

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. 19.]

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 11, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXXVIII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

| Day | Date | 1st Lesson | 2nd Lesson |
|-----|----------|------------|------------|
| E | Dec. 14. | Isaiah 25. | Acts 14. |
| M | " 15. | " 36. | Pet. 2. |
| T | " 16. | " 43. | Acts 15. |
| W | " 17. | " 44. | Pet. 3. |
| T | " 18. | " 45. | Acts 16. |
| F | " 19. | " 46. | Pet. 4. |
| S | " 20. | " 47. | Acts 17. |
| E | " 21. | " 48. | Pet. 5. |
| | | " 49. | Acts 18. |
| | | " 50. | Pet. 1. |
| | | " 51. | Acts 19. |
| | | " 52. | Pet. 2. |
| | | " 53. | Acts 20. |
| | | " 54. | Pet. 3. |
| E | " 21. | Isaiah 30. | Acts 21. |

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 | 3 o'clock |
| St. Paul's | Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assit. | 11 o'clock | 3 o'clock |
| Trinity | Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum. | 11 o'clock | 3 o'clock |
| St. George's | Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent. | 11 o'clock | 3 o'clock |
| Holy Trinity | Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incum. | 11 o'clock | 3 o'clock |
| | Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assit. | 11 o'clock | 3 o'clock |

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, 15th December, 1851.

VISITORS:

THE PRINCIPAL.

Jos. C. MORRISON, Esq., 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 Buildings.

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

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

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

We cannot sufficiently admire the loving-kindness of Almighty God, who allowed the seeds, indeed of reformation to be sown among us by Wickliffe, yet then, notwithstanding the powerful human aid which he had, and his great popularity, caused them to lie as it were in the earth, until those which were less sound should, by length of time, decay; and again, that He placed so many impediments in the way of our final reformation, (for what man does rapidly he does rashly), and held back our steps by the arbitrariness of Henry; and when we were again going down the stream of the times too readily, checked us at once by the unexpected death of Edward, and proved us by the fire of Mary's persecution, and took away by a martyr's death those in whom we most trusted; and then finally employed a number of labourers in the restoration of His temple, of whom none should be yet so conspicuous that the edifice should seem to be his design, or that he should be tempted to restore the decayed parts according to any theory of his own, but rather that all things should be made "according to the pattern which He had shewed" us in the Church primitive. Had our reform taken place at first, we had been Wickliffites; under Edward, we had been a branch of the Zuinglean or Calvinistic society; now we bear no human name; we look to no human founder; we have no one reformer to set up as an idol; we are neither of Paul nor of Apollus; nor have we any human maxims or theories as the basis of our system; but have been led back at once to the distant fountains, where the waters of life, fresh from the source, flowed most purely.

THE INFIDEL AND HIS DYING DAUGHTER.

A man who has been industriously propagating infidelity for many years past, had an only daughter lying upon a sick bed. His wife who had gone to her rest, was in her lifetime, a devoted, spiritually-minded, praying Christian. When the daughter's death was drawing near, and all hope of her recovery had ceased, she called her father to her bed-side and said:—"My mother died a Christian, some years ago, rejoicing in Jesus, and assured of heaven; you, my dear father, are a disbeliever in Christianity; I am going to make the last venture

am I to die in my mother's faith or in yours? I beseech you, advise me," said she, with great earnestness, "whether I shall die in my mother's faith or in yours?" The father's struggle between affection to his only child, and the pride of devotion to his principles, was tremendous; but at last amid a burst of tears and in an agony of feeling, the hardened, yet melting infidel said—"Die in your mother's faith!" And she did die in her mother's faith; and now we trust she is enjoying the blessed fruits of her faith, while her father yet lives to scatter the seeds of his wicked and cowardly infidelity.

LOOK ALOFT.

A child, five or six years of age, by his sprightly and fearless disposition had become a universal favourite among the crew of a ship of which his father was master. In one of his venturesome moods, he had climbed to the utmost height of a tall mast, unobserved by any one on board, till the moment he was on the point of falling. His father, instantly cried out with a loud voice "Look aloft!" which direction saved the child's life; for had he looked down, his fears would have caused him to fall. Fixing his eyes upwards he was kept from alarm, and safely descended to his father's arms, who till this moment had retained self-possession, but overcome with the excitement of the moment, he fainted away on the deck.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale are around, and above, if thy footsteps should fail; If thine eye should grow dim, and thy courage depart, Look aloft, and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow, With a smile for each joy, and a tear for each woe, Should betray thee, when sorrows like clouds are array'd, Look aloft to the friendship that never shall fade.

Shall they who are dearest, the love of thy heart; The friend of thy bosom, in sorrow depart; Look aloft, from the darkness and dust of the tomb, To that soil where affection is ever in bloom.

And oh! when death comes in wild terrors to cast His fears on thy future, his pall on the past; In that moment of darkness, with hope in thine heart, And a smile in thine eye, look aloft, and depart.

—Paul Smeltzer.

BISHOP KEN.

If at any time men of tender consciences in their aspirations after some ideal perfection, be tempted to swerve from their obedience to the Church of England, let them study the writing of humble, simple-hearted Bishop Ken, (stedfast because humble and simple-hearted)—and they will find solid arguments to preserve them from widening her deplorable divisions, and inspire them with his own firm resolves to "continue stedfast in her bosom, and improve all those helps to true piety, all those means of grace, all those incentives to the love of God," which He has mercifully afforded to them in her communion.—Anderson.

HUMILITY.

Of all trees I observe God hath chosen the vine, a low plant which creeps upon the helpful wall; of all the beasts the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls the mild and gall-less dove. To be humble to our superiors, is duty; to our equals courtesy; to our inferiors, generosity.—Fellham.

WAKE, AND ACT.

Wake thou that sleepest in enchanted bowers, Lest these last years should haunt thee on the night, When death is waiting for the numbered hours, To take their swift and everlasting flight; Wake, ere the earth-born charm unnerve thee quite.

And be thy thoughts to work divine address'd; Do something, do it soon, with all thy might; An angel's wing would droop, if long at rest, And God himself, inactive, were no longer bless'd.

Some high or humble enterprize of good Contemplate, till it shall possess thy mind, Become thy study, pastime, rest, and food, And kindle in thy heart a flame refined. Pray Heaven for firmness, thy whole soul to bind To this thy purpose—to begin, pursue, With thoughts all fixed, and feelings purely kind; Strength to complete, and with delight review, And grace to give the praise where all si ever due.

LATIMER'S CONVERSION.

Master Bilney, (or rather Saint Bilney, that suffered death for God's word sake,) the same Bilney was the instrument whereby God called me to knowledge, for I may thank him next to God for that knowledge that I have in the word of God.—I was as obstinate a Papist as any was in England; insomuch, that when I should be made Bachelor of Divinity, my whole oration went against Philip Melancthon, and against his opinions. Bilney heard me at that time, and perceived that I was zealous without knowledge; and he came to me afterwards in my study, and desired me for God's sake, to hear his confession. I did so: and to say

the very truth, by his confession I learned more than before in many years. So, from that time forward, I began to smell the word of God, and forsook the school doctors, and such fooleries.

ATHEISM.

Are there—still more amazing—who resist The rising thought? who smother in its birth The glorious truth? who struggle to be brutes? Who, through this bosom barrier, burst their way, And with reversed ambition strive to sink? Who labour downwards, through the opposing powers Of instinct, reason, and the world against them In dismal hopes, and shelter in the shock Of endless night?—night darker than the graves? Who fight the proofs of immortality? —Young.

FOLLY.

Surely he is not a fool that hath unwise thoughts, but he that utters them.—Bishop Hall.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.

I lately happened to notice, with some surprise, an ivy which, being prevented from attaching itself to the rock beyond a certain point, had shot off into a bold elastic stem, with an air of as much independence as any branch of oak in the vicinity. So a human being, thrown, whether by cruelty, justice or accident, from all social support and kindness, if he has any vigour of spirit, and is not in the bodily debility of either childhood or age, will instantly begin to act for himself, with a resolution which will appear like a new faculty.—Foster.

THE POLAR STAR.

The master of a ship when he is on the main sea, casts his eye always upon the polar star; and so directs and guides his ways. Even so must we, who are passengers and strangers in this world, ever settle our eyes to behold the word of God; so shall no tempest over-blow us; so shall we be guided without danger; so shall we safely arrive in the haven of our rest.—Bishop Jewel.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Monthly General Meeting, November 3, 1851. The Lord Bishop of Toronto in the Chair.

The Standing Committee (26th Nov.) recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Insurance on £500 Stock in Depository... | £7 10 0 |
| John Haigh, sundry work in Depository... | 2 10 0 |
| T. W. Erith, Stock for Depository... | 20 7 0 |
| Do. Extra labour... | 2 10 0 |
| Taylor Brothers... | 33 0 7 |
| Do. | 26 6 3 |
| Ogilvie & Co. | 1 15 5 |
| Water, to the 31st Dec. | 0 12 6 |
| Freight, &c., on Books | 9 8 9 |
| Cash Disbursements | 2 19 1 |
| Putman & Co. | 9 18 11 |
| Land Fees | 9 7 6 |
| Petty Cash—1st April to 31st Oct., 1851 | 19 1 14 |
| Wood for 1851 and 1852 | 14 10 0 |
| Candles, do. | 2 0 0 |
| Superintendent of Depository one month | 10 8 4 |
| Messenger's Wages, do. | 2 10 0 |
| Thomas Maclear, Depository | 3 19 2 |
| | £178 14 84 |

—Agreed.

The Standing Committee (26th Nov.) recommend—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the Treasurer of the Trinity Church Parochial Association, Toronto, the sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings, being the three-fourths of the sum contributed by that Association.—Agreed.

The Standing Committee recommend (26th Nov.)—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Treasurer of St. George's Parochial Association, Toronto, the sum of forty-five pounds, eleven shillings and four pence, being the three-fourths of the sum contributed by that Association.—Agreed.

The Standing Committee (26th Nov.) recommend—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Treasurer of the Parochial Association of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, the sum of fifteen pounds, twelve shillings and one penny; also, the sum of eighteen pounds, two shillings and two pence, being the three-fourths of the sums contributed by that Association, for the 8th and 9th years respectively.—Agreed.

The Standing Committee (26th Nov.) recommend—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Rev. Wm. Logan, Missionary at Cartwright, the sum of eleven pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence, being the amount of rents received by the Society on behalf of that Mission.—Agreed.

Grants of Books and Tracts to the value of £2 10s. were made respectively to the Rev. James Godfrey, and the Rev. C. B. Pettitt, for the use of their several missions. A grant of Sunday School Books to the value of £1 5s., was made to a Sunday School in Essex, on the recommendation of the Rev. S. B. Ardagh.

The Standing Committee report that they will recommend a loan of £100 to the Parsonage at Warwick, on security being furnished to the satisfaction of the Solicitor for the payment of the same, and interest thereon by 12 annual instalments of £12 each, to be paid half yearly, that is to say on the 1st day of Jan., and the 1st day of July in each year, but that they cannot recommend any further grant to the same object.

The Standing Committee laid on the table certain suggestions made by the Lord Bishop relative to the Mission Fund, which, having been read, it was ordered, That the same be printed and taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Society.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at the School-house No. 13, Brontë, on Thursday, the 27th ult., for the purpose of giving expression to the regret experienced by this community on the removal of the Rev. S. Givins from this mission and neighbourhood, Elijah Williams, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. William Deacon requested to act as Secretary. It was moved by Mr. John Riggs, senior, seconded by Mr. James Belyea and resolved, That an Address be presented to the Rev. S. Givins, at as early a day as possible, giving expression to the regret felt, by this meeting, on his retirement from the ministrations of the Church in this neighbourhood; and also to assure that gentleman of the high opinion this community entertains of his social qualities and endearing disposition.—Carried.

The following Address was put to the meeting and adopted:—

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—We, the members of the Church of England, and others interested in the spread of the Gospel of Christ, residing in the Village and neighbourhood of Brontë, desire on the present occasion to tender our unfeigned thanks for the services rendered by you, in a ministerial as well as a social character. The meek and unaffected, yet dignified and truthful nature of your discourses,—the Christian spirit, free from intolerance, manifested by you in your intercourse with us, not to speak of the personal pecuniary sacrifice made by you for the erection and support of a church for the people of your communion in this village, has fixed on our minds a lasting sense of our obligations to you; and your removal from a field of labour, where so much might be looked for through your exertion and example, is indeed a matter of serious regret to us all. As the pioneer of the doctrines of the Church of England and Ireland in this place, you have been, we are willing to hope, eminently successful, not merely in gathering to the fold, many who were long strangers thereto, but in bringing to the house of God, and to a participation in the ordinances of the Church, numbers who might have ever remained unacquainted with the beauty of her services and the spirituality of her teaching. Receive, dear Sir, the assurance here tendered, of our regard for your conciliatory manner and gentlemanly deportment as a man, and the Christian spirit evinced in your preaching as a follower of Christ; and rest assured that we shall long cherish the most ardent wishes for your welfare and that of your amiable family. That the work so well begun by you, may be carried on with spirit and profit by your successor, is our fondest desire; and, in conclusion, permit us to hope, that on every favourable occasion your intercourse with us, as individuals and as a Church of Christ may be renewed, for the perfecting of the good work, and the strengthening of the cords of grace.

It was moved by Mr. Henry Williams, and seconded by Mr. Edw. Thompson, and resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, be transmitted to the Rev. S. Givins, and also to the Church Newspaper. A vote of thanks was then given to the chair and the meeting adjourned.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

E. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

WILLIAM DEACON, Secretary.

Brontë, Dec. 1st 1851.

ENGLAND.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SENTENCE ON THE REV. R. ANTRAM.—The Bishop of Exeter pronounced sentence on the Rev. R. Antram, incumbent on the Parish of Slapton, Devon, at the Chapter house, Exeter, on Monday. There had been a previous inquiry under the church discipline act, and the commissioners reported there were *prima facie* grounds for further proceedings. The offences charged were, that he had not performed divine service on the morning and evening of Easter day; that he had not resorted upon notice to the house of a parishioner, on the 31st of January last to baptize an infant, then dangerously ill, by which neglect the child died unbaptized; and that on the 3rd of March he had refused or delayed to bury a corpse of a child brought to the church-yard, after due notice had been given. His Lordship in pronouncing judgment, said in reference to his refusal of baptism, he was bound to pronounce the full sentence prescribed by the 9th Canon, that the defendant be, and was thereby by him (the bishop) suspended for three months and further, that before his restitution he should acknowledge his fault, and promise before him his ordinary, that he would not wilfully incur the like again.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD'S CHARGE.

