



DIocese of GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

**VISITATION OF THE DIOCESE.**—The Visitation was held at our Cathedral on Thursday last, by Dr. Phillimore, the Chancellor of the Diocese. We much regret that owing to ill-health, our respected Diocesan, who had decided on Wednesday to be present, was strictly forbidden to encounter the fatigues and excitement which such a meeting would naturally produce. It was not till the end of last week that his Lordship was enabled to fix the days for Visiting; though the notice was thus brief we never recollect so few of the Clergy absent. At the conclusion of Mr. Canon Harvey's able Sermon, Mr. Barrow announced from the altar the deep regret the Lord Bishop felt at being compelled to relinquish the intention he had formed of meeting his Reverend brethren; he had, however, requested his secretary to place in the hands of each of his Clergy a printed copy of his Charge, which the present state of his health prevented him delivering in person. The names of the Clergy were then called over by the Deputy-Registrar, after which the Chancellor dismissed them with a brief speech, and retired to the Chapter-room, where he received the presentations of the Churchwardens, none of which were of any interest excepting that from Stapleton parishes, which led to a scene.

We subjoin extracts from his Lordship's Charge, upon the principal topics touched upon by his Lordship:—

**SYNOICAL ACTION.**—The earliest attempt at a movement in favour of the revival of the legislative action of Convocation which I can remember, took place twenty-five years ago, when at the meeting of a new Convocation I had the honour to be chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House. By those who at that time mooted the question, its merits were but little considered or understood; and the proposal of an address to the Crown, soliciting leave to proceed to dispatch of business, was opposed by the prevalent feeling of the members then assembled. I took the occasion of the speech addressed by the Prolocutor to the Synod, to mention some of the difficulties and inconveniences which lay in the way of the suggested renewal at a time when no particular advantages could be expected, and no special call existed for such a measure. A quarter of a century has greatly affected the position of things and of persons: the constitution of Parliament has been changed by the introduction of a large body of religionists, who act together in the closest party alliance for purposes hostile to the Church. There is, now, therefore, a peculiar objection to the discussion of Ecclesiastical subjects in such an assembly; while there have arisen considerations making it desirable for the Church to have an authorized settlement of certain material points, which must otherwise remain in doubt and dispute. On the first view of this subject, it would seem impossible to deny that our Church requires, like every other association, whether civil or religious, the operation of some council, which, possessing the confidence of its members, may be invested with power to make rules for its government, and to alter them so as to meet the continual innovations introduced by time into human establishments. The precedent of such a council dates from the first Synod held in Jerusalem by the Holy Apostles, and has been followed in every age and in every form of the Christian Church. And as the laws to which we are subject have all originated in Synodical assemblies, so there is a sort of necessity that it should be so in the future. Such a power was in operation in this country till one hundred and thirty-seven years ago; since which time, though the forms have been scrupulously preserved, the efficiency of our provincial Synods has been suppressed by the Royal authority. As the case which induced this interruption in the meeting of the Convocation of Canterbury was of a peculiar and temporary nature, it appears unreasonable that the same interdiction should be continued long after the motive has ceased to operate. But those who would form a just opinion of the case, must not be content with a superficial view, but consider what was the real condition of that council, of which the Church has been so long deprived. In the first place, the two Provincial Synods possessed independent and co-ordinate authority. Differences and dissensions between them were indeed avoided by the general acquiescence of the Synod of York in the resolutions of the larger province; yet the contingency of discordant resolutions was always possible, and threatened no less an evil than schism in the Church.

Again, the constitution of the Convocation of Canterbury, which alone was regarded as the Ecclesiastical senate, never was well defined; and the privileges of the Lower House, as distinct from the Upper or Episcopal, were a subject of continued controversy. Indeed the rights of Convocation have proved a topic of eager contention, engaging some of the most learned and acute of our Ecclesiastical antiquaries: but the labours of Wake, Kennet, Atterbury, and other combatants had but little practical effect beyond keeping alive the spirit of party division. From the time that the Clergy gave up the ancient constitutional right of being taxed for the necessities of the State by their own representatives in Convocation, (in the exercise of which privilege they had invariably shown themselves more liberal than the Parliament), the weight and importance of the Synod, in a political point of view, had passed away. The great change took place in the year 1664; and the subsequent history of the Convocation, when permitted to sit and debate, contains little more than a record of the struggles between the High and Low Church parties, and contests on points of constitutional privileges between the two Houses. A motion for censuring books or passages in books bearing upon some controverted doctrines, or offering scope for party differences, was the usual ground on which those contests were carried on: and in the mean time the press interested all the community in the disputes of Convocation. The last of these occasions happened to engage an extraordinary quantity of attention, and to involve the public mind in great and continued agitation; and the bearing of the subject being connected with political feelings, the Ministry of the day, to which the majority of the Lower House were opposed, determined to suspend the operations of the body by a prorogation. There is no reason to suppose that more was intended by the Statesmen who recommended that measure, than the termination of a proceeding which was found inconvenient by the Government, or that the interruption of Synodical proceedings was meant to be more than temporary: indeed there had been a recent precedent for ten years. But whatever may have been the cause or the concurrence of causes, the fact is, that from 1717 to the present day, the Convocation has never been suffered to exercise its legislative power: in the mean time its election, its summons, its meeting, and the Address to the Throne, have been continued with

scrupulous regularity: but the Royal permission, without which they can neither debate nor decree any thing, has been uniformly withheld.

Several events of late years, and particularly the disposition which has manifested itself to examine with minuteness the *Lex Scripta* of our Rubrics and Canons, have produced a prevailing opinion that without the intervention of the legislative power of the Church, exercised in its legitimate Synod, neither our present difficulties can be removed, nor due provision be made for godly quietness and peace in future. It is true that an assemblage of the English Bishops has frequently been consulted by the Primate upon questions which might from time to time call for the interposition of authority: but independently of the difficulty of obtaining the unanimous assent of the Bench upon matters which admit shades of difference in sentiment, the judgment of that body, having no legal authority, can never carry with it the weight, or possess the efficacy belonging to the recorded decrees of a council sanctioned by the supreme power of the State. These, and many other considerations, which will readily occur, have brought many, even among persons generally averse from experiments, to an inevitable conclusion that the time has arrived which calls for the revived energies of a Convocation. Neither is this opinion confined to those of one party, nor do I believe it to have any bearing upon points, whether religious or political, where differences of opinion exist. In wishing the restoration of a deliberative body possessing the power of legislating in the Church, no reflecting mind can be insensible to the danger, or fail to perceive the mischievous purposes to which such an assembly might be turned. It is possible, however, that greater danger may be threatened from the absence of such power. By no authority less than that which enacted our Rubrics and our Canons can they be revised or improved, be the demand for such alteration ever so cogent. The consequence of leaving matters as they are, for the present, continued agitation, and schism or disruption in prospect. The idea of recalling into activity an assembly known only to historical or antiquarian research, may remind people of the awful experiment which took place in France, of summoning the long neglected *States General*, a body which, instead of reforming abuses, overthrew not only the Government, but the whole legal, moral, and religious fabric of society, and subjected the country to alternate anarchy and tyranny, accompanied by horrors of which history has scarcely an example. But except in the intervention of a long interval, the two cases will admit of no parallel. In one, the proceedings were from first to last of a godless character; in the other, the views of all parties concur in the promotion of God's glory, and the pacification and extension of Christ's kingdom upon earth.

Let me, however, earnestly impress upon you, that no one ought to desire the restoration of an acting Convocation, without such a reform in its constitution as the altered circumstances of the country and of the Church demand. In the early period of our history, to which the origin of these Synods is to be traced, from difficulty of travelling and the want of suitable qualifications and suitable means amongst the generality of the parochial Clergy, two Proctors from each Diocese were thought sufficient to represent that body; a number which has continued unaltered, while the Cathedral dignitaries are at least a hundred. I apprehend that no arrangement of this matter will be satisfactory to the Church or the community, except such as will give a fair representation of the Clergy of all the Dioceses in England, Wales, and Ireland, to be assembled not in separate Synods, but in the same House of Convocation. These remarks I have thought fit to make upon a subject which I have never before mentioned to my Clergy, but which the current of events must inevitably force upon their consideration. Having myself for a long time entertained serious doubts as to the policy of a restored Synodical action, and having convinced myself by reflection that the peculiar difficulties under which we now labour cannot be otherwise removed, and that a recurrence to the opinion of the Church, speaking in its authorized and legitimate character, is becoming expedient, I have felt it right to declare so much to my Clergy; that in case they should feel disposed to solicit the gracious permission of the Sovereign, without which no Convocation can act or even deliberate, they may know that they will be acting with the approbation and concurrence of their Diocesan.

**PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CLERGY.**—There are two dispositions of mind equally to be avoided by those who wish for human improvement—a complacent satisfaction with the existing order of things (a feeling which has been expressly termed *sufficiency*), and a desponding view of the efforts made to attain excellence, arising from a sense of difficulties yet to be surmounted in striving after perfection. The one has a tendency to represent exertion as unnecessary, the other as hopeless. To the latter of these two extremes the *Statement*, however unintentionally, would conduct us. When I consider the amelioration which has taken place in all the particulars to which the efforts of the Clergy are applicable during the time of my own Episcopate, now in its twenty-second year, I find abundant reason for thankfulness to the Great Head of the Church, and a convincing proof that His favour and protection has not deserted His household. During these years a large number of new Churches has been erected for the accommodation of the increased population both in our town and country parishes; and this blessed work continues to advance with undiminished spirit; while in the mean time, many of the old Churches in all parts of the Diocese have been rebuilt, and a still greater number have been architecturally restored, and by means of improved interior fittings, rendered capable of containing larger congregations. Such operations, carried on by different congregations, the zeal and emulation which a holy cause inspires, are attended with the additional benefit of opening the Churches to all classes of the community; and removing by amicable arrangement that invidious and exclusive claim to seats which has proved in its consequences so severe an evil to our national establishments, and such a fruitful source of dissent. These works cannot of course be effected without great pecuniary sacrifices on the part of the laity: and the unexampled cheerfulness with which we see them made by parishes and individuals, seem conclusively to refute the opinion that the Church has lost its hold on the affections of the people. Again, when reference is made to the character, the demeanour, and the exertions of our parochial Clergy, I do fearlessly maintain that within the time mentioned a great and signal improvement has taken place; not only is much more duty performed by each Clergyman, but the Services have gained in devotional effect. It is mainly through the agency of the parochial ministry that the number of children receiving Church Education exceeds in a manifold degree what it was at the commencement of the period. Far be it from me to deny that much more remains to be achieved; but surely there is ground for encourage-

ment, and for thankfulness to Him who disposes the hearts of men to render Him true and laudable service. In particular, the zeal and devotion shown by the younger Clergy in the exercise of their sacred functions, and the general absence of ungodly levity, inspire me with earnest hope for the future fortunes of the Church. At the same time, it is impossible to indulge sentiments of unmixed satisfaction; like the memorialists I deplore the too frequent instances of preferments being regarded and treated like patrimonial property; and I sympathize with them in condemning the inexcusable laxity and facility with which testimonials are sometimes subscribed by the Beneficed Clergy. That subject I have heretofore mentioned to you, and I now recur to it with the earnestness of one who speaks of an abuse of which he has had long and painful experience: for of all the Diocesan matters which have caused me uneasiness, and occupied time which would have been more usefully and agreeably employed in the performance of other duties, far the greater part would never have occurred, had proper inquiry been made into the character and conduct of individuals by those who subscribed testimonials in their favour."

