

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. 18.]

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 4, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXXVII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2nd Lesson.
Dec. 7. 2ND SUND. IN ADVENT.	M. Isalah 5.	Acta 7.
	E. " 24.	Heb. 13.
" 8.	M. " 29.	Acta 8.
	E. " 30.	James 1.
" 9.	M. " 31.	Acta 9.
	E. " 32.	James 2.
" 10.	M. " 33.	Acta 10.
	E. " 31.	James 3.
" 11.	M. " 35.	Acta 11.
	E. " 36.	James 4.
" 12.	M. " 37.	Acta 12.
	E. " 38.	James 5.
" 13.	M. " 39.	Acta 13.
	E. " 40.	1 Pet. 1.
" 14. 3RD SUND. IN ADVENT.	M. Isalah 25.	Acta 14.
	E. " 26.	1 Pet. 2.

* From vers. 30.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's.	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rect. r.	11 o'c.	34 o'c.
	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	" "	" "
St. Paul's.	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incumb.	11 " 4 "	" "
Trinity.	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " 6 "	" "
St. George's.	Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumb.	11 " 7 "	" "
Holy Trinity.	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumb.	11 " 7 "	" "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 6 "	" "

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

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, 8th December, 1851.

VISITORS:

THE PRINCIPAL.

Jos. C. MORRISON, Esq., M.P.P.

CANON:

Rev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class. Master.

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

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 10s.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. B.Sc. Conductor.

G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

EXTREMES.

Man is a creature of extremes. The middle path is generally the wise path; but there are few wise enough to find it. Because Papists have made too much of some things, Protestants have made too little of them. The Papists treat man as all sense; and therefore some Protestants would treat him as all spirit. Because one party has exalted the Virgin Mary to a divinity, the other can scarcely think of that most highly favoured among women with common respect. The Papist puts the Apocrypha into his canon—the Protestant will scarcely regard it as an ancient record. The Papist heresy of human merit in justification, drove Luther on the other side into most unwarrantable and unscriptural statements of that doctrine. The Papists consider grace as inseparable from the participation of the sacraments—the Protestants too often lose sight of them as instituted means of conveying grace.

THE KINGLY FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Concerning the kingly form of government, it be said that it bears the nearest resemblance to the divine sovereignty.

RE-URRECTION OF THE BODY.

To every individual in the interminable throng shall his own body be given, a body so literally his own, that it shall be made up, to at least a certain extent, of the matter which composed it whilst he dwelt on this earth. And yet this matter may have passed through innumerable changes. It may have circulated through the living tribes of many generations; or it may have been waving in the trees of the forest; or it may have floated on the wide waters of the deep. But there has been an eye upon it in all its appropriations, and in all its transformations; so that, just as though it had been indelibly stamped, from the first, with the name of the human being to whom it should finally belong, it has been unerringly reserved for the great day of resurrection. Thus, myriads upon myriads of atoms—for you may count up till imagination is wearied, and then reckon that you have but one unit of the still unapproachable sum—myriads upon myriads of atoms, the dust of kingdoms, the ashes of all that have lived, are perpetually jostled, and mingled, and separated, and animated, and swept away, and reproduced, and nevertheless, not a solitary particle but holds itself ready at the sound of the last trumpet, to combine itself with a multitude of others, in a human body in which they once met perhaps in a thousand years before.—Melville.

HOW TO DO GOOD.

Is any little girl who reads this paper wondering how a child can do good? I can tell you one way, which I learned from the story of one of the sweetest little girls I ever knew. A minister told me that when he was preaching to a new congregation, he was struck by the attention of a lovely little girl whose eye was fixed upon his lips, except now and then when she looked under her mother's bonnet with a smile, as if something pleased her. The next Sabbath he found her in the same spot, ready to catch every word of his sermon; and he was so delighted with her apparent desire 'to hear of heaven and learn the way' that he waited at the close of service to tell her mother how it gratified him to have such an interested listener. From the mother he learned, that this little girl had no pleasure equal to that of going to Church and treasuring up the sermon for an old and infirm grandmother, to whom every Sabbath she carried so much instruction that the poor woman would say it was almost as good as going to Church herself.