After noticing the improvement which had taken place in the preparation of Candidates for Confirmation, his Lordship observed that in accordance with his intention announced at his previous Visitation, he had taken part in the ordinary Services of 99 Parish Churches in his Diocese; and that the result had been to convince him that there must be very great amendment before the several objects of "Common Prayer" could be said to have been attained—that in many places it had more the appearance of Prayers being read by the Minister, responded to by the Parish Clerk, and both listened to by the people in silence. The report states that his Lordship gave the following counsel upon this point:—

"Much has been done in various Churches to restore to our prayers this congregational character; but much remains to be done; and few objects can be more worthy the attention of Clergymen, for the careless performance of this Service is not only offensive to God, but most wounding to the souls of our people. Labour, then, to cultivate the spirit of devotion among

our people, by forming their habits, by instructing them in the meaning of our prayers, as that in which they are to take a part, and by removing every external hindrance, and by applying every external aid which can assist them in intelligently joining in the Service. The application of this principle ought to direct your judgment according to the liberty which the Church has given you, according as to the chanting or reading of the Service. The question ought to be, not what we would like, but what would most promote the edification of the people who are to join in it, the answer to which may well be different in different places, though in all the principle is the same. Whatever makes the Service unintelligible or offensive to the people ought to be absolutely avoided. The reading of God's Word and the reading of the Prayers at a rate which the congregations cannot follow, or in a tone which is offensive to them, is in itself a violation of our highest duty."

On the subject of the Papal aggression his Lordship says:—

"The most efficient mode of guarding against all this is to keep clearly and distinctly before our eyes the great corruptions of the Romish Church, against which our Formularies and Articles continually warn us. Let him who would conscientiously resist danger beware of tampering with the temptation in any form. I do not doubt that many recent converts have fallen from want of watchfulness, not only in themselves, but also on the part of their spiritual guides. Of late our writers have been unwilling to condemn Romish errors in distinct language; they speak of them as something mysterious, and think it better to say nothing about them. Their forms and modes of expression, which were originally orthodox, have now become identical with Romish corruption; they are freely used without an accompanying protest against Papal usurpation, while the use of them is justified by quotations from the fathers, which are the very quotations used by Rome, and which, separated from the context, seems to a reader who knows no more, to favour their faith. Again, the use of Roman Catholic works of devotion exposes us to several grave dangers. Error is here presented in its most alluring form; and at the most unguarded moment when souls are melted in devotional contemplation, or warmed by the influence of prayer and supplication, the heart receives readily what at a later moment, as it begins to cool down again, makes a deep and abiding impression.—Nor do the mass of what are called adapted versions act with less injury. Even if all error be excluded, there is a tone in them altogether alien to the services of the English Church, and alien to the Holy Scriptures tending to swerve the mind from that sober tone of prayer which it is the object of our Church, to encourage and to substitute a more exciting and stimulating style."

THE RURAL DEANERY OF LEEDS.—The Report of the Committee of the Rural Deanery of Leeds has just been published, and is a very remarkable document. Its practical earnestness will ensure it due attention from Churchmen, and all parties will recognize that its clauses are directed to afford benefit to the poor and ignorant. It is worth observation that party strife and battles about words have been completely silenced and put a stop to at Leeds, by the reality of the determination of the clergy there, to develop some united efforts for the good of the people. Dr. Hook of the Parish Church, and the Rev. W. Sinclair, of St. George's, are cordially as one of the present important occasions. The Committee consider that the length of the morning service is unsuited to the aged or infirm, as well as to children; and that this operates unfortunately in keeping the poorer and more destitute members of the Church from the holy sacrament, since they cannot afford to be absent for so long a time from their families. They consider, too, that some special efforts must be made to supply those who never enter the Church with the means of religious stimulus and instruction. They also desire to have a hymn-book of comprehensive character, published by authority. And they are most anxious to increase and improve the existing educational machinery, both for children and adults. For attaining these ends, they would recommend that the Morning Prayer, Litany, and Communion Office be regarded as three distinct services, and used, according to convenience, as such. They advocate that in addition to an increase of the three ministerial orders of the Church, especially of the diaconate (with deacons who shall be allowed to pursue their secular callings) open air preaching shall be practised. They suggest that the hymn-book shall be as comprehensive, doctrinally, as the Church can possibly allow; and, if published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it will be within the reach of the poorest buyer. With respect to education, they conceive that no national system would be tolerated, either by Churchmen or Dissenters, which excluded religion; the religious element, therefore, is regarded as indispensable. But they would not force dogmatic teaching on unwilling pupils, or exclude from school those who refuse to imbibe such instruction. And they urge the attention of the Clergy to Mechanics' Institutes, and other similar institutions, as channels through which an indirect influence of a religious character may be conveyed without offence or charge of intrusion. In short, the pamphlet bears strong evidence of Dr. Hook and his brethren at Leeds being men of large sympathies and earnest purpose, and we commend their example to the attention of all ministers of the Church of England in their several spheres of duty.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

New York, Dec. 7.

The *America*, from Liverpool, arrived with dates to the 21st ult.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Paris Constitutionnel*, states in that paper of Thursday, that private advices from Targov, bring news of a fresh and terrible defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia. No details are given, but accounts agree in stating that the Russian corps of the Army was completely routed in the neighbourhood of Derbend, and lost all their guns—28 in number.

ENGLAND.—Lieut. Pica has already set out from London on his expedition to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Schooner *Emma*, Capt. John Steers, from Newfoundland was wrecked on Verber Bank, on the 21st ult. The Captain Pilot, and ten men were drowned.

IRELAND.—The flood of immigration still pours towards America.

A deputation of London merchants interested in the trade with Spain, had an interview with Mr. Labouchere on the subject of a proposed immigration to Spain. He promised the subject every consideration.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly was engaged on Wednesday, in continuation of the debate on the Municipal Bill.

An important seizure had been made in Paris, by the agent of the police, of a quantity of arms and ammunition, and important papers, relating to a plot by the Socialists, for a Democratic Socialist Republic.—Ten persons were arrested.

The law restricting universal suffrage will be repealed.

The *Constitutionnel* states that a flagrant conspiracy is on foot against the President Louis Napoleon.

The Editor of *La Province*, a Socialist paper, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs, for articles published, offensive to the President of the Republic.

Two steamers came in collision, at Marseilles, one of which was sunk and all on board perished.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that the Spanish Government, on demand of Lord Howden, had pardoned 23 English subjects, who had taken part in the Cuban expedition. Several thousand stands of arms had been shipped at Cadiz, destined for Cuba.

ITALY.—It is announced as the intention of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, to resign.

ROME.—A correspondent of *The London Daily News* writing from Rome says, that the United States was about to be placed on an equal footing with Great Britain by having a Cardinal in New York; Archbishop Hughes was about to be created a member of the Sacred College.

New York, 7th December.

KOSSUTH'S RECEPTION.—During the greater part of the morning the streets through which Kossuth's procession was to pass were densely crowded, many of the houses were decorated with tri-colour emblems and flags of every description; most of the Hotels and large Stores were decorated in a gay and enlivening manner; on some of the flags were transparencies and mottoes—liberty of speech forever, in defiance of oppression or persecution. Hungary, Kossuth, and various other emblems are waving to the breeze, all breathing the spirit of freedom and liberty. Jennings's hat store is quite characteristically decorated; a large banner covers nearly the entire front of the building, upon which is painted an allegory representing Austria and Russia fleeing before Turkey, who defends Kossuth from their assaults. From Irving House are floating flags of America, Turkey, Hungary, and other nations, and in front are displayed the portraits of Washington, Kossuth, La Fayette and the Sultan. About 500 or 600 persons assembled at 9 o'clock on the steamer "Vanderbolt," at Castle Garden, by invitation of the Committee of Arrangement.

The boat in which Kossuth disembarked was surrounded by thousands of steamers, and sailed some distance up both rivers, and was received with repeated salutes as she proceeded along the different wharves, when she returned to Castle Garden, and Kossuth could be distinguished, by the thousands of cheers on cheers that rent the air, and the crowds seemed to put no bounds to their reception of the great Magyar. On the route up the Bay guns were fired from Governor's Island, and the Jersey shore; and on going up the East River as far as Greenport, the "Vanderbolt" was hailed with cheers from crowds congregated every where; at the navy yard salutes were fired from the United States ship "North Carolina" and frigate "St Lawrence." The battery was densely crowded with spectators and the military; and on the appearance of the steamer, General Morris's corps of artillery fired a salute, which was returned. The cheers were very vociferous.

M. Kossuth expressed his acknowledgements for his reception in a very appropriate manner.—*Colonist*.

From our English Files.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS—SINGULAR SUCCESS IN THEIR TREATMENT.

There is one department of human life, in which the conductors of a public journal find occasional compensation for hours of unrequited anxiety, and that is, strange to say, the department of human misery. It falls to our lot, from time to time, to make the humble instruments of inviting attention to that sphere in which the various ills which afflict man in his blighted and fallen condition, take up their dreary abode; and it is the consciousness we possess that, to publish the details of woe, is one untiring step towards its alleviation, that affords to us encouragement in taking up the cause of distress. A touching little pamphlet has been sent to us, extending only to a few pages, purporting to be the report for 1851 of the management of the Asylum for Idiots. This institution, it seems, has been practically at work for two years, though it dates its commencement a year earlier, which period was consumed in preparatory labours. The report speaks of the institution under the endearing name of a FAMILY, consisting of one hundred and ninety-five individuals—males, whose members are made up of the saddest elements of physical existence—partakes of that one blood wherewith God made the family of man; of it, yet hardly so it. These sons and daughters of sorrow labour, not only under severe degrees of mental infirmity and privation, but under the superadded affliction, for the most part, of an infirm or diseased constitution; the majority of them are feeble, several imperfectly formed, some are partially paralysed, and many epileptic, all to a certain extent limited in the use of their bodily powers, with senses sluggish, imperfect speech, enfeebled use of their hands, and unsteady or rickety walk. Such the materials, to the passing eye unpromising and dismal indeed, out of which the managers of this asylum hope to raise a home circle of not useless but happy beings. There are those who are conversant with the sentimentalities of misery, who can descant upon it, and dwell amidst the poetry of it, who are

In love with wretchedness, But shun the wretched."

Everybody who knows his own natural character sees and deprecates the root of this spurious pathos there, and he is therefore in a condition to estimate something of the toil, something of the self-denial, something of the shunning, something of the labour of love, that are exercised when the heart and hand of benevolence come in actual contact with such poor outcasts; he can understand how many glooms of hope are extinguished by the caprice of silliness, or absolute vacancy, which from time to time cast a black shadow of almost despair upon every effort; he knows what a demand upon the resources of the temper and the spirits is made by the tardy steps of even the most hopeful. To such the report especially addresses itself, and to such it will be read with sentiments of gratitude and admiration:—

1. First of all, to conceive of any change that has been effected, it is needful to know what was the state

of the family originally. Amongst those placed under the care of the board from the commencement there have been; 25 unable to walk; 114 unable to feed, dress, or to take care of their person; 20 epileptic; 12 paralysed; sixty-eight dumb; and 25 under nine years of age.

All the family, of course, were the subjects of physical infirmity and mental imbecility. The rule with the board has been, from the first, to deem no case *incurable, however bad in itself, and however burdensome to themselves, where there was the reasonable prospect of amendment.* So helpless and so unpromising a family perhaps was never before brought together.

Physical training has of course had the first place; which, as advance is made, is succeeded by that which is mental and moral. First, bathing, shampooing, and gymnastic exercises; then reading, writing, natural and Scripture history, singing and drawing, and music; also gardening, carpentering, &c. The result has been, as far as the limited time allowed for the experiment, absolutely good. Six have been taught to walk, and fourteen much improved, who had a crippled use of their limbs. Twenty-seven who were dumb, or made strange and unmeaning noises, are getting the use of articulate sounds, and are beginning to speak. Forty-eight have been taught to feed and dress themselves, and to observe cleanly habits. Twenty-three have been taught to read; twenty-seven to write; eleven to cipher; sixteen to draw. Some are taught music; nearly all singing, nearly all are in the drilling or gymnastic classes. Ninety can attend with propriety on domestic, and about fifty can attend on public worship, and have pleasure in so doing. There is order, there is the formation of good habits out of the revolting material of screaming, barking, moping, dirt, and destructiveness. In attaining this, several cases were placed under separate care, night and day, from hour to hour. There is health; a family so infirm and frail may be well supposed to need the tenderest nursing that a warm heart can bestow upon it, and for lack of which, doubtless, hundreds and thousands have fallen away to hopeless demeritation, and early grave. For the first eighteen months during which the asylum was open, much painful service, as may be supposed, fell upon the infirmary. But subsequently the change has been so striking that there is not a single case of sickness in the whole establishment. There is happiness: elements of buoyant happiness exist in the poor idiot. The report says:—

"The poor idiot, if wisely and kindly treated, is mostly disposed to be happy. Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Every advance we make in the care and education of this class has a sensible effect on their contentment and satisfaction. Care sits lightly on them; they are very open to kindness, and glad to return it; and even under privation they are often saved from distressing consciousness. Apart from the cases of positive physical disease and suffering, there is not a family, far or near, more contented, more cheerful, more happy! And this is so evident, and at the same time so surprising to visitors, that they commonly retire, asking themselves, CAN THIS BE AN IDIOT FAMILY?"

The benevolent promoters of this most benevolent asylum seem to have made out a case of pressing necessity, in circumstances appealing emphatically to feelings which must awake, in many hearts, notes too touching to dwell upon. What they want is a building adapted to the great emergency, aspiring to the character of a national asylum. Private dwellings are found inconvenient, incapable of being converted into the required accommodation. What is indispensable to success is separation and classification. An eligible site, half an hour's distance from London, has been secured; and a building fund has been opened, headed by the notice of a donation, by will, from Sir Charles Forbes, of £500. It is proposed to raise a model institution, worthy of the object, and to provide, at first, for not less than three hundred beds. £10,000 are required before it can be commenced. We are glad to make it public, and trust that "the blessing of Him who maketh rich, and abeth no sorrow with it," may prosper the undertaking. A poll paper has been sent to us, setting forth that the autumnal election of the charity was to take place on the 30th October, for the purpose of choosing fifteen candidates—the number of applicants, their circumstances, making up a history of human wretchedness of which it would be only needful to lift up a corner of the drapery that hides the woe of London from the wealth of London, to melt 10,000 hearts—amounts to one hundred and sixty-four; a large proportion between the ages of thirteen and eighteen.—*Christian Times*.