**SYSTEMATIC AND DISTINCTIVE EDUCATION OF THE CLERGY.**—I sympathize with the *Statement* in regretting the want of a systematic and distinctive education for the Clergy; and one of the objects which has never been absent from my mind has been an institution for that purpose, in which candidates for holy orders might pass a certain time between their degree and their ordination in such appropriate studies as would qualify them for the exercise of their ministry. But I have been deterred from the attempt by the vehement jealousies of the two parties prevailing amongst us, and the disinclination visible on both sides to support any establishment, the management of which was not likely to advance their own particular views. The promotion of any exclusive scheme of Clerical Education would tend to aggravate those divisions, the effect of which it is my earnest wish to heal. But the object will continue to be foremost in my thoughts; and if it should be the will of Providence to continue my life, and to restore the physical strength in which I am now deficient, I shall not despair of laying before you a proposal for its accomplishment."

**SECESSIONS TO ROME.**—The subject here touched upon is that which above all others, in my opinion, Churchmen must deplore, and at which our enemies may rejoice. It is true that the defections are few in reference to the whole number of the Clergy, and still fewer in comparison with that of the educated laity of the country; but even in point of number they are not inconsiderable; and whatever may be said of the individuals themselves, the fact remains, that the defection originated in one of the nurseries of our Church, causing a suspicion, apparently not ill-founded, that the springs were poisoned at their source. That the foremost person to rush into this as well as every other extravagance should be the young, the thoughtless, and the enthusiastic, was no more than might be expected. Some minds are so constituted that they must always be holders of extreme opinions; while the unfixed character of such temperaments keeps their views in continual fluctuation, and thereby accounts for the frequent phenomenon of a rapid movement from puritanical to popish predilections. But let us not flatter ourselves into security by such arguments. All the deserters are not such as we have described. There are some among them whose fall it is impossible to contemplate without the deepest grief, accompanied by surprise and humiliation. Let us pray the Great Father of the Church, whose favour towards this His household, has been so often and marvellously displayed, so to dispose the hearts of His faithful servants, that they may seriously consider what course may best conduce to the support and the enlargement of the true and unadulterated faith, and thereby turn this visitation to our lasting profit.—*Felix Farley's Journal.*

**PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRIC.**—A bill is to be introduced into parliament in the ensuing session, which has for its object the erection of the Channel Islands into a bishopric, and separating them from the diocese of Winchester. The reason assigned for this step in the preamble of the bill is, "that the Channel Islands are above a hundred miles from England, and consequently still further removed from Winchester, the seat of their bishop. Their population is of a character totally distinct from the rest of the diocese, and is rapidly increasing. Jersey contains 12 rectories and 20 churches in all, and 25 clergymen; Guernsey contains 10 rectories, fourteen churches in all, and 15 clergymen; the islands of Sark and Alderney contain each one clergyman and one church. The contemplated new bishop is not to have a seat in the house of Lords, and his income is not to exceed £2,000 per annum."—*Morning Post.*

From our English Files.

**WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH IRELAND?**—We do not profess to penetrate the mysteries of the Cabinet deliberations, but it is no secret that the Irish question has been, and is, the source of serious discussion. Lord John Russell has placed himself in that position which is so common to rash men, and so fatal to statesmen—a position in which to advance is impossible, and to retire unsafe, dishonourable, and self-destructive. He has not even the excuse which might be alleged by the feeble head of a disorganized party, that he had been forced into a path which his judgment condemned. He was not driven into the difficulty by any popular clamour—for he himself, by his Durham letter, evoked the clamour which has created the difficulty. It was in vain that Sir James Graham and Lord Aberdeen pointed out to him precisely the dilemma on the horns of which he is at this moment writhing. It is not often that political predictions are so literally and speedily fulfilled as in this instance. Over and over again, through the weary course of the debates on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, we urged upon the consideration of the Government, that when the question arose of applying it to Ireland, they would be reduced to the alternative of either throwing that country into violent civil commotion, or degrading the law itself by permitting, with impunity, its ostentatious violation. The time is come when the bitter alternative is forced on the attention of the Ministers, and the cannot long postpone their determination. If ever any man was pledged to a definite course of political action, Lord John Russell is pledged to prosecute the Irish Bishops under his own Act. He called forth the popular excitement against the Roman Catholics, and stimulated it by hopes of a strong repressive measure; he ultimately brought in a Bill which fell far short of the expectations he had aroused; and the question now arises, is he prepared to give effect to the *modicum* of coercion which he induced Parliament to sanction? Incredible as it may appear to any man of common sense, we believe that the Premier flattered himself with the fond anticipation

that the Irish Bishops would submit to be stripped of their titles without resistance. Such an expectation was, on the face of it, absurd. Even if we gave those prelates no credit for religious zeal, it is impossible not to see how great an accession of influence is open to such of them as may be willing to make themselves martyrs for £100. The Romish ecclesiastics would have forfeited for ever their reputation for astuteness, if they had missed so fair an opportunity of aggrandizing their power. When James II. was thwarted by the seven Bishops he exclaimed, "Those men are determined to be martyrs, and so they shall be." William III., on a similar occasion, said, "I see that these persons are bent on being prosecuted, and I am bent on disappointing them." Mr. Macaulay justly observes that these dissimilar answers account for the different fates of the two Monarchs. The Whig Lord J. Russell has chosen the policy of the Stuart Prince. We return to the question—Will Lord John Russell enforce his Bill against the Irish Bishops? Can it be that the early assembling of the Cabinet has anything to do with a determination of Lord Clarendon not to be the instrument of such a policy? We could readily believe this. Lord Clarendon has had to deal with one Irish rebellion, in which the vast power of the priesthood was ranged on the side of government and law. It would be no matter of wonder, were he to shrink from a contest in which such a body would be not only not with him, but would be at the head of the resistance. If the priests had sided with Smith O'Brien, the matter would not have ended in a cabbage garden. Whatever may be the theoretical view of the question, the religion of a country is, for all practical purposes, the religion of the majority of its people. Romanism is the religion of the majority of the Irish—a people peculiarly susceptible of ecclesiastical influence; and the grievance which the priests have to allege is so simple as to be intelligible to the most uneducated mind. "Whereas your bishops and pastors have been for many years in the enjoyment of certain titles of respect and honour, conferred by their ecclesiastical superior, the Pope, and assumed without question up to this time, they are now made subject to fine and imprisonment." O'Connell himself could not have prayed for a more hopeful cry. Twenty years back, the taunt of the Whigs against the Tories was, "What will you do with Ireland?" We now retort the question on Lord John Russell. We tell him publicly—what Lord Clarendon has probably told him in the Council—that his legislation of last Session has made the government of Ireland impossible. It is a grave evil, no doubt, that a law passed after long discussion, and affirmed by large majorities, should be openly and ostentatiously defied. But the dilemma is the work of the Ministers. Reason and toleration contended against the Bill which they forced upon the Legislature; it was protested against in every stage; and the perplexity which it has produced was abundantly foretold. The country is beginning to recover from the infatuation of last winter, and to understand

"How nations sink by darling schemes oppress,  
When vengeance listens to the fool's request."

Lord John Russell has thought fit to play the part of both the impersonations in this drama. We leave him to settle with the country for the false position into which he has led it, by making the maintenance and the dignity of the law incompatible with the peace of the empire.—*Morning Chron.*

**NITRATE OF SODA AS A TOP DRESSING FOR WHEAT.**—Having read that some very good farmers in Norfolk make a practice of top dressing their wheat in spring with nitrate of soda, I determined once more to try this salt, which, as the older members of our society will remember, was once a very fashionable manure, but the use of which was discontinued by its advocates in consequence of its tendency to lay the corn and to produce mildew. These two serious faults, it now appears, may be corrected by mixing with the nitrate a moderate quantity of common sea-salt—which, when used in heavy doses, destroys the life of grass, and may therefore readily supposed to counteract the dangerous suddenness of vegetation that nitrate produces. Thus common salt may prevent mildew, and is known certainly, on some soils, to strengthen the straw. The nitrate was sown as directed, at the rate of one cwt. per acre, mixed with one cwt. of common salt; but this quantity was not given at once, being divided as enjoined into two doses, applied at a fortnight's interval, and in showery weather. It was so applied to a ten-acre piece of white wheat, a portion thereof being, however, passed over. The whole produce has been thrashed out already in order to test the effect; a portion was top-dressed, not with nitrate, but guano. The result is as follows:—

	Bushels per acre.	Increase in Bushels.	Cost of Dressing.	Value of Increased Produce.
Undressed.....	21	..	..	..
Guano, 2 cwt. ...	24	3	20s.	15s. 6d.
Nitrate, 1 cwt. and, Salt 1 cwt. ....	25½	4½	17s.	22s. 6d.

The other trial was made on an eight acre piece of red wheat following barley. The wheat had begun to appear very blue and spindling, notwithstanding a good coat of dung given it in the autumn, to make up for cross cropping. The improvement was immediate and has stood the test of threshing, for the account is as follows. Two acres were threshed, one on each side adjoining the half acre in the middle on which no nitrate of soda was sown:—

	Bushels per Acre.	Increase in Bushels.	Cost of Dressing.	Value per Acre of Profit. Increased per Acre.
Undressed....	10½	..	..	..
Nitrated.....	27½	17s.	42s.	25s.

The profit on the piece is certainly more than the value to rental of the land, which is a poor blowing sand. The theory of this action is now clearly established by Mr. Lawes's experiments, for nitrogen, whether as ammonia in guano or whether in a nitrate, is proved to be the food generally wanted by wheat.—*M. Pusey in Royal Agricultural Society's Journal.*

**MANUFACTURE OF MOUNTAINS.**—PROFESSOR GORINI.—This gentleman who is professor of natural history at the University of Lodi, made before a circle of private friends, two nights ago, a very remarkable experiment illustrative of his theory as to the formation of mountains. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, until at length ranges, and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape to those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification the resemblance is complete, and M. Gorini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the result of certain materials first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state and then allowed gradually to solidate. In another and more practically useful field

of research the learned professor has developed some very important facts. He has succeeded to a most surprising extent in preserving animal matter from decay without resorting to any known process for that purpose.

CHEVALIER CLAUSSEN'S PATENT.—In reference to the commission recently appointed by Government to test the merits of Chevalier Clausen's invention for the preparation of flax, the Cork Reporter says:—"The commission was issued for the purpose of estimating the exact cost of producing the fibre, and so to determine the commercial value of the invention."

A SEAL SHOT.—A seal, weighing upwards of 12 cwt. was shot last week, near Clare Island, off the coast of Mayo, by a gentleman, named Fair, and exhibited in Castlebar, as a great sight.

THE POPISH PRIESTHOOD.—Colonel Cox, Adjutant-General of the Limerick district, has held an investigation at Parsonstown, into the complaint made by the Popish Chaplain of the barracks to the Commander of the Forces, against Major Haste, commanding the depot there, for preventing his visiting the barracks on the ground that he had been tampering with the Protestant soldiers and exhorting the Popish soldiers to withdraw their children from the military school.

FEARFUL WHIRLWIND.—At an early hour on Sunday morning the city of Limerick was visited with a most fearful and destructive tornado. Deal planks, with roofs and sheddings, were born aloft in the air, to half a mile off.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.—The effect of Free Trade on our shipping trade is thus illustrated by the Morning Post:—"Taking one article of large consumption, published by the authority of the statistical department of the Board of Trade, it appears that in the eight months ending 5th September, 1851, we imported from China 54,651,167 lbs. of tea, against 38,523,902 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1850."

ing market? Where but in America? Who but the American, who, by retaining to himself by stringent navigation laws, the exclusive advantage of the seaboard of both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, while at the same time, by our blindness and folly, he is placed on an equal footing with our own shipowners in the China trade, is enabled to undersell us in our own seas, and to thrust us out of our own markets?"