PEACE OF CONSCIENCE.

Man's conscience can never rest nor be at peace, until it be settled in the full persuasion of remission of sins, in the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, whereby God receiveth us into His favour, and is at one with us through Him.—Archb. Sandys.

TRUE RICHES.

Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are poor! And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away.

Couper.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.

A Christian merchant on change is not called to show any difference in his mere exterior carriage from another merchant. He gives a reasonable answer if he is asked a question. He does not fanatically intrude religion into every sentence he utters. He does not suppose his religion to be inconsistent with the common interchange of civilities. He is affable and courteous. He can ask the news of the day, and take up any public topic of conversation. But, is he, therefore, not different from other men? He is like another merchant in the mere exterior circumstance, which is least in God's regard;—but in his taste! his views! his science! his hopes! his happiness! he is as different from those around him as light is from darkness. He waits for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ who never passes perhaps through the thoughts of those he talks with, but to be neglected and despised.—Cecil.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Within these walls be peace,
Love through our borders found;
In all our little palaces
Prosperity abound.

God scorns not humble things;
Here though the proud despise,
The children of the King of Kings
Are training for the skies.

May none who thus are taught
From glory be cast down,
But all through faith and patience brought
To an immortal crown.

—James Montgomery.

MERE MORALITY.

Morality, so called, is the religion of the natural man, of whom Saint Paul expressly tells us that "he receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God." It is the religion of taste, of convenience, of good manners. It is one thing in one climate, and another thing in another. It may be ten commandments in ill health; but nine or eight, when lusty strength fills all the veins and makes the pulse beat high. Morality without religion is good conduct without principle. Who respects it? Who relies on it? What is it good for? A watch without a mainspring; it moves only when you shake it.—Bishop Doane.

COMMUNION IN SOLITUDE.

Man, when alone, seeks the company of God. When I was there buried in the recesses of the mountain, after mid-day, resting for a moment in the sun, with no company but my little dog asleep on my jacket, my heart rose on high, as if it had wings; I looked at the blue sky above the pines, where the eagles soared, and said within myself to God, "Dost thou hear the prayer of man which rises to thee from the hollow of the hill; thou,

Lord, who dost hear the sound of the fly's wings, and regardst the life of the small gnats bathed in a ray of thy sun?"—Lamartine.

PUBLIC BAPTISM.

It is very meet and right that those who are members of each other in Christ should be assembled, when any one born from among them, a child of wrath, is to born again to life everlasting, and received among the children of God: that they may at once pray for that benefit, and the Church of Christ by its minister confer it; that as the child is made a member of each of them by this sacrament; so each may bind himself before God by a promise to shew him all the offices of Christian fellowship, both ghostly and bodily.—Peter Martyr.

NECESSITY OF THE CHURCH.

The case of the world before the Mosaic law, and independently of it, shews the inability of man to retain pure truth in the abstract form; that is without church ministers, creeds, &c.—Gladstone.

IDLENESS.

I have never found any vice so hard to overcome, any evil propensity so difficult to reclaim, any penitence so little promising, as in instances where idleness has become, as it were, a second nature. Beware of an silent, so fatal a weight of guilt; beware how any talent is thus wrapped up and buried in a napkin; improve any faculty entrusted to thee now, lest sloth work thy ruin, as surely and as certainly as the most daring iniquity. Say not to thyself, Peace, peace, where there is no peace, but shake off the trammels of this sin whilst thou art able; and whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it quickly, and with all thy whole heart.—The Author of Charles Burton.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

CONCERT.