LORD STANHOPE ON THE CORN LAW.—The Earl of Stanhope has addressed a letter to the farmers of Great Britain, in which he warns them against the delusion that a fixed duty of 5s. on foreign corn would be of any use to them. His Lordship's idea is, that the best Corn Law would be that which would exclude foreign corn altogether when it is not wanted, and admit it freely when it is wanted; and accordingly he commends the principle of the law of 1822. On these grounds he advises the farmers to insist on their right of perfect equality with their fellow citizens, and consequently on the abolition of all the remaining restrictions upon trade, in order that, the ruinous character of the Free Trade policy being made apparent, the country may be led to clamour—which he anticipates it would not be long in doing—for a return to a sounder policy.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—One evening last week several of the members of two dissenting congregations here happened to hold in their respective meeting-houses, the one a social and the other a musical meeting at the same hour. It had been arranged by one of the parties to add to the enjoyment by a feast of pies, which a messenger was dispatched to order. It happened, however, unluckily, that the pie-man's servant, from the names of the superintendants of both meetings being the same, entertained the idea that the articles of comfort must be for the meeting in the church of which she was a member, and carried them there accordingly. It was the wrong place, however, and the company could not for a long time conceive who could be the donor of such a seasonable gift. Meanwhile the other party, were wearying for their pies, and after an hour's anxiety their patience was so much put to the test that they dispatched a messenger to inquire into the cause of delay. Their disappointment may be imagined when the messenger returned and informed them that with the exception of the half-dozen pies he had in a plate, the whole stock had gone to the other social party. We learn that the matter was amicably adjusted afterwards over a very good laugh.—*Perthshire Courier*.

Letters from Alexandria say that a Government engineer from Malta is "exhuming the post-rate column known as Cleopatra's Needle." They add, "it does not seem that he is very sanguine of its condition justifying him in recommending the outlay necessary for its removal to England."

ORIGIN OF BANKS.—Banks, now so useful, were of Venetian invention; and the first was contrived about 1150, to assist in the transactions of a loan, and called the Chamber of Loans. It soon became the celebrated bank of Venice, and conducted all money transactions. The plan was carried into foreign countries; and the projectors being called Lombards, the great banking street in London is to this day called Lombard Street. Its celebrity led to the establishment of similar public banks at Barcelona in 1401; at Genoa, 1407; at Amsterdam in 1609; in London, 1694; at Edinburgh, 1695; and at Paris in 1716. The Bank of England is managed by a governor, deputy, and twenty-four directors, with about 1,000 clerks.

Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, has just completed a colossal marble bust of the Duke of Wellington for his Majesty the King of Prussia.

COST OF KEEPING THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—A curious suit is pending in Dublin, on the part of Mr. James Birch, proprietor of the *World* newspaper, against nominally the Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, but virtually the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Birch has, it seems, done much work,—whether clean or dirty, does not appear upon the face of the pleadings,—for "the Castle," for which he seeks, but cannot obtain, payment. The Irish Secretary has put forth, as a shield against this claim, a demand for "a bill of particulars." The claim made is for £6,000, the work done is described as "operating upon public opinion." These peeps into the organization of the "Liberal" party are exceedingly edifying.

PROGRESS OF PAUPER EMIGRATION.—The example set by the Queen's County landlords in the Carlow Union, by sending out to British North America numbers of paupers and their families, has already been followed in several other unions. One of those landlords, Mr. Edge, published a statement, showing that he had shipped 140 paupers, who had been charged to his estate, at a total expense less by £112, than the cost of their maintenance in the workhouse for a single year. Arrangements are now in progress for sending out 1,000 paupers from the union of Nenagh, North Tipperary, where Lord Dunally and the other resident proprietors are co-operating with the Poor-Law guardians. They seem not to have the slightest apprehension of any serious inconvenience from the want of labourers in the district, whilst there are fair grounds to anticipate considerable relief to the ratepayers, from a diminution in the permanent pauper burden.

The *Liverpool Mail* says that, during her Majesty's visit in Lancashire, she expressed herself in strong terms against the use of white kid gloves by gentlemen in drawing room company.

The sexton of Charlbury, Oxfordshire, while digging a grave a few days since, found a bow-shaped Roman fibula, made of bronze.

DEATH OF DR. MAINZER.—Dr. Mainzer, the celebrated musician, died on Monday night, at his lodgings, in Higher Broughton.

TRICKS OF PHRENOLOGISTS.—The *Edinburgh Witness* states that a mischievous wag of that city on being requested by a German phrenologist to send him a good typical skull of a Scotch Puritan, sent him, under that title, the cranium of an Irish blackguard of the Cowgate, who whether drunk or sober, was always a good catholic, but who for the last twenty years of his life had never once attended chapel, or unbosomed himself in the confessional.

FRENCH OFFICERS AMONG THE KAFFIRS.—We find the following in the *Ashbar* of Algiers on the 30th ultimo:—"In the war now raging at the Cape of Good Hope, the Kaffirs have received the support of several foreign officers, among the number is a Frenchman named Parel, who served for a long time in Algeria as sub-officer of artillery, and was afterwards in the same rank in the garde mobile, where he displayed great bravery. After that corps was disbanded he embarked on board a vessel bound for the East Indies, which put in at the Cape. On learning what was taking place in that country, he repaired to Lita-Kou, a Kaffir town inhabited by a powerful people, to whom he offered his services, which were readily accepted. He has since taken part in several sanguinary affairs, and he has acquired a great ascendancy in the country by his courage and intelligence. He commanded the fortress of Makoy, an important position, which defended the principal defile leading into Upper Kaffaria. The English troops have several times besieged this fort, but, after losing a great number of men, were obliged to retire. This circumstance has given a high reputation to Parel, who will probably play a very important part in the war in that country."

FREEMASONS AND ODD FELLOWS.—Dr. Paul Cullen, who has recently been commissioned by the Pope to govern all Ireland, has just issued a pastoral letter, which concludes as follows:—"And here let me admonish you again, as I have done repeatedly before, both by word and in writing; that nothing can be more fatal to charity than those secret societies which have been, unhappily, propagated throughout many parts of the country. I have before declared to you—and I beg of the clergy in every parish to repeat the admonition continually—that all those who are banded together by oath in those wicked societies, under whatever name they may be called, and also all Catholics who join in the society of Freemasons, as has been repeatedly declared by the Roman Pontiffs, are subjected to the penalty of excommunication, cut off as rotten branches from the Church of God, and, if they die in this deplorable state, doomed to eternal perdition. It is a sad calamity that a system so pernicious in its effects and so hostile to Christian charity, should be tolerated or encouraged in any district."

A ZOOLOGICAL PROBLEM.—On the 3rd of October, 1851, and towards the hour of evening, one of the box constrictors in the Zoological Gardens of the Regent's Park, received a present of two live rabbits for his supper. . . . As he had not had any food for some weeks, it is supposed that the rabbits will be a very acceptable present for his serene lengthiness. The cool air of autumn is tempered by a warming apparatus in his saloon, but, in case he should wish for a still greater degree of heat, a blanket is given him to creep under, or in the folds of which he may enroll himself at his pleasure. It is not a fine household blanket, but a thick, rough, railway blanket-wrapper of the largest size. All his comforts being thus attended to, the keeper of the serpent-house bows and takes his departure for the night. . . . In the course of the night of the 3rd October last past, the watchman, as usual, entered the serpent-house. Walking round, and holding up his lantern to the different cases, he perceived that the box constrictor's "supper" was hopping about the cage in a very unconcerned manner, but, on turning from the rabbits to their proprietor, what was his dismay at perceiving that the serpent had seized upon one corner of the thick rough blanket in preference, and was drawing it down his distended throat. Away ran

the watchman to call up the head-keeper. The head-keeper, knowing it would be vain to endeavour to get the blanket back after "matters had gone so far," hoped that the serpent would disgorge it of his own accord, if left to himself quietly, as soon as he found that he had made a mistake in the food he had chosen. Both head-keeper and watchman, therefore, went away. It is the opinion of Mr. Mitchell, the secretary of the Zoological Society, who is constantly studying the habits of animals, that the serpent had no palate; and that in the night he had made a dart and a snap at one of the rabbits, but, missing it in the darkness, had caught a mouthful of the blanket; and, conceiving it to be a very good rabbit (but with rather a loose skin, we should suppose), had never troubled himself with any further considerations. In the morning, when the head-keeper went into the serpent-house in a very anxious state of mind as to the result, there he saw the two rabbits sitting up by the side of the serpent's waterpan washing their faces, to be nice and tidy for the day, and the last two inches of the thick railway blanket just going down the serpent's throat. Since this event the serpent has never shown any signs of having discovered his blunder or any disposition to disgorge his belching. He lies torpid, as usual, after a good meal, drinks more water than he drinks in general, and perseveres, with full reliance on his wonderful powers and peculiar organization. The blanket can be seen to have moved several feet down his body. It is now about the middle (Oct. 23th). Will he manage it somehow, or will he die? This is the problem.—*Dickens's Household Words.* [A serpent in the Bristol Zoological Garden, some time since, performed a similar operation of swallowing a blanket, and no evil results occurred; a portion of it came from the serpent digested and undigested.—*Ed. Bristol Mirror.*]

SMOKING IN 1851.—Among the articles of traffic which were most in demand during the Exhibition season, cigars have taken the lead. It would be dangerous to say how many millions have been sold. The run on real Havannahs was so great that they were called for much faster than they could be made. The smoking mania has now become a universal epidemic. Of all intolerable street nuisances this is the greatest, and ought to be resisted by every true-born Briton who has a spark of patriotism or independence left. The very atmosphere is redolent of the odious weed. If you meet thirty men, they have on an average twenty cigars or pipes among them. From the peer and the heavy dragoon down to the butcher's boy and the omnibus cad, there is scarcely an exception. A leading medical practitioner at Brighton has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge within the last six months. Then the expense is ruinous. Many young men smoke eighteen cigars per diem, besides what they give to their friends. Not long ago I heard an inveterate smoker, whose entire income could scarcely have amounted to three hundred a year, declare that his cigars alone cost him one hundred and fifty. He drew the long bow, of course; but if fifty were the truth it was bad enough. A curious phase in the disease is the taste for short, dirty pipes, black with age, use, and abomination, which has crept in lately. Every third dandy you meet has one of these in his cheek. The cutty and the cigar hold divided reign. Several speculators during the last year traversed Ireland, buying up sackloads of these indigent productions, which they sold again in London at an enormous premium. The peculiar aroma, so much coveted, is only to be met with in specimens of the *cut* on which have passed through many mouths in successive generations, and have become family relics. Even in Boston, in the United States, in the land where, according to some naturalists, children are born with heated cigars in their mouths, there is a law against smoking in the streets, and penalties inflicted on the offender. With all respect for our transatlantic brethren, and their matchless energies, we scarcely expected to have received from them such a lesson in refined civilization.—*Dublin University Magazine* for November.

DR. CULLEN AND DR. McHALE.—The *Mystic Constitution* announces, "on the best authority," that there is a decided difference of opinion between Dr. Mahale and Dr. Cullen. The latter, it appears, charges Dr. Mahale with having deceived the Propaganda. It further states that in consequence of the spiritual tyranny of Dr. Cullen two noblemen have declared their intention of embracing the faith of the Reformed Church.

EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—The Chelsea Improvement Commissioners have commenced operations for the construction of an embankment on the north side of the Thames, extending from Battersea-bridge to Cremorne-gardens. This improvement will be a great public boon, and afford a delightful promenade and carriage drive. The embankment on the river front of Battersea Park is making considerable progress, as also that on the Middlesex side of Vauxhall-bridge.

A BALL EXTRACTED AFTER HAVING BEEN LODGED TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.—On the 1st of December, 1821, Lieut. R. W. Croker, late of the 13th Light Infantry, received a wound from a musket-shot at the storming of Rangoon, in the Burmese empire. The ball lodged in the bone of the right leg under the knee, and remained there until the 2nd inst., causing the most excruciating and incessant pain. Owing, however, to the care and skill of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., the Surgeon-General, Mr. Croker has been released from his sufferings, the ball having been extracted by that eminent surgeon.

Baron Alexander von Humboldt has announced the discovery at Athens of the edifice in which the Council of Four Hundred was accustomed to assemble. Upwards of 100 inscriptions have already been brought to light, as well as a number of columns, statues, &c.

DUCTILITY OF IRON.—A singular illustration of the ductility of iron has been produced at the establishment of Mr. G. Downing, Brown ironworks, Birmingham. It is in the form of a book, the leaves of which are of iron, rolled so fine that they are no thicker than a piece of paper. The book is neatly bound in red Morocco, and contains forty-four of these iron leaves—the whole being only the fifteenth of an inch thick.—*Builder.*

FINGER PILLORIES IN CHURCHES.—Beside some interesting monuments, &c., to be found in the church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, England, there stands under the western gallery a finger pillory, or stocks to confine the fingers only. It is fastened at the right hand extremity into the wall, and consists of two pieces of oak. The bottom and fixed piece is three feet eight inches long; the width of the whole is four and a half inches, and when closed it is five inches deep. The left hand extremity is supported by a leg of the same width as the top, and two feet six inches in length; the upper piece is joined to the lower by a hinge, and in this lower and fixed horizontal part are thirteen perpendicular holes, varying in size; the largest are towards the right hand. These holes are

sufficiently deep to admit the finger to the second joint, and a slight hollow is made to receive the third one, which lies flat. There is of course a corresponding hollow in the top or moveable part, which shuts down, and encloses the whole finger. Its use is stated to have been for the punishment of persons guilty of mal practices during divine service. Truly, a mischievous whim, or a lot of a farm servant, dragged off to the stocks, must have been a scene extremely edifying to the congregation, particularly if the offenders were obstreperous, and had no inclination whatever to be in a fix.

THE BLESSINGS OF REPUBLICANISM.—An intelligent Englishman, residing in Paris, writes as follows: "There is hardly a great city in Europe which one might not suppose to be inhabited by wild beasts rather than men, or by enemies rather than citizens, such is the formidable character of the means employed to secure its tranquility and obedience. Ramparts frown on the people from the river side or the brow of the hill; there are barracks and guard-houses in every quarter; there are troops always in movement; the drum never ceases; at every public place you may stumble on a group of soldiers, ready to turn out on the approach of the officer in command; and you feel as if it were not so much a city as a camp you are dwelling in. France is hardly more unfortunate in this respect than the other great Powers of Europe; but there are, we believe, still about a hundred thousand soldiers in the department of the Seine, and Lyons, a mere manufacturing city, is policed by more than thirty thousand."

