meetings.

The doings of the Executive Committee, which met at the same place on the following evening, being principally of a financial nature, are not of sufficient general interest to be introduced here.—Communicated to the "Head-Quarters."

ENGLAND.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The need of more services on the one hand, and the too great length of what we have on the other, seem to be the chief practical objections to our present system, which have forced themselves on the attention of all observant Churchmen, both High and Low; on Mr. Baptist Noel and Mr. Bennett formerly, and now on Mr. Miller and Mr. Liddell. The manifest remedy that has occurred to the common sense of all has been to distribute, if I may use the term, that which we have before we seek for more. How this is to be effected has been a further question; and one upon which a much larger discrepancy of opinion has arisen. It is exactly here we feel the need of Diocesan Synods; but in the absence of these, or rather, let us hope, in anticipation of them, it will be well to consider first the component parts of divine service, and then to suggest a more reasonable distribution of those parts for the benefit of our people at large. To arrive at a fixed and definite idea of this, or any other ritual question, it is very important to use always precise and technical language. I need not say that Mr. Miller does not do this, but I am sorry to see that neither does Mr. Liddell: for example, he advertises his sermon preached on the second Sunday after the Epiphany, thus:—"Matins, Litany, and Holy Communion, three distinct offices." Three distinct parts of divine service they doubtless are; but it is technically incorrect to call them "Offices," as I will now show.

Divine service in the Catholic Church has always consisted, till the introduction of some modern devotions in the Roman branch of it, of three distinct parts or kinds.

1st, The Liturgy. 2d, Offices. 3rd, Litanies. 1st, The Liturgy; this is the technical term common to the whole Church to designate the form and order under which the Holy Eucharist is celebrated. In the Eastern Church it is never called by any other name; in the Latin Church it is called popularly "the Mass;" in the Anglican Church it is called "the order of the Administration of the Lord's Supper," or "Holy Communion;" popularly it is called the "Communion Service." This then is the Liturgy, in technical language, and is what forms in the Roman Church the "Missal."

2d, Offices. These consist of that compilation of psalms, hymns, lessons, and collects, which among us are called "Morning and Evening Prayer," or more correctly, "Matins and Evensong;" and which in the Roman Church form the "seven hours" of the Breviary.

3d, Litanies. Of these we have but one, but that one the most ancient and the best. The peculiar form of its construction we all know.

Lastly, I would observe that the word "service" is published used erroneously. A book is sometimes different parts of the Prayer-book are called "services." Now this is a mistake; a service is the performance of some part of the ritual; the performance of the Liturgy is a service; so, also, is the public recitation of an office, or of a Litany; but as any of these stand in the book, irrespective of their actual public performance, it is incorrect to apply the term "service" to them.

Now, from what I have said, it is manifest that there is no necessary connection between these three parts of divine service. It has been, however, an old and good custom in all parts of the Church to precede the more solemn celebrations of the Holy Eucharist with an office or a litany, but not that I am aware of, except among ourselves, with both, not at least in one and the same unbroken service. Now, then, having reduced the entirety, or "solidarity," to borrow a phrase, of the public service of the Church, as it exists in all the rituals of the Catholic Church, and in ours among the rest, to its several component parts, let us consider how those several parts can be made subservient to the greatest amount of benefit to our people. We need more and shorter services. Break up the "solidarity" of our ordinary Sunday morning service, and perform its several parts separately at distinct services. This is doubtless the obvious remedy; but here many considerations come in. Our church-going people are so accustomed to that solidarity that many would feel they had been deprived of a prospective and very sacred right if debared from attending at the whole. Again, our greatest need is more frequent communion. I do not enlarge upon these points, but merely state them; and proceed at once to suggest a practical remedy. To put this in as few words as possible, I would suggest—1st, Early communion; 2d, A pause in the service after the Collects in the morning office, and before the Litany, of about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, after which the service to be continued in the usual form. Let us consider how this would work. I will not here speak of an unreasonable and selfish congregation, who, from their own dull formalism or indolence would debar their poorer neighbours from privileges which they themselves only enjoy in their own heavy, dozy way, and who would consequently raise such an opposition to a clergyman anxious to do the best he could for all as would effectually prevent his attempting anything. In such a case the eleven and three o'clock services must be left exactly as they are, and he must add what he can before and after. I am not now speaking of such a parish, but of one more manageable and more reasonable; and of such a one I will take the most difficult example, viz., a large population, and only one priest, who, as a general rule, would not be equal to more than two full services in the day, exclusive of the occasional duties, such as baptism, funerals, &c. If in such a parish church the priest adopted the plan I have suggested, and began his matins at half-past ten, the sermon (one of about twenty-five minutes) would be concluded by half-past twelve or a quarter to one, after which the length of time the service was prolonged would of course depend upon the number of communicants. I know a parish in the country where this arrangement is made, to the great satisfaction of every one. The matins begin at ten; a short exposition of the second lesson, or of a part of it, is given immediately after the lesson; one or two of the collects at the end of the order for the holy communion are said after the collects in the office; and then the clergyman takes his seat in the chancel; the bell rings for ten minutes; some go out, others

come in, and some remain; when the bell stops, the organ is played for a few minutes, and then a hymn is given out and sung; after which the Litany is said; then a psalm is sung, and the order of the holy communion proceeded with to the Nicene Creed; after which another psalm is sung, and the sermon, a very short one, is preached, then when those have retired who please, the Holy Eucharist is celebrated, and the communion administered. The whole is over by one o'clock; and every individual in the parish may have been, and most have been, at church; some, including the school children, have remained from the beginning of the service to the end of the sermon; others throughout to the end of the holy communion; some, again, have stayed only for the office, others only for the Litany and first part of the holy communion; but all have been to church, all have had a word of exhortation spoken to them, and many have communicated. I have heard a question raised about the length of attendance for the children; but it would not be right that they should lose the psalms, canticles, and lessons, and they are, in fact, less wearied by being in school and church from nine to a quarter or half-past twelve than from nine to one, while they have come fresher to church at ten, after one hour's schooling, than they would have done at eleven, after two hours; they have also a little longer time before school again at two, by which means Sunday is not made quite such a day of drudgery to them. On the other hand, invalids, mothers of families, domestic servants, and others, have their infirmities and necessities considered and provided for; no one in health and of leisure is debarred from any privilege, for the church is open to them from ten to one; and in the parish I am speaking of many avail themselves of it, while others, and those a very important portion of a flock, gain what before they had not, the privilege of coming to church on a Sunday morning. And all this with less fatigue to the clergyman than under the old system, of one unceasing strain on his voice and attention. To him and to those of the congregation who will use it aright, that ten minutes' pause in so long a service is a great repose, and most profitable for meditation, and the renewal of attention, which we all know is so apt to flag and become weary.

I will now speak of a parish where there are two clergymen attached to the church. In such a parish people may enjoy the great blessing of a second communion, and the great advantage of an evening service. If the second priest celebrated the holy communion at nine, those then communicated might remain, if they pleased, to join in the office at half-past ten, as an act of thanksgiving. In a parish where there were three clergymen, there might be at seven early matins and communion, with a short sermon, and the celebration, in addition to the above-named services, at nine and half-past ten. But I will now speak of what would be found a very common case in the parish church of a populous district, viz. two clergymen on the one hand, and a very reluctant congregation on the other; I mean one in which the slightest deviation from established custom would be steadily and successfully opposed. In this case I would suggest a rigid adherence to the old type of service at eleven and three; but, at nine, a previous service, consisting of matins, followed by the order of holy communion, including a short sermon, and the celebration. If the order of communion followed immediately after the collects in the office, or rather after the anthem or hymn where the litany usually follows, there would then be ample time for this service to conclude before eleven, even if there were many communicants, as the two priests might mutually help each other at the two administrations. To this nine o'clock service I would bring the Sunday schools with their teachers, and let the sermon be very much for them and the poor who, would, I think, attend at this service. By this means you would get the morning freshness of the children's minds for the service, instead of for the school, while their places would be available for others at the eleven o'clock service, at which the instruction being necessarily addressed to older persons, is altogether unsuited for them. After this service the children would go with their teachers to school till one; when those of the teachers who wished to receive the holy communion might do so, for they would still be in time for that at the later service. But there should be in all populous parishes at least one communion in the course of the week, besides those on Sunday, of which those who had hindrances on Sunday such as the above might avail themselves, and to which invalids, who could not bear the fatigue arising from the greater numbers on Sunday, might also come. I have hitherto spoken only of the Sunday morning service, it remains to say something of the afternoon and evening. Where there is but one clergyman, there can be but one afternoon service; where there are two, there may be an afternoon, viz. at three and five, and one evening at seven. This evening service may be of course the office of evensong repeated; but a very popular and edifying service for the poor, and indeed for all, would be found to be simply the litany and a sermon, accompanied with some popular and good metrical psalm and hymn singing, and for this any Bishop can, of his own authority, give permission.

CHURCH PENITENTIARIES.—We are enabled to announce the formation of an association to carry out the objects connected with the establishment of penitentiaries, to be called "The Church Penitentiary Association." The association is to consist of persons in full communion with the Church of England. The object of the society is to promote the establishment, and to assist in the maintenance of, houses of refuge and penitentiaries for the reception and reformation of fallen women penitents. The association is to be governed by a council, consisting of all such bishops of the Church of England, or in communion with her, as shall be pleased to join the association, and of 60 other associates.—*Morning Herald.*

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. MR. GLADSTONE.—The inhibition issued by the Bishop of London against the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, for having used language in the pulpit subversive of ecclesiastical discipline, has drawn from the Clergy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields an address expressive of their full approval of the Right Rev. Prelate's conduct, and their hope that the reverend gentleman will submit himself to the authority which God's providence has set over him. The subjoined reply to the address was received on Saturday:—

"London House, Jan. 31, 1852.

Rev. and Dear Brethren.—I have received with much satisfaction the address you have presented to me. It expresses sentiments in which I cordially concur; and should Mr. Gladstone be willing to act in the way you indicate, I should be perfectly ready to pass over his previous indiscretions, and to withdraw my inhibition which was not issued till every method of inducing him to acknowledge the impropriety of his having attacked

his ecclesiastical superiors from the pulpit had been tried in vain. It was his place and time of that attack which made it my duty to call him to account. You justly observe that "conduct like his, if unrestrained, would be subversive of all discipline in the Church;" without, therefore, some guarantee for his future orderly conduct, the ecclesiastical law must necessarily take its course.

