

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. 26.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 29, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXLV.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Feb. 1. 4th SUND. ART. FRID.	Isaiah 57.	Mark 1.
2. PURIF. B.V. MARY.	Wisd. 9.	Mark 2.
3.	Exod. 12.	Mark 3.
4.	Exod. 13.	Mark 4.
5.	Exod. 14.	Mark 5.
6.	Exod. 15.	Mark 6.
7.	Exod. 16.	Mark 7.
8.	Exod. 17.	Mark 8.
9.	Exod. 18.	Mark 9.
10.	Exod. 19.	Mark 10.
11.	Exod. 20.	Mark 11.
12.	Exod. 21.	Mark 12.
13.	Exod. 22.	Mark 13.
14.	Exod. 23.	Mark 14.
15.	Exod. 24.	Mark 15.
16.	Exod. 25.	Mark 16.
17.	Exod. 26.	Mark 17.
18.	Exod. 27.	Mark 18.
19.	Exod. 28.	Mark 19.
20.	Exod. 29.	Mark 20.
21.	Exod. 30.	Mark 21.
22.	Exod. 31.	Mark 22.
23.	Exod. 32.	Mark 23.
24.	Exod. 33.	Mark 24.
25.	Exod. 34.	Mark 25.
26.	Exod. 35.	Mark 26.
27.	Exod. 36.	Mark 27.
28.	Exod. 37.	Mark 28.
29.	Exod. 38.	Mark 29.
30.	Exod. 39.	Mark 30.
31.	Exod. 40.	Mark 31.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Morning.	Evening.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rector.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.
Trinity	Rev. J. C. D. McKenna, B.A., Incum.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, L.E.D., Incum.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.
St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity.	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.
St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity.	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Incum.	11 o'clock.	7 o'clock.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, 26th January 1852.
VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL.
The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.
CENSOR:
Rev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class'l. Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

ROOMS—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDING.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of Admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 15s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Brc. Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.

"How to be happy," is a very common heading to an article addressed to the young. I have seen it in the papers so often that I should not think of writing upon it. But I believe I have never seen anything in print to tell young people "how to be miserable." "How to be miserable!" Well I guess we don't want to be miserable. Don't want to be miserable! How so? Then why do you take so much pains to be miserable? I cannot think how a child or a youth, who is free from care or trouble, and full of buoyant spirits, can be miserable, without trying very hard to be so. But as I have seen a great many young persons, who not only seem determined to make themselves miserable, but every body around them also, I thought perhaps they would thank me for telling them how to do it easier. In the first place, if you want to be miserable, be selfish! Think all the time of yourself, and your own things. Don't care about any body else. Have no feeling for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy; but the rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous, lest another enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself, think unkindly toward them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things, snap at it like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for every thing that is your own, though it be not worth a pin; for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take every thing that is said to you in playfulness, in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you. And if any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon it you can, and conclude that they wish to cut your acquaintance; and so the next time you meet them put on a sour look, and show a proper resentment. You will soon get rid of them, and cease to be troubled with friends. You will have the pleasure of being shut up in yourself. Be very touchy and irritable. Cultivate a sour, cross, snappish disposition. Never speak in good nature if you can help it. Never be satisfied with any thing, but

always be fretting. Pout at your father and mother, get angry with your brothers and sisters; or if you are alone, fret at your books, or your work, or your play. Never look at or admire any thing that is beautiful or good; but fix your eye on the dark side of every thing; complain of defects in the best of things, and be always on the look-out for whatever is deformed or ugly, or offensive in any way, and turn up your nose at it. If you will do half of these things you will be miserable enough.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE STRENGTH OF A CHURCH.

"Awake! put on thy strength, oh Zion!" The Church, then, has strength. Wherein does it exist? *Not in age.* It may have lived through the lapse of centuries. It may have witnessed the revolutions which buried empires. It may have witnessed the setting up and throwing down of many successive thrones. It may have connection sure and unbroken with the first church which the Redeemer planted on the plains of Judea, and yet not be strong.

Not in wealth. I care not how boundless that wealth—how exhaustless its treasures. It may gather into itself all the discovered and the undiscovered wealth of all worlds, and yet be weak.

Not in numbers. We like to have a large church. We always rejoice when additions to it are made. We believe it will eventually become co-extensive with the world. This consummation of the church's hopes and prayers might, however, be realized, and yet the church not be strong.

Not in the earthly dignity and rank of its members. The names of kings, and courts, and cabinets might have a place upon its roll. Men of honour and influence—all the dignitaries of the earth might be, nominally, sons of the church, and yet it have no strength.

Not in temporal prosperity. There may be no open foes, internal or external—no fires of persecution, or floods of opposition—no discordant views and aims, and no straightened circumstances whatever—all this, and yet no strength.

Not in a church's strength. It may be growing, shining, active piety of those who compose it. Here is the hiding of its strength—the secret of its might. It may have lived but a single year. It may be absolutely in poverty, in respect to this world's goods. It may number scarcely a score of souls, and these the obscurest in the community. It may scarcely have been once gladdened by the sunshine of earthly prosperity, and yet be strong. If those few and obscure, and possibly despised Christians, but be faithful to duty, if theirs be the prayer of penitence and the life of faith, continually, if they have a zeal and devotedness corresponding with their obligations and professions, that church cannot help being strong—strong in God, and in the power of his might, valiant for the truth, and wise to win souls unto Christ.

POWER TO DO EVIL.

Few men have done more harm than those who have been thought able to do do least; and there cannot be a greater error than to believe a man whom we see qualified with too mean parts to do good, to be therefore incapable of doing hurt; there is a supply of malice, of pride, of industry, and even of folly, in the meekest, when he sets his heart upon it, that makes a strange progress in wickedness.—*Clarendon.*

A PROMISE.

A promise should be given with caution, and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart, and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise should be the result of reflection. A promise, and its performance, should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the week ending 28th January, 1852:—
FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.
The Church at Port Burwell..... £ 0 7 6
Trinity Church, Chippawa..... 3 13 2
St. Paul's Church, Dunnville..... 1 0 4
—per Rev. A. Townley.....
Carried forward..... £ 5 1 0

Brought forward.....	£ 5 5 0
St. John's Church, Cavan.....	£ 0 15 0
St. Paul's Church, Cavan.....	0 15 0
—per Rev. Samuel Armour.....	1 10 0
St. Thomas's Church, Belleville.....	4 16 5
St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Picton.....	1 6 3
—per Churchwarden.....	1 12 10
St. Paul's Church, Chatham.....	0 5 0
—per Churchwarden.....	0 5 0
Township of Manvers.....	1 3 1
—per Rev. William Logan.....	0 13 4
St. George's Chap., Drummondville.....	1 16 5
—per Rev. C. L. Ingles.....	0 17 6
St. John's Church, Stamford.....	0 12 6
—per Rev. H. E. Pless.....	1 10 0
Christ's Church, Marlborough.....	0 6 3
—per Rev. H. Patton.....	3 9 9
The Church, Cartwright.....	4 11 6
—per Churchwarden.....	0 10 0
Christ's Church, Bytown.....	5 1 6
—per Rev. S. S. Strong.....	2 5 5
Trinity Church, Cornwall.....	9 11 3
—per Churchwarden.....	0 8 3
Christ's Church, Moalinette.....	0 8 3
—per Rev. H. Patton.....	0 8 3
Trinity Church, Toronto.....	0 8 3
—per Churchwarden.....	0 8 3
St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.....	0 8 3
—per Ven. Archdeacon of York.....	0 8 3

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Burford.....	£ 0 12 4
Norwich.....	0 4 6
Weir's Schoolhouse.....	0 5 0
—per Rev. St. George Caulfield.....	£ 1 1 10
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.	
28th January, 1852.	

ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SERVICES AT BIRMINGHAM.

(From the Birmingham Gazette)
We refer our readers to the subjoined announcement respecting the future arrangement of divine service at St. Martin's—the mother church of this town—which appears to us of nothing less than national importance. It has long been felt by numbers among the most devout members of the Church of England that the length of the morning service is seriously objectionable, perhaps for all, certainly for younger and more unlearned worshippers, while the combination of the mass and the litany, and communion interfere with any additional useful repetitions, and prevent a day. It seems strange that what has been so long a practice has hitherto attempted to remedy. And yet the practice complained of rests, we believe, on no authority whatever but that of usage. No rubric or canon requires the union of the three offices we have named; but only that the litany be read "after," i. e., not before "the morning prayer," and the communion service at no specified hour, but only "on Sundays and other holy-days." The example which the rector of St. Martin's, with the full sanction, we understand, of the Bishop of the diocese, is about to set, will soon be followed, we have little doubt, wherever the amount of the population makes it desirable to open the churches more frequently, and the revenues of the particular parish are sufficient to maintain an adequate number of ministers. We do not, while we would express our hearty approbation of the general principles embodied in the proposed plan, enter into the details, because experience may prove them to be susceptible of improvement. On the whole, however, they seem well calculated to carry out the purpose designed, and we would especially notice as most desirable in every point of view, the monthly celebration of the holy communion as a part of the afternoon service, the usual attendants on which have, in too many cases, we fear, had no opportunity of receiving that sacrament. There is only one modification of the general plan which we would venture to suggest, namely, that when the litany alone shall be said, the lack of any portion of holy scripture in that service be supplied by the reading of an entire chapter, instead of a few verses as a text from the pulpit. With this, and due care to keep within bounds the length of the sermons, the recurrence to the original intentions of the framers of the liturgy will leave, we think, little or nothing to be desired in the way of accommodating the manner of our worship on the Lord's-day to the wants and feelings of the age.
"To the Congregation assembling for Public Worship in St. Martin's Church, and to the Parishioners generally.
"My dear Friends—In announcing to you the following alteration in the arrangements of the Sunday services in our parish church, I most respectfully and affectionately bespeak your candid consideration of the few observations with which I think it right to accompany the announcement; and also of the probable working and effect of the experiment which it is proposed to try for a few months. And, aware as I am that these alterations will, in some measure, break in upon long-established habit—though in no case upon the order of our Church, I would venture to appeal to my conduct among you for more than five years in the confident hope that, though I can hardly have been fortunate enough to carry with me, in all cases and at all times, universal acquiescence, you yet give me credit for being actuated by no other desire than to render our ministrations, under God's good blessing, as efficient as possible, and to promote the spiritual welfare of the souls committed to my charge.
"It is a great satisfaction to me to be permitted to inform you that the proposed arrangements have been submitted to our respected Diocesan, the Bishop of Worcester, and have his full sanction, as in no respect violating the order of the Church. His lordship entered most kindly into my views, and without a

moment's hesitation, allowed me to state that he concurred. The Bishop particularly approved of the plan being regarded as an experiment.

"You are aware, my dear friends, that our ordinary morning service consists of a combination of services, which were not originally intended to be used together; and a large number of the clergy and laity have, from time to time expressed a wish that this service might be divided, in accordance with the original design of the framers of the Prayer-book. For invalids, aged persons, and for children especially, it is found too long.

"Another evil in our present course—and it is one to which I would particularly draw your attention—is, that a very large number of our present worshippers—domestic servants and others—who can only attend either afternoon or evening services, are completely shut out from some of the most important and edifying parts of our admirable liturgy—for example, the litany, and the whole of the communion office, including God's Ten Commandments. I believe that among regular attendants at our Church, not a few might be found who never join in the litany nor hear the commandments from one year's end to another. Surely this is an evil.

"But in remedying this, it would be an evil of equal magnitude were any alteration to shut out any other class of worshippers habitually from any portion of the services. The following plan has been drawn up with great care and thought; and it will be found, when it is carefully examined, that, whichever services or service a worshipper attends habitually, he will, in the month, have the advantage of all the portions of the liturgy which are permitted by our Church to be used at those services.

"It is proposed to commence the new arrangement on Sunday, January 4th, 1852, with the quarter past nine morning service.

"There will be a sermon after each of the four services, except after the early communion.

"The anticipated advantages may thus be summed up:—

"1. The shortening of the present morning service. This, it is believed, will be a great comfort to invalids, aged persons, and children. The evil of our present length of service to children can hardly be exaggerated, as Sunday-school teachers well know.

"2. The securing an additional service and sermon in a parish where church accommodation is so utterly inadequate for the population.

"It is hoped also that this will be a great accommodation in family arrangements, as facilitating the attendance of servants.

"3. The bringing all our services, as far as possible, within the reach of all classes, and thus enabling all who are desirous of attending, and who are not shut out from the 'Te Deum,' 'The Litany,' and 'The Communion Office'—will find their privileges greatly increased, and enjoy in our incomparable Liturgy much of which they have been practically deprived.

"4. The facilitating the attendance of servants, and of the working and poorer classes, at the Lord's Supper, by an afternoon administration of it monthly.

"It is to be feared that the sadly scanty attendance of these classes at the holy communion is to be traced, in some measure, to the circumstance that the communion is never administered in the afternoon. Such is the opinion of many experienced parish clergy.

"Such, dear friends, are my reasons for proposing this experiment. I cannot hope for immediate universal acquiescence, but I trust that you will cheerfully await the result of it until the end of June. That result will be looked forward to by thousands of the clergy and laity in our Church with deep interest, for we are about to try what very many are ardently desirous to see accomplished. The movement has nothing to do with any particular party in the Church. Men of all parties will sympathize with us. And you will believe that these arrangements are now proposed, not from any restless love of change or innovation, but from the earnest desire to render the rich provision of privilege given to us, in God's good providence, in our Prayer-book, as accessible as possible to the masses of our people.