The telegraphic cable between England and Calais cost £15,000.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR.—It is a good many weeks since I wrote you a line, and I suppose that you have been a thinking that I am dead, or at least sick; for, after having printed all my letters, except those words you could not make out, I certainly ought to write as often as I can. But you see, Mr. Editor, I am one of those poor unfortunate fellows, who have no settled home, and can only write when I can get a chance; and the sun has got up so late for the last two months, and the mornings have been so dark, that I have found it hard work to write anything before I am called down to breakfast. So, Mr. Editor, do not think that I was insensible of your kindness, or that I had given up the idea of writing what I can for your paper. Far from it: I will try and write as often as I can.

As these are "election times," and hardly any body can speak about anything else, week days, and not a few Sundays too, but politics; I will tell you this time about a farmer, whom I know, of the name of Mr. H. He is, and always was a great politician. It appears that he was born so. At least his father was one of the oldest Radicals in the country, and strongly suspected of treason during the last war; and his mother was pretty nearly as bad. Politics having thus been "bred in the bone" young H. grew up a regular Radical. He was always ready to take an active part in elections; going about from house to house, and abusing the government as "Roman tyrants" and "Russian despots." Some people thought the fellow was mad, but others foolishly listened to him; and as he always carried about bundles of Mackenzie's *Colonial Advocate*, and having given almost all his time to studying it (for he neither liked work, meeting, or Bible,) could quote it as fast as a minister can quote scripture, he insensibly obtained a great influence in the neighbourhood. He was always grumbling and finding fault with everything which the government did, and with a good deal too, which the government did not do, but which he laid to their faults. If the season was late the government had something to do with it; if the wheat rusted, the poor government were blamed for it; and even they were suspected of having encouraged it, when the ewes were unucky with their lambs, and the mares cast their foals before the time.

Now, I am not so much surprised that farmers, such as Mr. H., have been always behind hand with everything, but his *longue* should be dissatisfied, and be rank radicals, for they have much about them to vex them and sour the little milk of human kindness they may have had in their hearts; (though if they would inquire into all their troubles, they might easily see that they may blame their own laziness or neglect for them, and not the government); but that such well-to-do people as the P—s are, should be radicals, and always dissatisfied with the country, is what puzzles me. Their father began life with his axe on his shoulder, and a deed for a U. E. 200 acres lot in his pocket, and he lived to see his five sons, each located within the same township, on good comfortable farms; and yet, to the day of his death he was always a rank radical—and so are all his sons. To hear them talk, the country is hardly good enough for a Hottentot to live in, especially just after the 4th of July, which they usually keep on the other side of the river; but they are all well off, and can afford to drive their covered carriages with steel springs, and handsome horses with brass-mounted harness; and made themselves thus comfortable in those horrible old times, when Tories alone reigned, but when wheat was never down to 3s. currency a bushel. I have often thought why such men are discontented, and I have come to this conclusion: They are in a great degree independent. They have all they really require; but the old nature of Adam makes them want what they cannot have; and as it made him want "the forbidden apple" so they want to be what they are fitted for, neither by nature nor education. They want to be squires, and majors and colonels, and all those fine things; but some how or other they don't get to be them, even now that their friends have hold of the reins of the Provincial team. No, and what is stranger still, such men are not popular amongst their neighbours neither. The eldest and the smartest of the P.'s has been up for township councillor two or three times; but though he could put himself up, yet, as he required the aid of his neighbours to put him in, they shook their heads and refused to vote for him, it was "no go;" and so they have given it up in despair, and grumble away, as much, if not more than they used to do under the iron rule of old Toryism. But I have almost forgotten Mr. H.

Being a constant reader and firm believer in the *Colonial Advocate*, it was not to be wondered at that he was in great spirits about the end of November and beginning of December, 1836, and being too great a coward to love the smell of gun-powder, his post was, like that of Dr. Rolph, to let the rebels in, and do what damage he could to the loyalists by skulking about at night. When, therefore, the news came that Toronto

was in the hands of the rebels, and the Governor hemmed in in the market place by Mackenzie—a story made up weeks before, and to be set going, just like a slow match, when wanted—when this story was pushed round the country pretty smartly, I tell you, Mr. Editor, then Mr. H.'s courage got up, he strutted about like a turkey cock, talked more glibly than ever, cursed the Tories, threatened to send all of them to Battony Bay for their tyrannies, and iniquities, and to take the two best farms he could find among them, as "a small and inadequate reward for the great services he had rendered the cause." He threw up his hat in the air, and jumped up and down, showing how he would crush the Tories, till he had worked quite a hole in the sand. But when the true account came of the total discomfiture of the rebel forces at "Gallows Hill," a right good name for such a place, (pity they had not strung up Mackenzie there, then he could not have polluted our House of Assembly with his little carcass!) then Mr. H. "laid low" for a long time. Whether he went to the States, or hid under the bed, or went about in woman's clothes, (for he is a little insignificant fellow,) it is not known; but when things got a little quieter, he was to be seen occasionally sneaking down to ask "the news" of one of his old political cronies, who had not gone quite so far as he had. He kept very quiet for some months, and scarcely ventured to speak to any body on the road; for when once or twice he felt a little confidence to speak out, he was twitted about the hole he had made in the sand, by crushing the Tories in it, and asked how he liked the two farms that he had picked out for himself. Finding it impossible to live such a quiet life, and thinking it wrong I suppose to "keep his candle under a bushel," and not "willing to cast his pearls before such swine" as his neighbour were, who were always twitting him about the hole in the sand, he let one of his Radical friends, the store-keeper in the village, who had a heavy mortgage on it, have his farm for a trifle above the mortgage, and putting hoops upon his lumber waggon, and covering them with strong cotton, he put his wife and his children in it, and started for Michigan, where he could talk as much as he liked, and abuse anything he choosed, it being a free country. Visions of this great privilege shortened his journey, just as visions of gold and silver to be "picked up on the streets" shorten and often the voyage across the Atlantic to thousands of poor Irish each year.—But the poor Irish are not more disappointed than our friend H. was. He proved that if he did not wish to get into trouble he must mind his business and keep his tongue within his teeth; for, though the Michiganders found no fault with him, so long as he abused the British, of which, however, he soon got tired, as there was nobody whom he could annoy by doing so; yet, when he began to find fault with their institutions and some of their laws, which he thought more arbitrary than those in Canada, and grumbled sally about the taxes he had to pay, they told him pretty plainly that he "must either hold his tongue," "make tracks, or look out for a coat of tar and feathers and a ride on a rail." He very wisely chose the middle path, and his location far about what he gave for it, and came back declaiming, like Mackenzie, that he had seen his error, repeated him of his evil ways, and was sick of Republicanism.

People were willing to believe the little felon, and he leased a farm, on which he has dragged out a miserable existence ever since. Having no sense of shame and having the gift of speech better than most of his neighbours—he is a great man at township meetings; and his party (for the breeding in the bone still shows itself) convenient, and give him anything they can throw in his way. Some times he is a pound keeper, some times an assessor; but never collector; there would be too much temptation there. He is just now very busy electioneering for the "liberal" candidate for our county. It is indeed strange that any sensible substantial men can be influenced by any thing said by a man so destitute of every thing to recommend him—but he is so confident in his assertions, talks so foolishly about every thing, and quotes the newspaper so readily, that he has far more influence than many dozens of sensible substantial men. He sticks at nothing; tells the most horrible lies with the most unblushing forehead; and if proved a liar in one instance, tells another four times as bad. He is a fair sample of our low-bred, sour, gabby, radical politicians; and these are the men, who, by their influence in their community, strange to say, keep good men from taking their position in the country, and force upon us rulers, little better than themselves. Like all demagogues, Mr. H. is a very little tyrant in his own family. His poor wife dares not call her soul her own; and as for his children, the poor craven creatures sit as mute and still as mice till he scribbles out his orders, and then they fly to obey them, as if for life or death. He is small and pitiful; but they promise to be much more so, having between want and fear been cheated out of their natural growth.

I hope that it is not the misfortune of any of your readers to encounter many such creatures as Mr. H. is; and with this description of him I draw my paper to a conclusion at once.

Mr. Editor, your's truly,

A SPECTATOR.

Canada, Nov. 1851.

Colonial.

The subject of a Union of the British American Provinces is one which occupies far more the attention of the public than the columns of the newspaper press, and the reason is obvious; it is a question better adapted to silent meditation than animated discussion. The task of grave and calm demonstration is one far less popular and less calculated to produce an immediate impression than that of sounding declamation or lively *balimage*; thus it often happens that the theme is selected for the advantage of the style. Yet the measure is gaining ground silently though surely in the minds of the people of this country, and probably the same gradual process is proceeding among our neighbours of the sister Provinces. The Halifax and Quebec Railway is intimately connected in the minds of the people of this country, with the centralization of the Colonial Government of British North America in the city of Quebec. This Railway is now being looked on as a work which in good time is to be done; and the almost universal opinion is the sooner it were done the better. But there is another question which, in the minds of that portion of the English public who occasionally cast an eye across the Atlantic, is closely connected both with the Union of the Provinces and the Quebec and Halifax Railway, (the latter, be it remembered, is no less an Imperial than a Provincial enterprise) that question is the important one of organized Emigration and colonization. The British Government, everywhere prodigal of its

wild lands and unwilling to resume (even for the grossest breaches of the conditions on which crown lands were obtained) the possession of the large territories so lavishly bestowed, has in New Brunswick by some oversight departed from its accustomed policy and still retains upwards of 11,000,000 of a rich, fertile, well timbered and well watered wilderness.

All parties in England who have expressed a desire that Imperial co-operation should be extended in aid of the proposed Railway, have joined to the proposition a wish that the waste lands in question should be occupied and reclaimed by settlers from the three kingdoms, sent out on some well organised plan of national emigration.

The *Times*, that "thunderer" of the English press, sounds the tocsin of alarm over "the Irish Exodus" to the United States, and appears to tremble lest high wages as well as cheap food, should at some not very remote period, be brought within reach even of the English labourer. The rest of the press of the United Kingdom is equally loud upon the subject, but it is clear that the fear of an increase to the value of labour is not the only cause of alarm to the literary organs of the employing and capitalist classes of the mother country. No, the dread or perhaps rather the jealousy of a vast augmentation of the population and power of the American Union, and of the infusion into that power of the angry feelings of a section of the Irish repealers, appears to have even greater influence on the tone of the English press in reference to the question; here again the *Times* is diffuse and statistical and "tells off" the probable number of "riflemen" at the command of the American President some fifty years hence, with a surprising accuracy and minuteness of calculation.

Thus it appears natural to presume that the English mind, awake to the vast importance of the subject of transatlantic emigration, averse to the great increase of population, thereby enjoyed by a foreign though far from unfriendly power, and still more strongly apprehensive of the feeling animating a large portion of the material whereof that annual increase is formed—but well aware that it is neither possible nor desirable, to check the outgoing flood of human life—will revert back to the policy so often suggested, of organizing emigration and agricultural settlement on the productive but uncultivated and neglected domains, of the Crown within these colonies of which obviously the wild lands of New Brunswick and Madawaska would, (especially in conjunction with the Halifax Railway,) be the fittest and nearest location. The discovery of the gold fields of Australia, the Caffre war of the Cape, and the remembrances of the disturbances created by the still numerous and valiant savages of New Zealand, will, as we observed in a recent article, concentrate the attention of the colony-making class of English politicians on the North American provinces. But, even were it not so, here alone could the object of such emigration be attained, for that object would be mainly to raise a political rival to the great American Republic, and keeping the population within the bounds of the Empire, and within a comparatively short distance of its metropolis, instil into their minds, sentiments of attachment and gratitude, for the paternal care and generous assistance of the government, no less than for the full enjoyment of constitutional freedom and well organised self-government.

We copy the following "Mystery of the American Lakes," from a late number of the "Dublin University Magazine":—"Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, is 130 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish get into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.—*Colonist.*

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—The Building Committee awarded the following premiums for the competition designs sent in for the new buildings:

To Thomas Young, Esq., Architect, Toronto, first premium, the superintendence of the buildings.

To William Thomas, Esq., Architect, Toronto, second premium, £60.

To John Tuily, Esq., Architect, Toronto, third premium, £10.

We understand that the buildings will be proceeded with immediately, and will cost at least £15,000.

TORONTO AND GUELPH RAILROAD.—The City Council at their meeting on Monday night, finally adopted the bill for taking stock in this Railroad to the amount of £100,000 by a vote of thirteen to two.

A Nova Scotia paper says, in reference to the potato blight:—"We are happy to have it in our power to record, that this scourge of the farmer, has nearly disappeared from this Province. In a few localities, where the soil is damp and cold, it has displayed itself, but in the great agricultural counties, King's and Annapolis, it has almost entirely disappeared. The yield of potatoes the present season exceeds that of any year since the disease first appeared. The farmers in those counties find a ready sale for their surplus, and at remunerative prices; and never, perhaps, in the history of this Province, were this class more highly blessed, and rewarded for their toil than during the past year."

The *Montreal Herald* says, that the body of a woman—apparently about forty years of age, was yesterday morning found buried in the snow on the highway, about half a mile beyond the Papineau Road Toll Gate. An inquest was held upon the body, which showed no external marks of violence, but no evidence as to identity was adduced.

A CAPITAL JOKE.—The *Toronto Mirror* copies with apparent gusto, some electioneering remarks of the *Journal & Express* on voluntarism, and the necessity for opposing a union between Church and State. Will the *Mirror* be kind enough to tell us whether that is the doctrine of his Church or the political principles of his co-religionists?—Doubtless he will, and refer to the Italian States for an instance in point.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Table listing members returned from various locations including Toronto, Carleton Place, Frontenac, Oxford, Ottawa, Stormont, Leeds, Norfolk, Dundas, Wentworth, Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Maurice, Vercheres, and Montmorenci.

A Boston paper cautions the people of Canada against a band of counterfeiters, who it is said have come to the Province. We learn that yesterday a \$20 bill of the Farmer and Merchants Bank of the State of Michigan, was offered in payment of two pairs of boots, value fifteen shillings, by a lady and gentleman, to a store-keeper in Youngs Street.

THE EXTRAVAGANT TORIES.—Dr. Hamilton, the Conservative candidate for Halton, very pertinently asks, "If the Conservative Ministry were so extravagant, how did it happen that the interest on the public debt which amounted in 1847 to £151,000, had increased in 1850 to £197,000, and in 1851 it had reached the enormous sum of £212,000?"