"I am, your affectionate brother,
(Signed) "C. J. LONDON."

The missionaries of the English Bible Society, who have been residing at Pesth for some time, have recently received orders to quit the Austrian States, and to follow an itinerary traced out for them beforehand. They are not allowed to pass through Vienna.

The late Rev. John Clavering, of Moreton Morrell, amongst other bequests, has left £1,000 to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £500 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society, and £1,000 towards the augmentation of the living of Moreton Morrell, of which during the space of forty-eight years, he had been the Incumbent.

On Tuesday evening, during Divine Service at St. John's Church, Liverpool, eight persons embraced the doctrine of the Church of England, and renounced the errors of Romanism.

IRELAND.

At a recent public meeting, Dr. Ryan, deemed a moderate and peace-loving ecclesiastic, renewed the old suggestion of a concordat with Rome:—

"I proclaim here and I do so not in any spirit of defiance, that this is a law which will not be observed. It is not our wish as ministers of religion to offer any insult to the powers that rule over us. We are bound to respect them under all circumstances; but it is equally our duty to perform our ecclesiastical functions in defiance of any act of Parliament. Whenever the duty of consecrating Bishops under the Papal rescripts is to be performed—whenever it may be my duty to attend and officiate, I will do so, be the consequences what they may. No matter how severe the penalties which they may inflict upon us, our duty we must and will perform. We cannot swerve from it—we must serve God rather than man. I consider this penal law so unjust, tyrannical, and injurious to the peace and happiness of society, that I cannot entertain a doubt but that it will be repealed after one or two sessions of Parliament. I admit it is not easy for Parliament or members of the Legislature to retrace their steps at once, or willingly admit their own folly, weakness, or tyranny. This is human nature. Neither individuals nor a party will easily or willingly admit that they have been wrong, or that they have acted foolishly or unwisely; but it strikes me that means could be found by which a satisfactory understanding could be come to between the temporal powers and the just and spiritual rights of the Church, and that could be done only by the temporal power coming to a proper understanding with the Court of Rome on this difficult and important question. (Cheers.) The groundwork has been already laid in the measure for establishing diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. James and Rome. The Queen can send an ambassador to Rome, and the Pope one to the Court of St. James's. Nothing stands in the way but a little matter—that the Pope at first would only send an ecclesiastic. I believe that is but a matter of etiquette; and is the peace or welfare of the country to be sacrificed to etiquette? I hope not. A layman might easily be found suitable for the duty; the Pope could easily select a man of wisdom, learning, and trust worthy, to discharge the duty of ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and I am confident that his Holiness would not sacrifice us to any point of etiquette, nor leave us to tyrannical laws. It may be said that this penal law will not be put into execution; but I don't wish to see a sword suspended over my head by a single hair. The letter of the law is against me, and, in spite of the Minister, I could be prosecuted, and prevented from the discharge of my duty. I hope that the heads of the temporal and spiritual power will take this matter into consideration, and come to a decision that will give satisfaction to all. It tells well in other countries, and I cannot see why it should not work well here also."

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,190 Registrars in all the districts of England during the Autumn quarter ending December 31st, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, about 3,228 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended September 30, 1851.

The return of marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximate numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years.

The marriages and the births exceed the average numbers; and the deaths are also slightly above the average of the corresponding quarters.

For the whole of the year 1851 the births have greatly exceeded the numbers in any previous year, and the mortality has been lower than it was in any of the 10 years 1841-50, except 1843, 1845, and 1850. The births, deaths and marriages show a balance of births over deaths, and an increase of families; which are only observed in a state of prosperity. The tendency at the end of the year to decline towards the average state of things will no doubt attract attention to the great interests and to the public health of the country.

Marrriages, Births, and Deaths, Returned in the years 1840-51.—In the year 1840 there were: marriages, 122,665; births, 502,303; deaths, 359,687.—In 1841 there were: marriages, 121,496; births, 512,158; deaths, 343,847.—In 1842 there were: marriages, 118,825; births, 517,739; deaths, 349,519.—In 1843 there were: marriages, 123,818; births, 527,325; deaths, 346,445.—In 1844 there were: marriages, 132,249; births, 540,763; deaths, 356,933.—In 1845 there were: marriages, 143,743; births, 543,521; deaths, 349,366.—In 1846 there were: marriages, 145,664; births, 572,625; deaths, 390,315.—In 1847 there were: marriages, 135,845; births, 539,965; deaths, 423,318.—In 1848 there were: marriages, 138,230; births, 563,059; deaths, 399,831.—In 1849 there were: marriages, 141,883; births, 578,159; deaths, 440,853.—In 1850 there were: marriages, 152,235; births, 593,567; deaths, 369,679.—In 1851 there were: marriages, 616,251; deaths, 385,933.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—We believe it is now certain that Mr. Crompton, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Bench cre-

ated by the resignation of Mr. Justice Patterson, who was sworn in a Privy Councillor on Monday. Mr. Crompton vacates the judgeship of the Passage Court, at Liverpool, which he has for some time filled to the satisfaction of the suitors. Mr. Justice Patterson was only a "stuff gown" at the time that he was raised to the Bench, and it is worthy of remark that his successor, to use legal term, has not "taken silk."

REFORM IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—The Solicitor-General, Sir W. Page Wood, at the Mayor's dinner at Oxford, last week, said he had the great satisfaction of being engaged with his honourable friend (Mr. Henley) in preparing a measure of reform applicable to the Court of Chancery, in which proceeding he has felt greatly indebted to another distinguished layman, Sir James Graham, for assistance; and he trusted the report which he (Sir W. Page Wood) had signed on Tuesday would convince them all that a large proportion of the abuses complained of in connection with that institution had been effectually remedied.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M. P., has addressed the following reply to an application from the Secretary of the Gloucestershire Agriculture Society, for a subscription to the fund for inducing the Agricultural Society of England to hold their annual meeting in the city of Gloucester:—

"Beacon Lodge, Jan. 30, 1852.

"Sir,—I regret very much that it is out of my power to subscribe to the funds of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Society for the object they have in view, as explained to me in your letter of the 27th.

"The admission of slave produce, under the name of Free Trade has so utterly reduced my means, that as a colonial farmer, I am absolutely ruined.

Yours faithfully,

"GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY."

BENEVOLENCE OF HER MAJESTY.—A pleasing instance of the interest taken by Her Majesty the Queen, in the welfare of the most helpless of her subjects, was displayed at Windsor a few days ago. The luggage-porter attached to the Great Western Railway station in that town was accidentally knocked down by a train of empty carriages, and killed on the spot. The poor fellow left a widow and five young children. No sooner did the news of the sad accident reach the Castle than Her Majesty despatched one of the Royal domestics to inquire the particulars, and liberally presented the bereaved family with a £5 note. The generous and thoughtful example was immediately followed by several of the resident gentry, to whom the deceased was known, and a comfortable sum has thus been raised for the widow.

PRINCE ALBERT AS A FARMER.—At Michaelmas last, the Prince Consort extended his farming operations at Windsor by taking into his own hands Shaw Farm, which he now occupies in addition to the Norfolk and Flemish Farms. At the Shaw Farm, during the past week, the patent drainage plough, exhibited in the Crystal Palace, has been in full operation, and the Prince has been an attentive observer of this new method of tile draining. Just previous to the departure of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg from the Castle, Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, spent two hours in the field when the plough was at work, and appeared delighted. The operation of the implement is perfectly novel. It not only cuts the orifice or drain more than three feet below the surface, but it drags after it the tubular tiles, and completes the work as it goes on.

More than ten million persons pass through the doors of the London Bridge railway-station in a year. King's Cross, Waterloo Road, Euston Square, and Paddington are only a little less crowded.

The *Northern Ensign* says that a person living in the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire, has in his possession a goose, which is known to be at least sixty-five years old, and which hatched ten goslings last year.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The total amount of capital required to be paid up during the present month, upon railway shares in the shape of "calls" is £350,681, against £368,832, for the month of February, 1851, and £1,036,709, in the same period of 1850.

NAVAL.

OUR NAVY.—In the distant Pacific we have 85 vessels (three of which are steam-ships), ranging from 50 guns each to 4, and having a total of 292 guns; in the East Indies there are 14 vessels, four of which are steamers, ranging from 72 guns each downwards, having a total of 286 guns; on the south-east coast of America there are 8 vessels, five of which are steamers, having a total of 88 guns; on the North America and West Indian station there are 15 vessels, five of which are steamers, ranging from 70 guns, having a total of 253 guns; at the Cape of Good Hope there are 9 vessels, three of which are steamers, having a total of 95 guns; on the coast of Africa there are 23 vessels, 11 of which are steam frigates and steam sloops, having a total of 181 guns; steamers, with six line-of-battle ships of from 120 to 78 guns each, and two 50-gun frigates one 60, one 36, and one 24-gun screw steamer, and two smaller steamers amounting in the whole to 318 guns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEATRICAL CHARITY & CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

A theatrical performance has been announced at Drury-lane Theatre for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the *Amazon*. Such an exhibition is a curious anomaly in the social manners of the nineteenth century. Charity, according to our modern notions, is the most uncompromising of all the virtues. She looks only to the end, and troubles herself not about the means. To raise contributions she will assume the form of a master of the ceremonies, or a figurante, or a comic actor, or a rope-dancer. What matter it so the result is a plate full of money? Certainly we would be the last persons to hamper her proceedings when she has in view so godlike a result as the relief of the unfortunate. If the contributions of the charitable can only be levied under cover of a Somerset or a broad grin, it is better that they should be so obtained than not at all. Therefore, in the few remarks we are about to offer upon the proposed performance, we would be most careful to exclude at the outset, all notion of the faintest reprehension against the patrons and promoters of this benevolent project. The Queen herself, always the readiest person in her own dominions to come forward in aid of undeserved calamity, has graciously permitted that the performance at Drury-lane should receive the sanction of her name. Doubtless Her Majesty considers the project as one which will largely contribute to the relief of the widows and

orphans who have been deprived of their natural supporters by so tragical an event. To pass from the highest personage in the realm to others less exalted in station, we would add, with due commendation, that Mdlle. Rita Favanti has volunteered her services on this occasion for the benefit of the sufferers. Our opinion is fixed as to the moral condition of an audience which requires the filip of a scenic performance to rouse its compassionate sensibilities into active play. We have, however, nothing but praise for the charitable zeal with which Mdlle. Favanti has placed her talents at the disposal of these forlorn people. We will go even farther than this, and add a word of advice to all persons who may be conscious that they would not contribute otherwise than in so questionable a manner to the help of these poor creatures at Southampton who have to deplore the loss of a father, brother, or husband. For all such persons "the play's the thing." Let every one of the number take tickets for the stalls or the dress circle, although the house may be so encumbered by the issue of tickets that he can only reckon upon accommodation in the one shilling gallery. The money will be better bestowed in the pockets of the poor "Amazons" than in his own. If he be in doubt whether he shall visit Drury-lane for the purpose of his own selfish amusement on Monday or Saturday, let him by all means give the preference to the "Amazon night."

