

# The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XV., No. 39.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 6, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCLVIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
C	May 9, 4 SUNDAY AF. EASTER.	M. Deut. 6. E. Rom. 7.	Matt. 7. Rom. 8.
M	" 10, .....	M. 2 Kin. 2. E. Rom. 3.	Matt. 8. Rom. 9.
T	" 11, .....	M. " 4. E. Rom. 5.	Matt. 9. Rom. 10.
W	" 12, .....	M. " 6. E. Rom. 7.	Matt. 10. Rom. 11.
T	" 13, .....	M. " 8. E. Rom. 9.	Matt. 11. Rom. 12.
F	" 14, .....	M. " 10. E. Rom. 11.	Matt. 12. Rom. 13.
S	" 15, .....	M. " 12. E. Rom. 13.	Matt. 13. Rom. 14.
C	" 16, 5 SUNDAY AF. EASTER.	M. Deut. 8. E. Rom. 9.	Matt. 14. Rom. 15.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

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

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

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

## TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

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

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

## Poetry.

### LINES

#### ON THE FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN HARVEY.

(From the Halifax British Colonist.)

It was a mournful pageant, despite the proud array,  
As they bore away the veteran to his last long home  
to-day,  
The gleaming of the bayonets, the slow and martial tread,  
And the muffled drums sad beating with marches for the dead.

Old England's noble soldiery passed gallantly before,  
With the dull and heavy cannons in the stately guise of war,  
While the minute guns were rolling from the distant citadel,  
A requiem for the warrior who had fought her battles well.

There was glory in the music that floated on the air,  
The white and scarlet uniform, the proud plumes waving there,  
And there came a narrow coffin, and the heavy pall beneath,  
Though by quick life surrounded, lay the wasted spoil of death.

What now to him was martial strife—the pride and pomp that gleamed  
Near that pale shrouded sleeper, a hollow mockery seemed!  
No! hush the pealing music, and let the bright sword rust—  
And hide that steed's caparisons—their wearer now is dust!

See how the long procession in stately phalanx go—  
We have the outward semblance—where is the soul of woe.  
A Ruler and a General—he died a lonely man,  
And thus laid down his pilgrimage frail as when life began.

There in that narrow prison the moveless relic lies,  
No thunder sound can wake him now of war's artilleries—  
Oh keep your pomp for busy life, which suits its eager breath—  
But earnest grief and holy tears—these are the rites of death.

27th March, 1852. M. J. K.

and unremoved as before, then it is evident he laid not his weight upon these things he had then about him, but was built upon a foundation, though not seen, which is able alone to stay him, although he be not only frustrated of other supports but beaten upon with storms and tempests, as our Saviour says, The house fell not, because it was founded on a rock.—*Archbishop Leighton.*

## MAN'S IGNORANCE.

How unreasonable it is to reject any doctrine which is revealed to us in Scripture, only because we are unable to comprehend how it can be. The words may be plain and evident, while the doctrines which they contain are mysterious; and how much safer and more befitting our present condition, it is to conclude that these truths are proposed by the Author of light to prove our humility and ready acquiescence to his will; to become subservient to the ends of religion by exercising the obedience of our reason, and probably in other ways, which at present we cannot perceive. It is not intended that we should know everything in this present life; it is not agreeable to our notions of a state of trial that we should. Many things we must at present take for granted, upon the authority of the Divine word; nor is this any juster ground of complaint, than it is, that a child is less acquainted with the reason of subjects than one of a maturer age.—That man acts most agreeably to his character of an imperfect and erring creature, placed in a state of discipline, who satisfies himself that the Scriptures are indeed what they profess to be,—and then takes in hand the sacred volume with a humble and teachable mind, prepared to believe what is therein stated, to practice what is therein commanded—This it is to receive with meekness the sacred word. *Bishop Bloomfield.*

## ROMISH UNITY.

All that is at Romish agreement that they boast of, what is it but a brutish ignorance of spiritual things, authorized and recommended for that very purpose? And amongst the learned of them there are as many idle differences and disputes as amongst any. It is an easy way, indeed, to agree, if all will put out their eyes, and follow the blind guiding of their judge of controversies; this is that their great device for peace, to let the people determine all. If all will resolve to be cozened by him, he will agree them all; as if the consciences of men should only find peace by being led by the nose at one man's pleasure; a way the Apostle Paul clearly renounces: "Not for that we have dominion over your faith, but are helpers of your joy; for by faith ye stand."—*Archbishop Leighton*

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIocese of Toronto.

GENERAL MEETING, HELD 14TH APRIL.

A grant of £17 11s. 7d. was ordered to Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., amount disbursed by him in visiting distant stations during the past year.

A grant of £12 10s. was ordered to be remitted to Rev. F. A. O'Meara, to be presented by him in the name of the Society, to a young Indian, who lost his horse whilst on the journey with Dr. O'Meara, in consequence of the depth of the snow and the inclemency of the weather.

It was ruled, that in future all demands against the Society, and all applications for grants, be as heretofore submitted to the Standing Committee to report thereon, and afterwards laid before the Society at their usual Monthly General Meeting, and that checks on the Treasurer be signed by the President, or in his absence by the Chairman of the Meeting, and countersigned by the Secretary, for payments ordered; but inasmuch as the Society has voted a certain salary to the Secretary and his Clerk, the President is authorized to sign checks for the payment of their salaries quarterly.

Mr. Seger's donation of £100 to the Society for investment, was ordered to be loaned to the Rev. James Mockridge, to assist in defraying the cost of the erection of the Parsonage House in Warwick, the Society accepting the securities for repayment recommended by their Solicitor, and the Rev. James Mockridge guaranteeing the insurance of the said Parsonage against fire.

A sum of £50 was ordered to be paid to Messrs. B. R. Roberts and J. W. Brent in compensation for their labours in auditing the accounts of the Society up to the 30th November last, and reporting upon the state of its affairs; and that those gentlemen be requested to balance the books up to the 31st March, charging at the usual rates for such service; that, in remitting the above sum in payment to the auditors, the thanks of the Society be conveyed to those gentlemen for the valuable and efficient services rendered by them.

The Resolutions laid on the table at the meeting of the Society in February, touching the remodelling of the Standing Committee, were ordered to be brought forward for consideration at the meeting on the first Wednesday in May.

Mrs. Denroche, the Rev. E. Denroche, George Crawford, and D. B. O. Ford, Esquires, of Brockville, and Dr. G. H. Law, and John Hibbert, Esq., of Darlington, were elected Life Members of the Society.

In consequence of the changes in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, vacancies in the list of the Members of the Standing Committee have occurred, and on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Rev. F. G. D. McKenzie and W. M. Westmacott, Esq., were elected Members of said Committee till the annual meeting in June.

The Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., was added to the Committee to act after the meeting in June.

The following gentlemen having been nominated at the last meeting, were ballotted for, and elected incorporated members:—

The Rev. John Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Logan, Dalrymple Crawford, Esq., and Mr. A. F. Plees.

## CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Amount of Collections received since 15th instant:—

GENERAL PURPOSES FUND.	
Trinity Church, Thornhill.....	£2 2 0
Church at Oak Ridges.....	0 10 9
—per Rev. D. E. Blake.....	2 12 9
Georgina Church, per Rev. J. Gibson.....	0 13 9
Bellamyville Church, per Rev. H. H. Gunning.....	0 18 1
St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie.....	0 15 0
St. John's Church, Limestone Ridge.....	0 11 3
—per Rev. E. Grasett.....	1 6 3
St. Peter's Church, Thorold.....	2 17 0
St. Paul's Ch., Port Robinson.....	0 8 0
—per Rev. T. B. Fuller.....	3 5 0
St. John's Church, Sandwich, per Rev. W. Ritchie.....	1 10 9
St. George's Church, Medonte.....	0 5 10
North Orillia.....	0 6 9
Oro Station.....	0 17 11
—per Rev. Geo. Bourne.....	£1 10 6
Postage deducted.....	0 0 6
Mr. Saunders, per Rev. E. L. Elwood.....	0 10 0
and his own subscription.....	1 5 0
St. George's Ch., St. Catharines, School-house, Eight-mile Creek, —per Rev. A. F. Atkinson.....	4 1 1
St. George's Church, Grafton.....	3 4 8 1/2
Trinity Ch., Colborne, per Rev. —J. Wilson.....	1 0 3 1/2

5 2 0

## WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Additional one-fourth of St. Catharines Parochial Branch Subscriptions.....	14 2 7
DISTRICT BRANCHES.	
Niagara District Branch, per Treasurer, George Rykert Esq.....	79 4 10
Additional Collections for General Purpose Fund:—	
Chippawa, per Rev. W. Leeming.....	£4 8 7
St. Mary Magdalene, Lloydstown.....	£0 6 8 1/2
Christ's Church, Bolton.....	0 3 11
—per Rev. H. B. Ostler.....	0 10 7 1/2
St. George's, Etobicoke.....	0 12 10
St. Phillip's Weston.....	0 8 4
Mimico.....	0 4 10
—per Rev. H. C. Cooper.....	1 6 0
Dundas.....	2 5 0
Ancaster.....	1 3 0
Christ's Church, Delaware, per Churchwarden.....	2 5 0
Bytown, per Rev. S. S. Strong.....	2 19 2
Cavan, per Rev. S. Armour.....	1 10 0
St. John's Church, Jordan.....	0 10 0
St. James's, Port Dalhousie.....	1 0 0
Franktown, per Rev. J. Padfield.....	0 15 0
Penetanguishene, per Rev. J. Hallen.....	0 10 0
DISTRICT BRANCHES.	
St. Paul's Church, Par. Br., York Mills, —per J. Henderson, Esq.....	8 15 11

The following remittances were received by the undersigned after he had closed his last announcement, on 31st March, but are included in his account to that date:—

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.	
Orillia.....	£1 13 6
Medonte.....	0 11 3
Added.....	0 0 3
—per George Bourne.....	£2 5 0
FROM PAROCHIAL COMMITTEES.	
Prescott and Maitland—per J. S. Merwin, Esq., Churchwarden.....	6 15 0
Grimsby—per Rev. W. David.....	15 2 6
Barrie—per S. M. Sanford, Esq., Treasurer.....	3 4 1
	£25 1 7

T. W. BIRCHALL,  
23rd April, 1852. Late Treasurer.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

In presenting their Annual Report to this Meeting, the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society deem it a high privilege to express, for the tenth time, their heart-felt gratitude to "the giver of every good and perfect gift," for the measure of success which has been graciously vouchsafed to their humble labours, during the years that are past.

Since this time last year, Meetings on behalf of the Church Society have been held in all the Parishes within the bounds of this Association, except in those where the Annual Meetings are held, and in that of Chippawa, where it was thought that a sermon by the Secretary, setting forth the objects and claims of the Society, would be more serviceable than a meeting.

The Meeting at Drummondville was attended by the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector, the Rev. C. L. Ingles, Curate, and the Secretary; that at St. John's Church, Bertie, by the Rev. A. Townley, Rev. E. Grasett, Rector, Rev. W. C. Clark, and the Secretary; that at Fort Erie, by the same gentlemen and the Rev. C. L. Ingles; that at Port Dalhousie, by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rev. W. C. Clark, Rev. A. Dixon, Rector, and the Secretary; that at Jordan, by the same, with the exception of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, and the addition of the Rev. R. Shanklin; that at Grimsby, by the Rev. W. David, acting for the Rector, the Rev. R. Shanklin, and the Secretary; those at Dunville, South Cayuga, and Port Maitland, by the Rev. A. Townley, Incumbent, Rev. W. C. Clark, and the Secretary. Several of those meetings were held during the excessive wet weather of last autumn, and the people were often prevented from attending them by the rain; but there were instances where no inclemency of weather prevented the people from evincing by their presence the interest they felt in the good cause. In this respect, the congregation of St. Paul's, Fort Erie, again distinguished itself; for though the night was most dark and wet, an excellent attendance greeted the arrival of your deputation: and the congregation of St. Peter's, Thorold, maintained their usual good name by what must be considered a very good attendance, when the inclemency of the evening and the isolated situation of the church are taken into consideration—the meeting here having been held in January, and attended by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, the Rev. W. Leeming, Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rev. G. R. Bull, and the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Buffalo.

The following are the Reports received from the several Parochial Associations, which will show what has been done by the District Branch during the year just brought to a close.

The Parish of Grimsby reports—"Notwithstanding the past year has deprived us of some old and valuable friends, we are much gratified to state that we have not lost ground; but maintain the position we occupied last year.

"This Parish having been recently called upon to pay a moiety of the Rector's stipend, coupled with the fact of there being but little increase in its population, will sufficiently account for our not having been able to make any great progress during the last year or two.

"We earnestly trust, however, that an increase of zeal and interest taken in the operations of the Society, will exhibit next year a marked increase in our subscription list.

Subscriptions for general purposes..... £29 12 6  
Donations for W. & O. Fund..... 5 5 5  
Do. for travelling expenses..... 0 5 0

£35 2 6

The Parish of Fort Erie, through their Chairman, reports, with feelings of deep regret—that they cannot furnish so satisfactory a report as they could wish.

