

# 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. 24.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 16, 1852-

[WHOLE No., DCCXLIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Jan. 18. 2ND SUND. APT. EPIPH.	Isaiah 51.	Matt. 16.
Jan. 19.	Gen. 35.	Matt. 17.
Jan. 20.	" 37.	1 Cor. 1.
Jan. 21.	" 38.	Matt. 18.
Jan. 22.	" 39.	1 Cor. 2.
Jan. 23.	" 40.	Matt. 19.
Jan. 24.	" 41.	1 Cor. 3.
Jan. 25.	" 42.	Matt. 20.
Jan. 26.	" 43.	1 Cor. 4.
Jan. 27.	" 44.	Matt. 21.
Jan. 28.	" 45.	1 Cor. 5.
Jan. 29.	" 46.	Matt. 22.
Jan. 30.	" 47.	1 Cor. 6.
Jan. 31. 3RD SUND. APT. EPIPH.	Isaiah 55.	Matt. 23.
CONVERS. OF ST. PAUL.	" 56.	Act. 26.

\* Or Daniel 9, to verse 22.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Males.	Even.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector.	11 o'clock	5 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assit.	11 "	4 "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum.	11 "	4 "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchels, M.A. Incumbent	11 "	5 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 "	5 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum.	11 "	5 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assit.	11 "	5 "

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.

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.

## TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.  
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Non-performing 12s.

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

## Poetry.

### FILIAL ACQUIESCENCE.

PRAYER OF AGUR (PROV. XXX. 5-9.)

All-gracious Father, throned above,  
Fountain of peace, content, and love;  
Look down in condescension mild,  
Behold and hear thy trusting child.

Father, thy every word is pure,  
Thy covenant-gage a shield secure:  
Beyond thy pledge I nought require,  
Thy will my twofold aim desire.

Vain things, vain thoughts, remove afar,  
Joys that my heavenward race will bar:  
Shut from my spirit frontless guile,  
My heart let falsehood ne'er defile.

Save me from poverty, from want,  
From grinding need, from hunger gaunt;  
Save me from wealth's corrupting bliss,  
The height that towers from th' abyss.

Give me not wealth's o'ergrown, supply  
Lest I be full and thee deny,  
Trusting in my abundant board,  
And proudly ask, Who is the Lord?

Nor give me penalty to feel,  
Lest faithless I become, and steal,—  
Murmer, with lips or heart profane,  
Or swear thy awful Name in vain.

Father, be thou my portion good,  
And feed me with convenient food:  
Forecasting help through life impart,  
And day by day renew my heart

## THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

### POWER OF THE CROSS.

The thoughtful heathen, as he retired from the temple and the bleeding victim, out of a conscience still pressed down under the weight of its own wretchedness, exclaimed, 'O that I knew where I might find him!' The Hebrew, turning from the smoking altar and the atoning priest, still cried out, 'Wherewith shall I appear before God, and bow myself before the most High?' The Hindoo mother, returning childless from the river that has swallowed up her babe, feels the sting of guilt still ranking in unmitigated agony! The body of the devotee is crushed beneath the wheel; but, ah! the wound was far deeper. From that mangled, bleeding corpse, his soul is now set free; but yet uncleaned, and in all her guiltiness, that soul appears before God. Thus it is in our own country, and at the present day: A man, feeling the agony of a guilty conscience, may flee everywhere but to Calvary, and there is no relief for his anguish.— But let him hear that 'God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life'; let him cast himself for salvation upon Him whose blood cleanseth from all sin; let him learn and practise the precepts of the Gospel,

and he feels in his spirit of his deadly wound is healed. The peace that passeth all understanding is shed abroad in his soul. The Spirit itself witnesseth with his spirit that he is a child of God. From the dominion of sin, from the tyranny of passion, from subjection to a sensual and transitory world, from the intolerable anguish of a wounded spirit, the Son has made him free, and he is free indeed. Being justified by faith, he has peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and rejoices with joy that is unspeakable and full of glory.

### FRIENDSHIP.

If thou wouldst get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some men is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble—Some are friends at thy table, but not in the time of thy affliction. A faithful friend is the medicine of life.

### THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

Although many may differ from us, we confess that we feel convinced that the suggestion that the young women should systematically take counsel of the clergyman's wife, or some other duly qualified lady, is a good one; and the consciousness that such an office had to be fulfilled, in so important a matter, would, we believe, form a strong inducement to such ladies to qualify themselves for, and solemnly devote themselves to, that and other kindred duties. The more the wife of a priest realizes, before God and man, the fact that she is the wife of a priest—the help-mate of one who is a minister and steward of the mysteries of God—the more manifest will be the spiritual improvement in his parish. She can do many things which he cannot do. She, like him, is a beacon set upon a hill, which cannot be hid. The example which she sets, in her own person and conversation, in her children, her house, and her servants, will be followed, more or less, and be quoted, by all who know anything of her. In her, especially, the Christian mission should be seen, in all that she says and does—in all that she influences, controls, or sanctions. She should be a standing, visible justification, and vindication, of the marriage of the clergy.—*English Churchman.*

### ABSOLUTION.

We His priests or ministers may, upon confession made unto us, either in general or in particular, absolve his people from their sins; for this authority he hath given unto us—*Whose sins ye remit, they are remitted—Whose sins ye retain, they are retained; yet unless He by His Spirit, or sweet influence of grace, say unto the soul whom we absolve, as He sometimes did unto the man sick of the palsy: Be of good cheer, thy sins be forgiven thee, our absolution is but a compliment, although without our absolution He doth not in this sort absolve His people oftentimes from their sins.—Dr. Thoos Jackson.*

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts since the 1st instant:—

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.	
Donation of Mrs. Stewart, Drummondville, per Rev. Wm. Leeming	£1 0 0
St. John's Church, Tecumseth	£0 18 0
Trinity Church, do	1 7 0
—per Rev. F. L. Ouler	2 5 0
Trinity Church, Lansdown, rear	0 4 7
Singleton's Corners	0 5 5
St. Mary's Church, Newboro'	0 5 0
—per Rev. N. Watkins	0 15 0
St. James's Church, Carlton Place	1 0 0
St. John's Church, Ramsay	0 5 0
St. George's Church, Lanark	0 5 0
—per Rev. A. Pyne	1 10 0
Township of Glanford	
—per Rev. R. N. Merritt	1 5 0
	£6 15 0

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.	
Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto	
—per Rev. H. Scadding	2 10 0
Christ's Church, Scarborough	0 19 6
St. Paul's Church, do	0 11 6
—per Rev. W. A. Johnson	1 11 0
The Church at St. Thomas	
—per Rev. Mark Barham	2 15 0
St. John's Church, Carrying Place	
—per Rev. John McIntyre	0 10 0
St. Jude's Church, Scarborough	
—per Rev. Walter Stennett	0 13 2
St. Paul's Church, Toronto	
—per Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie	4 0 0
	£11 19 3
Annual subscription of Rev. A. Pyne	1 5 0
	T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

15th January, 1852.

## DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The annual general meeting of the Newfoundland Church Society took place at the Central School, (kindly lent for the occasion by the Superintendent) on Wednesday evening last. The Lord Bishop presided, and in opening the business of the evening, gave an interesting account of matters that had come under his Lordship's notice in the Diocese of British North America and the United States, traversed during his recent visit to Canada. The information given had special reference to the interests of the Church in this Diocese. His Lordship informed the meeting that one subject that engaged much the deliberations of the Bishops assembled at the late conference at Quebec, was the means by which each Bishop in his separate Diocese might best obtain the benefit of the co-operation and counsel of laity as well as Clergy, in matters connected with the temporal welfare of the Church.

The several resolutions subjoined having been recommended by very able and appropriate speeches by their movers and seconders, were put and carried unanimously:—

Moved by H. W. Hoyles, Esq., and seconded by G. H. Wilson, Esq.—

"That the Report now read, with the Treasurer's accounts, be received and printed for distribution amongst the members of the Society, under the direction of the Secretary."

Moved by the Hon. the Attorney General, and seconded by C. D. Newman, Esq.—

"That this meeting, in acknowledging the blessing which it has pleased God to vouchsafe to its efforts during the past year, would specially notice the establishment of a new Mission at Channel, and the successful progress of the Missions on the coast of Labrador."

Moved by G. T. Brooking, Esq., and seconded by J. S. Cliff, Esq.—

"That the Church Society congratulate the Lord Bishop of the Diocese upon his preservation during his summer's voyage of visitation, and his recent visit to Canada; and trusts that the result both of his inspection of the various missions on the Southern and Western shores of the island, and of his conference with the other Prelates of the Church in British North America, may tend to the glory of God, and the edification of His people."

Moved by T. Row, Esq., and seconded by J. Tunbridge, Esq.—

"That this Society desires to express its undiminished interest in, and sympathy with the sister Societies of the several North American Dioceses."

Moved by F. B. T. Carter, Esq., and seconded by P. G. Tessier, Esq.—

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Officers and Committee for the year just closed; that the Rev. G. M. Johnson be requested to continue to act as Secretary, and G. T. Brooking, Esq., as Treasurer; and that J. Tunbridge, Esq., H. W. Hoyles, Esq., G. H. Wilson, Esq., and W. Kendall, Jun., Esq., be requested to act on the Committee, in the place of the four retiring members."

Moved by the Rev. C. Blackman, and seconded by B. Robinson, Esq.—

"That this meeting hail with thankfulness the completion of the 150th year of the existence and labours of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and whilst it records its readiness to co-operate with that venerable body in its noble and Christian work, would press upon the members of the Church throughout this colony the duty of contributing for that object to the Church Society of Newfoundland."

Moved by the Ven. the Archbishop, and seconded by T. Bennett, Esq.—

"That this meeting desires to offer its especial thanks to those Clergymen who have held meetings in their respective missions in aid of this Society, and to those gentlemen who have kindly assisted them."—*Times.*

### NEW BISHOP FOR BORNEO.

The English Churchman informs us as a current statement, that the Rev. Mr. McDougall, the senior Missionary at Sarawak, will be appointed first Bishop of the proposed new diocese of Borneo, Sir James Brooke being strongly in favour of the appointment. Mr. McDougall was educated for the medical profession, and before becoming a Clergyman of the Church of England held the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy in King's College, London, of which institution he had formerly been a student. It is believed that a commission will be issued to the Bishop of Calcutta, empowering him, in conjunction with other Prelates, to proceed with Mr. McDougall's consecration.

### ENGLAND.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

##### REPORT OF CLERGY IN THE RURAL DEANERY OF LEEDS.

The Committee appointed at the Ruri-decanal Chapter, held on Monday, September 1, to take into consideration the best means of reclaiming that large portion of the population, who are unhappily lost to the Church and to religion, beg leave to present the following

##### REPORT.

The Committee, when entering upon their their deliberations, could not but be impressed with a deep sense of the momentous character of the questions and interests involved; they could not but feel themselves on many grounds very incompetent to the task committed to them, and their only, as it was their proper resource, was to ask His help, and guidance, and blessing, Whose work they sincerely desired to advance, and Whose Spirit they earnestly trusted would overrule all their reflection, to the promotion of His glory, and the good of His Church.

For your Committee could not take any other view of the present circumstances of the Church and the world, than one calculated to excite the most serious and thoughtful, and even alarmed attention, of all who sincerely wish the welfare of their fellow-creatures, and believe that Christ's Gospel and His Church are the only efficient means of promoting either Truth or Morality.

Everywhere your Committee can see a special call for exertion on the part of the Church; whether they look at the workings of a refined morality, or to a revived and aggravated superstition, or at the widening dimensions in other religious communions, or at the large amount of population yet unprovided with the means of grace, it is evident that the present is a season for putting forth the energies of the Church, such as scarcely ever before has been witnessed. They are not unmindful of the great work which has been done in and through the Church of England during the last fifteen years: they need to go no further than this Diocese, or indeed this town, to perceive ample proof of this, and to find the most abundant reason for deep and earnest thankfulness to Almighty God.

But yet it is very certain that the results of the quickened life of the Church, whilst affording abundant reason for gratitude and encouragement, do also show more clearly than before the vast field of labour yet before us. The more we penetrate beneath the surface, the more do we perceive the absolute necessity of diligence and spiritual culture, if we would preserve a large portion of our country from being over-run with superstition or infidelity.

Under the influence of these convictions, the Committee would strongly recommend that in an age so loudly calling for a better adaptation of the principles of the Church to new and increasing wants, everything should be done on the part of the Clergy to meet these requirements, and that in every way in which they can lawfully come forward they should be ready to do so. Your Committee say, "lawfully come forward," for they would express in the outset, in the most emphatic manner for themselves, and they doubt not for the whole body of the Clergy in this Rural Deanery, their settled conviction, that what is wanted is adaptation of means, and not change of principles, and that any departure from the mind and law of the Church, as embodied in her Liturgy and Articles, is as undesirable as it would be dangerous.

But, whilst keeping the principles and rules of the Church in the strictest sense inviolate, your Committee cannot but think that much might be done to accommodate the performance of Divine Service, and the ministrations of the Church generally, to the wants and feelings of the people.

1. The evils or inconveniences which have occupied their attention are these:

1. First of all, your Committee are aware of the strong feeling entertained by many, especially the young, the poor, and the infirm, as to the inconvenient and trying length of the Sunday Morning Service: that both physically and mentally it is beyond the capabilities of a large portion of the community.

2. They are also disposed to think that for Children there has been no adequate provision made, and that a Service might be specially adapted for them, much more suitable than the ordinary Morning and Evening Services of the Church.

3. It has also been duly impressed upon them that the comparative paucity of attenders at the administration of the Holy Communion is in a considerable degree to be attributed to its celebration at a time of the day when it is most inconvenient to the humbler classes, and effectually prevents the attendance of the wives and mothers amongst our poorest brethren: for it is evident that where there is no domestic to take the charge, the parents cannot leave their children until the hour for their retiring to rest.