On the 30th ult., the body of Mr. James Strachan, late Teacher of the Union School, in the Township of Wawanosh, was found dead within a few rods of his place of residence. Mr. Strachan had been down to Goderich on the 29th. He never reached home. It is supposed that fatigue of the bad roads upon a well worn and debilitated frame, was the immediate cause of his death.

Lumbering is going on, on the Ottawa and its tributaries this winter with great energy and to a very large extent. Immense quantities of white pine timber will be manufactured, and a hard tug will take place in spring for getting first to market.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The new ship Tyndenaga, from Quebec, on the 8th ult., went ashore on Caribou Island, during a severe storm on the morning of the 22nd, and 17 of her hands perished.

MALCOLM CAMERON AGAIN.—The Huron Loyalist says it received the following scrap of intelligence from a gentleman of the highest respectability:—"The people here (viz., in Chatham) have had a specimen of the cajoling of Malcolm Cameron. He won the Catholics by going to Mass and by giving them a stove, &c. It is no secret how that he went to the Catholic Chapel with a certain lady of this place and, as she said, did as she did, crossed himself, knelt on the cold floor in a cold winter's night, and in short went through all the forms just the same as if he had been a zealous Roman Catholic, labouring under an uneasy conscience."

The schooner Nelson, laden with a mixed cargo, of and for Port Credit, was seized at that port on Saturday night last, by Mr. Dunn for an infraction of the Customs' Laws. She was brought down to Toronto on Sunday morning.—Patriot.

We much regret to announce to his numerous friends in this country, the death of Lieut. Col. Paynter, C. B., late in command of H. M. 24th Regt., at Bath (England) on the 13th ult., after a very protracted suffering from a wound received in the battle of Chillianwallah, India, on the 13th January, 1849. Col. Paynter was well known here as A.D.C., and nephew to the late General Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., when Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America.—Mont. Herald.

The Welland Canal is now quite free of ice—a large fleet is yet expected to pass through.

BEST-ROOT SUGAR.—Dr. Naphegyi, of Paris, has sent us a package of Sugar, manufactured from the root of the beet, which we have much pleasure in noticing as a matter of general interest. This sugar differs little in appearance and colour, and not all in taste, from the ordinary cane-grown sugar. If it can be produced at a price to compete with the imported article, it must speedily command the attention of the farmers, and may in some measure make amends for the loss of a remunerating price on wheat, through the operations of Free Trade. Dr. Naphegyi certainly deserves the thanks of the community for bringing this matter so prominently before them, and we sincerely trust that he may be enabled to carry out his wishes successfully.—Hamilton Spectator.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA ON HALIFAX RAILROAD.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor closed the Legislative Session, and made the following speech:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Never during my long administration of Colonial Government did I close a Legislative Session with more pride or more entire satisfaction than I feel at the present moment. Having served in all the Provinces which you have laboured to unite by bonds of peace and mutual co-operation, I know their value, and estimate the value of their vast resources. At the close

of a long life—nearly thirty years of which have been passed in the N. A. Colonies—in peace and war—the great measures in which you have been engaged assure me more firmly that these colonies are yet to remain the brightest jewels in the British Crown. The moderation and elevated spirit which has pervaded both branches of the Legislature, will ever honourably distinguish the present session. In returning to your homes, I beg you to be assured that the high powers which you have conferred, and the grave responsibilities that you have imposed on my government, will but increase my vigilance and care, to carry out the measures you have performed in the spirit in which they have been conceived.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1851.

At a meeting of Proprietors of the DIOCESAN PRESS, held at Toronto, on the 4th December, instant, it was resolved that a general meeting of the Proprietors of said Press should be held at the Church Society's House in this City, on Wednesday the 14th January next, at ten o'clock, A.M., with a view to the final settlement of its affairs.

A. N. BATHURST, Chairman of the Meeting.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

In another column appears the official announcement of the intention to open this Institution on the 15th of January 1852.

Thus far our Venerable Diocesan's labour has successfully proceeded, and under the Divine blessing a great work has been achieved, apparently under the most unpromising circumstances. Few, either of friends or foes we presume, contemplated so speedy a consummation of his ardent hopes when he left our shores in April 1850, on his pilgrimage of Christian zeal and faith to the Church of our Fatherland. A building, confessedly an ornament of high architectural beauty, has been partially raised, providing sufficient temporary accommodation for the purposes of sound religious education and training, and long before another November comes with its busy call to intellectual labour, will be perfect in its construction and arrangements.

The Committee in England entrusted with the high office of selecting men to carry out the noble design have well and faithfully discharged their duty. Their choice has fallen upon men of high collegiate honours in each department, who cannot fail to infuse into the minds of the youth consigned to their care, the purest germs of sound instruction, and who will, we hope and doubt not, raise the standard of education here to a par with those schools in which they have so honourably distinguished themselves.

The Rev. GEORGE WHITAKER, M. A., late Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge, PROVOST and PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY. Mr. Whitaker's Honour when taking his degree was first-class in the Classical Tripos. The experience and high standing of this gentleman ought to be a sufficient guarantee to those who are about to entrust their sons to his supervision and care.

The Reverend EDWARD ST. JOHN PARRY, M. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE. Mr. Parry took his degree at Easter in 1848, and was a first class man in classics. In 1849 he carried the English Essay Prize, and was equally fortunate in 1850, with the Latin Essay Prize. He is the son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Barbados, and was admitted this year to the holy order of Deacon.

GEORGE CLERK IRVING, Esq., B.A. and Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. Mr. Irving took his degree in 1850, and was 8th wrangler—a distinction it may be remarked of a very high character.

The duties of the chair of Chemistry, which was for some time vacant, are now performed by HENRY YOUNG HIND, Esq., who will assume the position of Professor of Chemistry at the termination of the present academical year of the Normal School, with which institution he has been for some time connected. The well-earned reputation which Mr. Hind enjoys in this country renders it unnecessary almost for us to say a word with respect to him, but we cannot doubt that in a field so congenial to his tastes and so wide in its range, he will, with the comparative leisure of his Collegiate life, be enabled to prosecute the study to the advancement of his own scientific fame, and the renown of the College with which he is now associated.

The Medical Faculty are now busily engaged in their second winter session, and have a much larger class than was at the commencement of the session anticipated. It only remains for the Faculty of Law to be completed, arrangements for which, we are led to understand, are in progress. Thus it will be seen that the establishment of a college under the control and discipline of the Church is by no means the visionary or impracticable scheme which it was at one time considered to be; and when we reflect that all this has been accomplished, and is to be, and can and will be maintained by the voluntary exertions of the earnest-minded of our communion, we have every reason to rejoice and be proud of the spirit of Christian zeal and energy it evinces.

CONVERSIONS FROM ROMANISM IN IRELAND

The successions from Romanism to the Anglican Catholic Church, which have for some months been going on in Ireland, begin to excite no small degree of interest and attention. It is impossible for the Popish organs to deny facts, which are notorious, and though for a season they strove to throw ridicule on the movement, as the work of a few enthusiastic zealots, a graver tone is now adopted by them. Alarm at the wide-spreading "defections" is openly expressed, as indicative of a state of matters which augurs ill for the permanency of the Italian Prelate's authority, in a land so long blighted by his schismatical usurpation.

The Dublin Evening Post, as many of our readers must know, is one of the most thorough-going partisans of Romanism to be met with in Ireland—and one which never loses occasion to deal a hostile blow to the National Church. Alluding, last month, to the wholesale emigration at present prevailing, this journal observes:—

"There is no foreseeing where the emigration will stop, or when. Now, although great numbers of Protestants of every denomination, particularly of Presbyterians emigrate—there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority are Roman Catholics. This drain therefore will reduce the proportion of the Catholics in reference to the Protestants of the Establishment at any rate. That ratio has already been fearfully reduced by famine and pestilence, and it is diminishing by the still more rapid and continuous progress of emigration. This is not all however. We learn from unquestionable catholic authority, that the success of the proselytizers in almost every part of the country, and we are told in the metropolis, is beyond all that the worst misgivings could have dreamt of. There is not only no use in denying these statements, but it would be an act of treachery to the best interests of the Catholic Church to conceal them, or even to pass the matter over as a thing of no great moment.—But there is no Catholic who does not regard the movement—it he be a sensible and sincere one—and not a brawler and a mountebank (we shall have something to say by-and-by to one of these) with, we were going to say, dismay—but we shall substitute for the word indignation and shame."

These admissions, which are as candid as they are evidently unpalatable, afford matter of thankfulness to all who have at heart the spread of Catholic truth and Apostolic order. May the pure and primitive Church of Ireland have grace given her from on high, to improve the opportunity thus plainly furnished, of reclaiming the thousands of her unhappy children who so long have been the slaves of a soul-deluding schism. In the following remarks of the Record, suggested by the quotation above given, we cordially sympathize:—"Since a prospect appears to open, not merely of saving some souls from their present peril, but even of effecting a great change in the whole people, surely the effort on our part ought to be a large—a national one. Surely our schisms and divisions ought to cease; and instead of hearing, "I am for Achill," "I am for Dingle," "I am for the Galway Mission," and "I am for the Irish Society,"—it is time that all these separate and costly schemes were combined in one united attempt, to carry the Gospel through the length and breadth of Ireland."

It is indeed time, and more than time, that a compact barrier be erected against the devastating flood of Romanism, and that Protestants, taught by dear purchased experience, the evils of disunion should unite in one concentrated phalanx to combat the common foe.

According to the Tablet the prospects of Romanism in England present, likewise an appearance by no means the most flattering. That paper informs us that the "Catholic Collegiate School" in London has proved to be a failure, owing to the "utter apathy" and "disorganization" of the metropolitan Roman Catholics. The Tablet adds that the want of success in other matters, is to be attributed to the same cause.

FACTS FOR ANTI-CLERGY RESERVES AGITATORS.

"Facts" says the poet "are stubborn things," and there is something peculiarly dogmatic in the following statistical items, derived from one of our last exchanges:—

THE COST OF YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—The magistrates of Liverpool have given some attention to this matter, and have ascertained the cost of apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing fourteen juvenile thieves. Here is the list:—No. 1 cost £129 5s. 6d.; No. 2, £79 2s. 10d.; No. 3, £74 1s. 10d.; No. 4, £71 13s. 1d.; No. 5, £47 9s. 3d.; No. 6, £64 6s. 6d.; No. 7, £99 2s. 3d.; No. 8, £72 1s. 4d.; No. 9, £52 9s. 7d.; No. 10, £64 18s. 9d.; No. 11, £28 10s. 4d.; No. 12, £39 8s. 10d.; No. 13, £26 10s. 10d.; No. 14, £47 7s. 7d. Fourteen little urchins, over whom no proper surveillance had been kept, and to whom no suitable instruction and training had been given, thus cost the ratepayers of Liverpool no less than £889 1s. These victims of vice are still young, and there may be many a dark and costly page in their history yet. But this is not all. The prison was frequently their home, and they came from it without a friend in the world to love, to help, to guide, or help them; and as a consequence, became fixed in their dishonest and immoral pursuits. One of the number is dead, and ten of the others are transported. Alas! this is no selected tale. It is the history of every-day English life, and for it the English people must in a great measure, be responsible. It is a question of hard cash; but more than

this, it is a question of duty and Christianity which, sooner or later, society will be compelled to take up.—Liverpool Times.

The unscrupulous demagogues who would fain reduce religion in Canada to all the penury of voluntarism, delight in appealing to the pockets of the multitude. They magnify the benefits which would result to the public exchequer, if the slender provision set apart for the propagation of Christianity were devoted to purposes purely secular.—To all, who may be partially led away by such sordid sophistries, we would commend a digestion of the above quoted details, appealing as they do to the "hard cash" view of the subject. If Churches cost money, so do Penitentiaries, and if the means of prevention be withheld, the expense of punishment—we will not say cure—may far exceed the wretched gain derived from the plunder of sacred property.

CITY ELECTION.

The last two days have been apparently entirely devoted to the elections. Cabs, coaches, waggons, and vehicles of every description have been in great requisition, and each with its appropriate number of horses and placards, have been whirling through the city in the most furious manner. Men with anxious look and suspicious glance were eager with the query—"Have you voted? what is the state of the polling?" All this expenditure of physical energy, animal and human, this mental harass, and general abandonment of the usual steady routine of everyday life, is perhaps peculiarly characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, modified somewhat in this country by the circumstances of our transition state. Still, enough of the leaven of political mania remains, to make it a matter of exciting interest even on the shores of Ontario.

The whole affair has passed over without any of the casualties which usually garnish such scenes elsewhere,—a fact which speaks well for the temper and conduct of our citizens.

At the close of the poll, the numbers were declared to be as follows:—

Table listing election results: G. P. Ridout... 710, W. H. Boulton... 692, Hon. H. Sherwood... 661, T. J. O'Neil... 519, F. Capreol... 360.

BISHOP OF OXFORD'S CHARGE.

Elsewhere will be found some extracts from the charge recently delivered by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. It is an able, earnest, and highly practical document, embracing a wide range of topics, and characterized by a pleasing gentleness of tone. Like his brethren of Gloucester and Salisbury, the Bishop expresses himself decidedly in favour of the revival of the Church's synodical functions. We shall draw more largely upon the charge next week.

CONCERTS.

We direct attention to Mr. Humphries' advertisement proposing to give four concerts during the ensuing season. Mr. Humphries' merits are too well known to require comment; and the fame of his pupil is also considerable. The quiet, intellectual, and pleasing character of these amusements recommends them to all who can enjoy them.

The Rev. R. Shanklin requests that all letters and papers for him be addressed to Oakville.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Lord Mayor's procession and dinner took place on Monday, an immense crowd were drawn together by the fine day, some twenty five of Batty's men in armour supplying the allegorical display of last year not but the Recorder, in presenting Alderman Hunter to the Chief Baron, intimated they might have their meaning—

"Mr. Alderman Hunter came to the office at a time when from outward appearances it might chance that proceedings on the continent might call upon him to adopt a rigorous steps for the maintenance of quietude and peace within the range of the metropolis. Should such measures become necessary their lordships might rely upon the Lord Mayor, with the able and willing assistance of his fellow-citizens, exercising such authority and taking such steps as would tend to the full maintenance of peace and quietude within his precincts, as well as the maintenance of the law of the land inviolate."