"I cannot but record my sense of the great kindness with which our Diocesan has entered into my plans; and I confidently anticipate the candour and kindness of my dear people—even of those among them who may not be prepared at once to approve the plan, or to recognise the force of the reasons assigned for the experiment.

"That 'the God of all grace' may abundantly bless our privileges to us—giving us hearts to use them diligently, and rendering them, through the influence of His holy spirit, effectual to our edification, comfort, and salvation, and so to His own glory in Christ Jesus, is, my dear friends, the earnest prayer of one who is deeply grateful for all your confidence, respect, and love.

Your affectionate pastor,

JOHN C. MILL ESQ.

"St. Martin's Rectory, Dec. 26, 1851."
First Sunday in the Month.
Quarter-past Nine, Morning Prayer and Sermon, without Litany and Communion Service.
Eleven, Litany, Communion Service, Sermon, and Lord's Supper.
Half-past Three, Evening Prayer (as at present.)
Half-past Six, Evening Prayer (as at present.)
Second Sunday in the Month.
Quarter-past Nine, Communion Service and Lord's Supper, No Sermon.
Eleven, Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon, without Communion Service.
Half-past Three, Litany only, and Sermon to Children and young Persons.
Half-past Six, Evening Prayer (as at present.)
Third Sunday in the Month.
Quarter-past Nine, Morning Prayer and Sermon, without Litany and Communion Service.

Eleven, Litany, Communion Service, and Sermon.
 Half-past Three, Communion Service, Sermon, and
 Lord's Supper.
 Half-past Six, Evening Prayer (as at present.)
Fourth Sunday in the Month.
 Quarter-past Nine, Communion Service and Sermon.
 Eleven, Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon, with
 out Communion.
 Half-past Three, Evening Prayer and Sermon (as at
 present.)
 Half-past Six, Litany, Communion Service, and
 Sermon.

When there are five Sundays in the month, the ar-
 rangements for the fourth will be repeated on the fifth.

THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.—It is stated that the
 Bishop of Gibraltar is at present staying at Rome, for
 the purpose of effecting some alterations in the arrange-
 ments of the Protestant Church in that city.

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—The Bishop of Cape
 Town has remitted from his diocese about £180 in aid
 of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the
 Gospel. In explanation of the smallness of the amount,
 the Bishop writes:—

"It must be remembered that the Church is in its
 infancy in this land—that most of our parishes are en-
 gaged in the erection of the House of God, or are col-
 lecting for its erection, or are burdened with a heavy
 debt upon that already built—that at the same time
 they are called upon to contribute towards the support
 of the Ministry, and the erection and maintenance of
 schools, and that at a time when one-half of the colony
 is well-nigh ruined by war and rebellion, which have
 already lasted for almost a year, and do not appear to
 be nearer to their close than they were six months
 ago—that subscriptions to a very large amount have
 been recently called for towards the relief of the suffer-
 ing inhabitants of the frontier, and the wives and
 children of the soldiers, of whom there are nearly one
 thousand in Cape Town—that the necessities of life
 are about double what they were, and that the country
 from one end to the other is thoroughly impoverished.
 Under these distressing circumstances, I am no less
 pleased with the amount which has been raised, than
 by the readiness with which my appeal has been met
 by all the parishes in the diocese."

BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—The Queen and
 Prince Albert have transmitted a joint donation of
 £100 to the fund for establishing this Bishopric, which
 now amounts, exclusive of the sums collected on Sun-
 day week, in connexion with the Jubilee of the Society
 for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign
 Parts, to nearly £7,000.

ANNOT'S LEIGH CHURCH.—On a complaint made to
 the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol by the parishioners
 of Annot's Leigh, that their incumbent, the Rev. M.
 Whish, had neglected the spiritual duties of the parish,
 a commission of inquiry has been appointed, and in the
 mean time, it is said, the Bishop intends to appoint a
 Curate.

DR. CUMMING AND DR. NEWMAN.—Dr. Cumming
 has been lecturing, with his usual success, at Birming-
 ham, on the subject of Romish miracles, as treated by
 Dr. Newman in his recent lectures. Dr. Newman was
 invited to be present, but did not make his appearance.

**THE VICAR OF SHEFFIELD AND THE REV. CANON
 TREVOR.**—Mr. Trevor's right to the office and emolu-
 ments of Chaplain having been established, and the
 dispute now turning upon the performance of the
 spiritual duties from which Mr. Trevor is debarred, the
 further proceedings to be taken in the matter are left
 by Mr. Trevor in the hands of the Archbishop.

THE VICARAGE OF TOTTENHAM.—The vicarage of Tot-
 tenham, worth about £1,000, per annum, having be-
 come vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Newcome, the
 presentation fell in the ordinary course to Archdeacon
 Hale, who was about to present it to a personal friend,
 when one of the minor Canons of St. Paul's entered a
 caveat against the institution, relying on the statutes of
 the Cathedral. The result is, that the Rev. W. H. Hall,
 the senior minor Canon, has been presented to the
 vicarage, the statutes of the Cathedral providing that
 the livings in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St.
 Paul's shall be given to the minor Canons and others
 connected with the Cathedral.

THE REV. W. J. E. BENNETT.—The *Morning Chroni-
 cle* announces that the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett has re-
 turned from his continental tour, and suggests that
 "nothing would more raise the character of the Bishop
 of London in public estimation than a magnanimous
 forgetfulness of any offence he may have received in
 the course of a dispute in which, after all, no one was
 entirely free from blame."

THE REFORMATION MOVEMENT.—The *Warner*
 states that a solicitor and twenty other persons have
 abandoned Popery within the last month or two, in
 Dublin. The *Clare Journal* has an account of a scan-
 dalous outrage committed against Mr. Gloster, of the
 "Irish Church Missions," and his wife, while on their
 way to Church, on Sunday last, at Miltown Malbay.
 The outrage is the result of the late altar denunciations
 against the Bible readers, which have induced a
 party of Romanists to band themselves together for
 the purpose of driving "the proselyters" out of the
 neighbourhood. In Tuam it has been found necessary
 to employ an additional police force to protect the
 Protestant converts from the violence of the Popish mob.

The *Guardian* informs us that the following questions
 are, it is stated, to be submitted to the clergy of the
 Diocese of Oxford, invited to meet their Bishop at
 Cuddesden:—

1. Can we agree upon any rules touching the ad-
 ministration of baptism which may tend to promote
 uniformity of practice, and to awaken our people's at-
 tention to the importance of the holy ordinance?
2. Can we agree upon any fixed times for baptism;
 ... after the second lesson in all cases on one fixed
 Sunday in each month; and with what adaptations, if
 any, to the needs of populous places?
3. Can we agree on any rules—First, for requiring
 notice of baptism according to the rubric? And sec-
 ondly, for refusing sponsors of openly immoral life?
4. How can we best bring home to the sponsors a
 sense of their duties connected with—First, the ordi-
 nance of baptism; secondly, the education of the child-
 ren; and thirdly, their own families?
5. How can we best carry out the intention of the
 canonical prohibition of parents being sponsors?
6. What modes can be adopted for awakening and
 directing a sense of paternal responsibility touching
 holy baptism?

The *Daily News* states that the Bishop of Exeter has
 forbidden the Rev. H. Newton from officiating in his
 diocese, having found, on examination, that his views
 on baptismal regeneration were unsound. Mr. New-

man had been appointed to the curacy of St. Thomas's,
 Exeter, with the approval of the Church Pastoral Aid
 Society.

ENGLISH PERVERTS AT ROME.—Mr. Manning the
 late Archdeacon of Chichester, and the Hon. G.
 Spencer, alias Father Ignatius, are at present at Rome,
 where the latter is delivering a course of daily lectures
 during Advent, in support of his crusade for the per-
 version of England.

IRELAND.

Some of the papers announce that Dr. Longfield, one
 of the commissioners of encumbered estates, has been
 appointed Provost of Trinity College. The correspon-
 dent of the *Daily News* denies there is any foundation
 for the report, and the *Times* pronounces it as "the
 very least probable." The *Daily Express* states that
 the candidates are Professor Lloyd, Dr. McDonnell, Todd,
 and Groves. The *Times* adds Dr. Griffin, ex-junior
 Fellow, and holder of one of the College livings in the
 north of Ireland:—

"Professor Lloyd is, perhaps, one of the most able
 and accomplished scholars that Trinity College could
 ever boast of, and his appointment would, there is not
 the shadow of a doubt, be popular with all parties, both
 inside and outside the walls of the University. But the
 reverend gentleman is a strenuous supporter of, and a
 large contributor to, the funds of the Church Education
 Society. Mr. McDonnell, on the contrary, besides other
 weighty claims, is believed to be favourable to the
 national system, a matter of no trifling consideration to
 a Government sincerely desirous of extending the bless-
 ings of education to all classes of the people. Dr. Griffin
 was a Whig and a Liberal when it was not the fashion
 to be either one or the other, and when the advocacy of
 toleration was the certain bar to preferment. But
 twenty years have elapsed since the doctor took any
 part in public affairs, and it now remains to be seen
 whether his claims have been forgotten by the party
 now in power."

According to the *Times*, the Rev. H. Willberforce, so
 far from listening to calls made upon him to resign his
 post of Secretary to the Irish Defence Association, has
 taken part possession of his bureau in Rutland-square,
 and has at once entered upon the duties of his office,
 which, it is said, are not of a religious kind, and almost
 limited to the daily recitation of certain forms of prayer,
 &c. To satisfy Mr. Keog and the Irish brigade, a second
 Secretaryship, with another £300 a year, is said
 to be in contemplation. The *Tuam Herald*, organ of
 Dr. M'Hale, remarks upon the appointment:—

"The appointment of an Englishman to an office for
 which, by the very nature of things, an Irishman alone
 was fitted, and from which an Irishman, who had proved
 his fitness was excluded, taken in conjunction with
 the promotion of another Englishman to the presidency of
 the Irish Catholic University, and other unmistakable
 signs of a desire to give Englishmen a prominent share
 in forming and directing public opinion in Ireland, have
 given deep umbrage to the Catholic laity and clergy of
 this locality. These look like so many component parts
 of a policy which would end in fusing together not only
 the nationality, but the Catholicity of both kingdoms.
 The result of centralising our national rights in Down-
 ington-Street are of so terrible and disastrous a kind as to
 leave no doubt in our minds as to the evils which will
 be entailed upon our Catholic institutions if the same
 absorbing course of centralisation is carried out in its
 logical integrity."

From our English Files.

PALMERSTON.
 It is difficult to realize the actual loss of Lord Pal-
 merston. To all persons under fifty years of age his
 name was associated with the idea of perennial office
 and perpetual youth. He was Secretary-at-War before
 Wellington had turned back the tide of conquest at
 Torres Vedras, and long ere Napoleon had marched to
 Moscow. For twenty years he was the inseparable
 subordinate of every Tory Ministry—the colleague of
 Castlereagh and Eldon, of Sidmouth and Liverpool—
 he had been faithful to Mr. Canning, and he remained
 to serve under the Duke of Wellington. A sacrifice to
 the luckless "mistake" of Mr. Huskisson, he was
 doomed to sit while on the shady benches of Opposi-
 tion, until he emerged in 1830 "positus novus exuvias
 nitidiorque juvenis," a Whig Secretary of State.—
 Thenceforth no Whig Ministry has been complete
 without him. He was equally indispensable and equally
 dangerous to all the Cabinets in succession. But he
 parried every blow, and came off victorious from every
 skirmish; and since the combined attack of Stanley
 and Aberdeen, of Peel and Cobden, of Gladstone and
 Disraeli had failed to eject him in 1850, he seemed to
 bear a charmed life and to be invulnerable.

But he has fallen at last, at a moment when no one
 anticipated that the close of his career was so near
 at hand. His retirement is as yet unexplained, and the
 circulating rumours as to the cause of it are unsatisfac-
 tory. We will not inquire whether it be traceable to
 the intrigues of the Greys, or the conspiracies of foreign
 Courts. We can scarcely think that the success of
 Lord Grey's colonial administration, or the brilliant
 financial career of Sir Charles Wood, could have em-
 boldened them to throw stones at the Foreign Secretary.
 Neither can we believe that he would have been offered
 as a sacrifice to any of the Continental Powers, because
 it was so recently made a matter of boast that he was
 "not a Russian, nor an Austrian, but an English"
 Minister. Lord John Russell, who refused to enter
 office without him in 1845, and who stood by him so
 elocubrously last year, would not have lightly surren-
 dered him now. Nor would he have denuded himself
 at the present crisis of the valuable assistance of a col-
 league who combined greater versatility of talent, and a
 longer experience of the affairs of his department, than
 any living statesman. It is true that his reception of
 the Ishington deputation was a more serious escapade
 than his break on behalf of Don Pacifico. It is true that
 his inconsistency was never more glaring than when he
 consented to branding the Kaiser as an "assassin," and
 immediately afterwards expressed his unequalled ap-
 proval of the *coup d'Etat* of the Prince President. It is
 true that the only allies left to the British Sovereign on
 the Continent were Victor Emmanuel, the *Cherub*
 King of Sardinia, and "his Excellency," the ex-Governor
 of Hungary. Nevertheless, we think we may venture
 to affirm that no recent event, none of those secondary
 causes which will doubtless form the staple of Minis-
 terial explanations in due time, can be said to have
 really led to this secession. Its causes are to be traced
 deeper and farther from the surface of the immediate
 politics of the day. We regard the retirement of Lord
 Palmerston as a tardy concession to that public opinion
 which condemned him throughout the country, and
 which was felt in the Cabinet although it might be re-
 sisted in the House of Commons. The censure of the

House of Peers in 1850, was in accordance with the
 deliberate judgment of civilized Europe, and although
 he was sustained in place by his own matchless powers
 of debate, by the brilliant rhetoric of the Attorney
 General, and by the peculiar position of parties, it was
 felt that he was damaged by the discussion. His col-
 leagues must have deemed it necessary henceforth to
 exercise more control over actions for which they were
 liable to be called to so severe an account; while in all
 probability there has existed, at the same moment, on
 the part of the triumphant Minister a haughty confi-
 dence in his own supremacy, and a fretful impatience
 of his authority being questioned by any of the lesser stars
 among whom he shone so conspicuous. Hence there
 would be a greater disposition to interfere when inter-
 ference could less be tolerated, and that which on the
 one side appeared to be the result of jealousy and in-
 trigue, may have seemed on the other view to have
 been only a needful sacrifice to the exigencies of the
 public service.