4. Your Committee have also had their attention powerfully arrested by the consideration of the vast numbers of the working classes who at present never frequent the House of God, and for whom an agency and an appeal are required beyond what the usual orderly and settled services of the Church supply; the call here seems to demand instant and zealous response from all who have been charged by their Lord and Master with the cure of souls.

5. Nor can your Committee hide from themselves that, in another important respect, the Church has not hitherto provided for the spiritual wants of her members, especially the illiterate and the poor; they allude now to the want of an authorized Hymn-Book in the Church. For any one who has studied the mental characteristics of children knows that whilst often disposed to regard reading as a drudgery, they will nevertheless look upon the learning Poetry, and especially of Hymns, as a delightful task. These they will learn with alacrity and pleasure, and remember for a long period almost without an effort: and who can estimate the influence, for good, of religious sentiments thus early and powerfully impressed upon the mind? Surely by not having an authenticated Hymnology suited to the wants of the Church, for the rich and the poor, the old and the young, for Divine Service, as well as for domestic and private use, the Church of England abandons a great and powerful, as it is an acceptable and legitimate, instrument for good.

6. Another most important subject has also closely occupied the minds of your Committee—viz, the necessity of a large increase of the staff of the Clergy for the full and efficient working of the Parochial System: and this with regard to all the Three Orders of the Ministry, but especially the Order of Deacons. At present, in this town, notwithstanding a considerable subdivision of the original parish of Leeds into new parishes and districts, there is, in many populous parishes, but a single Clergyman, and in others, not more than two, who are utterly incapable, from mere physical inability, of becoming personally acquainted with all the parishioners entrusted to their care, or of carrying on effectually many of the means necessary for the right organization and spiritual well-being of a parish.

7. And, lastly, your Committee could not overlook that closely connected with the important subject, or

subjects, on which they have to report, is the momentous and pressing one of the extension of the Education of the country, and, along with it, the review of all such institutions of a Literary and Scientific nature, as are intended to enlarge the mind, and increase the intellectual advantages and enjoyments of the people. And here they felt they were on ground perhaps as much fraught with difficulties, and exposed to dangers, as any which the awakened and anxious member of the Church is called to occupy, in these days of new and pressing responsibilities.

II. On all the various points now stated, your Committee are prepared, in the discharge of the task imposed upon them, to offer such suggestions and recommendations as, after mature and serious consideration, appear to them best suited for the object in view; whilst in submitting the result of their labours to the notice of their brethren, they have the comfort of reflecting that what they have thus done, before it can be productive of any serious consequences, will have to receive the approval and sanction of the large and experienced body of Clergy who form the Ruri-ecclial Chapter of Leeds.

1. First, then, with regard to a better adaptation of the Church Services,—your Committee are disposed to think that a separation of the Litany or Communion Service from the Morning Prayer on Sunday Mornings would be a great relief to many. They do not mean that any portion of the Church's prescribed Service should be omitted, but only that the period of its taking place may be altered. For instance, the Churches where there were Three Services on the Sunday, the Morning Service might consist of the Morning Prayer with the Litany or Communion Office; the Afternoon Service of the Litany or Communion Office, whichever was omitted in the Morning, or of both, should it be considered desirable to repeat either of them a second time; and the Evening Service might consist of the Evening Prayer, and occasionally the Communion Office also. Your Committee do not believe that by such an arrangement any rule of the Church whatever would be infringed, whilst by the extreme length of the present Morning Service would be avoided, an Afternoon Service peculiarly suitable for children and servants would be provided, and the occasional administration of the Lord's Supper in the after part of the day would allow many of the working classes, who now are virtually debarred from that ordinance, to approach the Table of the Lord.

Your Committee, however, in making this and other recommendations of a like nature, would distinctly state that they are for laying down no rule on the subject, nor for interfering in any way with the mode of conducting Divine Service, when the Clergy and their congregations are indisposed to effect any change. But it may be well with authorities to state that Wheatley is strongly for the separation of the Services which are now used altogether in the Morning, and that Bishop Sparrow is still stronger on the same point, whilst, as regards present sanction, they cannot doubt that the allowance and approval of such a change by our own Diocesan would carry with it all the support and encouragement that are required; and though the change might be opposed at first, on the mere ground of dislike to any alteration in what had been long the established usage, yet, remembering, as your Committee well do, the strong resistance that was made when Evening Services were first proposed, and seeing the wonderful results which have followed that adaptation of the Church's Ministrations to the requirements of the age, they confidently trust that a great and happy effect would be produced by this concession also, and that by means of it many aliens would be brought within the House of Prayer.

2. Contingent upon this change your Committee conceive that a service much required might be framed for week-day Evenings. The Service here alluded to would consist of the Litany, with Psalm or Hymn singing, to be followed by a portion of Scripture, expounded in a plain and familiar manner; and in this way, following in the track of some of the most eminent Fathers of the Church, as well as of others in later days, the Parochial Minister might go through a Gospel, or an Epistle, or a consecutive portion from the Old or New Testament History, much to the instruction and edification of many, especially the working classes, who might be induced to attend a Service so short and so suitable.

3. The subject of Open-Air Preaching is one at present occupying much attention. Your Committee are aware that it is open to much objection, on the ground of inconvenience and irregularity, and that many of the most valuable among the Clergy are not qualified for the work; yet they are of opinion that, under due regulation, such ministrations might be attempted with much advantage. Your Committee cannot but remember the effects produced by the Sermons preached at St. Paul's Cross, which were among the main instruments for establishing the Reformation of religion in this country three hundred years ago; and they have a strong conviction that if men properly qualified were selected for this duty, they might, with the consent of the incumbent having the cure of souls, preach in places sufficiently public to call the attention of the multitude, and yet sufficiently retired to avoid disturbance, and thus, by going out into the highways and hedges, and compelling them to come in, render essential service to the cause of religion, and extend the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

4. But another mode of attracting the attention of the indifferent, and arousing the careless and the slothful, has been brought under the notice of your Committee. It has been suggested to them that special Services, continued on consecutive days, and at hours most likely to be attended by the poorer classes, and in Churches situated in populous localities, when a series of Sermons should be preached, powerfully urging and illustrating the necessity and efficacy of repentance and conversion, might be a great means of awakening a spirit of religious interest and inquiry. With this proposition your Committee feel fully disposed to concur, and would further suggest that Advent and Lent would be suitable seasons for such special Services, and appeals, and that in the supplying such extra duties, the Clergy should be ready to lend their assistance to each other.

In noticing and recommending these new modes of operation, your Committee would not pass without remark, the great good which has been already produced by Cottage Lectures, Communicant Classes, and Classes for the instruction and preparation of young persons for Confirmation; on all these the Divine Blessing has evidently rested, and they have been highly instrumental in keeping up the knowledge and spirit of piety amongst those for whose special benefit they were projected.

5. It has struck your Committee, in connection with these last mentioned ministrations, that there is a great need of closer intercourse than yet exists with the younger members of the Church, after their Confirmation. At that period they peculiarly require Pastoral watching and influence, and amply repay any extra care and culture bestowed upon them.

Your Committee would suggest that the young people in a congregation, who have been confirmed, should be enrolled and be met periodically, perhaps once a month, when they should be encouraged to bring before their pastor the relation of the various difficulties and hindrances they experience in their Christian course, and receive from him such counsel and instruction as their respective cases may require. The young female might be met by the clergyman's wife, or some experienced and duly qualified lady, and the Pastor's assistance only called in when more especially needed. This organization would have peculiar reference, on the part of those under it, to their attendance at the Lord's Table.

6. Your Committee pass now to consider the want of an Authorized Hymn Book, and they are decidedly of opinion that such a provision is imperatively required. They conceive that, under the present circumstances of the Church, a Hymn Book might be prepared at the request of the Clergy, signified through their respective Archdeacons or Rural Deaneries, under the direction of the Bishops of the Church, and the Hymn Book thus prepared, having received already the concurrent sanction of the Bishops and the Clergy, might be "set forth and allowed" by the Royal authority, as were the two Versions of the Psalms which have been used in the Church.

Your Committee are of opinion that in the compilation and publication of a Hymn Book, the following principles should be carefully kept in view:—

(1) Comprehensiveness. It should be formed on as broad a basis as the Church itself.

(2) Variety. There should be an ample provision for all the Seasons, Fasts, and Festivals of the Church; as also for Missionary, School, and other Special Occasions.

(3) Suitableness. It should be compiled from the current Hymnology of the country. In it there are abundant materials for the purpose, which have the great advantage of being, to many, "familiar as household words."

(4) Cheapness. If issued by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," it might be at a cost which would place it at once within the reach of all classes.

Your Committee cannot doubt that should such a Hymn Book be thus prepared and sent forth, it would speedily supersede the various Collections now used throughout our various Dioceses, and by it a great and palpable want of the Church would be satisfactorily supplied, a want which must be more and more felt, as the Church seeks to draw the lost and the wandering back to her Fold.

7. On the momentous subject of the large increase that is required in the staff of the Clergy, for the full and efficient working of the Parochial System, your Committee do not think that it falls properly within the scope of their Report, to enlarge on the necessity of an augmentation of the Episcopate, though they unite with the great body of the Clergy in desiring it; for they need not travel beyond the bounds of this newly constituted Diocese, in which it is their privilege to labour, without thankfully recognizing the happy results which have flowed from its erection. They acknowledge with pleasure the freer, fuller, and more frequent intercourse that has taken place between the Diocesan and his Clergy; the additional force that has been given by the weight of his Episcopal authority and personal character to the labours and exhortations of the Parochial Clergy, and the immense impetus that has thereby been given to all works of piety and charity throughout the Diocese, and they cannot but express their decided conviction that if by any of the methods that have been suggested, whether by a re-adjustment of the revenues of the Episcopate, or by uniting certain of the Deaneries either to existing or newly constituted Sees, or by the free-will offerings of Christian people, a proper augmentation could be made in the number of our Bishops, and men were appointed who would "faithfully serve in this office to the glory of God, and the edifying and well governing of his Church," an impulse would be given to the cause of religion and morality, of truth and order, which careless observers could hardly anticipate, but which would go far to renovate the aspect and condition of society.

But it is more especially to an increase of the Parochial Clergy, that the attention of your Committee has been directed. To a certain extent this want may be duly supplied, by an increase in the number of new parishes and districts, and your Committee do hope, that by the new arrangements which, under a recent Act of Parliament are about to be entered into with the lessees of Church property, funds may be found for an addition to the parochial staff in our more populous neighbourhoods. But this increase must at best be very inadequate; it must be limited by the number of Churches, and by the difficulty of providing from any resources that can reasonably be calculated on, any considerable number of stipends for the incumbents of new Churches.

(To be concluded in our next.)

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—Advent Sunday having been fixed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for the celebration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Bishops, with scarcely an exception, preached in their respective cathedrals, and the vast majority of the parochial clergy in their Churches in aid of the Society's funds. The sermon at the Metropolitan cathedral was preached by the Rev. E. Hawkins, B.D., one of the prebendaries, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. The collections in the metropolitan churches were of a liberal character. At Rochester, Surrey, the collection amounted to £111 0s. 5d. At St. Mary's Oxford, where the Bishop preached, the sum of £180 2s. 7d. was collected, and from 300 to 400 of the congregation partook of the Holy Communion. Further contributions of £68 were received afterwards; and after a meeting at the town Hall, in the evening, the collection at the doors amounted to £24 8s. 11d.—making a total of £272 11s. 6d. The Dean and Chapter of Durham have given £50—£20 directly to the Society in London, and £30 through the Diocesan Society.

**EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WATERLOO ROAD.**—On Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, pursuant to public announcement, attended St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, and preached an eloquent sermon in aid of the fund now raising for the restoration of Lambeth Church. The Right Rev. Prelate took for his text the 21st chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, the 25th and following verses:—"And there shall be signs in the sun and in the moon and in the stars, and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth;

for the power of Heaven shall be shaken, &c." His Lordship having delivered an excellent sermon, and made a most powerful appeal to the numerous congregation assembled within the walls of the sacred edifice he was in the act of leaving the pulpit, when a respectfully dressed female, apparently about 50 years of age, stood up in the gallery, and addressed the congregation, which, as might be supposed, excited great confusion. She was in the act of exhorting the persons present to believe nothing which the Right Rev. Prelate had advanced, when a police constable of the L division was called in, and he immediately laid hold of the woman and conveyed her to the Tower Street police station. One of the churchwardens and some other gentlemen officially connected with the church proceeded to the station; but imagining the female to be labouring under some sort of monomania they refrained from pressing the charge against her and she was in consequence discharged.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—An accident had occurred at the Warren Vale Pit, by which 49 lives were lost, and a great number of persons injured.

On the subject of reforms, Lord John Russell does not seem to be particularly solicitous. Recently a deputation was appointed at Manchester to wait upon him and the following was his reply:—

"Woburn Abbey, Dec. 13.

"Lord John Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Milner Gibson, and is sorry he cannot receive a deputation from the conference which was held at Manchester on the subject of parliamentary reform.—It appears to him that there would be great inconvenience in receiving deputations from particular districts on a subject of this nature, in which the whole country is interested."

The opinion prevails that the next world's exhibition will be held in the U. States. The "Builder" says:—

"The building designed for this purpose by Sir J. Paxton is about 600 feet long, and 140 feet wide, in three aisles. The roofs are sloping and slated, and have timber principals, which would require careful construction. There are turrets at the angles, and piers with lamps surround the whole.

Hon. R. J. Walker had been invited to a banquet by merchants and others of the Borough of Southampton but, he replies, he is compelled to decline the honour, owing to the shortness of his remaining stay in England.