The Chief Baron replied, that although he was glad to hear that the Lord Mayor was prepared to maintain the peace of the city and the law inviolate, still he must confess that he did not entertain any apprehension of the necessity which had been adverted to by the learned Recorder arising of the law being so exercised. The speeches at the banquet were unusually meagre in quantity and quality; Lord John Russell talked of peace between all nations and universal prosperity. A consequence of the address to Kosuth was made noticeable from the fact of the usual toast of the "Foreign Ministers" being necessarily omitted, not one of that august body being present to respond.

The King of Hanover died on the 17th of Nov.

A rustic staring at the group of the Amazon, and noticing upon the pedestal the name of the artist.—A Kiss—exclaimed, as he saw the tiger's huge paws round the horse's neck, in his terrible embrace, "Well I know, I shouldn't like such a kiss as that."

PATENT MILK.—A very valuable discovery has recently been patented by a French gentleman.—The discovery relates to the preservation of milk for an indefinite period of time. This discovery found a place in the Crystal Palace during the Exhibition; but ap-

pears to have escaped the observation of the jury. The milk tables can be grated into a fine powder, and when put into tea will immediately dissolve, without leaving any sediment whatever behind, while the milk itself not only retains its full flavour, but also its nutritious qualities. For long sea voyages its utility is obvious.

It is said that Lord Minto, one of the English Cabinet, when visiting Rome some time since had an interview with the Pope, and suggested the intention of the Government to make a state provision to the Romish Ecclesiastics. He also complained that some of their created disorder and discontent among their people. The Pope inquired if they possessed any immunities from the civil law, or whether they were punished if they violated it. The answer being that they are amenable to it and liable to be punished for its violation, he replied that he then saw no necessity for his interference.

The Belfast News Letter announces a discovery, scarcely less valuable than the invention of the Jacquard-loom, stating, "with the utmost certainty and confidence," the discovery of a process of bleaching linen, reducing the time now occupied in that stage of the manufacture from three months to ten days or a fortnight, which is far from tending to injure the fabric or deteriorate its commercial value; it greatly improves the quality of the article, being unattended with any of the injurious effects produced by the old process.

By improving the quality of linen fabrics, it will place them once more far ahead of the competition of cotton goods and cotton mixtures, which has latterly run them so close; by the unlocking of so large an amount of slumbering capital, it will give great activity to the linen trade, afford a large margin of profit, and, by consequence, a wider field of employment; while it will also have the effect of enabling the manufacturer to supply his goods to the public at a cheaper rate, thus conferring a lasting and general benefit upon the country at large. In short, by its means an entire revolution in the condition of the trade will be effected."

Yesterday week an oak tree was planted on the lawn in front of the Sheffield Infirmary in honour of James Montgomery, the poet, having completed his eightieth year.

The ladies of Sheffield also presented Mr. Montgomery on his birthday with a 'friendship offering,' consisting of a handsome easy chair, beautifully carved in walnut wood, with laurel leaves, and covered with Utrecht velvet; a reading stand, with a lyre for the book-rest, the rose, thistle, and shamrock entwining the pedestal, with a royal-seat footstool; together with a donation to be presented in his honoured and highly valued name to the Moravian Missionary Society."

The inquiry into Mr. Ramsay's conduct, as Judge of the County Court at Liverpool, is proceeding before the Earl of Carlisle, at Preston. Last week the whole of the evidence was given against him. Little more was brought forward; but the following narrative by John Jones, a poor Welshman, and its subsequent scene, are characteristic:

"The witness had been ordered into custody for not paying a debt of 20s, and on getting into the waiting-room he put his hat on; but before he had taken two steps, a man came and 'grabbed' him. The witness suited the action to the word, and seized hold of Dr. McIntyre, who was sitting near him, to exemplify the manner of his arrest. On being taken before the judge, he said that he intended nothing wrong, and was very sorry if he had offended his lordship; but the judge said the people of Liverpool were continually 'contempting him,' and he would make an example of those who were in the habit of being guilty of such 'it was a hard word,' said the witness, 'but I thought it was something dreadful.' He was sentenced to pay a fine of 5s. or an additional imprisonment of seven days to Lancaster Castle. He said he was a poor man, and had only a shilling, and hoped his lordship would be merciful, as he meant no offence, but the judge still sentenced him to Lancaster goal.

"Lord Carlisle—What, after you had twice apologised, my man? "Witness—Yes, your honour, and after taking me to Preston, the bailiff missed the train, and kept me in Preston all night and all day Sunday, and when I was discharged from Lancaster Castle I had only 8d. left and had to walk all the way back to Liverpool.

"His Lordship manifested great distress (annoyance would be too weak a word) as Mr. Ramsay, at the conclusion of the witness's evidence, borrowed half-a-sovereign from Mr. Thurburn, the Barrister, and presented it to the witness. Just before, Mr. Ramsay had interrupted his counsel, to the mortification of Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, who said, 'If Mr. Ramsay would be advised by me, he would take a horse and go into the country until this inquiry is over.' To Mr. Monk, his lordship said, in allusion to Mr. Ramsay's interruption, that to say the least it was very disorderly."

The inquiry was adjourned till Monday, when Serjeant Wilkins solicited the delay of another day to prepare the defence, which was granted.

The Queen has called for a detailed list of the Sunday Schools assembled in Peel Park on the occasion of her visit to Manchester. The following are the particulars:—Church of England, 24,169; Independent, 12,273; Wesleyan, 10,679; Wesleyan (not Conference) 8,153; Catholic, 8,080; Baptist, 2,295; Presbyterian, 1,496; Unitarian, 1,064; Swedenborgian, 620; Quaker, 180; Jew, 200.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament in the next session, which will have for its object a thorough reform, if not an entire annihilation, of the Court of Arches, the Prerogative, Consistory, and Admiralty Courts.

A silver pony of Hardicanute, A. D. 1040, has been found at Ethington, Yorkshire, and is in the possession of Mr. Julian.

The Prince of Wales completed his tenth year on Sunday. The event was celebrated at Windsor by the usual rejoicings.

Lieutenant Pinn, a zealous and able officer, who has served on board her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, Captain Kellett, in Behring's Strait, has formed the following plan of research on behalf of Sir John Franklin, which he is about to carry into execution under the auspices of Lady Franklin, the Geographical Society, and Government:—"He conceives that when Franklin reached the longitude of Behring's Strait, he could be found in all his efforts to get southwards, through the only one passage, from meeting with a great east and west barrier of ice and land, and that consequently he may have struggled on along its northern shore further to the coast, until he became hopelessly entangled in a region, which, though entirely devoid of human beings, is supposed to abound in animals on which the navigators could subsist. He

proposes to leave London on the 18th of November, for St. Petersburg, whence, if the project should meet with the approbation of the imperial authorities, he wishes to travel directly across Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma. Thence, accompanied by two or three persons only, he will proceed either to the islands of New Siberia and others visited by Wrangel and Anjoir, or in whatever other direction he may be led by the information obtained from the Samoyedes, who roam farthest towards the north in those parallels of longitude, there occupying himself in a thorough survey during two or more years.—Guardian.

DISCOVERY OF A JEWISH COLONY IN CHINA.—The North China Herald gives an account of an excursion made by two Chinese Christians, by the London Missionary Society, in search of a colony of Jews supposed to exist at K-hae-fung-foo, (lat. 34 degs. 55 sec. N., long. 1 dg. 50 sec. W., of Peking). The people they went in search of were discovered in the most abject condition, both physical and moral, still living apart from the Mohammedans and the idolaters by whom they are surrounded. Several Hebrew manuscripts, containing portions of the Old Testament Scriptures, among them six copies of the Pentateuch, have been obtained. Two of the Jews themselves have arrived at Shanghai. The copies of the Pentateuch are to be forwarded to Europe. The knowledge of the Hebrew language had entirely passed away from the community, not one member of it being able to speak or read it. The last person who could do so was a Rabbi who died some fifty years ago.—John Bull.

A NOVEL CATHEDRAL.—A magnificent edifice, says the Guardian, which will be dignified by the name of "Cathedral," is in the course of erection in Gordon square, back of the London University, for the disciples of the Rev. E. Irving, who have gone from rigid Presbyterian worship to a ritual verging on the Romish. The building is to be a cruciform, of the florid Gothic, with nave and transept, the height of which will be within twelve feet of that of Westminster Abbey. The estimated cost of erection is £80,000, towards which Henry Drummond, Esq., M. P., and other gentlemen, are said to have contributed very liberally.

The Morning Herald gives notice that the Protestant Alliance, under the leadership of the Earl of Shaftesbury, are about to commence a general agitation against the Maynooth grant, to be opened by a grand meeting in London.

United States.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This comprehensive document is devoted to the consideration of the following subjects: the Cuban Invasion—Neutrality of the Government—Interference of France and England—Right of Search—Protection of Foreign Consuls—Reciprocal Trade with Canada—Claims of different Nations—Kosuth—Sandwich Islands—Mexico and the Tehuantepec Route—Nicaragua and inter-oceanic communication—St. Domingo—China—Eastern Trade—State of Treasury—Texan Indemnity—Modification of the Tariff—Public Lands—Agricultural Bureau—Pension and Bounty Lands—Indian Affairs—Mexican Boundary Line—the Seventh Census—Internal Improvements—South-western Frontier—Army and Navy Reports—Post Office Department—Public Statutes of the United States—Extension of the Capitol—District of Columbia—Private Claims—Fugitive Slaves—and Compromise Measures.

SWORDS POCKET ALMANAC FOR 1852.

In addition to its usual amount of valuable Church information, appends to each Diocese a summary of its Parochial Reports for the past year; and we copy from it the following General Statistical Summary:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Includes Dioceses (29), Bishops (33), Priests and Deacons (1,572), Clergy died (16), Ordinations (49), Baptisms (13,607), Communicants (67,216), Marriages (3,711), Burials (6,413), Sunday School Teachers (4,661), Churches consecrated (54), Contributions to Church objects (\$330,533.01).

A novel enterprise is said to be on foot in New York—a colossal steamboat, 500 feet long, luxuriously fitted up for the comfort of travellers—and to compete, if not in speed, at least in other advantages, with the Hudson River Railroad.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The extreme cold weather of the last three days has doubtless closed the Canal for the season. The Hudson at Albany yesterday was full of floating ice, and the continued cold weather has probably closed the navigation of the river as far down as Hudson and perhaps farther.—Oswego Times, Dec. 3.

We learn, with deep regret, from the Episcopal Recorder, the death of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, President of Indiana State University. He died on Wednesday the 12th inst., of pneumonia, after a short but painful illness, at his residence in Bloomington, the seat of the University. Dr. W. was a prominent member of several General Conventions. He was widely known and respected in the Church, and his loss will be universally deplored.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT—30 LIVES LOST.

Lewiston, December 2, 1851. The steamers Archer and Die Vernon, the former ascending and the latter descending, came in collision five miles below the mouth of the Illinois river, on Thursday last, by which the Archer was completely cut in two. She sunk in fifteen feet of water. All the persons on the lower deck were drowned, including ten of the deck hands. The number lost, as far as ascertained, is thirty. None of the books and papers belonging to the boat were saved.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM GOING OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Buffalo, Dec. 2. Yesterday, an Englishman, named Rainbridge, while going over the foot-bridge to the Tower, near the Horse Shoe Falls, at Niagara, slipped on the ice and fell into the rapids, and was carried near the great falls, when he managed to catch hold of a rock, which he

clung to half an hour, when he was fortunately seen by a party passing round Goat Island. Two guides, named H. Brewster and J. Davy took the reins from some horses, tied them together, and threw them to Mr. Bainbridge, who had just strength enough left to tie them round his body, when he was drawn on shore in a very exhausted state.

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:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Day, Location. Lists meetings from Monday, 5th January to Thursday, 5th February.

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. Lists various goods like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Flour, etc.

New Advertisements.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS

HAS the honour to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he proposes giving, during the ensuing winter (if a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained).

FOUR VOYAL CONCERTS,

At which he will have the valuable assistance of his Pupil, MISS STAINES, MR. G. W. STRATHY, MR. JULES HECHT, and MR. MAUL. Conductor, Ma. G. W. STRATHY. Tickets for the Course of Concerts—the first of which will take place as early as possible in January, and in Mr. Lee's New Music Hall, if ready by that time—7s. 6d.

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, — £2,000,000 STERLING.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE received by the Subscriber, and Risks accepted at moderate rates of Premium, and no charge for Policy. N. B.—Losses will be promptly settled on proof thereof without reference to the Board in England.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent.

Royal Insurance Office, New Market Buildings, Toronto, November, 24th 1851. 19-1m

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.

Table listing names of donors for the Bazaar, including Mrs. Ansell, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kirby, etc.

SUSAN GEDDES, Hamilton, November 9th, 1851. 19-3m

WANTED,

A TEACHER competent to take charge of the County Grammar School at Niagara, for one year, salary £100. Satisfactory Testimonials will be required before examination. Application to be made to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Niagara, on or before the 14th day of December, at Ten o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS CHUBB, Chairman. Niagara, November 16th, 1851. 18-3m.

Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE will be OPENED on the 15th day of January, 1852, on which day those who shall have duly passed their Examination for admission will be publicly matriculated.

The Provost and Professors will attend at the Office of Trinity College, Albany Chambers, King Street West, for the purpose of examining Candidates, on every Tuesday and Thursday between the date of this notice and the day of opening, at Eleven o'clock, A. M.

Candidates for admission must have entered on their sixteenth year. They must produce testimonials of good conduct. They will be examined in Scripture History, and one of the four Gospels in Greek; in some Latin and Greek Classical author, with particular attention to grammatical accuracy; in Arithmetic, and Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations; and in the first two Books of Euclid.

All further information as to Residency, Terms &c., will be given by the Provost and Professors, at the time of Examination.

It is intended that the total College expenses for Resident Students shall not exceed £30 currency for the Academic year. For Non-resident, £12 10s. currency for tuition, with a trifling charge for servants, fuel, &c., &c.

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE OFFICE, Albany Chambers, Toronto, 27th Nov., 1851. 18-1f

LANDS

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

Table listing land parcels across various counties: COUNTY OF STORMONT, COUNTY OF PRESCOTT, COUNTY OF CARLTON, COUNTY OF LANARK, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, COUNTY OF DURHAM, COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, COUNTY OF VICTORIA, COUNTY OF SIMCOE, COUNTY OF YORK, COUNTY OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, COUNTY OF GREY, COUNTY OF LAMBTON, COUNTY OF ESSEX, COUNTY OF ELGIN, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, COUNTY OF NORFOLK, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

North Gwillimbury, Lot 9, Con. 4, 200 acres. East Gwillimbury, 2, 7, 300 "

County of Ontario: Mara, Lot No. 14, Con. A, 200 acres. North half of Lot 27, Con. B, 100 "

County of Wellington: Paslinch, South half of Lot 14, Con. 2, 100 "

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

County of Lambton: Somers, North half of Lot 14, Con. 10, 100 "

County of Essex: Colchester, Lot 20, 2nd Range, 180 acres.