Touching its effect upon agriculture, and eventually upon the price of bread, the Morning Herald observes:—"By our present system we are discouraging both the growth of corn, and the stay among us of corn-growers. Our farmers are emigrating, and those who remain try Sir James Graham's plan, and 'graze more and till less.'"

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Saturday an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the King's Arms, High Street, Bow, respecting the death of Alfred Higgs, aged five years, who it was alleged had died from the withholding of medicine which had been prescribed for him under very remarkable circumstances. The deceased was the son of a corn factor's agent. On Friday week the child was taken ill, and placed under the care of Mr. Garman, a surgeon, who found the deceased suffering from scarlet fever and an affection of the brain.

At the Cape, a serious engagement took place at the Fish Bush River on the 1st of September, in which the British were driven back with considerable loss. The whole of the frontier is in a state of disaffection. Sir Harry Smith has written for 10,000 more troops.

Under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, 993 estates have changed hands in Ireland. It is said, that emigrants is going on at the rate of 1,000 a day.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—The Guardian publishes an official statement of the circulation (in 1850) of the London newspapers. The average circulation of the London newspapers is 66,673.

THE LATE COUNT BORUWLASKI.—A monument has this week been erected in the Church of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, in this city, in commemoration of that extraordinary man the late Count Joseph Boruwlaski, who died here in 1837, in the 98th year of his age, in the full possession of his faculties, being only of the stature of three feet three inches.—Durham Advertiser.

MUNIFICENT ACT.—An interesting addition to the numerous charitable establishments of this country is about being made, through the munificence of Mr. Charles Dixon, of Stanstead, Sussex, who has created a fund of £20,000, invested in the public stocks, for the purpose of establishing and endowing a College for six decayed merchants of the city of London, having no resources of their own, nor an income not exceeding £20 a year, being widowers or bachelors of good character, and Protestants, about 60 years of age.—The inmates of the building, which is now in course of erection at Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, are to have £40 a year, with a monthly allowance of £6 for a common table.

A GOOD CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE.—In a sermon preached on the tenth anniversary of the consecration of Leeds Church, Dr. Hook reminds the good people of Leeds that they have, within the ten years, expended £28,000 upon the re-building of their parish church—erected ten new churches, "some of them at a cost of not less than £15,000 or £20,000,"—assisted by a legacy of £20,000, they have erected seventeen parsonage-houses—they have divided their large parish into seventeen large parishes, all of them endowed—[by Dr. Hook's voluntary sacrifice]—increased the clergy from 25 to 60—with the aid of the National Society and the Privy Council, have erected 21 school-rooms, to many of which are attached houses for the masters—provided school-room accommodation for 7,500 children—4,500 young persons have been confirmed, of whom the greater number have continued communicants—a musical (daily) service in the parish church has been conducted at an annual expense of £500—and £130 per annum has been bequeathed for apprenticing the boys who have sung in the choir. No one will deny that this is a good ten years' work; and it would be well if some of our large and populous parishes could exhibit prac-

tical results of a similar satisfactory character and like labours of love and zeal for the Church. It would be interesting to know the statistics of the Roman and Protestant schisms in Leeds during the last ten years.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—In a violent storm, which took place at Raah, in Hungary, a globe of fire, about the size of an 80lb. grenade, fell on a house, penetrated the roof, damaged several ceilings, and at last passed through a wall. It set fire to nothing and did no injury to the persons present.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—The Russian journals state, that on the 29th of July last, the day after the eclipse of the sun, a meteor, about a foot and a half in diameter, was observed at Signach, in Transcaucasia, that it gave a light equal to that of day, and that sparks resembling falling stars fell from it.

IRISH CONVERSIONS.—The correspondent of a morning paper, whose leisure has tempted him to explore the west of Ireland, continues to furnish accounts, which we have reason to believe not at all exaggerated, of the religious movement now in progress in that country. Two things are as certain as evidence can make them; that many hundreds of people have actually been received—and that they have not been worked upon by any discoverable motive of self-interest. This is not a subject for thoughtless gratulation and triumph—it is far too serious a matter; but it is a fact which has its value, and which we are entitled to take at what it is fairly worth. If conversions per se are an argument on one side, they are an argument on the other. If the simple faith of an Irish cottier proves anything, the fact that his convictions have yielded to such inquiry as he is capable of proves something too. The intellectual bias which has visibly perverted many cultivated minds may be fairly set against the moral influences that may be supposed to act on an ignorant one. And we may observe that the practical argument which doubtless paved the way for this movement is one which has a recognized weight elsewhere as well as at Oughterard. An educated Englishman, mixing for the first time with religious Roman Catholic, feels his preconceived opinions disturbed at finding faith and good works where he is prepared to meet only with superstition and error. The discovery that the man whom he had been taught to regard as a heathen could be an example of piety, charity, and self-sacrifice, has had precisely the same effect on the peasant of Connemara. These are obvious reflections; it is obvious also, and we trust, unnecessary, to remind those under whose pastoral care the converts have fallen of the danger against which it is their duty to guard, lest the change which has led their new charges to quit the Roman communion should unsettle still deeper convictions and hurry them beyond the pale of the Catholic Church.

Colonial.

(FOR THE CHURCH.)

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

LOCAL DEPUTY GRAND LODGE—HOME RIDING.

The regular annual Convocation of this Lodge, comprising the following counties, viz:—York, Simcoe, Halton, Lincoln and Welland, was held in pursuance of notice, in the City Hall in this city, on the afternoon of Saturday the 1st instant—the R. W. the Local D.G.M., R. Dempsey, Esq., in the chair.

There was a numerous attendance of representatives from the different Districts and Counties comprising the Riding. A considerable amount of routine and other business was gone through, and the affairs of the institution in the Riding seem to be in a prosperous and flourishing state.

In opening the proceedings the Local G. M. delivered a short address, remarking upon the institution of the new system of Ridings, and the establishment of Local Grand Lodges to preside over them, pursuant to Ordinance of Grand Lodge of June, 1850, and that so far as the working of them appeared to go in this Riding during the short experience from that time, he thought they would tend in a great degree to the perfecting the efficiency and organization of the institution generally. He alluded also to the very gratifying state of the association generally throughout British North America, and the continual increase in numbers and respectability to its ranks; it now being probably the most powerful organization that ever existed under the Government in any country.

The election of such officers as devolved upon the Lodge was then proceeded with, when Brother J. W. Dempsey, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Assistant Local Grand Master, and Brother Alfia DeGrassi, Local Grand Secretary—Brother J. Wilson (Toronto) was elected Local Grand Treasurer. Amongst the business done, the two following resolutions were passed in reference to the repeal of the Algerine Law which so long disgraced the statute book of the country, entitled "The Party Processions Act."

"That the thanks of this Right Worshipful Lodge are due to the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, Brother George Benjamin, for procuring the repeal of the Party Processions Act, and which have proved successful, and this Grand Lodge doth hereby return its thanks to the R. W. the Grand Master."

Also—"That the thanks of the Right Worshipful Lodge be given to Brother W. H. Boulton, Esq., junior member for Toronto, for his zeal and activity in bringing about the repeal of the Party Processions Act during the last session of the Provincial Parliament."

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION B. N. A. Presentation of a Banner by the Ladies to the Local Orangemen of Brantford, C. W.

Wednesday, 5th November, 1851.

The great double anniversary—the eventful page of Protestant history, namely, that of the famous, or rather infamous, Gun Powder Treason and Plot, and the Landing of William of Orange in England, was celebrated in the fair Town of Brantford in a peculiar and gratifying manner. The Ladies of that Town had for some time previous announced their intention of presenting a Banner to the Orangemen on the occurrence of this Anniversary, and accordingly a large concourse of resident and distant brethren were gathered together. The day was peculiarly bright and cheerful, the sun shining out with its full power of November splendour, and everything concurred to render the ceremony one, which will be pleasantly and happily remembered by those who had the pleasure of taking part in, or witnessing it. The Brantford and Ancaster Lodges, with their splendid banners, and attended by a large concourse, amongst whom the fair sex were very conspicuous, assembled

on the Cricket Ground, a beautiful green of some extent. In the centre of the green, about one o'clock, when "The Banner"—a beautiful and costly one by the way—was presented from the stand, Brothers Gilkinson and Balfour, Members of the Town Council, taking part in the presentation and acceptance in a very effective and happy manner.

The procession then formed to the number of about 300, preceded by the Ancaster Brass Band, and headed by Brothers Richard Dempsey, Alderman and J. P., of Toronto, Second-Deputy Provincial Grand Master; George L. Allen, C. C., of Toronto, Grand Secretary, B. N. A.; J. W. Dempsey, Barrister, &c., of Toronto, Assistant Local Grand Master, Home Riding; George Brock, Rousseaux, of Ancaster, Local Deputy Grand Master, W. R.; and Brothers Gilkinson and Leamon of Brantford.

They proceeded through the principal streets to the Episcopal Church, which being speedily filled, the service appropriated to the day was gone through, and a most admirable and appropriate sermon delivered by the Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Usher. After their return to the green, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three cheers for the Grand Officers—the Brs. R. Dempsey, J. W. Dempsey and Allen, who had come from Toronto to attend the Celebration—were most enthusiastically given; the name of Mr. Dempsey was then loudly called on, on which Br. R. Dempsey ascended the stand, and in a few, short, appropriate and happy remarks, thanked the assembly on his own behalf and that of his brothers, visitors from Toronto, for the honour done them, and also on behalf of the Society of which he was there the chief representative. He thanked them for the exceedingly gratifying and admirable manner in which they had conducted themselves during the day, reflecting the highest credit on themselves and the Society to which they belonged.

The festivities were concluded by a splendid banquet in the evening in the Town Hall, which was crowded by the brethren and a number of distinguished visitors, amongst whom we noticed J. A. Wilkes, Esq., J. P., the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, &c. At the commencement of the toasts all the available space in the orchestra, situate in the extremity of the Hall, was occupied by a number of ladies who filled every tier behind the Ancaster Brass Band.

The principal toasts were most aptly introduced by the Chairman—Brother Gabriel Balfour—and in the course of the evening, several most eloquent, appropriate and effective addresses were delivered; amongst others more particularly, by Brother R. Dempsey, in reply to the toast of George Benjamin, Esquire, the R. W. the G. M. of B. N. A., and the Orangemen of Canada; and also by Brother G. L. Allen and John W. Dempsey. About twelve, the party broke up, looking forward ardently for a recurrence of so pleasing and gratifying a day.

It may be mentioned that there were some rumours afloat, and it had been anticipated by some, that the Orangemen would have been attacked by the Roman Catholics, assisted by the men employed on the road, about six miles off, but we are happy to say nothing of the kind occurred.

IMPORTANT CASE.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, TORONTO.—A case of considerable importance to the commercial community, was brought up at this office on Tuesday last, before George Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate, and Wm. L. Perrin, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the County of York, assisted throughout by Mr. Alderman Kneeshaw, of the City of Toronto, and on the first day by Mr. Alderman J. G. Beard.

The proceeding was taken under the provisions of the Provincial Statute 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 25, which enacts among other things, that "if any chattel, &c., shall be intrusted to any agent, &c., for sale, custody, or for any special purpose, without any authority to sell &c. He (the Agent) shall, in violation of good faith, &c., sell, &c., or in any manner convert the same or the proceeds thereof to his own use, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, &c."