A sensation had been created in Liverpool by 250 female spool winders having struck against a proposition by their employers to reduce their wages 30 per cent.

**IRELAND.**—A return has been made to Parliament, showing that to the spring Assize, in the present year the advances for the labor rate in Ireland amounted to £411,347 13s. 10d., of which £263,545 5s. 1½, had been paid to the county treasurers, and £75,692 16s. 1½, was still leviable under the outstanding warrants.

**AUSTRIA.**—A correspondent of the *London Times* writes:—I am unable to affirm that Louis Napoleon was assisted by the counsels of Austria before the late catastrophe, but I know that M. de Hubner was a *persona grata* at the Elysee. It is universally believed in diplomatic circles here that the President's confidential if not his ostensible counsellor was M. de Kiseleff, the Russian Minister at Paris.

Reinforcements have recently been sent off to the army in Italy, to be ready in case of necessity. Field-Marshal Radetzky was said to be failing fast, and General Haynau is wandering about like a restless spirit from one watering place to the other, in a state of the most confirmed ill-health. He is now at Laibach.

The Austrian Cabinet has announced in a new circular note to the German Government that though it regrets Prussia will not accept its invitation to send an Envoy to the Commercial Congress to be held at Vienna, this refusal will not make any alteration in its plan, and that the Congress will be held as appointed.

**HUNGARY.**—The recent events in Paris had caused a profound sensation throughout Hungary.

A Bohemian paper contains a letter from Pesth, respecting the new form of Government. According to its account, the new governor will be a sort of viceroy, with plenipotentiary powers to reward and punish, to legislate and to enact. All questions of legislation, internal organization, police appointments, and distributions of orders are confided to him; and the details of business to a deputy, placed immediately under him, and responsible to him alone (this functionary is the Count Francis Zichy). In cases of urgency, the Archduke is empowered to enact provisional laws, and on important occasions, to convoke a "collegiate council," without, however, being obliged to abide by the vote of the majority.

Kossuth's sisters are to be removed to Pesth.

**TURKEY.**—Permission has been given to the priest of the Greek population at Beycoos, a village on the Bosphorus, to build a house, which should serve as a residence and for religious worship. The work was advancing towards completion, when some fanatic Turks attacked the building, and destroyed it. On the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sultan, he immediately sent orders to arrest all the offenders, and it is announced that they are to be severely punished.

**PRUSSIA.**—The *National Gazette* of Berlin says it is reported in the best informed circles that the Emperor of Russia will shortly have an interview with the Emperor of Austria in Italy. This statement the *National Gazette* contradicts, and denies that such a conference is contemplated.

The *Wiser Gazette* says that for several days past there have been constant movements of troops on both sides of the Po. Two regiments have received orders to advance from Bologna towards Rome. Troops have been embarked at Trieste for Ancona, also to proceed towards Rome. It is contemplated to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Perouse an army of observation of 20,000 men.—Perouse is only four days' march from Rome.

The *Prussian Gazette* states from Vienna, 15th, that the police of that city have closed the principal cafes, in consequence of its having been discovered by a communication from Paris that the persons frequenting them were in active correspondence with the Red Republican party in the French capital. Fragments of letters from Paris were found by the police of Vienna, when searching the rooms in question.

**BRITAIN.**—A treaty of commerce has been negotiated between Great Britain and the Belgian Government. Belgium avails herself of all the advantages of freedom in England, and in return keeps up many of the most important restrictions against England with regard to the cargoes of her vessels, and the maintenance of differential duties.

**ROME.**—The Papal Government is said to have despatched couriers to Naples and Tuscany, on receiving the tidings from France, requesting the Government to send troops to the Roman frontiers. This step may, however, be considered very superfluous, as the Holy City continues calm and unmoved; and though the Republican party, which is undoubtedly very strong here, is actively canvassing the probable consequences of the late events, there seems no prospect of anything being attempted on their part. Great poverty prevails among the lower orders, and a decided want of work. Beggary is resorted to as a profession, and the Holy City swarms with its votaries.

**PIEDMONT.**—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 17th announces that a number of French insurgents having presented themselves on the frontier of the Var, with the intention of entering Piedmont, permission was granted to them after they had laid down their arms. On their approach, the inhabitants of several districts demanded arms and ammunition from the authorities to protect the Piedmontese territory against invasion. By the last accounts tranquility prevailed along the frontier.

**DENMARK.**—A proposition has been introduced into the Danish Diet, for the sale of the possessions of the Government in the West Indies. A lively discussion ensued, but the measure had not been disposed of.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

New York, 8 A. M.—8th Jan.

The United States Steamer *Humboldt* arrived at Southampton from New York 13th Dec., on the 24th. The Cunard steamer *Arabia* was launched on the 24th ult. She is 2400 tons burden, and 1000 horse power.

**ENGLAND.**—Grave events have transpired in the course of a few days, preceding the departure of the *Cambria*, capable of seriously influencing the character of all commercial operations. First, the resignation of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England.—Second the election of Louis Napoleon as President of France for ten years by a very large majority.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston caused a temporary disarrangement in various markets and a decline of prices in money occurred, but when it became known that Lord Granville was to succeed Lord Palmerston, confidence became in some measure restored. The sudden retirement of Lord Palmerston from the office of Foreign Secretary caused the greatest amazement and the most profound regret of the whole nation. His successor is officially announced to be Lord Granville. The withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the Government is imputed to the discussions which have been known to exist in the Cabinet for several months past, and was probably precipitated by the significant reception and complete avowal of opinion to the Kossuth deputation, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the ministry, and hence the result. This has been the all-prevailing topic of conversation at this festive season, and has created universal sensation. Another cause of Lord Palmerston's recession from the Cabinet was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French revolution—though the opinions of the ministry are not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament. The under secretary, Lord Stanley, has also tendered his resignation.

One of the members of a dry saltery establishment in Liverpool had abandoned it, after appropriating funds to the amount of £50,000.

The iron house of John Barclay, Buchanan Street Glasgow, had suspended payment; their liabilities are stated at £70,000.

The house of Quarllham & Sons, in the Oporto trade had failed, with liabilities stated to be £90,000.

**IRELAND.**—The return of many Irish emigrants to their native country attracts considerable attention in Ireland. It appears that their anticipations in regard to America have not in many instances been realized. The Irish consequently are congratulating themselves on the event, and regard it as a ground of hope for the future.

**SPAIN.**—A telegraphic despatch states that the Queen was safely delivered of a robust princess on the 20th Dec.

**FRANCE.**—The all engrossing topic of the Presidential Election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others.

Louis Napoleon has been elected to the Presidency for ten years by an overwhelming majority. The poll of sixty-eight Departments, though incomplete, gave—years, 5,400,000; days, 600,000.

A telegraph despatch from Paris, dated 26th December, gives the votes of eighty-one Departments of which twenty-three were complete,—years, 6,011,000; days, 709,000.

Many of the deputies had been set at liberty. Much speculation was indulged in as to the Press law, which was to be promulgated shortly. The best informed persons think that each Journal will have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as a security for good behaviour. The offences of the Press were to be, first—attacks on the President; second, exciting hatred among citizens; third, attacks on religion, family, or property. Each of these was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The correspondent of the *London Globe* writing from Paris on Friday morning, says that among the rumours in Paris is one to the effect that some ministerial changes will accompany or follow the assumption of power by the Government. M. Montalembert is spoken of as likely to form part of the new cabinet, and the portfolio of public instruction will be confided to him; but that M. M. Rouher and Fould, and Gen. St. Arnaud will remain in office. *La Presse* states that the Police of Rheims have been informed that some of the refugees were about to enter Brittany from Jersey. Measures were taken to arrest them.

The *Clamor Publico* quotes a letter from Gibraltar of the 5th Dec., confirming the report that the Emperor of Morocco had refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French General Dabordin and the Pacha of Tangiers, and is marching towards the town at the head of an army of 40,000. This alarming report has induced the Spanish Government to receive on board, and relieve Europeans who might wish to leave Morocco. There appears little doubt that Tangiers and other towns along the coast would be sacked the moment hostilities were commenced.

**PRUSSIA.**—Berlin advices to the 25th ult., state that some of the German Governments will send deputations to attend the commercial Congress by the invitation of Austria, while Russia declines to do anything.

the ground that the Zollverein must be constructed before it can enter as a body into any further negotiations with states not belonging to it. This excited speculations as to what the result of the conference may be. The express states that the Austrian minister at the English Court, and now at Brussels, has received orders to proceed immediately to his post.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Friday 26th Dec.

The Journal des Debats has a leading article, in which it says, without discussing the origin of the Government, it will approve honestly the measures adopted by it for the sake of order and prosperity.

The London Times says it is understood that the Bank has resolved to reduce the rates of advance on Government securities till the 16th January, from 2 1/2 to 2 per cent.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor yesterday, when Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville to be Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

From our English Files.

ANTI FREE TRADE MEETING.

On Friday a large meeting of influential individuals was held at the London Tavern, the Duke of Richmond in the Chair, supported by Lords Malmesbury, Stanhope, Glengal, and Berners, and several eminent mercantile men, and agriculturists. The following declaration was agreed to:—

"We declare, with the most profound regret and apprehension, that the agricultural, colonial, shipping, and many other important interests of the country, continue in a state of deep and dangerous depression.

"We remain firmly convinced that the disastrous condition of these great interests is mainly attributable to the unjust, mischievous, and cruel policy, which under the specious appellation of Free Trade, has exposed British producers of all classes to a ruinous competition in the home market with the products of foreign labour.

"We maintain the inalienable right of the highly-taxed and restricted British producer to just protection against this encouragement of foreign in preference to British industry. And, insisting on this principle, we emphatically protest against its abandonment, or its being compromised by the substitution of merely palliative measures.

"We affirm that, in the re-establishment of Protection to the class of the community is so deeply interested as British labourers, who have been encouraged to believe that their interests would be promoted by low money prices, while it has been concealed from them that the necessary result of low money prices must ultimately be a corresponding reduction in the wages of labour; so that not only would the industrial classes derive no possible benefit from such low prices, but, as compared with the landed class and persons of fixed income, their social position would be absolutely degraded.

"We further affirm that the same system has a direct and inevitable tendency to diminish the demand for British labour, an effect which is already abundantly proved by the alarming extent of the desertion of their country by industrious and able bodied labourers, who would never abandon home and kindred, were they in the state of prosperity predicted as the certain result of Free Trade legislation, and falsely asserted to exist. The deplorable condition of Ireland its landowners, occupiers, and labourers, shows too clearly the nature of this boasted prosperity, and affords startling evidence of the state to which, from the same use, Great Britain is rapidly hastening.

"We declare it as our firm conviction, that unless Parliament shall, at the earliest period, restore Protection to British industry, both in this country and in its colonies, the most disastrous consequences must ensue. A reduction of the payments made to fundholders, mortgagees, and other annuitants in the same proportion as the prices of home and colonial produce have been by foreign competition, will be unavoidable; the population of the United Kingdom will become dependent to a large extent on foreign countries for its food, whereby this country may be exposed, through a deficiency of home produce, to the evils of scarcity, or even to all the horrors of famine; British labour will be still more extensively displaced, and the process of depopulation will be more dangerously extended; the colonies, ruined and exasperated, will throw off their allegiance; our maritime supremacy will be subverted, and the safety of the State be thereby endangered; while discontent and disaffection, pervading the land, will destroy its prosperity, hazard its peace, and place in jeopardy all its most cherished institutions.

"Deploping and deprecating these lamentable and too probable results, we earnestly invoke the most strenuous exertions of all reflecting British subjects for the restoration of a justly protective policy, by which alone those results can be averted. And we solemnly protest against the reckless policy at present pursued by the Government and Parliament, for the fatal consequences of which they alone must be held responsible to an injured and indignant country.

"Finally, aware of the discouraging effects that must be produced on the friends of Protection by an ambiguous, uncertain, or wavering policy, we deem it our bounden duty to call on British producers of every class to direct their united and undivided efforts towards the restoration of just protection to every British interest, without permitting their energies or their attention to be diverted from that one great object by any projects of partial application or of minor importance, however or by whomsoever introduced or recommended. And relying on the justice of our cause, the good sense of our countrymen, and the blessing of Divine Providence, we declare our unalterable determination to persevere in the struggle in which we are engaged, convinced that at no distant period success will crown our honest and unflinching exertions."

LECTURES ON THE CHURCH AT ST. PAUL'S, FINSBURY.—The second of these lectures was delivered on Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Woodsworth, Canon of Westminster. The subject was the relation of Nonconformists to the Church, of which the lecturer took the following view:—"The Church, universal in space and time, was the spiritual mother of all living, and whatever graces men have received, they received them from God by means of the Church. So far therefore as their dissenting brethren were Christians, they were Christians, not by their dissent, but by means of the Christian Church. Whatever Christian truth they might hold, whatever Christian graces they might receive, they derived, not from their schism, but from God through the Church of Christ. The Church was the divinely appointed teacher of all truth, and the divinely constituted minister of all grace to men. So

far, therefore, as their Nonconformist brethren held the truth and enjoyed grace, so far were they members of the Christian Church. But he must not be understood to say that, even as part, in a certain sense, of the unity of the Church, they were sound and healthy members of it. It was one thing to belong to a body, and another to be a sound member of the body. It was one thing to be in the field of the Church on earth, and another to be garnered into the Church in heaven. So far as their Nonconformist brethren professed the Christian faith, and were not infidels and apostates, so far were they members of the Church in its mixed and imperfect condition in this world; but if they continued in wilful heresy and schism to the end, he could not allow that they were members of the invisible Church, in heaven. If the showers of God's grace did not convert them into good grain, if they willfully remained careless unto the harvest, all the advantages they might have enjoyed would only aggravate their sin and increase their punishment; but if they endeavoured to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, if they followed after charity, and sought to attain perfect holiness, then they would have abundant cause to bless God that they lived in His field. They would then escape the doom of the tares, and there would be great rejoicing over them at the day of the harvest by the angels and the saints."