Thus much for the promoters of this charitable scheme. They are in the right. They may have formed a very just appreciation of the benevolent impulses of their countrymen. But when we turn to the audience itself we confess that our feelings are not unmixed with shame and indignation. What! when the waves of the Atlantic have scarcely closed over the strong swimmer's agony—when even now we can scarcely banish from our minds the image of that awful hour on board the *Amazon* when the passengers and the crew were driven by the fire back to the roaring sea, and by the fire back upon the sea, and a terrible death either way was the only alternative left to their choice, if, indeed, fast coming frenzy had not anticipated volition—is this an occasion for fiddling and dancing, for orchestral symphonies, and cunningly devised pantomimes? We cannot pretend to enter on the feelings of the age, or to sympathize in these rapid alternations from grief to joy—from mourning to theatrical merriment. The loss of the *Amazon* was a national calamity. We do not speak of the commercial value of the huge ship and its freight, but of the brave hearts which have ceased to beat in consequence of that sad event. When the ship's name is mentioned we should be more disposed to feel sad than to plan a merry-making in honour of the calamity. If we remember right, there were tribes among the North American Indians who would have esteemed the slightest display of emotion at the loss of their nearest and dearest friend a womanish weakness. We have never read that even among these stoical savages any tribe was accustomed to celebrate a general calamity by a general feast. Sparta would hold itself outdone by the phlegmatic indifference of the Anglo-Saxon race. Why not a fancy ball at the Hanover-square Rooms to commemorate our recent reverses at the Cape? Why not a cholera masquerade under Monsieur Julien's direction—the funds to be applied to improve the sewage of the most infected districts? Why not a smallpox whitebait dinner, or an Irish murder regatta? Let the funds from any of these exhibitions be put applied to a charitable end, and any of them would stand upon precisely the same footing as the theatrical performance announced in Drury-lane. If not where lies the difference? God forbid that we should speak with levity of any name involved in the tragedy of that dreadful night; but can we shut our eyes to the unseemly nature of the present exhibition? Can we hope that it will not be followed by others equally repulsive to all proper feeling? Are we to have Amazon Quadrilles, Symons' Polkas, Life-Boat Serenades? Is the whole history to be set to music like the "Battle of Prague"? Young ladies of the last generation derived a certain satisfaction from hammering tones out of their harpsichords which were supposed to represent "The Cavalry charge," "Prayers for mercy," "Groans of the dying," &c., &c. We cannot see, if this Drury-lane performance is a fair gauge of public feeling, why some melodious adventurer should not find his account in setting the loss of the *Amazon* to music. It would be difficult to suppose that the young ladies who will form part of the audience on the "Amazon night" should feel much scruple about performing the composition upon their harps and pianos. Such things may be right but there is a first honest impulse in the human breast which refuses to recognise this hybrid union of grief and joy, of undried tears and laughter "holding both his sides."

The moral of all this should be that every person who might otherwise have attended the performance at Drury-lane should contribute the price of his ticket—why not more, if consistent with his means?—and quietly stop away. Is it possible to relish a theatrical performance while one cannot but be conscious that the reason he is present in the theatre at all is because the *Amazon* met with so melancholy an end? There is something in a sudden calamity of this kind which should remove it from the ordinary category of "Fancy Fair Woe." Custom, however, has spread a thin varnish of repute over such exhibitions. The sufferers they are professedly intended to alleviate are prospective rather than in actual existence. Such is not the case of the *Amazon*. The sobs of the widow and the orphan are not yet stilled. We have no assurance even yet that we can count our loss to its last figure, although the recent arrivals from the Spanish and Portuguese coasts have overthrown much anxious expectation. To be charitable is excellent; to be charitable in secret we are told is still better. To deprive ourselves of a pleasure, or even of a necessary, for the sake of the unfortunate, adds salt and savour to a charitable act. We leave the deduction from those first principles of Christian ethics to the consideration of the future audience, on the *Amazon* night, at Drury-lane theatre.—*Times.*

Lord Brougham on Monday last read at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, before a most crowded auditory, a paper on the optical and mathematical inquiries which have occupied his time during his late residence at Cannes. His Lordship accompanied the reading of this memoir with numerous demonstrations on the board, and for upwards of an hour occupied the attention of his hearers. M.M. Arago, Biot, Tehard, and other eminent scientific men were present, and appeared deeply interested in the explanation of their learned *conférence*.

We regret to state that a party, with Dr. Pettigrew at their head, were allowed to unroll the mummy found in St. Stephen's crypt the other day. The only result of the desecration of the remains was that the face was disclosed in a most remarkable state of preservation:—

"The cartilage of the nose was not at all decayed, and with the lips and other portions of the face remained perfectly flexible to the touch. Even the expression of the countenance was retained. On ten layers of can-

was cloth, each of which appeared to have been soaked in wax and nitre, or salts of some such description, being removed, the stomach was found to have retreated from the cloth and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, or any mark leading to identity. The body measured five feet eleven inches in length, and judging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which in the lower jaw were much worn, were that of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been steeped in wax, and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The body was enclosed in ten layers of very thick canvas, and bound round by string, the latter being in a very remarkable state of preservation. The crozier was entirely of oak, with an elaborately carved crook—the whole measuring six feet two inches in length. Although there remains an absence of any positive proof as to the identity of the body, it may be stated that the gentlemen present unanimously agreed that the presumption of its being Lydwolf, Bishop of St. David's who died about the middle of the fifteenth century, was almost indisputable. The examination having been completed, the remains were placed in a strong elm coffin and screwed down. For the present they remain in a place of security, but it is understood the body will hereafter be replaced as nearly as possible in the spot where it was discovered.

EASE FOR MAN.—By the year two thousand, says an American paper, it is probable that manual labour will have utterly ceased under the sun, and the occupation of the adjective "hard-fisted" will have gone for ever. They have now, in New Hampshire, a potato-digging machine which, drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them into the cart, while the farmer walks alongside, whistling "Hail Columbia," with his hands in his pockets.

"TIME WORKS WONDERS" (Douglas Jerrold).—In January, 1851, London was preparing for an invasion, which, in numerical magnitude and integrity of purpose, finds no parallel in history since the period of the Crusades; in January, 1852, London is preparing for an invasion whose only approximate, or perhaps, rather appropriate parallel must be the memorable descent upon Boulogne by Prince Louis Napoleon. In January, 1851, Fox and Henderson were erecting a Crystal Palace for the arts of peace from all ends of the earth; in January, 1852, the Duke of Wellington is fortifying the metropolis, and placing military camps upon the banks of the Thames, whence to fire upon France should they set fire to the river!

During the last three years there has been added to the quantity of gold previously in use in the world, about 640,000 pounds troy weight—value, by our present standard, some £30,000,000 sterling; but no corresponding change—or no change great enough to be clearly perceptible—has yet taken place in the apparent value of the metal, as measured by its relation to other commodities.

From the *United States* we learn that the Steamer *Hermann* which left New York on the 29th ult., for Southampton and Bremen, struck on the bar, and was obliged by a leak to put back. She was in charge of the pilot when she struck.

Another account from Bombay says, the Nizam had shown the white feather, and had acceded to the demands of the British Government; all the British ships remained off Rangoon, as doubts were entertained of the sincerity of the King. One hundred thousand troops had been mustered, and great warlike preparations had been made.

In Canton the rich men have been called on to contribute large sums to the support of the war.

The commercial advices received by the Overland mail were more satisfactory than any for several months. At Calcutta a favourable change was perceptible; at Bombay a considerable amount of business has been transacted. The failure of McKay & Co., Calcutta, whose liabilities are £262,000, was announced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some editorial articles, and various ecclesiastical intelligence are unavoidably postponed. "Peace" in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Mar. 10th, 1852: Rev. S. Armour, Cavan; Rev. J. Kennedy Brantford, the Y. C. were sent; Rev. J. Dalziel, Eaton, the rem. was received.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CONVOCATION.

On Wednesday the fourth of February, the Convocation of the United Church of England and Ireland assembled at the Jerdsalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at twelve o'clock, and after prayers, to which the Lower House was summoned, business was proceeded with.

In the Upper House petitions were presented from several dioceses, praying that Convocation might sit for despatch of business. Of these, seven were presented by the Bishop of London—five by the Bishop of Exeter—eight by the Bishop of Chichester—two by the Bishop of Oxford—and one each by the Bishops of Llandaff and St. Asaph. The above were all the Prelates present, with the exception of the Bishop of Lichfield.

Nearly thirty petitions were presented by different members of the Lower House, praying for a restoration of the synodical functions of the Church.

