

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. 30.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXLIX.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
D	Feb. 29.	Gen. 19*	Matt. 7.
		{ M. E. " 22.	Rom. 12.
M	March 1.	{ M. Deut. 15.	Luke 12.
		{ E. " 16.	Eph. 6.
T	" 2.	{ M. " 17.	Luke 13.
		{ E. " 18.	Phil. 1.
W	" 3.	{ M. " 19.	Luke 14.
		{ E. " 20.	Phil. 2.
T	" 4.	{ M. " 21.	Luke 15.
		{ E. " 22.	Phil. 3.
F	" 5.	{ M. " 24.	Luke 16.
		{ E. " 25.	Phil. 4.
S	" 6.	{ M. " 26.	Luke 17.
		{ E. " 27.	Col. 1.
C	" 7.	2 SUNDAY IN LENT. { M. Gen. 27.	Luke 18.
		{ E. " 34.	Col. 2.

* To verse 30.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

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

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

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

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

Poetry.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN'S FAREWELL.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ARNDT.

Now, my grave, for thee I wait!
For of wandering I am weary;
From the earth I separate,
Earth so sinful and so dreary.
Heaven invites me as its guest,
Angels bid me to their rest.

Now, my grave, for thee I wait!
I have reached at last the portal,
Lay my staff down at the gate
Where is ended all that's mortal;
Rest my weary heart and head
In the still and painless bed.

What should I be doing here,
In the darksome valley dreaming?
For how proud and high so'er
Its affairs be to our seeming,
Like the sand-shall be their fate,
Which the strong winds dissipate.

Therefore, earth, farewell to thee!
Let me now depart in gladness;
For thy hopes are vanity,
For thy very joy is sadness;
And thy beauty a vain thing,
Empty all and perishing!

Therefore, now, a last good night!
Farewell all ye fires of heaven,
Sun's and moon's beloved light,
And ye glorious stars of even!
In the light I haste to see,
Dim and quenched your beams shall be,

Farewell, each beloved friend,
Weeping at what death must sever!
For the grief which God doth send,
He Himself sends comfort ever.
Weep not for things which must remove,
What is lasting is above.

Weep not that my longing heart,
Lightly this poor earth esteeming,
From it willingly should part,
From the error, from the seeming,
From the nothingness and night,
To the realm of truth and light.

Weep not, my rejoicing heart
Hails its Saviour and salvation;
In His wounds I too have part,
Wounds still warm from His dear passion,
Flowing whence, His holy blood
To the whole world worketh good.

Weep not my Redeemer lives!
High and clear, o'er earth ascending,
Hope the glorious promise gives,
Mighty Faith and Love unending
Join their voices, whispering mild,
Fear not thou, the Father's child!

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN LIVING.

Everybody almost wishes now a days, to live as if already rich. The wives and daughters of men not worth two thousand dollars a year, dress as richly nearly as those of men worth ten or twenty thousand. The young too, begin where their parents leave off. Extravagance, in a word, is piled on extravagance, till
"Alps o'er Alps arise,"

The folly of this is apparent. These sums thus lavished go for mere show, and neither refine the mind nor improve the health.—They gratify vanity and that is all. By the practice of a wise economy, most families might, in time entitle themselves to such luxuries; and then indulgence in them would not be reprehensible. If there are two men each making clear two thousand dollars a year, and one lays by a thousand at interest, while the other spends his entire income, the first will have acquired a fortune in sixteen years, sufficient to yield him an income equal to his accustomed expenses, while the other will be poor as when he started in life. And so of larger sums! In fine, any man by living on half what he annually makes, be it more or less, can, before he is forty, acquire enough and have it invested in good securities, to live for the rest of his life in the style in which he has been living all along. Yet how few do it. But what prevents? Extravagance, extravagance, and again extravagance.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

ANSWER A FOOL ACCORDING TO HIS FOLLY.

False reasoners are often best confuted by giving them the full swing of their own absurdities. Some arguments may be compared to wheels, where half a turn will put everything upside down that is attached to their peripheries; but if we complete the circle, all things will be just where we found them. Hence it is common to say, that arguments that prove too much prove nothing. I once heard a gentleman affirm that all mankind were governed by a strong and overruling influence, which determined all their actions, and and over which they had no control; and the inference deducible from such a position was, that there was no distinction between virtue and vice. Now, let us give this mode of reasoning full play. A murderer is brought before a judge, and sets up this strong and overruling propensity in justification of his crime. Now, the judge, even if he admitted the plea, must on the criminal's own showing, condemn him to death. He would thus address the prisoner: you had a strong propensity to commit a murder, and this you say, must do away the guilt of your crime; but I have a strong propensity to hang you for it and this, I say must also do away the guilt of your punishment.—*Parlour Magazine.*

THINK.

Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful will it be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps; homely and shapeless, but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them.—Learn to think and you will learn to write; the more you think, the better you will express your ideas.

KEY TO CHARACTER.

The differences of character are never more distinctly seen than in times when men are surrounded by difficulties and misfortunes. There are some who, when disappointed by the failure of an undertaking from which they expected great things, make up their minds at once to exert themselves no longer against what they call a fate; as if thereby they could avenge themselves upon fate; others grow desponding and hopeless; but a third class of men will rouse themselves in such moments, and say to themselves, "the more difficult it is to attain my ends, the more honourable it will be;" and this is a maxim which every one should impress upon himself as a law. Some of those who are guided by it, prosecute their plans with obstinacy, and so perish; others, who are more practical men, if they have failed in one way will try another.

INGRATITUDE.

Who can forbear grieving when he considers that he has fallen under the heavy displeasure of Almighty God, whose infinite patience he hath abused; that he is exposed to all those miseries that are implied in an eternal separation from the Fountain of all happiness; that he hath foolishly neglected the most important concern of his life, and done what in him lies to make himself everlastingly miserable; that he hath been ungrateful to his mighty benefactor, and unfaithful to his best friend; that he hath affronted Heaven with those very blessings he hath received from thence; that he hath despised the riches of God's goodness and forbearance and long-sufferings which should have led him to repentance.—*Robert Nelson.*

LIVING TO THE SAVIOUR.

—It is in this state of existence only, that we can testify our gratitude to the Saviour, by suffering and denying ourselves for him. Oh! as we draw near eternity, and the bubbles of earth recede from our dazzled vision, shall we not lament that we have done so little for Christ. That we have been willing to deny ourselves so little for His sake who gave up His Life for us?—Oh! Let us live for the Saviour, and then, after a short separation on earth, how sweet to meet at God's right hand, to part no more for ever!

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, was held in the City Hall, Hamilton, on Wednesday evening last, the 18th inst.,—the Rev. A. Palmer, Senior Clergyman of the United Districts and Rural Dean, in the Chair.

After a few introductory remarks, the Chairman called upon the Secretary, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, to read the Report. From this document, the affairs of the Society appear to be in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition. Two travelling missionaries are employed already within the bounds of the Committee, and it is the intention of the Committee to make application to the Bishop for two more, the Association having pledged themselves to raise the funds necessary for their support. The cause of the Society was advocated with much eloquence and ability by the various speakers, both Lay and Clerical. The assembly was one of the most numerous and influential we have seen in Hamilton, comprising a large proportion of the intelligence and respectability of the place. We, however, regret to state that much inconvenience was felt from the constant interruption occasioned by the sitting of several members of the City Council, who, although adjourned by the Mayor, persisted in transacting business, and even censured his Worship for conduct the public generally must approve of. We regretted to hear an apology made for Sir Allan McNab, who was prevented by indisposition from taking part in the proceedings of the evening. The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Henry Wyatt, Esq., seconded by the Mayor, and

1. *Resolved*—That the Report now read be adopted, and printed in the Church newspaper for general information.

Moved by Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of London, C. W., seconded by Rev. John Hebben, and

2. *Resolved*—That this Association is deeply impressed with the conviction that while it is the duty of Christians to use their best exertions for the promotion of true religion; the blessing of Almighty God alone can render any instrumentality effectual; and therefore that this meeting desires to record its thankfulness for any service to the cause of Religion, which the Church Society has been enabled to render during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Shanklin, seconded by Rev. Thos. Green, and

3. *Resolved*—That the members of this Association have viewed with wonder and admiration the indefatigable labours of the Bishop of this Diocese to found a University in accordance with the principles of the Church—they rejoice to find that those efforts have at length, under the blessing of God, been crowned with success, so that the members of the Church of England in this Province have now the means of educating their youth in the higher departments of human learning, without doing violence to their religious principles.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Belt, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Merritt, and

4. *Resolved*—That inasmuch as the funds of this Branch Association are devoted, not only to further the extensive range of objects embraced in the operations of the parent society, but also to aid in maintaining a Travelling Missionary in each of the Districts of Gore and Wellington, while a large portion of the amount contributed is expended annually on local objects in the respective parishes, this association possesses the strongest claims on the support of every member of the Church within its bounds.

Moved by Dr. Clark, of Guelph, seconded by Thos. Stinson, Esq., and

5. *Resolved*—That the fact of the Church of England in this Province is mainly dependent on the exertions of her members for the means of extending her ministrations—while, so far from being treated with especial favour, either by the government or legislature, she is, to use the words of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, "a persecuted church"—ought to animate all her members to increased liberality in her cause, and with a firm determination while rigidly respecting the rights of other denominations, to do all that in them lies to protect her from injustice and oppression.

Moved by the Rev. Thomas Green, seconded by the Richard Juson, Esq., and

6. *Resolved*—That the thanks of this Association are hereby given to the Committee and officers for the past year, and that they be requested to continue their services for the ensuing year.

COBURG—The Choir of St. Peter's Church Cobourg, have presented the sum of £15 to the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, the proceeds of a Concert given on the 5th inst., to be added to the building fund for the enlargement of the Church.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The Bishop of Quebec left Quebec on Monday, 19th January, to make a circuit in these portions of the Diocese which lie in the District of St. Francis, and in the county of Megantic. Having passed the night of the 20th at the Rectory of Three Rivers, his Lordship proceeded the next day, accompanied by the Rector, the Rev. S. S. Wood, who is one of his Chaplains, to Nicolet, where they were both received at the Manor House of Mr. Trigge, and soon joined by the Rev. H. Burges, the Missionary of the place. Service was appointed in the Church at 2 p.m., at which time the Bishop was met by a congregation of nearly 50 persons from among the scattered Protestants of the neighbourhood, some of them having come from La Baie, which is 13 miles from Nicolet. A most excellent sermon was preached upon the occasion by Mr. Wood. Only five persons were confirmed. His Lordship addressed his charge to them as a little portion of a little flock, and exhorted them to remember the promise which most literally suited their case, and, by God's good help, to stand their ground manfully, as the soldiers of Christ, in the face of the various influences which would be opposed to them. The example has been set in this Mission, under the auspices of Mr. Trigge, of forming an endowment fund for the permanent support of the ministry. The recollection of kindnesses and hospitalities experienced during a long series of years, at the hands of the late Captain Chandler and his lady, similar to those which he was now enjoying in the same house, could not fail to throw a certain shade of melancholy interest over the visit of the Bishop to Nicolet Manor. On Thursday, 22nd, Mr. Trigge sent the Bishop on to La Baie, to which place he was accompanied by the Rev. H. Burges, and his Lordship then proceeded alone to Drummondville, distant from La Baie 24 miles, where he became the guest of the Rev. G. M. Ross, and his mother, who resides with him.

The confirmation at Drummondville was held in the forenoon of Friday, the 23rd. From 70 to 80 persons were present. Nineteen were confirmed. The Bishop combined his address to them with a sermon on St. xxi., 33, 34, occurring in the 2nd lesson. Two of the male candidates had come from the River David, distant 24 miles, where a small handful of Protestants are without any standing ministrations upon the spot; and one of these two, a youth of sixteen had been brought up in the United States, had received adult baptism at the hands of the Bishop, after the 2nd lesson. It was an interesting case: the recipient of the two ordinances having, besides the training and instruction through which he had passed, been specially introduced the evening before, to his Lordship, and appearing to have a very just sense of the privileges and obligations of the covenant into which he was received, and a very honest and right purpose of heart in coming forward to pay his vows. His father who stood by him as one of his witnesses was greatly moved, and melted into tears, when the Bishop, after the usual questions, took his son by the hand and poured the sacramental water on his head. His Lordship during the remainder of this day was taken round by Mr. Ross to visit several of the families of the neighbourhood. The old Church of Drummondville, though of sufficient size and not inconvenient, is a very unsightly wooden building, without paint, having been left without renovation on account of the projected erection of a new Church of stone, materials for which have been collected upon a site given by Mr. Watts. The late General Herlot, of Drummondville, made a bequest in land, in aid of this object. The work, however, is attended with difficulties and proceeds but slowly.

On Saturday the 24th, Mr. Ross drove the Bishop up to Lower Durham, within the same Mission, distant about a dozen miles from Drummondville, where a Church has been standing unfinished for not less than ten years. His Lordship met the congregation by appointment, in the school-house where Mr. Ross is in the habit of officiating; and, after service, addressed a sermon to them founded upon Psalm cxxii. 1, 5, making advantage of the text to press upon them the duty of leaving no exertion untried to bring the house of God to its completion. The members of the Church are few and poor in the neighbourhood, and they appear to have got into difficulty with the contractor. His Lordship held a conference with the heads or families, after service, but a good many were absent in consequence of a funeral in the neighbourhood which they could not easily excuse themselves from attending.