The foundation stone of Sir Callington Eardley's new Meeting House at St. Mary Church, absurdly called a "Free Church," was laid on Tuesday week.

We must confess ourselves very much shocked, as well as not a little surprised, at the strange absence of all reference to the first principles of morality which pervades the reasonings of some of our contemporaries on the recent events in France. If "to do evil that good may come," is a recognized principle of State policy, of course we have nothing more to say, at least at present. Louis Napoleon has been guilty of much that is evil, personally as well as socially and politically; but we have no right to give an opinion on the subject, until we have had time to ascertain what good may come of it. It is one of the reasons, however, for which we have hitherto prided ourselves on the conjunction of the terms "Protestant" and "England," that the idea of "doing evil that good may come," was deemed to be utterly abhorrent from our national sentiments no less than from our religious creed; and however untrue some of our contemporaries may prove themselves on this occasion to the principles which they profess, we must, for our own part, absolutely refuse, on such a plea as that, to justify, or even to excuse, the monster-usurpation of the Elysée.

But, we are told by some who are half ashamed to adopt the Jesuits' maxim outright, "necessity has no law," and a great political necessity had arisen for superseding the dictates of the ordinary laws of human conduct. Now, that "State-necessity" is of all tyrants the most lawless, we are, by way of making a concession, ready to admit; nor are we at all prepared to deny that, armed with the Medusa-head of this "State-necessity," Louis Napoleon has bidden bold defiance to every law, moral and statutory, human and divine. But even if we were inclined, which we are not, to stretch our concession still farther, and to admit that an imperious State-necessity might excuse an act of perjury towards HEAVEN, and of treachery towards society, the apologists of the military revolution, of the 2d of December still owe us the proof that such a State-necessity actually did exist; a point which, indeed, they take for granted; but which, for all that, rests on no better foundation than one of the coolest and most unfounded assumptions ever put forward in defence of a radically bad cause.

To prove that Louis Napoleon was "driven" to do what he has done, his advocates must prove that the opposition which he has of late encountered at the hands of the Assembly was in no degree provoked by the suspicion of his being actuated by motives of personal ambition, by a desire to prolong his powers beyond the period at which he was by a solemn oath pledged to resign them, and to extend them beyond the limits within which they are circumscribed by the Constitution. They must prove that if Louis Napoleon had declared his determination to descend from the elevation to which he had been raised by the suffrages of the nation, at the expiration of his term of office, and not to consent to his re-election, unless the law which barred it were repealed in the regular way prescribed by the Constitution itself,—if he had proposed a relaxation of the electoral law of May the 31st, without having recourse to the popular clap-trap of universal suffrage,—if he had calmly represented the dangers which menace society from the machinations of Socialism and anarchy, and had asked for such extraordinary powers as were necessary for their suppression, under such guarantees as would effectually prevent the abuse of those powers for the ends of faction or of personal ambition,—he could not have obtained a Parliamentary ministry and a working majority in the existing Assembly. All this the apologists of the coup d'Etat must prove, before their plea of necessity can really serve their argument. It is needless to say that they have not proved any such thing; it would be easy to prove the precise contrary, and to show that there was every possibility of guiding the vessel of the French Republic safely through the breakers of B52, if the Head of the Executive had acted in a spirit of self-denying patriotism, if he had disarmed suspicion, if he had won confidence by the transparent loyalty of his conduct. We will go further, and say that if he had done so, he would have had a much better chance than he has now, as a military dictator, of retaining the proud position to which the will of the nation had raised him, and from which he was bound to descend unless he could retain it consistently with honour and a good conscience.

We are not, however, content to show the untenableness of the plea of a great State-necessity, on behalf of Louis Napoleon. We utterly repudiate it as an immoral plea, subversive of every guarantee of public order and political stability. It is an immoral plea, because wholly inconsistent with the dictates of his own, of truth, of personal integrity, and of reverence towards the Divine Being. The man who had solemnly sworn to observe the Constitution which limited his term of office to four years, and rendered him ineligible at the expiration of that time, was by every consideration of duty debarred from aspiring to a prolongation of his tenure of power, except in one contingency, an alteration in the Constitution effected in the way prescribed by the Constitution itself. As a question of personal morality this is conclusive. The man who transgressed the limits thus set to his personal ambition, lost his self-respect before he did so, and is, therefore, entitled to the respect, much less to the homage, of his own nation, or of the world at large. An question of public and political morality, it is equally clear that the only safeguard which human society has against a perpetual succession of acts of lawless violence, is strict adherence to the principle that whatever changes are necessary for the public

welfare, must be brought about by methods consistent with respect for the existing laws; that the wilful and violent transgression of these laws is a capital felony committed against the public weal, a sin against society, destructive of all public confidence, which disqualifies the offender, for ever after, for all participation in the conduct of public affairs.

We say nothing, now, of the means by which Louis Napoleon carried into execution a design clearly condemned by every rule of public and political as well private and personal morality,—of the lies and calumnies officially promulgated,—of the violation of personal liberty, even in the persons of those whom the Constitution declared inviolable,—of the total suppression not only of all public discussion, but of all independent publicity, even as to facts,—and, above all, of the indiscriminate slaughter, the wholesale massacres, by which, to an extent that will probably never be known, a professedly Christian city has been deluged with blood. These means were, indeed, worthy of the end in pursuit of which they were employed, and both will, we venture to predict, meet in due time with righteous retribution.

Raro antecedentem, scelestum Deseruit pede panna claudo.

John Bull.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Some attention has been excited by the alleged discovery, by an engineer of some celebrity, named Andraud, of the means of seeing the air. If, he says, you take a piece of card coloured black, of the size of the eye, and pierce with a fine needle a hole in the middle, you will, on looking through that hole at a clear sky or a lighted lamp, see a multitude of molecules floating about, which molecules constitute the air. We shall see whether the theory will obtain the sanction of the Academy of Sciences, to which it has been submitted.—Literary Gazette.

SINGULAR FACT.—An estate granted to Geo. Monk, Duke of Alberman, for restoring the monarchy, was, by intermarriage, eventually vested in Oliver Cromwell, Esq., of Chestnut, who died in 1821—being then the last male descendant of the Protector.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPOSE OF ROMISH CORRUPTION.

—On Tuesday, the anniversary of the day when the creed of Pope Pius IV., was first promulgated in Rome, a meeting was held in the Rotunda, Sir William Verner, Bart., in the chair. The Roman Catholics who had been invited did not appear, and the Protestant champions had the controversy all to themselves. In the course of the proceedings several converts spoke, denying that they had been induced by bribes to forsake the Church of Rome. One of them, Michael Sullivan, told the following story:—"If Dr. McHale were here to-day, I would tell him how he sought to make a traffic with me. At the time I was going to get married, about nine years, I was a Roman Catholic. I was going to marry a first cousin of mine, and I went to the Priest. He said he could not allow the marriage without a dispensation from the Bishop, Dr. McHale; but he desired me to go to Tuam, where he resided, as he had three or four dispensations in the year, and might have one of them which he had not given out. I went to Dr. McHale on Sunday morning after coming from mass, and handed him a letter from the Priest. He gave me great blame for wanting to marry my cousin, and said that I could not get married until he wrote to the Pope. Before God these words are true, and if the Bishop were to search his book of record and registry, he would find my name in it. He then told me to go round to his hall door, and he would meet me in half an hour. I went round and was let in. He gave me great blame about the matter, and said that he would charge £10 for a marriage letter. I said 'I am a poor tradesman, and we have not £10 to give you.' 'Well,' said he, 'I won't give you the marriage letter.' He trafficked with me for upwards of an hour, and at the end of that time I was going away almost heart-broken, when he called me back and desired me to come to him again in an hour. I did so, and he then asked me if I had made up my mind to give the money? I told him I had not. 'Well,' said he, 'can you make out £5?' 'No, sir,' said I. 'I cannot.' Said he, 'I won't marry you under £5.' Said I, 'That is too much.' 'Well, then,' said he, 'I can't do it under £3 10s.' (Laughter.) At last he asked me how much I could give, and I pulled out my pocket butts and silver—all that I had about me—and he picked out 16s. 6d., and then gave me a marriage letter." (Laughter.)

United States.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME.

Will you permit me the use of your columns to inform such of your readers as may take any interest in such a project, that it is proposed to open, on or before the 1st of May, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Broadway and Grand streets, a boarding house, to be known as the Home of Church of England Emigrants.

The object would be, to accommodate our own brethren in the faith, on their first landing in this city, with decent lodgings and board, for a short time, (say two weeks,) at the lowest possible rates, and to connect with such a home an intelligence office, through which such persons might find speedy employment. Such an asylum, it is believed, would prevent much suffering. Among the keenest pangs to which flesh is heir, are those which the decent, unbefriended, religious, and sometimes educated emigrant, is called to endure, when first he sets foot on a foreign shore, and without any reliable guide, is compelled to find a shelter for the night. A lone widow, or orphan sisters, seeking for cheap lodgings, is compelled to accept a filthy room and bedding in some grogery or "emigrant boarding house," and to encounter besides filth, and noise, and oaths, and the fumes of whiskey, tobacco, and beer, a crowd of wretched beings, who have been brought up in the same hovel with pigs.—Such accommodations are of course bad enough for those who have never known anything better; but how much more intolerable for those who have been decently brought up, and taught that cleanliness was akin to godliness! A cheap, very cheap boarding house, adapted to the condition of such, is still a desideratum in this city.

To supply this need, it is proposed to find, 1st, a thrifty, intelligent, managing housekeeper, either Scotch, English, or New Englander, who, partly for love's sake, and partly for her own support, would be willing to take charge of such an establishment, and conduct it as her own. 2dly, To encourage her (by assisting her to furnish it, and pay the first quarter's rent,) to take a small house somewhere in the locality above indicated. 3dly, To place her and her household under the usual discipline which belongs to a well ordered Christian family. 4thly, To require her to keep a strict account of all her expenses, and exhibit her books as often as any patron of the house might desire. 5thly, To require every person wishing to take board, to exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to character, &c., from their former

clergyman, or from the magistrate or other official to whom they were formerly known. 6thly, To require those who entered the house to deposit the amount of board for a fortnight, an equitable portion to be returned provided they left sooner; none to remain longer than two weeks, should their rooms be required for new comers. 7thly, The present well conducted intelligence office of Mr. Bookham, 148 Grand street, might be connected with the house, which would go far towards paying the rent.

Such, briefly, (subject to such modifications as experience might suggest,) is the project which it is proposed to execute, to begin upon a small scale, and not to incur any pecuniary responsibility, but wait to see such an institution grow by its own inherent vitality.

In the mean time, such as are disposed to contribute any sum towards paying the first quarter's rent or any article of furniture towards supplying what is requisite for such an establishment, may communicate with Mr. Bookham, 148 Grand street, or with the subscriber. And that God may prosper the undertaking, let those pray who "know the heart of a stranger," as well as those who have been spared the grinding effects of poverty in a strange land.

M. P. PARKS.

The Commissioners of Emigration for our port are indefatigable in the discharge of their duty, giving up to it a great deal of time and thought, and it is a matter of satisfaction, that two of the most active members of the Board are Churchmen. But it is a shame that the Church, as such, has yet to do the first act of hospitality to the strangers of her own communion who are daily arriving on our shores. It is not uncommon for them, as we know from experience, to bring credentials from home, but which are no passports to any established provision for them. We make much ado in words about catholic communion; but what is it more than words, if communicants with dismissory letters are at a loss where to present them to any purpose. It is like giving a man a letter of introduction to a friend not to be found; for these testimonials addressed to any clergyman share the fate of the business which is everybody's and no body's. For the most part they procure for the stranger a shilling or two, or a casual word of advice and there it ends. The projected boarding house, with the intelligence office, will be a place to which the Church of England emigrant Avenging good papers, (for to such the design should be limited,) may go and find friendly advisers, and be warned against sharpers. Sometimes, all he wants is instruction on which he can rely, as to how he shall shape his course in a strange land. The managers of the Home no doubt will pursue the policy of the Commissioners, in helping the emigrant to find his way into the country as soon as possible; but they will have this advantage over the Commissioners, that they can direct him to neighborhoods where he can find his Church on Sundays as well as his living on week-days. By opening a correspondence with clergy-men over the country, much might be done towards maturing a plan of operations for the benefit of the class of strangers in view. The whole burden should not be left to be borne by the city clergy alone.

Colonial.

We observe that the people of Montreal have had a meeting to devise means for providing the poor of the city with wood, which has risen of late to an excessively high price. The rate has been exceedingly high also in our city, and during the cold weather of last month the poor suffered great privations. We had occasion at that time to observe the benefits conferred by that excellent charity, the House of Industry, in giving an out-door distribution of fuel to poor and deserving persons. We notice it the more particularly, because we understand that the ordinary Collector is just now taking up contributions for the institution. We trust that our citizens will not forget in their plenty, those who are suffering the cold of a Canadian winter, without any means of alleviating its rigours.—Globe.

HOUSEBREAKING AND ROBBERY.—On Thursday night the counting-house of Mr. Councillor Ritchey, on Adelaide Street, was broken into, and a \$5 bill, which happened to be in the clerk's till, was abstracted. The depredator seems to have bored the panels of both the porch door and counting-house door, and by this means got an entrance. Fortunately there was no money in the office except the bill mentioned. No other damage was done.

ANOTHER DEPREDACTION.—On Wednesday night the house of a person formerly known as Mrs. McManus, residing in Queen-street, was broken into, and some money, and a tin box containing jewellery, were taken off, in all valued at upwards of £12. Mrs. M. had gone to a neighbour's to drink tea and spend the evening, and in her absence the robbery was effected.