We may here state that sanguine expectations prevailed that Convocation would make a strenuous attempt to recover its ancient power, and at the very least declare its sitting *en permanence*. Earnest and true-hearted men, calling to remembrance the gratifying success which had attended the various Diocesan Synods held recently throughout the empire, were inclined, and not without reason, to believe that a like happy result would

accompany the revival of a Court which had for too long a season existed little more than in name. How far these hopes were realized the following extract from one of our exchanges will show:—

"After all the petitions had been disposed of, a very animated discussion occurred, it being suggested that an address to the Queen, praying for license to meet for despatch of business, should be presented to her Majesty, but after about one hour's debate, the Archbishop of Canterbury appealed to his Right Rev. brethren to forbear pressing the subject at the present moment, when so few of Convocation properly understood its functions. However much synodical action might be desired, he did not think that any good would accrue from petitioning her Majesty, for he felt quite certain that in the present state of the Church, and its multitudinous divisions, their prayer would never be granted.—The Very Rev. W. Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor of the Lower House, then appeared at the bar of the Upper House, and presented an address agreed to by the Lower House, to the effect that the House had received numerous petitions praying for the revival of Convocation. The Prolocutor, in addressing the Archbishop, said that the Lower House entirely concurred in the prayer of the petitions, and he was desirous by the members assembled to request that the Upper House would take the subject into its consideration. After hearing the address read, his Grace the Archbishop said that they would receive the address, and that it should have their best attention.—The members of the Lower House then proceeded to their own chamber, and were about to enter upon further business, when Mr. James Barber (the apparitor of the province of Canterbury) summoned the members of the Lower House to appear before the Archbishop and the members of the Upper House, whereupon the Prolocutor, followed by the members of the Lower House, again proceeded to the bar. Upon their arrival, the Archbishop of Canterbury commanded Mr. Francis Hart Dyke to read a document adjourning Convocation until the 19th of August. At the reading of this document the greatest surprise was expressed, and many of the assembled members did not hesitate to say that the proceedings were illegal, but of course there was no appeal."

God grant that the next chapter of the History of Convocation, may present more cheering features than the one which we are now inditing. Let us trust that ere long the ecclesiastical chronicler of England may have it in his power to record the triumph of our Church over sordid Erastianism, and unhallowed political expediency!

The picture we have been considering though chill and sombre, is not devoid of bright and warm tints. From the number of petitions presented to Convocation, all breathing the same fervid desires, it is plain that Anglican Churchmen are effectually shaking off the torpor which, since the Revolution of 1688 has so sadly paralyzed their best energies. Let them but continue to agitate in a spirit of unswerving faith, and heart-true prayer, and final success will assuredly be obtained. Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords—the only and supreme ruler of Princes has promised to be with His Church even to the end of the world—and if she be only true to Him and to herself no Premier however inimical or crafty will be able to keep her in bonds!

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Thursday last the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Clarke and Darlington, was unanimously elected Secretary to the Church Society of this Diocese. Most heartily do we congratulate the Society upon the choice which they have made. If active business habits, untiring energy, and devotion to the cause of the Church can insure an efficient discharge of the duties of Secretary, we may look for the happiest results from Mr. Kennedy's appointment, as he possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree.

THE FRUITS OF MAMMON WORSHIP.

"Little success is like to be found in managing a dispute against covetousness, which sways and carries all before it in the strength of that Queen Regent of the world—MONEY."—*Spectator*.

Our mercantile community has been thrown into a state of excitement for some time past, by one of those startling revelations of fraud and crime, which are of pretty frequent occurrence in all countries, where the love of gain rules supreme; but which never appear so heinous as when they take place at our own thresholds and when they assail our own pockets.

A man of plausible manners, over whose previous history it would now appear there hung a cloud of mystery, commences a legitimate business in the city under the guarantee of a well-known party. A combination of fortuitous circumstances seems to promise ultimate success—every transaction bears the semblance of honesty and enterprise—a business connection is thus quickly formed, and credit is established.

After a time it becomes known that through the agency of this *Grocer*, money can be obtained by the needy, on what is technically called "a shave," strictly speaking by usury; nay more, advertisements in the public prints invite a traffic in "good mercantile paper" and other securities. Suspicion does not appear to have been aroused, by the anomaly of a tradesman engaging in a kind of business generally supposed to be the province of the speculating capitalist—a fact which subsequent disclosures painfully explain. In the hey-day of apparent success this individual departs from among us, a panic is immediately created by the discovery that some of this "good mercantile paper" is fictitious, and further investigation proves that a systematic plan of forgery has been practised for

some time. And now it is that the shameful truth appears in all its nakedness,—this forger and swindler, who has duped and robbed many an innocent and unwary victim, was but the instrument in the hands of others, for the purpose of carrying on the nefarious game of usury, against whom the wily scoundrel at length turned the knowledge acquired in their service, and foisted upon them the coinage of his quill.

At a period of unusual monetary depression, when the Banks are exercising that arbitrary control over the circulating medium of the country, which it appears their constitution permits them to do, and when every one feels the results of an overstrained commerce, such an event it may well be supposed is calculated to produce injurious consequences, by shaking that confidence and arresting that mutual accommodation which, at all times and everywhere, seem essential to ordinary business transactions. Much as this is to be lamented, it is not the point we seek to discuss, or the evil for which we desire to suggest a remedy.

A graver moral is to be drawn from this tale of infamy.

The desire to grow rich at all hazards is a growing evil and foul moral stain peculiarly characteristic of the age, and unfortunately of the people of this Province. The example of rapid progress afforded by the neighbouring States, where it should not be forgotten the elements of enterprise exist in larger number and in a less fettered condition, is exerting a baneful influence upon us. We are evidently advancing towards prosperity—the resources of the country if carefully and skilfully unfolded and employed must eventually lead to greatness and wealth—but this must be as a people. Individuals will undoubtedly here, as elsewhere, be the tokens of this general progress, as evidenced by the accumulation of property—but this accumulation must also be the harvest of honest enterprise and persevering industry. For the rest let us bear in mind the admonition of the Apostle:—

"And having food and raiment let us be therewith content."

"But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition."

"For the love of money is the root of all evil."

THE QUEEN'S ASSENT

has been given to "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Church Society of the United Church of England and Ireland, in each Diocese of that Church in Lower Canada, and for other purposes connected with the recent division of the diocese of Quebec." This Act it will be remembered was reserved by Lord Elgin. The British Government did well to assume the responsibility thrown upon them by the Queen's representative.

THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

The long expected and much hoped for change has come at last. The Russell-Grey Cabinet no longer exists, but in its place we have the Earl of Derby and his son, Sir John Packington and many more good constitutional ministers. Long may they continue to exercise a wholesome influence over the destinies of the English Empire.

CONSISTENCY.

At the recent meeting of the London and Huron Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, Freeman Talbot Esq., spoke in the following bold and honest terms: "It is our duty as members of the Church to contribute exclusively to her support, and not as some do, whose motives I think I understand, divide their means amongst other religious denominations. If you believe the doctrines of the Methodists or the Baptists to be purer than those of the Church of England, your duty is plain, cease to be Episcopalians, and embrace their faith. There cannot be a dozen true Churches; and if the members of this Church fancy for a moment, that dissenters, in the sincerity of their souls, approve of their conduct in contributing to them, while our people require their aid, they are sadly mistaken. I have as much charity for other denominations as any man; I live on the most intimate terms of friendship with them, but I consider it my duty to support my own Church, and her only. I believe, and many others believe, that all the great Protestant sects will, before many years shall have passed away, enter into one fold, under one shepherd. Many dissenters believe this, but they do not believe that we are to go over to them. The Protestant Episcopal Church is yet destined to embrace all, and such being the case, all her children should show their firm adherence to the Church of their father, by their unwavering, undivided support."

We rejoice to find such sentiments enunciated by a Canadian layman. If all our people acted on the straightforward principle laid down by Mr. Talbot, not only would much inconsistency of conduct be avoided, but the resources of our communion would be increased to an extent which it is not easy to calculate. It is a notorious fact, that Churchmen are constantly contributing to the sustenance of bodies which breathe a spirit of the most rancorous hostility towards our branch of

Christ's visible fold, and thus furnish them with ammunition to carry on their unhalloved warfare. *Liberality* in such cases becomes a sorry misnomer. *Suicide* would be the more appropriate term. With Mr. Talbot we would earnestly cultivate a feeling of kindness towards all who differ from us in ecclesiastical matters; but if we honestly believe that they are wrong, and that "truth is one," surely nothing can justify our doing ought which may tend to spread the error, or retain the wanderers in their devious course!

SOMETHING INCREDIBLE.

On Monday, the 25th ult., His Lordship the Governor-General and Lady Elgin gave a grand ball, which was attended by about four hundred persons. After supper His Lordship, in proposing the health of "The Ladies," is represented, by a Quebec journal, as expressing himself in the following terms:—

Lent is at hand, and I have only to say that the Ladies will require to keep the period of Lent very strictly, to compensate for the wounds which they have inflicted during the carnival!!!

Most anxious are we to believe, that the above flippant allusion to one of the most solemn seasons of the Christian year, is the coinage of some penny-a-liner, possessed of more invention than grace. It is impossible to credit that the Canadian representative of the temporal head of the Anglican Church could, with such miserable taste (to use no stronger term) have associated the devout duties of Lent with the frivolities and vapid compliments of a ball room!

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined list of the evenings fixed by this society, for their concerts and open meetings during the present year. We avail ourselves of the opportunity to state, that the terms of admission are, £1 per annum for performing Members, and £1 5s. for non-performing members. The latter are entitled to free admission for themselves and two Ladies to the Concerts and Open Meetings during the year, while the former have the additional advantage of attending weekly practice.

First Open Meeting	.....	24th Feb.
Second do.	.....	31st March.
Third do.	.....	5th May.
First Concert	.....	23rd June.
Fourth Open Meeting	.....	16th Aug.
Fifth do.	.....	29th Sep.
Sixth do.	.....	3rd Nov.
Second Concert	.....	8th Dec.