On Thursday, the 6th November, the ladies St. John's Church, Bowmanville, most kindly and ably assisted by friends from Cobourg and Toronto gave a Concert at the Waverley House, in aid of their Church Building Fund. Every thing went off admirably; and though the room was crowded, the most perfect order prevailed. The Concert concluded with "God save the Queen," heartily sung by the whole assembly, all standing. The Rector then returned thanks on behalf of himself and congregation, and the audience generally, to the ladies, who had procured them so rich a treat; and particularly to those friends who at such an inclement season had come so far to aid them in their charitable undertaking: he took grateful notice of the kindness of the host and hostess, who had, on this occasion, as on all other occasions, when the ladies required it, gratuitously given them the use of their rooms and piano forte. The net proceeds amounted to nearly £17.

The Churchwardens of St. Thomas's Church gratefully acknowledge the receipt of five pounds from W. C. Corbet, Esq., of Ainsly House, Georgina—to aid them in completing their Church.

DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIocesan Church Society.

Every friend of the Church in this Province will take a warm interest in all that tends to promote the prosperity and efficiency of this valuable institution. It confessedly stands in its relation to the Church in this Diocese, as a chief means of its sustentation. The help received from the noble Societies at Home, more especially the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which now co-operates with the D. C. S. will be gradually withdrawn from the older Missions, which will then have to depend to a great extent upon their own exertions for the support of the clergy, and the ministrations of religion. It ought to be considered as a great encouragement, that the above named noble Society has engaged to continue its assistance, dependant upon the zeal and liberality of the people themselves, and that this assistance may act as a stimulus to their zeal, the Diocesan Church Society, the almoner of the general contributions of the Diocese, undertakes to second, if its ability permit, the initiative taken by the people. Thus, it almost amounts to a guarantee, that whenever the funds of the D. C. S. increase in such a way that they can to a stated amount be made available for the support of a mission, and the people of any particular district, in a state of spiritual destitution, subscribe a similar amount, the S. P. G. will come forward with another third, for the establishment of an assistant missionary. In this way much good has already been done, and many missionaries appointed to labour in places which could not have been regularly supplied for a long time to come by the unaided exertions of their inhabitants. It may easily be conceived, then, how much more good could be done in this way, were the general contributions of the D. C. S. more ample; and we hope this consideration will lead every member to double his subscription next year. The Church in this Diocese, among the noble objects which engage her attention, has none of higher interest than this; although we by no means under-estimate their magnitude, when we compare them with the means by which they are to be accomplished. But it is not by thinking gloomily upon her difficulties, that they will

be overcome. That is the way to do nothing at all, and the reason perhaps, why nothing or next to nothing at all has been done. Instead of indulging in despondency, let each individual do so far as he is able, and God has prospered him, willingly, and then all discouragement will vanish like a summer cloud, and with a similar result leave to the eye and mind a vision of heavenly brightness and glory. So be it.

We understand that the Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held about the middle of January, and that due notice will be given of the particular.

The Rev. J. Forsyth has been promoted by his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, from the Curacy of Trinity Church, Liverpool, to the Mission of the Albion Mines. Before his departure to the scenes of his future labours the Church Wardens waited upon him with an Address.—Halifax Church Times.

ENGLAND.