The Rev. Mr. Balfour who had met the Bishop here before service, drove him across the River St. Francis to his Parsonage at Kingsley, where some of the respectable families of the neighbourhood were entertained at dinner, to meet his Lordship. In the evening he was joined by the Rev. Jasper Nicolls, Principal of the Bishop's College, and one of his Chaplains. Mr. Nicolls became the guest of Mr. Longmore, the gentleman who gave the sites of the Church and Parsonage-house, together with an endowment of land for the use of the minister. On Sunday the 25th, St. Paul's day, divine service was held in the forenoon, in Kingsley Church. From 80 to 100 persons were present, and 14 were confirmed. The sermon, which was very happily adapted to the occasion, was preached by Mr. Nicolls, upon the text Psalm cxix., 9. Parts of the service were "chanted, with the aid of instrumental music. The Bishop then proceeded with the two Clergymen, seven miles, to Upper Durham Church in the same mission, on the western bank of the St. Francis. The little Church was full, and four persons were confirmed, one having been prevented from attending by a sudden attack of illness. His Lordship preached from Amos v., 14; interweaving in his sermon an application of the text, and especially of its closing words, to the case of those who were confirmed. He was here met by the Rev. Dr. Falloon, of Melbourne, and several members of his congregation, and was driven up to that place with Mr. and Mrs. Fitt, in their sleigh, taking up his quarters with Dr. and Mrs. Falloon.

The Confirmation of the Melbourne Mission was held in the Church of Richmond Village, in the forenoon of Monday 26th January. A good congregation

was present, and 17 persons were confirmed. His Lordship combined his address to them with his sermon, taking for his text Psalm xxxiv. 11. They were, according to the practice which he has established where this arrangement is followed, seated in a body near the pulpit. Portions of the service were chanted with the aid of a melodian in the gallery.

The Bishop had allotted some days to the neighborhood of Melbourne, with the view of personally exploring certain settlements, and ascertaining, by bringing himself into contact with the inhabitants, their claim upon the care, so far as it could be afforded, of the Church of England. Accordingly, having been accommodated with the use of Dr. Falloon's horse, he went after service, in company with the Rev. Mr. Balfour, (Mr. Nicolls having passed on to Bishop's College,) who had joined him again at Richmond, to Danville, about a dozen miles in the rear of that village, on the Craig's Road. At Danville, itself, which is a village very pleasantly situated and containing a foundry and a factory, there are scarcely any members of the Church of England. Mr. Cleaveland, however, who is of the number, assisted the Bishop in framing his arrangements for the next day, in the early part of which his Lordship and Mr. Balfour proceeded to the Trout-brook settlement in Tingwick, distant about six miles from Danville; and, reaching the little school-house before the close of morning school, were enabled to circulate notice by means of the scholars, of an early afternoon service, to be held in that building. In the mean time he put up, with Mr. Balfour, at a little log-cabin, farther on, occupied by an Irish family of the name of Ewen, belonging to the Church, where, in a humble and homely way, they procured some comfortable refreshments, everything being remarkably clean, and exhibiting a pleasing appearance of order, in the house. Returning to the log school-house which was just 32 feet square, they were met by a congregation of 60 persons, to whom, after service had been read by Mr. Balfour and a Psalm sung by themselves, the Bishop preached from 1 Thess. v. 16-21. The dwellings of the inhabitants appeared to be, without exception, log huts. There are, within the settlement, seven or eight families of the Church of England. It is not visited ministerially, except at wide intervals, by a Travelling Missionary of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Carry, when acting in that capacity, paid two or three visits in this direction, and the people, expecting him again, had voluntarily collected a few dollars to present to him, in token of their appreciation of his services, but he had, in the mean time, received an appointment of a different nature. His Lordship, on the way back, called to visit an aged lady at the house of Mr. Hanning, formerly the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell, when the experiment was tried of a fixed mission in this vicinity, and then passed on to Danville, where a candle-light service had been appointed in the School-house. The place was exceedingly crowded, not less than 200 persons being supposed to be present, and after service performed by Mr. Balfour, and a psalm sung, the Bishop preached from Gen. vi. 22. Notice had been sent by Mr. Cleaveland to some neighbouring settlements in which there are a few scattered members of the Church—but the great bulk of the congregation consisted of Dissenters. The only provision for public worship in Danville is in the hands of Congregationalists, Methodists, Millerites, and Universalists. The Millerite preacher is a tin-smith, formerly a sergeant in the army. The members of this sect now call themselves Adventites. On Wednesday the 29th, the Bishop returned to Melbourne, calling at one or two places, upon persons whom he had upon former visits or but recently confirmed, and who had a serious and thankful sense of their religious privileges in the communion of the Church.

On Thursday 29th, Dr. Falloon drove the Bishop to a place nine or ten miles from Melbourne Village, upon the borders of Ely, where the settlers on the adjacent parts of three different townships wish to build a small Church, and hope for some occasional services. An appointment had been here made and the congregation, to the number of about 50 persons, met in a decent frame house, the dwelling of an Irish farmer of the name of Armstrong, which afforded a convenience for the purpose, from its unfinished state, for although they were in three different rooms and the staircase was occupied besides, the Bishop was audible to all, and visible to most of them, from the want of the plastering upon the laths of the partitions. Prayers were said by Dr. Falloon, and after singing a Psalm, the Bishop preached from Mal. ii. 5, introducing into his sermon some remarks appropriate to the particular situation of the settlers and the project they have in hand. The Township of Ely is in the Diocese of Montreal; but if the undertaking should be successful, any question thence arising will probably be settled without difficulty between the two Bishops. A committee of three gentlemen in Melbourne, was appointed to decide upon the site, and put matters in train. After partaking of some refreshment, the Bishop returned with Dr. Falloon, to the residence of the latter, which, by a transaction executed by his Lordship during this visit, has become the property of the Diocesan Church Society, in the expectation that it will ultimately be acquired by the congregation, as a Parsonage-house. The Bishop, on the way to this settlement, stopped to inspect the still unfinished Church, which is upon a very small scale, in the Gallup District of Melbourne. One of the Churchwardens was in waiting. It is now hoped that things will be put in train speedily to complete the work.

On Friday the 30th, the Bishop of Montreal arrived at Melbourne by the Railway,—the Montreal and Atlantic line having been, for some time, completed from Montreal, as far as Melbourne. Their Lordships, together with Mr. Tait, the Churchwarden, dined with Dr. Falloon, and the two Bishops then proceeded together, in a hired vehicle, to Bishop's College at Lennoxville, about 27 miles from Melbourne, where they were both received as guests by the Principal and Mrs. Nicolls.

Saturday, the 31st, was chiefly occupied by consultations and discussions connected with the approaching meeting of the College Corporation, and other matters pertaining to the interests of the institution.

On Sunday the 1st Feb. the Bishop of Quebec went over in the morning, attended by Mr. Nicolls as his Chaplain, to Sherbrooke, in order to hold Confirmation at that place, of which the Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, Hebrew Professor at the College, is in charge. The congregation is large, respectable, and increasing, and the Church was filled. It was Communion-Sunday; and to avoid lengthening the service too far (there being an afternoon Confirmation to be held at Lennoxville) his Lordship incorporated his address to the persons confirmed with his sermon, taking for his text Josh. xxiv. 22. All the persons confirmed, who were 23 in number, partook of the Holy Communion, and this addition to the number of communicants at Sherbrooke, brings

it up to a point beyond 100. Both clergymen officiated in the parts of the service not restricted to the hands of the Bishop. The Church has an organ, and the usual parts of the service are chanted. The interior of the building, according to the observance of ancient custom at this season, was profusely and tastefully decorated with evergreens. As soon as the service was concluded, the Bishop and Mr. Nicolls returned to Lennoxville, where the Bishop of Montreal had preached in the morning. Prayers were said morning and afternoon, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, Curate of Lennoxville, in the absence of Mr. Doolittle, who is travelling in Europe for his health. Mr. Nicolls attended the Bishop of Quebec in the Confirmation-service and received the tickets of 26 candidates. Three or four were prevented by illness from attending. The Bishop addressed them, standing before him, from within the rails,—founding his familiar remarks, however, upon part of Heb. vi. 1, 2. The day, altogether, was at once a solemn and a happy day in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville; and a good hope may humbly be indulged that the youthful and other members of the Church, who, here and elsewhere, are about this time sealing with their own lips their baptismal engagements, and receiving the apostolical benediction of their Church, will be strengthened for their warfare, as the soldiers of Jesus Christ, against the Devil, the world and the flesh.

An organ has been recently put up in Lennoxville Church. The male portion of the choir consists chiefly of college students. It is also the established practice that those gentlemen, who always appear in their academic gowns, read, in rotation, the appointed lessons in the Church.

QUEEN'S BENCH—IN APPEAL.

An application was made to the Court in the course of the present term, in the case of Wurtele, appellant, and his Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, respondent, that the appeal be dismissed, on the ground of the judgment of the Superior Court at Quebec, refusing the rule for a *mandamus*, not being on the merits, but a refusal of the Court, to entertain the matter at all. The Court, in pronouncing judgment this morning, to the effect that the respondent should take nothing by his motion, declared that the Court below had, by the *motive* of its judgment, entered into the merits of the application made to it for a *mandamus*, by adjudicating that the respondent was not bound to comply with the request of the appellant, as would have been done by the inferior tribunal in dealing with a return to the rule for a *mandamus*. The matter will therefore come fully before the Court of Appeals. By the 30th section of the 22th Victoria, cap. 41, it is enacted, that an appeal shall lie to the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in appeal, from all final judgments rendered by the Superior Court in all cases provided by that Act, except in cases of *certiorari*.—*Quebec Mercury*, Jan. 17.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The annual tea-party given by the teachers of St. George's Sunday-school to their pupils, was held on Wednesday last. At half-past two, the scholars, with the teachers, and a large number of the congregation, assembled in the Church, where Dr. Leach delivered an interesting discourse. After this the children were assembled in the school-room, occupying the basement of the church, and were regaled with cakes, tea, and fruit,—at the close of which books were distributed among them,—New Testaments, Prayer Books, and interesting stories. The school has, in the course of a few years, been raised, through the unwearied exertions of the Rev. W. Bond, from about 30 to upwards of 400 pupils. On the occasion of the present soiree there must have been at least 400 little happy faces, with an equal number of little mouths for cakes and tea, and little pockets for apples and raisins. It was an interesting sight.—*Gazette*.

ENGLAND.

MINISTERIAL CONTUMACY.

In our Postscript last week we mentioned a report that the Bishop of London had suspended the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, Minister of Long Acre Proprietary Chapel. Paragraphs relating to this matter had been "going the round of the papers," as it is called, but we are indebted to a casual conversation in an omnibus, which we happened to hear on Thursday morning, for the information we gave as the ground of the suspension. One of the parties to this conversation, apparently a man of business, observed—"What fools the Clergy are to allow themselves to be suspended: if I were a Clergyman, I wouldn't be suspended." "But," said his neighbour (a Scotch Presbyterian, we suspect) "you must become a Dissenter then." "No I wouldn't: if I could get the keys of the Church, I'd go into Church and preach, in spite of the Bishop." If we may believe the following paragraph, that is the precise course which Mr. Gladstone has pursued.

"PREACHING UNDER EPISCOPAL INHIBITION.—Yesterday, notwithstanding the inhibition which has been served on him during the past week by the Bishop of London, the Rev. J. E. Gladstone (Incumbent of Long Acre Episcopal Chapel), officiated as usual at that place of worship. He preached a very energetic Sermon for the Dorcas Society, from Colossians i. 10, but only alluded indirectly to the position in which he is placed. The inhibition is founded on a passage in a Sermon preached on December 7, in which he said, 'Some of the Bishops—God forgive them—are traitors; and further remarked that he would say much more plainly to his face than behind his back, that the Bishop of this Diocese is alarmingly responsible and culpable for what passes in it.' These sentiments he has since refused to retract. Mr. Gladstone is first cousin to the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and has not long been the Minister of the above Chapel.—*Daily News*.

Our immediate concern is not with Mr. Gladstone—for there may be some inaccuracy in the reports regarding him—but we wish to call attention to the popular ignorance, or popular immorality, of which the respectable man of business, aforesaid, is, we fear, too faithful an exponent in matters relating to the Church, her laws, and her rights and liberties.

We have on former occasions had to observe what different weights and measures most men of business apply to the Church, to what they apply to their dealings in the world. In the one case, vows, and oaths, and solemn engagements, are practically regarded as matters for which even the formality of a "dispensation" is wholly unnecessary, provided they stand in the way of individual prejudices, caprices, likings, and inclinations: but in matters of business "a man's word is his bond"—contracts must be fulfilled to the letter—engagements must be met at all hazards—or the consequences may be visited on a man to his life's end. Now, we would, with all earnestness, ask these men of business where they find any authority for treating

the things of God and of His Church with less faithfulness than they do the things of men and of the world? Where do they learn that promises and vows to follow the Prayer Book, and to pay canonical obedience to the Bishop, and to the laws of the Church, are less binding, or ought to be less binding upon the consciences of the Clergy, than contracts and agreements are upon the conscience of the merchant or the manufacturer? What law human or Divine—Ecclesiastical or civil—would justify Mr. Gladstone in deliberately and publicly violating a distinct engagement into which he had voluntarily entered? At his ordination he solemnly and publicly vowed that he would obey his Bishop in all things lawful, and he entered upon his Ministry at Long Acre Chapel with a license from the Bishop which he well knew was to last so long, only so long as the Bishop judged it to be right and proper to continue it. That was the contract, and if Mr. Gladstone breaks it, "in spite of the Bishop" and is upheld by Englishmen of business in breaking it, it is an idle boast to talk of English good faith and integrity. We much wish that such men as Mr. Newland, when they are lecturing or addressing the middle classes, would bring these matters close home to the consciences and the worldly concerns of their audience, and ask them plainly how they would feel and act, if men who have dealings with them should claim and exercise the same self-dispensing power in regard to their contracts and engagements as that under which the Church is suffering at the hands of Prime Ministers and Popular Protestants, in the present day. We feel assured that much good would result by applying this dispensing principle, which so many persons unconsciously avow, to the ordinary affairs of life, with a few homely and truthful illustrations. Men cannot strike a more fatal blow at order, regularity and integrity, in commercial and private life, than by holding out temptations, encouragement and impunity, to disorder, irregularity, and fearlessness, in the Clergy; and we believe that many persons who are now ignorantly or thoughtlessly guilty of such conduct might be brought to see and to feel this, if the subject were judiciously, plainly, and strikingly brought before them on all suitable occasions.

CONVERSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.—On Sunday evening, at St. Paul's Bermondsey, twenty-seven Roman Catholics publically renounced the errors of Popery, and obtained admission into the Church of England. At the close of the usual service the converts advanced to the communion rail, and repeated a form of recantation prepared for the purpose, after the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, the Incumbent, who afterwards preached from Gal. v. 1, "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." We understand that for some time past Dr. Armstrong has been making great efforts in this locality for the Scriptural instruction of the Irish population, consisting mostly of Papists, in their vernacular. Nearly fifty adults have regularly met every Thursday evening, in the school room adjoining the Church, to hear the Holy Scriptures expounded, and to converse on the subject. Twenty seven some time ago intimated to Dr. Armstrong that they were thoroughly convinced of the errors of Popery, and wished publically to renounce them, a desire which, after some interval to test their sincerity, was granted to them on Sunday last.—*John Bull*.

NON-CONFORMITY IN ENGLAND.—The Committee appointed by the House of Commons last session to consider the law of church-rates, separated without agreeing to a report. Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, gave the following estimate of the number of Non-conformist chapels in England and Wales:—

Denominations.	No. of Chapels.
Wesleyan.....	4,450
Independent.....	2,572
Baptist.....	1,913
Primitive Methodist.....	1,662
Roman Catholic.....	597
Calvanistic Methodist.....	778
Bible Christian.....	415
Society of Friends.....	330
Wesleyan Methodist Association.....	322
Methodist New Connection.....	281
Unitarians.....	260
Church of Scotland.....	12
Free Church of Scotland.....	77
United Presbyterian Church.....	61
Lady Huntingdon's Connection.....	30
New Jerusalem Church, Jews and minor sects.....	550
Total.....	14,340

WANT OF CHAPLAINS IN VESSELS.

The recent dreadful loss of life, and destruction of property, connected with the Amazon Steamer, is undergoing a thorough investigation by the Directors of the Company to which she belonged, and it is announced that the Board of Trade will also cause a separate inquiry to be made. Whether the origin of the fire will be ascertained with any certainty appears very questionable, but doubtless many useful practical suggestions will be made, to prevent, or check, such calamities for the future, and especially for providing the necessary machinery whereby a steamer may be promptly and safely stopped by persons on deck—a very obvious, and we presume, not a difficult measure to accomplish.

We are not qualified, nor is it necessary for us, to offer any opinion upon such points, but there is a matter which we feel bound to call attention to, especially as it is a subject which is very likely to be overlooked in all the inquiries which take place. The Amazon, with above 150 souls on board—two-thirds of whom are almost constantly afloat, and confined to that vessel—proceeded on a voyage to the West Indies and back without any provision whatever for supplying the means of grace to the crew and passengers. There were men and officers, in abundance, to attend to the vessel and her machinery, and to the bodies of the passengers and crew, but no one had charge of their souls, to give them "their meat in due season"; and the same observation applies, we suppose, to every other vessel belonging to this company, and to many other Companies, we fear.

We may be called superstitious, or uncharitable, but we confess that we cannot help connecting this circumstance, in some measure, with the alleged fact that this Company has lost no less than eight of their large and very valuable steamers since 1844. "They that honour me I will honour; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." In the face of such declarations as these, we do not see how any man, or set of men, laying any claim to the title of Christian, can justify the sending to sea a hundred sailors, and fifty passengers, shut up in a vessel, with every provision for the body, and none whatever for the soul. Such conduct looks as though it were directly at variance

with such texts as these: and when we reflect that the passage-money of a single passenger, every voyage, would probably be amply sufficient to provide a permanent Chaplain for the vessel—not a mere stray clerical passenger—we can discover no excuse, much less justification for such conduct.

We hope and trust that the day is rapidly approaching, when English Christians will neither go themselves, nor send away others, without doing every thing in their power to provide and secure those "means of grace" which, duly used, will give the "hope of glory." Many of our Shipping, and some of our Mining Companies, and Proprietors, have sadly neglected their Christian duty in this matter; but there have been cases in which the intolerance and suspicion of Romanists have alone prevented any provision of the kind. Surely this subject is sufficiently important—and the feeling excited by the recent catastrophe sufficiently strong—to lead to some combined and successful effort on the part of Churchmen to urge this duty upon all our great Companies, and to petition Her Majesty to seek the necessary facilities at the hands of the Government in those countries where the privilege of Common Prayer is denied to her subjects.

We are aware that men will do many things in their corporate capacity which they would shrink from the responsibility of doing individually; but we feel assured that a majority of the shareholders of many of our Companies would refrain from opposing any reasonable and practical plan for remedying the evil to which we have invited attention; and we also firmly believe that, in this, as in many other cases, it would be found that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

IRELAND.

THE THURLES DECREES AND DR. O'TOOLE.—Dr. O'Toole, the Vice-President of Queen's College, Galway, having been called upon by Dr. O'Donnell, the pseudo Bishop of Galway, to resign his appointment, in compliance with the Thurles decrees, has refused to do so, alledging that he owes no canonical obedience to the *soi-disant* Bishop, not being a Priest of any diocese in Ireland. The Bishop, it is said, offered him the "Living" of Oughterard, as an equivalent; but Dr. O'Toole having ascertained that, six or seven years ago, it was considered worth about £200 a year, but was not now of one-third the value, refused the offer.—*John Bull*.

DR. CULLEN ON THE REFORMATION MOVEMENT.—Dr. Cullen, Archbishop, &c. Primate of all Ireland, has addressed a letter to the *Univers*, on the subject of the reformation movement which is so seriously undermining the influence of Popish priestcraft and superstition in Ireland. The following may serve as samples of this precious document:—"Our faith is assailed in every possible way. Perverse or misguided men, filled with the bitterest spirit of hostility to truth, are endeavouring to eradicate the Catholic Faith of our forefathers from the soil, and to substitute in its place the unhappy weeds of hypocrisy and infidelity. Those emissaries of the enemy of mankind in general have no fixed principles of their own; they are split into contending and jarring sects without any common doctrine to inculcate. The only one thing they agree in, is hatred to the Holy Catholic Church; their only common desire is to inflict injury on the Spouse of Jesus Christ. * * * Latterly a new class of auxiliaries to the Established Church has been introduced under the name of Bible-lecturers and street preachers. These are, in general, low ignorant men, without education, and without any knowledge of the truth; the antecedents of many of them are anything but edifying. However, the are well suited for carrying on the unprincipled work of calumny and misrepresentation. These extraordinary teachers are paid at the rate of two or three pounds a month; they lie in wait for their poor on the roadside, or thrust themselves into their houses, endeavouring to infect their minds with the most noxious opinions. The great argument they use is money. Mammon is their great divinity; Mammon-worship is the soul of all their undertakings. When a poor starving man or child falls in their path, they cry out 'Come with us, renounce your Faith; abandon your practices of devotion in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and we will relieve your wants.' If the poor be steadfast in their faith, every charitable assistance is denied them. When we consider the conduct of these men, we cannot but recall to mind the words addressed by the tempter to our Divine Redeemer when he too was suffering from hunger, 'If falling down thou wilt adore me I will give thee all the kingdoms of the earth.'"
—*John Bull*.

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

THE LENTIL.—A NEW BRITISH CROP.—We spoke in the *Journal of Agriculture*, for July, 1851, of that ancient vegetable—so often mentioned in the Bible, so prolific, and, above all, so nutritious—which M. Guillerez, a French professor in Edinburgh, has acclimated by his unwearied efforts, at great cost, and without any other reward than the gold medal of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Whilst rolls of tobacco and starch have received prize medals from the Great Exhibition, a new food introduced into our country at the very moment when the potato seems to have lost its vitality, and threatens to disappear from the vegetable kingdom, as many plants have done before from exhaustion and overgrowth—the lentil, that made an attractive article of the admirable collection exhibited by Messrs. Lawson and Son, as well as in a separate form was passed unnoticed. In 1851, M. Guillerez has seen his disinterested efforts repaid, for the fourth time, with a success beyond his most sanguine hopes, from a spot sloping to the north, and exposed to all the winds, at the back of South Queensferry. He has gathered 24 bushels, (167lb. weight,) 5½lb., only having been sown, and the rain in August having spoiled a great part of the crop, which was then budding. The lentils from rows of beans, have produced, on an average, 30, 25, and one row even as much as 61, for 1; and besides, he had a splendid crop of beans. Between the rows, propped by stakes, he had planted cabbage, cauliflower, salsify, beet-root, leeks, which all thrived most beautifully. The lentils were so prolific that, if it had not been for the rain which damaged them to a great extent, they would have produced a hundred-fold. Indeed, one of our most eminent noblemen, (Lord Rosebery) who saw them drying on ropes in large bunches, could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the abundance of the crop. The provost of South Queensferry has grown the lentil successfully in an open field, and sown broadcast; and Mr. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, putting too many beans among his, they were chicked. However, he is to try them this year on a large scale. M. Guillerez tried a small spot as forage.

He cut them twice, and they grew to the height of four feet. Here is a receipt for cooking lentils:—The best and plainest mode of preparing them is to steep them in cold water an hour or two; then to withdraw them, and place them in a gallet with enough of water to cover the surface a little butter or a bone, some salt, and a little parsley. Place the whole on a slow fire. They must boil slowly, and you must take care to add water enough to keep the surface covered, but merely covered. You may boil them with ham, bacon, sausage, or merely with water, and salt, to prepare them afterwards with onion a la maître d'hôtel. In schools, barracks, or large boarding establishments, they are often merely boiled in water and salt, then allowed to cool, and the water run off, and in which state you dress them with oil and vinegar, &c., like a French salad. When the lentil is bruised or ground into meal it makes an excellent "puree" with wild-fowls or roasted game. It is prepared also like peas, for soups, dumplings, puddings, &c. — *Journal of Agriculture, and the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, January, 1852. (Messrs. Blackwood.)

MURDER OF MR. BURNS, GRANDSON OF ROBERT BURNS.—Our English papers copy the following account of the murder, by pirates, of Mr. Burns, grandson of the immortal Robert Burns, from a Singapore paper, of the 5th December, 1851:—"The *Dolphin* had been trading in Maluda Bay, and was under way for the purpose of leaving it, when she was hailed by natives in two phraus, who said they wished to trade. The schooner was anchored and some of the men came on board, with some pearls and other goods, which they offered for sale; and while Mr. Burns, the super-cargo of the *Dolphin*, was sitting on the deck examining them, the pirates attacked him and killed him, inflicting a number of wounds on different parts of his body. Another of the pirates attacked Captain Robertson, the master of the vessel, and inflicted a blow which cut his face open. Captain Robertson, who was unarmed, took refuge on the bowsprit, and begged hard for his life, but some of the pirates followed him and he fell into the water, probably exhausted from the want of blood. Two of the lascars and a native woman who were on board were also at once despatched by these remorseless wretches, who cut the women nearly in two. The rest of the crew jumped overboard, but the pirates ultimately consented to spare their lives, as they were required to navigate the vessel. The guns belonging to the vessel were down in the hold, and the rest of the arms were stowed away, which probably encouraged the pirates to make the attack that ended so fatally. As soon as the pirates gained possession of the vessel, they mounted the guns and got the arms, and then set sail to the eastward. They anchored at length in Labok Bay, on the coast of Borneo. The *Dolphin*, however, was subsequently taken possession of by Her Majesty's steamer *Pluto*, but the pirates are all at large notwithstanding that every possible exertion was made by the *Pluto*, the decks of the *Dolphin* were found still deeply stained by the blood of Mr. Burns and his fellow victims.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY AT THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—No small degree of excitement was created on Saturday afternoon, by the discovery of a body imbedded in the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel. While the workmen were chipping an old stone wall of the chapel they came upon something rolled up in canvas, and partially uncovering it a human form was disclosed, in a perfect state of preservation. A wooden pastoral staff was found by its side, such as was carried by the mitred abbots of the olden time. It may be remembered that the walls in which this interesting relic was discovered, form part of the chapel built by Richard II. in 1398, the money for the purpose having been raised by a tax imposed on all foreigners then residing in the kingdom. The body must, therefore, have been imbedded nearly 500 years. It was found in the wall of the crypt, under the high altar where, in the olden monasteries, there was generally to be found a small chapel underneath the great public church. To be buried in this position was a mark of distinction reserved for the founder of the building or for some great benefactors of the establishment. The body just discovered is obviously the remains of a high ecclesiastic, and from the fact of its being buried crosslegged it is surmised that the deceased dignitary was one who had visited the Holy Sepulchre, as these were distinguished in their interment by this peculiar mark, which is also observed on their effigies on the outside of ancient monuments. The body is closely encased in serge cloth, which will be difficult of removal.—*Observer*

Inventors will be glad to learn that the Signet-office has been abolished, and that one warrant from the Queen, counter-signed by a Secretary of State and the Lord Privy Seal, and sealed with the privy seal, is sufficient to pass a patent. Fees to the amount of £20 have thus been removed.