The total amount of subscriptions this year is £12 0 0  
Whilst last year it was..... 15 0 0

Several reasons are assigned for this lamentable deficiency. One is that the price of wheat has been so low, that many of the farmers who had willing enough hearts have been obliged to reduce their subscriptions, this year, from positive necessity, and they have expressed to their clergyman great regret that they should be obliged to do so. Another reason is the recent illness of the Rector of the Parish, who could not attend to the collectors in the discharge of their duties, or visit the people himself.

The Parish of Thorold reports—that owing to the low price of the staple production of the Parish, the consequent depression of business at the mills, and the great scarcity of money amongst the people, the amount collected this year is only £37 10s. 6d.

Annual subscriptions..... £35 10 6  
Widow and Orphan's Fund..... 1 5 0  
Donations for Travelling Missionary..... 0 15 0

£37 10 6

The Parish of Chippawa reports £40.

For general purposes..... £27 10 0  
For Widow and Orphan's Fund..... 12 10 0

£40 0 0

The united congregations of Stamford, Drummondville (within the parish of Chippawa) report through the Secretary of their association a small increase of subscriptions and donations over the amount reported last year, viz:—

Subscriptions and donations for general purposes..... £13 15 1  
Subscriptions and donations for special purposes..... 1 5 0

£15 0 1

Against..... 12 18 0

The Secretary gives it as the opinion of the Committee that this increase may, in some degree, be attributed to the plan of making the subscriptions through the offertory. This increase though small, the Committee of the Parochial branch deem encouraging. The Committee would notice the very great inconvenience arising from not having received the reports for 1850 in due time.

## LOUTH.

The Incumbent of Louth regrets that the peculiar circumstances in which his mission is placed, prevents for the present any collection being made by the branch of the Church Society in his mission; but at the same time he would remark that this must not be considered as a token of diminished zeal for the cause of Christ and his Church amongst his people. The main object of the Church Society is to provide the ministrations of our holy religion throughout the country, and according to the new regulations, churchmen on this mission, carry out that object by making up the sum of £50 per annum for the support of their minister—a call which they were not required to meet when their branch of the Society was in active operation. Add to this a considerable sum which has

## THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

### "THE TRIAL OF FAITH."

Doubtless many are deceived in time of ease and prosperity with imaginary faith and fortitude; so that there may be still some doubt while a man is under set with outward helps, as riches, friends, esteem, &c., whether he leans upon those, or upon God, who is an invisible support, though stronger than all that are visible, and is the peculiar and alone stay of faith in all conditions. But when all these outward props are plucked away from a man, then it will be manifest whether something else upholds him or not; for if there be nothing else, then he falls; but if his mind stands firm



been collected for various parochial calls, and it may be seen that the mission has advanced considerably instead of falling back in the amounts made up for Church purposes.

Subscription of Rev. A. Dixon, A.B. £ 1 5 0  
The Parochial Committee of Christ's Church, Port Maitland, reports for general purposes, £8 6 3  
Widow and Orphan Fund,..... 1 0 0

£9 6 3  
The Branch Association of Dunnville reports—  
Total amount, .....£10 6 6

Four years ago the subscriptions of this Branch were only £1, and it is pleasing to remark that, with the exception of one year, they have gone on increasing annually, sometimes in a rapid proportion. The annual subscriptions of this year exceed those of last year by £2 6s 3d., although at the time the subscriptions were collected, the church was being pewed at an expense of £50, freely contributed by the parishioners for that purpose.

The Parish of Niagara reports—During the past year the Congregation of Saint Mark's Church have been called upon to contribute largely for special purposes, connected with the improvement of their Church and the support of their Sunday School. The School is in a very flourishing condition, reflecting very great credit on the ladies and gentlemen concerned in its management, and is attended by upwards of 200 pupils. The contribution before adverted to exceeds £70.

The subscription for the general purposes of the Society,..... £55 11 10½

The total amount contributed by the Congregation during the past year is more than double that of the preceding year, and this increase is a sufficient indication that the liberality of the members of our Church is never appealed to in vain; and the fact is also a proof that the depression spoken of in our last report has passed away.

THOMAS CREEN, Chairman.  
JOHN SIMPSON, C. W.  
L. A. W. MERCER, C. W.

Niagara, Feby. 25, 1852.

ST. CATHARINES.

The Parish of St. Catharines reports the amount of subscriptions (including the sum of £9 15s from the Congregation at Eight Mile Creek) to be £54 18 9  
Donation to Widow and Orphans' Fund, 1 0 0

£55 18 9

Although this amount is much less than what was collected last year, yet, owing to the extreme scarcity of money, and to the various collections for charitable purposes that have been made at this particular time within the parish, as well as to other causes, it is much larger than the Parochial Committee at first expected it would be. There is one circumstance, however, that your Committee cannot pass over in silence. Amongst the various contributions, there was one sent anonymously to the Rector, amounting to thirteen dollars; and as it is surmised that the anonymous contributor of this (for her) munificent subscription is a poor widow in humble life, your Committee cannot but present her as a noble example worthy of all imitation, and express their conviction that, like her predecessor in the Gospel, her gift is most acceptable to God, and has ascended as a memorial of her before Him.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their acknowledgments to the collectors, both here and at the Eight-Mile Creek, whose indefatigable exertions are beyond all praise.

At the middle of November last, the Rev. W. C. Clarke, who had since the month of May, 1848, zealously and faithfully discharged the duties of travelling missionary within the bounds of this Association, was, at his own request, transferred by the Lord Bishop to the settled Mission of Pakenham and Fitzroy, in the eastern part of the Diocese; and the Rev. James Godfrey, recently ordained, was sent as his successor.

In transmitting his report, Mr. Godfrey justly remarks that it could scarcely be expected that he should make a long or interesting report, as he had so recently entered upon his duties. He says that, when he commenced his labours, he found the congregations, in consequence of the very muddy roads, wet weather and Mr. Clarke's illness during some part of the autumn, very small. The mission, in this respect, was, at that time, very discouraging; but (the Missionary states) "I rejoice in being able to say that there has since been a decided improvement." The sections which I regularly attended (he says) are Point Abino, once in four weeks, Port Colborne, the Junction, and Marshville, once in two weeks, the last two places having each a week-day service once in four weeks and a Sunday service after a similar interval. The services at Port Colborne are always on Sunday. At the Low Banks I attend on the same Sundays as at Marshville. I have officiated at Canboro' once; but in consequence of the severe weather, bad state of the roads, and distance from my other stations, I have not made any permanent appointment there.

On assuming the charge of this mission, I found there was an appointment at Marshville for service on two Sundays out of every four; and none at the Junction.—Discovering that in the neighbourhood of the latter place, there were several members of the Church, who were anxious for her services, I thought proper, with the advice of the Rural Dean, to take one of the Sunday services from Marshville and give it to the people at the Junction; where there is now a congregation of sixty and upwards. The congregation at Port Colborne is, I think, on the increase—last Sunday there were more people present than on any previous occasion. At Point Abino the congregation is very small. There is a small church there, which is yet unfinished, having no stove in it, has been unoccupied during the winter. I have endeavoured to promote a subscription for the purpose of purchasing a stove, and hope at my next visit to find it up. At Marshville the congregation averages from forty to fifty. At Low Banks there are sometimes from thirty to forty assembled. In addition to the places already mentioned there is another station I attend one Sunday in four, viz. St. John's Church, Cayuga.

I have married one couple and baptized two children since coming to the mission. I have collected for the Divinity Students Fund, as follows:—

At Marshville, ..... £0 4 9  
At Low Banks, ..... 0 3 0  
At The Junction, ..... 0 9 6  
At Port Colborne, ..... 0 11 0

£1 8 3

I have met with no incident as yet worth relating, except you will so consider my meeting with a man, who does not believe in the existence of a God, and with another who says there is no such place as hell.

From the concluding remarks of your travelling missionary it must be very evident that though the field he is called to occupy is not so full of promise as some others might be, yet the services of a faithful ambassador for the truth are much needed, in a portion of our country, where in the course of three months, two persons publicly avowing such soul-destroying opinions could be casually met with.

There are periods in a man's life, when he is imperatively called upon to halt for a time and to take a review of the past; so in the existence of various institutions do similar periods, from time to time, recur. We have now arrived at such a period in the existence of our District Branch Association.

When the Church Society of this diocese was first proposed many thought the attempt premature; others feared that, as we had been so little accustomed to depend upon ourselves for the supply of our spiritual wants, we should utterly fail in doing much for the spiritual wants of others; and some even prophesied that after the first excitement of its establishment should have passed away, it would drag on a weak and sickly existence for a while, and then come to an untimely end. But, thanks be to Him, whose aid we have invariably implored in all our operations, the result of ten years experience has dissipated those fears, falsified those prophecies.

Without going further than our own District Branch Association, we find, on a review of the past, that the subscriptions and donations paid into the Treasurer's hands the first year amounted to a less sum than during any subsequent year, except the third, which was less than it by only 10s., and that the amount continued steadily to increase till 1851, when the Society first felt the effect of the removal, during the previous year, of three of the Clergy of the District and of the consequently increased burden thrown upon their parishioners to make up a moiety of the salaries of their successors. But even during that year the excess above the amount of the first year was nearly £40, whereas the excess of the previous year had been £50. And when it is taken into consideration that the Association has been the instrument, in God's hands, of preparing these parishes to bear the burden, thus suddenly thrown upon them, and that the amounts raised for the support of the Gospel in their own midst might be taken into account, in reviewing the work of this association, your Committee have great cause for congratulating the members therefore on the success which has been vouchsafed to their humble labours.

During the ten years now brought to a close, the sum of £2829 has been paid into the Treasurer's hands, of which £645 has been paid to the Parent Society, £558 has been carried to the credit of the Travelling Missionary Fund, and £1626 been returned to the several parishes to be expended on objects contemplated and sanctioned by the Society. These sums, though much smaller than might have been collected in the District, must be acknowledged to be considerable, and much larger than the most sanguine supposed could be raised by the Branch Association, when the Society was first proposed; and your managing Committee will venture the assertion, that no one who has been privileged to contribute to the funds of this Association feels himself in any respect the poorer for what he has given to the Lord.

In reviewing the results of the Travelling Mission since its first establishment, your Committee cannot indeed perceive much cause for congratulation; but they see no cause to attribute the want of this to any fault with which they can charge the Missionaries employed; but rather to the very peculiar character of the population living in the bounds of the Mission. Your Committee have supported a labourer in this portion of God's vineyard, whenever one could be procured for the work; and they have done so in faith, tho' the result of his labours might not be immediately apparent, yet that good seed would be dropped by him which, watered by the dew of Divine grace, would, in God's own good time, bring forth an abundant harvest, to God's glory and the good of souls.

It has been matter of sincere regret and bitter disappointment to your Managing Committee to learn, that in consequence of too great confidence placed in a subordinate by the officers of the Parent Society, to whom was intrusted the management of its financial affairs, a heavy loss has been incurred; which, however, it is trusted will be all over-ruled for good. Indeed, it has already caused a plan to be adopted for the receipt and transmission of all funds collected throughout the Diocese for the Parent Society, which, by effectually preventing the possibility of the recurrence of such losses for the future, will, it is hoped, insure for the Society the confidence of the members of the Church.

The Bank of Upper Canada has kindly consented to act as the Treasurer of the Society, without involving it in any additional expense. All monies collected for the Society are required to be deposited in the nearest agency, which will transmit them to the Parent Bank at Toronto, there to be subject to the orders of the officers of the Society.

It has been further determined, that to render the Society more efficient—to extend its operations into every parish throughout the diocese, and to insure its better working in those where it has already been established, a clerical Secretary, who shall not hold a parochial charge, should be appointed, whose duties it will be to conduct the correspondence of the Society, take minutes of the General Meetings and Committees, prepare Reports, attend Meetings of the Branches of the Society throughout the Diocese, under the direction of the President, and take the general superintendence of the affairs and accounts of the Society in all its departments.

This is a wise step on the part of the Society. To do justice to the great cause in which it is engaged, requires the undivided time and attention of the Secretary; and your Committee indulge the confident assurance, that the result of this new arrangement will be to give greater efficiency to the Society, largely to increase its usefulness, and to add so greatly to its funds, that the additional expense incurred thereby will be but slightly felt.

As it is considered extremely desirable that the District Branch Associations should be effectually represented in the Standing Committee of the Parent Society, a resolution will be introduced at the next monthly meeting, authorizing the several Branch Associations to elect a clerical and also a lay delegate to attend the monthly meetings of the Parent Society, whose special duty it will be carefully to inquire into the business of the Society, and faithfully to report regarding the same to their Branch Associations, on their return home.

It is hoped that the twelve District Branch Associa-

tions in the Diocese will come into this arrangement, and, if so, a plan can be adopted, by which each monthly meeting in the year can be attended by the delegate from one of the Branch Associations, thus requiring the deputation from any one Branch Association to attend only once in the year.

As another meeting of this Branch Association will not probably soon be convened, your Managing Committee recommend this meeting to name their deputation, and their substitutes in case of inability to attend, and to make provision for their necessary expenses.

The adoption of the proposed plan would, it is thought, give greater interest in the Parent Society to the outlying Branch Associations, and would afford the deputations an opportunity for making such suggestions as to the better management of the Society, and the more judicious expenditure of its funds, as might be expected from persons sent for that purpose, from the midst of the Society's field of operations.