The Rev. G. Bourn, begs to acknowledge the receipt of five shillings from the Rev. T. W. Marsh in aid of the destitute family of Hatch.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

A Board of Trade is to be established at Bytown.—Mr. Freer, cashier of the Quebec Bank, has retired on a pension of £250. He is succeeded by Mr. Greetings late assistant cashier.—A shaft for a new steamboat, weighing 7 tons was lately cast in the Kingston Foundry.—The light-house at Meagher's Beach, Nova Scotia, is illuminated by Dr. Gesner, with Kerosene gas, at a charge of £19 per annum, making a saving of £50 a year. It is under the consideration of the Legislature to have all the light-houses illuminated on the same principle.—Government according to the *Quebec Gazette*, has fixed upon Brantford as the County Town for the new County of Brant; St. Thomas for Elgin; Sydenham for Grey; and the Port Sarnia for Lambton.—It is expected that eight million feet of Lumber will be exported from Peterboro' next navigation season.—At Bytown the Clerk of the Peace has been convicted of an assault.—London has had two more fires. A house occupied by Dr. Holmes was burned to the ground, and a provision store belonging to Mr. Hayes though ignited, was saved through the exertions of the fire companies.—Only eight vessels were lost in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence during 1851.—The harbour of Halifax has not been obstructed by ice during this severe winter.—Preparations are making to push the work on the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad early in the spring.—The barn of Mr. Owen McMahon, of Port Dalhousie, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Eight horses perished in the flames.—Responsible government is to be conceded to Newfoundland on certain conditions.—St. Catharines contains a population of 4,368, viz 2,220 males, 2,148 females. The coloured population is set down at 457.—In the Jail of Three Rivers a prisoner killed another with a hatchet, and dangerously wounded a second.—The Canada Company claim a portion of the market place of the Town of Guelph, and have advertised it for sale. Steps have been taken to resist the attempted vendition.—On Saturday week last John Collins a young man was killed on the Railroad between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville by a slide of earth.—A macadamized Road is to be formed from the village of St. Mary's Blanchard, by the Governor's Road, to London.—We learn with pleasure that the Hamilton Choral Society has been revived. Four concerts are to be given each year, open only to ladies and members.—The Simcoe Agricultural Society has been re-organized under the new statute. Edward A. Walker, Esq., is President.—On the 28th ult., William Buskin and William Pyles stole a load of wheat from the barn of Donald McDonald 5th Concession London Township. The thieves have been arrested and committed for trial.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Building Society Toronto, for the current year: J. P. Ridout, P. Patterson, J. G. Beard, A. Nordheimer, S. B. Smith, R. G. Dalton, and E. C. Jones.—At Woodstock last week the mercury fell to sixteen degrees below zero.—The population of the Town of Woodstock is 2,112 including two authors.—There is an Indian in Alnwick called Capt. Sim, who is 120 years of age.—It is reported that James Thompson Esq., editor of the *Bathurst Courier*, has been appointed Sheriff of the United Count-

ties of Lanark and Renfrew.—Six hogs bred by Mr. W. H. Parker, of Guelph, weighed respectively, 512, 498, 493, 462, 448, and 431 lbs., being an average of 474 lbs each.—The Provincial Government has advertised for tenders for steamers to make a passage once a fortnight from Quebec to Liverpool during summer, and once a month from Portland, during winter.—A reduction of six companies of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment has taken place.—Henry Chapman Esq., has been appointed Hanoverian Consul at Montreal.—The population of the Upper Town of Quebec is 5,725.—A well printed, new, political paper, entitled the Weekly Post, has appeared at Cayuga.—Mr. Ketchum of Townsend, Norfolk County has slain a pig weighing 600 lbs.—The revenue of Nova Scotia, for the past year, was £108,000, and the expenditure the same.—The season has been very favourable for the getting out of timber on the Ottawa. A large quantity of white pine is on the streams ready to be floated to market in the Spring freshets.—It is quite true (says the Transcript,) that Mr. Bourret is to be Recorder of Montreal in defiance of the unanimous recommendation of the Council in favour of Mr. Saxton.—The Patriot suggests that foot-paths should be composed of large pebbles instead of timber. We completely agree with our contemporary.—A bill is before the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, to deprive ecclesiastics of the right of sitting in the Legislative Council.—On the 3rd a blacksmith's shop, dwelling and store-house were burned at Belleville, and on the following morning a stove factory, belonging to Mr. McConnelly, was consumed with all its contents.—The loss by fires in Montreal during 1851, was £16,840, in 1850 it was £63,680.—The Canada Medical Journal has appeared in Montreal, as a successor to the defunct Medical and Physical.—Barum is exhibiting his Chinese family at Montreal.—The final location of the railroad from Lennoxville to the provincial line on the Coaticook was completed last week.—The Kingston Gas Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the old stock.—Of the Northern Townships of the County of Kent, the population is as follows:—Kincardin 1149 white inhabitants, Greenock 189, Kinloss and Elderslie 60, Huron 236, Bruce 85, Sangreen 240; making in all 2,580.—Four families, settled on the Indian Lands, Grand River, have been turned out of house and home by a band of armed Indians.—About £21 has been stolen from the office of the Clerk of the Bonsecours Market, Montreal.—The Hamilton Spectator is about to issue a Daily.—A Joint Stock Company has been organized in Ancaster, for the manufacture of carpets, &c., and is to commence operations forthwith.—On the 4th inst., a person named Fowler robbed a gentleman of £40 in one of the Cobourg Hotels, but was apprehended with the money in his possession.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Since our last summary was compiled, the most important news has been brought to us by telegraph—the resignation of the Russel Administration and the formation of the following new Cabinet:—First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Derby; Home Department, Mr. Walpole; Foreign Department, Lord Malmesbury; Colonial Secretary, Sir John Packington; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; Postmaster-General, Earl of Hardwicke; Secretary of War, Mr. Beresford; Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger; Secretary for Ireland, Lord Naas; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley; Chancellor for Ireland has been offered to Lord Blackburn. Lord Lyndhurst declines office, but promises his support. The Parliament has adjourned to Friday, the 27th in order to allow Lord Derby to complete his arrangements. It is supposed that a dissolution will at once take place to be followed by a new election. M. B. Scher, administrator of the Orleans estate, with M. M. Dalavigne, and H. Ovute Faraghere have been arrested in France, having in their possession insurrectionary documents, in favour of the Orleans family. Active negotiations are going on with a view of inducing the Duchess of Orleans to consent to the Count de Paris waving his rights in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. A number of persons confined in the citadel have been liberated. Another batch of prisoners are about being sent to Cayenne. It is said to be certain that the state of siege in Paris will be raised immediately after the meeting of the Senate and Legislature. In the House of Lords the bill for abolishing the office of Secretary of Bankrupts was read a second time.—Lord Lyndhurst brought forward a bill for facilitating the despatch of business, the Earl of Derby and Lord Brougham supporting it. Lord Beaumont repudiated the doctrine of Lord Grey that they could not originate bills in the Upper House, in which he was sustained by the Marquis of Lansdowne and other peers. Lord Grey stated that the New Zealand Bill would be introduced as soon as the state of public business would admit. Lord Lansdowne stated that ministers were anxious to take every means for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, but that no extraordinary measure would be taken until the legal powers in the hands of Government has failed. The Rt. Hon. Fox Maule took the oaths and his seat on his reelection for Perth. Mr. Brotherton moved the second reading of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill. A deputation waited on Lord John Russell on the subject of the repeal of the Malt Tax, the abolition of the Game Laws, the adaptation of the Tithe Rent charge to present prices, and other measures. The Premier declined to hold out any hopes on the reduction of the Malt Tax, but promised the objections urged should receive the attention of the Government. Mr. Vernon Smith has been re-elected for Northamptonshire and Admiral Stewart for Greenwich. Lord Palmerston has addressed the electors of Tiverton stating that although solicited to stand for other places he has declined to do so as long as the electors of Tiverton choose to have him as their representative. On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Justice Patteson from the Bench. The Attorney General rose followed by the Bar, and addressed the learned judge as follows:—"As we are now about to lose you, it may by neither unbecoming in me to offer, nor wholly unwelcome to yourself to receive, on assurance of the unanimous sense of the entire profession that the high and sacred duties of the judicial office have never been more efficiently, honestly, or ably discharged than they have been by yourself during the whole of your judicial life. Though we lose you, the memory of you will yet live associated with those revered names which dignify this court—not more by the vast and varied learning by which we were able to profit, and which was universally admired, than for your untiring love of justice and truth, your hatred to oppression and wrong, that unflinching integrity of purpose, and singleness of heart, and that kindness of nature, which left us in doubt whether we should more revere the judge or love the man. Your lordship will carry with you into your retirement the enduring attachment of every member

of the profession. We rejoice to think that, though the sense of infirmity and the apprehension that it would interfere with the due discharge of your duties have led to your retirement, you withdraw in the vigour of unimpaired health. We hope and pray that in that honourable retirement, which you have so well earned you will still enjoy long years of happiness, and with full hearts we bid you an affectionate and respectful farewell." To which his Lordship replied as follows:—"Mr. Attorney General and Gentlemen of the Bar—I receive with the highest satisfaction and with feelings of the deepest gratitude this very kind expression of your feelings. Of the entire sincerity of what you have said I have not the shadow of a doubt. And, though painfully conscious that the sentiments you have expressed are far beyond what I have deserved I will not be guilty of the affectation of supposing that such men as you are, can be wholly undeserved. Mine is one of many cases which show that if a public man without pre eminent abilities, will but exert such as God has given him honestly and independently, and without ostentation, he will receive a meed of public approbation commensurate with and even exceeding what he has deserved. Thank God if I have been not wholly deficient in the use of those talents with which he has intrusted me! It is with great regret, that while still in the possession of much bodily and mental health, I have found myself compelled to retire from a profession in which I have always taken and shall still continue to take the greatest delight. It is not now for the first time I have contemplated such a step. I have had to avoid, on the one hand, the premature surrender of my office while I found myself able to perform its duties, and on the other the danger of clinging to it when my infirmities might make it due to the administration of justice that I should retire. I have endeavoured, with the kindest advice of brethren and the assistance you have rendered me to avoid either extreme. But I am sadly afraid that I have deferred my resignation too long. (Loud cries of 'No no,' from the strangers in the court.) I have been obliged to make use of ingenious instruments which assist the hearing, and are so great a comfort both in public and private life. But they cannot prevent the increase of the infirmity. Of this I am confident and sure, that nothing but the unceasing kindness of the bar and considerable exertions on my behalf, sometimes painful and sometimes distressing, and the ready and affectionate support of my brethren on the bench, could have enabled me to have continued so long as I have done. I am aware that in some instances I have given way to impatient expressions towards the bar and witnesses in court, as if they were to blame, when it was not they, but my own infirmity, which was to blame. I have been, and am, heartily sorry for such a want of command over myself, and have striven against a repetition of it earnestly, but not always with success. My brethren you and the public have been very kind to me, and I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of that kindness. That will be a great solace to me, and will remain to me as long as my life shall last. I bid you now an affectionate farewell. I wish you many years of health and happiness, as well as success and honour in a liberal profession, the duties of which have been and are discharged not only with the greatest zeal, learning and ability but with high honour and integrity, and a deep sense of responsibility to God and man; and being so performed, in my humble judgment, are eminently conducive, with the blessing of God, not only to maintain the just prerogatives of the the Crown, but the rights and liberties of the subject." The above address delivered in his lordship's usual style of unaffected simplicity was listened to with the deepest attention and interest by the bar, who stood during its delivery. The Court then rose, and his lordship retired. The accounts from Paris this morning state that a reconciliation has taken place between the "Prince President" (who is already addressed, in anticipation of the empire, "Imperial Highness") and his late minister M. de Morny. The Government have resolved to organize a special department at the Board of Trade for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the existing schools of design, and aiding art education generally as applied to manufactures, and have offered a responsible office in management to Mr. Henry Cole, one of the acting members of the executive committee in the Exhibition. A decisive step towards the renewed search for Sir John Franklin and his companions has at length been taken, by the appointment of Sir Edward Belcher to the command of the Arctic expedition. The Secretary of the British Meteorological Society states that there has not been so cold a November as that of last year since 1786. The Queen of Spain has been assassinated. She behaved with a courage, maternal tenderness and feminine humanity which place her character in a new and unusually amiable light. The assassin was an old ex-friar attached to a neighbouring church, who is said to have officiated on the same morning at the altar and confessional. Although severely wounded, the last reports represent her as recovering. He was strangled in a few days, after degradation from the clerical office, and prompt trial by the inferior courts. A melancholy catastrophe has occurred at Holmfirth by the giving way of the Bilberry reservoir dam. Eighty-six bodies had been recovered at the last accounts, but many more were known to be missing. The property destroyed is estimated at £600,000. A singular circumstance occurred in the House of Lords on the evening of Feb. 17. The Earl of Clancarty and the Earl of Bradford, both Protestants, have for some time declined to take their seats as peers on some technical objection to the oath of supremacy, which declares that the Pope "has no jurisdiction, power, or authority within the British realms." The Earl of Clancarty maintains that the Irish charitable bequests act, and a local act for the maintenance of certain cemeteries in Dublin, acknowledge the establishment of a branch of the Church of Rome in Ireland, and Papal spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese of Dublin. He, therefore, being desirous of taking his seat in the House of Lords, presented himself to be sworn as though professing the Roman Catholic religion. The House, after vainly reasoning with the "noble earl," and trying to convince him that the Protestant oath simply meant that the Pope had no legal power or authority in Great Britain, refused the application, and the Earl retired.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church. CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING AT ST. CATHARINES. DEAR SIR,—A few remarks upon the Annual Meeting of the Niagara District Branch of the Church Society, will, I trust, prove an acceptable adjunct to the Resolutions and Report which I presume will shortly be published in your columns. The meeting was held in St. George's Church, St. Catharines, on the evening of the 26th ult., and was very numerously attended,