The complaint was lodged by R. A. Goodenough, Broker, &c., of this city, acting on behalf Thomas Rigney, Merchant of New York, against John R. Kline, the younger, of the firm of Hughes, Kline and Son, of the Klineberg Mills, in the Township of Vaughan, in this County, and the complainant alleged that on the 14th October last, he purchased of John N. Kline, the younger, respecting the firm of Hughes, Kline & Son, five thousand bushels of wheat then alleged to be in the Klineberg Mills; that on account of this purchase he had given the said Kline a draft for five hundred pounds on Rigney. That he had at the same time made an engagement with Kline to grind his wheat, and any further quantity of wheat not exceeding fifty thousand bushels, into flour, if required by complainant, before the first January next, and deliver the same at Toronto, at the rate of 3s. 9d. per barrel. That in violation of their contracts, and contrary to good faith, Kline had manufactured this wheat into flour, sold and delivered it to other parties, and received payment for the same, with intent to defraud the same Goodenough, or said Rigney, and in violation of the Statute, &c.

Upon this complaint Kline was arrested, and the examination continued for three days. It was shewn by documents produced, and by the evidence of Goodenough, that on the 14th October the prisoner sold complainant 5,000 bushels of wheat, then said to be in the Klineberg Mills, at 2s. 9d. per bushel. That the complainant made a draft upon Rigney in favour of Hughes Kline & Son, for the sum of £500, which was discounted at the agency in this city, of the City Bank of Montreal, the proceeds of which were carried to the account of complainant, and immediately paid over to the prisoner.

That, at the suggestion of complainant, an Insurance was, on the same day, effected by prisoner upon the wheat, with the condition annexed, that in case of accident by fire, &c., the amount of insurance was to be paid to Rigney. That on the same day an agreement to grind wheat into flour, as alleged in the information was entered into. That, on the same day, notice was served on prisoner to grind the wheat, and deliver the flour at Browne's Wharf in this city, for shipment. That on the 16th October the complainant went to Klineberg for the purpose of taking formal possession of the wheat, that he took a sample of it, but that no formal delivery took place. That on the 18th October, papers called "bought and sold notes" were exchanged between the parties, in the said 5,000 bushels wheat. That after the purchase of said wheat complainant had given prisoner permission to grind part of it into flour and deliver to the order of J. O. Heward, to pay a balance of £98 due by Hughes, Kline & Son, to said Heward. That the prisoner, without complainant's assent, had manufactured a large portion of said wheat into flour, and sold the same to other parties in this

city, and received payment for the same. That on the 31st October the firm of Hughes, Kline & Son had made an assignment of the whole of their property and effects to Ross, Mitchell, & Co., and to Wm. McMaster, Merchant of this city, for the benefit of their creditors; and that under this assignment the whole of the effects of the firm, including the wheat and flour in the mill, claimed as the property of complainant, was taken possession of by the assignees. That, in consequence, the complainant had received no part of the wheat, or product of the wheat which he had purchased, and no indemnification whatever, for the £500 which he had advanced to the prisoner.

A number of witnesses were examined during the progress of the investigation, which continued till Thursday last, when, after hearing the arguments of counsel—R. P. Crooks, Esq., for complainant; and J. H. Hagerty, Esq., for prisoner.—Mr. Gurnett pronounced the decision of the Bench, to wit:—That a criminal prosecution under the statute could not be sustained upon the evidence. At the same time the Magistrates desired it to be understood, that this dismissal of the case was not to be taken as an indication that the Magistrates did not consider the transaction as a fraudulent one, but that the fraud, if any, was not such as could be proceeded against, criminally, under the statute.—*Colonist.*

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF TORONTO, TO WIT:

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the City of Toronto, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ to me directed, and bearing date the Sixth day of the month of November instant, I require the presence of the said Electors at the Court House in Church Street, in the said City of Toronto, on Monday, the First day of December next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of electing two persons to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of this Province. And that in case a Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the Ninth day of the said month of December next, in the respective Wards of St. George St. James, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Lawrence and St. David, and continued in the following day; and that the voting on each of those days respectively, shall commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall finish at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Of all which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at the City of Toronto, this 17th day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord 1851.

W. B. JARVIS, Returning Officer.

**REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.**—Considerable excitement was created in Toronto last week by the discovery, that the body of a deceased lunatic sent from the Provincial Asylum to the Potters Field for interment, had been deprived of the head, the right arm and leg. Measures should be adopted to prevent the repetition of such a revolting occurrence.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has authorised the Bank of Upper Canada to import during twelve months from the 7th inst., Copper coin in pence and half pence, to an amount not exceeding £5000 stg.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

We have received the following notice from the Post Master General, and have to express our personal thanks for the prompt reform of an inconvenience which we and a considerable number of our subscribers in the Eastern Provinces felt to be a great one:—"With a view to promote the circulation as well of Canadian Newspapers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, as of the Newspapers of those Provinces in Canada, no postage will hereafter be charged in Canada upon Newspapers printed in, and passing between, the Lower Provinces and Canada, whether the same shall be exchange papers or papers addressed to subscribers.

Post Office Department, J. MORRIS, P.M.G. Quebec, 12th Nov., 1851.

The great body of the English electors supposed that when Mr. Young was named to a seat in the Cabinet, it was to be a benefit to Montreal; among that number we were glad to reckon ourselves. His addresses, however, we much fear, will effectually destroy, with the citizens of Montreal, all the favourable intentions they had at first formed towards his election. His determination to dig a canal from Caughnawaga, to take away our trade, and to build a Railway to Halifax, to overwhelm us with debt, we must acknowledge settles the question completely now, even if his connection with Rolph and the two liars had not done it before. We regret to see a man of great energy, honour and integrity take a course which prevents his friends from giving him assistance.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**HAMILTON ASSIZES.**—The Court broke up on Monday evening, after a sitting of nine clear days. The criminal convictions were more numerous than we can recollect at any previous Assize, while many of the crimes are of the most serious nature. In the case of Clifford, convicted of murder, a petition for mercy has been generally signed by the bar, which we have no doubt will be attended to, as the homicide seems to have been committed without the premeditation or malice aforethought necessary to make it a case of deliberate murder. The following sentences were passed before the close of the Court:—

Patrick McTagg, riot, one week in common gaol; Serenius Bowen, burglary, five years Provincial Penitentiary; William Conlisk, robbery three years do.; James Herriman, robbery three years do.; Craig Herriman, robbery, three years do.; John O'Dell, horse stealing, three years do.; John Cornwall, horse stealing, three years do.; William Westaway, felony, three years do.; G. Mann, assault, with intent to kill, three years do.; Charles Quinn, larceny, three months common gaol; George Hyllard, larceny three months do.; Hannibal Henderson, larceny, one month do.; Wm. Ryan, Michael Coffey, John Hogan, cattle stealing, three years each Prov. Penitentiary; Michael Joice, larceny, six months in common gaol; John Bren, misdemeanor, six do. and hard labour; Jerry Shea, riot, three months in common gaol; John Woods, Michael Towhey, Michael Maloney, Michael Hanley, riot and assault, each two months in common gaol; Mary Black, larceny, one month do.; Wm. O'Keeffe, felony, six months do.; Royal Winn, felony, nine months do.; Catherine McManus, felony, six months do.; Patrick Clifford, murder, to be hanged on the 23rd December.—*Spectator.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot insert the obituary notice from Port Hope as it is not authenticated by any signature, and the postage thereof has not been paid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1851:— Rev. R. Whitwell, rem. to end of vol. 14, August 1851; Venerable Archdeacon Bethune; Dr. Dewson, Amherstburg.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY NOV. 20, 1851.

PERIL OF DISUNION.

We learn with mingled sorrow and astonishment, that in some of our constituencies there is a plurality of Conservative candidates for Parliamentary honours; friend contending with friend instead of facing the common foe. Such a suicidal state of things must promptly be put an end to. If the rival postulants cannot arrange matters with one another, it behoves the electors to adopt efficient measures, in order to save themselves from a disgraceful defeat. They have the remedy in their own hands. Their fiat must determine who shall retire and who proceed to the Poll, and we implore all who have any title to be called Churchmen, or Conservatives, to exercise this fiat, firmly, judiciously, and without delay.

Never, perhaps, in the history of our Province, was there an election pregnant with more momentous consequences, than that of which we are upon the very eve. If the Democratic Fiend, be permitted to gain an accession of strength, every institution in our colony, worthy to be contended for by good men, will be shaken to the base. Even British connexion will be placed in jeopardy. A series of influences will be put in active motion, which eventually may dislodge from the Imperial Crown, Canada, its noblest Colonial gem!

In thus speaking, we use no exaggerated language. The leopard may change his spots, sooner than the tearless, case-hardened seditious his depraved nature. Should the hands of John Rolph be nerved by the issue of the impending contest, can it be reasonably questioned that he will do his utmost to complete the treason which he commenced in 1837, and would have carried through but for cowardice and imbecility!

Churchmen of Canada! can you for one moment contemplate the bare possibility of your aiding and abetting such a hideous consummation? In the event of Chartism erecting her slimy crest in our midst, what will be your feelings when reflecting that one main cause of the calamity was your own insane lack of unanimity?

Surely when the question is brought to this stern and direct issue, you will not trifle away another day. Choose at once the candidates upon whom you purpose bestowing your suffrages; and having done so, turn a deaf ear to the solicitations, however plausible, of any others. In a crisis like the present, mere personal or local predilections must be thrown to the four winds of heaven,—the stake at issue being infinitely too precious to be perilled by the weightiest of such considerations. In the words of our great Anglo-Saxon poet,—

"AWAKE, ARISE, OR BE FOR EVER FALLEN!"

THE MINISTRY.

Our readers may remember, that the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, in answer to the accusation of some "Pharasaical brawler," stated, during the last session of Parliament, that so far was it foreign to the truth, that the Church of England in this province was either dominant or overbearing, that at the time of his addressing the House, "there was not among the responsible advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General a single member of that Church."

We draw the attention of our readers to the fact, not as a subject in itself to be regretted, but rather as a matter of congratulation; for surely if the Crown advisers were bent upon the work of sacrilege and spoliation, it was a matter of satisfaction to know, that among the robbers of the Church were not included any who confessed her faith, or had been baptized with her baptism.

If the Church of England at that time was not dominant, it certainly has gained nothing of Cabinet influence. The new blood which has been infused into our local administration flows not kindly towards her, but is on the contrary more deeply embittered with the malice of wickedness than that which animated the hearts of those whom it has replaced.

Let us endeavour to analyze more closely the religious! elements of which the Provincial Cabinet is composed.

The Roman Catholic element is represented by the Honorable Messrs. Caron, Morin, Taché, Drummond.

The Established Church of Scotland is represented by the Hon. J. Morris, whom we, in common with many more, regret to see in such company.

The Socinian and Unitarian interests are represented by the Hon. F. Hincks, and J. Young.

We know not in what category to place the Hon. Messrs. Rolph and Richards.

Mr. Cameron is no longer of the Cabinet. Were the case otherwise it would strengthen our argument, for he sympathizes with any, and every body of Christians which are hostile to the Church of England.

Dissenters of Canada are you content with your rulers? We ask not the political "brawlers," but we do ask the sincere, earnest and religious-minded nonconformist of every denomination, if he is content with his rulers. We know that he does not like the unreformed element—does he like the other?!

Is it pleasing for him to see, as the head and front of the confederates, one who degrades his Saviour? To see associated with him another, and yet another, who refuses to acknowledge the divinity of the God-man Jesus?

Dissenters of Canada, are you satisfied with the change? You liked not the rule of faith—do you prefer the rule of unbelief? Would such a choice be creditable to you, or your professed principles? You have now an opportunity of proving your sincerity.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society, have resolved that the Society shall commence operations on the 1st of January 1852, and that all instalments already paid be reckoned as instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time of such payments, according to the third rule of the Society.