Your Managing Committee have had under their consideration the propriety of making some essential changes in the disposition of that portion of the funds raised by the several parishes and returned to them. For the last ten years the plan has been adopted of returning to the parish where it was raised half of the money paid into the Treasurer's hands, to be expended by the Parochial Committee on objects recognised as legitimate by the Society. It is hoped that these monies have been wisely expended; and it was perhaps judicious, in the infancy of the Association, to adopt this rule. But it is thought that the time has now arrived when the expenditure should be restricted (except in peculiar cases) to objects of a more permanent character. There is no Deanery in the Diocese containing so many parishes, so destitute of parsonage houses as this; in number eight parishes, and only one parsonage. This arises no doubt from the fact, that most of the parishes are old ones, opened at a period when the Clergy were handsomely paid, and before the people were at all aware that it was not only their duty, but also their privilege, to give a portion of their worldly goods for the support of the Gospel in their midst.

But both these days have passed by; and it appears to your Committee that, next to the House of God, nothing would add more to the stability and permanence of the Church in the Rural Deanery than the purchase of glebes, where necessary, and the erection of parsonage-houses. Several of the present incumbents have comfortable houses of their own; but the last three years have seen the occupiers of their own houses, in three or four parishes, removed hence, and their successors obliged to find a home where they could.

Instead, therefore, of expending their means on small matters, which might easily be otherwise provided for, your Committee would recommend to the several Parochial Committees to consider the propriety of expending the half raised in their midst, and by the District Branch Treasurer paid back to them, on objects of special importance and permanent character.

The Managing Committee find that, in addition to the sum necessary for meeting the expenses of their Travelling Mission, they have upwards of £100 lying idle in their Treasurer's hands, which they have instructed their Secretary and Treasurer to place in some secure investment for the support of the Travelling Mission, convertible into cash (if required) at any time; and which, in the meanwhile, will half-yearly be adding to the resources of the Association.

It affords your Managing Committee much satisfaction to be able to remind their fellow churchmen that we have now in full efficiency a College, where a most thorough and finished education can be had for our children, based upon that without which all education is fundamentally defective, and to ask for that institution their patronage and support.

In conclusion, your Committee would recall to the minds of their fellow churchmen the fact, that we are now in the midst of the third Jubilee of that noble Society, to which not only the Church in these Colonial Dioceses, but the members of the Church throughout the whole North American Continent, owe a deep debt of gratitude for the first planting of the Gospel Church in their midst, and for a long continuance of nursing care and protection.

We find emblazoned on the pages of history the names of the founders of the cities of Greece and Rome; we honour the enterprising navigator who adds new islands and continents to the dominions of civilized man; we hail with gratitude the name of him who invented the art of printing, and of him who applied the power of steam to propel machinery; we admire the man who has proved himself a mighty warrior or a great statesman.

But how few honour—how few have even heard of the humble name of the Rev. Dr. Bray, who conceived and matured the plan of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—a Society whose annual subscriptions during the first year of its existence were actually less than the annual subscriptions of this District Branch Association during any year since ITS ESTABLISHMENT—but which has been the honoured instrument, in God's hands, of raising 2½ millions pounds sterling, not for the destruction of God's creatures; not for carrying out schemes of worldly policy; not for the extension of science, nor for the relief of the body and the amelioration of man's temporal condition only; but for the promotion of the best, the eternal interests of his never-dying soul; a Society which has sent her Missionaries to the North American Colonies—to India, where a hundred millions of heathen acknowledge the British sway—to the West Indies—to the new Empire that England has planted in the Australian Colonies—until now there is not a single Colony of the wide-extended Empire of Great Britain, where her Missionaries are not planted.

From Newfoundland to New Zealand, from Honduras to Hong Kong the Society is making every effort to supply the people with the duly appointed ministrations of God's word and sacraments; not for to-day only, or for to-morrow, but for ages yet to come; not in a narrow spirit of party, but by the extension of the Church itself in that spirit of faithfulness and forbearance for which the Reformed Church of England has ever been distinguished. Such is the Society whose third jubilee we are called upon this day to notice—and we do it in common with the members of the Church scattered throughout 107 Dioceses, whose Bishops are in communion with our holy Mother.

Beautifully was it said by an eloquent prelate of the Church in the neighbouring Republic, when, with his whole heart he responded to the invitation addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to this noble band

of Bishops, to celebrate the jubilee throughout their dioceses.

"The celebration which is proposed, while it must secure a hearty interest and concert, wherever the noble vine, whose planting it commemorates, has dropped a seed, will certainly, through God's blessing on the hearts of men, be rich in spiritual fruits. It must awaken new convictions of the truth and preciousness of the Redeemer's promise to His Apostles, to be always with them, to see how literally "a little one has become a thousand." It must draw together, in a closer bond, the souls of the vast brotherhood, whose voices rise together in our common prayers, "from the rising of the sun, even to the going down of the same." It must quicken the pious purposes of Christian men and Christian women, whom God has made the Stewards of His goods, to give, as He enables them, the poor of their poverty, and the rich of their abundance, for the increase and furtherance of a work, so blessed of the Lord, so full of blessings for mankind. And shall it not bring down an hundred fold, into the bosom of the blessed Mother of us all, in peace, and plenty, and prosperity, the rich reward of her unwearied labours, and uncounted alms? As "the signs of an Apostle" mark her, in every land, an Apostolic Church, so shall the world-wide tokens of a Catholic love set to the seal of God, to her continuance in the Catholic faith."

And truly Catholic was the spirit evinced by our sister Church in celebrating the jubilee of the Society which we all unite in honouring. From Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Minnesota, the jubilee was honoured by prayer, praise and offerings for the sacred cause of Missions. And happy are your managing committee in recording their firm conviction that the celebration of this jubilee year has tended to knit together in one strong and lasting brotherhood of love the members of our Holy Church, however separated by seas, and continents, and climes, of political barriers, and made all feel that nothing earthly can separate those who are "members one of another, of the same household of faith—having one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all."

T. W. FULLER, Secretary.

Thorold, Feb. 26th, 1852.

Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society in account with George Rykert, Treasurer.

1851, Mar. 3.	To Chairman's cheque in favor of Rev. W. Clarke, £	13 17 9
Sep. 25,	To do. do. do.	27 15 6
Nov. 19,	To do. do. do.	13 17 9
" "	To do. do. do.	6 5 0
	To Chairman's cheque in favor of Rev. T. B. Fuller for contingent expenses of the Branch Association, .....	1 4 5
	To balance, .....	100 3 7
		£163 4 0

Cr.

1851, Mar. 20th,	By balance per account	£ 98 19 4
	Collections for the year	64 4 0
		£163 4 8

Balance,..... £100 3 7

(Signed) G. RYKERT, Treasurer.

St. Catharines, 26th Feb., 1852.

Owing to the present scarcity of emigrant vessels at Limerick, and the vast number daily applying for berths the passage money from that port to New York has been raised from £2 15s to £3 15s for adults; children under 13 years are charged £3 5s.

ENGLAND.

DIVISION OF THE SERVICES.

SIR,—In examining the Ordination Service, a few days ago, some of the Rubrics struck me as particularly note-worthy at this time, when the movement for separating the Services, and thus multiplying the opportunities for worshipping in God's House, is gaining so many adherents.

The first Rubric is as follows:—"When the day appointed \* \* \* is come, after Morning Prayer, there shall be a Sermon \* \* \* declaring the duty and office of the Diaconate or Priesthood."

Here is a plain precedent for those who can get their Bishop's permission to act on it.

Matins ["Morning Prayer"], having thus been said or sung at the "convenient and usual time," and the Sermon preached as ordained, the Litany is next to be said or sung at the "accustomed hour. \* \* \* warning being given to the people by the tolling of a bell,"—no departure from the directions of Canons xiv. and xv. being ordered, except that, before the Litany, the candidates are to be presented by the Archbishop to the Bishop, and the concurrence of the Litany is so far recognized as that, sufficient reason being shewn, their vote is admitted.

Further on we find a Rubric ordering, on this occasion, the omission of the General Thanksgiving, as well as of the last two Prayers of the Litany: the Prayer "We humbly beseech Thee" being ended, "then shall be sung or said the Service for the Communion."

It would be well, I think, if this order could be always followed in similar circumstances,—the inappropriateness of the Prayer of St. Chrysostom and the Benediction, in the middle of Divine Worship, being obvious.

Next, I observe that no Sermon is here alluded to. Of course, as part of the present Communion Office, it would naturally follow in its usual place.

I cannot but think, however, looking to the special direction in the First Rubric, concerning the Sermon at Matins, and the silence here, and looking to the date of the compilation of the Ordination Service, that a second Sermon on the same morning was not contemplated; and, for my own part, I heartily wish that the Sermon could be always given at Matins, and the Eucharistic office cleared of that and other Genevan and un-Catholic innovations on its first English form.

One more word. The closing Benediction of the Communion Service has always appeared to me to follow rather abruptly on the "Gloria in Excelsis." By the penultimate Rubric of the Ordination Service, the interposition of one of the Collects is plainly contemplated,

Your obedient servant,

Hitchin, 3rd April, 1852. C. W.  
THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON "INTONING."—A complaint having been made to the Bishop of Exeter by the churchwardens of Woodbury against the prac-



tice of intoning the prayers adopted by the incumbent, the Rev. J. L. Fulford, the Bishop of Exeter thus wrote to the Rev. gentleman:—"The question of absolute right is one to which I do not at present advert. But I have no hesitation in saying, that unless the bulk of your parishioners, in which number I include all orders, poor and not poor, prefer intoning, I think it very undesirable to incur or continue, jealousy on such a ground. I never would ask a clergyman to surrender a point of duty at the bidding of any party whatsoever, but 'charity seeketh not her own' in particulars not of duty." With this advice Mr. Fulford refused to comply, and forwarded to the Bishop a paper subscribed by two hundred persons, including thirty-nine communicants, stating their satisfaction with the manner in which the service is performed. On the other hand the churchwardens forwarded to the Bishop an address, signed by two hundred and ninety-eight parishioners, including ninety-two communicants, expressive of dissatisfaction at the practice of intoning of the vicar. To this the Bishop has replied as follows:—"Having already declared both to you and to Mr. Fulford my sentiments on the matter in dispute between you—and being not aware of any law of the Church which Mr. Fulford contravenes—I should be exercising authority which does not belong to me, if I were to attempt to deal with the matter more imperatively. In conclusion, I must express my earnest wish, and my sense of the demands of Christian duty, as prescribed by Christian charity, that the minister and the parishioners of Woodbury would strive together in love, rather than seek occasion for crimination and recrimination."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE DEVONPORT SISTERS OF MERCY.

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to Miss Sellon, on the subject of Mr. Spurrell's accusations against the Plymouth Sisterhood and that lady's reply. His Lordship states that he has read the "reply" with the attention due to it—

"And which it could not fail to excite in one who feels towards you the sincere admiration which I feel for your deep, continued, unexampled—at least in these latter days—devotion of yourself, your time, your talents of every kind, to the service of your Redeemer and of His poor, His little ones, whom He emphatically regards, not only as His own, but as Himself."

The Bishop then proceeds, to give two reasons why he considers it necessary to withdraw from the office of Visitor to the institution, an office, "which has been, as might be expected, little more than a title." The first reason is, viz., the difficulty of forming a clear and definite idea of the obligation incurred by the sisters in joining the institution. The Bishop thinks that in urging upon Miss— in the strong language of scripture that in leaving the sisterhood she was yielding "to temptation as did Demas," and "loving this world rather than to suffer hardships," Miss Sellon acted inconsistently with the fundamental principle on which his Lordship became Visitor, that there be "free liberty to every sister to withdraw, if it shall so seem good to her."

"Now let me not be misunderstood. I am very far from blaming you and the Sisters at aiming at what is impossible, when you and they have listened to 'that voice in the heart which bids it think no longer of earth, which calls the soul to live only for the Lord, in bringing other souls to Him.' I only mean that this is a course of life beyond and above that which was contemplated when I accepted the office of your Visitor."

The second objection of the Bishop relates to the practice stated by Miss Sellon to exist in the sisterhood, with regard to the property possessed by individual members of it. By the second rule of the society it was provided:—

"That any sister so withdrawing, or in any way ceasing to be a member of the Society, shall be entitled to her own personal property; but neither she nor her heirs shall be entitled to any share of the common property of the Society."

His Lordship thinks that the interpretation given by Miss Sellon of this rule in page 22 of her reply, is such that a sister retiring from the house might be left actually "penniless." After some further observations on this point, the Bishop proceeds:—

"In truth, the progress of your action has been such as makes a Visitor absolutely useless or worse than useless. Such an officer must have either nothing to do, or a great deal to much; for, if he does anything, he must have to enquire into all the internal arrangements of a community of ladies, labouring for the best and noblest ends, yet doing things, be they many or few, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, as allowed by the Church, which the Visitor may deem inexpedient, and even perilous—or, at least, giving scandal not only to the ill-informed, but to many others who are reasonably jealous of anything that has even the semblance of corrupting the purity of doctrine or of practice in our own Apostolic Church. Under these circumstances, it may be the duty of him who is the Visitor—and I frankly own, that I feel it to be my own duty—to avoid the appearance of sanctioning what, if he continues Visitor, he either must have the appearance of sanctioning and approving, or must, by a very questionable exercise of authority, forbid."