The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt have given notice that they will apply £748,640 9s. 8d. towards that purpose prior to the 5th of April next, the above sum being one-fourth of the surplus revenue of the kingdom for the year ended 10th October, 1851.

The gross traffic receipts of railways in the united kingdom for the year 1851, have been very little short of £15,000,000 on 6,928 miles of railway, being at the rate of £2,163 per mile per annum.

An influential meeting to promote a uniform ocean penny postage was recently held at Manchester, at which Mr. Elihu Burritt was present.

POLITICAL.

MINISTERIAL TACTICS AND PROBABILITIES.—The *Morning Chronicle* expresses its apprehensions of the course likely to be pursued by Lord John in the following enigmatical terms:—"We will not do Lord John Russell the injustice of supposing that he now only elings to Downing Street for the purpose of infecting its walls with such a plague that another tenant would be impossible. We will not believe that he proposes to undermine the citadel only for the purpose of exploding it and the next garrison together. A British statesman, of whatever party, and with whatever personal affection for power, dares not so to wield the Government as to make Government itself impossible—and impossible, for any set of statesmen, the future administration of this country would be, under certain emergencies. Such an emergency would be the ventilating a scheme of impossible and uncalled-for changes in the Constitution. It is no evidence of life to develop a Cabinet of suzerainty into a revolutionary cabal. Neckar was the first to fall under the storm which he incautiously let loose." On this passage the *Morning Herald* observes:—"This is the language of earnest deprecation. Why is it employed? To us it seems but too clear, that while the writer says, 'we will not do Lord John the injustice to suppose'—he does, in fact, fear the very thing he thus deprecates. If not, how came the allusion to escape his pen? If no

such thing had been suggested—if no such proposition had ever been made, how came this journalist to think of it? To us it seems to plain, that in his apprehension, and in the apprehension of those from whom his information must have been derived, a danger of this kind does exist—a purpose of some such sort must be entertained by the present Premier." On the result of the now inevitable retirement of the Russell Ministry the same journal says:—"It requires no great political sagacity to foresee that it is to the great political combination, whose proudest title is 'the Country party,' that the Sovereign must look for her Ministers in the crisis which the retirement of the present Cabinet will unquestionably produce. In the way of a Cabinet composed of the leading members of that party there is no real difficulty. But were the difficulties ten times as great as even their adversaries represent—the duty of rallying round the Throne is one from which they cannot, and dare not, shrink. When her Majesty shall lay upon any member of that party her commands to form a Cabinet, it is utterly impossible that those commands should not be obeyed. Matters have now come to the position in which to refuse such a commission in the face of any difficulties, would be little short of disloyalty.

The London Morning Herald says it is reported that Lord Palmerston will be invited to stand at the next election for Liverpool, and that although he is opposed to a duty on corn for the purpose of protection he is in favour of a revenue duty of 5s. per quarter, and 2s. 6d. per cwt. on flour, in lieu of the income tax.

An official letter from Downing Street announces the determination of Government not to introduce into Parliament any measure with respect to education.

MILITARY.

MILITARY CAMPS ROUND LONDON.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Land Forces, has been for some time past in almost daily communication with Lieut.-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, and their deliberations have been directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis in case of invasion by a foreign enemy; and it is understood the result has been that several military camps will be formed round London, and eligible situations will be selected, particularly on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames, and on the banks of the Medway, with the ultimate view of rendering them permanently fortified camps. Orders have already been given to place Sheerness in a proper state of defence, and to have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores kept in a constant state of readiness at the fortifications already constructed at that naval port. Seniority lists of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been called for to be sent into the Adjutant-General's office within the last few days, preparatory, it is said, to an augmentation of that branch of the service. It was at first contemplated to add three battalions to the twelve battalions already formed, but it is now understood that the augmentation will be made by adding two companies to each of the twelve battalions. This arrangement will add 14 companies, or about 2,400 men, equal in number of non-commissioned officers and men to three additional battalions of the strength of the present battalions but saving the expense of the staff which would have been required for new battalions. It is also stated that the Line regiments will have an addition of 10,000 made to them over the numbers in the estimates of last year. The Royal Marines are also to be increased, both in the Royal Marines artillery and divisional companies departments; and recruits enlisted for every branch of the land forces are ordered to be sent to the head quarters or depôts of their regiments with the least possible delay, that they may be at once instructed in a knowledge of their profession.—*Morning Paper*.

Col. Colt, the celebrated American gun-maker, who is now in England, has expressed a desire to take the Kafir war on contract from the British Government, at least so says the *Army Despatch*.

NAVAL.

WAR STEAMERS.—We learn from an English paper that the vessels building for screw war-steamer are the "Agamemnon," 90, of 600-horse power, at Woolwich; the "Euryalus," 56, of 360 horse power, at Chatham; the "Imperieuse," 50, of 350-horse power, at Deptford; the "James Watt," 90, of 550-horse power, at Pembroke; the "Royal Albert," 120, of 600-horse power, at Woolwich; the St Jean D'Acre," 100, of 650-horse power, at Davenport; and the "Tribune," 30, at Sheerness. There is not a single paddle-wheel steam-ship building at present at any of her Majesty's dock-yards, but there are several screw steam-sloops not enumerated in the above list, as they are to be fitted with engines of 90-horse power.

It has been notified to the engineers at Portsmouth that volunteers are required for the steam-vessels fitting for the Arctic expedition, about to proceed to Wellington Channel, to make farther search for Sir John Franklin and the missing navigators and several of the engineers have volunteered for that service.

The preparations for the defence of England are continued with great activity, but without ostentation. Several ships have been called from the Tagus and Mediterranean squadrons.

SCOTLAND.

DOMESTIC.

GOLD IN ORKNEY.—The *Northern Ensign* of last Friday says:—"Of late we have from time to time been hearing of the discovery of an auriferous deposit in the island of Westray in Orkney, and we have now the pleasure of handling a small specimen of the precious metal. Reminding our Orkadian friends that 'all is not gold that glitters,' we congratulate them on having a California at home; meantime they should send specimens of Orkney gold to some southern goldsmith, in order to have its qualities tested. It will indeed be a wonderful circumstance if the dross thus found be bona fide gold.

In the year 1826, only 150 head of cattle were shipped from Aberdeen to London, but in 1850, 20,500 head were shipped, and in the year 1851, the shipments have increased to 23,000 head.

IRELAND.

DOMESTIC.

RIKANDISM.—A Riband Lodge is an affiliated branch of a secret society, composed exclusively of Roman Catholics, having for its object the twofold purpose of extirpating heresy and regulating the occupation and possession of land. It is both a religious and an agrarian society. Each separate lodge is composed of 40 members; it has a master, secretary, delegate, three

committee-men, and 34 members. These are admitted with a solemn oath to yield unlimited obedience to the authority of the institution and to maintain the utmost secrecy; they pledge themselves to wade knee deep in Protestant blood, and to spare none of the heretic race from the cradle to the crutch. The members are known to each other by secret signs and passwords, changed every three months by a central authority, unknown even to the conspirators themselves. They meet by concert at fairs and on market days at some public-house, known to be friendly, and drop in one by one till the room is full, and then proceed to business. They avoid night meetings as much as possible, lest they attract attention; and when they do meet at night, it is generally at dances got up for the purpose, when the junior members are dressed in women's clothes; all that appears to the observer is rustic hilarity and merriment, but the work of death is going on within. When an offence is committed against the barbarous code of law this society has established, either by an agent ejecting non-paying tenants from land for which they are unwilling or unable to pay any rent, or by a farmer in becoming tenant to a Roman Catholic landlord preferring a Protestant to a Roman Catholic tenant, or by information given for the purpose of bringing to justice members of the association, then, on the next meeting of the lodge, a complaint is brought forward against the offending individual; a jury is forthwith empanelled and sworn, consisting generally of seven members; the master of the lodge acts as judge; the complainant is sworn and examined by counsel; members volunteer evidence one side or other, and the judge charges the jury; the verdict is brought in by the majority, and the sentence of death pronounced in the most hideous mockery of justice by the presiding conspirator. The appointment of the executioners next follows; lots are drawn, and they on whom the fatal billet falls must, on pain of death, carry out the merciless sentence. Frequently, however, the trial and sentence are reported to a distant lodge, which furnishes the executioners, on the understanding of the service being returned in kind, when demanded. There is no hurry about the matter—all is conducted in the most sedate and business-like manner. The victim is watched—his habits examined and reported—accurate information of all his movements obtained—a time is appointed for his execution; if unfavourable, it is deferred with perfect coolness; if favourable, he is executed without remorse and without mercy.—*Dublin Mail*.

The system of assassination in Ireland has again assumed a most frightful form, and several landholders and agents have been killed or severely wounded. The efforts made to discover the perpetrators too often prove fruitless, from the disposition of the peasantry to favour these outrages.

NAVAL.

The Galway Mercury says:—"We are enabled to state, upon the best authority, that orders have been issued to the several Coast Guard stations round the coast of Ireland, to have all the men of that force, whose term of service does not exceed five years, in readiness to go on board ships of the line on the shortest notice."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IRISH ELK.—A correspondent of the *Kilkenny Moderator* states that another skeleton of the Cervus Megaceros Hibernicus was met with in the bog of Poulacapple, near Killamery, before Christmas. It was discovered by a labourer in the drainage works. As in all similar discoveries in this bog, the skeleton was found lying on its back. Previous to the removal of the head from its deep bed of yellow earth, Mr. Gavin measured the distance of the extreme points of the antlers, and found it to be twelve feet. The head is of gigantic proportions, and the teeth are in good preservation, but the antlers were so much decayed that they could not be got out adhering to the skull.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.—The *Berlin National Zeitung* has letters from the frontiers of Poland of the 4th instant, stating that since the events in France a strong military force has been brought together on the borders between Russian and Russian Poland. Eight Russian regiments, both cavalry and artillery, are stationed on the frontiers of the province of Posen, and authorities are ordered to use the strictest supervision over all travellers entering Russia. Large magazines of provisions and forage are collected from the surrounding country, and, notwithstanding the good harvest, the export of rye and oats is prohibited. These extraordinary precautions have created among the population, a vast number of whom cannot read, an impression that somewhere in the world a dangerous revolution has broken out, or that a war is impending.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIA.—The Stockholm paper, *Aftonbladet*, for January 2, contains the following important, although sorrowful, political intelligence:—"It has been remarked that the letters which have lately arrived here from Finland have been more than usual cautious—almost mysterious. This has given rise to fears that the Russian self-ruler had some new violence in store against the weak remains of their former Swedish liberties, which our unhappy brethren on the north-eastern shores of the Baltic still possess. Of late these fears have assumed the shape of the most distressing rumors. A private letter, which has fortunately evaded the control of the post office states, that the provincial governors have been declared by an Imperial ukase to be independent of the Finnish Senate, and for the future, answerable to the general governor alone, who resides in Petersburg. Another report says, that the Senate has been altogether dissolved. It is not yet known how far these statements are to be believed, and we anxiously await further intelligence." The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, of the 9th has accounts from Caucasus, which state that, though since the closing of the summer campaign, there has been no general rising, engagements had taken place between the Russian troops and the mountaineers at Natou Khais, on the Sounja, and at other places, all of which had terminated favourably to the Russians, and had been followed by the submission of some of the chiefs and their bands.

FRANCE.

AN EPISODE OF THE REVOLUTION.—An incident comical enough in itself, but which might have proved tragical, had it not been for the opportune interference of the English Consul, occurred on the 3d December at Paris. A *troupe* of Highlanders, who had proceeded to the French capital to astonish the *habitués* of Mabile and the Chateau Rouge with the real Highland fling and the Scottish reel, were arrested by the military, and being found armed with dirk and claymore, and, moreover, being in the awful dress of *ansculotteism*, were on the point of being shot by the

over-zealous corporal entrusted with the surveillance of the district in which the gallant Scots had taken up their quarters. It required some persuasion in bad French which a broad Scotch accent to persuade chasseurs de Vincennes that they were not friends of the National Assembly or portion of a Scotch brigade enlisted against imperial aspiration. A compromise was at length come to, and the kilted strangers were marched off to the guard house, where they were locked up for the night. To their horror the dead and the wounded were brought in to keep them company; but on the following morning they were allowed to depart with no further damage than an anxious night, but not at all well pleased with their first *début* in the French capital.

THE NESTOR OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—A person has lately died in Paris whose history is, indeed, a curious one. This person is M. Breton, who was one of the principal reporters of the *Moniteur* and *Journal des Débats* for more than thirty-five years. His occupation as a reporter began, however, long before 1816. M. Breton reported the legislative debates of all the Assemblies of the first revolution, and was attached to the corps of sténographes so early as the 26th of August, 1790. During the Convention he had for colleagues with him in the reporters' gallery two young women, who, it is believed, afterwards perished by the guillotine. He was present when General Bonaparte dissolved the legislative bodies during his *coup d'état* of the 8th Brumaire, and in the confusion of the moment the General trod on his foot as he was leaving the hall of debate. He continued at his task during the whole period of the Restoration, saw Manuel expelled from the Chamber of Deputies, and witnessed all that immediately preceded, accompanied, and followed the fall of the elder Bourbons. He was still, as ever, at his post when the Chamber was invaded by the mob on the 24th February, 1848, and was present at the last debate of the Assembly dissolved by the decrees of the 2d December. In 1825 he founded with MM. Darmaing, Lédra, and Isambert, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, of which he was principal proprietor. M. Breton was a distinguished philologist; knew nearly all the languages of Europe. He was attached as sworn translator to the Tribunal of the Seine, and was frequently entrusted as such with important and confidential missions. Few men of the present age have witnessed so many interesting events as M. Breton. His being an eye and ear witness of all the terrible proceedings of the Assemblies of the first revolution would alone give value to the memoirs which it is stated he has left, and which, it is added, will soon appear in *feuilletons* of one of the Paris morning papers.