We learn from the Kingston "News" of the 30th ult., that a hardened ruffian, named Paul, who had just been liberated from the Provincial Penitentiary, attacked and almost killed an unoffending farmer, named John McCoy, who was on his way to Kingston, on the 25th ult. The circumstances are these:—The farmer was on his way to Kingston, from Mill Creek, where he had stopped for a while, and Paul on his leaving, jumped into the sleigh with him, and after getting some distance from the village, suddenly assaulted the farmer by striking and kicking him. After the victim was insensible, and supposed to be dead, he was dragged about a quarter of a mile, and buried in the snow, Paul first robbing him of £4 and a part of his clothing, with which and the horse he came to Kingston. On the following morning persons passing the spot, heard cries of distress, and on proceeding where they came from, discovered the farmer more dead than alive, his legs and portions of his body being frozen. He was immediately removed and taken care of, but it is not expected that he will survive, he is so badly frozen and injured. Paul, through the instrumentality of the City Police, was arrested at the French Village, and has been sent in custody to Mill Creek, to be identified by the victim, whose deposition will also be taken in the event of his death. The thermometer, it will be recollected, during the night mentioned, stood at 15 degrees below zero, so that it is almost a miracle that the frost alone did not do its work.

THE CUNARD BRANCH STEAMERS.—We observe by Halifax papers, that the Levantia, iron steamer, takes the place of the Ospray on the Bermuda line; the latter to be placed on the Newfoundland route. The Merlin, at present running between New York, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, is shortly to be superseded by a superb Steamer of 700 tons, having accommodations for one hundred passengers; she is now in course of construction at the Clyde.—Quebec Mercury.

**RECORDER'S COURT.**—The sitting of this Court terminated yesterday. The following is a list of convictions and sentences:—  
 Thomas Hannan, for stealing a hat—not guilty.  
 Edward O'Neill, for receiving a hat—not guilty.  
 Michael Hardy, for stealing a hat—not guilty.  
 William McGook, (a boy), for stealing a muff—guilty—one month in Gaol.  
 John Walsh, for stealing money—not guilty.  
 Donald Blue, for stealing boots—not guilty.  
 Edwin Hill and Thomas Nicholls, for stealing saddle and bridle—not guilty.  
 David Fisher, for stealing a gun—not guilty.  
 Mary Blackburn, for stealing a dress—guilty—six months in Gaol.  
 Jane Courtney, for stealing a dress—not guilty.  
 Elizabeth Reilly, for concealing birth—guilty—two months in Gaol.  
 Thomas McKay, (second conviction), for stealing a cow—guilty—five years in the Penitentiary.  
 Mary Murray, for stealing fowls—guilty—four months in Gaol.  
 Catharine Corcoran, for stealing sheets—guilty—three years in the Penitentiary.  
 John Williams, (coloured man), for stealing axes—guilty—six months in Gaol.  
 Michael Mitchell, (a boy)—second conviction—for stealing a saw—guilty—three years in the Penitentiary.  
 William Gilbert, (a boy), three months in Gaol, for threatening his mother—remanded to the Assizes.  
 Troy, six weeks in Gaol, for threatening his wife—discharged.  
 Geo. Lewis, (coloured man), for threatening his employer—remanded.—*Patrol, Jan. 15.*

**ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**—The Election of School Trustees took place yesterday, under the School Act. The following are the returns for each ward:—  
 St. James's Ward, D. Patterson; St. David's Ward, Mr. Sheppard; St. Lawrence Ward, Mr. Beard; St. Patrick's Ward, Chas. Fisher; St. George's Ward, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Maitland; St. Andrew's Ward, Mr. McGlaughan. The proceedings at the Election of this Ward have been protested against as illegal, being contrary to the provisions of the statute.

**SINGULAR SUICIDE.**—Mr. Ainos Maine, of Brockville, R.I., committed suicide a few days ago, in a most shocking manner. It appears that he had been suffering from insanity for some time past, and had but lately returned from the asylum. On Sunday he went into his barn, heaped the hay around him, and then set it on fire, thus burning himself to death. He was not discovered until the barn was so badly burned that it was impossible to save him.—*American Paper.*

**WORK FOR THE NEW BOARD OF TRADE.**  
 It has already, in conjunction with the Boards of Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, raised its voice in support of a direct steam communication between England and Montreal. The railroad question, the reciprocity question, the inter-colonial commercial question, the assessment on personal property—law, and a number of others of the greatest importance, will soon engage the attention of its members.—*Kingston Argus.*

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

**LETTERS** received to Wednesday Jan., 14th 1851: The Rev. G. Wilson, attended to; Mr. S. Montieth, Stratford, rem.; (there is 15s. due for vol. 14 ending July 1851, besides the present vol.); Rev. J. Alexander, Stoney Creek, rem. for 1851; H. W. Davies, Esq., Cornwall, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, Cornwall, package rec.; all right; Rev. J. R. Tooke, Milford, rem.; Rev. H. E. Pless, Kempville, rem.; Rev. D. Skelton, Buffalo, rem.; Mr. G. Oakley, Blenheim, rem.; Rev. J. Kennedy, Mohawk, rem. sermons sent; Mr. Justice Parker, rem. Almanac sent; Rev. W. Wickes, address changed as desired; Rev. F. J. S. Groves, Roslyn, P. O., the paper has been sent regularly for the last three weeks; J. S. Merwin, Esq., Prescott, rem.; W. Inman Esq., Port Dover, rem.; W. H. Woodcock, Esq., Ingersoll, rem. all right; J. Reynolds, Esq., Brockville, rem.

**THE CHURCH.**

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1852.

**THE INAUGURATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE.**

According to notice given by advertisement, this interesting ceremony took place yesterday. At eleven o'clock the Morning Service of the Church was said in the temporary Chapel, which was filled by all who were to take part in the proceedings of the day, the friends and benefactors of the Institution, and as many as could obtain access—the passages and staircase being also occupied by attentive listeners. There were also many in the Halls and other apartments of the building, who were disappointed in sharing in the ritual, from the necessarily limited accommodation permitted by the size of the room.

The prayers were said by the Reverend The Provost.

The Reverend Professors Parry and Irving, read the lessons.  
 The Anthem was taken from the Collect for the Seventh Sunday after Trinity, and was admirably sung by the Choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The effect of the singing, particularly of the Jubilate, under the circumstances, was most thrilling, the heart seemed carried away by the influence of the sacred melody, and many a sweet memory of similar scenes came afresh to the mind. The spirit of Hope was present leaning on the shoulder of Faith.

The procession then proceeded to the entrance Hall which was used, and had been very judiciously arranged for the occasion. At the north end of the Hall, on the dais, sat the Lord Bishop in full canonicals. On either side of him were placed the Council of the College with the Reverend Provost and Professors, wearing their respective academical badges, the Clergy in their robes, and the other College officials. Below the dais were seated the students and candidate matriculants—the rest of the space being filled by an auditory exhibiting the

most earnest attention. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, it being one of the coldest days we have experienced this winter, we were delighted to see so many ladies present.

The proceedings commenced by the Reverend The Provost, calling upon the Students to sign the declaration of obedience to the rules of the College, which was in the following words:—

"I (A.B.) do hereby promise and declare that I will, with God's help, during my residence in this College, faithfully obey the Laws thereof, and diligently attend to the studies required of me."

The Theological Students then advanced and subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles. Each Student, after signing, withdrew to an adjacent room and put on his academical dress, and then returned to his seat.

The Rev. Professor Parry then presented each Student severally to the Provost, with the following address:—

"Presento tibi hunc juvenem, bene quoad scio moratum et satis doctum, qui inter alumnos nostros recipiatur."

The Rev. the Provost then admitted them, using the following formula:—

"Ego auctoritate mihi commissa admitto te in Collegium S. S. Trinitatis. Tu autem Deum timeto, Regnum honorato, virtutem colito. Disciplinis bonis in hoc Collegio operam dato."

The Lord Bishop then delivered the first address.

It will be impossible in our narrow limits to do justice to the appropriate character and eloquence of the several addresses. Each possessed some peculiar merit of its kind. We must content ourselves with a few brief extracts. At a future date our readers will have an opportunity of perusing them in full.

His Lordship thus commenced—  
 "I feel it impossible to address so respectable an audience on this occasion, auspicious as it is, without experiencing a strange mixture of painful as well as pleasing emotions; or, as the ancient poet has expressed it, 'the joy of grief.'"

"At laying the foundation stone of the University of King's College, about ten years ago, I declared, as I then truly felt, that it was the happiest moment of my life, and that I had been anxiously looking and working for it during more than forty years, as a consummation of the greatest importance, and which, under Divine Providence, was eminently calculated to advance the glory of God, and the best interests of man.

"Again, in June, 1813, I was called upon to take a prominent part in the proceedings at the opening of the same institution for the business of instruction; and in my address I remarked that we were assembled to celebrate an event to which many had been looking forward for nearly half a century,—that it was a work of infinite value to the well-being of Canada,—and the proceedings with which it was attended would henceforth become matter of history, while the College itself would shed the most precious blessings over the whole country.

"But vain are the hopes and labours of frail mortals, —it was not permitted to proceed in its useful labours. For in a few months it was ruthlessly attacked; and although at that time unsuccessfully, its enemies continued their warfare and accomplished its suppression before the end of its seventh year, just as it began to bear fruit, and win its way into the affections of the people."

His Lordship then briefly sketched the nature of his exertions in the establishment of Trinity College, and the manner in which his appeals had been met in this Province and the Mother Country —and in reference to the progress made, thus continued:—

"And now that we are assembled in a large and finished portion of this splendid structure, which is allowed by all to be an ornament to the capital and creditable to the diocese, we may congratulate ourselves and one another on the great and rapid progress which we have made in our undertaking,—and lift up our hearts in thankfulness and prayer to Almighty God, that, as he has so far blessed our endeavours, he will continue to bless them to the end."

In allusion to the design of the system to be pursued, he said—

"Now one of our principal objects in this institution will be, to bring back to the hearts and affections of our youth, the fresh and innocent impressions of early infancy. With what deep emotions do we find the best and greatest of men recalling in after life the blessed influences which they imbibed under the paternal roof,—the holy truths communicated and the first faint accents of prayer which a pious and tender mother whispered in their ears, invoking the protection of their God and Saviour before she kissed them and consigned them to their night's repose. On such sweet and pure recollections they delight to dwell; for at home all our best and holiest charities and affections begin, and from this centre they extend through an ever widening circle. Our desire, then, is to build upon this holy foundation, to form ourselves in as far as possible into a large household, and keep as near as may be practicable to the order and economy of a well regulated family. There will be daily and hourly intercourse between the youth and their instructors,—reverence for superior age and attainments,—and a prompt obedience to all their reasonable commands.

"There will also be among the young men themselves an affectionate brotherhood, confidential and salutary companionship, noble resolutions, aspiring hopes, useful conversation, and friendly intimacy, on terms and with an intensity which nothing but a college life will admit.

"But were they scattered about, and living here and there in lodgings, these advantages, great and precious as they are, would be altogether lost."

After alluding to the daily service in chapel, and the importance of accepting and using the Book of Common Prayer as containing all that the Church recognized for the guidance of its members, and its foundation on the Holy Scriptures, he speaks thus eloquently of the Bible, and its exclusion by the innovation of modern legislation from the national system of education:—

"Associated with the Book of Common Prayer, the

Bible, as has been beautifully said, fits every fold of the human heart, and is felt to be God's Book. It is also felt to be man's book, because it satisfies all our thoughts and feelings, and leads us willingly to receive it as divinely authorized, and the scheme of human and divine things which it presents as essentially true.

"How comes it then, that this the most precious of all books, the rule of faith, the light that guides to eternal life, and which, till lately, was revered by all professing Christians, is now excluded from our schools and plans of education, or only doled out in shreds and patches, and even these deprived of all vitality by the divorcement of the doctrines, the sum and substance of revelation? We answer that it is a fearful sign of the times, and of the prevalence of infidelity. It is true that some few of what are called the good and wise of this world are not unfavourable to this proceeding, because they are labouring under a delusion, and perceive not the hidden purpose of the man of sin to deprave the heart, corrupt the moral taste, and keep religion and the Holy Scriptures constantly out of view. And yet no man can open the Bible, with a sincere desire to find it true, without becoming convinced that it is a revelation from God. Does he look for a ground of veneration? he finds it in an antiquity unrivalled. Does he search for evidences of its truth? he meets them in the testimony of miracles and prophecy—in the ministry of men and angels—yes, even in God manifest in the flesh, blessed for evermore. Does he ask for its authority? it speaks from heaven in vision—in prophecy, directed by the Creator of all things, and the giver of every good and perfect gift. In regard to its truths we find them lovely, sublime and holy, as God is holy. Are we anxious to know what benefits it offers? All who read it will reply with one voice, that humility, resignation, purity, order and peace—faith, hope and charity, are its blessings upon earth.

"Now if we are really sincere in our Christian profession, we ought to exert ourselves to the utmost of our power—nay, at the hazard of our lives, to remove this profanation, and restore the Bible to its true position in education, from the first school to the highest seat of learning. But if we stand aloof, and surrender our children to a system of instruction which not only excludes the Book of Life, but places it under a ban, and permit them to be fed with husks instead of the bread of heaven, we are guilty of a serious offence before God, and expose ourselves to his just displeasure."