Before concluding, the Bishop warns Miss Sellon against exaggerated claims on the obedience of the Sisterhood, and advises her to give up the title of "Spiritual Mother," and be content with that of "Sister in Christ."

POSITION OF ORGANS.—Dr. Wesley, late organist of the Parish Church, Leeds, but now of Winchester Cathedral, has addressed the following letter to the *Salisbury Journal*:—

Sir,—One of your contemporaries, some time since, contained an announcement of its being the intention of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury to move the organ from the choir-screen to the side of the choir of their Cathedral. The profession to which I belong being rarely consulted on such a subject, and knowing well, as I do, that such a step is highly detrimental to musical effect, I take this means of expressing my opinion that, not only is the effect of an organ injured by placing it at the side instead of the centre of a Cathedral, but the choir service also suffers in various ways.

1. The antiphony is in great measure destroyed.
  2. The singers do not hear the instrument so well.
  3. The congregation, in some situations, either hear too much or too little, which defect is beyond the power of the most judicious accompanist to rectify.
- The musical question, indeed, has long since been settled, and the sad failures in Durham, Canterbury, and Westminster Abbey, where the organ has been moved to the side, but too well confirm the general re-

probation under which the new practice of placing a Cathedral organ at the side of the choir has fallen. If anything could justify such a step, it would be the fact of the architecture of a Cathedral receiving some great and decided improvement thereby, but I am informed that is by no means the case, and moreover, that the choir-screen and organ may both, in themselves, be rendered beautiful objects, and highly conducive to the general effect of the architecture, and the following extract from a letter which I had the pleasure to receive from one of our most eminent architects (Mr. Cockerell), I think goes far to remove all doubt as to the architectural part of the question. Referring to Winchester Cathedral, and the fact of the organ having been displaced formerly, by a "casting vote," he observes:—

"The abandonment of the old English practice of placing the organ over the screen, and the determination, by one vote only, to place it in the north transept, was, architecturally, most unfortunate. It was probably induced first by the ambition to display the longitudinal magnificence by which our English Churches generally surpass the foreign, and secondly by the Gallican taste and practice in leaving the vista of the ceiling open, forgetting, however, that the existence of our Anglican screen made all the difference in the proportion of that vista, since, in France, it is seen to the pavement, while with us it is truncated by the screen. Forgetting also that the apsidal termination, common in France, is vastly superior to our eastern terminations, which are commonly square, especially at Winchester, where the eastern window is truncated, and of very unhappy proportion,—indeed, deformed and painful to the eye accustomed to consider proportion."

"Under these objections, I can never doubt the good effect and the judgment with which Sir C. Wren and all the old masters agreed to place the organ over the screen, thus fulfilling the architectural effect of scenery and the antiphonal use of the organ at the same time. Any new organ, or enlargement of the old, should, in my mind, be restored to the west screen."

As I do not recollect the appearance and design of the organ-case at Salisbury Cathedral, or what the organ is, I can only now speak of the general merits of the question; but, if either the organ or the screen, or both, are unworthy of that most beautiful Church, surely there can be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds to perfect and wholly re-arrange these important portions of the Cathedral; or, if their be a difficulty it does not arise, I venture to say, from any defect in the abstract claims of Music and Architecture—for these, I do believe, possess a vitality which will make them endure even so long as the world lasts—but rather in the way in which these subjects have been handled during the last century or so.

Cathedral Architecture seems popular enough, if we may judge from the liberal contributions, by which the sad disasters of fire, in two recent cases at York Minister, were met; but Music is certainly the far more difficult question of the two, and much less understood. It is, in truth, comparatively a new art,—the efforts of modern times so greatly exceed all that was done formerly; and whether this art, in its connection with religion, is done justice to at the present time, is a question requiring a more serious treatment than it is any part of my intention now to enter upon, or than may now, perhaps, at all be desired; but such a question forms no inconsiderable part of an inquiry like the present; for upon the merits of the musical effects of this Cathedral must in some measure depend, it would seem, the raising of funds sufficient to carry out a work of such magnitude and importance as that of furnishing so exquisite a Church with a new west screen and a new organ.

STONE ALTARS AT OXFORD.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford has directed the removal of the stone altars erected in the several cemetery chapels at Oxford. They have since been separated from the walls to which they were attached, and made moveable according to the rubric.

IRELAND.

MORE RIBALDRY AND IRREVERENCE OF THE JOURNAL WHICH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND PRIESTS DELIGHT TO HONOUR, PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY.

The following is the title of, and an extract from, a leading article in last Saturday's *Tablet*—the chosen and special organ of those who claim for themselves the character of superior reverence, and the possession of the only system which is Catholic and Christian, and which duly cultivates the chastened and subdued spirit appropriate to this Holy and Solemn Season—

A NEW CANDIDATE—THE SLAVE OF PONTIUS PILATE.

\* \* \* \* \* Sir Thomas Redington has ventured to put himself forward as a candidate for New Ross. Sir Thomas is son-in-law of the sitting member, Mr. Talbot, and is to have all his interest. Sir Thomas, as our readers know, was a Catholic member of the anti-Catholic and persecuting Whig Government; a man whom no amount of outrage and insult upon the religion he professes could drive from his Whig connections; who is now out of office only because the Whigs are out of office; who is on the left-hand side of the Speaker's chair only because his friends and allies, the persecutors of the Church of God, are fallen from place; but who still retains the intention, on all occasions, and under all circumstances, of backing up, even against Almighty God Himself, the political friends to whom he owes the greater part of his respectability.

Mr. O'Connell once derived for the present Chancellor of the Exchequer a very unsavoury pedigree from the impenitent thief, Sir Thomas Redington, we are sure, is of a family quite as old and much more decorous. Through what particular veins, filled with life eighteen hundred years, he draws the moisture that languidly permeates his frame we are not informed; but his spiritual genealogy is very clearly marked; and nothing would surprise us less than, on that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be known, to find standing, side by side, like Siamese Twins, Sir Thomas Redington and the slave who handed water to Pontius Pilate, when that eminently Whig crucifier of the Son of God washed his craven and loathsome fingers, saying, 'I am innocent of the blood of this Just Man.'

If anything were wanting, in addition to plain historical facts, to shew that those who leave the English Church for the Roman Schism, are under a gross delusion, it would be the circumstance that they leave the Church of Ken, Herbert, Wilson, and Taylor, to unite themselves with Bishops and Priests who, by donations subscriptions, flattering epistles, &c., openly patronize and encourage, the journal which is constantly putting forth such diabolical irreverence as the above.

Again we ask, what can the Maskells, Mannings, and Dodsworths, think of such facts as this?

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir, I have received this morning a letter from Professor de Gasparis, of the Royal Observatory at Naples, announcing his discovery of another small planet on the evening of March 17. The following are its observed places:—

Mean time Naples.	Right Ascension.	North Declination.
h. m. s.	h. m. s.	deg. m. s.
March 17, at 9 52 33	9 57 56.7	12 51 10
March 19, at 8 20 19	9 56 54.2	12 58 19
March 20, at 9 25 27	9 56 21.2	13 1 41

The planet is stated to be equal in brightness to a star of the tenth and eleventh magnitude. I have little doubt that this planet is identical with an object which I entered upon a chart for the 10th hour of right ascension on the 29th of January last in R. A. 10h. 32m. 40s., and north declination 8° 59', and noted as of the eleventh magnitude. This chart was placed in the engraver's hands soon after, but I did not receive a proof until March 18. On the evening of that day I missed the above object, and immediately commenced an examination of the heavens in the vicinity of my bright star Regulus, where I expected to find what I felt certain was a new planet; in fact, I expressed my conviction of having seen one to Mr. Bishop on March 19. My search has been sadly interrupted by thick weather and moonlight; but on the 20th ult. I did enter a star of the eleventh magnitude in R. A. 9h. 56m. 30s., north declination 13° 4', which agrees so closely with the above description by Dr. de Gasparis on the same night that it appears highly probable this was really the new planet. I have waited for the absence of moonlight to renew my search, which, in a week or two longer, could hardly have failed to lead to the re-discovery of the missing star. I mention the above facts without intending to interfere in the slightest degree with the claim of my friend Professor de Gasparis to the honours of this discovery; but simply to show your readers that, had not circumstances occurred to prevent it, which were beyond my control, I should have been able to add this also to our list of English planets. Future calculation will prove whether I am right in identifying our missing star with the planet of Gasparis. I entertain very little doubt of it myself. During the last four years several other planets have escaped me through long continuance of cloudy weather. These remain to be re-discovered. Yours respectfully, J. R. HIND, Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, April 3.

It is not generally known that Lord Derby has written a little book on the "Parables of our Lord," in the form of "Conversations between a Mother and her Child."

ROMANIST TOLERATION.—A young Lady, a native of Lewes (whose name has, in confidence been given to us) this week returned from Italy, where she has been staying some time. She states that when she arrived there the custom officers, in searching her trunk, took away her Bible—the parting present from her father—and during the whole of her stay there she was unable to obtain another copy or even the loan of one, so that she was wholly precluded the use and consolation of the sacred volume! This is Papal toleration!—*Sussex Express*.

The Drapers' Company of London has sent the liberal contribution of 100 guineas, besides an annual subscription of £25, to the Irish Church Missionary Society; and a sum of £50, to the Eanis Fishing Society, which has been established for the employment of converts to Protestantism.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA.—There has been an increase in the quantity of tea entered for home consumption, as appears by the trade and navigation accounts just printed. In the month ended the 5th ult. the quantity chargeable with duty was 4,358,222 lb. In the like period of the preceding year the quantity was 3,975,265 lb. and in the month ended the 5th of March, 1850, the quantity was 3,692,004 lb.

SLAVERY.—A return to the house of Commons has been printed, shewing the number of slaves embarked on the coast of Africa, and landed in Cuba and Brazil for the last ten years. The largest number in one year landed in Cuba was in 1844, when the number was 10,000. The largest number landed in Brazil was in 1848, when the number was 60,000. Last year 5000 slaves were landed in Cuba and 5287 in Brazil.

EXPORTATION OF WHEAT TO PRUSSIA.—A very large quantity of wheat and flour has been shipped from the ports of London and Hull for the ports of Prussia, which will be admitted at only a nominal duty, in consequence of the great scarcity which prevails in that country of every description of grain. Large contracts are stated to have been entered into by some of our leading contractors for that country.

REMARKABLE AND SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.—At the last assizes, at Bury St. Edmunds, a farmer named Baldry, was left for execution, having been found guilty, on the most conclusive evidence, of administering arsenic to his wife, with intent to murder her. Since his condemnation his wife has forwarded a petition, containing a strong appeal to the Queen in his behalf, in which she says, "that your petitioner was not aware that the prisoner's conviction would involve the forfeiture of his life, or your petitioner would, at any risk to herself, have declined to be a party to the prosecution. That your petitioner would learn with more composure that the prisoner was doomed to a long term of transportation or imprisonment, even for a period of his life, that she might be saved, therefore, the misery of knowing that she had destroyed her husband, and that he may be spared for repentance and amendment." On Friday an order was received from the Home Office, respecting the execution of Baldry until the 8th of May. It is understood that his sentence will be commuted to transportation for life.

IRELAND.

DOMESTIC.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* pays the following tribute to the public and private character and conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, during his official sojourn in this country as commander of the Dublin District:—

"Every class of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland will learn with regret that the Duke of Cambridge has resigned his command of this garrison, and will leave our shores this evening, to enter upon his new post of Inspector-General of cavalry in the United Kingdom. During the years that his Royal Highness has served in Ireland, he has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, his frank and courteous bearing having made him peculiarly acceptable to the gentry, whilst those of inferior station have had the best and most substantial reason to appreciate his generous qualities. In his professional capacity he has proved himself

eminently worthy of the confidence of his Sovereign, while his vigilant and uniform attention to the discipline and moral improvement, as well as to the physical comforts of the troops, have earned for him the honourable designation of 'the Soldier's Friend.'

REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.—The *Galway Mercury*, speaking of the wholesale emigration of the peasantry from that country, remarks that the parties who left within the last two years are now sending home in small sums "an amount of money beyond all former example."

SCOTLAND.

DOMESTIC.

We have much pleasure in having received authority to contradict a paragraph going the round of the papers, copied from the *Leeds Intelligencer*, giving the day when the place where, and the person by whom the Duchess of Buccleuch was received into the Roman Catholic Church; it is, we are assured, entirely false and a correspondent remarking upon the report says; "Mr. Oakeley told us, in the case of Mr. Pollen (see *guardian* of March 3.), that members of the Church of Rome 'consider it to be of the highest importance to the cause of truth that the progress which the Roman Catholic Church is now making amongst the intelligent educated class should be extensively made known.' Hence, we suppose, these paragraphs."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

HOLLAND.