It is said that the inscription, "Liberty, fraternity, equality," which is now being removed from the public buildings of France, should be replaced by a new motto, "Infantry, cavalry, artillery."

M. THIERS AND THE PRESIDENT.—There is an amusing anecdote related of M. Thiers and the President. It is said that M. Thiers had written to the Minister of the Interior for leave to return to France, offering to abstain entirely from politics. The Minister went to Louis Napoleon with the letter, and desired to know what answer he was to send. Louis Napoleon said, "give me the fourth volume of the 'History of the Revolution,' by Thiers." The book was given, and Louis Napoleon pointed to a passage which he had marked, in which Thiers reproaches the Emperor for not having expelled from France, as a measure of security, several of his political adversaries. "Copy the passage," said Louis Napoleon, "and send it to M. Thiers as the answer to his application."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has published a decree abolishing trial by jury throughout his dominions. The Emperor has ordered the expulsion from Pesth of the English Protestant missionaries. It is said that Prince Schwartzberg has been struck with apoplexy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOSSUTH.—The following sketch of the character of the Hungarian ex Dictator is by Count Bathiany, who knew him well:—"Deficient in the knowledge of men and things, in the steadfast bearing, cool judgment, and comprehensive mind of a statesman, and without the firm hand of a ruler; setting at nought all sound calculation, while he played a game of chance, and staked the fate of the nation on the cast of a die; encountering danger with hairbrained temerity when distant, but shrinking from it when near; elated and overbearing in prosperity, but utterly prostrate in adversity; wanting that strength and intrepidity of character that alone commands homage and obedience from others, while he suffered himself to be made the tool of every intriguer he came in connection with; mistaking the manifold accomplishments and natural genius for an aptitude to govern a country in times of trouble, and setting, in the fights of fancy, no bounds to the scope of his ambition. Kossuth hurried away the nation into a course of the most impolitic measures, and grasped the highest power in the realm by dubious means; but when scarcely in possession of it, suffered it to be wrested from his hands by the man whom he had himself most injudiciously raised to a high station and against whom, although he had received repeated warning, as well as proofs of his treachery and worthlessness, he never dared openly and boldly to proceed—by the man whom he had hoped to ensnare, while he crouched beneath him in abject fear, but by whom he was finally outwitted."

Colonial.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT.—Lieut. Fitzgerald has been gazetted to a Captaincy, without purchase, in the room of the late Captain Deare. Lieut. Moffatt has been appointed Adjutant in the room of the late Lieut. McDonnell.

ODDITIES OF THE CENSUS.—The Census returns for Cobourg, given by the *Star*, assure us that there are but two Christians in the Capital of the Newcastle District! One individual rejoices in being a Pantheist! It is some consolation to us to be assured that Christianity in Cobourg numbers its disciples relatively to those of Pantheism as two to one. This is a progressive age, unquestionably!—*Kingston News*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The last weekly lecture before this institution was delivered by Dr. Badgley. He commenced by explaining that he would have to make his subject different to that which was announced, except in a few closing observations. He proceeded to make some general remarks on the Senses, and showed the wide, instructive, and interesting field that these offered for consideration in a physiological point of view. He then went on to treat

of some of the senses, in detail, commencing with that of touch. He explained the difference between touch and tact, and as succinctly as possible in a lecture before a general audience explained the nature of the sense of touch both physiologically and by some familiar illustrations. He treated the senses of hearing and seeing in the same instructive manner: and concluded by expressing his belief that hearing contributed more to the happiness of mankind than seeing.—*Colonist*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A heart-rending accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Ellir, on the 4th line, Trafalgar, on Monday last. Mrs. E. had gone out of the house, seemingly about her ordinary avocations, leaving her husband and a boy (her nephew.) Mr. E. was engaged in perusing his Bible, and after having read two chapters, the boy asked him if it was not time to water the horses. Being answered in the affirmative the boy proceeded with a pail, to draw some water from the well. This operation had to be performed by means of a pole with a hooked end. On lowering his pail, the little fellow found something obstructing its passage downwards into the water. On looking more particularly, he discovered the body of his Aunt, head downwards, in the water, which is about five feet deep in the well. She was of course drawn up as speedily as possible, and gave symptoms of animation. They proved, however, to be only the parting throes of nature, and the sorrow stricken husband found himself a bereaved widower.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

GRAIN AND ROOT SHOW.—The annual Grain and Root Show of the County of Haldimand Agricultural Society, was held at Dunnville, on Monday, the 9th of February. The attendance of farmers was good; the sample of wheat and other grains shown, were excellent, and would do credit to any part of the Province. The articles of domestic manufacture were highly credible, particularly the sample of coverlids of cotton and wool, showing satisfactorily that such articles of general use can be manufactured as well in Canada as those brought from foreign countries.—*Independent*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 25th, 1852: Mr. A. F. Pless, rem; Rev. S. Armour, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1852.

THURSDAY, 12th February, 1852.
Three o'clock, P.M.

A special general meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto was held yesterday, and adjourned till to-day. Among other important resolutions which were passed, the following notices were ordered to be published.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It having been resolved, at a Special General Meeting, that a Clerical Secretary, who shall not hold a parochial charge, should be appointed, application for said office will be received by the Acting Secretaries on or before the 27th instant.

The duty of said Secretary will be to conduct the correspondence of the Society, take minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings and Committees, prepare Reports, attend meetings of the Branches of the Society through 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.

The stipend is fixed at £250 per annum, exclusive of office rent, and contingent expenses; an allowance of £100 is made for a Clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary.

By order of the Secretary.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, } Acting Sec's.
STEPHEN LETT, }

Church Society's House,
King Street, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1852.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Proposals will be received by the Church Society from Church Booksellers, for the disposal of the Stock in the Depository, under certain regulations which may be seen on application to the Acting Secretaries.

Said proposals to be sent into the Acting Secretaries, on or before the 27th inst.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, } Acting Sec's.
STEPHEN LETT, }

Church Society's House,
King Street, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1852.

LENT.

Through the mercy of our long-suffering Father, we have been spared to witness the return of another Lenten season. We yesterday entered upon that portion of the Christian year in which the Church emphatically calls upon us to withdraw, as much as may be, from the world, and its ten thousand soul-seducing vanities, and grasp with more determined self-denial the despised cross of our dear Redeemer.

The end and object of this venerable and most solemn fast, is thus comprehensively epitomized by Robert Nelson, "that golden-hearted layman," as Southey well characterizes him: "To humble and afflict ourselves for our sins, by frequent fastings; and to punish our too frequent abuses of God's creatures by abstinence, and by forbearing the lawful enjoyment of them. To form and settle firm purposes of holy obedience. To pray frequently to God, both in private and in public, for pardon, and his Holy Spirit. To put us in mind of that sore trial and temptation, which Christ then endured for our sakes: particularly to perpetuate the memory of our Saviour's sufferings, and

make, as it were, a public confession of our belief, that He died for our salvation, and consequently for fitting ourselves to receive the tokens and pledges of his love with greater joy and gladness; because with fuller assurance that God is reconciled to us through the death and passion of Jesus Christ."

Far be it from us to insinuate in the remotest degree, that the duties above enumerated are peculiar exclusively to the forty days now current. The Christian soldier, during his campaign against outward temptation and indwelling corruption, ought ever to be on the alert; and this campaign terminates not until the Divine Captain hath released him from guard, with the blessed words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!" Granting all this, however, to the fullest extent, surely our ecclesiastical mother has soundly ordered that her children should, at stated periods, and in a more peculiar manner, clothe their hearts with the sackcloth of self-denial, and sprinkle them with the ashes of repentance. Mammon is an enchanter of wondrous subtlety; his spells are as varied as they are powerful; and constantly are we exposed to their deluding and narcotic influence. In all times of our prosperity,—in all times of our wealth,—in the life-teeming city, and the forest's solitude, does the arch-fiend waylay us, with some appropriate temptation. His great object is to withdraw our souls from Jehovah, either by intoxicating them with blandishments, or bewildering them with cares and perplexities. And oh! is it not a merciful and a wholesome thing that the Church should, in these circumstances, stately, in the course of each twelve months of our span of years, sound her admonitory trumpet, to rouse the slothful and recal the perplexed; and urge them to live more loosely to that world where they are but pilgrims and strangers, and of which they are merely tenants at will?

Let the Lent of 1852, the last assuredly which some of us will be permitted to witness, be spent in a practical manner. It is not our part to suggest the actual kind or degree of abstinence proper to be pursued; for this would be doing what the Church has not seen proper to enjoin. Assuredly, however, our fasting should be a reality, and not a meaningless conventional term, as in these latter days it has too much come to be. Physical mortification is as clearly enjoined in God's Word as the sacrifice of the heart; and there can be no doubt that if more frequent restraint was put upon even our innocent appetites, the flame of our spiritual life would burn with a purer and a brighter glow. What the God-man and His faithful disciples practised, let no theorist presume to brand as superstitious, or savouring of dead works.

We would venture to recommend that our abstinence should begin at home, but not end there. A note ought to be kept of the money which is saved by our abstaining from luxuries, whether of food or dress, and the amount scrupulously devoted to the spread of the Gospel or purposes of benevolence. It is not easy to calculate the amount of good which might thus be accomplished in the course of one single Lent, especially in the land of our adoption, where the wants of the Church are so pressing, and her human resources so inadequately small.

Whilst we mortify the flesh, because God has so enjoined, let us ever bear in mind that repentance is the great end which this duty is designed as a means to promote. Wanting brokenness of heart, the mortification of the flesh will be as useless as the self-inflicted wounds of Baal's besotted priesthood. May we all experience the blessedness of that process which is thus orthodoxly and poetically described by Robert Montgomery:—

"What is it but a change
By Godhead worked within?
A principle whose range
Subdues the love of sin?
'Tis man renew'd, and heaven resought,
With hate for what our guilt has wrought.
"And what can this create?
Not all the powers of earth;
The perfect forms of good and great
In wisdom, truth, or worth;
Not heaven with glories, hell with pain,
Could sinful man for God regain!

"The faintest sin defies
A universe to crush
The strength which in it lies;
And so 'twill madly rush
Downward to face th' infernal deep
Where blasted spirits burn and weep.

"But, oh! there is a Power
This granite of the heart
To soften in that hour
E'er conscience may depart,—
A t'ning Love, through guilt forgiven,
The rescued heart can raise to heaven.

"Such pure contrition springs
From mercy's bleeding charm;
Whose soft compulsion wrings
The soul with safe alarm;
And thus when wrought by Christ above
Repentance works by weeping love."

EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

Our excellent contemporary, the *Banner of the Cross*, quotes our late article upon the creedless school system of Maryland, entitled, "Results of *Secular Education*," expressing at the same time

an opinion that we exaggerate the effects of learning divorced from revelation. Without entering upon any discussion on the subject with our brother, it is with sincere pleasure that we receive from him the following intelligence:—"We are happy to inform the *Church* that Maryland also rejoices in the blessings of a flourishing Church College, and of several flourishing Church Schools, so that the Churchmen therein need not expose their children to the evil influence of a 'creedless system of education.'"

UNCONSCIOUS TRIBUTE TO THE LITURGY.

It is difficult to imagine a stronger testimonial to the conservative and converting tendency of a Scriptural form of prayer, such as we have the privilege to possess, than what is contained in the subjoined narrative. We derive it from a New York Unitarian journal, the *Christian Observer*:—

"An intelligent and religious family, formerly connected with a Unitarian parish, and very much attached to their liberal sentiments, some time ago moved into a village, where, for want of a Unitarian church, they now attend regularly upon Orthodox preaching. To their great surprise, six months' experience has given them no ground of dissent from the teaching of their new minister. He has never, in their hearing, preached the Deity of Jesus Christ, or the vicarious atonement, or the doctrine of eternal punishment. Not once in this whole period has anything been stated in the sermon, or implied in the prayers, that could properly cross the sentiments of a Unitarian. Moreover, this minister is of good standing with his own denomination; one of the most exclusive of the Calvinistic sects; a man of decided ability and great earnestness, thoroughly beloved by his people, and in all respects a pious and good man. We have no reason to doubt that this minister would stand a thorough examination by the Synod, and honestly and satisfactorily respond to the Catechism in all its terms. We presume he would as honestly repudiate Unitarianism in all its characteristic doctrines. We are as far as possible from intimating that he is a Unitarian in disguise, or in need of danger of discipline from his own body. But certainly, it is a very significant fact, that a zealous minister, of unquestioned orthodoxy, can preach six months to his own people, and never find occasion to introduce either the peculiar vocabulary or dogmatics of his own creed—can preach in a manner entirely satisfactory to an intelligent and thoughtful Unitarian family, fresh from the instructions of their own sanctuary."

Had this "intelligent" Unitarian family attended the services of the Protestant Episcopal communion, instead of the *extempore* exercises of the "orthodox" preacher under whose care they had placed themselves, is it within the range of possibility that the result could have been as above detailed? As the *Christian Witness*, alluding to the circumstance, pertinently observes, "instead of attending the Church six months without hearing anything that would cross the sentiments of a Unitarian, they would hardly be in the Church six minutes before they might distinctly hear a recognition of the divinity of Christ."

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement regarding the Scholarships attached to Trinity College, which will be open for competition in September next. Some change has been made in the number of the Scholarships, as previously advertised, for the purpose of adapting them more completely to the arrangements of the University with which they are now connected.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

The first open meeting for 1852 of this Society, took place on Tuesday evening, according to advertisement.