This is not the moment to take a review of so pro-
 tracted a career. We have from time to time ex-
 pressed our opinion of the unbecoming attitude assumed
 by this country in all its foreign relations. We will
 not now repeat old attacks. But it is needless to say
 that we hail the retirement of Lord Palmerston as a
 pledge to some extent for the maintenance of the peace
 of the world, and the harbinger of a more moderate,
 dignified, and consistent course of policy. It indicates
 a disposition to retrace our steps. It implies an aban-
 donment of that system of petty intermeddling which
 has made England hated everywhere and feared no-
 where—hated in Greece and Portugal, at Madrid and
 Naples, but destitute of influence at St. Petersburg
 and Vienna. How far the inexperienced young noble-
 man, to whom, at so momentous an epoch, so great a
 charge has been confided, is competent to discharge
 its duties remains to be seen. His antecedents, slight
 as they are, are favourable, and he has powerful backers.
 The First Minister himself undertakes to be his dry
 nurse. But let Lord John Russell beware of indulging
 his own taste for letter writing. Schwartzberg and
 De Morny may not brook his "insolent and insidious"
 style, and he may be driven to quit Downing street in
 haste, and to assume *ad interim* the command of the
 Channel fleet.

But what is to become of the Ministry which has
 lost so vigorous a member? The Foreign Office had
 a policy of its own, characterized by great recklessness
 but redeemed by much ability—vehemently assailed,
 but stoutly defended. Is there any other department
 the Home Office excepted, which is not unpopular and
 despised? If it was hard to maintain the ground last
 session, it will be impossible now. The retirement of
 Lord Palmerston will alienate the affections of the
 Radicals. Either the Ministry must soon break up,
 or it must be reinforced by a large accession of the
 Peel party. Its last additions are acceptable enough
 to the Whig oligarchy, as acions of those great houses,
 who, in their eyes, are the legitimate depositaries of
 power. But Lord Granville and Lord Seymour united
 will not compensate for the absence of Lord Palmer-
 ston, and it yet remains to be seen whether the adhe-
 sion of Mr. F. Peel is to be followed by that of more
 tried statesmen.

And what is to be the future career of the fallen
 Minister? Verging on seventy years of age, will he rest
 from his toils, or plunge again into the vortex of Op-
 position. "Three courses" are open to him. "*Solus
 Senescendum.*" This is not to his taste yet, we opine.
 The Protectionists are ready to welcome, with open
 arms an ex-Minister who has supported every Corn
 law except that of 1842, and who, even in 1846, ex-
 pressed his mutual fascination between Palmerston
 and Disraeli—but, although personally agreeable, it
 seems politically improbable that he should connect
 himself with the allies of his youth. Will he then, as
 a last resource, take his stand on the "solidarity of the
 people" and become the chosen champion of the de-
 mocratic party? Of this there are many symptoms.
 Finsbury and Westminster are preparing an ovation
 for him. It would be a strange sight to see the man
 who has been charged with receiving Russian gold
 linked with Kossuth and Mazzini, the colleague of
 Castlereagh sitting between Bright and Cobden. Per-
 sonally, we doubt not, he has a sufficient loathing for
 the vulgar school of democracy, but ambition still
 burns within him, and the temptation may prove ir-
 resistible.

**PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE, WHICH IS THE POOR
 MAN'S FRIEND?**

While chronicling last week the great Protectionist
 gathering at the London Tavern, we were looking for-
 ward with some little curiosity to the effect which it
 would produce upon our Free Trade contemporaries.
 The declaration put forward by the National Associa-
 tion, and the unanimity with which it was supported
 and adopted at the meeting, seemed to cut off the op-
 ponents of Protection from the two favorite allega-
 tions upon which they have been so assiduously ring-
 ing the changes this twelve-month past, the one that
 Protection is dead, the other, that there is a division
 in the camp. To what feint or stratagem would the
 enemy have recourse, now that the alleged mutiny
 within the citadel was proved to have been a "weak
 invention," and the life and vigour of its garrison was
 attested by a smart and effective fire from its battle-
 ments? We expected something out of the common
 way, and we have not been disappointed.

Leaving the threadbare fiction of a division in the
 camp to be reiterated by the *Caricature*—which, in its
 dull monotony, persists in the comforting assurance
 that the Earls of Derby and of Malmesbury, with Mr.
 Disraeli, are prepared to accept the Free Trade ex-
 periment, while it is repudiated by the Duke of Rich-
 mond and Earl Stanhope, with Mr. G. F. Young, the
Times, whose inventive faculties are in a more health-
 ful condition, strikes out a new line altogether. Un-
 able to find in the whole range of present realities
 sufficient data whereon to build even a tolerable argu-
 ment, the leading journal makes a bold dash into the
 field of ancient myth-lore. Mr. Mechi with his strop
 and farm ledger, Mr. Huxtable with his pigs and
 annuities, are dismissed from the bucolics of Printing
 House square, and the Harry Celvino is introduced in
 their place. It is a happy hit, truly, to bring the fabu-
 lous and obscure bird upon the stage, as a suitable
 accompaniment to the no less fabulous and fetid alle-
 gation that the object of Protection is to "make every-
 thing as dear as possible." But at the bounteous gifts of
 a merciful Providence are worthless in the eyes of
 Protectionists, unless the Legislature have lent its
 assistance to enhance their natural cost.

Our monster contemporary has so long and so
 triumphantly demonstrated his vast superiority to the
 vulgar necessity of substantiating statements by evi-
 dence, that we shall not be guilty of the solecism of
 challenging him to make good this assertion. The
 attempt to elicit any thing in the shape of proof from

his lively pen, would be only one degree less hopeful
 than the endeavours of the hostess of Eastcheap to
 extract from the pocket of Sir John Falstaff the amount
 of his reckoning for sack. We shall not therefore
 ask the ingenious compounder of Free Trade articles
 for the leading journal, when and where the Protec-
 tionists have made it apparent, either by word or deed
 that "the lunation of their fellow citizens" is an essen-
 tial fare? "To designate the great body of conserva-
 tive Statesmen as 'the starvation party,' might be a
 useful clap trap for fanaticizing a Communist mob; it
 can hardly suit the purpose of an argument, even in
 the columns of the *Times*."

The only thing having the semblance of an argument
 on which the *Times* ventures, is the antithesis between
 the elements of air and water, and other necessities of
 life, the former of which, it is said, "the bounty of
 Providence has placed beyond the reach of this salutary
 operation."—attributed to the Protectionists as the ob-
 ject of all their endeavours,—viz., "to make everything
 as dear as possible." But air and water quite as
 free and priceless as the *Times* insinuates? Is it, or is
 it not, a fact that, apart from the window-tax, which
 has only just been repealed, the fresh air of heaven, so
 far from being within reach of the poorest, is not ob-
 tainable at any price in the great marts of Free Trade?
 Is it, or is it not, a fact that the water supplied for the
 consumption of the labouring poor in our great cities
 and manufacturing towns, is as the *Times* itself has
 proved *ad nauseam* in its countless sanitary articles, not
 only excessively foul but excessively dear? God help
 the poor man if he is to be put, for his allowance of
 bread and meat, upon the same regime as that provided
 for him in the matter of air and water by the system
 in aid of which the experiment of Free Trade has been
 set on foot! Can there be a more cruel mockery than
 to tell the poor man who breathes the foul air of a
 damp cellar, and drinks the foul water of a sooty cistern,
 that the object of Free Trade is to make all the neces-
 saries of life as accessible to him as fresh air and fresh
 water?

Unwittingly, our contemporary has, in his imagina-
 tive flight, stumbled upon a fragment of a great truth.
 An appeal to nature, where the whole system of soci-
 ety is utterly artificial, is a palpable fallacy. To
 make the labouring man the drudge and beast of burden
 of that artificial system, and to refer him in fine phrases
 to "the bounty of nature" for his reward, is a bitter
 derision. Society having created this artificial system
 for itself, is bound to compensate the labouring man
 for the inconveniences which it entails, and to place
 within his reach by artificial means those necessary
 supplies, and those comforts and enjoyments which
 nature would afford him in a simpler state of society.
 But this can only be done by such a rate of wages as
 shall enable him to be well lodged, well watered, well
 fed, and well clothed; it never can be done by exposing
 him to competition with the foreign labourer who
 sucks the milk of plenty from nature's breast. To
 place him in that unfair position, in order to enable
 capitalists to deal more largely in the sweat and starva-
 tion of their fellow-citizens in foreign markets, is the
 great aim of Free Trade. To rescue him from that
 unfair position, to give him a fair chance, to let him
 enjoy the benefit of that artificial system of which he
 is made to bear the burden, is the object of Protection
 to Native Industry. Which of the two is really the
 poor, the labouring man's friend, it is not difficult to
 discern. That, in spite of all the sophistry and clap-
 trap of Free Trade spouters and Free Trade writers,
 the great body of the people have discerned it, will be
 made apparent, as the Free Traders know full well, at
 the next general election.—*John Bull.*

"A fair representation of the property, the industry,
 and the intelligence of the country," is the great desir-
 atum of Parliamentary reform. A notable authority,
 the chosen mouthpiece of "Parliamentary Reformers,"
 has said so; and the sentiment is one which, from its
 nature, cannot fail to command universal assent. It
 was a felicitous thought,—a bright thought, we should
 have said, but that we have the fear of the punster's
 condemnation before our eyes,—which suggested itself
 to the Honourable Member for Manchester, when he
 gave oracular utterance to that indisputable axiom.—
 There can be no dispute, beneficent as it is to the prin-
 ciple of Parliamentary Reform; the only point to be
 settled is how to devise means of realizing an object so
 to the desirableness of which all parties are agreed.

That Mr. Bright's own propositions, viz., transfer of
 the franchise to populous places, an electoral qualifi-
 cation founded on the rate book and a forty shilling ten-
 ure, and vote by ballot, are not calculated to effect that "fair
 representation of the property, the industry, and the
 intelligence of the country," for which he contends, we
 have already shown. The spokesman of the Manches-
 ter conclave must either be excused on the score of pal-
 pable stupidity, or stand convicted of consummate
 hypocrisy, for having coupled with the enunciation of
 so correct a principle, a scheme directly calculated to
 produce the opposite result from that at which he pro-
 fesses to aim. We may therefore dismiss him as a
 counsellor unworthy to be listened to any further, and
 direct our attention to the practical means of working
 out such a reform as would really give us a fair rep-
 resentation of the various component elements of the body
 politic. The obvious way to do this is to modify the
 present system of election, which exhibits the principle
 of representation in its rudest, we had almost said, in
 its most barbarous form,—the representation of mere num-
 bers. According to that bungling piece of legislation,
 the Whig Reform Bill of 1832, it is upon numbers and
 upon numbers alone, that the erection of constituencies
 and, in each constituency, the choice of representatives
 depends. To this inherent vice of the first Reform
 Bill the marked deterioration of the House of Commons
 and its depreciation in public opinion, is to be attributed.
 The cure of the evil, therefore, is evidently not to be
 sought in carrying so vicious a principle still further,
 but in the adoption of a different and sounder principle.

Instead of representatives of congregated masses, let
 the Great Council of the nation be composed of the rep-
 resentatives of those classes which, respectively, consti-
 tute "the property, the industry, the intelligence of
 the country." Those classes are easily defined. The
 landowners, the owners of house property, the mer-
 chants, the manufacturers, the bankers, the fundholders
 and other capitalists, constitute the property of the
 country. Let these, in their respective cities, towns,
 or other local divisions, choose representatives of their
 own. The traders, the shopkeepers, the artisans, the
 labourers in regular employ, constitute the industry of
 the country. Let these also in corresponding local
 divisions, choose representatives of their own. Fur-
 thermore, the intelligence of the country is represented
 by the different professions, the scholars in their seats
 of learning, the schoolmasters of all sorts and grades,
 the ministers of religion, the lawyers in the different
 branches of the profession, the medical profession with
 its sub-divisions, those engaged in the pursuit of science
 art, and literature, the army, the navy. Let all these

on a scale proportioned to the representation of the two former classes, choose representatives of their own.— Lastly, let not the rights of the proletariat be lost sight of; by all means let those who cannot make good their claim to a vote, either among the property, or among the industry, or among the intelligence of the country, have representatives of their own to watch over their interests, and to make their wishes or their grievances known.

Such evidently is the form which the representative system must assume, if it is to answer to the postulate of Mr. Bright,—“a fair representation of the property, the industry, the intelligence of the country.” In proportion as any plan of Parliamentary Reform shall approach to this ideal of national representation, will it deserve the name of “Reform,” and tend to cure the defects of our old representative system, without entailing, as the first Reform Bill has done, mischiefs of a more formidable kind. At the same time it must be borne in mind that no change,—however sound and excellent the principle on which it proceeds,—can be really beneficial, unless it is effected gradually, and with the least possible violence to existing institutions. That the principle of representation which we have pointed out, is no novelty in the British Constitution, that it already exists and only requires to be expanded and adjusted, has been ably shown in a pamphlet,—to which we confess ourselves indebted for the suggestion of this mode of arriving at “a fair representation of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the country.”—from the pen of Mr. A. G. Stapleton, a gentleman who is entitled to a hearing on this subject, not only on account of the soundness of his political reasoning, but as the private secretary of the late Mr. Canning. Without pledging ourselves to the details of Mr. Stapleton’s proposals, we would strongly recommend his interesting essay on our representative system for attentive perusal, which it will abundantly repay.