RATIONALISM IN HOLLAND.—We borrow from the *Record*, as an unexceptionable witness on a point of this kind, the following description of the state of the Reformed Communion in Holland:—"The Reformed Church of Holland, like the Protestant communities of Germany, is the prey of Rationalism. Free thinking has penetrated every department of Church and State, and its effects are of the most lamentable kind. Not a few of the clergy, in pursuit of this modern science, if it is to be so dignified, have arrived at the conclusion that there is either no God, or that everything is God. Men who regard themselves as philosophic theologians, are on this matter almost united in their views, and are proud of this extreme result of their investigations. Their next step, and one of highest importance, is to make out that man has no soul. With these two great discoveries they think to render invaluable service to humanity, overlooking, in their successful polemics, the fatal consequences, social and moral, which inevitably flow from their theories—that man, without a soul or without a God, cannot be the subject of sin or virtue. Praise and blame are therefore indifferent terms, having no just application to the conduct and actions of mankind. In the presence of such an ethical deliverance, political and social rights are without foundation. But the terrible effects of this free-thinking do not end here. There is no need of a redemption, and, consequently, the new science is quite sure, in the face of all history and evidence, that everything the Bible affirms of the Divine nature and redeeming work of Christ is a cleverer fiction, an artful fabrication. Thus, according to Professor Oproemer, of Utrecht, all that the intolerant party of the orthodox—the 'slaves of the formula,' as they are disdainfully called—in harmony with every age, has been wont to call the Gospel, is, in the view of the men of higher and progressive science, nothing more than a wasp's nest of fables. The divines of Groningen call the recognition of the Bible as God's word, *bibliolatry*; the reception of the doctrine of the inerrability of the apostles, *apostle-deification* (*apostelvergodding*); that of the atonement, *blood-theology* and, finally, to maintain orthodox sentiments is to break the great command of Christianity—that is, love. Such are the sentiments now prevalent in the higher circles of Holland; boldly taught from its pulpits, and controlling the actions of the State. It is, however, to some extent consolatory, that they are not very generally held by the body of the people."

ROME.

ANGLICAN PERVERTS AT ROME.—A portion of the old Palace of the Spinal family, at the foot of the Vatican, is about to be formed into a special establishment to prepare for the priesthood such Protestant clergymen as shall after their perversion to Popery desire to take Popish orders. Cardinal Castaldi, in the seventeenth century, bequeathed this Palace as an asylum for persons who had sacrificed their position by embracing the Popish faith, whence its name, "Palace of the *Convertiti*." The Pope has taken the expense of the proposed establishment on his private purse.

Colonial.

On Wednesday, 14th inst., the beautifully situated town of Cobourg presented a most attractive appearance, occasioned by the marriage of the daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, D. D., to the Rev. Walter Stennett, M. A., one of the Masters of Upper Canada College.

The Parish Church of St. Peters, in which many a happy pair, now resident in Cobourg, had been united in the solemn bonds of matrimony, was the place where was "given away" the fair and accomplished daughter of the worthy Rector.

Three o'clock in the afternoon was the hour at which the ceremony took place; and long ere that period the church was crowded, with not only its own members, but also others of different denominations, who took a deep interest in the happy event.

With the punctuality which has long been one of his most prominent characteristics, the Venerable Dr. Bethune, with his lovely daughter leaning on his arm, entered the church followed by the bridal train.

At this peculiarly interesting moment, the countenances of all who thronged the sacred edifice, exhibited feelings of respect, commingled with delight; respect for their honoured Rector, of which they from time to time had given him so many proofs—of delight on seeing his only daughter, endeared to them all from childhood, by her many virtues, about to be united to a Clergyman, distinguished as a scholar, admired as an exemplary character, and one in every respect worthy of her hand and affections.

The bride was attired in white silk, without her bonnet. Her ringlets were interwoven with orange blossoms, and from them flowed o'er her graceful figure the nuptial veil.

The bridesmaids, seven in number, wore white muslin dresses; and the whole bridal party, as they stood around the altar, presented the same appearance of neatness and correct taste.

The service was performed by the Rev. J. Wilson, of Grafton, assisted by Rev. H. Brent, of Kingston. Immediately after the ceremony, the whole party



repaired to the Rectory, where a sumptuous lunch was prepared for them. At 5 o'clock the children of the Sunday School, of which the bride was a teacher, were entertained with cake and wine; and an evening party terminated the festivities of the happy day.

At 10 o'clock the bride and bridegroom took their departure by the *Admiral* for Rochester, on their way to New York, and from thence to England.

May they have a prosperous voyage; may they enjoy their projected tour, and ere long return in safety to their native land, there to live to a good old age, in the possession of health and happiness, is the heartfelt prayer of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

**PORT OF TORONTO,—Tuesday May, 4.**

The steamer *Arabian* Capt. Colclough, a new vessel built for the through line, arrived this morning from Hamilton on her first regular trip. She left this afternoon for Montreal, to which she proceeds direct. The *Arabian* is a remarkably fine and fast vessel, and both as regards the comfort and elegance of her internal fittings, and her general appearance, she is in all respects a credit to our waters. From her own qualifications, as well as the well known character of her popular commander, the *Arabian* will doubtless reap a fair share of the business of the season.—*Patriot*.

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* says the impression is gaining ground that Mr. Hincks will not be able to obtain from the British Government the contemplated aid for a railway to Halifax, far less for a line to Hamilton.

**YORK ASSIZES.**

The Court of Assize was opened at 12 o'clock on Monday last. His lordship, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, with Hon. W. Allan, and Frederick Widder and James McCutcheon, Esqs., associates.—Mr. Attorney General Richards attended on behalf of the Crown. After the commission had been read, the Grand Jury were sworn in as follows:—Peter Brown, Foreman; Angus Dallas; Adam McKay; T. J. Preston; Henry Stewart; Robert Walker, Toronto—Wm. Boynton; Robert Hargrave; George McDonald; John Sadder, Reach—William Brown, Etobicoke—David Ellerby, East Guilimbury—Benjamin Fish; Lewis Hock; Peter Wilnot, Markham—Wm. Mathers, York—Wm. Mitchell; Martin Snider, Scarborough—Donald McKay; Thomas Stephenson, Pickering—James Patterson, Whitechurch—Richard Shier, Brock—Edward Winstanley, Vaughan.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**WRECK OF FIFTY SEALING VESSELS IN THE ICE.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.**—The steamer *Osprey*, from St. John, (Newfoundland) April, 23d, has arrived at Halifax, with accounts of the wreck of between fifty and sixty vessels in the ice in the gale of April 20th. The Newfoundland papers state that the loss of life has been considerable, how great is not known. A list of eighteen vessels lost, with full cargoes of skins is given, one of which had five of her crew drowned, and another two. In many cases, as the vessels drifted towards the ice, the crews deserted them and escaped to the shore. In some cases the abandoned vessels have been taken into port. Hundreds of the crews of the wrecked vessels are said to be on Richard Island, Bonavista Bay, in a state of destitution and starvation.—The Assembly of Newfoundland has requested the Governor to appropriate £300 for their relief, and four or five vessels would sail to them as soon as the wind would permit. A vessel had arrived at St. John, which reported that upwards one thousand shipwrecked sealers had reached Greenford, but the number is probably exaggerated.

The disaster is said to be nearly equal to that at Prince Edward Island last year.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

We have to return our thanks to two friends for their kindness in transmitting to us copies of the *Church*, No. 4, vol. xiii.

In answer to our Hamilton correspondent, we have strong doubts as to the legality of the marriage to which he refers. A lawyer, however, is the proper party to consult on the subject, and should our friend authorize such a step, we shall willingly lay the case before a barrister.

"Sabbath Songs" No. 9, next week.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

LETTERS received to Wednesday, May 5th 1852:—Mrs. Addison, Niagara, rem. vols. 14 & 15; Rev. A. Weeks, Cocaigne, N. B. rem. 2 years.

**THE CHURCH.**

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

**TRINITY COLLEGE.**

We beg leave to call attention to the Lord Bishop of Toronto's Pastoral Address, intimating that the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rural Dean and Rector of Thorold, and the Rev. Saltern Givins, Rural Dean and Rector of Springfield, are about to appeal to the Anglican Churchmen of Canada on behalf of Trinity College. Most cordially do we bid the reverend gentlemen God-speed in their labours of love; for assuredly a more worthy cause never was advocated than that for which they are to plead!

Trinity College, to use one of the new-coined expressions of the day, is a *great fact*. It is a realized protest against one of the most baneful and demoralizing heresies of our turbulent era. Eloquently doth it proclaim the vitally momentous truth, that education, and creed-defined religion, are twin sisters, whose destinies ought never to be separated.

Honour to the dauntless prelate, who at an age when most men court repose after the turmoil and strugglings of active life, stood forth to grapple almost single-handed with the giant of democratic infidelity! Honour to the grey-haired Christian bishop, who, worthy of a better age, has fought a fight in which Taylor, and Sanderson, and Beveridge, and Bull would have thirsted to glean additional laurels for their mitred brows!

The battle has been fought and won! Trinity College adorns morally and architecturally this portion of British North America, and forms the noblest and most appropriate monument of John, first diocesan of Toronto!

We cannot permit ourselves to doubt for one moment that the Canadian sons of England's pure and apostolic Church will be backward in responding to the call about to be made upon them. Though the College is in vigorous operation, funds are required in order to complete in all its details the goodly design which thoughtful piety conceived. To contribute towards a consummation so devoutly to be wished, is a privilege as well as a duty, and as such it will assuredly be esteemed by all who hold with us that secular learning when divorced from revelation is a blighting curse,—the most direful pestilence with which a people could be visited!

**PROPAGATION SOCIETY JUBILEE.**

The Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, and the Right Rev. Bishop Delancey, of Western New York, have been appointed delegates to the Jubilee of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. A more judicious choice could not have been made, and we rejoice that our sister Church is to be so fitly represented on the ensuing interesting occasion.

**CHARGE OF THE VEN. ARCHDEACON OF YORK.**

Elsewhere will be found a portion of the charge delivered this year by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York. It is an able and well digested document, and merits a careful perusal.

**THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.**

**DISTRICT BRANCHES.**

We have, from time to time, published the reports sent in to us of the annual meetings of the district branches of the Diocesan Church Society, and we anticipate the pleasure of giving publicity to all the others not yet forwarded.

No one, we feel convinced, can peruse these interesting documents, without experiencing a thankful sense of the peculiar manner in which the operations of this noble handmaid of the Church, have been attended by the Divine blessing and aid.

A very few years, comparatively, have elapsed since the institution of this Society, and the establishment of its divisional parts; and yet it cannot be denied that our people have responded to the call made upon them for association and exertion, in a manner which justifies the belief that they are influenced, under Divine favour, by a proper and laudable spirit of zeal in the cause, and a due appreciation of the efforts made for the extension of spiritual supervision, as well as a desire to participate in promoting the usefulness of the Society, by enabling it to provide for all the advantages which so many of them enjoy.

The contributions for various purposes, notwithstanding the unhappy impediments to liberality which appear to have prevailed during the past year, are highly satisfactory. The many calls which must necessarily be made upon those in our communion, arising from the present unsatisfactory and anomalous position of the Church, as regards her temporalities, would seem to require greater exertions still, and we confidently hope that each succeeding year will reveal that such exertions are being made in faith and in deed.

To the district officers, who conduct the local affairs of the Society, great credit is due, for their able and judicious management, while to the ministry we must accord all praise, for their successful advocacy of its important interests. If, in the course of their praiseworthy labours, they should meet with temporary discouragement, from whatsoever cause it may arise, let them not be disheartened, or grow faint in their work: no great good is ever compassed without a struggle against numberless minor evils and adverse difficulties. The existence and apparently formidable nature of these will only stimulate and fortify the pious husbandman for their mastery and removal. And although no personal motives should ever influence us in the performance of a positive duty, yet, considering the nature and objects of their endeavours, they may, without the charge of selfish desire, hopefully look forward to that reward, so beautifully pictured forth by the inspired prophet of old, "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

In connection with the duties which devolve on the clergyman, while discharging this portion of his ministerial functions, we would solicit attention to the necessity which exists for establishing good statistical data. A brief record of every baptism, confirmation, marriage and death, occurring among the members of his congregation, arranged in a simple, tabular form, and sent in yearly, with the usual annual report, would be a most valuable contribution to the history of the church, and its progress in Canada, as well as being a reliable source of information for other and more general purposes. In furtherance of such a work, we venture to propose the adoption of the annexed form of table. It may easily be copied, on an extended scale, upon a sheet of foolscap paper opened out, which will afford ample space for all the entries which may be requisite. It is principally from parochial returns of this character that much valuable knowledge is

acquired in older countries, at the present day; and the total absence of any public documents of this description in Canada, would render such an attempt to supply the deficiency exceedingly acceptable to all who are interested in its welfare and prosperity:—

*A Tabular Statement of Births, Confirmations, Marriages, and Deaths, which have taken place in the Town (or Parish) of \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, for the year commencing May 1, 1852, and ending April 30, 1853.*

MONTHS.	BIRTHS.		CONFIRMATIONS.		MARRIAGES.		DEATHS.		General Remarks.
	Males.	F.	Males.	F.	Males.	F.	Males.	F.	
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
Sept.									
Oct.									
Nov.									
Dec.									
Total									

**TRINITY COLLEGE CHARTER.**

We have heard with much satisfaction that the Provincial Government has at length withdrawn its opposition to a Royal Charter being granted for this institution, and that measures have been taken to procure the instrument with the least possible delay. This concession to the wishes of a large portion of the population is but an act of reasonable justice. The Lord Bishop's success, and the admirable arrangements made in carrying out the design of the College, have no doubt influenced the Government in coming to this wise conclusion. We congratulate the friends and well-wishers of Trinity College on this event, and anticipate a large influx of pupils next term in consequence.