EVIDENCE OF POPISH MIRACLES.—Singularly enough, at the precise moment when the "Very Reverend the Father Superior" of the Oratorians, endeavours, in his correspondence with "his dear Lord" the Bishop of Norwich, to persuade the British public that the Church of Rome does not "impose" belief in her miraculous legends on any one, but leaves them to the "private judgment" of her members, an official document appears in the *Univers*, which places that question in a totally different light. Our readers may possibly remember that some years ago two children, described as "shepherd and shepherdess" at La Salette, in the Diocese of Grenoble, gave out that the Virgin Mary had miraculously appeared to them. The alleged vision imparted a sanctity in the popular mind to the spot where it was said to have taken place; pilgrimages, novenas, and other superstitious practices were set on foot; the pretended visit of the "Queen of Heaven" proved a source of profit, more substantial than the vision itself, to the Clergy, as well as to the innkeepers, of La Salette, and shed a lustre upon the whole diocese in the eyes of "the Catholic world." Envy, however, is sleepless—even more vigilant, at times, than the love of truth; and so, whether from the former or the latter motive, it came to pass that the Curé of Ars, another parish in the same diocese, publicly impugned the truth of the alleged miracle. According to his account of the matter the whole story was a fabrication, the "shepherd and shepherdess" having agreed together to perpetrate a religious hoax. "It is not our intention to trespass on the public," are the words of the repudiating Curé, who maintains that the "shepherd" has confessed as much. The counter-assertion which this announcement created among both the "faithful" and the unbelievers, was not unnaturally, highly displeasing to the "ecclesiastical authority" of the diocese, no less than the Curé whose parish the Virgin had honoured with a visit; and as the controversy was taken up by the public press, the Bishop of Grenoble instructed, about a month ago, his Vicar-General, the Abbe Rousselot, to give a public contradiction to the "declamations and malevolent insinuations made in the journals against the event of La Salette." This contradiction was, in somewhat peremptory language, as follows:—

"1. The shepherd of La Salette has not ceased to oppose the most formal denial to the assertions of the Curé of Ars.
"2. The shepherdess has not ceased to protest against the pretended retraction, ascribed to her companion.

"His Lordship the Bishop of Grenoble, and several other Bishops, who have had occasion specially to occupy themselves with this incident, still consider it certain that the two children did not agree together to deceive the public.

"To have stated thus much, may suffice, until his Lordship the Bishop shall pronounce on the important event of La Salette. When the proper moment shall have arrived nothing shall hinder his Lordship from discharging his duty."
In the thirteenth or fourteenth century this manifesto might have availed to stifle discussion, and to afford the "event" an opportunity of ripening, by lapse of time, into a miracle, "the evidence for which" it might be "impossible to withstand." But in the nineteenth century, under a Republican Government, the "faithful" and others in France are not so easily satisfied, when once their curiosity is aroused, or their passions are brought into play. Accordingly the controversy continued to rage in spite of the positive statements of the Abbe Rousselot, to the great scandal of the Bishop of Grenoble, who has at length been induced to interpose his immediate authority in the dispute, by issuing a circular to the clergy of his district to the following effect:—

"Grenoble, Oct. 10th, 1851.

"M. le Curé.—I regret in common with all my clergy, the disputes which have arisen on the subject of La Salette. These discussions by the press divide the Priests, scandalize the Faithful, and injure the welfare of souls, which we cannot promote except in union and peace. They are besides on the part of a Priest, an infringement of my authority. Each one doubtless, may address to his Bishop his views and pre-texts; but the Bishop alone has the right of pronouncing on religious questions. I think, therefore, that it is my duty to interfere, and to put an end to these discussions; and I hereby expressly prohibit all the Priests of my diocese from all publications on the subject, direct or indirect, without being authorized by me.

"I greet you very affectionately in the Lord,
"PHILIBERT, Bishop of Grenoble."

We presume that in the "Catholic" Church, which, we are so constantly told, is exempt from the inconvenient "variations" by which Protestants are afflicted, the discipline of the diocese of Birmingham is no way differs from that of the diocese of Grenoble, on so vital a point as the right of an individual, to be priest

things by turns. The pamphlet charged him with being everything by turns, and always a most immoral man. That in 1843 and 1844 in particular he had debauched the wives and daughters of those who came to consult him on religious matters, and that his conduct was in the grossest degree immoral and improper. The libel complained of charged him with an immoral connexion with a child of 15 years of age, and with a girl of 18 years of age—with a tailor's wife and a choral singer's wife at Corfu, and that he had been prohibited from preaching, and was deprived of his professorship at Malta, in consequence of the gross immorality of his conduct.

Lord Campbell—Does the affidavit state that application has been made to Dr. Newman to acknowledge the authorship, for if not it would not be right to go against the publishers in the first instance?