After paying a high tribute of praise to the Committee appointed to select the men who were to carry out the great design, and attesting the qualifications of the gentlemen themselves, he spoke of the relative duties of the alumni, and the anticipations of success for the system to be pursued for their benefit, and thus concluded his remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, this rising University has been happily named the Child of the Church's Adversity, because it is the offspring of unexampled oppression—a solitary plant in a thirsty land, which may yet suffer for a season under the frown of those whose duty it is to nourish and protect it. But the God whom we serve brings good out of evil, and makes the wrath of man to praise him. We therefore take courage, and feel assured that as he has smiled upon our undertaking thus far, he will bless it to the end.

In the meantime I trust, that Trinity College will henceforth be affectionately recognized by every Lay and Clerical member of our Communion as the Legitimate Child of the Church, and entitled to the benefit of their protection and daily prayers."

It must have been a gratifying consummation to our Venerable Diocesan's holy ambition, when concluding his eloquent speech, he looked around and saw the crowning efforts of his life-long exertions participated in by many whose earliest intellectual culture had commenced under his own direction, over whose spiritual welfare he had so long and successfully watched—and pardonable indeed would it be if amid the many emotions called forth by the occasion, there was a mingling of mere human pride. Rarely has it been permitted to man thus to witness the autumnal fruits of his springtime labours brought to such ripe maturity. Nor could he who succeeded the venerable Prelate in addressing the assemblage, have failed to participate in many of the feelings thus faintly shadowed. Side by side they stood, the master and the pupil—both having compassed the highest attainable honors in their respective professions, and sharing in the good will in hand.

The Chief Justice spoke to the following effect:

"It is but a few short months since we saw the close of an anxious and painful contest, of which I will only say, that I believe it will some day be acknowledged that it would have been no less for the advantage than the honour of this Province if it had had a different termination.

"Many who, under the circumstances, would have felt, not less keenly than your Lordship, the disappointment of long-cherished hopes, would have thought themselves justified if they had then given way to despondency; and they would probably have left to another generation the seemingly hopeless task of endeavouring to procure for the members of our Church in Upper Canada the means of receiving a collegiate education in halls sanctified by the ministrations of her worship, and within which her faith should be acknowledged, and her doctrines inculcated."

"It has been long ago said, in a noble spirit of philanthropy, that it ought to be the aim of every man, while passing through life, to leave behind him some enduring proof that he has not lived in vain,—some useful monument of his labours, by which his name may be favourably known to future generations. We thankfully acknowledge that your Lordship, standing under the roof of Trinity College, and in the presence of its duly appointed Professors, has self-acquired yourself of this debt to posterity, while I is at the same time our peculiar advantage to know, that as failures have not deterred, so success will not slacken, your services in this good cause."

"We may be assured that those friends of your Lordship who kindly undertook in England the very delicate and difficult task of selecting our first Professors, proceeded under a deep and anxious sense of the responsibility which attended it; and that they were most solicitous to acquit themselves faithfully of the trust. As one of the College Council appointed under the statute, I may be permitted to say that we acknowledge ourselves to owe them a great obligation for the successful manner in which they appear to have fulfilled it.

"Of the higher qualities necessary for the discharge of such duties as are to be performed here, I do not make upon myself to judge, but there are others of essential that there could be no hope of success without them. Speaking in reference to those which will be understood to include disposition, judgment and discretion, I have sincere pleasure in stating my conviction that the learned Professors whose duties in the institution are to begin this day, will be found possessed of excellent qualifications for the charge they have undertaken.

"They are, I believe, as fully satisfied as we can be, that in those who are relied upon for preparing the minds and disposition of youth for the business and duties of life, moderate exertion would be no more suited to this time and country than moderate attainments; and on the other hand, it will be satisfactory to them to feel assured, as they doubtless may, that they can in no other way so strongly recommend themselves to the friendship and confidence of the members of the Church of England in Upper Canada, as by bringing up the youth committed to their charge to be zealous, faithful, and undoubting members of their Church, and firm and consistent supporters of her rights—loyal subjects of their Queen; lovers of order; cheerfully, and from principle, obeying the constituted authorities and the laws; and just and kind in all their intercourse with their fellow subjects of whatever class, religious or political.

"There seems, then, to be a strong necessity for commencing at and upon such a scale as shall be reasonably suited to the requirements of an age remarkable for its rapid advancement and wonderful discoveries in the sciences and arts, and for the practical adaptation of those discoveries to the useful purposes of life. And besides, the pursuits of commerce have become of such increased importance, its interests so varied, its arrangements so multiplied and complicated, and the competition they give rise to so keen and so incessant, that not only a quicker application of the faculties, but a much wider range of knowledge has become indispensable for those who are engaged in the active business of life."

The Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, in the course of a sound, pious, and doctrinal exposition of the question of religious education, after a rapid historical sketch of the subject, spoke as follows:—

"In these latter days, to render the education of the young a mere device of the world, bounded altogether by worldly views and interests, and so to trample under foot the regulations of heavenly wisdom,—mighty efforts have been put forth; high powers of understanding have been exerted; the craft and seduction of appeal to the grosser and more susceptible feelings of mankind have been suddenly tried. Against the strength of this warfare, Christians, duly instructed in Catholic truth and practice, have had too good on their armour, and interpose the shield of faith in their defence. A secular and selfish policy has come in like a flood against us, to overturn, if possible, all the ancient barriers set up against unbelief and ungodliness. The blighting tendency of such a system of unscriptural education cannot be denied or disputed. For grant to it the full extent of the world's boastful assertion on its behalf: grant that, in the phraseology of the mere utilitarian, knowledge is power: what does it amount to. Standing by itself, it is the ability of doing more either of good or evil than any other men; but with the chances fearfully strong in favour of the evil,—with all the impulses of a corrupt nature and a seducing world, to contend against the good.

"A systematic effort has been in made in this country to inculcate the same pre-eminence of mere secular learning, and the same exclusion of that which sanctifies all knowledge and renders it really beneficial to men. Yet it is not my province, in an address like the present, to dilate upon the character of our common-school system nor attempt to shew the extent of infidelity and ungodly living to which in process of time, if pursued upon its avowed principles, it must infallibly lead. Nor need I do more than allude to the boldness of the impiety which, for the upholding of such a system, would endeavour to abstract, violently and in opposition to law and justice, what has been formally and solemnly given to God's Church as an inalienable heritage; which would ruthlessly seize upon the endowment wisely and religiously set apart for the maintenance of the knowledge and practice of Christianity, and employ the plunder in consolidating and extending a character of education which must in the end overturn the truth of the Gospel, and supersede the scripture rule of morality. The great body of the people of the Province appear, however, to be more and more sensible of the enormity of this wickedness, and a protest has recently been expressed so loudly and unequivocally against it, that we can hardly allow ourselves to believe that any considerable number of our public men will be found daring enough to attempt its consummation."

"Enterprises like this, begun and prosecuted by individual exertions, and for the most part by individual liberality, must be expected to have their struggles; the achievements of a private benevolence can hardly be hoped to compare with those fostered by public patronage, and aided by regal endowment. But contemplating our auspicious beginning, we may hope for God's blessing upon the progress of the good work. Here a foundation has been laid for a liberal and scientific education; but care has been taken that a knowledge of God's word, and a reverence for his commandments, shall accompany, step by step, the progress of those attainments which qualify for usefulness and distinction in life. Catholic truth and Christian ethics will be interwoven with all the lessons in science and art that shall be imparted."

The following touching paragraph speaks for itself:—

"And here I may be permitted briefly to express my own high satisfaction in being allowed this day to resign into the hands of accomplished scholars and divines a trust which, during a period of ten years, I have, as Diocesan Professor of Theology, laboured to discharge—though with many admitted imperfections—yet with fidelity and zeal. My recent charge become to-day members of this University, and heaven proper both, as I believe heaven will. Our united prayers will be warm, earnest and reiterated, that the pure stream of 'sound learning and religious education' will issue from this University, and through the Divine blessing, water and enrich the most secluded and unpromising spots in this new country. And our prayer will be as hearty and as frequent that the University of Trinity College will, through all time, in the successive generations of scholars that shall proceed from its walls, attest its christian character; that the banner of its alumni will be the faith of Christ, and their watchword of duty, 'Holiness to the Lord.'"

The Reverend Provost after glancing at the position of the College, and the general obligations to sound religious instruction and scholastic discipline, thus concluded a most masterly and truly eloquent address:—

“But, my Lord, there is another point to which it becomes me to refer, not for the purpose of enlarging on what we regard as the omissions and errors of others, but with a view to the recognition of our duty. The foundation of this College is a solemn protest against the separation of religion from education—we have joined together again what others had put asunder—and what, as we believe, God joined together from the beginning; and in doing this it becomes us to acknowledge the obligation under which we lie, to be true to our own professions. They who advocate truth and right—especially if it be truth, and right divine—must look to it that they do not this unworthily. We are drawing a line of demarcation between ourselves and others by inculcating the doctrines of the Christian Faith, and by offering the prayers of the Christian Church—we must be careful then, that this be no mere formal distinction—but the foundation of an essential difference; we must look to it that the doctrines which we inculcate influence our practice—that our lives be answerable to our prayers. The heartfelt recognition of Christian doctrines and of the precepts which those doctrines sanction and enforce, can alone secure, on the part of the members of this Institution, a discharge of their relative duties. Statutes and rules of discipline—however wisely formed—can only guard against evil in certain forms and shut out specific offences; if we would present the aspect of a christian community we must look to higher laws than these—and reverence a higher authority, aiming at nothing less than the purity—the integrity and the courtesy of christian morals, setting before us no lower standard than that which the Apostle prescribes.—‘Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise—think on these things.’”

“And while this duty of realizing so far as may be the ideas of a christian community, is one which we owe, in common with those who shall succeed us here, not only to those whose piety and charity have founded this Institution, but far more to Him whose good providence has prospered and perfected their efforts, a special obligation seems to be on us who are the first to enter these walls—the first to enjoy the resting-place which has been here provided for learning and religion.

“With us then its first teachers and scholars, it rests to give to Trinity College its prescriptive character—to determine what shall be, in greater and in smaller particulars—its recognized standard of words and of manners—to give a tone to the society which if high, it may happily be difficult hereafter to lower, but which if lower it must be doubly difficult to raise. Our duty in this regard, can be fulfilled only by spontaneous action—by efforts of free will; every member of our society must bear in mind, that with him it rests to contribute to the common welfare, such services as no authority can enjoin, no discipline enforce. By unconstrained acts of deference and obedience towards superiors, of courtesy and kindness to equals and inferiors, must we give expression to those principles which should actuate us as christian gentlemen. There are duties of imperfect obligation; instances in which we have to decide, rather between the expedient and the inexpedient, than between the lawful and unlawful; cases in which it would be unwise or unjust to prescribe for others rules, which we may yet most wisely, most justly prescribe for ourselves—cases again in which the moral benefit of a rule depends principally if not wholly on its being self-imposed—and on our conduct in respect of all these must the character of this Institution, not only at present but in years to come, naturally depend.

“While therefore our future, as members of this college, still lies before us, as yet unstained by the sins and follies which, if God help us not, must too surely mark it, let us crave that Divine assistance by which alone we can be enabled rightly to perform our relative duties: and as each day brings with it new trials for us, new claims upon us, be it our repeated prayer to Him without whom nothing is strong—nothing is holy—that he would increase and multiply upon us his mercy: and that he would enable us as members of his body enjoying as we do, the fruits of His providential care, and of the Christian liberality of others, in our respective stations therein, truly and godly to serve Him, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.”

At the conclusion of the Addresses, the Rev. H. J. Grasett offered up the following prayer:—

“GOD, who art the Father and Lord of all beings, and glorious in all perfection, we thy children desire to offer unto Thee our most hearty and unfeigned thanks for permitting us to live to see this day, and to commence, under thy blessed guidance, so great a work. Mercifully vouchsafe to this institution a bountiful measure of thy richest grace, and grant, O Lord, that it may ever prove a blessing to the land, training up physicians skilful to heal, lawyers ready to succour and defend, and priests clothed with righteousness and salvation. Grant that it may continue, for endless generations, a fruitful memorial of thy goodness and loving kindness to this land; and that, sanctified by thy blessing, it may ever promote thine honour and glory. May our children's children within these walls be taught that knowledge which can alone make them wise unto salvation, the knowledge of Thee, whom to know is life eternal. Look down upon us, O God, we beseech Thee, and prosper the work of our hands, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Bishop then pronounced the benediction. Thus ended a day of triumph for Churchmen—a memorable day in the calendar of Canada. We regret that our space prevents us from appending the names of the Students who matriculated, but they shall appear next week.

In the evening the Chief Justice, with his well-known hospitality, entertained the Lord Bishop and the College Staff at Beverley House.

“THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN.”

We are requested to state that the January number of *The Young Churchman* will appear in a few days. Believing, as we do, that such a periodical is greatly wanted in the Diocese, we would earnestly recommend it to the notice of Churchmen, clerical and lay. With a trifling exertion its circulation might be at once doubled, and its use-

fulness correspondingly enhanced. It is with pleasure we learn that the judicious and practical “Notes on the New Testament,” which have been reviewed with so much favour, are to be continued in the new volume.

THE CHURCH UNION.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We promised in our last to give this important letter in our publication of this day. We redeem our promise with pleasure, and only regret that the pressure upon our space precludes us from any observation thereon, as we had intended, but the very excellent comments upon it which we copy from the *Patriot* are so much to the point, and so fully express our own views, that we shall merely draw the attention of our readers to them. We now subjoin that letter, and the article referred to.

At the recent meeting of the Committee of the Church Union of this Diocese, the proceedings of the Society for the Revival of Convocation in England were brought under its notice, and in consequence of that Society having addressed all the Colonial Bishops upon the subject, with a view to ascertain the feelings of the Colonial Dioceses, a deputation was appointed to confer with the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, and obtain his opinions thereon; and in reply to the Resolutions of the Church Union, His Lordship has addressed the following most important letter to its members, with a copy of which we have been favoured:—

To the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the copy of your proceedings, and most heartily do I concur in the Resolution you have adopted expressing your cordial sympathy with the society formed for the Revival of Convocation in England.