This Society has been established with the view of its being not only a means by which the members could accumulate their periodical savings, or, if necessary, borrow money, to be repaid by small monthly instalments, but also as a medium by which contributions might be easily collected and improved for any specific object. And in order that the Society might be useful to the largest possible class, the shares have been put at the low price of £12 10s. each, which, whilst it does not increase the expense of management to the larger shareholders, gives the peculiar advantage of the Building Society to every person who can save the small sum of one shilling and fourpence per month, whether intended for his own advantage, or as a means of subscribing to some object which he may wish to benefit.

The Society has already been used as a means of contributing towards the maintenance of Trinity College Church University, and will no doubt be much more extensively used on behalf of that important object as it becomes more generally known, and the necessity for using every exertion to place the College on a footing worthy its commencement shall be generally appreciated.

To those acquainted with the working of Building Societies, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars for the purpose of showing how peculiarly applicable the principle is, in all those cases, so numerous in this country, where a future payment has to be provided for, whether to discharge a debt, or to make a purchase. But for those who do not understand the principle upon which they are conducted, the following example may serve as an illustration:—

Suppose an individual has taken a lease of a lot of land for ten years, with right to purchase at £100 during the existence of the lease, or had purchased the land at that price on ten year's credit; in either case he would have to pay £6 a year for rent or interest, and would have to accumulate £100 to pay the principal. The probability is that, supposing the man's means to be very limited, he could only save this by small sums laid by at a time—and these sums could not be put out to interest from time to time as he procured them, and even if lodged in the Savings' Bank they could only be improved at the rate of four per cent. per annum. But if this man subscribes to the Building Society the sum of 10s. 8d. per month, or a sum equal to his rent, he would at its expiration have the means of paying the purchase money, and so securing the freehold of the land; or should he from any circumstances be desirous to pay the principal before the expiration of the Society—he could do so, losing the premium which he might have to pay, and still have to make the same payment which he did before. In other words, the amount which he previously paid for interest or rent would require to be paid to the Society for interest on the loan. These payments would cease at the winding up of the Society.

Or should the member of the Society wish to benefit any institution to a larger extent than he could by an immediate payment, he could secure this object by taking as much stock as would make the monthly payments coincide with his means.— Thus, by subscribing to the Building Society 5s. 4d. per month during the existence of the Society, a sum of £50 would be accumulated at its expiration, which could be applied to the object intended to be benefited. And there can be no doubt that in many instances, if the founders of institutions were sure of such prospective benefactions, it would enable them more surely to lay the foundation for future usefulness. As for instance how many Churches, Schools, and Parsonages would be well and prudently commenced if the originators could only have some degree of assurance, that means would be forthcoming for their future maintenance.

It is well known that it is comparatively an easy matter to build a Church, but not so easy to find an endowment. If, however, the parties desiring to

have a Church built and endowed in any particular locality, would only combine their means and accumulate them in the Building Society, there would be no difficulty in securing any reasonable object; for should there be but twenty families in the neighbourhood, and each family should contribute only two shillings and eight-pence per month, they might with this small sum purchase wild lands to the value of £125, pay the interest thereon, and liquidate the principal, all in the space of about ten years, the probable duration of the Society. We need hardly add that when a community shall have so far interested themselves as to obtain the land, they will not neglect to take proper measures to secure its improvement, so that it would become a valuable endowment for the benefit of their children and children's children for all generations.

The desire of the Directors of the Metropolitan Building Society is to conduct it in such a way that it shall be profitable to every class of its members, whether they may have subscribed for the purpose of using it as a profitable Savings' Bank, a Loan Company, or as a medium of collecting their subscriptions for some benevolent object. In this desire they will be greatly assisted should the number of members be large, as a society of this kind can be much more profitably managed with a large income than a small one.

As intimated above, the third rule of the Society provides that interest will be allowed on all instalments paid in advance for any period not less than three months. In conformity with this regulation, the sum of 15s. 8d., paid in advance, will provide for twelve monthly instalments on one share. This will render the Society more generally useful to those members who from any circumstances may prefer paying their subscriptions in larger sums than would be required monthly.

For the convenience of such as may avail themselves of this rule, we subjoin the following

TABLE

Of the Sums required to pay in advance 12, 15 or 18 Monthly Payments in the Metropolitan Building Society.

SHARES.	Twelve Instalments.			Fifteen Instalments.			Eighteen Instalments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Share .....	0	15	8	0	19	5	1	3	2
2 " .....	1	11	4	1	18	10	2	6	4
3 " .....	2	7	0	2	18	3	3	9	6
4 " .....	3	2	8	3	17	8	4	12	8
6 " .....	4	14	0	5	16	6	6	19	0
8 " .....	6	5	4	7	15	4	9	5	4

SPECIAL PRAYER.

As elsewhere remarked, we are on the eve of a momentous crisis. The elections, which in a few weeks will engage the attention of Canada from one extremity to the other, will be productive of results mighty either for good or for evil, as affecting the moral well-being of our adopted land.

This being admitted, it surely will not be deemed obtrusive or presumptuous, if we suggest to all who "fear the Lord, honour the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change," the propriety of their making our circumstances as a people, the subject of special prayer. Jehovah has permitted and invited us to call upon him in all seasons of danger and perplexity; and surely, unless we be virtual infidels we should avail ourselves of this precious privilege.

Alas! it is a privilege which, heretofore, we have most sinfully and unthankfully neglected. Too much have we trusted to our own might and our own wisdom for deliverance. Too much have we substituted the tortuous devices of the mere earthly politician, for the earnest, simple prayer of faith.

Let us then trust in the Lord with all our hearts, rather than lean so exclusively to our own understanding. Let us spread before Him the case of our colony, menaced as it is by the demagogue and infidel. And beseeching Him to cause all things to work together for the glory of His name, and the good of His Church, surely we may look for an answer in peace. God changeth not. The same ear which heard the penitential cry of Nineveh, is open to receive our supplication; and even as that great city obtained an exemption from the doom which it had righteously incurred, so may we look for a dispersal of the clouds which brood so darkly over our moral horizon!

OLD NONCONFORMITY V. MODERN DISSENT.

The name of Dr. Philip Doddridge will ever be pronounced with respect by the man of letters, and especially by the Biblical critic. Though, unhappily, a dissenter from the Anglican Church, he never banded with the polemical zealots, who, actuated by the basest and most unholy motives, sought to level the fair, Christ-founded structure to the ground. We commend the following passages, from a sermon of this distinguished writer, to the attention alike of Churchman and schismatic, as containing sentiments profitable at the present moment to both:—

"Ministers of all denominations, claim our prayers, and peculiarly those of Established Churches; where as the temporal emoluments are generally greatest, there is of course more to invite unworthy persons to offer themselves to the

ministry. Nor ought we to forget those wise, learned, and pious men, whom our governors may from time to time, think fit to raise to the most exalted stations among the clergy, and to invest with a dignity and authority, which, though no part of their ministerial office, is capable of being improved to great advantage. It is devoutly to be wished that they may use their great influence and power to exclude those that are unworthy from that important trust; and that they may preside over the doctrine and behaviour of those committed to their care, in such a manner as may render both most edifying to those who attend their instruction. By these pious and zealous endeavours an establishment will flourish, and separate interests decrease." What follows is deserving of the grave consideration of such incendiary prints as the Examiner and Globe, and combinations similar to the "Anti-Clergy Reserves Association."

"BUT WHAT FOLLY AND INIQUITY WERE IT SO MUCH AS SECRETLY TO WISH, THAT ONE LIMB MIGHT GROW BY THE DISTEMPER OF THE BODY, OR ONE COAST BE ENRICHED BY THE WRECK OF THE PUBLIC NAVY!" Surely "Bishop" Leslie, and Dr. Burns have reason to pause, and question the rectitude of their anti-endowment movements, with the foregoing authority, which they can neither disclaim nor undervalue—staring them full in the face! But alas! party, now-a-days, has usurped the place of principle—and modern dissent, at once shallow and self-seeking, repudiates the thoughtful sobriety, so frequently characteristic of old nonconformity!

THE DAILY COLONIST.

On Saturday Mr. Scobie issued the first number of a new daily paper, to be published under the above title. It is a neatly printed, and well-arranged little sheet, and contains a respectable amount of matter, original, as well as selected.

VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

The open Meeting of this Society takes place this evening, in the St. Lawrence Hall, circumstances having prevented its being held yesterday, as announced in our last.

The Rev. E. Patterson requests that all letters and papers for him may, in future, be addressed to Stratford, C. W.

ADDRESS

Of the Congregations of the Mission of Wolfe Island, to the Rev. Ephraim Patterson.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As the Great Head of the Church has seen fit in the order of his providence, to direct your removal from this Mission, to labour in another part of his vineyard, we should be wanting in gratitude were we to let you go without giving expression to our feelings on the occasion.

You have laboured amongst us under circumstances peculiarly unpleasant and disagreeable, and such as were calculated to discourage and dishearten you; but assured your christian forbearance and humility will not soon be forgotten by us.

Your friendly visits to our respective families have greatly endeared you to us, and we hoped to enjoy such kind familiarity for many years to come.

Above all, your faithful expositions of God's Holy Word, fearlessly delivered, and rightly divided, have been such as we trust will tell upon our future conduct in bringing forth fruit to the glory of our Heavenly Father. Your last sermon, even your "Message from God to us," we will endeavour to receive and treasure up as your parting advice and legacy.

Accept our best wishes and prayers for your prosperity both in body and soul, and may your labours be more abundantly blest in the place whereto the Lord has appointed you.

Signed, for the congregations, HENRY PERCEVAL, & Wardens of Trinity Church, JOHN F. CHARLES, & Wolfe Island, Rev. EPHRAIM PATTERSON, Kingston, November 14th, 1851.

REPLY.

Kingston, Nov. 15, 1851.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

Permit me to thank you heartily for the very kind manner in which you are pleased to address me on my departure to another portion of the Lord's vineyard.

You will agree with me when I say, that in the discharge of his sacred duties, a minister of Christ should be discouraged by no obstacle which may, by Divine aid, be overcome. If, however, the circumstances under which it was my lot to labour amongst you were "unpleasant" and "disheartening," and if the difficulties of my position were, to any extent, overcome, I must here express my deep conviction that the difficulties was owing, in no small degree, to the firm support and undissembled sympathy of many whom I hold in the highest esteem, and whom I shall always remember with gratitude. Amongst you are to be found steady advocates of the truths committed to the Church's keeping by her Divine Founder.

Nor shall I readily forget the friendly intercourse which has for some time existed between us, marked as it invariably was, on your part, by the greatest kindness.

Strongly would it argue an insensibility to the infirmities and failings of man's fallen nature, were a Christian Minister to presume to claim for himself the praise of having perfectly fulfilled his duties in the responsible relation in which he stands to his people. If then, through the humble instrumentality of my ministrations any habitual scoffer at religion has been led to pause in his career, and to believe that, after all, religion is a reality; if any careless professor has

been awakened to a true sense of his position as an immortal being; or if you, my brethren, have been encouraged to renewed earnestness in the great contest of the Christian life, and to fresh exertions in your endeavours to "bring forth fruit unto holiness," do you ascribe all the praise to Almighty God, and ever bear in mind the words of his inspired servant, "Neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase;" and, "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us."

Most cordially do I reciprocate your wishes and prayers for my prosperity, temporal and spiritual. That you all may enjoy, in abundance, the blessings of God's Providence in this life, and when the term of your probation here is ended, that you may calmly resign your spirits into the hands of our common Saviour, with an assured hope of a joyful resurrection at the last great day, is the heartfelt wish and prayer of

Yours affectionately in the Lord, E. PATTERSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

The British mail steamship Cambria, Captain Shannon, arrived at Boston at three o'clock on Friday morning. The Cambria left Liverpool on Saturday, the 1st inst.