We are well aware, and so is Mr. Stapleton himself, of the various objections likely to be raised against such a plan of national representation as that now suggested. The consideration of these we must reserve for some future occasion, when we may return to the subject, and call attention to certain collateral advantages which would result from a representation, not of numbers but of classes, and to certain facilities which the tendencies of the times seems to offer for its adoption. In the meantime let us express the hope that as the Reform Bill of 1832 was adopted under the influence of the alarm caused by the French Revolution of 1830, so the history of France since that period, its revolution of February, 1848, and still more its revolution of December, 1851, may act as a salutary warning; teaching us that it is not in the direction in which France is hunting after the phantom of political optimism, but in the very opposite direction, that we must look for the guarantees of public safety and for the means of national improvement; not by making a nearer approach to the Manchester nostrum of universal suffrage and vote by ballot, but by working out the problem so happily proposed by Mr. Bright, “a fair representation of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the country.”—John Bull.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—At a recent meeting of the Governors of the School for the Indigent Blind, the Rev. J. Evans in the chair, the report stated that since the opening of the Institution in December, 1799, upwards of 450 persons had been returned to their families able in most instances to earn a livelihood, or at least some considerable portion of it. The number of pupils had gradually increased from fifteen males to upwards of 150 of both sexes. The receipts for the past six months amounted to £3,427-1.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.—The Horse Guards have determined on meeting Sir Harry Smith’s demand for further reinforcements at the Cape, by sending by steam-vessel the battalion of Rifles now at Dover; and orders have been sent to Dover, to the battalion, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation. It was at first intended to send them by Her Majesty’s steam frigate Birkenhead, at Portsmouth; but it is now decided that they shall proceed to the Cape in the new iron screw frigate Megara, at Sheerness. Mr. Hoffmeister, and the officers and crew of the Cyclops, just returned from the Cape, having been turned over to that ship, the Megara having been thoroughly fitted for the conveyance of troops. Like the Vulcan she has received Grant’s distilling galley, and possesses every comfort and convenience for a regiment. The Rifles, we believe, are above 600 strong.

Much interest has been excited in Dublin by an extraordinary trial for false imprisonment. The plaintiff was a person named William Henry Matthew, a scholar of Dublin University, of considerable distinction, and the action was brought against Dr. Hartly of Dublin, a Physician 71 years of age, and proprietor of a Lunatic Asylum. The most singular feature in the case was, that the plaintiff was totally ignorant of his parents, his education having been paid for, and he himself supported by Dr. Hartly, against whom the action was brought. The mystery of his parentage was cleared up on the trial, the defendant confessing up an examination, that he was the father of the plaintiff, whose mother, though unmarried, was strictly a lady, and died about 20 years ago, leaving a small sum of money in his (the defendant’s) hands, for the support of the issue of their criminal connexion. From the evidence it appeared that Dr. Hartly had done his best to atone for the sin of his youth, by giving the unhappy young man to whom he was father, the best education in his power. The reason for confining him in the Lunatic Asylum was stated to be, that Mr. Matthew had, on several occasions evinced marks of considerable aberration of intellect. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,000—the announcement of which was received with a general burst of applause from all parts of the crowded court.

We are told that the new Emperor of all Frenchmen lately expressed himself as follows:—“My life may be divided into four epochs. The first was wasted in rash enterprises; the second, in the triumph over anarchy in France; the third, in reconstituting a strong Government, and in the pacification of Europe; the fourth, a coup de pistolet.” Louis Napoleon has made his political testament in case he is killed off. He leaves his office to his cousin Lucien, the youngest son of his uncle Lucien; that is, he calls on the people to confirm his successor as they have confirmed him. Five generals are appointed executors of this singular will, namely; Marshal Vaillant, and Generals St. Arnaud, Magnan, Carrellet and Baragny D’Hilliers.

Application has been made for a charter to a company for the purpose of establishing steam communication between Galway and New York.

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.—Granville George Leveson Gower, second Earl Granville, and now Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is comparatively a young man, having been born in 1815. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford; he was for a short time *attache* to the British Embassy at Paris, and subsequently Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; he was appointed a Railway Commissioner in 1846, in which year he succeeded to the Earldom; Master of the Queen’s Buckhounds, July 1846; Vice President of the Board of Trade, May, 1848; was M. P. for Morpeth, from February 1837, to February 1840, and sat for Lichfield, from September, 1841, to January, 1846. Earl Granville was, it must be remembered, chairman of the council of the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The first Earl was a distinguished diplomatist, and was some time resident as British Ambassador at Paris. He was uncle to the second Duke of Sutherland, and was long known as Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

The Emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves, to avoid military service. Sixteen hundred persons had mutilated themselves, to avoid enrolment, between January 1850, and July, 1851.

The Christian religion is professed by about one-third of the human race. Of the 260,000,000 of the population of Europe, all but 10,000,000 are nominal Christians. These 10,000,000 are made up of Mahomedans, Jews and Heathens. About 60,000,000 of people live on the American Continent, and of these 57 or 58,000,000 are nominal Christians.

The next expedition to the Arctic regions of 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin and the missing officers and crews of the *Eurebus* and *Terror*, discovery ships, will be made as efficient as possible, and in addition to the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steamers employed in the recent expedition, the *Phoenix*, a much larger screw steamer of 260 horse power, is ordered to be fitted at Deptford for service in the polar seas.

A woman was lately buried in a grave-yard, near London, who had been dead upwards of five years, a near relation having left her an annuity of £30, to be paid on the first day of each and every year, so long as she should remain on earth. In consequence of this legacy her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighborhood of his dwelling, where she was kept until after his death.

A society has just been formed in Dublin for the preservation and publication of the ancient melodies of Ireland.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Notwithstanding the intimation given to the foreign exhibitors that all the goods were to be removed by the 13th instant (Saturday,) there is still a large quantity within the building, chiefly belonging to France and some of the German States. It is still hoped that the building will be so completely cleared of the goods that it may be thrown open to the public on the 1st of January, as already arranged.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—A few days ago a lad named White, errand boy to a respectable printer at Kensington, was charged at Westminster with endeavouring to get a sum of money advanced by a cheesemonger, at Brompton, upon a forged cheque and a letter, purporting to be written by the Rev. Mr. Bowler, of Onslow-square. The suspicions of the cheesemonger being roused, he made the boy accompany him to the Rev. gentleman’s house, the boy stating on the way that he had got the letter from a man who was standing on Mr. Bowler’s door step. On arriving at the house, it was ascertained that neither Mr. Bowler nor his butler knew anything of the cheque or the character which the lad bore, Mr. Arnold, on these facts having been stated, was inclined to believe that he had been made the dupe of some designing scoundrel, who had poisoned the butler. The case, however, assumed a widely different complexion upon a Mrs. Faulkner, of King-street, Westminster, butcher, coming forward, and stating that the prisoner had uttered a similar cheque to her, drawn by a person signing himself M’Dermott, in favour of a Mr. Partridge accompanied by a note from that gentleman, containing the same request, couched in precisely the same words as in Mr. Bowler’s case, the cheque having been cashed by her. On Mrs. Faulkner and her foreman positively swearing to the identity of the prisoner, he was accordingly remanded. Nevertheless on Wednesday, immediately after the disposal of the night charges, a very respectable-looking man, addressing Mr. Arnold, said that he had seen an account of the case in the newspapers, and as it was very shocking that any person should suffer innocently, he had considered it his duty to come forward and put the Magistrate in possession of the fact, that the accused was not guilty of the charge, but that his (the speaker’s) son was the person who had obtained the money as described, at the request of a person who had accented him as he was walking along, and had given him the letter, and had received the cash. Mr. Arnold directed the stranger to remain in Court, and the case of White being then called, Mrs. Faulkner again swore with the utmost positiveness to the identity of White, who was placed in the dock. The other boy was now brought in, and detailed minutely the facts, of which his father had given the substance. Mrs. Faulkner’s convictions, notwithstanding that the boys did not at all resemble each other, now began to be more qualified, and gradually gave way, she admitting her belief that White was not the lad, while she received a severe rebuke from Mr. Arnold for the incautious manner in which she had sworn. Poor White was then discharged.

AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT RAWMARSH.—About seven o’clock on Saturday, while not less, it is believed, than 78 men and boys were at work in the Warren Vale Pit, at Rawmarsh, two miles from Rotherham, the party of Earl Fitzwilliam, and worked by Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth, the bosses of many collieries in the Yorkshire coal district, the whole neighbourhood around was astounded and horrified by an irruption like that of a volcano. Smoke and flames burst out of the pit in an appalling volume. Two corves which were being drawn up out of the pit were projected upwards with volcanic force, and lodged in the gearing over the shaft. A quantity of coals, stones, and other matters which had been carried high into the air, descended all around the pit in a terrific shower. Crowds of persons immediately hastened to the spot, and as soon as the damaged gearing of the shaft could be repaired, several men descended the pit, and in the course of the day a large number of the workmen, many of them so fearfully mutilated that their recovery is hopeless, together with numerous dead bodies, were brought up. The search was continued during Saturday night and the whole of yesterday, and up to last night there had recovered from the pit in all 49 dead bodies. Two or three others still remain to be brought

up. Those who escaped in such a condition as to be able to give any account of the affair speak most confidently to the satisfactory ventilation of the pit. There are ten of the bodies so dreadfully mutilated as to render identity impossible.

FRANCE.—The press continues in the same position of absolute subjection to the Government. The most rigid censorship continues, and even the lithographic circulars which communicate intelligence from the capital to the provincial papers, have to be submitted for inspection. The only papers which occasionally publish leading articles, are the *Constitutionnel*, *Presse*, *Pays du Soir*, *Patrie*, and *Moniteur*. The *Siècle*, which re-appeared for a short time, was again for a day or two suspended. The *Débats*, *Ordre*, *Union*, *Opinion Publique*, *Assemblée Nationale*, and others, contain nothing whatever, and have not even the old resource of the *feuilleton* to fall back upon, owing to the double stamp imposed upon papers which publish a novel in numbers. The *Univers*, which has recently given in its adhesion, has resumed its leadings, and in an article on the revolutionary party in Switzerland leagued with the Socialists of France, suggests to Louis Napoleon that the party in Switzerland will have to bow with humility to any intimation of his will, since he has the power to enforce that will. M. Emile de Girardin has given up his connexion with the press; some say he is about to leave France, others that he will retire into Brittany, owing, it is said to his pecuniary position. He is stated to have sold his share in the *Presse* to the *Elysée* for a million of francs. M. de Lamartine has written to the *Débats* to say that a novel of his, the publication of which the proprietors of the *Pays* have announced in their *feuilleton*, was purchased of him before the 2nd of December, since which time he has had nothing whatever to do with that journal.

By way of a substitute for the public journals a plan has recently been adopted of distributing on a large scale lithographed bills and circulars. One of these contains the following sarcastic comments on recent events:—

“CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, REVISED, CORRECTED, AND CONSIDERABLY DIMINISHED.”

“ART. I.
The National Sovereignty is imprescriptible and inalienable.

“Consequently, the French people abdicates its rights to Louis Napoleon, and delegates to him the care of making such a Constitution as he pleases, and promises beforehand to obey blindly whatever conditions it may contain.

“ART. II.
“No one can be arrested or detained except according to the forms prescribed by law: the abuse of every one who inhabits the French territory is inevitable.

“Consequently, it is permitted to every agent of the police, furnished or not by a regular warrant, to arrest all persons whom he may please, to force his way, armed, and under cover of the night, into the house of any citizen, to violate the secrecy of epistolary correspondence, and to put a seal on the printing-presses of those journals who have the audacity not to join in singing the praises of the Government. The *bastille*, which by a mistake was destroyed 60 years ago, shall be replaced by the Castle of Ham, the Forts of Mont Valerien and Vincennes, and by the prison of Mazas. All citizens who do not declare that they are perfectly satisfied with these arrangements will be expelled the country.

“ART. III.
“No one shall be removed from the authority of his natural judges.

“Consequently, Courts-martial will sit permanently; all assemblies of three persons are secret societies, and every member of a secret society will be deported, unless he shall have been previously shot.

“ART. IV.
“The right of instruction is free.

“Consequently, M. Montalembert and his friends, the Jesuits, are alone charged with the instruction of youth.

“ART. V.
“No tax can be imposed or levied except by virtue of a law to that effect. All taxes are raised for the public benefit.

“Consequently, the Minister of Finance, our dear friend F. F. will alone have the management of the Budget, and expend the money of the taxpayers, subject to our control alone.

“ART. VI.
“A High Court of Justice is established to take cognizance of the crime of high treason committed by the President or his accomplices.

“Consequently, the President and his accomplices shall have the right to dispose by force the said High Court, and to cast into prison its members. Those members shall be placed in solitary confinement, and shall be authorised to deliberate at their leisure on the proper means for seizing on the delinquents and bringing them to trial.

“ART. VII.
“The public force is established in order to guarantee the execution of the law throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

“Consequently, those who violate the law have the sole right to invoke the aid of the said public force, and to make use of it to illuse, imprison, and shoot at their good-will and pleasure all who have the audacity to demand the strict observance of the law and the Constitution.