**REVIVAL OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE.**

We derive the following most interesting item of news from the London *Guardian* of the 17th ult. The time is not far distant we hope and pray, when similar instances of penitence and restoration will frequently be met with.

**CHURCH DISCIPLINE.**—A circumstance occurred during morning service at Littlemore church, Oxfordshire, on Sunday evening, calculated to gladden the hearts of all who are interested in the revival of church discipline. This was the public restoration of one of the parishioners, who had been suspended from holy communion during a period of more than a year and a half, and who, having given every sign of a true penitence, was thus formally re-admitted to that blessed privilege. His offence had been of a nature to cause much scandal in the neighbourhood, and it was considered that unless his repentance was accepted and manifest, the requirements of the Church, as expressed in the rubric before the office for holy communion, could not be satisfied. The Lord Bishop of the diocese, to whom notice of the suspension had been previously given, concurring in this opinion, a short form of re-admission was drawn up by the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. G. W. Huntingford, and read by him instead of a sermon. The sources from whence it was taken were a form sanctioned by convocation in 1714, the second part of the homily on the right use of the church, and Bishop Wilson's form of admitting penitents. The penitent knelt at the entrance to the chancel, and his replies to the questions put to him, which were from Bishop Wilson, were distinctly heard by the congregation. Then, having received a solemn blessing from the officiating priest, the whole was concluded by a short exhortation to all present, and the latter part of the communion service being read, beginning with the 51st Psalm, said kneeling. The ceremony was very impressive, and will, it is hoped, have a lasting effect upon every person who witnessed it.

**PARISH OF QUEBEC.**

The number of communicants of the Church of England in the Parish of Quebec, on Easter-day, as will appear from the subjoined statement of particulars, approached 700. The numbers at the Cathedral and Trinity Chapel were not ascertained with absolute precision, but it was sufficiently established that they exceeded not inconsiderably, the round numbers here stated.

Cathedral,.....	400
Chapel of the Holy Trinity,.....	100
St. Peter's Chapel,.....	69
St. Paul's Chapel,.....	27
St. Mathew's Chapel (a dependency upon the Cathedral) at the early communion	60

**THE REV. DR. ADAMSON.**

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Adamson in this Diocese, will, we are persuaded, peruse with no small interest the following extract from the *Montreal Gazette*. We sincerely trust that our eloquent and amiable friend will meet with a fitting sphere of duty, where his talents may be still made available to the Church of which he is a Minister:—

On Sunday, the 18th instant, the Rev. Dr. Adamson preached his farewell sermon in Christ Church Cathedral to a more than ordinarily numerous assemblage. His text, admirably suited to the occasion, was taken from the 20th cap. Acts, 27th verse,—“For I have not shunned to declare unto you all, the counsel of God.” And, as we anticipated, the Reverend gentleman was most happy in its application to the peculiar circumstances, under which he addressed his congregation—for the last time. Dr. Adamson's eloquence and power as a preacher, were never more apparent than on this occasion, and we judged of its effect on his hearers, by remarking that many were affected to tears, while his discourse was listened to with profound attention by all.—Christ Church will feel a blank on his departure that will not be readily filled

up. He carries with him the warmest wishes of a large circle of friends, and wherever his future lot may be cast, we wish him God speed, and every happiness.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. preached his farewell sermon to the St. Anne's Chapel congregation, and was also most eloquent there. The congregation of that Chapel owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his indefatigable exertions in their behalf.

**"UNITED EMPIRE."**

Under the above title an addition has been made to the newspaper literature of Toronto. Making allowance for the drawbacks which almost necessarily attend the commencement of a paper, the sheet is replete with interest, and gives promise of such an amount of merit as should ensure success. The *United Empire* lays claim to higher literary pretensions than the majority of its contemporaries aspire to, and from its dimensions is enabled to draw largely upon the serial treasures of the mother country. In politics our new brother professes a sound creed, both as regards Church and State; and a due prominence is devoted to the fine arts, music, and agriculture. Altogether we think that a more desirable family paper either for town or country could not well be found in the Province. Though published in the same office, it is proper to state that the *United Empire* is totally unconnected with this journal so far as its editorial department is concerned.

**LECTURES ON EDUCATION.**

The Rev. W. Bettridge, B. D. has been delivering a lecture on Education, in London, C. W.—According to the *Prototype*, the prelection was characterised by a high strain of eloquence, and was listened to with marked attention by a large audience composed of persons belonging to various religious denominations. The lecture, we learn, is to be published in a pamphlet form.

**THE MOHAWK MISSION.**

We have much pleasure in publishing the following certificates and recommendations, at the request of Mr. John W. Hill, an intelligent and respectable member of the Mohawk tribe, who has been delegated by his brethren to solicit subscriptions towards erecting a chapel, on the upper part of their Reserve, in the Township of Tyendenaga.

(FROM THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.)  
As it appears from the present and former incumbents of the Mohawk Mission that the Church contemplated is necessary, I recommend the same to the charitable consideration of the Church in this Diocese.  
(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.  
Toronto, 7th April, 1852.

(FROM THE RURAL DEAN.)  
The Rev. Mr. Anderson, the incumbent of the Mohawk Mission, having approved of the object of this petition, as well on his authority as from my own knowledge of the local wants of the western part of that Mission, I beg leave respectfully to recommend the petition to the favorable consideration of the Lord Bishop.  
(Signed) JOHN GRIER,  
Rector of Belleville, and Rural Dean, V.R.D.

(FROM THE TRIBE.)  
We, the undersigned (principal men in that part of our Reserve where a Church is required) having every confidence in the bearer, John W. Hill, have requested him to solicit subscriptions to aid in building the said Church, and hereby beg to assure those who may assist us, that they may safely entrust their contributions to him.  
ABRAHAM BRANT.  
SETH W. HILL.  
THOMAS CLAUS.  
JOSEPH CLAUS.

Tyendenaga, 1st April, 1852.  
The bearer, J. W. Hill, being about to solicit subscriptions for building a Church for his tribe in this neighbourhood, I have great pleasure in recommending him as worthy of every trust, and a regular communicant.

G. A. ANDERSON,  
Missionary to the Mohawks, B. Q.  
I am of opinion a Chapel in the neighbourhood in which the Mohawks are anxious to erect one would be a great accommodation to many of the tribe who, residing at a great distance from the Mission Church, are now very remiss in their attendance. The bearer, J. W. Hill, I have known for many years, and can recommend him as worthy of confidence.

SALTERN GIVENS,  
Rector of St. Peter's, Springfield,  
late Missionary to the Mohawks.  
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS towards a Chapel to be erected for the accommodation of the Mohawk Indians, in the Township of Toronto, Diocese of Toronto.

John Toronto,.....	£5 0 0
Stephen Lett, D.C.L.,.....	0 10 0
S. Givens, Clk.,.....	1 0 0
Secy. Church Society,.....	0 5 0
A. G. Duff,.....	0 5 0
H. J. Grasset,.....	0 5 0
J. G. Joseph,.....	0 2 0
Richard Yates,.....	0 5 0
L. Weller,.....	0 2 6

**NEW CHURCH PAPER.**

An ecclesiastical journal, entitled the *Church Herald*, has made its appearance at Vicksburg, Miss. The Convention of the Diocese of Mississippi passed a resolution in May last on the subject of an organ, and the *Church Herald* is the result of that movement.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the following summary of their principles given by the editors:—

"In stating from time to time, as occasion may require the distinctive and exclusive character of the Gospel; the necessity, in a scriptural point of



of adhering to that primitive truth and order, shadowed forth in, and through the Church planted by the Apostles, we shall endeavour to do so, in all kindness, charity and forbearance.

holding such views we heartily pray for the prosperity of our new brother

CHARGE

To the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of York, at a Visitation holden at Thornhill, on Thursday, April 22; at Hamilton, on Tuesday, April 27; and at London, on Thursday, April 29; by the Ven. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York.

REV. BROTHERS, AND MR. CHURCHWARDENS:

I have not, I fear selected the season of the year best calculated to insure the general attendance of those whom I have invited to meet me on this occasion, protracted especially as our Spring has been by a Winter of unprecedented length and severity; but as it is not improbable that I may, after a little time, be absent from the country for several months, I have thought it desirable not to forego the opportunity, early as it is in the season, to hold those visitations of the Archdeaconry which, in the course of arrangements previously instituted, would be looked for during the present year.

You are aware that the duty I have now to discharge refers almost exclusively to the consideration of the temporal affairs of the Church;—a circumstance which affords me the opportunity of extending to the lay members of the several parishes as represented by their Churchwardens, the counsels and suggestions I may have to offer. And this duty cannot be an unimportant one, when so much of the real welfare of the Church,—its extension, order, and edification,—depends upon a secure and healthful condition of its temporal affairs.

I. And here I am first led to notice, what must always engage our common interest and sympathy, the large tract of country within this Diocese, containing a very considerable and increasing population, as yet unsupplied with the ministrations of religion as furnished by our branch of the Church Catholic; the vast harvest of souls, and the few and most unequal amount of labourers to gather it in. It is but a slight mitigation of this disheartening picture, that, in many cases where so much spiritual desolation prevails, there are efforts put forth to supply it apart from the agency and directions of the Church, that many men of unquestionable earnestness and piety, not belonging to our communion, are labouring in those remote and neglected spots, and often with the evidence of practical good. We contend that this mitigation of the evil is but slight, because the system of the religious teaching of the several Protestant denominations of christians is conducted does not ensure its permanence or regularity, or any consistent adherence to the modes of doctrine and instruction inculcated, but is attended with the hazard of fluctuation, variety and even contradiction. Again, in this manner of religious teaching, pursued by a number who are divided in sentiment, and who, in aiming at the acquisition of converts, are multiplying the strifes of parties,—we lose entirely the scripture organization of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church."—We have no realization of the "building fitly framed together," revealed as the condition of the household of believers of the family of the Lord; nothing of that sympathy and mutual love which the Lord, in his valedictory prayer, desired that the members of his body, the Church, should manifest; nothing of that concert and union in working for the glory of God and the welfare of men, which the whole organization of the Church implies. And above all we see in such a system of diversified and conflicting teaching, an opposition to what we hold as a solemn obligation,—the maintenance of the Church of Christ upon the principles laid down in the Word of God, as respects her polity, sacraments and prayers; principles from which we have no right or power to deviate, "lest haply we should be found to fight against God."

II. From the contemplation of this discouraging picture, we pass on naturally to the consideration of the means of ameliorating our condition of spiritual destitution in this diocese, of changing, if we can, the wilderness into a garden,—of causing that barren land to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

I. And here I do not think we shall differ in our conclusion, that this is not to be effected by the exercise, however successful, of the mere voluntary system. Where the Church is already fully organized and settled; where the people have been long bound to it by habit and conviction, and thus predisposed for its truths and privileges; it may, even upon the voluntary system, be maintained. A congregation is, in that case, rooted and grounded in their appreciation of, and attachment to, its principles; and they have themselves, it may be said, consolidated its outward establishment by a liberal appropriation of their worldly means; it runs little risk, therefore, in such an instance, of failing from due support. But this cannot be expected where the population are poor and scattered, and where from long disuse, the doctrines and practice of Christianity are in opposition to established habits of thought and action; where, at all events, if the sense and appreciation of religion be not wholly lost, it is by no means so strong or lively as to ensure a voluntary maintenance of it. We should hardly expect a people voluntarily to adopt and support that

which contradicts their cherished and constitutional propensities, for in such a case, we have to disarm opposition, rather than look for sympathy and aid: we have to inculcate the love of religion, before we can look there for co-operation with us in sustaining it.

Looking at the numbers of the poor in worldly condition who are to be classed amongst the spiritually destitute, we see, at once, too, that according to the working of the mere voluntary system, many would never be reached at all; the boon would be limited to those who could afford to purchase it.—We should, on that system, have a spot here and there cultivated—rich and flourishing, perhaps, but large spaces of solitude and barrenness between. That such is no mere fanciful anticipation, but borne out by sad experience, is proved by the condition of the neighbouring country of the United States, which its own truest friends and best citizens will have no hesitation in verifying. There, in the large spaces intervening between the towns and villages,—in short, in the rural population, generally, if there be not an utter religious desolation, there is a growth of tares, in the shape of sects entertaining the most discordant, unsound and perilous opinions, so strong and well nigh ineradicable, that it creates even more distress and apprehension than a total destitution of the means of grace.