The steamship Africa had been closely examined, and the damage found to be confined to her forefoot and false keel. The cargo was entirely free from injury. She was to sail on the 8th November.

The news from the continent of Europe generally is quite unimportant.

The public mind in France was in a state of excitement, it having been stated by the editor of the Constitutionnel, a personal friend of Louis Bonaparte, that the latter intended to propose the abrogation of the law on the 31st of May, and to appeal to the country for the Presidential election.

The Prince de Joinville had recommended the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Presidency of the French republic. This he is said to have done from a fear that his private interests might be the occasion of discord amongst "the party of order," at a time when it is necessary for that party to be united, if they are to defeat Louis Napoleon in his last move.

The correspondent of the London Globe is still confident that there would be a compromise between the President and a Majority of members of the Assembly. Business was, however, gloomy, and all orders received by the manufacturers had been suspended.

The Semaphore of Marseilles, published a letter dated Rabat, in Morocco, the 11th ult., announcing that the French consul had received orders to embark all the French residents, as the French fleet was about to bombard the town of Salee, as a reprisal against the Emperor of Morocco for refusing compensation for pillage of a French merchant vessel, wrecked on the coast.

A statue of William the Conqueror was inaugurated at Palaise, (his birth place,) on Sunday, the 26th ult., in presence of a vast crowd, amongst whom was M. Guizot, who made a speech.

There appears to be a settled calmness in Austria—the only event of importance being the dismissal of Count Thum, Governor of Styria. The grain crops in Austria are said to have turned out very indifferent this year. Prices were rising in all the markets. A disease like the potato rot had attacked the grapes. The government of Austria is said to have received a confidential despatch from President Napoleon, giving a very satisfactory explanation relative to the change in the French cabinet.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The calenders of the Circuit Courts of Justiciary in Scotland, with scarcely an exception, are very much lighter than for some time past, not only in the number of Crimes, but also in the proportion of the more serious charges. This, coupled with the general decrease of pauperism, is a satisfactory sign of the condition of the country.

Lady Griselda Tekell, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Stanhope, and Lady Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham, died at Bagshot on the 18th ult., in her 73rd year. In 1800 she married John Tekell, Esq. Her Ladyship was, therefore, last surviving daughter of the celebrated Earl of Stanhope.

A DRUIDICAL REMAIN.—A Druidical monument, consisting of the stone on which human victims were offered up by the Gauls, has just been discovered near the forest of Lucheu. It is about 7 feet long, 4 1/2 feet wide and foot and a half thick. The hollow destined to receive the blood is about 9 inches deep and 18 in superficial extent. The stone has been raised without any fracture.—Galignani.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.—We are glad to hear that the Lords of the Treasury have at length consented to advance to Colonel Rawlinson the sum of £1,500, to continue his explorations and exhumations in Assyria. Colonel Rawlinson is to proceed immediately to Bagdad, where he is the resident of the East India Company, and from thence he will go to any quarter where his directions may be needed, and where the best promises of future discoveries may be held out. He will also keep open the works already commenced but he is to act entirely independently of Mr. Layard.

The Essex Standard, an active promoter of a projected testimonial to Mr. Gorham, says:—"From a list privately circulated of contributions for the Bramford Speke Fund, for defraying the expenses incurred by the Rev. Mr. Gorham in the celebrated cause, Gorham v. Exeter, we learn that the total expenses of the contest were £3,604 7s. 8d., and the total contributions £3,857 9s. 10d., leaving a balance in the Treasurers' hands of £253 2s. 2d., which they have paid over to the private account of Mr. Gorham."

DISCOVERIES OF SILVER IN THE CAUCASUS.—The Russians have discovered four important veins of silver ore in the Caucasus—one in the defile of Sadon, another in that of Ordona, a third in that of Degorsk, and the fourth near Paltchick. The veins are rich in the yield of silver. The working of them has already been commenced by order of the Emperor.

REGIMENTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—The following reliefs will take place in the spring of 1852:—Royals, 2nd battalion, Cork, to Nova Scotia; 40th Regiment, Cork, to Malta; 85th Regiment, Portsmouth, to Malta; 57th Regiment, Cork, to Gibraltar; 76th Regiment, Malta, to Nova Scotia; 24th Regiment, Gibraltar, to Canada; 42nd Regiment, Nova Scotia, Home; 97th Regiment, Nova Scotia, Home; Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion, Canada, Home; 31st Regiment, Cork, to Gibraltar.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet-Major C. Dickson to be Captain vice Forbes, deceased; First Lieutenant P. W. Phillips to be Second Chaplain vice Dickson; Second Lieutenant C. D. Fisher to be First-Lieut. vice Phillips.

New Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of December, 1851. In the Commercial Department young men are taught those branches only which will prepare them for business. Attention is particularly called to the comfort and convenience of the Resident School House opened for the reception of Boarders. F. W. BARRON, Principal U.C.C. November 19th, 1851. No paper to insert unless directed to do so.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Subscribing Shareholders to the Stock of THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, will be held on MONDAY the First day of DECEMBER, 1851, at the Rooms adjoining the Office of Messrs. Cameron, Brock and Robinson, in this City, (immediately opposite the Commercial Bank), at the Hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of proceeding at the Election of Nine Directors, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOS. HAWORTH, President.

ROBT. STANTON, Secretary. Toronto, November 12th, 1851.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON

BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of reasonable goods have come to hand. The Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods, considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured. N. B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Barriers, Queen's Counsel, and other official robes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business. Toronto, October 25, 1851.

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS!

AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

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

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

YONGE STREET.

an examination of the Subscribers Stock will sufficiently refute that notion, while it comprises all the articles in general use in the Trade. The following will be found especially worthy of notice:—DRESS GOODS, in Lustras, Cobourgs, Silk Mixtures, Cashmeres, De Lanes, &c., from 1s. upwards. SHAWLS—a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS; a good assortment of low priced BLANKETS—a good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, Cut 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 FULPET VELVETS, on which article a liberal discount will be made, if wanted for Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of

STONE MARTIN FURS.

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

N. B.—The attention of the Trade is solicited to a large Stock of 9-8th and 5-4th Prints, in Lilac and Madders Cobours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yard; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d. per dozen nett, and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103, Yonge Street.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

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

- The Holiday Week, and other Sketches, being the first series of shades of character, by the author of Charlie Burton, &c., &c. Price, mus. gilt, 4s. 4d.; mus. 3s. 9d.; half Morocco, 1s. 10d.
- Norton Hargrave, and other Sketches, being the second series of shades of character by the author of Charlie Burton, &c., &c. Price, mus. gilt, 4s. 4d.; mus. 3s. 9d.; half Morocco, 1s. 10d.
- Timid Lucy, by the author of My Little Geography, Illustrated. Price, mus. gilt, 4s. 4d.; mus. 3s. 9d.; half Morocco 1s. 10d.
- What do I Want Most? A story for the children of the Church, by Mrs. S. C. Studley. Price, mus. gilt, 3s. 1d.; mus. 2s. 6d.; half Morocco, 1s. 8d.
- The Way Through the Desert, or the Caravan, by the Rev. R. Milman, M. A. Price, mus. gilt, 3s. 9d.; mus. 3s. 1d.; half Morocco, 1s. 6d.
- The Friends, a Tale for Youth, by the author of Maurice Favell. Price, mus. 1s. 3d.; half Morocco, 1s. 1d.
- Phoebe, or the Hospital, by the author of the Friends. Price, mus. 1s. 3d. mor. 9d.
- The Primroses, or the Elder Sister, by do. 1s. 3d. " 9d.
- Maurice Favell, or the Singing Lessons, do. 1s. 3d. " 9d.
- The Prize, or the Preciousness of a meek and quiet Spirit, by do. 10d. " 7d.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

TORONTO VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY

GIVE their FOURTH OPEN MEETING this Evening in their Rooms, St. Lawrence Buildings, at Eight o'clock, P.M. Toronto, November 20th, 1851. 16-1in

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY, who has reared her own children, and is competent to superintend the domestic affairs of a large household, is desirous to undertake such a situation in a respectable family—is a member of the Established Church—of active habits, and would prove an acquisition to any Lady or Gentleman who may require to be occasionally absent from home, as her integrity may be implicitly relied on. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Any communications addressed (pre-paid), to Box No. 119, Post Office, Kingston, will be attended to. Kingston, November 5th, 1851. 14-4in

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

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

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

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

To the Free and Independent Electors of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to announce to you, that it is again my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for your Suffrages at the approaching General election.

From the period when, in 1844, without solicitation on my part I was put in nomination and returned as one of the Representatives of this City, I have endeavoured to discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability, regardless of all personal consequences, and if I know myself, without a wish to make the high trust reposed in me, subservient to my private interests.

I have now enjoyed this distinguished honour for eight years, and if in that capacity I have faithfully and zealously discharged my duty, I trust I may, without presumption, look for a continuance of that confidence and support, which is the only reward a public man has a right to expect at the hands of his constituents, if he seeks their good and not his own.

I ask no other. I have always striven to promote the interests of this City and of our Common Country, and whilst doing so, though sometimes on the weak side and sometimes on the strong side, I trust that your suffrages will show that in your opinion I have at least endeavoured to be on the RIGHT SIDE.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WM. H. BOULTON. Toronto, Nov., 6, 1851. 15-4f.

TO ALEXANDER MACKENZIE CLARK, ESQ.

SIR,—The events of the last four years render it necessary that more care should be taken in the selection of a Member of Parliament, than has hitherto been the case.

The many instances of pledges broken, and promises unfulfilled, show the necessity of selecting a person of firmness, one not likely to be led astray by offers of power or emolument, and who considering himself the representative of the whole constituency and not of his own supporters only, will do justice to all without regard to party, and may safely be sent to Parliament untrammelled by pledges.

He should also, we think, be a man well acquainted with business, and willing and able to devote himself to the public service.

Believing you to be possessed of these and the other requisite qualities in an eminent degree, we beg to call upon you to offer yourself as a candidate for the First Riding of York at the approaching election.

- E. G. O'Brien, Richard Carruthers,
- R. Dempsey, Robert Clarke,
- J. W. Dempsey, William Jackson,
- Francis Neale, John Carlton,
- Amos Thorne, Garvin Littlejohn,
- Charles Jones, Robert Elliott,
- Jonathan Peel, Robert Cathcart,
- M. McLeod, John Stevenson,
- Daniel McDonald, William Duncan,
- William Brydon, Geo. Shuttlesworth,
- William Miller, James Nightingale,
- Charles Corbould, Joseph Beckett,
- Robert James, Senior, Thos. Nightingale,
- A. H. L. Peeble, John Davis,
- James Menet, John Parsons,
- William Jodoin, William Durie,
- John VanNostrand, Francis Dalby,
- J. C. VanNostrand, Edmund Seagur,
- Thomas Steele, Edward Seagur,
- William Cook, Abner Arnold,
- John Morley, John Arnold,
- James Agar, Robert Arnold,
- Richard Montgomery, Lewis Langstaff,
- George Herrick, Hugh Wilson,
- John Duggan, Joseph Wilson,
- Arch. Cameron, S. B. Phillips,
- William Bowes, Robert Wiles,
- John McDonald, Hugh Morrison,
- John Burke, Francis Kennedy,
- John McCormick, John Fullerton,
- Thomas McCormick, Arthur Cartew,
- G. W. Girdlestone, George Perkins,
- William Magee, F. W. Jarvis,
- Forbes Elliott, W. B. Heward,
- Robert Carruthers, James Lawrence,
- David Carruthers, Duncan Cameron,
- Francis Watson, Robert Marsh,
- William Watson, John Atkinson,
- John Ford, Arthur Crumpton,
- Edward Bourke, And others.