“ART. VIII.
“Universal suffrage is re-established.

“But it will only be called into operation except on the 20th December instant, and then its sovereign decision will only be respected in case it proclaims Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President of the Republic.

Letters from Algiers of the 7th inst. state that the Governor had been informed of the events in Paris by a telegraphic despatch from Oran, but that he had kept the news secret until the steamer *Philippe-Auguste*, which left Marseilles on the 5th, had been telegraphed in sight of Algiers. When the vessel arrived she was kept at a distance, until the Governor had received his despatches. The documents explaining the events which had taken place in Paris were then posted in the streets, and the Governor issued a decree declaring the colony in a state of siege. The town of Algiers was completely tranquil. General Raudon has since been named Governor-General of Algeria, vice General Pelissier, who was only Governor *ad interim*.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th November, and from Bombay to the 17th. The Governor-General was expected at Calcutta on the 10th of January. The alarm occasioned at Bombay by the disturbances between the Mahomedans and Parsees has subsided. The state of affairs at Gwalior was unsatisfactory. A

force of 2,000 men, under the command of Brigadier General Sir Colin Campbell, left Peshawar on the 25th of October, to chastise the Mowmuds of Mithchin, a town commanding one of the main roads into Afghanistan, and blew up the fort of Mithchin and the surrounding villages. No casualties on the British side have been reported. Another force was out on the frontier, from Kohat under Captain Coke, to aid in the revenue settlement of the newly occupied districts in the Bannoo county. A body of 300 horsemen, from the Sheoranee Hills, surprised a post of Panjab Irregular Cavalry (the 5th or Fitzgerald’s) on the 21st of October, at a place called Zuber Khan-ke-kote, under the Sheoranee Hills, and killed five on the spot and severely wounded several others. The Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Cabool, was again reported dead. His decease was said to have been followed by a fearful scene of anarchy in Afghanistan. The Hindoo traders and other peaceable inhabitants were flying, some into the British districts. Two of the claimants to the succession are the Ameer’s brother, Sultan Mahomed, and his son Gholam Hyder. The Nizam had paid off the whole of the enormous debt to the British Government. A destructive storm was experienced at Calcutta and off Diamond Harbour on the 23d of October which caused much injury to the shipping, as well as loss of life. The ship *Tiwa* had been captured near Penang, and all the Europeans on board murdered by Malays of her crew. Her Majesty’s steamer *For* had been ordered to Ragoon to demand satisfaction for injuries done to English subjects.

AUSTRALIA.—Sydney journals to the middle of Aug. are filled with accounts of fresh discoveries of gold. Another large piece of gold had been found at Ophir, which weighed 51 ounces 13 dwts. The ship *Bondicar*, now on her way to England, had on board gold from the Bathurst country state that the diggings at the Turon continued remunerative, the average for each man being about £1 daily. From Melbourne papers to the 19th of Aug. we learn that the Lieut-Governor had issued a notice cautioning against gold digging without licence. At Buninyong, fifty miles from Geelong, eight cradles were at work. Gold had been discovered in various places, among others in the very heart of Melbourne, by two children, while rooting about for amusement in the soil. The *Bathurst Free Press* says that a body of gentlemen in Sydney, at the head of whom are the Colonial Secretary and the Speaker of the Legislative Council, have determined to offer to Her Majesty a crown of pure gold. At Adelaide the Chamber of Commerce and many of the colonists had memorIALIZED the Legislative Council on the necessity of revising existing imposts. The principal changes suggested are a reduction on spirits from 10s. to 5s. per gallon; on tobacco, 2s. to 1s. per lb.; on cigars, 5s. to 2s. per lb.; and the substitution of a general rate of 6s per cent *ad valorem*, instead of the present scale of duties on merchandise. Wine is retailed in Adelaide at a higher price than in London, where the duty is about 50 per cent, more than in South Australia. A number of female emigrants sent out by Mr. Sidney Herbert’s committee had arrived at Sydney and had been eagerly welcomed.

ITALY.—The Pope has addressed a letter to his Nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses his “entire approbation” of the acts of Louis Napoleon, which have “saved society and religion.”

The Roman correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of an occurrence at Rome, in which the meddling authority of Lord Palmerston is again pleaded for setting at naught all deference by Englishmen abroad to Episcopal authority:—

“The Bishop of Gibraltar arrived in Rome a few days ago, on his way to Malta. The object of his visit to Rome is stated to be the promotion of the project for building a new English church within the walls, which was alluded to in Parliament last session. I have on a former occasion sent you an account of the result of investigations made here with that view, and am sorry to say differences which have arisen between the Bishop of Gibraltar and the Church committee here seem to oppose further obstacles. The English Church committee consists of three or four persons, who are, I believe, self-appointed, the Right Hon. John Nicholl, M. P., being the most influential person. These gentlemen have repudiated the Bishop’s authority, and, consequently, endeavoured to place the congregation in a state of separation from Episcopal superintendence. For this, it appears, they plead the authority of Lord Palmerston and the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose opinions on the legal part of the question are in favour of the views entertained by Mr. Nicholl. The friends of the Bishop, however, state that he has never laid any claim to legal authority, but has placed the whole question of his superintendence on the ground of scripture and primitive authority; and that, as the committee have repudiated this, he declines officiating in the chapel, or holding any ecclesiastical intercourse with them. The congregation in general seem, up to the time of the Bishop’s arrival, to have taken little interest in the doings of the committee. It is greatly to be regretted that such an occurrence should have happened in a place like Rome; and at a season of such peculiar religious excitement as the present, when peace and unity are more than ever valuable. The English nation distinguishes itself abroad by establishing places of public worship in every town where even the smallest congregation is to be convened; but Church quarrels, it is to be lamented, are of frequent occurrence, and give foreigners but a poor idea of our union. Divine service was celebrated last Sunday in two different places here; at the regular chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, the appointed clergyman; and in a private dwelling, by the Bishop of Gibraltar—the congregation being thus already in part divided between the two. And this in Rome the capital of the Papal Church!

“P. S. Since writing the above, I have received information to the effect that though there is no prospect of a reconciliation between the Bishop and the existing Church committee, there are good reasons for believing the foundation of a Protestant Church within Rome to be probable.”

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF GERMAN THEOLOGY.

Professor Alexander, now travelling in Europe, writes from Paris to the Presbyterian, and says:—

“M. Gasparin has lately given some frightful accounts of Germany. Among his statements are these: Public worship is disregarded. In Berlin, out of four hundred thousand souls, there are three hundred thousand who never attend any of the thirty-two churches. Dr. Thümler declares, that a few months ago, at Halle, in the principal services of the cathedral, there were present fourteen persons; in another church six, and in a third five! Not a day he attended a sermon, of which he was the only auditor. The theatres are as full as the churches are empty.”

Suggested for a Conservative and Popular Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. By Augustus G. Stapleton, Esq.—London: 1850.

Colonial.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Church Society for the Diocese of Quebec held its Annual Meeting on Tuesday evening, in the National School House, which was most numerously and respectfully attended by Clergymen and Laymen from various parts of the Diocese, as well as by residents in the city. The business of the meeting was opened by the Bishop, who, in a forcible and eloquent manner introduced to the notice of the meeting the objects for which the Society was formed, the good already attained and in prospect, and the necessity for combined and continued efforts for extending the usefulness and increasing the advantages secured.

The Report for the past year was read by the Rev. Mr. Boud, who, at the same time, communicated the various amounts collected for Church purposes during the year in the Diocese, together with details of appropriations and the distribution of funds: it was a most satisfactory exposition of the exertions of the Society so far, and from the large sum collected, amounting in the whole to not short of £10,000, gave promise of future success.

The resolutions which we subjoin, were cheerfully and unanimously adopted, and were accompanied by appropriate remarks and observations of the proposers and seconders. The resolutions were as follows:—

Moved by Rev. Mr. Machin, seconded by Rev. Dr. Nicholls:

1st.—That the Report now read, be adopted, and printed for general circulation.

Moved by B. Chamberlin, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. —:

2nd.—That this meeting wishes to express its renewed thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success which has attended the labours of this Society, during the past year, and particularly for the increased efforts which have been made towards the support of additional Missionaries in the Diocese.

Moved by Hon. W. Badgley, seconded by Rev. Mr. Armstrong:

3rd.—That this meeting is greatly encouraged by the tidings received from all parts of the world of the faithful operations of the Church, and the spread of Gospel truth, and desires to acknowledge its warm interest in the progress of the Sister Societies in the Diocese of Quebec and Toronto.

Moved by Mr Justice McCorl, seconded by Mr. Townsend:

4th.—That the following gentlemen be requested to accept office as Vice-President for the ensuing year: Lieut. Gen. Rowan, C.B., Mr. Justice Alywin, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Gale, Mr. Justice McCorl, Hon. S. Gerrard, Hon. George Moffatt, Hon. John Melson, Hon. John Pangman, Hon. W. Badgley, Col. Wilgresh, Major Campbell, and several others.

A collection was then taken up, and the Bishop having left the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were moved to him by the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Durham, for his untiring exertions in behalf of the Church in his Diocese, to which the Bishop briefly replied, and then closed the meeting with prayer.—*Quebec Mercury.*

BOARD OF TRADE.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Monday evening last. Mr. Thomas Clarkson was elected President, and Mr. R. H. Brett Vice-President. Mr. G. P. Ridout, who has filled the office of President with honour and credit to the Board for some years past, declined being a candidate, in order to attend to his public duties as a representative of this city in Parliament.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of this Company took place in Montreal on Wednesday—A. T. Galt, President, in the Chair—Messrs Elmonstone and Esdaile were requested to act as Scrutineers, and a ballot was then opened for the election of Directors, which resulted in the unanimous re-election of the Hon. George Moffatt, Major Campbell, and A. T. Galt, Esq., who had retired in rotation; and in the election of William Workman, Esq., in the room of John Frothingham, Esq., resigned. The Report was then read by the President. We give an epitome of it. It states that since the Annual Report of 1851, the position of the Company has been materially advanced, and the Directors now meet the Proprietors with confidence. After some details of various character, the Directors state that they have to congratulate the Proprietors on the important modification adopted by the Legislature in the character of the Bonds to be issued in aid of Provincial Railroads, calculated to promote the construction of Railroads in Canada. The Province now guarantees principal, as well as interest, upon the Debentures, and the result of these negotiations shows increased confidence in Canadian securities. In reference to the obligation of the Company for the interest on the loans by the British American Land Company and the Seminary, and also on the Bonds issued by the City of Montreal, the Directors are happy to have it in their power to state, that these payments have been punctually met by the Company, without curtailing upon their capital. The amount paid on these accounts in 1850 and 1851 has been £12,750, while, during the same periods, the working of the Railroad has netted an entire sum of £17,791 10s. 7d., after deduction of running expenses. The relations of the Company with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company of Portland continue on the most friendly nature, and the question of the point of junction has been arranged. The Directors opened that portion of the Railroad from St. Hyacinthe to Richmond, 41 miles; and it is also expected that the road will be open to the latter place in June next. The Report is a very voluminous one, but strip of all its calculations and fondly anticipated success, promises fairly to add materially to the mercantile prosperity and general advancement of the province in social improvement. There is much matter of varying importance contained in this report, which had our space permitted, we would gladly have inserted it.—*Montreal Courier.*

FIRE IN BRANTFORD.—We regret to state that Brantford was again the scene of a conflagration? A fire broke out on Monday night last, at ten o'clock, at the foundry of Messrs. Gould, Bennett, & Co. The Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies were promptly in attendance, and rendered all the assistance in their power, which was however unavailing. The building was speedily reduced to ashes, and the contents, including the machinery, workmen's tools, &c., were completely destroyed. We have not been able to ascertain the amount consumed, but it must have been immense, and there was only a trifling insurance on the machinery. We have not heard how the fire originated, but believe it to have been purely accidental. The destruction of the foundry is not only a private loss, but a public calamity; and while we deeply sympathise

with the enterprising and benevolent proprietors, we also feel for the number of workmen who will thus be thrown out of employment. We hope soon to see a similar establishment erected, and the enterprising proprietors again doing business in their usual spirited manner,—this, we are certain would be the wish of the public, particularly as they were looked upon, as upright, honourable, fair dealing men.

A procession, composed of Journeymen Tailors, headed by a Band of Music, marched through the streets yesterday, the 25th inst., to testify their joy at the abandonment, by Messrs. Walker and Hutchinson, of the use of the sewing machine in their establishment. The pleasing event was farther commemorated, by a dinner in the evening. Rejoicings of this nature are by no means uncommon in older countries, but it is exceedingly novel to see anything of the kind in Toronto.—*Patriot.*

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Visitor," is unavoidably postponed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Jan. 28th, 1852: Rev. W. Logan, rem. on act.; Rev. J. R. Tooke's rem. was received; Rev. J. Pyke, rem. Y. C.; Rev. J. G. R. Salter, rem. Y. C.; Almanac's and Sermons were sent, amount 6s. 3d.; Rev. C. L. Ingles, rem. Y. C.; Miss Street, Chippawa, rem. to July 1852; Miss Nelles, rem. Y. C.; Rev. J. Godfrey, Port Colborne, rem. Y. C.; J. Bray, Hamilton, rem. for Mr. R. Harper; H. C. Barwick, Woodstock, rem. for a new subscriber whose name we could not decipher; Rev. F. Smith, Point St. Peter, Gaspe, rem.; J. D. Willard, Esq., rem. Almanacs sent; Francis Pratt, Esq., Port Hope, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, rem. for History of Trinity College; Rev. S. Armour's letter received; Geo. McLean, Esq., rem. Y. C.; Rev. H. Holland, rem. for self C. P., and Mr. Pearce Y. C.; Rev. C. L. Ingles, rem. from Mr. Birchall was received; Rev. H. E. Ples, rem. for Church Society; Rev. G. Milne, New Carlisle, rem. Y. C.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1852.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

By order of the President of the Church Society.
J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.
Toronto, 21st January, 1852.