Sir Frederick Thesiger said the pamphlet appeared to be a lecture of Dr. Newman's, and those who instructed him wrote to him a letter on the 24th of October. That letter was written by Messrs. Lyons, Barns, and Ellice, and intimated to him that an application was to be made on the subject to the Court of Queen's Bench, and he was asked whether or not he (Dr. Newman) was the author of the libel, but his answer only went to say, that the matter being a legal one he would deal with it in that way, and send a message on the subject. The next letter was from Mr. Lewin, the attorney of Dr. Newman, and he merely stated that he had no instructions. Under these circumstances all they could do was to proceed against the publishers.

Lord Campbell inquired if Dr. Achilli denied the charges made against him.

Sir F. Thesiger said he did. While at Corfu, Dr. Achilli had a servant who was the wife of a chorus singer, but he distinctly denied that he had any criminal connexion with her. With respect to the tailor's wife, he also denied having had any connexion with her; and although the charge had been so made against him abroad, and a prosecution was threatened, it was never instituted. He distinctly denied in his affidavit all the charges brought against him.

The Lord Chief Justice—Take a rule nisi.

The Glasgow Courier says—"We regret to learn that Mr. Templeton, so long famous in Scottish as well as English song, has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

An American speculator offered 8,000 dollars for one night's use of the Crystal Palace, with the intention of giving a concert.

PRINCE ALBERT'S NEW PROJECT.—It is rumoured, that after the brilliant success which has been attained by the exhibition, Prince Albert intends to apply his influence to a subject on which, if he succeeds, he deserves something more than a statue. It is nothing less than the "regeneration of Ireland." The plan that is spoken of is the purchase of large extents of land, partly waste, but reclaimable; and the locating up in them persons professing various kinds of industry, invited from all the seats of industry in the world.—*Liverpool Standard.*

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD CROWWELL DISBROWE G.C.H.—We regret to learn that accounts reached London on Saturday evening announcing the demise of this distinguished diplomatist. The melancholy event took place on the 29th ult., at the Hague, where Sir Edward was the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain. The deceased gentleman was son of Col. Disbrowe, the representative of an old Derbyshire family, by the daughter of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He married in 1822 the daughter of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, and the granddaughter of the eleventh Earl of Cassillis. Sir Edward's life had been spent in the diplomatic service of his country. He has represented his sovereign at the Courts of Russia, Wurtemberg, Sweden and the Netherlands. His health had been for some months past declining. In 1831 the deceased received the honour of knighthood. He was a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Derby, where the family have been seated since 1400, having been previously settled in Northamptonshire. Maternally Sir Edward was descended from the family of Cromwell.

THE DANGER OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—No one knows exactly the state of a man's affairs except himself; therefore I do not presume to lay down a system for any one of you. Systems to be workable must be made to suit circumstances, and very likely there are not two families circumstanced precisely alike in the world. But I do know that no working man can live upon credit, and at the same time save anything. Credit is a marketable commodity, and in many cases one of a perilous nature to deal in, consequently it must be charged at a very high rate. Remember, if you do take it, you pay a considerable part of your wages for that which can neither lodge, feed nor clothe you. If this practice be continued through youth, manhood, and middle-age, you will absolutely have cast away a sum of money which if it had been deposited in the Provincial Bank as you earned it, would have placed you in comfort during your declining years.—Now, I hope you will remember that credit must be paid for, and act accordingly; for you and I both very well know that many a time we have had quite enough to pay for our goods without paying for more. And let me whisper to you that by dealing in this way we have not only to pay for our own goods and credit, but also for the goods and credit of those who deal in the same place, and cannot, or will not, pay for themselves. Another evil is the inducement which credit holds out to the people to take articles which, however useful in themselves, might for the time have been very well dispensed with. This applies more particularly to credit in a grocer and victualler's shop, especially to shops of this description where spirits are sold. Of all sorts of credit this last named is the most dangerous, and often ends in a reference to the Sheriff.—*Prize Essay.*