arguing well for the interest taken in that flourishing town in matters pertaining to the well-being of the Church. All the Clergy of the District, with one exception, were present, and in addition we had the Rev. Dr. Shelton, Rector of St. Paul's, Buffalo, who very kindly came over specially to attend the meeting; and the Rev. Mr. Shanklin, Incumbent of Oakville. Divine Service was held at 6 P. M., the Rev. R. Shanklin reading the prayers, and the Rev. E. Grasset, Rector of Fort Erie, the lessons. The beautiful evening service of the Church and the chants accompanied by the thrilling harmonies of the powerful and sweet toned organ, which was admirably played by a young son of the Rev. Incumbent's, seemed to me to exercise a most tranquilizing and soothing effect upon all present. After prayers the Rev. T. B. Fuller read the Report—an interesting and able document reflecting credit on its author. The moving of the resolutions then commenced, and the proceedings were carried on with unabated interest to the close. With reference to the speeches generally, I shall only say that they seemed to afford much pleasure to the crowded audience. But there was one speech made which I was especially gratified to hear, and which indeed afforded great satisfaction to every one present. This speech was by that worthy representative of the American Church, who were fortunate enough to have amongst us, the Rev. Dr. Shelton. There was in it a manly enunciation of sound church principles which carried conviction to every one who had the pleasure of hearing him. He pointed out in an eloquent manner the variability of dissent—Methodists—Baptists—Presbyterians and Romanists ever changing—dividing—sub-dividing and developing, while the Church of Christ, on the contrary, remained steadfast to the doctrines of the Holy Apostles.—He then alluded to a late visit he had made to England, and shewed how completely his mind had become disabused by that visit, of the puritanic prejudices that had been infused into it at an early age. Amongst other things he had been taught to regard the English Clergy as devoted to fox-hunting—to everything in short but their proper duties. But he was happy to say he could utterly contradict this assertion. He had travelled much, and in every direction he had met the greatest zeal in the cause of Christ and his Church. He believed it impossible to find a more zealous earnest-minded body of men than the English Clergy.—Some false prophets were wont to talk about the coming down-fall of the Church—he would say there was a prophecy that the gates of Hell should never prevail against it; but apart from that he would declare as the result of his experience that she never was more deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of the people of England. He then dwelt on the kindness he experienced when in England, he had but to say who he was, and he was received as a brother by the highest dignitaries of the Church.

I can only give a faint idea of this admirable speech—an idea, not at all adequate to the effect produced upon those who heard it. It was very gratifying to hear so able a declaration of Catholic truth, from one whom the providence of God, has placed under a system, which has a tendency to make religion the disciple rather than the instructor of the people; and it was equally pleasing to hear a member of the daughter American Church, testifying so convincingly to the vitality of the venerable Mother. But the Church in the United States has many such worthy sons; and it is not a matter of surprise, that we so frequently hear of the thoughtful and enquiring joining her communion, when so powerful a cause has such powerful advocates. The worthy Doctor seems to be fully appreciated by his congregation; for they have just finished a new church which I am informed is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures in Western New York. It cost \$50,000, which amount has already been paid, several individuals having subscribed from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. It was about 11 o'clock when the proceedings were over, but as I before remarked, the interest was well sustained to the last, and both Clergy and laity were unanimous in their opinion that it was one of the most agreeable meetings they had ever witnessed. I cannot conclude this brief notice without mentioning the care taken by the eloquent and amiable Rector of St. Catharines, to provide for the comfort of all the visitors—efforts which were warmly seconded by the hospitable inhabitants. They well sustained their good reputation of being zealous in works of hospitality. Truly yours, A. D. March, 1852.

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th ult., you have unwittingly made yourself a party to an uncharitable aspersions upon the character of a churchman of this place, whose fault, in the eyes of your correspondent, has been a too generous interference in procuring subscriptions for a well-merited testimonial. The article I refer to bears the signature of "William Ushaugh,"—itself an unchristian reference to a natural imperfection of speech of the party alluded to,—and was intended, to use a slang phrase, as a "sell" upon yourself and him. In the former he has succeeded, as appears from the editor's note appended: in the latter, after stating a deliberate falsehood, he has stupidly failed; for to those at a distance, the utter absence of point in the allusion leaves the article apparently complimentary, while to those in this neighbourhood, whose acquaintance would be an acquisition to Mr. Grant, it has only rendered it necessary to make a single inquiry, to establish the falsity of its assertions. The facts are simply these:—Some of the members of the Church of England Choral Society, desirous of shewing their appreciation of the invaluable voluntary services of their organist, commenced a subscription list, intended at first to be confined to their society; others, however, who felt an obligation for her unpaid services as organist of St. Paul's Church, expressed a wish to contribute, and a sum of about £22 was obtained, partially by members of the Society, and partially by two of the vestry-men of St. Paul's. It occurred that Mr. Grant had in his possession a melodian, the property of an American dealer, which was deemed worthy of being offered as a testimonial, and the subscribers, but too glad to avoid the expense and delay of procuring an instrument, in the winter season, from the United States, from whence they are usually obtained, availed themselves of the opportunity, and purchased it, through Mr. Grant, at a sum less than the selling price. The amount contributed was insufficient for this purpose, and Mr. Grant became a subscriber for the deficiency; and for this, Mr. Editor, an attempt has been made, and through your columns, to bring him into ridicule, an attempt which has failed as signally, as all such must attempt which is resorted to to support them, do, when falsehood is resorted to to support them. Had Mr. Grant's wishes, expressed casually in the hearing of your correspondent, been complied with, no notice would have been taken of the article—but the

desire to put you upon your guard against the reception of such anonymous or feigned correspondence, has induced this departure from his wish—unknown to him—by

A CONTRIBUTOR.

Kingston, 28th Feb., 1852.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for the exposure of this graceless fraud; we are of course peculiarly liable to this species of imposition.] ED. CH.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Herchmer, A.M., Mary Jane Horsey, eldest daughter of Edward Horsey, Esq., Architect of the P. Penitentiary, to Sidney Wartman, Esq., of this city.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. E. L. Elwood Mr. James Beacom, of the Township of Goderich, to Miss Anne Eliza Turner, of the Township of Stanley.

Testimony from high Authority.

From the Editor of the N. Y. Mirror, August 19th 1848.

PERFECT CURE AND NO MISTAKE.—We are about to write a voluntary statement of a cure recently effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which the Editor of this paper is willing to give under his own signature. We make it pro bona publico, as we have never seen the proprietor of this invaluable medicine, and know nothing about him. About four weeks since, one of the compositors in this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep at night, and to week to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines which had no effect. Finally we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; it afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man gaining in flesh, with a ruddy complexion, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at the office. We should add that the cough was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood. Originally prepared by William & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SERU W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents everywhere.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,

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

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and date. Includes items like Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flour, Market Flour, etc. Date: ONTARIO, March 9, 1852.

New Advertisements.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Metropolitan Building Society,

AN Extra General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at the Society's Office, 24, King Street East, on Monday, March 15, at 4 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of filling up two vacancies in the Board of Directors. By order, EDWD. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Secretary & Treasurer. Toronto, March 10, 1852.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWD. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College. By order of the Committee, S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon Sec. Toronto, 10th March, 1852.

TO CLERGYMEN.