BE NOT UNEQUALLY YOKED.

The popish priesthood of Ireland have recently received instructions not to celebrate matrimony between their people and Protestants, except on an assurance being given that the children of such unions be brought up members of the Romish schism.

Instead of joining many of our English contemporaries in denouncing this high-handed determination, we would rather take occasion from it to direct serious attention to the vitally important subject of mixed marriages. Surely the United Church of England and Ireland ought to emulate the zeal of her Italian adversary in guarding against the clamant evils of such ill-assorted unions.

These evils it is impossible to exaggerate or over-colour. On the supposition that the contracting parties are sincere in their respective beliefs, and in earnest about their prospects for eternity, what interminable misery must of necessity attend their conjunction!

The Anglican husband, who held that there was but one Mediator between God and man, would behold, with constantly increasing sorrow, his help-mate more than dividing with Mary the honour exclusively due to her Divine Son,—and substituting a narrowless circle of mechanical services for the spiritual worship claimed by, and alone acceptable to Jehovah. Though outwardly wedded, he would be virtually a social hermit. When inclined to open up his heart to one who should have been his second self, the yearning impulse would ever be checked and damped by the thought that to the ear of an unsympathizing confessor the delicate communication would fall forthwith to be retailed!

On the other hand, what misery to the naturally affectionate Romish wife, the reflection, that the union, begun in time, would be dissolved in eternity! How agonizing the thought, that, living a "heretic," the end of the "desire of her eyes" must assuredly be destruction! How wintry the widowhood of such a one, uncheered with a solitary beam of the sun of hope, which finds its way even into the condemned cell of the fettered criminal! Could she plant a commemorative flower on the grave of the departed, convinced that to him the tomb was

the portal of perdition,—the birth-place of the worm which never dies?

And then, when children appeared, how mighty the increase of the domestic torture! But we cannot complete the ghastly picture, and like the Grecian painter, draw a veil over the forlorn group! Imagination must fill up the harrowing outline!

The Irish schismatic is not to be blamed for striving to ameliorate the horrors of such Godless and most unnatural unions! If holding *ex animo* the creed which he professes, it is his bounden duty so to do! Putting the claims of religion altogether out of the question, common humanity would imperatively dictate such a course. Honour, then, rather than censure, to the Hibernian serf of Rome, who interposes any obstacle to the perpetration of an act pregnant with consequences so deeply to be deprecated!

But shall the reformed and more enlightened Catholic be wanting in a corresponding anxiety? God forbid! In this instance it behoves us to borrow a leaf from the generally blurred book of Rome! Let the Church uplift her voice, and sound the warning trumpet with no hesitating or uncertain note! Here there is a special necessity for vigilance as in Ireland, when the ecclesiastical character of Canada East is taken into account; and facts justify us in stating that the number of religiously incongruous marriages is lamentably on the increase in our Diocese. If we remain supine, the pestilence will unquestionably spread, and our households be exposed to the alternative of infidel indifference about spiritual things, on the one hand, or the fiercest and most dismal heartburnings on the other.

HISTORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

We rejoice to learn that the announcement of this forthcoming work, has excited the most lively interest amongst the friends of religious education. Already does the subscription list present a goodly array of names, and the number is steadily on the increase. Dr. Melville is eminently qualified to execute successfully the task which has devolved upon him, and we are confident that he will present us with a volume in every way worthy of the subject. As the impression will be limited, it is desirable that intending subscribers transmit their names to the office of this paper without delay.

THE HINCKS-M'NAB CORRESPONDENCE.

Hitherto we have refrained from commenting upon or analyzing the correspondence which at Woodstock election was published as having passed between the Hon. Fras. Hincks and an adventurer named McNab. Politically opposed, as we are, on almost every leading point, to the statesman in question, and viewing his general procedure as most inimical to the best interests of Canada, we could not bring ourselves to believe that he could be the contemptible creature—the heartless, disingenuous thimble-rigger, which the above mentioned documents, if genuine, would necessarily prove him to be. Nor have we yet arrived at this painful conclusion. We are willing to trust that the accusation is based on untenable grounds, and that Mr. Hincks is in a position to demonstrate that he has been the victim of a vile and unscrupulous conspiracy.

We must honestly confess, however, that the conduct of the ministerial press, in reference to the affair, has tended to create most unpleasant suspicions in our mind. Instead of contenting themselves with indignantly expressing disbelief of the charge, and intreating the public to suspend their judgment till the facts had been sifted before a jury, these journals have been striving to create an extra-judicial impression in favour of the accused. They have been strenuously endeavouring to sncer and pooh-pooh down the impeachment, as if it were a malice-hatched fable, too ridiculous for serious refutation.

Such a line of conduct is unsavoury and reprehensible in the highest degree, view the matter how you may. If Mr. Hincks be the victim of a base conspiracy, which is certain to be exposed in a court of justice, his organs are doing their utmost to prejudice their patron by creating the impression that preliminary special pleadings are required to ensure an auspicious result. Well may the honourable gentleman exclaim,—“Save me from my friends!”

But here the awkward question forces itself upon our consideration—why does the accused permit such a course of procedure? Mr. Hincks possesses both intellect and influence. If aspersed and maligned, he has sense enough to comprehend that the conduct of his literary retainers must militate against the complete triumph of his ultimate vindication; and comprehending this, surely he could impose a veto upon the bungling and over-officious tool-vendors. Why does he not exercise this veto with firmness and promptitude? Why does he not publicly announce his determination to drag the aspersers of his good name before a legal tribunal, there to receive the recompense of their offence?

One thing is abundantly evident, that Mr. Hincks must either appeal to a jury of his countrymen, or he must retire from the position which he occupies as a colonial adviser of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. Like the wife of Cæsar, a pub-

lic servant of Great Britain must be above suspicion. The credit of Canada, as a component part of that august empire upon whose ensign the sun never sets, demands a full and uncompromising inquiry into the charges so specifically brought against her Premier. If innocent, his accusers fall to writhe under the lash of outraged justice; if he be guilty—if it can be proved that he has been the boon companion and confederate of a forger and a swindler, then let him be driven Cain-like from the executive of our province as a loathsome leper, polluting and polluted!

Since writing the above, there has appeared a communication from Dugald C. McNab, to the *Montreal Morning Chronicle*, which we subjoin without comment:

“SIR,—I perceive that the Ministerial papers have copied what purports to be extracts from your journal, in which I am accused of having admitted that I forged or caused to be forged the celebrated Hincks and Dickson correspondence connected with myself. I distinctly pronounce this untrue. I never made any admission of the kind, therefore I request in common justice that this should be contradicted.

“As I am preparing a narrative of the whole transaction, which will be published in the course of ten days, everything will be explained, and show in its basest light the turpitude of those political partisans who attempt to throw discredit upon a correspondence which has actually taken place. These are facts that cannot be denied. Every step in the correspondence can be proved by gentlemen of the utmost respectability.

“Why have not the parties themselves contradicted it? Messrs. Hincks, Dickson, McIntyre, where is their denial to be found? Dr. Wilson and Nichol have not said a word—Mr. Askew is silent—not a word can be elicited from them. They know the truth—they dare not state a falsehood. I am responsible for every word stated in this letter, and therefore I request you as an impartial, independent journalist, to publish it.

“Your obedient servant,
“DUGALD C. MCNAB.

“Perth, Bathurst District, 12th Jan. 1852”

Communication.

GRACE IN THE CHURCH.

(Extracted from a Letter to a Friend.)

I am truly sorry, my dear — that you do not more clearly understand your privileges as a real member of the mystical Body of Christ. What you say of your efforts to do right is all very well as far as it goes, but remember, all that is only the religion of nature, and God has revealed to us a much higher method of serving him through our Saviour, His Son, Jesus Christ. By your natural birth, you share the nature of the first Adam; to support that, you have to work, that you may feed and clothe it, &c. Now, by your baptism, you were as really made a member in flesh and spirit of the second Adam;—how this was done, remember, I cannot explain, it is a mystery; but since God has revealed it, we may surely rejoice to believe it, even though we cannot see how it is that by being baptized with water we should be made members of Christ's body and spirit which are in heaven. Let us, however, thank God for the fact, and trust to eternity to explain it. Now we were made members of the second Adam, because the nature which we had received from the first Adam was become wicked,—hence our second, or baptismal birth, by uniting us to the body or human nature of Christ, the second Adam, did truly make us again, in a certain degree, holy. But then the question is, how is the grace of the second birth to be continued and increased? Your infant boy is born with all the faculties of a man, but if you neglect to feed and care for him, he will yet never become a man. So with your own baptismal birth—you were then born a child of God—if, (being an adult) you were sincere, by being united to Christ; but it is evident that if you are to continue his child, and grow up a man in Christ Jesus, you must use spiritual food, and that food is only to be derived from Christ, it is in fact his spirit—the Holy Ghost which is given to his members through his body. Now, though Christ's natural body is in heaven, He, before he went there, established a society upon earth, union with which he promised should be to its members the means or medium of union with his body in heaven. He therefore calls the Church upon earth his Body and Bride; hence in it, because it is his body on earth, he established certain ordinances, and a living, particular priesthood, which were to be the means of conveying his spirit to its members, and thus continually feeding them with grace. One of the very chief of these, is the Holy Communion; in it, through the bread and wine, the faithful do receive the very virtue and grace of Christ's body and spirit, and this because God will honour the human nature of the blessed Jesus, by making it the means of conveying salvation to his redeemed. I name the Holy Communion, not only because it is chief, but because, as I deeply regret, it is that which you most neglect, and is yet the one ordinance, without the repentant and believing use of which as means of grace, Christ and his Church both seem to teach us that we “cannot have any life in us;” but remember, it is by no means the only ordinance which Christ has established in his body the Church for our salvation, and that all are necessary to our growth in grace;—also pray take heed to use them, not as Papists too often do, as mere outward ordinances, but seek and use them with deep repentance and true faith.

In conclusion then, my dear friend, how is it possible that Christians can grow in grace, if they dishonour Christ's body, by neglecting diligently and believingly to use those means which are thus provided through his flesh, in the Church, for making them holy.

God give you grace to consider and profit by these hints.

Yours affectionately, A. T.

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,
Clergymen are frequently requested by members of different Associations, to perform service for them on particular days, but it is seldom we see or hear of their shewing any substantial mark of gratitude. Sometimes the clergyman, after a long ride, says the prayers and reads his sermon, and returns home without perhaps even being thanked for his trouble; and I think when there is an exception to this seemingly general rule, it should be made public, that others may be incited to follow a good example. I was invited by the Orange-men of this Township (Tyendinaga) to perform service

on the fifth of November last. There were members of four lodges present, and all conducted themselves, both in and out of Church, with the greatest propriety.

Trusting that these few remarks may serve as a hint to those who expect favours of their Clergymen, but do not thank them for them,

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, yours truly, G. A. ANDERSON.

Mohawk Parsonage, 19th January, 1852.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR—In the wise and valuable paper lately put forth by the London Church Union, we read—“We propose that the Church legislature to be established in the colonies, should, in each case, be ratified by the local legislature alone, without reference to the Imperial Parliament.”

I have no doubt, however, that the theory upon which the proposal is based is abstractedly right, but I am equally sure that if the thoughtful and learned committee of the London Union knew the complexion of our colonial legislatures as well as the writer does, they would hesitate, indeed, to give anything like a practical bearing to such a measure.

1. The vast majority of our colonial population is made up of Infidels, Dissenters and the lower orders of R-manists, whose hostility to the Church is proverbial and who are content to lay aside even their essential differences, prejudices, and conflicting interests, for the purpose of uniting in any crusade against her.

2. Any constitution which the Church would frame however representative as regards synodal action, must be based upon monarchical principles. Her tendencies, her developments, her predilections, must therefore be monarchical.

No one can have been much in the colonies without perceiving a repugnance on the part of the colonists to frame their institutions after English models. Their beau-ideal is the United States; and why? Because the principle of democracy (if it be a principle) is everywhere upheld. Take the whole range of our colonial possessions—from Newfoundland to New Zealand, and you will invariably find fishermen, coopers, cattle dealers, axe convicted felons even, sitting high official positions, or upon the floor of the legislature debating grave questions of political economy with a recklessness that wise and respectable men would shudder at.

But where is the reason for allowing the local legislatures to do that for the Church which they are not permitted to do for themselves—namely, to determine an important measure “without reference to the Imperial Parliament?”

The vetoing power of the Crown is almost the only redeemable feature in our colonial policy. It comforts and assures the more temperate and loyal in times of political excitement; and, however much the prerogative is liable to abuse in the hands of a corrupt Minister, still there is the possibility of overt or arbitrary local acts being reversed by the Sovereign—of itself a check, and no mean check, to our heads, and often intemperate legislators.

Perhaps the committee will think the matter worthy of fuller consideration before committing themselves to more decided steps.—I remain Sir very truly yours, December 16, 1851. A COLONIAL PRIEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE “AMERICA.”

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Saturday evening.

Another serious reverse had been sustained by the English troops on the coast of Africa, in an attempt to chastise the native King for Slave stealing.

A dissolution of the English Cabinet appeared inevitable. A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, after which Lord John Russell proceeded to Windsor to confer with the Queen. It was admitted on all hands

that the Whig Government could not hold together much longer; and many believed that it would fall before the period for opening of Parliament had arrived.