November 13th, 1851.

To Richard Dempsey, Amos Thorne, Arch. Cameron, Francis Neale, Martin McLeod, Esqrs., & others.

GENTLEMEN,—I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by you in the requisition you have addressed to me, to offer myself as a Candidate for the First Riding of York, at the approaching election, and I feel deeply the honor conferred on me in having been selected by you, as worthy of so high and honorable a trust.

I accept your call gentlemen—and if returned by you to Parliament, I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to justify the confidence you would repose in me.

Independent in my circumstances—having earned a competency in an honourable profession—power and emolument offer no temptation to me, and being unencumbered by business of any kind, I should be able to devote my whole time to the service of the public.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. M. CLARK. Bellevue, Nov. 14th, 1851.

## Reviews.

SCOBIES CANADIAN ALMANAC, for 1852. Hugh Scobie, King Street, Toronto.

This publication maintains its character for usefulness and completeness. It contains a large amount of matter at a very small cost.

THE UPPER CANADA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL for November, 1851. A. F. Plees, King Street, Toronto.

This number appears to be quite equal to its predecessors, and we are happy to perceive a tendency to make it the medium of something more than a mere case book, by the admission of essays on specific subjects of professional and scientific interest.

## A SUNDAY AT HARROW-WEALD.

(From the Evangelical Catholic.)

It was during the summer of last year, when Church controversy in London was at its height, that we made our visit to Harrow-Weald; and very refreshing was it to turn from the exciting discussion around us to the contemplation of the quiet home work of this rural parish. Indeed, we saw nothing in England more beautiful; it was a living exemplification of brotherhood in Christ. Mr. Monro was inducted into the incumbency of Harrow-Weald, on his ordination, fourteen years ago—a charge of some eight hundred souls. He entered upon it as his life-work; and with what success he is consecrating to it all his energies of body and mind, appears even from as much as can be seen of the parish in a single Sunday. When he began, the only external sign of life was a barn-like edifice, resorted to once a week by a straggling, listless congregation; now, morning and evening prayer ascends daily from a suitable village Church and a neat parsonage, a school for boys, another for girls, and two colleges are its appendages. The school houses face each other at the extremity of the church yard, and in them a hundred and sixty children are, not only on Sundays, but every day trained "in the way they should go." We reached the gate just as the scholars were preparing to go into Church for the morning service; Mr. Monro, in his college cap and gown, was seated under a tree near the boy's school, with a group of little fellows around him, and his arms entwining those nearest him. He rose to exchange a few words of greeting with us, and then headed the long procession of blooming boys and girls through the church yard and into the church, which was presently nearly filled with a devout congregation, principally rustics, of course. The service was intoned, but badly, for Mr. Monro has not a good voice; yet the repose of the college boys was full and sweet. On the open benches were strewed a number of pamphlets of some twelve pages, containing sixteen or eighteen hymns, chiefly from Cowper, Newton, Wesley, and Watts. We sang as the introit that from Doddridge:

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds,  
In a believer's ear;  
It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds,  
And drives away his fears."

Speaking afterwards of these hymns, Mr. Monro remarked, that he thought it a great mistake of the English Church to have rejected Hymnology; that the soul craves such a medium for expressing itself, and that he had found his paper of selections eagerly taken hold of by his people. The sermon from the parable of the Prodigal Son, was original, practical, and earnest, full of the love of Christ, and the grace of charity.

After service we followed our leader to the school houses again. Among the boys of the school are two classes of different ages preparing for the higher college; they are distinguished from their companions by a simple uniform, consisting of a peculiar shaped cap and a broad, black belt over their white, tunic-like aprons, "something to help a feeling of brotherhood among them," Mr. M. said. The younger of these classes, rosy little fellows of six and seven years, had been led out of the Church, after the Litany, to be quietly occupied by an older scholar in the school room during the ante-communion and sermon, and now they gathered round Mr. Monro, eagerly preferring some request which we did not understand. He explained to us that they were inviting themselves to dinner at the college, a Sunday privilege allowed to these uniform boys, in companies of five and six in rotation, and so dear a pleasure to the little ones that they do not know how to wait in patience for their turn.

The different institutions are each about half a mile distant from the other; and a troop of boys followed us in train along green lanes and under shady trees to the Agricultural College. Two of the accepted dinner guests seized each a hand of Mr. M., and as we kept on, others ran out from different houses along the road, literally, after Goldsmith's picture,

"Following with endearing wile,  
To pluck the gown and share the good man's smile."

As we walked along, Mr. Monro talked in a very interesting manner of the training of children, utterly reprobating the cut-and-dry systems of the day; "a cottage in a wood," he said, "a spreading

tree, a white cloud, are the best appliances of a village school Nature and Grace the best teachers."

The Agricultural College is for the reception of the youths of rustic families as soon as they are old enough to support themselves by their labour, and before they settle in life. Its object is to give them an orderly, religious home, with opportunities of retirement and propriety which their fathers' crowded cottages cannot afford, and to entice them from the ale-house, that bane of England, by providing for their leisure hours books, music, sports, or gardening, as may suit their tastes. The building is a farm house, divided up stairs into numerous small rooms, each furnished with a Bible and Prayer Book, and other necessities. Every young man has a room to himself, for which, together with his board, he pays a moderate weekly stipend. A slip parted off from the common room serves as an oratory, where they have family prayers at four in the morning, and nine at night. There were twelve young villagers in the cottage when we visited it, and it was beautiful to see their hale, sturdy faces turned with reverent affection towards Mr. Monro, as he placed himself at the head of their dining table, and after chanting a short grace with them, began to carve for them. It is in this way that he makes the inmates of each establishment feel that he is with them.

From the Agricultural College we went to the other one, St. Andrew's. With the exception of two or three children of poor clergymen, this also is composed of the sons of the peasantry, the two colleges thus making provision for all the boys of the parochial school according to their natural capacities and endowments. There are thirty-one boys in this college; many of them their pastor has known all their lives, and the eldest among them he has had with him during the whole fourteen years of his ministry. They are most of them intelligent-looking, interesting youths, and a delightful, affectionate, yet respectful, freedom of intercourse with Mr. M., is observable in all of them. He knows how to get the hearts of boys, and is indeed an apostle among them.

We were invited to dine with the collegians; and at the door of the refractory we encountered twelve or fourteen infirm old men and women, who always, on Sunday, share the college dinner of good, cold roast beef, &c. It was a pleasure, if but for once, to take a meal with the poor of Christ; and we could read with satisfaction, among the texts which decorated the hall, those words, the common neglect of which amongst us is so puzzling, "When thou makest a feast, call the poor." After dinner, we were taken into the chapel and over the rest of the college. All its arrangements and the information our questions elicited indicated the ample provision made for the welfare of the boys, and Mr. M.'s laborious devotion. We heard elsewhere of the good scholastic reputation of the college. Mr. Monro himself takes charge of the Greek and Latin; he has a master for English, another for drawing, a teacher of vocal music, a steward, a matron, and two women servants, and this makes the directing force of the establishment. The printing press and staining glass factory attached to the college were objects of interest for a week day visit.—The institution is supported by regular subscriptions, having at present no endowment. The bell rung for the third hour service in the college chapel before our curiosity and interest were exhausted; we were invited to attend it; and next came the afternoon service in the church, with catechizing; then at half-past six, evening service again, with a sermon, Mr. Monro doing the whole of the duty. Later in the evening, he gives another hour to the college boys, which is employed in telling them those stories which from time to time come to us through the press, viz.: The dark River, Vast Army, etc. These allegories are told to the boys before they are written at all, one story being so divided as to serve through a whole term.

And so end the public Sunday duties of the pastor of Harrow-Weald. It would be a long story to tell all that we have heard of his private ministrations, his intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of his parishioners, and his knowledge of the minute history of each child. We took leave of him, earnestly wishing there were more Mr. Monro's, and feeling that if such parishes were multiplied, their would be neither time nor spirit for the fierce dissensions which now so distract and weaken us, and England might again wear the religious aspect of a bygone age without the ignorance and superstition which then alloyed it.

## THE ANGLICAN CRISIS.

(From the True Catholic.)

(Continued from our last.)

In Scotland all power had, before the union of the crowns, been in the hands of two aristocracies, the lay nobles, and the parochial ministers. The national shrewdness of both classes soon shewed them, that their power was endangered when they became, by the accession of their nominal sovereign to the powerful kingdom of England no longer necessary to him. They were therefore, ready to set themselves against any measure likely to aggrandize the sovereign, or to assimilate their condition to that of England. The scheme of restoring the hierarchy was liable to both objections. Be-

side, the nobles were apprehensive that a new hierarchy would seek to recover from them the old Church lands, which they held by titles, some of them doubtful in law, and all more than doubtful in morals. The ministers had convinced themselves, that parity was the Divinely appointed form of Church government, and were, therefore, conscientiously opposed to the project. Moreover, it was an attack upon their peculiar notions of the independence of the Church; on which subject we have remarked, that they came nearer to the truth than any other body of men in that age, and the error, which they had adopted, from the ultramontanes, of the right of the Church to predominate over the state, increased the violence of their opposition. Again, all the power which was given to the bishops, must be taken from the presbyters, and thus each individual minister was called upon to part with some portion of his individual importance. From this view of the subject, it was no long stride to a feeling of envy for the higher position and greater wealth of the bishops. All sorts of influences, political, ecclesiastical and social, were thus arrayed against the new measures, and were yielded by men, who were not scrupulous in calling to their aid the anti-Romish prejudices, which had been created by the Reformation, and the anti-English feelings, which had been left by a national hostility of centuries. These two classes of feelings were the strongest in the Scottish mind. In the reign of Mary, and in the minority of James, they had been placed in opposition to each other; but now they were brought to work in the same direction. The whole of Scotland was thus soon united in one sentiment, which found its natural outbreak, in an invasion of the territory of their ancient enemy, England. A measure doubly popular, from ancient recollections and the hopes of present plunder.

The Scottish war brought on, by rapid and well known stages, the conflict between the King and the English Parliament, that is, the newly consolidated aristocracy. The leaders in Parliament perceived, just as clearly as the advisers of the Crown, that the patronage of the bishoprics was a great element in the royal power. They knew, that nothing would be more agreeable to their allies the Scots and the Puritans, than a crusade against the bishops. The conflict commenced in the Houses of Parliament. There it was soon found that in the negative, which the majority possessed in the case of all demands upon the national purse, they had an instrument which rendered them irresistible. The contest was transferred to the field. But the towns, under the joint influence of the monied interest, and of the Puritan preachers, took part of the Parliament. This fact, combined with the adroit introduction of indirect taxation, gave the Parliament the advantages of a regular government, in a paid and, therefore, disciplined army. On the other hand, the royal troops unpaid, and therefore undisciplined, were, in fact, only bodies of irregulars, partaking of the nature, at once of a feudal levy, and of those volunteer corps, which in our own time and country, have been so formidable in foreign war, when joined with regular troops; but which operating alone, and in their own country, could scarcely fail to bring unpopularity upon any cause which they might espouse. In fact, the King had no means to carry on the war, except the voluntary contributions, in money and service, of his subjects. For the first, he was largely indebted to the clergy and for both, to the landed aristocracy both higher and lower. This body was influenced by personal regard for the King, by the traditions of ancient loyalty, and in no small degree, by a religious attachment to the Church. Among meaner, but not less influential, motives, might be found hatred and scorn of the rising monied interest. The whole landed aristocracy did not, however, yield to these motives. A considerable portion adhered to the monied interest; which has always triumphed, down to their last decisive victory in the Reform bill, and their use of that victory in the abolition of the corn laws, by the aid of a portion of the landed men. The result of the war need not be told. The Monarchy and, as far as external force could prevail, the Church overthrown.