2. To provide against consequences like these and to ensure the general and equal diffusion of the blessings of religion, Almighty God was pleased to reveal to the world specific rules and directions. In his blessed book we have a distinct declaration of his will that a provision should be beyond the reach of human caprice or popularity infidelity. We have indications that it was his desire and positive command from the beginning, that men should be bound to an appropriation, for the service of religion, of a fixed share of their substance,—an appropriation so regulated that it was considered no longer the property of men, but as belonging indefeasibly to God. We could not, without believing in such revelation even in the earliest times, account for the fact that Abraham, after a remarkable victory, should pay the tenth of all the spoils to Melchizedec, the priest of the Most High God. And that this was not an accidental or isolated case, but the effect and working of a fixed and revealed principle, is evident from the vows of Jacob, that, if permitted to come back to his own land in peace, after his proposed sojourn, he "should surely give the tenth unto God of all that He should give him." This cannot be thought an accidental or mere voluntary act and impulse, affecting only individual cases; or we should hardly observe, in two successive instances, the same proportion of religious gift. But we can be at no loss as to the Divine interposition in regard to this rule, and by inference of the Divine sanction of it from the beginning, when we find the principle of this religious appropriation of the tenth to God, embodied in the Jewish Law, and made to stand as an ordinance for ever.

To be continued.

The Rev. E. R. Stinson requests that all communications to him will be addressed Mount Pleasant, Mohawk Post Office.

The Rev. James Harris requests that letters and papers for him, be addressed, Cornwall.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

The little lake near Captain Stevens's in Crambe burst its bounds on Wednesday se'night, sweeping away the saw mill of Mr. Sheare, and killing that person and an assistant named Hetherington.—On Saturday week a vacant log house in Cobourg was burned, evidently by design; the Town Council have offered a reward of £50 for the discovery of the criminal.—A new Radical paper has appeared under the title of the St. Thomas Courier. The Steamer Muzepa has resumed her regular trips between St. Catharines and Toronto. A daily Radical print, the Morning Chronicle is about to be issued in Montreal.—A cock-fight recently took place in the Township of London; we regret to state that upwards of 200 persons assisted at the cruel sport.—In the neighbourhood of Peterborough a number of cattle are dying of disease and poverty.—A large expedition is fitting at St. Johns, N.B., for Australia.—The coach-house of Mr. Charles Small was burned on Friday night, and several carriages destroyed.—George Bishop, Esq., has been presented by the merchants of Toronto, with a silver cup and a gold guard-chain, on resigning his office in the Bank of British North America.—The village of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, has been incorporated.—The shipment of lumber from Dundas has recommenced.—The Leader will be issued about the middle of next month. The convict, Merville, has been respited for two weeks.—The Earl of Cathcart propeller has been condemned by the United States Court, at Detroit, for a violation of the revenue laws.—Robert Toke has been convicted at the Bathurst Assizes of the murder of Jean Cassimer Portra, in 1851. He is to be executed on the 3d of June.—Mr. George Brown, Junior, of Goderich, Treasurer of the United Counties, has been announced as a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Malcolm Cameron, in Huron.—There is to be a new Telegraph line from Sarnia to Quebec; it is to be called the "Grand Trunk Telegraph Line," and will be 1000 miles in length.—The stone cutters in Kingston have struck in consequence of the employers having hired the discharged convicts who had learned the trade in the Penitentiary.—On Friday morning a little girl named Ellen Reilly was drowned in the Bay near Manning's saw-mill; and on Saturday a little boy named R. Flood was drowned at the same place.—According to the Carleton Place Herald great scarcity of provisions and seed prevails in that part of the country. On Friday night a collision took place near Presq' Isle between the steamers Magnet and Maple Leaf. The former was much injured and was obliged to put into Kingston.—Richard Johns, of the Township of Osborne, lately committed suicide whilst in a state of insanity caused by intoxication.—Grace Marks who was sent to the Penitentiary for the murder of the late Mr. Kinnear, arrived here on Tuesday in charge of three keepers. Being insane, she is to be lodged in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.—The County Council have granted £100 toward the funds of the Provincial Association.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

We have comparatively very little to give under this title all our English files being used in filling the various departments on the inside form, but under the several headings there will be found several very interesting items. Lord Derby seems to be gaining ground, and those well versed in the present political condition of Britain seem to entertain no doubt that he will be sanctioned in the new Parliament. His policy has evidently been carefully matured. The comparative abstinence from participation in the busy scenes of political life which has marked his career for several years past, has, it would seem, been employed by him in calmly surveying the proceedings of both active parties, and framing his views accordingly.

Letters received in England from the African squadron, say that the efforts of cruisers have quite extinguished the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

The Oriental steamer Iberia and the West India mail steamer had arrived at Southampton, the latter with £20,000 specie, and £19,000 in diamonds from Brazil.

A great drought prevailed in the South of France. The St. Petersburg journals announce another victory by the Russians over the Circassians.

A paragraph in the Siecle denies that there is or has been any difficulty recently between the French and English Governments. The Minister of Public Instruction had issued an order to schoolmasters to assume the manners and habits compatible with their profession.

On the 5th inst. telegraphic notices were forwarded to all the Austrian Legation that neither the external nor internal policy of the Austrian Empire would be changed in consequence of the death of the Premier, Prince Schwartzberg. It is said he left among his papers a memorandum, insisting on the necessity of carrying out the line of policy he had adopted. He bequeathed all his moveable property to his illegitimate daughter, who married an Austrian officer some time since.

BIRTH.

At the Rectory, Adelaide on the 20th inst., the lady of the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Rector of a son.

DIED.

At Guelph, on the 18th April, Harriet Middleton Peterson, wife of H. W. Peterson, Esq., Registrar of the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey.

Testimony from high Authority.

From the Editor of the N. Y. Mirror, August 19th 1848. PERFECT CURE AND NO MISTAKE.—We are about to write a voluntary statement of a cure recently effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which the Editor of this paper is willing to give under his own signature. We make it pro bona publico, as we have never seen the proprietor of this invaluable medicine, and know nothing about him. About four weeks since, one of the compositors in this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep at night, and to week to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines which had no effect. Finally we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; it afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man gaining in flesh, with a ruddy complexion, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at the office. We should add that the cough was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS, For Sale by LYMAN BROTHERS, Druggists, King Street, Agent for Toronto.

Markets.

Table with columns for various commodities (Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flour, etc.) and their prices in Toronto, May 5, 1852.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY IS removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL. Books, Tracts, and Stationery, King-street West, where the Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of all descriptions, on the same terms as hitherto from the Church Depository. N. B.—The Office of the Secretary of the Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's. Toronto, May 6, 1852.

WANTED.

AT the office of this paper, a good Jobbing Pressman. Toronto, April 30th, 1850.

A YOUNG LADY, recently from England is desirous of obtaining situation as Nursery Governess in a genteel family. Reference highly respectable can be given. Direct P. M., Box 44, Post Office Toronto. Toronto, April 27, 1852. 39-1f

AN ENGLISH LADY who has resided many years in Canada, and has been accustomed to tuition; is desirous of engaging herself either as Governess in a private family, or as Music Teacher in any Town or village where she would meet with encouragement. Address H. A., Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, April 21, 1852. 38-1f

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL, THREE RIVERS, C. E.

Course of Studies for the Current Half Year ending on June 16th. FIRST CLASS—GREEK.—The Philoctetes of Sophocles, succeeded by the Oration of Aeschines against Ctesiphon; and on intermediate days, Books XVII, XVIII, &c., of the Odyssey of Homer, followed by Books XXI and XXII of the Iliad. LATIN.—Virgil's Aeneid, Book X; Juvenal Satire X; Cicero de Amicitia. SECOND CLASS—GREEK.—Herodotus; Homer's Iliad, Books V and VI; Odyssey, Book I; The Idylls of Theocritus. LATIN.—Jugurtha of Sallust; Horace's Satires Book II. THIRD CLASS—GREEK.—Grammer, and Selections. LATIN.—Sallust's Catiline; the Eclogues of Virgil, and Aeneid, Book VI.

Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined classes, others by individual teaching. The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament; English Grammar and Composition; History and Geography, ancient and modern; Arithmetic and Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c., &c. Tuition, Board, &c., &c., for Boys above 12 years of age, £40 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES. S. S. WOOD, A.M., Corp. Coll. Camb., Rector. Three Rivers, April 27th 1852. 39-2in

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT in John Street, three doors from St. George's Church, with every accommodation for a family—if desired the complete set of Furniture, &c., may also be obtained with it, at £700 currency for the whole. Inquire of THOMAS MARA, John Street, Toronto, April 7th, 1852. 36-3m

Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TO be re-opened after the Easter Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. There are vacancies for three Boarders. Mr. V. MCKENZIE the Assistant, is desirous of undertaking the tuition of Two or Three Private Pupils. Toronto, April 7th, 1852. 36-1f

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College. By order of the Committee, S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec. Toronto, 10th March, 1852. 32-1f

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 1. THE number of Shares is limited to 100. 2. The Shares are £12 10s. each. One pound on each Share to paid down, at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in instalments to be called in at such periods as may seem desirable to the Managing Committee. 3. As soon as sixty Shares shall have been taken up, a meeting of the subscribing Shareholders to be called to elect their Managing Committee, of which the Bishop of the Diocese is to be President ex officio. 4. The fee for education is to be £12 10s. per annum, which is to include instruction in every branch taught, such as English, French, Italian, German, Piano Forte, Singing, Drawing, &c. 5. The Boarding Establishment is to be under the direction of a Lady Superintendent, to be appointed by the Managing Committee, and to be conducted as the rest of the School, under regulations to be drawn up from time to time by the Managing Committee. It is proposed that the fees for Boarding (with no extras), should not exceed £30. 6. The children of other denominations will be admitted, but all the pupils who enter will do so under regulations, as to be drawn up by the Managing Committee. Lists will be left for signature at the Church Society's House, Mr. Rowsell's, Mr. Scobie's and Mr. Green's. Toronto, April 6th 1852. 36-4in

TO THE PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS OF CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience as an Editor, wishes to procure a situation in connexion with the Editorial department of a Newspaper in Town or Country. Advertiser would make himself generally useful in a Newspaper office. Satisfactory references as to character and competency, will be given. Communications addressed to BETA, Church office, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, 24th March, 1852. 34-1f

1852 Steamboat Notice. [1852]



THE STEAMER "CITY OF HAMILTON." CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON. WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton, every day at Two o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted) calling at Port Credit, Oakville, Bronte and Wellington Square, weather permitting. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto, every morning (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Wellington Square, Bronte, Oakville, and Port Credit. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 23rd, 1852.

St. Catharines and Toronto.

STEAMER "MAZEPPA," W. DONALDSON, MASTER. WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half past Six o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Toronto at two P. M. Passengers taking the Mazeppa will reach Toronto in time to take the boats for Rochester, Kingston Montreal and Hamilton. April 28, 1852. 2-



Reviews.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A JOURNEY THROUGH TARTARY, THIBET AND CHINA, DURING THE YEARS 1844, 1845, AND 1846: By M. Huc, Missionary Priest of the Congregation of St. Lazarus.—R. H. Armour & Co., Toronto.

The columns before us form a portion of "Appleton's Popular Library," and they are very pleasant proofs of the discretion exercised by these publishers in selecting the works of this series. They are neatly got up, and well printed on good paper. If the whole series is produced in a similar manner, evincing the same care, we have little doubt, but that it will be a great favourite with the reading public, who, in these very hard times, will value them not the less on account of the cheap rate at which they are sold.

This edition is a re-publication of Mrs. Sinnett's translation of the original French work. It is a common observation that the force and point of French authors are lost or destroyed by translation. This remark applies particularly, however, to writing of a purely classical and literary character, where the whole value of a sentence sometimes depends upon its peculiar construction, the happy use of idiom and the employment of specific terms or words which have no counterpart in our own language. The objection does not obtain where the style is purely narrative, and where the language employed is simple emphatic and familiar.

Never having seen the original, we are not of course in a position to say whether the translation is calculated to convey a full impression of the author's style and meaning—we can only form a judgment from the internal evidence which is afforded us of its general faithfulness and excellence, and with neither have we any fault to find.

As to the merits of the work itself, we must in fairness say, that a more pleasing story we have seldom read. It has all the charm of fiction to recommend it, while we are bound to receive it as a faithful history.

Speaking of a people, of whom, it may truly be said, comparatively nothing is known; and describing scenes and localities for the first time, its value no less than its novelty render it attractive. There is much of the marvellous mingled with the details of some occurrences, but after all not to such an extent as to produce disgust or throw over the other portions a shade of doubt. Everything is told as it was seen and with an honesty, vigour, and freshness, highly commendable.

Throughout the work there is a taint of peculiar religious bias given, which will not of course be acceptable to all classes of readers. We ought to consider however, that if we ourselves were placed under similar circumstances, and relating the scenes through which we passed and in which we took an active part, we should most assuredly give utterance to opinions tinged by our own preconceived views, religious or political, and therefore we are bound to receive Mr. Huc's delightful book, for its many excellent qualities, irrespective of his papistical convictions. The work has been so thoroughly sifted in the best reviews of the day, that possibly little we could say would add much to the balance of opinion on its merits, we nevertheless venture to recommend it to our readers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May. A. H. Armour & Co., Toronto.

This periodical is now presented to us as the incorporation of the ordinary Harper with the *International*. We have no doubt that it will continue to maintain the extensive circulation it hitherto enjoyed, as well as the increase which it is natural the union with its predecessor and rival will bring into play.