Baron Kenny, one of the Hungarian Committee had died in London, of a broken heart, caused by remarks of a correspondent of the Times.

The Times says the attempt to strengthen the Ministry by an alliance with the Peclites has signally failed.

Lieut. Pym, by advice of the Russian geographers, has abandoned the project of crossing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

FRANCE.—By a decree of the Minister of the Interior, the Republican mottoes had been erased from the public edifices and the ancient historical ones restored.

Report has it that the absence of the English Minister from France would be only temporary, and would only extend to a few days.

The President still continues to meet with decided approbation from nearly all classes.

A report had arisen that a misunderstanding had occurred between the English Ambassador, Lord Normanby, and L. Napoleon, which had resulted in the former declaring his intention to take a formal leave of the French Government.

ITALY.—The Neapolitan State trials were proceeding. On the 7th day the public was kept out of earshot of the prisoners, and no notes were allowed to be taken.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There is news from the Cape, to the 2nd December, by the Harbinger. Bad as were the previous accounts from the seat of war those by the Harbinger are still worse.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at St. James's Church, Kemptville, on Wednesday the 18th of February, at six o'clock in the evening.

To the Members of the Johnstown Deanery Branch of the Church Society.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at St. James's Church, Kemptville, on Wednesday the 18th of February, at six o'clock in the evening.

EDWARD J. BOSWELL, Secretary, &c. Williamsburg, 22nd Jan., 1852.

Church Society—Newcastle District Branch.

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

- Port Hope.....Monday, Jan. 26, 7 p.m.
St. George's, Clarke.....Tuesday, Jan. 27, 2 p.m.
Bowmanville.....Tuesday, Jan. 27, 7 p.m.
Cartwright.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 11 a.m.
Manvers (Craig's).....“ “ “ 3 p.m.
Cavan, St. John's.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 10 1/2 a.m.
Do. St. Paul's.....“ “ “ 3 p.m.
Perrytown.....Friday, Jan. 30, 10 1/2 a.m.
COBourg, annual meeting Wednesday, March 3, 7 p.m.
JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

The Clergy of the Gore and Wellington Districts are hereby notified, that, in accordance with a Resolution of the Managing Committee, Parochial Meetings of the Church Society for the current year, will be held as follows:—

- Tuesday, 3rd February “ Elora, 11 A. M.
“ “ “ Guelph, 7 P. M.
Wednesday 4th “ “ Galt 11 A. M.
Thursday 5th “ “ Ancaster, 11 A. M.
“ “ “ Dundas, 7 P. M.
Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th February, 7 P. M.

Resolved.—That the Clergy of the United Districts be particularly requested to send in their Parochial Reports to the Secretary, at least ten days previous to the day appointed for the Annual Meeting of the District Association in Hamilton, with a list of the subscribers alphabetically arranged for publication, as much inconvenience has hitherto been experienced from the lateness of the period at which the Reports have been received.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Flour, etc.

New Advertisements.

Trinity College. FACULTY OF LAW.

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

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

CHARLES MAGRATH, Bursar and Secretary, Trinity College, Corner of Church and Colborne Sts. Toronto, January 2nd, 1852.

REMOVAL. SAMUEL HEAKES

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

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN! 12, King Street East, Jan. 28th, 1852.

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

PROPOSALS for FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE received by the Subscriber, and Risks accepted at moderate rates of Premium, and no charge for Policy.

REMOVAL. HAYES BROTHERS,

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

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for 1852; the January number of this Journal which has been delayed from unavoidable circumstances, will be ready in a few days.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Daily Governess, by a Young Lady competent to instruct in the various English Branches, also French and Music.

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived from the old country.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!! LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

THESE Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years.

REDUCED POSTAGE. To Subscribers in Canada residing near the boundary line, and receiving these Periodicals from an American P.O., the postage on a Review will be 4 cents, and on Blackwood 5 cents per quarter payable in advance.

TORONTO, January 7th 1852.

IN THE PRESS.

A HISTORY of the rise and progress of TRINITY COLLEGE, from the publication of the Lord Bishop's first Pastoral Letter, to the ceremony of inauguration, containing full reports of the various ceremonies, copies of Addresses, Statutes, &c.

Trinity College, COBourg CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

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

LANDS TO BE LEASED, ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and if desired, for long terms:—

- COUNTY OF GLENGARY. Lochiel.....Lot A.....Concession 7.....100 acres.
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Alfred.....Lot 7.....5th Concession.....300 acres.
COUNTY OF RUSSELL. Russell.....West half of Lot 17.....Concession 4.....100 acres.
COUNTY OF LANARK. Montague.....Lot 11.....Concession 3.....200 acres.
COUNTY OF ORRVILLE. Augusta.....Rear half of Lot 13, Concession 7, 160 acres.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Seymour.....Lot 13.....Concession 5.....200 acres.
COUNTY OF DURHAM. Clarke.....Part of Lot 3.....Con. 10.....91 acres.
COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Somerville.....West half Lot 24.....Concession 4.....100 acres.
COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Town of Barrie.....Lots 89 and 90, West side of High-street.
COUNTY OF HURON. Town of Albert.....Park lot No. 1, Maple Melbourne-street, 5 acres.
COUNTY OF LAMBTON. Moore.....Lot 3.....Concession 3.....200 acres.
COUNTY OF OXFORD. Zorra.....East half of Lot 22.....Concession 6.....100 acres.
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Town of Ancaster.....1 Village Lot.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

Agents: Mr. F. B. Hedden, Mr. J. W. Whitehead, Mr. D. Curtis Haynes, Mr. M. H. Gault, Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. Thomas Willis, Jr., Mr. D. Fisher, Mr. William Clouston.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XV.

A TALE OF LOW LIFE.

"Alas! in the depth of the human heart,
What agonized thoughts are nursed,
What life-linked ties may be rent apart,
Ere ever the full heart burst!"

Then who shall tell in those few short hours,
What anguish that true heart bore;
Till the frail form bent like a reed flower,
And the broken heart bled no more."

I have a story to tell you, and I know of exactly a fit spot in which to tell it. We have not been a long walk for some time; and the rain has laid the dust; and the heavy purple clouds hang about the sun, so as to cool and temper his rays—not to conceal—scarcely to dim them; for they stream through, edging the purple with the brightest silver; and lighting up every tower, and hill, and tree; and taking notice of every separate leaf, and burnishing every little wing in the gnats' unnumbered army, that rise and fall, and wheel forward and circle backward, with orderly, yet incomprehensible motions.

The wild roses are hanging in long garlands, the full-blown flowers pale, and the buds red; and the stately elder, with its broad white blossoms, and its green of every varied shade, grows beside it, in the lanes through which we must pass. And there are wide grass meadows, where the old elms stretch their broad branches; and the aspen trembles in every lightly hung leaf; and the weeping ash, and the silver birch, those beautiful sisters, rise arm in arm, each bending to look at the other in the quiet stream. And there we shall find wild flowers in abundance: the medicinal comfrey with its rough leaf, and its little clusters of purple and white bell-shaped blossoms, of which the bees are so fond; and the yellow hawk weed; and the vast variety of snap dragons, from the bright crimson which loves the sunny wall, to that little delicate one with its purple brown leaf, and its purely white blossoms, tipped with clear yellow; which we shall meet with, springing from the dewy moss in the freshest shade. The blue-bells are faded; but the *ragged robins*, as we used to call them when we were children—and I know of no other name for them now—supply their place well; and there are the fox-gloves, the stately fox-gloves, six feet high, with more than an hundred bells; what a peal that must be, if they ring out all together at midnight, when the fairy queen passes; and there clings the bright-eyed pink vetch, and the golden cinquefoil; and there, dearest and loveliest close by the water's edge, that most popular of all flowers—the forget-me-not. Its form is elegant, and its color, true faith's own; yet it is by pleasant association that we love it so well. And that is a charm which all field flowers have in some degree; and by which they are compensated for the want of that superior beauty and fragrance which their delicate sisters of the hot-house and green house—those fine ladies amongst the flowers,—possess:

Mine be the flowers that freely blow
In each uncultured spot;
Anemone with leaves of snow,
And blue forget-me-not.

Give me the wild thyme and the heath,
Because their blossoms wave
On battle fields, where rest beneath—
What true hearts! in their grave.

Where Alfred fought, the same flowers bloom
On each embattled hill;
There the wild furze and golden broom
Wave glittering banners still.

And bring those lovely, gentle things
That deck our churchyard way;
The soft grass whence the violet springs,
And cuckoo flowers of May.

There is a spell around those blooms,
Own'd by no rarer flowers;
They blossom'd on our fathers' tombs,
And they shall grow on ours.

To us, as to our sires, their tone
Breathes forth the same glad strain,—
"We spring to life when winter's gone,
And ye shall rise again!"

Uncultured round, our path they grow.
Start up before our tread;
Perchance as they did long ago,
Ere some dear friend was dead.

The fox-gloves in the sheltering wood
Say, "Here he used to hide";
And primrose whispers, "Thus we stood
All blooming when he died!"

Thus every wild-flower's simple leaf
Breathes in its native vale.
To conscious hearts some record brief,
Some true and touching tale.

Let the conservatory stand,
I own their foreign claims;
Those glorious flowers from other lands,
Rare plants with wondrous names.

Ye trembled in our martyr's field,
Beneath the torches' glare;
Sprung from the turf where Falkland kneel'd,
As now ye blossom there.

Ye in our childhood's garden grew,
In our young brother's bowers;
My English heart beat's high to you,
My own wild English flowers!

So having paid my respects to them, we will proceed under these almost horizontal branches, where the banks rise so perpendicularly, that the

roots of the trees are far above our heads, into the low field where the stream is crossed by one of the most picturesque of bridges. There is scarcely any charm wanted; for the buttresses show their grey stones, in some places, through the wreathing ivy; and finding nourishment enough for itself, in the loose earth between them, springs a small and very graceful yew tree; and there also grow ash and alder; and the little antirrhinum hangs there, its long festoons of tender green leaves and diminutive lilac flowers strung on its most slender stem. And there grows the wall-fern, ripening its innumerable seeds from their unseen blossoms on the under side of the leaf; and there, bright "with nature's varnish," the heart's-tongue; and not one leaf, nor one flower, nor one tinted stone in the small arches, but you see it reflected—so still, so pure is the stream below.

But come, the sun has no very long journey to take; and I have a story to tell you, before we turn homewards: let us cross the bridge, and scramble—it is really a scramble—over the bank and up into the little copse on the opposite side of the stream. We are not breaking bounds, for difficult as the path is, it is evidently in constant use; so our consciences may be easy on that score. Set your foot firmly on these contradictory brambles and spring to that soft, red, yielding mould, as steadily as you may; and now one effort more—mind the briars,—and then down the bank, and here we are: and this is beautiful! Here is the softest velvet under our feet, and the greenest canopy over our heads; and we ascend a narrow and very winding path; sometimes passing round the fantastic roots of old trees, which had grown old and begun to decay before we were born, and which yet may weather many a winter storm after we are quiet in our graves; and from the fine-mould in the crevices of the bark, grow the most minute and beautiful fungus and lichens; and sometimes our feet sink in the deepest moss; and then again, we have to climb over huge stones, tinted with many colours, which have at some time long ago, been precipitated from what was once a stone quarry above. Here is nature's home. The trees grow here, where she planted them; some rising up in stately and proud beauty, and others throwing themselves entirely across the stream, as if impatient of their separation from their opposite companions; and there is the wild clematis, wreathed as nature wreathes it; from one shady branch to another, till where it gains the free air and the sunlight, it shall shine with a crown of silver blossoms. And now look up, from the image of that proud rock in the silent water—up through the young red leaves of the old oak tree; and the scented flowers of the woodbine which has clung to it in storm and sunshine so long, and so faithfully—up through the living branches, to the pale blue sky, across which the purple and grey clouds of evening are sailing so majestically,—and own with me how beautiful is that scenery which God has made, and which man leaves alone.

But now—for the mind may become luxurious, as well as the body—I am doubting whether the sad tale of low life, which I have to tell, is in exact unison with the quiet, the purity of the scene. It is not pleasant to turn, in such a place as this, to the consideration of common misery and vulgar distress; and, alas! when we draw from the life, such things must constantly present themselves. It is not pleasant—yet as heathen poet having discovered that he, being a man, could think nothing belonging to a man uninteresting—it is not surely for Christians to turn with a disgusted ear, from the "natural sorrow" incident to their fallen human nature; not for Christians, since their divine Master, dwelling in the perfection of unapproachable light and beauty, condescended for their sake to become acquainted with the details of a life of poverty, and the pangs of an ignominious death. With these considerations, then, sit patiently down by me, on this moss grown branch, and listen to my true story.