THE use, rent free of a large double country house, with offices and convenient out-buildings, and enough land for Paddock and Garden, beautifully situated in one of the Northern counties of the state of New York, in a flourishing village, where there are good roads to large towns, within moderate distances in every direction, and not more than twenty hours travel to the city of New York, will be given to a Clergyman who will establish in it a Church Boarding School, either for boys or girls. There is a great want of such schools in that vicinity, and in consequence a number of children are sent thence to distant places for education. The advertiser, (who does not reside in that part of the country,) only requires to be satisfied that the applicant is qualified for, and has the means to carry on the business. It will be expected of him that he will aid the neighbouring Clergy as much as the chief object of his settlement there will permit, in the establishment of a Church in the Village, and in ministering to the people of the district; there being no Church nearer than five miles; but provision has been made for the erection of one at that place. Apply at the office the Churchman, New York. Toronto, March 10th, 1852.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed. References.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FOUR SERMONS ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER: Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, during the season of Advent, 1851 by A. N. Bethune, D.D., Rector of Colourg. It will contain about 60 pages 12mo., and is printed on the best English paper, in clear new type, with a handsome stiff cover. Price, per single copy, 1s. 10d.

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS, for the use of Parochial and Sunday Schools, 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.

Original Poetry.

SABBATH SONGS.

No. 8.

THE WEARIED ONE.

My spirit's weary; rest, sweet rest,
Where can thy soothing balm be found?
Not on thy bosom, world unblest,
Thy pleasures all are sorrow crown'd;
The brightest hopes—all set in scorn,
Black night—engulphs the sunny day,
Fair flowers—but hide the serpent's form,
And close masked joys—conceal dismay.

Deceptive world, thy luscious fruit
Presents but ashes to the taste;
Thy robe of state—a sable suit,
Each smiling grove—a barren waste.
Who at thy hands seek rest shall find
But weariness and toil; thy balm
A drug narcotic to the mind,
A fever'd sleep, a wizard's charm.

Thy riches—are not what they seem,
They their possessor's peace destroy,
Ambition's—but a madman's dream,
Fame's trumpet—but a childish toy.
Base world, thy history's one dark page
Blacken'd with guilt, and foul with crime,
A chronicle of passion's rage,
Since the first pulse of infant time.

A sick'ning tale of woe, a blast
Of pain and grief, tainted with gore;
Pale, gibbering ghosts enshroud the past,
And sheeted phantoms wait before.
Thy painful pleasures soothe no care,
Thou canst not give the wealth I crave;
Thy promises but empty air,
Thine only gift—an open grave.

WILLIAM OSBORN.

St. Catharines, February 28, 1852.

AN AUTO-DA-FE.

BY ELLIOT WARBURTON.

"And now that terrible arena is reached, and another roar of exultation rose from the fanatical crowd that thronged the space around it.

"Within that space are thirty tall stout stakes, each twelve feet high, and each furnished with a rude sort of seat about eight feet from the ground. These stakes are disposed in two circles, one within the other; a heap of furze and firewood lies piled at the foot of each, in a small brazier; close by there is a small but lively fire. The victims, as they arrive, are hurried to their allotted stakes.—Ten of them who had professed 'penitence,' are then quietly, and with horrible *sang froid*, strangled by the executioners; their yet warm corpses they hoisted up and chained on the inner circle of stakes. For the 'impenitent' a more prolonged suffering remained. A ladder is placed against each stake, and the victim is compelled to mount it until he reaches the seat, to which he is bound firmly with wet cords, his legs dangling downwards towards the faggots. All this occupies a cruelly long time, though many zealous hands assist. At length all the preparations were completed, and high over the heads of the eager multitude are to be seen the thirty forms of their doomed fellow-creatures—some swaying themselves to and fro, as far as their cords will allow, in agonized suspense; some proudly, nobly calm, and some scarcely less tranquil than the 'penitents,' whose sufferings are ended, and whose lifeless heads hang down upon their breasts.

"They formed an awful group—those martyrs, or whatever else they were, elevated there; shined on, as if in mockery, by the calm setting sun; while their black robes, which the emblazoned flames and devils, wave about in the breeze, and give an appearance of quivering life even to the dead.

"But the people grew impatient, as at a bull-fight, when they thirst for blood and cry for the metador. Fierce fanatic yells salute the victims' ears, and in a phraseology well understood by the frequenters of such scenes, some voices called out to 'beard them! beard the heretics!'—Thereupon an executioner seizes a long lance furnished at the point with a bunch of furze dipped in oil. This he lights at the brazier, and then thrusts it flaming into the nearest victim's face, pressing the thorny brand so closely to the mouth as almost to stifle the wild shriek for mercy that bursts from the sufferer's lips,

"Let us see him!" shouted the multitude; 'let us see if the bearding is well done!' The brand is removed, and, oh God! what a fearful change has been made in thy handiwork by that inquisitorial touch! So little of the countenance remained, that scorched, and shrivelled, and featureless, it seemed no longer human; the very organs of the voice were changed; the wretch's shrieks had settled into a faint prolonged and wild unearthly moan!

"And now the faggots beneath are lighted, and the flames with forked tongues dart up and lick the victim's feet at first, and then his knees, which again contracting in his agony, double up and set fire to the serge upon his breast, which burns moulderingly but kills not. And at the same time the other faggots are lighted, and thirty fires blaze up at once, and there are sounds most horrible to hear, and dark figures writhing in the flames most horrible to see, and overpowering smells of scorching flesh; and the people are yelling in fierce and frantic glee; and their inquisitorial priests hold up

their hands to heaven, and solemnly consign the souls of the departing sufferers to the last—the ghostly enemy of man.

"The sacrifice is ended; the last heart of the heretics has ceased to beat; consummated is the triumph of the Church of Rome! Reaction from their tragic excitement has set in among the people, and the lust of pleasure has succeeded. The multitude disperses, they wander away in groups by the lovely banks of the Guadalquivir; they fling themselves down at the feet of the old corktrees; the alforja—the wine-skin—is ready at a call; the tinkle of the guitar, and the thrill of the rebeck is heard through the pleasant hum of voices; faint perfumes from the orange groves are borne on the evening breeze, and many a cup of wine is quaffed to wash away the horrible savouriness that has been reeking in their nostrils. Sounds of mirth and revelry echo everywhere, and many a cloaked form is gliding along, side by side with the veiled beauties of Seville.

"Suddenly, what would seem to a stranger's eye a miracle, takes place—a solemn peal of bells arises in multitudinous chorus from the distant city. The tones of the blessed Angelus come floating on the ear. At once those varied groups, men, women, and children, start from their wine, or love or play, and with uncovered heads kneel down upon the ground in humble prayer. Wonderful is human nature, especially in Spain!"

PRESBYTERIAN TESTIMONIES IN FAVOUR OF EPISCOPACY.

I.—LUTHER AND THE GERMAN PROTESTANTS. 1517—1546.

(Continued from our last.)

We begin and shall content ourselves for the present, with the first and most renowned Fathers of the Reformation—the original, genuine Protestants—Luther, Melancthon, and their immediate partisans.

The circumstances which first placed Luther in unwilling separation from the Church of Rome are well known. The position which he took up was based unquestionably upon an act of private judgment, which led him to conclude (no very hazardous or unsafe conclusion) that the sale of Indulgences is not agreeable to the Word of God; but his conduct throughout was guided by a conscientious desire to submit himself to the authority of the Church, legitimately exercised, and to its judgment canonically pronounced. This is abundantly evident from the facts. When the wicked traffic was commenced in 1517, Luther's first step was to complain to his own Diocesan, the Bishop of Brandenburg, and also to the Archbishop of Mayence and to urge them to put a stop to the proceedings of Tetzel, the Papal agent employed in it. In the following year when he proposed his Thesis against the Indulgences, he again sent what he had written to his own Bishop, and offered to submit himself to his judgment. He also wrote and made the same offer of submission to the Pope himself. His repeated appeals, both before and after his excommunication in (1520), first to the Pontiff, Leo the Tenth—"melius informando," and afterwards to a General Council, are further evidence to the same effect. He had, moreover, offered to accept any German Bishop as his judge, and had acquiesced in the proposal of Miltitz, the Papal Nuncio, to be judged by the Archbishop of Treves. In all this there was no opposition to Episcopacy—no sin of schism, committed or designed, except by the party who inflicted excommunication under such circumstances. No; and the written testimonies, which we shall now produce, extending on to the time of Luther's death (in 1546) will show that he and his associate Protestants, sorely as they were tried by the difficulties into which their forced separation threw them, by the corruptions which they witnessed in the governors of the Church and by the injustice and persecutions which they continued to suffer at their hands—still persisted in maintaining their respect for the principles of Ecclesiastical order, and in acknowledging the obedience which is due to the lawfully-exercised functions of an Apostolic Episcopate.

Our first extract is from a tract which Luther wrote and addressed as a letter to the Bishop of Weissen in 1528 (ten years after the differences had commenced), against Communion in one kind:

"How often have we offered and still to this day do offer, that we will accept and observe all things, whatever the Pontiff and his Clergy may choose to enjoin and order, provided they require us to do and teach nothing that is contrary to the Word of God?"—*Lutheri Opera*, iii. p. 893.

Next, in 1530 we come to the Confession of Augsburg—the first great Protestant Confession, properly so called—where we read as follows:—

"It must not be imagined that we have taken up our cause rashly, or through hatred of the Bishops, as some persons falsely suspect."—*Pars. ii. v.*; *Hase*, p. 30.

"In matters which belong to the Bishop's jurisdiction according to the Gospel, or as the expression is, of *divine right*,—such as to remit sins, to take cognisance of doctrine, &c. &c.—in these, they (the Bishops) are necessarily and of *divine right* to be obeyed, according to that text, 'He that heareth you, heareth Me' (Luke x. 16.) But when they teach or determine anything contrary to the Gospel, in that case the Churches have a command of God which forbids obedience, 'Beware of false prophets' (Matt. vii. 15)."—*Pars. ii. § vii.*; *Hase*, p. 33.

And again, to quote the same Confession:—

"The Bishops might easily retain their legitimate authority, if they would not require us to observe Traditions, which cannot be observed with a good conscience. . . . The Churches do not ask that the Bishops should patch up a peace with the loss of their own dignity. . . . It is not our desire or design to take away their right of government from the Bishops, but that they should suffer the Gospel to be taught in its purity, and dispense with certain observances, few in number, which cannot be kept without sin."—*Ibid* p. 44.