TRIAL OF MR. HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE BEFORE PRINCE ALBERT AT WINDSOR.—On Saturday some very interesting experiments took place with Mr. Hussey's American reaping machine, which seems destined to effect an important revolution in harvesting operations, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had kindly given Messrs. Dray and Co., the English patentees, permission to exhibit the powers of the implement in cutting some ferns and rushes in the Home Park. The weather was very favourable for the experiments, which were chiefly to consist in the cutting of fern. His Royal Highness arrived at the spot about half-past twelve, and having given the signal to commence operations, Mr. Hussey took his position on the platform, rake in hand, for the purpose of removing the ferns as they were cut, and the horses, led by a man in front, immediately started with the machine at a rapid speed, obliging the Prince and the rest of the spectators who were

following its movements to hurry at a smart pace in order to keep up with it. Away it went, ruthlessly decapitating the tall and nodding ferns before it, and shaving them close to the ground. Mr. Hussey, the while mounted on the box, and, diligently applying his large rake with a motion resembling the pushing of a punt, removing the crop from the machine as it was cut, and delivering it in admirable order for the binder to gather and put up in sheaves. The team was then stopped, in order to allow the box to be removed for the purpose of showing the construction of the machinery to his Royal Highness. The inventor explained that the knives "clipped" the stalks with an action similar to shears, which enabled the machine to do its work more effectually when the corn lay in an unfavourable position than could be attained by the "cutting" action of Mr. McCormick's reaper, the latter being liable to slip over the crop without doing any execution if the stalks were much more bent in a contrary direction. The machine was again set in motion, when his Royal Highness remarked that one of the knives had cut through an ant hill and removed part of the turf. He asked the inventor what the consequence would be if the knife had come in contact with a flint? Mr. Hussey replied that it would be the fork which would in all probability first encounter the stone, and shield the knife, and that the action of the latter would still go on uninterrupted; but if by any accident a knife should get damaged, it could easily be taken out in the field, and a sound one be put in its place. His Royal Highness seemed to take a lively interest in the experiments, evidently regarding them with the eye of a practical farmer. The experiments having been concluded, his Royal Highness wished Mr. Hussey and Mr. Dray good day, and rode off to enjoy the sport of shooting.

In consequence of the delicate state of health of Professor Wilson the renowned Christopher North, he has been obliged to make arrangements for dispensing with the delivery of his lectures on moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh at the ensuing session. Principal Lee is to undertake the duty for the learned professor.

The Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth are stated to have purchased a chapel recently erected for one Burgess, a 'Latter-day Saint,' whose congregation have since deserted him, and intend using it as a school-house. The structure is a large one.

A lady, a convert from Romanism, was admitted to the communion of the English branch of the Church Catholic, last Sunday morning, at the parish church, Brighton Gazette.

Alexander Lee, the well-known popular ballad composer, died on Thursday morning. He was well-known amongst our vocalists as one of the sweetest and best composer of the present day. He never recovered the shock of his wife's death, the late Mrs. Waylett, some months back, and we regret to announce that he died in the reverse of affluent circumstances.—*Globe.*

Letitia Bowker, of Chapel-street, Bridgehouses, Sheffield, was, on Friday last, brought before the magistrates for refusing to pay her watch rate. It appears that the lady in question had, at a recent municipal election, tendered her vote on the ground that she paid rates, which, of course, was refused, when she declared that if she was not allowed to vote neither would she pay rates. On being summoned before the magistrates she repeated her determination, and they were obliged to issue a distress warrant.