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

County of Norfolk: Townshead, South half of Lot 20, Con. 5, 100 acres.

For particulars apply (post-paid) to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary Land Committee. Toronto, Nov. 26, 1851. 17-4f.

Reviews.

THE CANADA DIRECTORY. By Robert W. S. MacKay. Montreal: John Lovell, 1851.

Lucidly arranged, and beautiful in its typography, this volume does infinite credit to its publisher and compiler. To the man of business the work must be an indispensable *vade mecum*, not merely as a directory, but as containing a vast amount of general information relative to the mercantile and agricultural resources of the Province. In various instances we have tested the accuracy of the volume, and have been struck with the absence of error which it displays. The undertaking in every point of view was an arduous one, and we cannot doubt that extensive patronage will reward the enterprising publisher.

FOUR SERMONS ON THE HOLY SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, during the Season of Advent, 1850; by A. N. Bethune, D.D., Archdeacon of York, and Rector of Cobourg. Toronto: A. F. Plees.

The large supply of this kind of theological literature, which, during the last few years, has been so rapidly accumulating, is a sign, we trust, of an increasing relish for such productions, and augurs well, as we would fain believe, for the spread of personal religion. Still we cannot but assure ourselves that, in many instances, the supply exceeds the demand, and that the success of publication is frequently very uncertain. In regard, however, to the Sermons before us, we feel convinced that they will secure a wide and speedy circulation. The established reputation of their author will, deservedly, attract attention; and their contents are such that those who have given them a reading will be likely to recommend them to others. A subject of the highest importance, alike to the constitution of the Church and the spiritual welfare of each of her members, has been treated with discretion and force,—in a manner calculated (which should be the aim of every sermon) to convince the judgment and to move the heart. May the Redeemer's own Spirit—without which the best thoughts and the weightiest words are vain—accompany, with persuasive power, these excellent Discourses; and use them as an instrument to commend to many a soul-sick sinner that "medicine of immortality" which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been appointed to furnish.

The 1st Sermon is on the text 1 Cor. xi. 26; and is chiefly occupied with shewing how the obligation of communicating at the Lord's Table is involved in the fundamental principles of the Gospel covenant and the life. It is a strange thing, and surely it is an inconsistency which we ought to deeply lament, that, whilst professing Christians at large express a hope of shewing, in some way or other, in the benefits of Christ's death, so few take part in the sacramental commemoration of his death. Is not the contradiction obvious? Must there not be something defective in the interest which we testify in that mystery of love which we decline to commemorate, in the appointed way? When a nation removes from their pedestals the statues of its mighty dead, it is because the heart of that nation is changed toward them. The deeds of the departed hero or statesman are no longer valued, and his memorial, accordingly, excites dissatisfaction and is moved from its place. In what light are we to regard the slighted memorial of the Lord's Supper? The retreating sinner, who will not await the repast and the blessing, does not, it is true, obliterate the ordinance, so far as others are concerned; but he does abolish it virtually as regards himself: does he not, then, cast, at least, a certain measure of contempt on the agonies the Divine Victim recorded, remembered, exhibited in that memorial? The institution is neglected; the commandment infringed; the dying wish and bequest thrown aside, as it were, and set at nought: where, then, we may well ask, are the reverence and the love due to Him who established the institution, issued the unequalled command, bequeathed, almost in expiring accents, the precious legacy of his Sacramental Feast?

"Is it not neglecting Christ?"—this is the way in which Dr. Bethune states the painful inconsistency.—"Is it not neglecting Christ, and looking off from Christ, if we regard not, and share not in, the commemoration of his passion, appointed so solemnly by himself? Faith, we are taught, is the main spring of Christian conduct; this it is which impels us to the Saviour; and without it, we could not be considered to have either 'part or lot' in him. But what must be the character of that faith, which moves us not to an enjoined and positive religious duty,—to that which constitutes the representation of the Saviour's sufferings, and is revealed as a channel of his sanctifying and invigorating grace to our hearts? It would seem, indeed, as if Christian faith was parted with, when the Lord's Supper is neglected; as if there was an abandonment of great principle which causes us to recognize and rest upon the Saviour; a surrender of the tie which links the sinner to the Redeemer, and makes him capable of the deliverance wrought out upon the cross. Many may deny that it is so; and say that, notwithstanding the neglect complained of, their dependence is still upon Christ Jesus, for salvation. They may be sincere in that presumption, but there are no grounds for it. The essence, the meaning, the proof of faith is

in obedience; but where this is not rendered, we are bound to dispute and doubt the genuineness of the faith which is professed. It is a name and sound, but not a principle: it is a theory only, to all practical purposes valueless; there is nothing operative or quickening about it, and therefore it must be reckoned at and go for nothing.

"Are we not right, indeed, in believing that this very ordinance of his holy Supper was instituted for the perpetual manifestation, as well as steady revival, of the faith which the Lord insists upon? And, in this view of the case, we must feel persuaded that every time that ordinance is neglected,—every time it is passed by or overlooked,—every time, from whatsoever cause, it is slighted,—there is a giving up, nay, a casting away of Christian faith. Nor does it here mitigate the evil of the offence, that people at such times may plead impediments from things without, or things within, to the fulfilment of this duty. Such impediments are working just the influence, under any circumstances, that it should be the great business of life to counteract; they are destroying in the soul the principle of obedience, sapping the root of faith in Christ, and estranging us from God. So that, in reality, they only aggravate the evil of our case, by keeping us away from duty and holding us at a distance from God; and whilst we are, through our own indolence or perverseness, kept in that condition, we can have no reasonable hope of salvation should we be surprised by death."

The 2nd Sermon is on 1 Cor. x. 16, and embodies a history of the Lord's Supper and of its Types, commencing with the emblematic "Tree of Life" in the Garden of Eden, and closing with a brief but interesting sketch of the holy zeal evinced by the early Church in regard to the then highly-prized privilege of participating in the now much-neglected Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ.

The 3rd Sermon is on St. John vi. 53, and, as its main feature, presents us with an able refutation of the tenet of Transubstantiation. Towards the close of this Sermon, the subject of preparation or qualification is introduced, upon which some very impressive remarks are made. The best preparation, and in fact the only true and effectual preparation for the Lord's Supper is habitual godliness,—a life which, in the main, is a godly life, which is vanished, as it must be, by infirmities, but, at the same, tolerates no indulged sin. No man who habitually indulges any known sin can be a worthy communicant. Still the devoutest Christian, especially if, in temporal matters, his life be one of toil and care, needs his peculiar seasons for retirement for meditation, for bringing himself, so far as may be, to a perfectly recollected state of mind. How often are even serious persons drawn out of this recollected state of mind, and how necessary to make special efforts, with God's help, to regain it, before we approach the solemn precincts of the Lord's Table,—the peculiar residence (if we may speak thus) of the Christian Chechimah. Even the poor Heathen could feel in this way toward the sacrifices of his idol-gods; and what shame (not to say what judgment) will it bring upon the Christian if he fall short of the Heathen precept, put into a form more befitting his own spiritual faith,—"*Puro cum corda venite!*" Yet, whatsoever be the special preparation, there must still be the indispensable foundation of a godly life. The Archdeacon's observations on this head seem to us forcible and judicious.

"Will any, then, say that these are qualifications for a particular ordinance, or a special religious duty; and not rather say, that they are the every-day qualifications of the Christian,—not to be put on or off, as solemn occasions come about and depart; but to be habitually worn,—a never-ceasing appendage of our religious being,—a mark and token, never to be laid aside but always exhibited, of the truth and reality of our life in Christ? Could less, we may ask, be expected of believers on Christ under any circumstances? would less be consistent with the common and ordinary profession of our faith in Him as a Redeemer and Mediator?"

"Such qualifications may, indeed, be called the 'marriage garment,' which must be found upon all who are admitted to the feast of redemption; upon all who are summoned from the 'highways and hedges' of sin,—from the broad road of destruction, the dark land of the shadow of death,—to enter into the covenant of salvation with the Saviour of the world.—Without Christ, where and what are we? Unreconciled to God through Christ, what must be our doom? But redeemed, through that precious sin-offering, from the wages of iniquity, dare we forget that we must be a 'peculiar people, zealous of good works?' And can we think that a 'peculiar people,' such as Christians are required to be, may exhibit less of holiness and watchfulness than the qualifications for this holy Sacrament imply, and yet be consistent or safe? The Gospel itself, in all its hopes and privileges as well as admonitions, is a perpetual feast where the Lord's presence always is; and in the Lord's presence any where, we must not be found unclad with his robe of righteousness. We cannot enter the courts of the Lord's house; we cannot pray to Him in the midst of the congregation, or in the privacy of our own abodes; we cannot, at least, do so acceptably, religiously, or consistently, unless our aim and effort is to be holy as he is holy in all manner of conversation."

"The qualifications, then, for the Supper of the Lord, are nothing new, peculiar, or distinctive; they are what we should possess continually, if we hope to be saved. With less than these, we cannot look with confidence to Christ's atonement; with less than these we cannot hope to die in peace, or look forward to the judgment-seat and the last account with any thing else than the dread of condemnation. But as we hope to be saved, let us even now put that armour on, and thus be ready, daily and hourly, for our perpetual warfare with our spiritual foes; be ready, above all, for the dread conflict with the last enemy; and through him that loved us and gave himself for us, be assured of victory."

The last of the series is founded on 1 Cor. xi. 27, and addresses itself to the anxious and responsible office of meeting objections. With a quotation from this Discourse we must close our review,

acknowledging a feeling, which we cannot express, that we have not only proved unequal to the momentousness of the theme (who is not?) but have failed to do full justice to the Sermons which the Archdeacon of York has written upon it.

"But we must now regard another plea often advanced by persons who ought to manifest an example of diligence in this duty,—the plea that they are too much absorbed in the cares and business of the world to justify their entrance upon a service so solemn, and yet so dutiful.—There might, my brethren, be some reason in this excuse, if this world were all we had to live for,—if its possessions and its comforts were of so much consequence as to engage all our care and effort; if there was to be no limit to the time in which these things could be enjoyed,—no eternity to provide for,—no soul with an everlasting destiny at stake—no judgment-day, upon the issues of which are to depend its misery or its bliss for ever. If these solemn and weighty things could all be discarded; if they could be made to pass from the mind as visionary dreams or the fancies of zealots, then might people be justified in abandoning their religious duties and neglecting their God.—But if, indeed, it be otherwise, and they are persuaded of the terrible realities of death, and a judgment to come; if they feel assured that that last scrutiny, and that last sentence is just as certain as that, 'it is appointed unto men once to die;' O then they cannot, they dare not, suffer the engagements of earth to interfere with the business of heaven; they dare not estrange themselves from religious duties and religious privileges, because there is work in this world to be done; but rather they will feel, that however pressing and trying all this may be, the first great duty is to be, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. II.

A DAY OF GLOOM.

Continued from our last.

It is well indeed for miserable man, that in his hour of deep distress, he has one to whom to apply, more pitying than his fellow-sinner. "My heart was almost broken, when I heard of it," said poor Esther, "but the Lord does all things well." It was within an evening or two after her admission into the hospital, and whilst she lay thinking, I suppose, of her forlorn and hopeless condition, in the loss of all earthly comfort, and having then but vain and unfounded hopes for heaven, that the chaplain having read prayers in the next ward, stopped at the strangers' bed. He was one well used to instruct the ignorant, and to comfort those who mourn; yet from Esther's account, I fancy he must have found more than usual difficulty in his first introduction to her. "I thought it very strange and very unkind of him," she said, "so to insist upon it, that I was a sinner; I did not then know with what a holy God I had to do; and I recollect I hoped he would never come again. But he was very patient with me; he came day after day,—blessed be God for it; and I learnt little by little how I was born in sin, and had sinned in thought, word, and deed; and I saw that there could be only one Saviour, but, thank God, I saw that he was mighty to save! And then, O how I need to long for the gentleman's coming; and if he could have talked to me all day, I am sure I could have listened: I shall never see him again on earth but, O dear me! if ever I get to heaven—" And she would stop abruptly and weep, as if the greatness of the hope had overcome her.

She had been in the Infirmary many weeks, when some one who visited her there, told her that her step-mother was about to place the child in the work-house as she could not be troubled with him any longer. "And he is the only one I have left, my child!" she said "and I shall never, never see him again;" and she burst into a passionate fit of weeping, which those about her strove in vain to quell. The physicians were kindly anxious to have her under their care yet a little longer; but she would not be detained. They told her she needed constant attention, and her only chance of recovery was her patiently remaining under their care. But the mother felt that she had rather die with her child, than live away from him; so she was carried home to the miserable hovel which I have pointed out to you; she left the conveniences and comforts of the well-aired and neatly arranged ward for the most wretched of beds, and the scantiest and coarsest of food; but happily for Esther, she had found, and she carried with her to her sordid home, "the pearl of great price;" and to the uneasy bed on which she was laid, when she arrived there, and from which she never rose again for the three remaining years of her life, her Lord's comfort while she lay sick on her bed, "Thou, Lord, didst make all her bed in her sickness." Her change of character was remarked, though the reason of that change was not duly appreciated, by the ignorant and careless people amongst whom she resided. She was a new creature, possessed of new motives and new actions; new sorrows and new comforts; a new support through the accumulated woes of life; and an entirely new hope in the prospect of death.—Without any outward means of grace, the work of the Spirit of God silently, but rapidly advanced.