But when the parliamentary leaders had literally conquered England, abolished the House of Lords overthrown the Church, and made the King a captive, they found that they had only been raising, in the victorious army, a power to destroy their own. The new born Commonwealth of England passed at once into a military despotism. When the "great bad man," who organised that despotism, was called to his account, the nation seemed likely to fall into anarchy. But in the meantime, the monied or commercial interest, who composed the laity of that portion of the Puritans who adhered to the presbyterian form of government, had become satisfied that there was no security from anarchy on the one side, or military tyranny on the other, but in the restoration of the ancient government. A chief was found, with reputation sufficient to give him influence with the army, who was of the same opinion, and was more willing to be contented with such rank and wealth as he could possess under a settled constitutional monarchy, than to encounter the hazards and crimes incident to the position of a military usurper. The towns and the army having thus returned to

the opinion which had always been entertained by the great body of the nation, the ancient civil government was restored. The restoration of the Church was a natural, if not the necessary, consequence.

The restoration of the Church, was preceded and accompanied, by circumstances, which were really the seeds of the present crisis, so far as Great Britain and the United States are concerned, although destined not to bear fruit for nearly two centuries. The original Puritans retained a strong hold on the sacramental doctrine; but in their hands it was continually becoming more and more fragmentary, and at the era of the Restoration, the elder ministers had generally passed over to that class of doctrines which errs by exaggerating the spiritual, and undervaluing the physical, element in religion. As for the younger class, who had received their education during the interregnum, many of them in England, and some even in Scotland, where Calvinism seems more congenial to the national mind than any where else, had followed their principles beyond their teachers, and were more or less involved in the errors of the intellectual school of theology. These men, we mean those in England, had, during the interregnum, no hesitation in possessing themselves of any livings which they could get, and as little in qualifying themselves to hold them by receiving Episcopal ordination.—They thus became the founders of that Latitudinarian school in the Church of England, which it now seems to be the object of the government to make the dominant party in that Church.

The restoration and settlement of the national Church were, however, confided to the survivors of the sound school of clergymen, and the designation of the individual dignitaries, to Dr. Sheldon, a clergyman of that school, and the Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, a layman of similar opinions. The doctrinal position of the Church of England was, on the whole, improved, at this period; while the power of the Crown over her remained on exactly the old footing. The result was an extensive schism in the Church. The Puritans contending against her principles within her pale, now disappeared; and the three dissenting denominations arose. In the bosom of the latter, were the same seeds of unsoundness, which had produced the Latitudinarian school which they left in the Church. These speedily sprouted, and the dissenting body in England, with few exceptions, now belongs to the intellectual school of theology.—From the time of their open separation from the Church, the dissenters lost all hope of becoming the national establishment. They were divided, too, into three parties, which could only act together upon a common ground, and that could not be the erection of any one of them into the national establishment. Their position thus forced upon them the true idea of an independent Church.—It was unfortunate that their increasing doctrinal unsoundness, tended to bring that idea into disrepute.

The contests for power between the Crown and the aristocracy were now renewed. The dissenters and the Latitudinarian school of clergy within the Church, readily entered into an alliance with the latter. Parliament, which may be considered as the organ of the aristocracy, was divided between the country party, composed of the representatives of the monied aristocracy, and of that portion of the landed which adhered to them, and the court party, which included those, who, upon the mixed principles to which we have adverted, adhered to the crown. The perversion of James II. to Romanism, and his attempt to force the Romish doctrines on the Church of England, placed the Church among his enemies, and he fell. His fall proved the rise of the Latitudinarians, and a few years placed the government of the Church of England in the hands of men who did not hold her doctrines, and who hated the inferior clergy, because they resisted their attempts at breaking down the barriers between the Church and the dissenters. These men, not really believing in the independent existence of the Church, were ready enough to relinquish her independent authority. Under such circumstances, the last shadow of that authority was subverted by the extinction of synodical action.

While the Church of England was in this unfortunate condition, more completely than ever subjugated to the state, that state itself practically rejecting her doctrines, and placing her under an episcopate, which did not believe them, the two great classes of truths, of which we have spoken, maintained by bodies external to her, but within her territorial limits. The dissenters, schismatical as bodies, and to a very great extent, individually heretical, still testified to the independence of the Church. On the other hand, the sacramental system received the testimony of the non-jurors, a schismatical body, whose origin was in a protest against the abuse of the power of the external episcopate; but which political reasons had led to stop before it reached the point of truth, and to content itself, while it acknowledged the supposed rights of the Crown with attributing them to the exiled family. Their testimony on doctrinal subjects, however, was not the less clear, though not enduring.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE, CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS, TORONTO. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

JOHN CRAIG, GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto. September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

J. E. PELL, GILDER, Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER, 30, KING STREET, TORONTO. Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand. Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 12-1y

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

R. SCORE, Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO; BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whiteheads, Frieze, Winter Vestings, &c., &c. N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels' and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps,) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851. 10-1f

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD AND LODGING at 107, York Street, the fourth Door South of Queen Street. ALSO—Stabling for Three Horses. Toronto, August 20th, 1851. 3-1f

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to. DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by Express as usual. N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-1f

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

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

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

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 61

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist. 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. 26-1ly

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

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres. Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f

MR. JULES HECHT, (Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfort on the Main.) BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment. Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

TRINITY COLLEGE. FACULTY OF MEDICINE. SESSION 1851-52. THE WINTER COURSE of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the Third day of November next. Anatomy and Physiology.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D. Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations.—NORMAN BETHUNE, M.D. Chemistry, General and Animal.—JOHN YOUNG BOWEN, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence.—FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D. Principles and Practice of Surgery.—HENRY MELVILLE, M.D. Principles and Practice of Medicine.—JAMES BOVELL, M.D. Materia Medica.—W. HALLOWELL, M.D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—EDWARD M. HODDER, M.C., M.R.C.S. Eng. The Dissecting Room daily from 9 o'clock, A.M. to 6, P.M. CI NICA INSTRUCTION. On Medicine.—By Drs. BOVELL and BADGLEY. On Surgery.—By Drs. MELVILLE and BETHUNE. On Midwifery.—By Ed. M. HODDER, M.C. M.R.C.S., Eng. Five Lectures will be given on each subject during the week. The Practice of the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, will be open to the Pupils attending these Lectures. The SUMMER COURSE of Lectures, on the following subjects, will commence early in the month of May, 1852:— Pathological and Microscopical Anatomy. Regional and Surgical Anatomy. Practical Chemistry. Botany. Toxicology. Surgical Pathology and Manipulation. Infantile Diseases. Hygiene and Therapeutics. For terms and further information, apply to the Dean of the Faculty. FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D. 62, Bay Street. Toronto August 21st, 1851. 4-3m

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, 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, 1850. 35-1y

ORGAN FOR SALE. A TWO STOP ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 8 feet. Width of "..... 5 " Depth of "..... 3 1/2 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 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 Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown. Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdonnell. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York. Directors: The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq. AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

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

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT 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, etc.

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, Hlf. yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, etc.

BIRTHS.

On the morning of the 15th inst., the wife of Thos. Armstrong, Esq., Anne-street, of a daughter. In Montreal, on the 6th inst., Mrs. John Lovell of a son. In this city, on Saturday, the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Robertson, printer, of twin daughters.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner at Virginia. He investigated with care, the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most others, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," Phila. blown in the glass,—each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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

Directors:

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

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

THOMAS CHAMPION.

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

WANTED,

MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond Head, in the County of Simcoe. Candidates will please forward their testimonials (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. ARDAGH, Barrie, before the Sixth day of November, on which day they will be required to attend for examination at the Grammar School, Barrie.

S. B. ARDAGH, Chairman of Simcoe Grammar School. Barrie, October 8th, 1851. 7-in.

The Election of a Master to the above School is Adjourned to the 10th of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., until which day testimonials will be received by S. B. ARDAGH. The Patriot, Colonist, and Globe, will please insert till 10th December.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

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

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

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

Toronto, Oct., 29th, 1851. 13-1f

EDUCATION.

MR. ALEXANDER STAFFORD, of Belfast College, Ireland, respectfully intimates that he will shortly open a SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the usual branches of a

Classical Mathematical, and Commercial Education.

Mr. STAFFORD'S system of Education is directed to draw forth the powers of the mind by awakening curiosity—desire of information; and by a healthy and judicious management to invigorate the reasoning, as well as strengthen the retentive faculties; thus securing a well-balanced development between the mental and physical qualities of his Pupils.

TERMS:

Per quarter..... £2 10 0 Preparatory Class..... 1 10 0

Hours of attendance from Nine o'clock, A. M., to Twelve Noon, and from Two P. M., to Four in Winter, with an additional hour in Summer. There will be ten minutes of relaxation every morning at eleven, which may be spent in play.

The School will be under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Mitechele, M. A., who has kindly offered a room for the purpose during the ensuing Winter, and will weekly deliver Lectures to the Pupils on religious subjects.

For further particulars, address Mr. Alexander Stafford, care of the Rev. R. Mitechele, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto, or Mr. Thomas Champion, at the Church Society's House. Toronto, 1st October, 1851. 9-1f.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH,

BY A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE.

For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d.

September 24th, 1851. 8-1f

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street,

JOHN J. EVANS,

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

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

Protection from Lightning,

JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

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

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

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

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9, 1851.

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

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

J. H. LEFROY, Captain R. A. 12-61.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1851.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber, in the Township of Etobicoke, on the Lake Shore Road, Seven miles from Toronto City, on Sunday the 26th of October, a large RED and WHITE COW, between four and five years old. The Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HARRISON, 15-1f

Toronto, November 12th, 1851.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,—

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

[Signed]

WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD.)

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W.

Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851. 15-1f

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH. MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table with columns for Men's Etoffe Shooting Coats, Trousers, and Vests, listing items and prices.

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

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods like Flannel, Blankets, Scarf Shaws, and Cotton Warp, with prices.

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,

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. 12-

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL,—2,000,000 STERLING.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above highly respectable Company, ranking as it does with the most eligible Offices in the United Kingdom, respectfully solicits a portion of the Insurance business of Toronto, and as authority is given for the settlement of losses on proof thereof without reference to the Board in England, a guarantee is afforded to parties Insuring of prompt settlement of their claims. Fire Insurances will be effected at moderate rates of Premium and no charge for Policy.

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages offered by this Company will include the following:—Guarantee of an ample Capital, Moderate Premiums, Large Participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount and exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.

Applications for Assurance in either Branch will meet with prompt attention.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent. New Market Buildings, Toronto, November, 6th 1851. 14-1f.

LLOYD'S.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public and the Trade generally, that he has been appointed LLOYD'S AGENT AT TORONTO,

and will be ready at all times to attend to "Surveys," and grant the necessary Certificates.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, New Market Buildings, Toronto, Nov., 5th, 1851. 11-1f

OYSTERS!!

L. LEWIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their liberal patronage; begs leave to intimate that he has received and will keep on hand, a fresh supply of

KEGS, CANS, AND SHELL OYSTERS, three times a-week while the season lasts.

He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, and PRAIRIE HENS as soon as the weather will permit.

110, King-street West, Toronto, September 25, 1851. 9-1f



DR. JAMES HOPE'S

VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS

AND ORIENTAL BALSAM.

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

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

A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for Elderly People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them—they are warranted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLaughlin & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto, August, 185, 2-6m



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital—£100,000.

Directors:

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

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers. The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

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

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Capital—£100,000.

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

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



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-6

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

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Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

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

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