It was certainly a great mistake to hold the meeting in the small room, as many visitors were unaccommodated, and the choruses lost their effect by being too powerful for the space in which they were given.

The whole performance evinced a decided improvement in all departments, though there is still a lack of counter-tenors.

We enjoyed especially the solo "Consider the Lilies," and the setette "Away to the Forest."

The Society would, if properly encouraged, be productive of much good; and when the moderate cost of partaking of their privileges is considered, we are certainly surprised their number does not increase more rapidly, particularly of performing members.

THE "CHURCH" NEWSPAPER.

It is certainly not a little gratifying to receive at this time such favourable testimony to our exertions as we publish below. Few people reflect upon the labour attending the construction of a periodical publication—and still fewer know the irksome and unenviable position in which the Editor is always placed, who has to cater for many tastes and many wants. Such praise coming from such a source is sweet and refreshing as the dew of Hermon. The following are extracts from our esteemed correspondent:—

"I enclose a few trifles for the *Church* and the *Young Churchman*.

"Many years ago, when without books or living guides—and that at a time when they were most wanted—I derived essential advantage from the *Church* newspaper, which I read for several consecutive years; and to it is owing in no incon-

siderable degree my being now in the ministry of our holy Church, instead of being an unauthorized teacher. I do not wish to forget this."

It will be seen on reference to our summary of Colonial News that a subscription has been commenced in aid of the destitute family of Hatch, who having lost his way, lately perished from starvation in the woods, near Orillia—in furtherance of which object we have been requested to receive contributions, which may accordingly be sent to this office.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

Mr. John Galt has addressed a letter to the electors of Huron, calling upon them to reject the Hon. M. Cameron, as being utterly unworthy of their confidence.—American buyers are busy in the Canadian market purchasing live stock, and agricultural produce of every description.—The *Examiner* terms Methodism "the Popery of Protestantism."—Five steamboats will ply on the Bay of Quinte next summer, from Belleville to Kingston and Cape Vincent.—Alluding to a statement in a Montreal paper, that several extensive bankruptcies had occurred in Toronto, the *Globe* states that there have been only three failures in this city: one for about £1000, another for £2000, and a third for £15000. In the last mentioned case the creditors will probably receive full payment.—Counterfeit bills purporting to be on the Mechanics' Bank, St. John's, are circulating in the Simcoe District.—Population of the Townships composing the County of Peel:—Toronto 7,539, Chinguacousy 7,574, Toronto Gore 1,820, Albion 4,281, Caledon 3,695, Total 24,909.—A subscription has been commenced in aid of the family of Hatch, who recently perished in the woods near Orillia; he has left a widow and eight young children; donations may be sent to the Rev. George Bourne, Orillia, or the *Patriot* office.—An Agricultural Society for Middlesex and Elgin Counties, has been formed, of which Col. J. B. Askin is President.—The usual weekly fire at London, occurred on Sunday the 15th; several wooden buildings were destroyed, the sufferers being Mr. William Begg, shoemaker, William Smith, jeweller, Mr. Wheeler, shoemaker, Mr. Lampkin, insurance agent, R. Darch, saddler, William Ashberry, and Thomas Scratchard, Esq., barrister.—A debtor confined in the London Jail, complains to the *Prototype* that divine service is never performed to the prisoners.—Mr. John Smith, a Guelph magistrate, charges the druggists in that quarter of the province, with selling spirits in the guise of "Temperance drinks."—The Session of the Newfoundland Legislature, was opened on the 29th ult.—Talbot, speaking about little more than half a century ago, of the site upon which Toronto stands, describes it as a marsh, fit only for the habitation of frogs, and not of human beings.—Mr. Hincks, it is said, proceeds shortly to England to promote the Quebec and Halifax Railway.—The population of Ingersoll is 1212; in 1848 it was only 500.—Several persons are leaving Niagara and its vicinity for California.—About Woodstock the weather has been unusually severe.—The *Recorder* proposes the bridging of the St. Lawrence at Brockville for railroad purposes.—On Friday the body of a man who died in the Toronto House of Industry, was stolen from a shed of that establishment.—A company has been established for the purpose of planking, gravelling, or macadamizing the road from Hamilton to Nelson.—Niagara, by the late census, contains a population of 3,400.—Last week, there was one of the most magnificent displays of the Aurora Borealis ever witnessed in this province.—Mr. Aubin has put up his water gas apparatus in several places in Quebec, and it has been found to answer completely.—At the late ball in Quebec, Lord Elgin advised the fair spinsters present, to avail themselves of the privilege which leap year confers upon them.—A proposition is entertained for constructing a submarine telegraph between Cape Ray in Newfoundland, to Cape Briton, a distance of 48 miles.—The line of railway between Chatham and London, and Windsor, is to be commenced immediately.—The telegraph report from New Brunswick, speaks favourably of the success of the railroad.—By a circular from the editor Dr. Hall, we learn that the *British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, published at Montreal, has been discontinued for want of support.—The dinner to Malcolm Cameron took place on Monday evening, at the St. Lawrence Hall, the reporter of the *Patriot* was refused admission, though he was informed that the "country press" were invited!—On the 14th instant a woman named Mary Griffin was found dead on the Raleigh plains.—The militia of Upper Canada are to be divided into regimental divisions in each county.—Messrs. Amos Wright, and Thomas Harris, and the Rev. James Dick, have been appointed members of the Board of Grammar School Trustees for the united counties of York, Ontario, and Peel.—The town Council of Brockville has appropriated £100 towards defraying the expenses of the survey and application for Charter of the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron Railroad.—The population of Galt is 2,200; increase in three years 500.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The papers by the *Canada* came to hand yesterday at too late an hour to enable us to do more than glance at the leading items of intelligence this week. We give below the telegraphic report of the Queen's Speech, and other news, published yesterday morning by the *Colonist*, as received by the *Cambria*. The former will not be found to contain much of any great interest, dealing in the common generalities of regal addresses.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person, on the 3rd instant, when she delivered the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:—

The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country requires.

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention.

I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark which was signed at Berlin in the year before last, within a short time will be fully and completely executed.

I regret that the war, which broke out on the Eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope more than a year ago, still continues.

I observe, with sincere satisfaction, the tranquility which has prevailed throughout the greater part of Ireland, and much regret that I have to inform you that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Donegal and Louth, have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I have ordered the estimate of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provisions for the Public Service.

It gives me, she said, great satisfaction to be able to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which has taken place of late years, has not been attended with a proportionable diminution of the national income.

I acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, that tranquility, good order, and willing obedience, continue to prevail generally throughout the country.

No amendment was proposed in reply to the Speech in either House.

In the Commons Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of the causes of Lord Palmerston's resignation, which the Premier immediately gave, asserting that Lord P. was refractory, treated the Queen's interrogations with contemptuous silence, acted independently of his colleagues, and unreservedly approved of the recent illegal coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon.

The Right Hon. V. Smith has been appointed Secretary of War, in place of the Hon. Fox Maule, appointed President of the Board of Control.

It is stated that the Marquis of Lansdowne is speedily to be raised to an Irish Dukedom.

FRANCE.—Colonel Vaudreuil is appointed Governor of the Tuilleries, with the rank of General of Brigade.

Toulon convicts have consented to form agricultural societies in Cayenne.

The Paris Bar will protest against the Orleans confiscation. The President says the decree does not embrace the Chapel at Dreux, the family vault of Louis Philippe.

SPAIN.—The Spanish papers protest against the Orleans decree.

Gen. Cocha has tendered his resignation of the post of Captain General of Cuba, The Government it is understood, will accept it.

Philadelphia, February 24.

The steamship City of Glasgow passed the breakwater early this morning. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and has thus made the passage in twenty days.

New York, February 24.

The Cambria's mail reached here last night.—Amongst the news we notice the following:—The Pacific steamship has made the shortest eastern passage on record, making the passage in 13 days, 16 hours, allowing 5 hours difference in time, to 13 days and 14 hours.

Louis Napoleon has done a pretty good week's work since our last number, as will be seen by our news from France. In addition to doing what he likes with what is not his own (the Orleans property), he has alienated the chief of his Ministers, nominated the "Senate," and the "Council of State," restored the titles of the nobility, and disgusted Count Montalembert and Baron C. Dupin.

Some important diplomatic changes have recently taken place. Sir Henry Bulwer, our Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and will be succeeded by Mr. Crampton, Secretary to the British Legation at Washington.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly has announced his intention of offering himself to the Electors of Exeter at the next Election. We are glad to observe that he considers his duty to the church the first point to be brought forward, and this, from such a man, is no slight testimony that the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese have, to some extent, succeeded in their endeavours to place the Church in its proper position.

"I must first declare my sincere and unalterable attachment to the Church of England, in all its original purity and integrity; an attachment not incompatible with the universal religious liberty to which the Church is itself, under Divine Providence, indebted for its independence and ability."

The amount given by the King of Prussia to the support of the Protestant Bishopric in Jerusalem, is upwards of 125,000 dollars (about £18,000) out of which sum the actual Bishop receives his annual salary of \$4200, (about £650)

It is said that the Duke of Wellington has consigned the publication of his papers to Lord Mahon.

Twenty-eight peers, and four of the eldest sons of peers, died during the past year.

The youthful Lord Ashley has lately entered the Royal Navy, on board the Britannia.

The remains of some flying reptiles, one of them supposed to have measured more than sixteen feet from tip to tip of its outstretched wings, have been found in the white chalk of Kent.

THE SPEAKER.—We understand, from good authority that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumours, alluded to in a weekly contemporary, of the contemplated retirement of the present Speaker.—Standard.

Lord Normanby has resigned the ambassadorship at Paris, and will be succeeded by Lord Cowley.—Jerome Bonaparte is appointed President of the Senate, and M. Maynard First Vice-President.—There has been a very current rumour that the decrees relating to the Orleans' property will be cancelled or modified; but the Moniteur is, as yet, silent on the point. The Times says that these decrees will not be laid before the Senate and Representatives.

A most important meeting has been held at the Hanover-Square Rooms, being an adjournment from the former meeting held at Derby in October last, to consider the best means of restoring to the Church the means of Synodical action in her different Dioceses. We shall give an abstract of these proceedings next week.

THE "STRIKE."

It is not from any lack of interest that we have hitherto abstained from noticing in this place the very serious question now at issue between the working engineers and their employers. For some time it did not appear likely that the circumstances of the case would differ very materially from those of an ordinary strike. The capital and labour question is not a new one,—nor does the present case furnish any conditions which have not existed, in different shapes and modifications, in hundreds that preceded it.

The case is as follows. The operative engineers, (or a large number of them,) are, and have for some little time been united in a certain club or association, called the Amalgamated Society of Engineers—the original and professed objects of which were the support of sick members, and the other objects usually contemplated by benefit clubs and friendly societies of workmen.

The masters, on the other hand, have a counter association,—the equally avowed object of which is to enforce against the workpeople the conditions and regulations which the masters, on their side, think suitable, wages, hours of work and employment generally.

Now both these weapons of offence and defence, or rather the use, on both sides, of this one identical weapon, is obviously somewhat in the brickbat and bludgeon line of proceeding; being an introduction of downright force into the arbitration of questions of simple profit and loss,—a profit and a loss which concern alike both parties,—and which, as they admit of a determination (like the other kindred matters) by reason and calculation, so they admit of it in no other way.

Be this as it may, the appeal to what we are now taught is the right and true principle, viz., association, being thus far adopted by both employers and workmen the present differences have arisen. The workmen were the dissatisfied party, and demanded several alterations in the existing system.

On the morning of the 11th instant, it was attacked by two of the labourers employed on the work, they completely destroyed eight windows, breaking not only the glass, but also the sash. Fortunately, however, through the vigilance of the authorities, they have succeeded in taking one of them, he has been examined and committed to Brockville jail for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

The Annual Meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston on Thursday the 4th March.

the men insisting on these demands, the society of employers on Saturday last unanimously dismissed their people and stopped their works until the obnoxious demands should be withdrawn.

The answer to this on the part of the men is a project for a great system of co-operative partnerships of working engineers, to which each partner is to subscribe £5. and by means of which the whole work is to be done without the aid of the master employers, and the men are to get their own terms. And meanwhile a voluntary rate is to be raised by the society of operative engineers, for the support of individuals of their body thus thrown out of employ, who shall fail to be supported by the new co-operative partnerships;—the money being levied exclusively on such members of the society as shall continue in work.

By these means, then, the co-operative principle, as it is called, is brought to bear upon the question between capital and labour, and we are promised a solution of that question never seen before.

We will say, shortly, why we think the whole project a fallacy and a delusion, entailing a graver responsibility on its projectors and advocates.

First, then, the demands of the workmen,—no over-time and no piece-work—are clearly unjust and irrational. What would be said, we should like to know, if in any other calling, say the bar for instance, a union were entered into the object of which should be forcibly to prohibit any and every barrister in large practice (or in small) from sitting up at night to serve the urgent needs of a client—in order that the work thus done might be postponed in its completion until a later day, (when the client perhaps might be ruined,—and some briefless "unskilled" might have the work thus displaced? Yet this would be the abolition of "over-time," if carried into effect among the bar.

So also with the prohibition of piece-work. If the customer require this mode of remuneration, and the workman be willing to engage in it,—to prohibit it in order to put the difference into somebody else's pocket is simply and purely a robbery,—a robbery on the workman.