"It was wonderful," said one, "to see how she bore her illness; how very patient she was, it was unaccountable to see." Perhaps, few Christians ever were called to a longer exercise of that one grace of patience. For Esther's troubles multiplied, whilst all her earthly comforts seemed reduced to one single blessing; all that life had of

joy to her, centered in her little child. He was a child worth his mother's affection, and he loved his poor sick mother dearly; he was gentle and affectionate, in no common degree; and his beauty resembled what his mother's had been, and she had once been very fair. It needed years of suffering, to mar the form which God had made so perfect; but disease effects fearful ravages in the brightest face; and poverty and want trace the brow even of youth with untimely furrows. The winter came on with great severity; and though fuel is so cheap here, Esther had often to bear cold in addition to her other miseries; often for days together no one came in to kindle her scanty fire. If there was bread in the room, the child would reach it for her and divide it with her; and when there was none,—"I thought my Lord would never suffer me to starve, and I believe he never will." No, I think it is well to take God's promises literally when we may; and the rich in this world's goods cannot, perhaps, fully enter into the preciousness of that promise when literally taken, "Bread shall be given thee." Nothing is more easy," says the venerable Bishop Hall, "than to trust God, when our barns and coffers are full; and to say, 'Give us our daily bread,' when we have it in the cupboard; but when we have nothing, when we know not how or whence to get any thing, then to depend upon an invisible bounty, this is a true and noble act of faith." Our poor Esther lived in the daily practice of such faith.

It was on one of the coldest days of that fearfully cold weather, when the ground was frozen like iron, and one could not breathe the freezing air for a minute, without remembering the text, "Who shall abide his cold?" when the icicles hung glittering from the low roof of her miserable dwelling, making a strange contrast to all that was dark and gloomy around them; that a neighbour charitably came into light her fire; and putting the small apartment in better order than usual, left it. It was set in order for a funeral. The child had not stood by the fire a minute, before his thin night dress was in flames: "O Richard, Richard! my son, my son!" shrieked the unhappy mother. She made a convulsive effort to rise, but instantly fell backward; and feeling her utter inability to assist him in his agony, buried her face in the bed-clothes, and lay senseless. The poor infant's cries presently alarmed the neighbours; they put out the fire, but it is needless to record the state to which those few moments had reduced him: he was immediately carried to the nearest hospital.—"That night," said Esther,—the ignorant, you know, are always superstitious,—"that night, just as the clock struck three, I was lying here all in the dark, crying about my poor child: I felt something pass, and step softly on the bed just as he used to do; and I looked up and saw him, and I looked up and saw him, and he looked so beautiful and I was just going to say, 'Is it you, my son?' and he was gone!" "Ah!" said I, "when we dream of friends that are dead, they often do appear to us very beautiful." But Esther evidently did not think it a dream. "I did not know then," she said, "that he was dead; but when my step-mother went in to see him the next day, the doctor told her that he had died just at three o'clock,—just when I saw him;" and she raised her dark melancholy eyes to mine, with an expression which seemed intended to ask, "You do not think that it was only a dream?" But I was sure that a controversy on that incomprehensible subject, the possibility and the probability of apparitions, would be worse than useless; so I generally ended that part of the conversation, by reminding her, that He who had said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," would certainly not leave her comfortless, though he had taken her last earthly comfort away from her; and that I doubted not her little Richard would look very beautiful when she saw him in heaven: "And I think I shall see him," she would answer calmly, "and my Lord has not left me comfortless."

It was a few months after this heavy affliction, I well remember the day, when we were fully repaid the labor of a tiresome walk, by discovering in poor Esther—accidentally as it seemed to us—one of those so exactly pointed out by our Master:—"Sick, and ye visited me,"—"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me." I well recollect how shocked we were, not so much at her extreme poverty, as at her solitary and deserted condition. Her husband, as if he had one, and only one human feeling left, had come to look at the child as he lay in his coffin, but utterly neglected the dying mother. Her only support, the pittance which the parish compelled him to allow her, was grudgingly and irregularly paid; yet I never heard her mention him, but with pity, and in a spirit of kindness. The sister who slept with her, left her early in the morning, and returned very late at night; so that, except when a neighbour came in at uncertain intervals, Esther might hunger and none give her bread,—be thirsty and none give her drink. I have several times found her faint, for want of a morsel of food; generally there was none in the room, but sometimes she has said, "There is bread there, but I cannot reach it." It is sad that such things should be in a Christian country, but I have not exaggerated.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Advertisements.

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

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

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

JOHN CRAIG, GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, HOUSE PAINTING, GRADING, &c., &c.

J. P. CHATFIELD, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR.

J. E. PELL, GILDER, Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER.

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

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

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store.

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines.

THOS. MACLEAR, 50-1f. STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, and Cards; Bills, Bill-heads, Bank Checks, Drafts, and Receipts; PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES.

The following Publications are issued from this Office: The Church Newspaper, weekly, on Thursday morning.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f

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, Wainings, Frieze, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS OF CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH, BY A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d. September 24th, 1851. 8-1f

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street.

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.

Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-1f

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

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

W. H. does not confine himself solely to this department; but also tenders his services in every other branch of his profession; assuring those who may honour him with their patronage, that in the design he may submit, purity of style, economy of space and material, and strength of construction shall always be most carefully studied. Toronto, Oct. 29th, 1851. 13-1f

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES. For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Erysipelas, Pimples, Loss of Appetite, Night Sweats, Chronic Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Fever Sore, Hip Disease, Syphilitic Symptoms, Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while SARSAPARILLA Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. For Sale by S. F. URGHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto August 20th, 1851. 3-6m

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.

MR. JULES HECHT, (Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfort on the Main) BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment.

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.

Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick, The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.

Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Olliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair, The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, Rev. W. Harnes, M. A., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Benjamin Jackson, Esq., Rev. Richard Wood, B. D., James Lamb, Esq., Captain Macdougall, William Ambrose Shaw, Esq., Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq., Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A., John Walker, Esq., Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, | The Ven. the Archbishop of York

Directors: The Hon. William Allan, The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P., Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., John Arnold, Esq., J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C., J. M. Strachan, Esq., P. Vankoughnet, Esq., Thomas Champion, Esq., AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi; they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

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. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERM.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Table with columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs Annual Premium, and sub-columns for £ s. d. for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates. SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, and sub-columns for £ s. d. for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

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

BIRTH.

At Elora, on the 8th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. W. Marsh, B.A., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Streetsville on the 25th ult., by the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, John Abernethy, son of John Abernethy, county Tipperary, Ireland, to Jane Anderson, only daughter of the late Thomas Anderson, Toronto township, Canada West.

In Kingston, on Saturday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Herchmer, A. M., George Baker, Esq., to Mary Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Chamberlain William Walker, L.L.D., of the Irish Bar.

In St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Elliott Grasset, M.A., Rector, John M. Graham, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Henry Graham, of London, C. W., to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Col. Warren, Collector of Customs at Fort Erie.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the ancients, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, attracted the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable physician at Virginia. He investigated with care, the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents.

The genuine is signed I. BULL'S.

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

TO TEACHERS.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Galt, are requested to forward testimonials of character and qualification, on or before the 20th of December, and to be present for examination at the Meeting of the Board of Trustees in the Grammar School, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 23rd of December, at Nine o'clock, A.M.

By Order of the Chairman,

W. CRAIGIE, Secretary.

Hamilton, December 1st, 1851.

CITY ELECTIONS.

THE Lists of Persons entitled to Vote in the various Wards of the City of Toronto, at the Municipal Election, during the year 1852, are now hanging in the City Hall. Persons interested are required to see that the Lists are correct, as no alterations (of any names mispelt, omitted, or improperly inserted) can be made in the said Lists, unless at least four days notice in writing are given to the Clerk of the Common Council, of any desire to have the said Lists altered.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1851.

Tenders for Market Fees.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., from persons willing to contract for the MARKET FEES, collectable under the City Law at all the Public Markets in the City of Toronto, including the Fees upon Waggon or Carts, attending the enclosed space below the St. Lawrence Market.

Copies of the City Law, and further particulars, may be obtained on application during office hours.

The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the highest Tender.

By order of the Market Committee,

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1851.

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1852, IS NOW READY.

THIS ALMANAC is particularly interesting to Churchmen in this Province, as it contains, besides the usual Calendar with the daily Lessons correctly arranged, and other general memoranda, a great deal of very useful and interesting information respecting the

Appropriation and Expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, &c., &c.

Price 4d. For sale at "The Church" Office, 7, King Street West, and all the principal Book Stores. A liberal discount to the trade.

Just Published, and for sale at "The Church" Office:

MY PRAYER BOOK: a Manual of Sacred Verse, By Robert Montgomery, M.A., author of the "Abundance of the Deity." Edited by the Rev. R.J. MacGeorge, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Streetsville. Neatly printed, in stiff covers, gilt; very suitable for a Christmas or New Year's Present.

Price 1s. 10d. per single copy.

In the Press, and will shortly be ready,

FOUR SERMONS ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER: Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, during the season of Advent, 1850; by A. N. Bethune, D.D., Rector of Cobourg. It will contain about 60 pages 12mo., and is printed on the best English paper, in clear new type, with a handsome stiff cover.

Price, per single copy, 1s. 10d.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for the Year 1851, being a complete series, bound in a neat and substantial style, will be ready in a few days. This Magazine contains nearly 200 quarto pages, and forms a very suitable and handsome Christmas Present or Sunday School Reward.

Price 2s. 6d. In stiff covers, for Sunday Schools, &c.

A. F. PLEES, Publisher,

7, KING STREET WEST.

Toronto, November 27th, 1851.

Patriot and Colonist to copy weekly for one month.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON

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

N. B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Barriers, Queen's Counsel, and other official robes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business.

Toronto, October 25, 1851.

WANTED.

A MASTER FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT FORT TRENT, in the County of Northumberland. Candidates will please forward their testimonials (pre-paid) to the Rev. Wm. BLEASDELL, M.A., Fort Trent, on or before the 29th of December next. Stipend at least £100 per annum.

A knowledge of the French Language and the Elementary Mathematics would be a recommendation.

Port Trent, Nov. 21st, 1851.

The Colonist and Globe will please insert until Dec. 29.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

AND

Metropolitan Building Society,

Office—No. 5, King Street, West.

Directors:

President..... THE HON. W. CAYLEY.

Vice-President.... T. D. HARRIS, Esq.

Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D. S. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Rev. S. LETT, L.L.D. G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. THOS. CHAMPION, Esq.

GEORGE BROCK, Esq. Hon. Sec.

Mr. HENRY BOUCHER, Assistant Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th of October, 1851, it was Resolved, That the Society do commence operations on the First of January, 1852. All instalments already paid, to be considered as instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III. in the Constitution of the Society.

THOMAS CHAMPION.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1851.

12-4f

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS! AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breezes but felt, and its verdure but seen, When it passes away with the Springs that have been, Then Summer comes on with its sweet smelling flowers, Its rich verdant fields, and its ivy-clad bowers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It melts at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the year leaf and passes away, Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breeze of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of hoar 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 fur, heavy, long, and magnificent square, There are Bro. d Cloths, and Doeakins, and Cassimeres too, And Lustrous, and Cobourgs, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay, There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more, That McDONALD keeps always on hand at his Store; He would not the rights of another invade, While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade; But if fairness will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse at some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request, And a glance at his prices will tell all the rest.

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

YONGE STREET.

An examination of the Subscribers Stock will sufficiently refute that notion, as it will be found to comprise all the articles in general use in the Trade. The following will be found especially worthy of notice:—DRESS GOODS, in Lustrous, Cobourgs, Silk Mixtures, Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., from 1s. upwards. SHAWLS—a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS bought as jobs and offered low. BLANKETS.—A good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, 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. Gutta Percha sewing Thread; Chinese Tapes, peculiar for not twisting in washing; Chest Comforters, a good safeguard for persons much exposed to the weather.

N. B.—The attention of the Trade is solicited to a large Stock of 9-1/2 and 1-1/4 Points, in Lilac and Middle Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yd.; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods, 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d. per dozen nett; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

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 Etouffe Shooting Coats, Do. Witney, Do. Broad Cloth, Do. Etouffe Over Coats, Do. Witney, Do. Beaver, Boy's Etouffe Coats, Do. Witney, White Shirts, Linnen Fronts, Striped Shirts, Men's Etouffe Trousers, Do. Doeakin, Do. Cassimere, Do. Canada Tweed, Do. Casuar-y, Do. Buckskin, Boy's Etouffe, Do. Witney, Winter Drawers, Red Flannel Shirts, Men's Etouffe Vest, Do. Cassimere, Do. Fancey, Do. Satin, Do. Black Cloth, Do. Canada Tweed, Do. Fancey, Do. Etouffe, Cloth Caps, Fur Caps.

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

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

150 Pieces Mousselin 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.

12 1/2

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of December, 1851. In the Commercial Department young men are taught those branches only which will prepare them for business.

Attention is particularly called to the comfort and convenience of the Resident School House opened for the reception of Boarders.

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

November 19th, 1851.

No paper to insert unless directed to do so.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York, and for Sale at The Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, the following Books:—

The Holiday Week, and other Sketches, being the first series of shades of character, by the author of Charlie Burton, &c., &c. Price, mus. gilt, 4s. 4d.; mus. 3s. 9d.; half Morocco, 1s. 10 1/2d. Norton Hargrave, and other Sketches, being the second series of shades of character by the author of Charlie Burton, &c., &c. Price, mus. gilt, 4s. 4d.; mus., 3s. 9d.; half Morocco, 1s. 10 1/2d. Timid Lucy, by the author of My Little Geography, Illustrated. Price, mus. gilt, 4s. 4d.; mus. 3s. 9d.; half Morocco 1s. 10 1/2d. What do I Want Most? A story for the children of the Church, by Mrs. S. C. Studley. Price, mus. gilt, 3s. 1d.; mus. 2s. 6d.; half Morocco, 1s. 2d. The Way Through the Desert, or the Caravan, by the Rev. R. Milman, M. A. Price, mus. gilt, 3s. 9d.; mus. 3s. 1 1/2d.; half Morocco, 1s. 6d. The Friends, a Tale for Youth, by the author of Maurice Favell. Price, mus. 1s. 3d.; half Morocco, 1s. 1 1/2d. Phoebe, or the Hospital, by the author of the Friends. Price, mus. 1s. 3d., mor. 9d. The Primrose, or the Elder Sister, by do. 1s. 3d., mor. 9d. Maurice Favell, or the Singing Lesson, do. 1s. 3d., mor. 9d. The Prize, or the Preciousness of a meek and quiet Spirit, by do. 10d., mor. 7 1/2d.

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1851.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

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

No. 95; Yonge Street, Sign of the Black Boot.

Three doors North of the store lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

N. B.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, made to order at the lowest remunerating price.

Toronto, November 12th, 1851.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT:

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY—

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

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with columns for Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, The Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Piles, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c., Scrofula, or King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10 1/2d., 6s. 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., 2, 1851.

15-1f



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital—£100,000.

Directors:

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

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. The Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers.

The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fire, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary Toronto, October 15th, 1851.

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850

7-4f



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

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

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All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

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"The Church" Newspaper

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal—

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