I have also much satisfaction in believing with you, that the object sought to be obtained, is one of the utmost importance to the successful progress and continued well-being of the Church, and that it merits the vigorous co-operation of all her members in every quarter of the world.

In regard to the expression of my views and opinions which you are pleased to request on this momentous subject, I need only say that they are already well known from the steps taken in this Diocese at my instance in May last.

It reflects no small honour on our Church in Upper Canada, that the conference of her Clergy and laity held on the first and second of that month, was the first of the kind ever convened in the Colonies, or perhaps in England, and the unanimity which prevailed in its deliberations is the best guarantee of its successful working in future, should the right of holding legal synods of the Clergy and laity with sufficient powers be acknowledged and allowed.

I have been long convinced that such synods are absolutely necessary in the Colonies, and more especially in this great Diocese, where the Clergy and laity are becoming so numerous, a conviction founded on a longer experience than any other Colonial Bishop possesses.

Never can the Colonial Church be extended and sustained with efficiency, while synods are withheld. Every one must see that the Church in this province has outgrown her infancy, and requires to present herself in action as a determined and united body, and thus to protect herself from the daily aggressions of the many bitter enemies with which she is environed.

While she has no legitimate channel to express and carry out her views, she is in a great degree helpless, and the smallest hostile sect is able to prevail with impunity against the resistance of her individual members, however disinterested, resolute, and manly.

But the happy results which have flowed from one single conference are little less than miraculous, and have already given a new and better aspect to our affairs. Look at the unity of purpose and boldness of spirit, which it has already engendered among our people—at the knowledge of strength which it has imparted, and which has been so nobly carried out by the Church Union (short as its life has yet been,) and tell me whether we are not warranted in believing that were the Church to meet annually in synod, she would not only be able to defend her own just rights, but feel herself, with God's blessing, in a position to arrest the torrent of socialism and infidelity, which has made so frightful progress among our secularly educated population during the last four years, as to threaten us with total anarchy, and the destruction of everything valuable in this splendid country.

Nor would the Church find herself alone in a conflict so holy. The truly sincere of all Christian denominations would take their stand by her side, and Canada might still be saved.

Though far advanced in life, I yet trust that I shall not only see Diocesan Synods regularly assembled and in prosperous operation, but also, convocations of the Bishops and Clergy and laity by delegation, under a Provincial Metropolitan, to settle from time to time, such questions of a general nature, as may arise, affecting the welfare of the Colonial Church in the British North American Provinces; and why should not the British North American Provinces possess a privilege which is enjoyed by much younger and weaker branches of the same Church in India and Australia?

I remain, gentlemen, with much respect,  
Your friend and servant,  
JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 27<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1851.  
We fully agree with His Lordship, that the Colonial Church “has no legitimate and independent channel to express and carry out her views—is in a great measure helpless,” and hence it is, that, as His Lordship observes, “the smallest hostile sect is able to prevail with impunity against the resistance of her individual members, however disinterested, resolute, and manly.”

It was the sense of this helpless condition that prompted a few individuals to the formation of the Church Union of this Diocese in the month of March last, and it was this which caused the laity to respond as they did so cordially to the invitation of their Bishop, to meet in conference on her present state in the month of May last. There were many who considered that these steps were injudicious, and calculated to widen the barrier between them and other Protestant denominations, and increase the differences of opinion on Church questions then unhappily existing among Churchmen to a great extent actuated by these sentiments, some have either viewed those proceedings with cold indifference, whilst others have even cried them down.

But the Committee of the Church Union were not to be thus turned from either their duty or their purpose,

and they made up in zeal for what they needed in support, both pecuniary and otherwise, and in the few months which have since elapsed, we hear they have issued from their office in this city, no less than sixteen thousand publications, bearing on the temporalities of the Church, whilst the circulation of those documents has been further promoted by their re-publication, in many instances in full, by a friendly Provincial press, so that at a low computation there cannot have been less than one hundred thousand copies of its publications spread over the Province within the last nine months.

The happy fruits of that conference and of these labours of the Church Union are indeed well described by his Lordship when he says: “Look at the unity of purpose and boldness of spirit which it has already engendered among our people—at the knowledge of strength which it has imparted and which has been so nobly carried out by the Church Union (short as its life has yet been) and tell me whether we are not warranted in believing that, were the Church to meet annually in Synod, she would not only be able to defend her own just rights, but feel herself, with God's blessing, in a position to arrest the torrent of socialism and infidelity which has made so frightful a progress among our secularly educated population during the last few years, as to threaten us with total anarchy and the destruction of every thing valuable in this splendid country.”

But these are not the only advantages which have arisen and are likely to arise from the more extended operation of the Church Union. In its past career, instead of being powerless for good, its labours have been felt by the socialist and the infidel during the late elections wherever it had been sufficiently rooted and energetically worked. It has admittedly had a very powerful influence upon the results of those elections. But this is not all; upon the questions of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories, it has expressly declared that the great body of Churchmen consider, that if the legal tribunals of the land decide that the Rectories were not legally established, they are willing they should revert to the Crown, whilst on the Clergy Reserves they explicitly state their perfect readiness that the unappropriated lands should be divided amongst all Christian denominations in proportion to numbers, leaving it to each to apply their share to religious or educational uses as they think best; nor would they object that waste lands of the Crown should be also appropriated, if required, so as to raise the share of lands allotted to each Christian to an equality, in proportion to numbers, with that vested in the Church prior to the Act of 1840.

Such, we learn from the late address of the Church Union, are the sentiments of Churchmen on these questions, and when we further find that it repudiates all interference with doctrinal matters, whilst it advocates true religious liberty, we may reasonably hope that ere long, as his Lordship has expressed it, “the Church would not find herself alone in a conflict so holy,” but that “the truly sincere of all Christian denominations would take their stand by her side, and Canada might still be saved.” We may add, that in the recent contest this hope has been largely realized, for the labours of Churchmen have been well seconded by many without their communion.

We have been requested to state, that an extra quantity of this week's impression have been printed, believing that many parties would avail themselves of the opportunity of possessing an account of the interesting ceremony of yesterday.

The Rev. R. J. MacGeorge requests, that for the future, all letters and papers for him be addressed to “Streetville.”

Church Society—Newcastle District Branch.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at the Rectory, Cobourg, on Friday Dec. 12, 1851, the Parochial meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society, were appointed to take place as follows:—  
Port Hope.....Monday, Jan. 26, 7 p.m.  
St. George's, Clarke.....Tuesday, Jan. 27, 2 p.m.  
Bowmanville.....Tuesday, Jan. 27, 7 p.m.  
Cartwright.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 11 a.m.  
Manvers (Craig's).....“ “ “ 8 p.m.  
Cavan, St. John's.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 10 a.m.  
Do. St. Paul's.....“ “ “ 3 p.m.  
Perrytown.....Friday, Jan. 30, 10 a.m.  
COBOURG, annual meeting Wednesday, March 3, 7 p.m.  
JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

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

Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> February “ Flora, 11 A. M.  
“ “ “ Guelph, 7 P. M.  
Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> “ “ Galt 11 A. M.  
Thursday, 5<sup>th</sup> “ “ Ancaster, 11 A. M.  
“ “ “ Dundas, 7 P. M.  
Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

BIRTH.

At the Parsonage, St. Sylvester, on the 29<sup>th</sup> ult. the lady of the Rev. W. King, of a daughter.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> inst. the wife of the Rev. H. C. Cooper, B. A., Rector of Etobicoke, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 13<sup>th</sup> January, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector of St. James's, the Hon. Samuel Beally Harrison, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, to Ellen, widow of the late Colonel C. L. L. Foster, and daughter of the late Francis Humphreys, Esquire, of Mansfield, England, and of Mrs. Samuel Bid- of Toronto.

At St. Philip's Church, Milford, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> December, by the Rev. J. R. Tooke, Mr. James Courtney, to Miss Anne Carey, both of South Bay, Marysburgh.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> of December, by the Rev. J. R. Tooke, M. Francois June, late of Montreal, to Miss Lydia Clapp, of Long Point, Marysburgh.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Flour, etc.

New Advertisements.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED, A HISTORY of the rise and progress of TRINITY COLLEGE, from the publication of the Lord Bishop's first Pastoral Letter, to the ceremony of Inauguration, containing full reports of the various ceremonies, copies of Addresses, Statutes, &c. N.B.—As only a limited impression will be issued, early applications for copies,—price 2s.—are requested at this Office. Toronto, 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1852. 2s-4f.

JUST PUBLISHED.

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS, for the use of Parochial and Sunday Schools. Edited by the Rev. HENRY PARRON, Rector of Cornwall, and Rural Dean of the Johnstown Diocese. Price 1s. a liberal discount to the trade. For Sale by A. F. FLEES, 7 King Street West.

THE STATUTES OF TRINITY COLLEGE TORONTO, Price 7½d., may be had of A. F. FLEES, Church Office.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for 1852; the January number of this Journal which has been delayed from unavoidable circumstances, will be ready in a few days. As only a limited number of copies more than what are actually ordered will be printed, parties intending to send in orders will be pleased to forward the number they will probably want, as early as possible. A. F. FLEES, Publisher. Toronto, January, 1852.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, DECEMBER 31, 1851.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Eight per cent, per annum, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, has this day been declared. The Dividend payable at this Office, as well as at the various Agencies of the Company, on the 30<sup>th</sup> January next, until which day the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1851. 2s-5a

DAILY GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY recently arrived from England is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Daily Governess. She is competent to teach Music, Singing, Drawing, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. She would also be willing to accept an eligible Situation as Governess in a Gentleman's family. Most respectable references can be given. Address (post-paid) M. R., at the Office of the Church Society. Toronto, January 9<sup>th</sup>, 1852. 2s-2a

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Daily Governess, by a Young Lady competent to instruct in the various English Branches, also French and Music. References given if required. Address A. H., Post Office, or apply to the Editor of this Paper. Toronto, Jan. 7, 1852. 2s-4f.

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived from the old country who has had several years experience in teaching, is anxious to procure a Situation as resident Governess, where the children are young. For further information apply to the Rev. Mr. Gregg, Presbyterian Minister of Belleville, the Rev. Mr. Greer, English Minister, Belleville. Letters pre-paid. Toronto, January 7<sup>th</sup> 1852. 2s-4f.

Trinity College, COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Visitors: THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK. THE HONORABLE G. S. BOULTON. G. S. GOLDSTONE, Esquire. G. BOSWELL, Esquire.

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

ASSISTED BY THE REVEREND E. M. DEWAR, M. A. (Exeter College, Oxford).

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the Christmas Vacation, upon January 7, 1852. This Institution is connected with Trinity College, Toronto, and is designed to afford a sound Classical, Mathematical, and English Education. It aims at being a practical public school, capable of educating men either for commercial, or professional life. There is a spacious Boarding House attached, conducted by the Rev. K. H. Dewar, who, together with the Principal, will afford the boys every assistance out of school hours, in the preparation of their daily tasks. The situation is eminently healthy and accessible, while at the same time the town is too small to afford any of those temptations, which exist in cities of larger growth.

TERMS: Tuition Fees.....£10 0 0 per annum. Board.....“ “ “ 25 0 0 “ Each boy must provide Bedding, six Towels, &c. Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessopp, M. A. Cobourg. Cobourg, December 30, 1851. 2s-6a

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE WILL re-open after the Christmas Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 7<sup>th</sup> of January, 1852.

No paper to insert unless directed so to do. F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal U. C. College. Toronto, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1851. 2s-3a

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XIV.

ONE PAGE IN MY LIFE.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade, Where rumour of oppression and deceit, Of unsuccessful or successful war, Might never reach me more. My ear is pain'd, My soul is sick, with every day's report, Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd.

COWPER.

Sometimes when I have chosen a subject on which to write, it has been said to me, "There is not incident enough; it will not be generally interesting;" but now, one page of my life has been so crowded with incident—so full of intense and varied feeling—There has been in a few short hours so much of quiet enjoyment, driven from our remembrance by so great anxiety and terror—such thrills of hope and fear—such a discovery of the worthlessness of earth's possessions; and yet such an increase of love to some of them, through the very knowledge that they might soon be snatched from us; that our hearts yet tremble with the strife, and our heads yet ache with the recollection of them. It was the morning of the last Sunday in autumn, our sacrament Sunday. We had heard of tumult, indeed; but reports so often exaggerate, that we paid little heed, and all around us was so peaceful. There sat old Eleanor upon the rail by the leaping-stock, an hour and a half before the service began, waiting till the church doors were open. The children in various parties were running down the road to school. In the quiet room we found a larger number than usual, for it was a very calm day: there stood my own class, all the orderly feet to the line, and there sat my good little Betty, teaching them till I came in. Poor things! how quiet and well-behaved I invariably find them! They have yet to learn—but, alas! it is a lesson easily taught and readily learnt—to treat with disrespect those whom God has seen fit to place above them. In the boy's school, one very little fellow belonging to the hospital took my attention; he was admiring the shining white buttons on his new brown coat, and smoothing the smooth fur of his smart cap. "Nice warm clothes," I whispered, "quite new!" "Yes, ma'am," answered the child blushing with delight, "quite new!" and he looked up in my face with a beautiful smile of pleasure, which made me say to myself, "England is a happy country after all, where the poor friendless child, whose father and mother have forsaken him, is supplied with every necessary comfort for his body, and means for the salvation of his soul."