SHOT EXTRAORDINARY.—As Mr. Hives, of Gotham was strolling over his grounds the other day, he observed in a turnip piece a rabbit, and, from its extraordinary motions in running, supposed that something was in pursuit. He waited for a few seconds, when he observed a weazel, and after that a fine stoat. Mr. H. laying with him his single barrel gun, coolly watched the progress of the chase. The rabbit being driven by its deadly pursuers from the turrips on to a piece of grass land, was overtaken by the weazel, which was quickly joined by the stoat, when Mr. H., with his unerring eye, levelled his piece, and finished their career by killing all three together at one shot! —*Millingham Journal.*

SAIN.—The concordat with the Pope has been recently published at Madrid, having been for some time withheld from the public, and its arrogant tone is represented to have provoked an outburst of criticism, betokening that its complete execution will be full of difficulty and danger. It declares that the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion—

"Shall rule and dominate exclusively, as of yore, in the whole kingdom of Spain, so that the calamities of the times shall cause no detriment to it, and all other faith be excluded; it gives those of the sacred office power to remove all difficulties and obstacles; it promises a new division of dioceses, and in the words— 'we trust to uphold things restored to their primitive state,'—it supposed to hint at the restitution of the religious orders; it ordains the sale of deteriorated Church property; and, in compliance with the prayers of our beloved daughter the Catholic Queen of Spain, that we have a care for the tranquility of her kingdom, which would be endangered if an attempt were made to recover the property of the Church already disposed of, it decrees that completed purchases and present holders of such property shall not be disturbed."

Inference to the hint of restoring the regular orders especially, the tone of the journal is so hostile and bitter as to imply that if the thing be attempted it may cause total sweeping away of all remaining Catholic institutions.

ITALY.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily News ves the following additional particulars of the state of Pœrio and his companions since their arrival at Ischia, from a gentleman who lately visited the prisons:—

"Asfr Mr. Gladstone's interview with Pœrio the latter gentleman, together with Pirrote, Bienco Captain Nisco, and Aricelli, were removed to the prison of Ischia, which is reserved for the worst class of offenders. When they entered the prison they found themselves in damp vaulted room, round which is a gallery. Here grids were placed, provided with hand grenades. The prisoners were commanded to confess their asserted crimes, they were carefully searched, and their money taken from them. For many days they slept on the damp ones of the cell. Two of the guards, viz., Fabozand Andretta, were removed from the prison, for having made a favourable report of the conduct of the condemned. Night and day they wore the heaviest irons, and when they received assistance from their friends they were only allowed to buy the necessaries of life from a sort of cook-shop, which the Government allows woman to keep within the prison, on payment for the me. For three months they remained deprived of sufficient clothing and every necessary of life. Their

prison became pestiferous. The condition of the prisoners is now much improved, particularly of those who, like Pœrio, are in the infirmary, but all still wear their chains."

The same authority announces the death of the celebrated Jesuit, Don Placido.