The Confession of Augsburg was signed by the Princes of the Protestant States, and was presented to the Emperor, at the Diet, on the 25th of June. On the 31st of August in the same year, Melancthon wrote to Camerarius, and, after taking notice of the offence which the moderate tone of the Confession, with respect to Church Government, had given to the more violent of their followers, the letter proceeds thus:—

"However to tell you what I really think. I wish with all my heart, that I could—not indeed confirm the dominion—but restore the ministration of Bishops.—For I see plainly what sort of a Church we are likely to have, when the Policy of the Church is dissolved. I see that a Tyranny will arise hereafter, much more intolerable than any we have before endured. Hitherto we have yielded nothing to our adversaries, beyond what Luther thought we ought to yield, after he had fully and carefully considered the matter before the conference."—*Melancthon Ep. Lib. iv. 104*; p. 684.

And again, on the 4th of September, writing to the same correspondent, he says:—

"By what right will it be lawful for us to dissolve the government of the Church? And even granting it were lawful, certainly it is not expedient. Luther himself has always been of this opinion."—*Ibid*, Ep. 106, p. 686.

Meanwhile Melancthon was engaged in drawing up the Apology on Defence of the Augsburg Confession, as a rejoinder to "the Refutation" of the Papal divines, which had been read in the Diet on the 3d of August. In this important document, which was accepted at the time as an authentic declaration of the sentiments and designs of the Protestants, and has since been admitted, together with the Confession, as a standard of faith, into their Symbolical Books, we read as follows:—

"With respect to the canonical Ordination, we have often professed before the Diet that it is our most earnest wish and desire to preserve Ecclesiastical government and Orders in the Church, even those which have been instituted by human authority. For we are well aware that the discipline of the Church, as we find it laid down in the ancient canons, was established by the Fathers to good and useful ends. But the Bishops either compel our Clergy to renounce and anathematise the doctrine which we have set forth in our Confession or they put them to death with the utmost barbarity and injustice. This is the reason which prevents our Clergy from acknowledging the Bishops. And so it is owing to the cruelty of the Bishops that the Canonical Church-government, which we were most anxious to preserve, has in some places ceased to exist. Let them themselves see to it, what account they will be able to render to God for the schism and destruction they are bringing upon the Church.

"Moreover, we wish once more to declare, that we are prepared gladly to observe and maintain the canonical government of the Church, provided only, that the Bishops would cease to be unjust and tyrannical towards the members of our communion. This desire of ours will suffice to excuse us, and prove us innocent of any design to weaken the authority of Bishops, both before God and all mankind, even to the latest posterity, when men shall read and learn that no entreaties of ours against the lawless and cruel conduct of the Bishops could obtain for us a particle of justice."—*Apol. Confes. § vii.*; *Hase*, p. 204. See also *ibid.* § xiv. 12. p. 294.

After finishing the Apology, Melancthon wrote to Camerarius—the precise date of the letter is not preserved, but still in 1850—as follows:—

"I was well aware that our Apology would be thought to mild, considering the iniquitous conduct of our adversaries. However I made it embrace all the more important points in our cause. It restores to the Bishops the whole of their jurisdiction and dignity."—*Ep. Lib. iv. 99*, p. 682.

But before the "Apology" was drawn up, an attempt had been made to reconcile differences at Augsburg by a private and amicable negotiation, of which we find notice in Sleidan's *Commentaries*, p. 190, and a detailed account in Seckendorf's *Historia Lutheranismi*, lib. ii. § lxxviii. From the latter we learn what were the proposals of the Protestant Committee in relation to the matter before us:—

"Hitherto," they say, "we have endeavored to prop up and maintain the authority and jurisdiction of the Bishops to the utmost of our power. . . . And for the future, so far as we can prevent it, nothing shall be done to prejudice and detract from the Bishops honour and authority: to which end we will take care that our incumbents and preachers duly appear and present themselves to the Ordinaries."—*Seckend.* p. 179.

Compare Melancthon's letter to Luther, dated August 22, in reference to the same transaction:

"We are proposing the most moderate conditions. We promise to pay obedience to the Bishops, and to submit to their jurisdiction."—*Melancthon Ep. Lib. i. 15*, p. 9.

Three years after the appearance of the Confession and its Apology—i. e., towards the end of 1533—Luther published his work, *Von der Winckelmesse, und Pfaffenweih*, "On Solitary Mass, and the Ordination of Priests"

In this treatise, he refers to the offer the Protestants had made at Augsburg, viz., to leave Ordination in the hands of the Bishops, and shows but too plainly the ill effect which the rejection of it by the Papal negotiators had produced upon his mind—using language upon the subject which is utterly unjustifiable, and which, as we shall see, he afterwards repented of, and virtually recalled—"Since," he writes, "they spurned our humble

proposals, and persist in obtruding upon us the schisms, of which they themselves are guilty, and their other abominations, and also in persecuting our followers, and putting them to death, we shall not trouble him with so good terms in future" (*Luth. Oper.* vi. p. 104). And he goes on to argue at length, that, inasmuch as the Bishops refused to give Orders to any but such as would accept the Doctrine of the Mass, the right Ordination must revert to each particular Church in which (as he endeavours to prove from Scripture) it originally resides. But his argument, with whatever show of Scripture proof it may be conducted, still comes round to the same point, as if none other could be advanced without misgiving—viz., the offers that had been made and rejected at Augsburg, and the refusal of the Bishops to ordain, except upon conditions which would tend to perpetuate the Anti-scriptural corruptions of the Church, and the anti-catholic usurpations of the See of Rome.

Matters still remained in this condition, when the famous Assembly of Protestants took place at Smalcald, in the beginning of the year 1537. The Articles which derive their name from that place (because then and there drawn up by the great Reformer, and signed by Melancthon and the other divines who were present at the convention), and which have ever since formed part of the Lutheran Standards, or Symbolical Books, sufficiently indicate the unfavourable turn which the failure of the previous attempts at reconciliation had given to the dissensions. It is true that the same persons who signed the articles of Smalcald, and the treatise (by Melancthon) *De Protestate et Primatu Papae*, appended to them, signified also, by the same subscription, their assent and agreement to the Confession of Augsburg, and to the Apology. And yet it cannot be denied that the tone is different, and that a more decided attempt is made in the Smalcald Articles to defend the position of the Reformers by arguments irrespective of the necessity which had forced them into it. Thus all primacy in the Popedom is indirectly denied, and their own right to confer Ordination, independently of the Bishops (to whom, however, they would be still willing to resign it, upon lawful terms), is directly claimed and asserted (§ x. *Hase*, p. 334); reference being made more than once, to the confused and inconsistent testimony of St. Jerome in their support (*Ibid.* pp. 334, 352). Of this change for the worse in the policy of his fellow Protestants, Melancthon, indeed, was so sensible that, though he was content to affix his signature to the Articles, he qualified his approval by the addition of a sentence, in which he stated his own opinion, that a certain supremacy over other Bishops may well be conceded to the Pope, *jure humano* (*Hase*, p. 338). Whereas the article, § iv. *De Papatu*, contains the following words:—

"The Church can never be better governed and preserved than if all of us were to live under one head, which is Christ; and all the Bishops, equal in their office, however different in their gifts, were thoroughly joined together in unanimity of doctrine, faith sacraments, prayer, and good works."—*Hase*, p. 314.

(To be continued.)

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TORONTO.

November 13th, 1850.

16-1f

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TORONTO.

April 23rd, 1851.

39-1f

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Toronto, May 7, 1851.

41-1ly

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Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852.

23-1f

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

Toronto, February, 1852.

27-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
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SINGING AND GUITAR,
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Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

5-1f

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6-1f

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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.

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J. H. LEFROY, Captain, R.A.

Toronto, September 22nd, 1851. 21-19in

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock, L.L.D. "James C. Ayer-Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties."

From the widely celebrated Professor Siman, M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine, Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Toronto, March 9th 1852. 31-3m.

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

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,-I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint, beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than a hope of being cured, however, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I persevered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Evil Fevers of all kinds. Asthma Fits Sore Throats Bilious Complaints Do. Cassanere Stone and Gravel Blotches on the Skin Gout Do. Canada Tweed Secondary Symptoms Bowel Complaints Headache Do. Canduroy Tic-Doloureux Colics Indigestion Do. Buckskin Tumours Constipation of the Intestines Inflammation Ulcers Bowels Jaundice Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Consumption Lumbago Worms of all kinds Debility Piles Weakness from what- ever cause, &c., &c. Dropsy Rheumatism Erysipelas 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

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, Men's Etoffe Trousers, Men's Etoffe Vest, Do. Witney, Do. Doeskin, Do. Cassanere, Do. Etoffe Over Coats, Do. Canada Tweed, Do. Satin, Do. Witney, Do. Canduroy, Do. Black Cloth, Do. Beaver, Do. Buckskin, Do. Canada Tweed, Boy's Etoffe Coats, Boy's Etoffe, Do. Witney, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Winter Drawers, Striped Shirts, Red Flannel Shirts, Cloth Caps, Fur Caps.

Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts; Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

Table with columns for Flannel, Red and White, Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Blankets, per pair, Muffs and Boas, Prints (fast colours), Searf Shawls, Crapes and materials for Mourning, Gala Plaids, Factory Cotton, Quilts and Counterpanes, White Cotton, Cotton Warp, per bundle, Bed Ticks and Towels, Striped Shirting, Fur Caps.

150 Pieces Mouselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10d per yard.

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.

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, Beadmore, Fairclough, Merritt, Best, Bates, Milner, Blythe, Geddes, Mitchell, Brega, J. C. Geddes, O'Reilly, Carroll, J. T. Gikison, Thos. Stinson, Cartwright, Hatt, Stewart, Cook, Hardiker, Stevenson, Cousell, Henwood, Winer, Craig, Holden.

SUSAN GEDDES, HAMILTON.

November 9th, 1851. 19-5m

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 ear and passes away.

It drops us the ear 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 in some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square There are Bro. d Cloths, and Dueskins, and Cassimeres too, And Lustrous, 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 Lustres, 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. FLANNELS in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from 1s. 1d. upwards.

A large Stock of SILK VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assortment 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 Bos 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 9-8th and 5-4th 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 net; 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.



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. Goddardham, George Crawford.

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers. The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fire, 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 Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-1f

BRITISH AMERICA

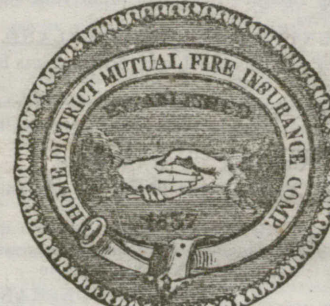
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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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.

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

"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.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:-

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DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH.

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

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