The demands then being both untenable and unjust, it is further sought to enforce them by enabling the men, in the event of their being refused, to set up for themselves and do without their employers. It is really melancholy, at this time of day, to find that the old fable of "the belly and the members" is still to be read and learned. The failure of the attempt to set up the workman without the employer or, (as it is said), as his own employer, may be as safely predicted as that of the attempt to set up the "members" without their source of life and strength. Ten thousand men, it is said, are out of employ. How many of these, is it expected, will find, we do not say support, but even employment, in the new partnerships?—and of those employed, how many will gain a subsistence?—and of those unemployed, what is to be the support? The subscriptions of the club, if applied for that purpose will not last for ever; to say nothing of the monstrous folly and cruelty of applying such subscriptions in such a way.

The consequence must be that sooner or later the whole of this business must end in increased ruin, misery, and evil to all concerned. The "Christian" associationists will have much to answer for, if the work goes on.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The Junction Canal, that is being made from Edwardsburg to Point Iroquois on the St. Lawrence, will pass through the land attached to St. Paul's Church, which I regret to say, has suffered a great deal of damage.

On the morning of the 11th instant, it was attacked by two of the labourers employed on the work, they completely destroyed eight windows, breaking not only the glass, but also the sash. Fortunately, however, through the vigilance of the authorities, they have succeeded in taking one of them, he has been examined and committed to Brockville jail for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

No reason can be given for this sacrilegious outrage save that the articles of faith taught by the Church are not numerically as strong as theirs.

In the midst of our misfortune, it is gratifying to state, that Mr. McDonald, the superintendent of the work has commissioned me to have it put in good repair, and he will see that no expense falls upon us.

I remain yours truly, JAMES HARRIS. Edwardsburg, Feb. 17, 1852.

Midland District Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston on Thursday the 4th March.

MARRIED.

At Broadcreek, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. James Godfrey, Mr. John Matthews, of Port Colborne, to Miss Susannah Neff, of Humberstone.

DIED.

February 8th, at the residence of his brother, the Rev. J. W. Marsh, of Elora, of inflammation of the brain, Francis Smart Marsh, aged 20 years, seventh son of the late George Walker Marsh.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price in dollars and cents, and price in shillings and pence. Includes items like Spring Wheat, Oats, Flour, Market Flour, etc.

New Advertisements.

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE following SCHOLARSHIPS connected with Trinity College, Toronto, will be awarded according to the results of an Examination to be held in the College Hall on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the 27th, 28th, and 30th of September, 1852, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A. M.:

- Two at £30 Currency, each;
Two at £25 " "
Two at £20 " " "

The Scholarships will be tenable for four years only, dating from 1st October, 1852. Candidates are admissible at the full age of eighteen years.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

- CICERO—Oratio pro Archia, and De Senectute.
HORACE—Odes, Book II., and De Arte Poetica.
LATIN PROSE—Composition.
XENOPHON—Anabasis, Book I.
HOMER—Iliad, Book III.
GREEK TESTAMENT—Luke, chapters xi. to xx. inclusive; and Acts, chapters x. to xvii. inclusive.
ALGEBRA—to the end of Simple Equations.
EUCLID—Books I. II. III.

Trinity College, Feb. 24, 1852. 30-1f

Trinity College.

THE Subjects for the Matriculation Examination, and other information connected with the College, may be obtained by application to the Rev. the Provost, Trinity College, Toronto.

It is recommended, that gentlemen intending to enter in October next, should transmit their names as Candidates for Matriculation, at an early date: as they will take precedence in this year, and become entitled to the choice of rooms and other privileges in the order in which their names are thus received.

Trinity College, February 24, 1852. 30-mly

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN

THE LADIES interested in St. George's Church, Toronto, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the month of April next, for providing funds to erect a PARSONAGE HOUSE.

They beg to solicit contributions of all who may seem disposed to aid in furthering this object. It is particularly requested that such contributions will be sent in on or before the Nineteenth day of April, to any of the Undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly consented to act as

- Patronesses:
Mrs. W. H. Boulton. Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Cameron. Mrs. J. B. Robinson.
Madame DesLandes. Mrs. Rowell.
Mrs. F. Heward. Mrs. H. Sherwood.
Mrs. W. M. Jarvis. Mrs. Stanton.
Miss Lambert. Mrs. Thompson.
Mrs. Loring. Mrs. Widder.
Mrs. Lett. Mrs. Wilson.
Mrs. Monro.

Toronto, February 10th, 1852. 27-1f

COUNTY CONTRACT.

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Eleven o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, for the supply of FIRE-WOOD, for the use of the Gaol and Court House of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, for the Year commencing the 1st of April 1852, and ending the 31st of March 1853.

The Conditions of the Contract to be entered into, and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this Office. Two sufficient Sureties (to be named in the Tender) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same.

GEO. GURNETT, Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y. O. & P. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y. O. & P. Toronto, 16th February 1852. 29-3in

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, OFFICE:—Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, February, 1852. 28-1f

COPYING PRESSES.

FOOLSCAP and POST Copying Presses, for Sale by A. F. PLEES, 7, King Street West. Toronto, February 14th, 1852. 28-1f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S Hotel. Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

Review.

THE LAST OF THE ERIES; A TALE OF CANADA. By "H. B. B."

This tale, though published for some time, has only recently fallen under our notice. It possesses merits of a very respectable order, and the author may yet come to occupy a permanent position in the annals of Canadian literature. We subjoin a few extracts as characteristic of the general style of the work:—

KINGSTON AS IT WAS.

"A brief description of the place would not come amiss, for though many may be well acquainted with the scenery about the modern Kingston, at that date it presented a far different appearance from what it does now. Fancy the hills clothed with the evergreen pines, intermingling their branches with those of the beech and the maple, and the wide mouth of the bay where it met the waters of the St. Lawrence, not covered with trading vessels, or disturbed by revolving wheels of Steamers, but dotted here and there by light birchen canoes, or perhaps a solitary batteau or barge, propelled by vigorous oarsmen, could be seen,—the rowers singing the while some ditty of *la belle France*. From the mud and wooden fortifications that appeared on the brow of the hill, rose the tri-color of the country waving proudly in the breeze; while on the green sward outside the fort, might be seen interpreters, traders, trappers, hunters and soldiers, dressed in their different costumes, lounging lazily about. The mouth of Lake Ontario, when viewed from the hill, appeared stretching away into the broad distance, like some never-ending sea, and the large island opposite loomed in a long line upon the river, clothed to the water's edge with a dense forest till its furthest point terminated in the lake. A few other smaller islands dotted the surface of the river, and the bay stretching inland in an easterly direction for more than a mile, was then met by an island, which divided it into channels for a short distance, when uniting they formed a narrow though deep stream beyond, while the tall bullrushes bent their downy heads to the wind for a wide distance on either side, till their growth was interrupted by the grassy banks of the bay. This island in the summer season, was covered with the sweet wild-briar, the honey-suckle, and the branching thorn. The wild grape vines twined themselves among the young elms, or embraced the trunks of the nodding pines. The robin, the grey-bird, and the blue-jay resorted to its cooling shades, while the wild ducks revelled in the rushes, where they and the cranes rose in flocks from their secure retreat when disturbed by a passing canoe, and the bullfrogs, there, commenced a concert when the dews began to fall—their hoarse voices reaching even to the Indian village, which was built on a point of land that was washed by the intermingling waters of the bay and river. Fires blazed at day-light, and at even, along the shore, and the spearing of fish at such times was a sport all engaged in. Near the fort, on the declivity of the hill, were built several neat residences, inhabited by the families of the garrison, or by those of the traders; in one, superior to the rest in its appearance, dwelt the Commandant of the Fort, with his only daughter, a girl of about twenty-five years of age."

ADVENT OF WINTER.

"About this time all the inhabitants of the country were preparing for a rigorous winter. When October set in, fuel was collected for the garrison, and the Indians brought in provisions, receiving in exchange, rum, beads, blankets, &c. The traders collected their furs and barricaded their houses, while the Hurons themselves, laid in a stock of fish, to last the coming season, and put their snow-shoes in order. The leaves began to fall rapidly from the trees,—the fine sunny days were now no more, for gloomy looking clouds filled the heavens—the winds rose and the frosts set in, scattering the remaining herbage of the forests, nipping the grass of the fields, and bending the vines to the earth. Small shallow ponds began to be crusted with ice—the woods were laid bare—the trees intermingled their naked branches, except where groves of pines dotted the hills and valleys with their green foliage. The equinoctial gales began, and the mouth of Lake Ontario appeared lashed into fury, rolling its waters in spray and foam against its rock-bound shore. Yet, notwithstanding, some venturesome light canoe could be seen rounding the point of land near the village, half-buried in the surf—rising like a gull on the top of the billows—skimming across the bay. At last, after frosts, rains and winds, a calm succeeded; the clouds partly left the heavens—the sun appeared dimly through the hazy atmosphere—his faint beams melted the ponds—the frozen turf thawed beneath the influence of the warming air, and the Indian summer set in. Again the song of the birds might be heard faintly in the distance, again they appeared fluttering at long intervals from tree to tree, while flocks of quails appeared on the hills, and the snipe rose from the streams, flitting across the path of the hunter. The crows floated lazily round the tree-tops, while the small chipmunks chirruped merrily among the naked branches, and the angry bays and lakes again sunk to their wonted repose."

SPRING.

"Spring came! There is a delightful sound in the word; it conveys something pleasant and new to the ear. Spring appeared! and how welcome it is after passing through a long and tedious winter, which ever presenting the same solitary picture of snow-covered hills, bleak extended plains, or ice-bound rivers, is gladly forgotten, to view with pleasure the budding trees, the shooting grass, or the creeping vine. Spring came! and with the song of the thrush, the chirrup of the robin and the chipmunk, the twitter of the black-bird, and the hoarse cawing of the rook. Spring came! and the snipe appeared near the streams—the quail strutted over the plains—the plover winged themselves over the valleys, and the red-tail woodpecker glided up the trees, piercing the bark with its long bill in noisy clamour. Spring came! and the pigeons darkened the sky, and burdened the forest with their numbers; the ducks floated tranquilly in the rivers—the geese lifted their white bosoms to the breeze, and the cranes rose occasionally from their swampy retreats, floating lazily over the waving rushes. Spring came! and the country answered once more to the signs of life. The hardy trapper went abroad for his game, the hunter shouldered his rifle, the fisher threw out his line, and voyageurs commenced their journeys for the upper lakes. Snow and ice still lingered along the shore of the lake and river, but as the sun came out warm and bright day after day, coaxing on balmy breezes, it quickly vanished. Spring came! and all hearts seemed lighter, and faces brighter; the laugh was gayer and the voice was merrier. Spring came! and the blue

waves of Ontario danced to the glance of the sun and the caress of the breeze. The rivulets trickled from the mountains; the rivers burst from their bonds—their fountains broke loose—their sources poured forth their abundance—they appeared to have acquired fresh strength during their long sleep of the winter, to add velocity to the flight of its rolling water, or to lift its swift caress to the grassy margin of its boundary. Spring came! and numerous flowers covered the ground with their blooming buds; they grew in the forest among the tallest trees; they contrasted their blush with the greenest vine; they matched themselves in the lowest fern, and sprinkled the crisp moss with their beauty. Spring came! and the Huron girls raised their songs to honor its advent, as they hastened from tent to tent, while the Indians covered the bay with their canoes."

CHARGE

Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, by FRANCIS FULFORD, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal, at the Primary Visitation, held at the Cathedral Church, on the 20th January, 1852.

(Continued from our last)

To you my brethren, however, who officiate as Ministers of Christ, and conduct the public services of the Church, it belongs to see that the people, who wait on your ministrations, have the full benefit of that provision, which has thus been made for them. Let not any irreverence or carelessness, on your parts, in the performance of your duties, lead the people to forget the nature of these services, or to *Whom* it is that your prayers are addressed. Teach them by your manner, as well as by your words, the meaning and importance of the work, in which you are engaged, and that "God is very greatly to be feared in the council of the saints, and to be had in reverence of all them, that are round about Him."* There is no one point perhaps (especially with the mixed population amongst whom you dwell) which it is more necessary to keep ever before them; without it your "prayers will be an abomination to the Lord,"† an insult to His Majesty: and the rich blessing of the Gospel will be an encouragement to sin. However rude the building in which you may assemble for divine worship, however few or humble the worshippers, "where two or three are gathered together in the name of Christ, there is He present in the midst of them;" therefore be ye very careful how ye pray, and what ye speak.—Remember that your business is not merely to deliver a message or to preach certain important doctrines, but to watch over your flocks and to train souls for Heaven: so that they may be fitted to join with the people of God in those holy and blessed services, which will be the employment and the joy of the followers of the Lamb for ever and ever.

In the use of "the Prayer Book" as a standard of doctrine and exposition of faith, it should be our object, as far as may be, to act up to its teaching; and to receive what it teaches in a simple and literal meaning, without overstraining its words, or explaining them away to suit other systems, or private interpretations. Without too curiously defining the exact extent or manner of the operations of grace, we are always warranted in adhering "to the law and to the testimony" given for our use, that the Sacraments are "outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as means whereby we receive the same, and pledges to assure us thereto;"‡ and that "Sacraments ordained of Christ be not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but rather they be certain sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace, and God's good will towards us by the which He doth work invisibly in us, and doth not only quicken but also strengthen and confirm our faith in Him."§ There is nothing unreasonable in the fact that Christ works by means provided for our use, and by ordinances appointed by Him: but it will be perverting those means, and making those ordinances of no effect, if we rest in them as the end, or consider them of any force or value except as leading us to Christ. As the Bible itself, from Genesis to the Revelations is but the history of man's fall, and his redemption by Christ, so also it is with the Church and all her ministrations; "being born in sin, and children of wrath, we are hereby made children of grace," and are taught "heartily to thank our heavenly Father that he has called us to this state of salvation;" and to "pray unto Him to give us His Grace, that we may continue in the same unto our life's end."¶ Whatever we do, whatever ordinances we attend with an intelligent spirit, must constantly remind us of the evil of sin, and of our lost estate by nature, and that it is by grace only we can be saved;** and that as our persons can only be justified for Christ's sake, so that we may have access to the Father, as our reconciled God, so only by the gift of the Spirit; purchased for us by Christ's blood, can we ourselves be sanctified, or enabled to do that which is well pleasing in God's sight. May we all walk worthy of this our calling in Christ; and "work

* Ps. lxxxix. 7. † Prov. xxviii. 9.