Poor England! is it a happy country? Twelve hours after, I could not have said so. The morning passed on, and we knelt at the sacrament. The wind sighed through the withered leaves, and swept the long grass in the churchyard. There was no sound except the "gentle footstep gliding round." O blessed moments! Surely it is right to tell how the appointed means of grace are made capable to effect the ends for which they were ordained; to give peace to the troubled conscience—to purify from the love of sin—to supply strength for the time of need. I believe we all returned home that day, sated for what we had to bear, though we knew not then that the trial was coming. Towards

evening rumours spread, and reports became alarming; but I always make a point of doubting ill news: every one looked very grave—but here at least we have peace; and we settled ourselves to enjoy the quiet and holy evening. I read my last chapter, "The Ordination," to a friend. I believe my prognostics appeared to him unnecessarily gloomy, and I hoped they might be so myself.

Then we were told that the city jails were on fire, we ran to the windows, and with that unwonted and fearful light, the certainty presented itself to us. We could deceive ourselves no longer.

There under the dark outline of the western hills, the strange fires blazed up—three, four, five at once. O who had kindled them! There was no need to believe, that there are times when, as our fathers used to say, the spirits of the air have more than usual power. It was All-Hallows Eve, and sometimes fancy might have amused herself with playful terror, but not now: we saw too plainly the awful power of sin at work, to trifle. The prince of the world seemed to have assumed a visible power; and though we knew that He who was on our side was greater than all that can be against us, we could not but tremble. The whole western sky bore a livid appearance—how unlike the calm autumn sunset!—and we could even distinguish the wavering of the mighty mass of flame. The dark and damp trees stood out from the strange back ground. There were busy feet passing in the road, and confused voices mingled. It was not, however, from the terrified passers-by at that late hour, that we could expect right information. We were content to wait until morning. There is some comfort in putting off bad news. The hour for evening prayer came, and we found peace and comfort where we knew we could not fail to find it—in placing ourselves under his protection, who "stilleth the madness of the people." It was just when we rose with minds somewhat calmed that our faithful friend from the school (generally our first reporter of news, and one of our cabinet council) came in. He told us much more than we had been willing to believe of the state of rebellion and uproar in the city. Our clerk and he kindly offered to sit up in our kitchen that one night, as much as possible avoiding giving us alarm, by merely saying, that many bad people were about, and no one knew what they might be tempted to do. So much he told us at the time. In kindness he concealed what we heard afterwards, that they had sworn to burn down our church and our house; and it was said that the mob having, as we plainly saw, set fire to the jail nearest us, were even then on the road. But who had sworn it? Who are our enemies? If we did but know, possibly some defence might be made against them. And are we really obliged to keep watch in our own country, as if we were in an enemy's land? Having given no offence, are we beset by the violent and blood-thirsty, so that we cannot lie down and take our rest? Lord! wilt thou not judge? wilt thou not defend us? Are we really come to such times as those, in which Falkland used to exclaim with a breaking heart, "O Peace! peace!" It was little wonder if, as I looked round our dear party, I should have seen none but pale cheeks and serious faces; yet, there were spirits that through those dreary nights and days never flagged—hearts, that seemed

to bound all the more lightly, like gallant ships when the waves are tossing; and we will not look back to those memorable three days, without expressing our gratitude to that God, who, in supplying us all with strength for the time of need, gave to some amongst us double vigour and energy for the comfort and support of the rest. Some slight preparations were needed for this unexpected way of spending the night. The parlour fire was piled anew, and some put on additional clothing, for terror made us chilly. "It is well," said one to me, whose white lips told that if the spirit was strong, the body was weak: "It is well to feel that we are ready for any thing." There is a preparation, a readiness of which only God is judge. He knows who amongst us sought and found it that night; but if calmness in a time of unparalleled agitation was a true witness, the whisper of one of that circle spoke for all: "I have been where strength is, and now I am afraid of nothing!" It was not possible that in such an hour of terror, any regular train of thought could be carried; yet it was curious to observe the various workings of differently constituted minds, as displayed in their choice of subjects of meditation. When under the influence of any one overpowering feeling, the mind is satisfied with a repetition of some phrase or verse that expresses that master sentiment, the calm and firm faith of one would on such an occasion speak for itself in the beautiful lines that claim

"God" as "our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Our shelter from the stormy blast, And our eternal home!"

repeating them so often, that the mind wondered it was not wearied. Another of more timid spirit could only dwell on the touching complaint, "O that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away and be at rest. I would make haste—I would make haste and escape: I have spied unrighteousness and strife in the city!" A third perhaps in the very bloom of youth, thus early brought to a feeling of the misery of this troubled world, dwelt constantly on the lovely hymn beginning,

"Lord have mercy and remove us, Early to thy place of rest; Where the heavens are calm above us, And as calm each sainted breast"

Who joins in the affecting petition? O when our youngest was early removed from us, how passionately we grieved after him; but now, having the hope that we have concerning him, would we recall him to take his dangerous post in the strife and the storm? Our various thoughts were often interrupted by the awful and agitating news that every fresh messenger brought. There were two hundred rioters on their way to burn down the church we were told. Why should we doubt it? when the flames within a mile and a half showed how near they were bringing the work of destruction. A friend who was come immediately from the scene of desolation entered, and from him we learned that the bishop's palace was in flames. My mother covered her eyes with her hands, but did not speak. It seemed to us now as if our doom was sealed. We understood why they should burn the jails. The convicts there would be helps meet to strengthen their bands. Political feeling might give some shadow of a reason for the outrageous and misguided attack on public buildings. We questioned our

informant again. "I have seen the bishop's palace burning," he repeated, and the mob are shouting for "the king, and no bishops!" Ha! we have lived to strange times—men are so mad for freedom, that none but their own party are to dare to be free, and our property is ruined, and our lives in danger, because we act according to the dictates of a conscience which dares to differ from theirs. Their conscience? poor wretched, misguided creatures; when they burnt the bible on the communion-table in the chapel, to show their contempt, as for the servant so for the master—when they drove women and children from their homes, and delivered the houses of those who had no thought of evil toward them, to fire and plunder—what consciences have they? But a sense of our immediate danger pressed upon us. Have we lived to perilous times? Then let us recollect where strength lies, and let our spirits rise to the emergency. Our bishop is an old man; and at the consecration—and it was a peaceful and pleasant consecration, two days ago—his voice trembled, and there were tears in his eyes, as if he knew of a gathering storm; but now in the time of need he has found strength, and set us an example, which by God's help we will follow: and our children's children shall learn, with the seven bishops of the days of James, to join the name of good bishop Gray, whose palace was burned at Bristol, and who, being urged not to preach, because the infuriate people were mad against him, answered, (and how should a bishop of the Church of England have answered otherwise?) "I will preach if I die there!" I cannot be charged with time-serving now, to write thus. The parson's daughter shall from her heart thank the God of might, that in these days of trouble, and reproach, and blasphemy, he gives strength and energy where they are needed; still raising up in the persecuted church, whose trust is in Him, some rulers who are willing to suffer for conscience sake, and are followers of them who through faith and patience, inherit the promises. But our danger recurred to our mind, and our hearts sunk. The bishop's palace was burnt—then the houses of the clergy would presently follow. One we already knew to be in flames, and our own was singled out.

It was not a time for connected prayer. The tempest, the loud sighing of the northern wind, according to Bishop Taylor's beautiful and well-known simile, beat the poor bird back, and it was forced to sit down and pant, and stay till the storm was over; shall it ever rise again and sing? What a mercy to feel the hand of a Father leading, when one's voice trembles too much to ask his guidance! We sat looking at each other. Every fresh intelligence seemed something worse than the last. The candle-light glanced prettily on the mirror and pictures, and our pleasant room shone with a cheerful fire. We thought how soon a fiercer and intenser light might be blazing round it. The portentous silence was often broken by dear voices, whose most melancholy tones were yet comfort to hear. O what different sounds might a few minutes bring there!—and as the eye of love glanced from one pale cheek to another, an awful feeling sunk in the throbbing heart, of the possibility that before morning some amongst them might be paler still.

(To be continued.)

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS OF CONVICTIONS

Before Justices of the Peace for the County of York, transmitted to my Office by the Justices whose names are annexed, and now Published by me, under Provincial Statute 4 & 5 Victoria, Chapter 12.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Cos. Y., O. & P. } Toronto, 12th January, 1852.

GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk Peace, Cos. Y., O., and P.

Table with 9 columns: NAME OF PROSECUTOR, NAME OF DEFENDANT, NATURE OF CHARGE, Date of Conviction, NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE, Amount of Fine, Penalty or Damage, Fine when paid or to be paid to said Justice, To whom paid over by the said Justice, If not paid, why not? GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I certify that the above is a true and correct account of the Returns of Convictions made to this Office from the 29th day of November last up to this date.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, } Toronto, 12th January, 1852.

GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y., O., and P.

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.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in rear of the same.

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

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

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

Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand. Toronto, October 22nd, 1851.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts Band 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.

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

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 290 Acres.

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

LANDS

TO BE LEASED

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

COUNTY OF STORMONT. Roxborough..... Lot No. 10, Con. 6..... 200 acres.

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

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

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

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC. Pittsburgh..... North part of Lots 22 & 23, Con. 1..... 277 acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Hungerford..... Lot 23, Con. 8..... 200 acres.

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

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH. Dummer..... Lot 20, Con. 2..... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Esna..... North half of Lot 16, Con. 3..... 100 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF ESSEX. Colchester..... Lot 20, 2nd Range..... 190 acres.

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

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. Nisourl..... West half of Lot 28, Con. 10..... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Townsend..... South half of Lot 20, Con. 8..... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF OXFORD. Zorra East..... East half of E. half 23, " 13..... 40 "

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

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary Land Committee.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1851.

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 Baristers', 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.

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.

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, Fonts, Crosses, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1836.

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

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

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, September 6th, 1851.

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 Bessborough. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Luton. 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 Raphae. 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. Harries, 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. Techer, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons:

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Ven. the Archdeacon of York

Directors:

The Hon. William Allen. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lubin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq. Q. C. J. M. Strahan, Esq. F. Vanhookst, Esq. Thomas Champlin, 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 COMPENSATION.

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

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows 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 III, 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 Assurances 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 Assurances have 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 office, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurances,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

SHORT TERMS.

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, Seven yrs, Annual Premium, and Half-yearly Premium. Rows 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, and Quarterly Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25.

April 30th, 1851.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

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

HOME OFFICE - TORONTO.

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

Directors:

George Michie, M. F. Hayes, James Beatty, Wm. Henderson, Hugh Miller, Nice Lewis, and John Howcutt, Esquire.

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

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

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President. ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:

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

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851. 21-17.

THE MISSES MACNALLY

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

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

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing, &c., per quarter £15 0 0. Pupils under twelve years of age £12 10 0. Day pupils 6 0 0. German, Italian, Singing and Dancing on the usual terms.

Quarterly payments required.

The Classes will re-assemble after the Christmas recess, on MONDAY, January 5th, 1852. Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

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. BEAVER, D. D. S. B. HARMAN, Esq. Rev. S. LOTT, 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 1st 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. 12-1f

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, Doakins, Furcoats, Whitecaps, Frieze, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

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

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGICAL DENTIST,

No. 8, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Dow's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Caldwell, the Oculist.

Charges Moderate.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A.; Fort Erie, Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-17

BAZAAR.

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

The following Ladies have consented to take Tables, to any of whom Donations may be sent on or before the 30th of May next:

Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kerby, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Legge, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Fairclough, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. Gaites, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Brega, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. J. T. Gilkinson, Mrs. Thos. Stinson, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hardiker, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Lenwood, Mrs. Winer, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Holden.

SUSAN GEDDES, HAMILTON. November 9th, 1851. 10-5m

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

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breaths but felt, and its verdure but seen, When it passes away with the Springs that have been, Then Summer comes on with its sweet smelling flowers, Its rich verdant fields, and its ivy-clad bowers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the year leaf and passes away, Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breeze of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmy breezes of May. McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawls! some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square There are Bro. d Utoths, and Duckings, and Cassimeres too, And Laistres, 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 Lustre, 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 3s. 3d. per pair, Col 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 Boas commencing at \$13. Guita Percha sewing Thread; Chinese Tapes, peculiar for not twisting in washing; Chest Comforters, a good safeguard for persons much exposed to the weather.

N. B. - The attention of the Trade is solicited to a large Stock of 5-6th and 5-4th Prints, in Lilac and Madder Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yd; also, to a Lot of cheap Tailor Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 3s. 3d. per dozen net; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851. 16-1f.

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, Boy's, and White Striped Shirts, listing items like Shooting Coats, Trowsers, Vests, and various fabrics with prices.

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

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods like Flannel, Blankets, Scarf Shawls, Factory Cotton, Ladies' Cloaks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Prints, Gals Plaids, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, and Fur Caps with prices.

150 Pieces Mousselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10jd per yard. ALSO: An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. 22 17

Protection from Lightning,

JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

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

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

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

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

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

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

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

No. 95 1/2 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. 19-3m

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

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

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing ailments such as 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, Eruptive Diseases, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scalding of the Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

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

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

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



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

Capital - £100,000.

Directors:

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President. J. G. 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. 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 cordially called thereto.

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 10 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 30, to grant Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital - £100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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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: -

Table listing agents in various locations: Glasgow (M. Ogle & Son), Hamilton (Josias Bray), Niagara (Henry Charles), Port Hope (Francis Evans), Sandwich (W. P. Vidal), Newmarket (Mr. Cawthra, jun), Brockville (Geo. McLean), Guelph (Thos. Saunders), Brantford & Mohawk (H. C. Kerby), Woodstock (T. D. Warren), St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. (J. Wilson), Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. (F. B. Beddome), London (H. Slaue), St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. (Charles Brent), Kingston (John Benson), Napanee & Belleville (D. B. Stephenson), Woodstock, N. B. (L. P. W. Des Brisay), Cobourg (Morgan Jellett), Montreal (H. H. Cunningham), Quebec (P. Sinclair, Bookseller).

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