BLACKWOOD for April. T. McLearn, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Good as ever and always most welcome. The political articles in this number are written with all the wonted vigor of former days, while the literary department is of an engaging kind. *My Novel*, is the prominent article of this number.

ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES: A. H. Armour, King Street, Author of "Appleton's Popular Library."

We have read the most of these papers as they appeared in the "great Leviathan" but they come now in a very convenient form, and are still attractive as ever. The peculiar force and spirit with which they are written are characteristic of the articles of the periodical from which they are taken. A greater treat for the spare half hours of life we know not.

THE USE OF MUSIC IN CHURCH SERVICES.

From the *Christian Remembrancer*.

In what light is the use of music in Church services to be regarded? The view commonly taken of it would perhaps be, that music being more beautiful than mere reading, is therefore fitter for the worship of God; and the ancient example of the Psalms, and of the musical services in the

temple generally, would be appealed to. But this view, though true as far as it goes, by no means embraces the whole idea of the Church's use of music in her services; and it would seem to restrict the use of music to praise, or to the joyful occasions or departments of worship; neither does it account for the use of the plain monotone. And it has sometimes been thought that there is this objection to habituating the candidate for Holy Orders to high musical services, that it only awakens in him a dissatisfied desire for that which, in his future parochial Church, he may never be able to realize. But it will be seen on a little consideration, that it would be equally reasonable to object to encouraging acquaintance with the perfect forms of architecture, in the case of those whose lot may be cast where it exists on a meaner scale. The fundamental idea on which the introduction of music into every part of the Church's worship rests, would seem to be this. It is well known, that the ordinary tones of the human voice used in speaking, are only in part or occasionally musical notes. Some persons use a greater number of musical tones in speaking or reading, than others; but none use them exclusively. So that it may be safely affirmed, that to speak in musical notes, and no others, is not natural to man. It has been conjectured that before the Fall man spoke in musical notes; so that (in a stricter sense than was intended,) "all creation thrilled at the melody of speech." This may be no more than a conjecture; it will serve, however, as an illustration of our present subject. But though it is not natural to man—now, at any rate—to speak in perfect tones, yet it is a thing attainable by him; just as in many other respects naturally he labours under imperfection, but by effort and art can attain or approximate to perfection. Men do not find themselves in a capacity by nature to strike at the most graceful or well-proportioned forms; to combine colors harmoniously, or the like; but by art and training they can accomplish these things. So it is also with music. And instructed as well by the analogy of the Hebrew tabernacle and temple as by the spirit of the Christian religion, they have seen the propriety of offering these recovered perfections as achievements to the service of God, by employing them in places dedicated to His worship, in the form of architecture, painting, and musical services. By the Incarnation of Christ it should seem that the curse which rested on our mental and physical, as well as on our moral and spiritual powers, was decreed, at least, to be taken off; though for their actual and complete deliverance "from the bondage of corruption," they, like the material body, must wait "the manifestation of the sons of God." But the Church, in faith, makes as though it were even now taken off; her ritual presentment of herself is as of one already "all glorious within;" just as she honours the corruptible body, even in its present estate, for the sake of its glorious destiny. She considers the perfection to which we are able by effort and training to bring our disordered mental powers, as so many instalments of the perfection and order to which we look to see all things restored in the New Creation, the new heavens and earth. In this point of view we can see what a fitness there is in bringing musical sounds amongst other artificial achievements, into the service of the Sanctuary. As there is a real kindred between the best works of the soul and the best works of the body, so it is fitting that the latter should be admitted to participation with the former in that divine exercise, in which we anticipate the glorified estate where both body and soul will, themselves perfected, offer in common a perfect worship to the Father. It is only under this view, that the employment of musical utterance in Church services, as well penitential as joyful, in the plainer as well as the more poetical or spirited parts is quite intelligible. It is not as being more joyful, or necessarily more beautiful, (for many, e. g. think, and not without reason, the monotone, however well executed, less beautiful than good reading,) but as more perfect in its kind, or more akin to the estate of grace. Musical utterance is the speech of the world of grace, as unmusical or mixed utterance is the speech of the natural world.—For the various purposes of expression, this mode of speech may be varied, just as ordinary speech is. It may be solemn or joyful in tone; but it should never in the high places of musical services be laid aside for the ordinary utterance of the world. If these, then, be the real grounds upon which musical expression in public worship is to be based, it will at once be seen that customary attendance on such worship will, independently of its other advantages, teach a lesson to both pastor and people concerning dedication of the gift of music to God, which is capable of the most varied application.

THE HIDDEN LIFE.

When it is the one-ruling, never ceasing desire of our hearts that God may be the beginning and end, the reason and motion of our doing or not doing, from morning to night, then everywhere, whether speaking or silent, whether inwardly or outwardly employed, we are equally offered to the Eternal Spirit, have our life in him, and from him, and are united to him by that spirit of prayer, which is the comfort, the support, the strength, and security of the soul.

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

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. 61f

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.

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| The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford.                    | The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.                  |
| The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton.                       | The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.                   |
| The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. | The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.                 |
| The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.             | The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.              |
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- 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 highly 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, a perfect 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

Age.	One year		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year		Seven yrs.		Age.	One year		Seven yrs.	
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.	Premium.	Annual Premium.		Premium.	Annual Premium.		
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	25	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	35	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	0 19 3	1 0 6	1 2 3	1 2 9		1 4 1	1 5 2	4 5	1 10 6		1 10 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
20	1 1 0	1 1 9	30	1 3 1	3 7	40	1 6 1	1 8 2	50	1 16 11	2 3 1	2 3 1	2 3 1	2 3 1

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.

Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.		
	Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.		Annual Premium.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	45	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1 11 3	0 15 10	0 8 0		2 2 7	1 1 7	0 10 11		3 9 4	1 15 3	0 17 9
20	1 13 11	0 17 2	0 8 8	35	2 9 1	1 4 11	0 12 6	50	4 4 11	2 3 3	1 11 0
25	1 17 9	0 19 2	0 9 8	40	2 17 8	1 9 4	0 14 9	55	5 5 10	2 14 0	1 17 3

April 30th, 1851

E TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.



Advertisements. DR. MELVILLE, CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS, TORONTO. DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCUList, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street. JOHN CRAIG, GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, OFFICE:—Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto.

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER, House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Protection from Lightning, BY 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. At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the Instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Magnets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such: as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm. I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum, ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The conductors should be led off to the iron water pipes under ground. E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent. Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851. Toronto, September 22nd, 1851.

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. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.

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, 50-1f Toronto; July 9, 1851. 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. STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms. A. F. PLEES. Toronto, 23rd July 1851.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS OF CONVICTIONS

Before Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, transmitted to my Office by the Justices whose names are annexed, and now Published by me under Provincial Statute 4 & 5 Victoria, Chapter 12. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Cos. Y., O. & P. } Toronto, 16th April, 1852. GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk Peace, Cos. Y., O., and P.

Table with columns: NAME OF PROSECUTOR, NAME OF DEFENDANT, NATURE OF CHARGE, Date of Conviction, NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE, Amount of Fine, Penalty or Damage, Fine when paid or to be paid to said Justice, To WHOM PAID OVER BY THE SAID JUSTICE, IF NOT PAID, WHY NOT? GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Rows include names like James St. John, John Hind, John O'Donnell, J. Ashbury, James Ashby, John McIntire, Walter Cleary, Joseph Mosty, William Willis, J. Murphy, Samuel Wiggins, William Prescott, Walter Cleary, William Willis, W. O'Hara, Joseph Murty, Jacob Rupert, Thewell Draper, Robert Caldwell, George Boles, John Snake, John Edwards, James Edwards, William Elliott, William Edwards, Cornelius McCarty, James Jones, Nathaniel Micks, Michael McDonagh, Alexander Murray, Archibald Forbes, The Queen, Michael Moran, Ellen McLean, John Fraser, John Graham, James Morrison, Henry Moffatt, Stephen Lampkin, R. Greenwell, J. Hamer, William Thew, Thomas Bolster, William Brooks, William Brooks, James Bosanko, Joel Hollinshead, William Wardle, William Hoiles, James Murray, John Sullinger, E. S. Wheeler, John Hughes, Francis Long, William Kennedy, Mary Petch, Emerson Woodruff, H. Wideman, William McVain, David Forsyth, John Carmichael, L. A. Colville, J. Janson, P. McVay, Matthew Roman, Robert Roberts, William S. Kerrott, James Gibbons, Sarah Slavin, Joseph Rayburn, Irvine Rutledge.

I certify that the above is a true and correct account of the Returns of Convictions made to this Office for the Quarter ending this date.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, Toronto, 16th April, 1852.

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



FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST TORONTO.

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

- 1st. Every facility for the practical acquisition of the French tongue, which is spoken in the Family and in the School; sound instruction, from the primary departments to the senior Classes, in all the studies requisite in a complete course of Education; purity of dialect in such living languages as shall be taught, and particular attention to the English branches. 2nd. Constant attention to physical training, as well as the formation of good habits and manners. 3rd. The assiduous inculcation of Religious Principles, based on Scriptural truth. The Establishment is composed of (besides the Principals,) three efficient resident Governesses, two of them English and one French, from Paris, and seven Masters. Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a great portion of his time to instruction in the higher branches. The Rev. Dr. Lett attends weekly to communicate Religious instruction, to whom references are kindly permitted; also to The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Rev. J. G. Grasset, Rector. The Rev. J. G. D. McKenise. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Carthew.

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

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

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

Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,—

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

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 2 columns: Complaints and Remedies. Includes Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

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

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

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

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, where in are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L.D.

From the widely celebrated Professor Silman, M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

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

Respectfully yours, I. S. CUSHMAN, M.D.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 31-3m

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 sear leaf and passes away. Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmy breezes of May. McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawls! some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square There are Broad Cloths, in Lustrous, Cobourgs, and Cassimeres too, And Lustrous, and Cobourgs, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay. There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more, That McDONALD keeps always on hand at his Store; He would not the rights of another invade, While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade; But if fairness will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse at some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request, And a glance at his prices will tell all the rest.

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

YONGE STREET,

an examination of the Subscribers Stock will sufficiently refute that notion, as it will be found to comprise all the articles in general use in the Trade. The following will be found especially worthy of notice—DRESS GOODS, in Lustrous, Cobourgs, Silk Mixtures, Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., from 1s. upwards. SHAWLS—a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS bought at jobs and offered low. BLANKETS—A good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, Cot Blankets. FLANNELS in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from 1s. 1d. upwards.

A large Stock of

SILK VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assortment of

PULPIT VELVETS,

on which article a liberal discount will be made, if wanted for Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of

STONE MARTIN FURS.

Long Flat 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 Madder Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yard; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d. per dozen net; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851. 16-tf

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto.

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS, IN CANADA WEST, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Fashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item. Includes Men's Br. Holland Coats, Do. Check'd do., Do. Black Alpaca do., Do. Russell Cord do., Do. Princess do., Do. Canada Tweed do., Do. Broad Cloth do., Do. Cassimere do., Boy's Br. Holland do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Mole skin do., Do. Tweede do., Do. Broad Cloth do., Do. Russell Cord do., White Shirts, Linen fronts, Striped, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Do. Black Satin do., Do. Fancy Satin do., Do. Holland do., Do. Fancy do., Do. Velvet do., Do. Marseilles do., Do. Baratheo do., Boy's Br. Fancy do., Do. Silk do., Do. Satin do., Do. Cloth do., Do. Tweede do., Do. Cassimere do., Men's Cloth Caps, Boy's do., Men's Mole skin Trousers, Do. Lisen Drill do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Courderoy do., Do. Satinet do., Do. Cassimere do., Do. Buckskin do., Do. Doeskin do., Boy's Drill do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Mole skin do., Do. Canada Tweede do., Do. Cassimere do., Do. Tweede do., Red Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item. Includes Muslin Delaines, Prints, Fast Colours, Heavy Gingham, Splendid Bonnet Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Artificial Flowers, Shot, Check'd, and Plain Alpaca, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c., Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Factory Cotton, White do., Striped Shirting, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Stays, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpaca.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. 351 ly



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

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

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

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

Directors:

George Michie, M. P. Hayes, James Beaty, Wm. Henderson, Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis, And John Howcutt, Esquire.

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

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

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.

ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:

In addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed:—

Quebec, Thomas Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Dessaner; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

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

Marine Assurance.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to effect MARINE INSURANCE on Steamers, Sailing Vessels, and Cargoes on the Inland Waters, between Port Sarnia and Quebec, or from Port to Port between those points, and also to and from Ports on the American seaboard. Applications to be made at the Company's Office, Wellington Street opposite the Commercial Bank. By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT STANTON,

Secretary.

Western Assurance Company Office,

Toronto, April 23, 1852. 3-in



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

Hon. J. H. CAMERON. JOHN DUGGAN Esq.—Solicitor.

BANKERS.—Bank of Upper Canada.

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers. The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Publics confidently called thereto.

By Order.

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-tf

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. BICHALL, Managing Director Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-tf



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson, Franklin Jackes, 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-t

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Francis Eratt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. 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, Victoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, Kingston. Charles Brent, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH.

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.