‡ Church Catechism. § Articles of Religion, xxv.

¶ Church Catechism.

** "We must note that in a Christian man there is, first, nature; secondly corruption perverting nature; thirdly, grace correcting and amending corruption." Hooker's Sermon, A remedy against sorrow and fear.

out our salvation with fear and trembling, because it is God that worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure."*

But where shall we look for a supply of those faithful, godly, and laborious ministers to whom I alluded before, and without whom, not only will it not avail to perfect our ecclesiastical organization, and make arrangement for our better government and discipline, but the purity of our reformed faith will be unvalued, and our public service without a blessing. In former times the Church in these Colonies looked almost necessarily to England, both for the maintenance of her ministers, and also for the ministers themselves, who were to officiate. "Beautiful upon the mountains," and amidst the woods and desolate places of Canada have been "the feet" of many of those holy and self-denying men, who were the first to "bring good tidings and publish peace"† to the rude settlers in the wilderness—men whose names live in honour amongst us, and the fruit of whose labours we are now enjoying. There may, however, be reasons why we cannot, if we wished it, depend upon a continued supply from this source; and if it were available, it might not always be desirable.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the dignity and excellence that in reality belongs to the character of the true missionary; or the importance of the work to which they devote themselves, who, "counting the cost," constrained by the love of Christ, have "left house, or brethren, or sister, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for His sake and the Gospel's,"‡ that they may go forth and preach among sinners "the unsearchable riches of Christ." But men of such stamp and character are not to be called forth on every cry for help; and the immense extent of missionary work now carried on by the Church, and the many more exciting and interesting scenes of labour open before them, render it every day less likely that, if such there be, they will cast in their lot with us. While to any good and faithful men, (and others we cannot wish to associate with us here), who have been educated, and are qualified for the ministry at home, our low estate can seldom permit us to offer any thing equal to what their services deserve, and can command as a remuneration in England. If then we are to have a trained and educated clergy, we must look for anything like a regular systematic supply, to training up a native ministry of our own. And there are some advantages in such a plan, which could not be obtained in any other way; though we may not at once be able to make every provision for this which seems requisite.

It was hoped by the establishment of McGill College in this city, the church would have possessed an institution capable of supplying us with what we require. The difficulties and disputes, that have hitherto destroyed the usefulness of that munificent bequest, are much to be deplored; and, on every public ground, I sincerely wish that they may be removed and settled. But whether it will ever become an efficient institution, and if so, whether we shall be able to associate ourselves with it, or otherwise to provide here for the education of candidates for the ministry, it is impossible for me to say. Still, in the meantime, we are not left wholly without resource. The College which the Bishop of Quebec, while administering the affairs of the undivided Diocese, founded at Lennoxville, in 1845, has already supplied us with no less than 10 of our present clergy,—and those not the least faithful of our body. And though it is not now within the limits of this Diocese, it is still open for us to enjoy the benefit of it, and I have myself been appointed one of its Trustees.‡

There are at present seventeen students resident there; and every year, receiving that increased support which it so much needs and deserves, I trust, the tone and character of the institution, will be rising, its usefulness more generally acknowledged; the proficiency of the students more advanced, and their training more complete.

Doubtless the first and most important point in that training, is the formation of the students' character, that their thoughts and tempers, and habits of life and conversation may be conformable to the work and office, which they seek to undertake; that they may be men of thoughtful, religious, and pious minds, fully impressed themselves with the importance of those truths which they are about to preach to others. Without this foundation no superstructure of acquired knowledge can be raised of any efficient value for the work of the ministry. And at the age of twenty-three years, the earliest at which any candidate can be presented for Deacon's orders, whatever practical experience may be wanting, the character in all essentials ought to be formed, and the choice made.—

* Phil. ii. 12, 13. † Isaiah liii. 7. ‡ Mark x. 29.

§ The two Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, are placed upon an equal footing in every respect, as far as is possible under the charter. The Bishop of Quebec being constituted by the charter, Visitor of the College, the only way in which the Bishop of Montreal could become officially connected with it, was by accepting the office of Trustee. But all the powers given to the Visitor, by the rules of the College, have been given to the Bishop of Montreal; and the grant of £300 sterling, for Divinity students, is enjoyed equally by both Dioceses. Another of the Trustees also belongs to this Diocese.

But though this be especially necessary, we must not undervalue the importance of possessing, if possible, a learned, as well as a pious clergy. It is true that there may be spheres of duty, in which classical acquirements may seem unnecessary, and erudition thrown away; but when all the world is agitated by an enquiring spirit, when all those around us are making progress in knowledge, when truth is assailed on every side, and by every weapon when new forms of controversy are forced upon us, or old ones reproduced, it becomes us to look well to all our armour: to be "the scribe instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, who is like unto an householder, which brought forth out of his treasures things new and old,"* and we must "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh us a reason of the hope that is in us."†

The proverb, no doubt, still holds good that a "prophet has no honour in his own country," and especially it is too much the custom in many quarters to look with a disparaging eye upon every thing of Colonial growth, in comparison with productions of the Mother Country. But if we never for an instant can pretend to put ourselves in competition with the valued and time-honoured institutions of England, we may yet be able to train candidates for the ministry, who shall in every respect equal most of those who may be likely, under present circumstances, to be sent out to us from home, as ministers or candidates for ordination. And we moreover shall then ourselves know well all their qualifications and character; and if we know their weaknesses and failings, we shall also know to what we have to trust in them as grounds of hope and expectation of usefulness. They themselves also will have this further advantage, that they will be well acquainted with the country and the people, with their habits of life and thoughts; and will be prepared with more accurate knowledge to enter, (if it prove necessary,) upon any controversies, which may be prevalent here, but which may be comparatively unknown or unheeded in England. And above all they will be fully alive to the nature of the work, which they are undertaking, and enter upon it with a full consciousness of its trials and difficulties, and will therefore be more likely to rest satisfied with their lot. Indeed, when I witness the spheres of labour in which our clergy may be called to officiate; where they must often be "hoping against hope," patiently toiling "for souls that will not be redeemed," cut off from all those who can appreciate and sympathize with their previous tastes and habits, with many an anxious intruding thought as to the future prospects of those around them in their own family, I cannot but feel how essential it is that they should be men of strong and settled faith, who in humble dependence upon God are satisfied to do his will, committing to Him all their ways, laying up their treasure with their heart in heaven. For men of such a spirit, "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."‡—Whilst we, if we be otherwise minded, though now we may be had in honour, and our cup may seem full, shall give way to them "in the regeneration," and "begin with shame to take the lowest place." There is some excellent advice bearing upon this point in a short passage from Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living," which will not be out of place for any of us: "God is master of the scenes; we must not choose which part we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful that we do it well, always saying, 'if this please God, let it be as it is;' and we who pray that God's 'will may be done on Earth as it is in Heaven,' must remember that the angels do whatsoever is commanded them, and go wherever they are sent, and refuse no circumstances; and if their employment be crossed by a higher decree, they sit down in peace and rejoice in the event; and when the angel of *Judaea* could not prevail on behalf of the people committed to his charge, because the angel of *Persia* opposed it; he only told the story at the command of God, and was as content, and worshipped with as great an ecstasy in his proportion as the prevailing spirit. Do thou so likewise: keep the station where God hath placed you, and you shall never long for things without, but sit at home feasting upon the Divine Providence, and thy own reason, by which we are taught that it is necessary and reasonable to submit to God."

* Matt. xiii. 52.

† 1 Pet. iii. 15.

‡ Isaiah xxxv. 1.

§ Dan. x. 13.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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

November 13th, 1850.

16-1f

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

April 23rd, 1851.

39-1f

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

REMOVAL. HAYES BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse 27 YONGE STREET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it.

Toronto, September 22nd, 1851.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED, A HISTORY of the rise and progress of TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!!

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory), THESE Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years.

TERMS. Per ann. For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00

REDUCED POSTAGE. To Subscribers in Canada residing near the boundary line, and receiving these Periodicals from an American P. O., the Postage on a Review will be 4 cents.

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

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

THE usual symptoms of which are, Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.

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

For Sale by Baillie & Son, London; Johnson & Co. Edinburgh; McLaughlin & Son, Glasgow; Alex. Scott, 508, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. Urquhart, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto, August 1851.

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

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

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

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

Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford.

Directors: Major J. Adair, The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, Rev. W. Harness, M. A., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Benjamin Jackson, Esq.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

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

Directors: The Hon. William Allan, The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P., Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., John Arnold, Esq., J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C., J. M. Strachan, Esq., P. Vankoughnet, Esq., Thomas Champion, Esq.

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

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

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.

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.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs, Premium, Annual Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

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

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

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

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended.

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS, for the use of Parochial and Sunday Schools, by the Rev. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall, and Rural Dean of the Johnstown Deanery.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for 1852; the January number of this Journal which had been delayed from unavoidable circumstances, is now ready.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Metropolitan Building Society, Office - No. 24, King Street, East.

Directors:

President THE HON. W. CAYLEY. Vice-President T. D. HARRIS, Esq.

THE General Annual Meeting of the members of this Society, will be held at the Office of the Society, No. 24, King Street East, on MONDAY the 1st of March next.

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING.

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

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent. Royal Insurance Office, New Market Buildings, Toronto, 20th January, 1852.

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 Beatty, Wm. Henderson, Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis.

And John Howcutt, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Stanton, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Office Hours - 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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

Agents:

- London Mr. F. B. Biddome. Whitby James Wallace. Woodstock G. W. Whitehead. St. Catharines D. Curtis Haynes. Montreal M. H. Gault. Belleville John Reynolds. Bowmanville Thomas Willis, Jr. Port Hope W. Fraser. Benitack and Owen Sound Geo. Jackson. Perth James Webster. Kingston D. Shaw. Brantford A. Gilkinson. St. George (Drumfries) Geo. Stanton. Richmond Hill M. Teffy. Paris Thos. Ryall. Pickering Jeffrey. Barrie T. D. McConkey. Hamilton A. Goldie. Saugeen A. McNabb. Queenston Jos. Wynn. Chippawa R. H. Kirkpatrick. Cobourg Alex. Fraser. Grimsby Thos. Bingle. Port Dover T. H. Haycock.

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

R. SCORE,

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

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

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

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

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.

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

3d. 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. H. J. Grasset, Rector. The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie. The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson. The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Colonel Cartew.

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.

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:

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

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

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

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

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found better value, more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table with columns for Men's Etoffe Shooting Coats, Men's Etoffe Trousers, Men's Etoffe Vest, Do. Witney, Do. Broad Cloth, Do. Cassamere, Do. Canada Tweed, Do. Corduroy, Do. Beaver, Do. Buckskin, Boy's Etoffe Coats, Do. Witney, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped Shirts, and Fur Caps.

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

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

Table with columns for Flannel, Red and White, Blankets, Scarf Shawls, Factory Cotton, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Prints (fast colours), Gala Plaids, White Cotton, Striped Shirting, and Bed Ticks and Towels.

150 Pieces Mouselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10jd per yard.

An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851.

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

BAZAAR.

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

The following Ladies have consented to take Tables, to any of whom Donations may be sent on or before the 20th of May next:

- Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kerby, Armstrong, Dickenson, Leggo, Bates, Donaldson, Macdonald, Beardmore, Farelough, Merritt, Best, Gales, Milner, Blythe, Gaddes, Mitchell, Brega, J. C. Geddes, O'Reilly, Carrol, J. T. Gijkison, Thos. Stinson, Cook, Hatt, Stewart, Counsell, Henwood, Winer, Craig, Holden.

SUSAN GEDDES, HAMILTON, 19-5m

November 9th, 1851.

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS!

AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS.

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

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

YONGE STREET,

an examination of the Subscribers Stock will sufficiently refute that notion, 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 Lustras, Cobourgs, Silk Mixtures, Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., from 1s. upwards. SHAWLS - a large stock of British and American Manufactures; a good supply from the celebrated BAY STATE MILLS bought as jobs and offered low. BLANKETS - a good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, Cot Blankets, FLANNELS in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from 1s. 1d. upwards.

A large Stock of

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

PULPIT VELVETS,

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

STONE MARTIN FURS.

Long Flat 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.



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

Capital - £100,000.

Directors:

- A. M. Clark, President. J. S. Howard, Vice-President. J. J. Hayes, M. D. J. Lukin Robinson. W. L. Perrin. J. C. Morrison. J. G. Worts. Wm. Gooderham. W. Atkinson. George Crawford.

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

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

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

Capital - £100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. 7-11

Toronto, September 7th, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

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

DIRECTORS:

- John McMurrich, Esq., President. James Shaw, William Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan, Thomas Clarkson, Joseph Sheard, John B. Warren, Franklin Jackes, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, J. Rains, Secretary.

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

"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 arrears 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. 5d. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal: -

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Newmarket. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Brockville. Geo. McLean, Guelph. Thos. Saunders, Brantford & Mohawk. John Kerby, Woodstock. H. C. Barwick, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. T. D. Warren, Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. J. Wilson, London. F. B. Biddome, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Picton & Belleville. John Benson, Napawan. D. B. Stephenson, Woodstock, N. B. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Cobourg. Morgan Jellett, Montreal. H. H. Cunningham, Quebec. 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.