It is almost two years since, that the secretary of our little Society was applied to for relief, by a young woman whose appearance certainly spoke of anything but want. She was dressed more smartly than most servant maids, even in these days. The tawny straw bonnet, gaily lined and trimmed, displayed, under its spreading front, a double row of edging, and yet gayer ribbons on the cap; and the long ear-ring—whether they were gold or not, I cannot tell—danced and glittered as she moved, as brilliantly as if they had belonged to a titled lady: her shawl, green and red shaded silk, was pinned so as to display to advantage a stately and finely made form; and she moved as one who was conscious of her superiority. Yet if the gait of her dress, (very unfit, truly, for her station,) and a certain haughtiness of look, made an unfavourable impression, it was done away in the moment in which you heard her speak. Her voice was clear and sweet; and her bright hazel eyes looked down upon one with an expression of humility, when she asked her favor, which, though her appearance altogether led you to suppose they had little used, yet became them well. She was not a native of our parish; the propriety of her mode of expression even more than her slight Welsh accent, forbade us thinking so for a moment. Her face, as well as her figure, brought to mind some of Westall's

beautiful and majestic Jewesses: the strong outline of regular features; the arched and dark eyebrow, the quick eye, the proud curve of the upper lip, the rosy color of the clear brown complexion,—forming altogether a style of beauty, which in a woman, we are, perhaps, more apt to see with admiration than love. "How very handsome she would be thought, if she were a lady," we said, "and Sir Thomas Lawrence had painted her portrait; and Heath or Danforth had engraved it for one of the Annuals." It was strange that such an one should need the homely assistance we could supply; and our secretary paused a moment, as she looked at the recommendatory ticket, sent by a liberal subscriber. "Had she many children?" "She had lost some, but had only one living." "But her appearance—really the secretary doubted was afraid, it was a very poor society; and what it could afford, would be scarcely worth her acceptance." She would very thankfully accept the smallest gift; times were not with her what they had been." Again the secretary glanced at her dress: "Had her husband employment at present?" "Her husband"—the poor young woman's voice failed her, and she burst into tears,—"he was very good to her, very kind; he had always been so, but now—" Our kind hearted secretary was moved: "Times were bad," she observed; and though in her heart she had quarrelled with the long ear-rings, this burst of natural tenderness had overcome her feeling of disapproval; and she promised all the Society could supply, as soon as it should be needed.

I cannot tell how long it was after this, that we heard Martha was very ill. From the description we were sure it was the same young woman, whose appearance we had thought so striking. She was at lodgings at the bottom of the fields, and there we went to seek her. "Your lodger is ill," I said to the mistress of the house, a very untidy woman, who sat idly by the ashes of a grate, at which three or four unruly children were lighting shavings. "Your lodger is ill, I understand;" but I stopped as I looked at the shattered window, the dirty floor and the miserable furniture; it is not surely possible that noble looking young woman should live here. "Martha has my upstairs room," said the woman, as I hesitated—"I'll show you up, if you please;" she did so, and I was glad to find that Martha's apartment was in far better order than that of her hostess. Yes it was only by contrast that it bore any appearance of comfort. The grinding of the sand, with which the floor was strewn, under our feet, was a sad sound for a sick person's ear; and the low fire had an appearance mournful rather than cheering, as the cloud of smoke issued into the room, in answer to the draft from the door.—Besides, Martha had been taken ill so immediately on her coming, that there had been no time to unpack or arrange her few articles of furniture, which for the most part stood piled against the wall.—And there was no one on whom she could rely for help; she was far away from all her kindred: O, there is a charm in that word! others may be charitable, strangers may oblige us, but in the hour of distress, it is to a mother's voice that we would unhesitatingly listen for comfort, and on a sister's arm that we would rest with confidence.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE LEVIRATE MARRIAGE.

According to an ancient custom (Gen. xxxviii. 8, &c.), the Lawgiver of Israel ordained in Deut. xxv. 5-10 (cf. Joseph. Ant. iv. 8, 23; Matt. xxii. 24), that when an Israelite should die without leaving male issue, his brother, "dwelling together" (a) with him, (Levir) (b) should marry the widow, and cause his first born son by her to be enrolled in the Genealogical Tables as the child of the deceased. Comp. Jul. Afric. in Euseb. Hist. Ecc. Lib. 7. Meanwhile the Levir could free himself from this obligation; but in such a case the Law had appointed a species of judicial disgrace for him. Deut. xxv. 9. She who was rejected by the brother is directed to "loose his shoe from off his foot and spit in his face." (cf. Lev. xv. 8; Numbers xii. 14.) This whole ceremony is called in the Talmudical Law Chalitzah. The Chalitzah is usually the meaning attached to Ruth iv. 7; but, as Abarbanel has already observed, in this case the Goel (c) who renounces his right himself draws off the shoe; and the handing it over to the person who is to succeed to the other's rights and duties is plainly the symbol of the cession. Ruth iv., for the most part, refers to the law of inheritance among the Hebrews, rather than to that of marriage. Legally, the

(a) These words (Deut. xxv. 5) are certainly of scarce. Even if the allusion were to a formal "dwelling together" in one spot of ground, and in family union, still it would not follow of necessity that the survivor is to be regarded as unmarried. The Jews interpret the words of full-brothers, which accords with that meaning. It is possible, however, that a dwelling together in the same region merely is intended, since if the Levir dwelt elsewhere, the carrying the law into effect must have great difficulties and disadvantages.

(b) "Levir, uxoris mei frater, secundum Fesl, vel frater mariti mei secundum Non. Posterior hoc interpretatio est etiam J. Torium."—Forcellini.

(c) Goel participate of *Goel, redemit*. It signifies "redeemer" of land Lev. xxv. 26. It is applied to God who redeemed Israel from Egyptian bondage. Exod. vi. 6.

judicial disgrace took effect only in the case of the brother-in-law of the widow (a).

Not only the High Priest (Lev. xxi. 13, &c.), but also aged persons, for obvious reasons, as well as (according to the Mishna Jebam. xi. 2) Procelytes who had been born Gentiles, were exempt from the Levirate law. Among many brothers-in-law the eldest had, no doubt, the priority; and the fact of the Levir himself being already married certainly did not free him from the legal obligation. Whether the Levirate liability extended beyond full brothers, and in defect of such to the next blood relations, and if so, to what extent among the ancient Hebrews are points which remain quite doubtful. The Law defines nothing as to this matter; and the Goel, in the Book of Ruth, has a somewhat different legal position from that which the Levir would have. This custom of the Levirate marriage prevailed at one period among the Indians and Persians; it exists at the present day among the Circassians, the Tartars, and, in a more extended manner, among the Gallas in Abyssinia, as well as in Siam, Pegu, and Afghanistan. For a similar legislation among the ancient Italians see Diod. Sic. xii. 18. The most likely reason for the Levirate marriage may certainly be sought for in the desire to transmit one's race, and one's name (cf. Ruth, iv. 10), and to keep together the property; but not in polyandry as Michaelis too artificially concludes. We are easily apt to think this law oppressive, but in a nation where polygamy prevailed, or at least was legally tolerated, the matter might not have been so burdensome. The management of two possessions would only, in rare instances, appear a hardship.

Ruth, a Moabitess, in the age of the Judges, who, after the death of her husband, who was descended from Bethlehem in Juda, emigrated to Judah together with her mother-in-law, Naomi, was there espoused by Boaz, a near relation of her husband, and thus became the great-grand-mother of David. Concerning chap. iv. 1-12, or the correct reference of the transaction there recorded, commentators from early times have been of different opinions. Verse 5 seems to refer to the law of the Levirate marriage; but the judicial *modes procedendi*, in the refusal of the person on whom the duty devolved (verses 7, 8), is different from that of the prescribed Chalitzah. We may, perhaps, conceive the circumstances to have been as follows:

The Goel, who preceded Boaz, was not a Levir properly so called, who, if he declined the obligatory marriage, was exposed to the judicial disgrace, but merely a blood relation, who, on the failure of brothers-in-law, succeeded to their rights. On such a person devolved also the right of redeeming the sole inheritance of his relative who had died without leaving male issue (Lev. xxv. 25; cf. Ruth, iv. 4); besides which, he had to marry the widow (if such there were), and to cause his son by her to be enrolled as son of the deceased. (Verse 5.) The latter duty was for him the consequence of the former; not conversely, as in the case of the Levir. If he refused the assumption of the hereditary property, the espousal of the widow was at an end of itself, but there was no judicial disgrace, because he only gave up a right, not a duty. The Legislator had imposed the latter, in express terms, only upon the Levir; and beyond him the obligatory marriage should not extend itself. Legal usage meanwhile might have added to the right of the blood-relation to take possession of the inheritance, the obligation to the marriage also; only such a person, if he declined, could not be subject to the Chalitzah, partly on account of the different connexion of his right, partly because the Law had expressed the Chalitzah exclusively for the brother-in-law. There took place, therefore, in such a case, only a formal cession of rights, and this alone is symbolically described by the manner of drawing off and handing over the shoe. (Verses 7, 8.)

(a) Josephus (Ant. v. 4, 9) forms his account strictly according to the Law Boaz, according to him, orders the woman herself to lose his shoe, &c.

Advertisements.

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

November 13th, 1850.

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

April 27th, 1851.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCULIST.
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in
rear of the same.
Toronto, May 7, 1851.

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

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

J. E. PELL, GILDER, Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER, 30, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street, Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c., No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, King Street Toronto, directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall.

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

City of Toronto—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

GENERAL STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

BOOK-BINDING. The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for the binding in any of his branches.

LANDS TO BE LEASED ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and, if desired, for long terms:— COUNTY OF STORNONT.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Plantagenet—North half of Lot 18, Con. 7, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF CARLETON. Marlborough—East half of Lot 18, Con. 6, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK. Bathurst—North-east half of Lot 14, Con. 11, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC. Pittsburgh—North part of Lots 22 & 23, Con. 1, 257 acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Hungerford—Lot 33, Con. 6, 200 acres.

COUNTY OF DURHAM. Clarke—Lot 19, Con. 10, 83 acres.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH. Dummer—Lot 26, Con. 2, 200 acres.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Nama—North half of Lot 18, Con. 3, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Medonte—East half of Lot 18, Con. 9, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF YORK. North Gwillimbury—Lot 9, Con. 4, 200 acres.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO. Mara—Lot No. 14, Con. A, 260 acres.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON. Puslinch—South half of Lot 14, Con. 3, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF GREY. North Orillia—West half of Lot 1, Con. 5, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF LAMTON. Sombra—North half of Lot 14, Con. 10, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF KENT. Harwich—Lot 18, Con. 3, 200 acres.

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

MR. JULES HECHT, (Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfurt on the Main)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million.

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

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO. The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance.

The security of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, an ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The economy of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CHARITY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen.

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

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

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

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

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged, such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors.

Table with columns: Age, One year, Seven yrs, Annual Premium, etc. for Specimens of Rates.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. THOMAS BILTON BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of reasonable goods have come to hand.

THE Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods, considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS JOHN J. EVANS, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

April 30th, 1851. F TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

THE MISSES MACAULY

BEG to announce that the Classes will be Resumed after the Christmas Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th of January, 1852.

36, Wellington Street West, Toronto. December 29th, 1851. 22-1m

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

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 Schools...

The Establishment is composed of (besides the Principals,) three efficient resident Gouvernantes, two of them English and one French, from Paris, and seven Masters.

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 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.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Including all the vari us branches in English, French, Music, Drawing, &c., per quarter £15 0 0 Pupils under twelve years of age 12 10 0 Day pupils 9 0 0

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Metropolitan Building Society, Office - No. 5, King Street, West.

Directors:

- President THE HON. W. CAYLEY. Vice-President T. D. HARRIS, Esq. Rev. J. BEAVER, D. D. S. B. HARMAN, Esq. Rev. S. LETT, L. L. D. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. J. M. STRATHAN, Esq. THOS. CHAMPION, Esq. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. Hon. Sec.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th of October, 1851, it was Resolved, That the Society do commence operations on the 1st of January, 1852.

R. SCORE,

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

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

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

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

(LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grassett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grassett, M. A.; Fort Erie, Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Reg.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS AND ORIENTAL BALSAM.

THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood.

The usual symptoms of which are, Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Side and between the Shoulder, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent Inactivity of the Bile, causing a disorganization of every function of the same, will by this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use.

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McArthur & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, St. George Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto August, 1851. 3-6m

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. Atwell, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kerby, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Leggo, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Beardmore, Mrs. Fairclough, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Brega, Mrs. J. C. Geddes, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. J. T. Gilkison, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Harriker, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Henwood, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Conwell, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Winer, Mrs. Craig.

SUSAN GEDDES, HAMILTON, 19-4m

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 smiling flowers, Its rich verdant fields, and its ivy-clad towers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It melts at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its low mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the year leaf and passes away, Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, 'Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmy breezes of May, McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawls, some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square, There are Brod Cloths, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too, And Lusters, and Coubores, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent date, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay, There are fine Cloths 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 felicity will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse on 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 Subscriber's 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, Coubores, Silk Mixtures, Cassimeres, De Laines, &c. from 1s. upwards. SHAWLS—a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS bought as jobs and offered low. BLANKETS.—A good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, Cot 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 Bows commencing at \$12. Guita 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 9-8 and 8-4th Prints, in Lilac and Madzer Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yd.; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bunion Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d. per dozen nett; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851. 16-4f.

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, and various other clothing items with prices.

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

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAE.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods such as Flannel, Red and White, Blankets, Scarf Shawls, Factory Cotton, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Cloths and Bonnets, Mull and Boss, Crapes and materials for Mourning, Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks and Towels, Bonnet Ribbons, Prints (last colours), Gaiter Stripes, White Cotton, and Striped Shirt ng.

150 Pieces Mouselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10 1/2 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. 23, 1851

Protection from Lightning,

JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

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

The Subscriber may be found at H. PIPER'S, where he would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. All orders left at H. PIPER'S, Tinsmith, 80 Yonge-street, will meet with prompt attention.

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

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

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

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

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

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

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

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY—

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

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

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. 15-4f.



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, W. L. PERRIN, J. G. WORTS, W. ATKINSON, J. J. HAYES, M. D., J. LUKIN ROBINSON, J. C. MORRISON, WM. GOODERHAM, GEORGE CRAWFORD.

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. Mutual Department does not exceed £300 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers. The Proprietary Department includes General risks in 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 O. der. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-4f.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damage 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. 7-4f.



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 31-1

"The Church" Newspaper.

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

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