CEYLON.—A correspondent of the Guardian sends the following brief statement of facts contained in a letter from a civilian, dated Ceylon, 12th Sept., fully corroborating all that our correspondent, "W. J. D." writes of the "official recognition of idolatry in Ceylon":—"Just now there is a subject of great interest in Ceylon. It is the connection of the British Government with Buddhism and Hindooism. You must know that on our obtaining the Kandyan provinces at the convention entered into between the Governor, Sir R. Brownrigg, I think, and the Kandyan Chief, in 1815, it was stipulated that the rites, ministers, and places of worship of the Budhoo religion were to be maintained and protected. Now, although this had been repeatedly made void by rebellions on the part of the Kandyans, yet up to 1847 it was observed in the very fullest sense of the engagement, and even beyond it, for we looked after the building and revenue of the temples. Gradually, however, this connexion with idolatry became more and more intolerable to the Government; so, without any breach of faith, Lord Torrington, in 1847, having assembled the chiefs and priests in solemn conference, restored the sacred relic, Budhoo's tooth, over which a British guard had been mounted, and with drew entirely from the connexion so unholy of a Christian Government and an idolatrous religion. He very properly engaged to protect them in all their rights, but distinctly gave them to understand that no further payment of expenses of devils dances and other ceremonies, and no more appointments of chiefs and priests, would be made by the British Government, but that the conduct of their religion was in future to be given up entirely to the people themselves. This withdrawal of Government influence materially weakened the Budhist religion, and opened a wide gate to the spread of Christianity. For the first time since we gained the Kandyan provinces the British government ceased to build with one hand and pull down with the other, ceased, in fact, to expend one portion of the revenue in supporting our clergy, and another portion in supporting the very religion which it is the intention to destroy by the propagation of the Gospel. And now Sir George Anderson has again renewed the connexion between our government and Buddhism, and has given out that he will appoint temple chiefs and priests! What will follow God only knows. We may once more have to witness Christians paying for ceremonies to propitiate demons.—Our main hope is that this unholy policy may be disapproved by the Home Government, as the present Colonial-office, having expressed its high approval of Lord Torrington's policy in 1847, can scarcely now approve a measure so conflicting. The Archdeacon of Colombo is making out a petition to the Crown which will be signed by the clergy, headed, I hope, by the Bishop, though this seems doubtful. I as assistant to a government agent at head quarters, cannot be called upon to recommend persons to be appointed conservators of idolatry by the British Government, but promotion may any day put me in the position of being peremptorily ordered to do so, and if such be the case I shall resign. M.—says his answer to the requirement of recommending priests, will be that he is not a competent judge of the necessary qualifications of a Budhist priest. B.—says, that as government agent, i. e., priest maker, his duty is to select the man most opposed to Christianity, and from his intelligence most competent to resist it and support Buddhism; as a Christian, to select a man for his stupidity or treachery to his own religion, best calculated to let Buddhism decay, so that the two lines of conduct are incompatible. Both M. and B. will resign rather than participate in this unholy policy of our Government. God forbid that the holy joy with which we are now celebrating the third jubilee of our venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be so soon turned into grief by a Government professedly Christian countenancing demon-worship! In Christian charity, let us hope all things even of a Parliament, whose maxim has too often been 'the end justifies the means,' or let us, at least, hope that there is a large majority who will not help to 'bow the knee to Baal!'"

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—You are doubtless aware that the new assessment law is a little inquisitorial, and asks some secrets that all do not like to tell. I was recently favored with a sight of the roll for the village in which I reside; and curiosity led me to ascertain the working of voluntarism. Two preachers are maintained here upon the system, and the returns showed that the Methodist preacher had an income of £25! and the Free Kirk preacher £65. The latter receives £5 as superintendent of education, so deducting this his income is £60! That is about the same as one of my labourers earns. While the former has to maintain a wife, and keep his horse on the sum of £23!! Now, Sir, I thought it worth while to communicate these facts, because it places the voluntaries on the horns of a dilemma; that either they cannot afford to pay (in a thriving village, much less in the back woods), their preachers so much as a common laborer earns; or, that their preachers have given in inaccurate returns. They may take which they please.

ALEX. MATHESON.

Smith's Falls, Dec. 1, 1851.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,—At a Missionary Meeting held in the Scotch Church, in this village, last week, one of the ministers who spoke on the occasion, a Mr. Smith, who is stationed in Darlington, as I am informed, said in his rantings about other denominations that "at the Cathedral in Toronto, no one was allowed to sit in the body of the Church unless they put in silver when the collection was taken up, and that men were stationed at the doors to prevent any entering except to the gallery, who had not silver to give."

As this famous Mr. Smith made himself quite conspicuous on that occasion, he may have left with the impression that he had convinced his hearers of the truth of all he stated, but I can assure him the reverse is the case, and but few, if any, will set him down, as one of the best of the large Smith family.

Yours,

O. P. Q.

Colborne, 21st Nov., 1851.

Colonial.

A VIOLENT GALE from the south-east passed over this district last evening. Since Thursday night a light wind was blowing from the east, and a quantity of snow fell with it yesterday, but as the evening advanced the wind increased almost to a hurricane, and did not subside till a late hour. We have not yet been able to ascertain all the disastrous effects of the storm. In exposed places along the river, numerous small craft were sunk or totally destroyed. In the Cul de Sac, a large sloop, laden with wheat, was sunk, and a bateau laden with wood was broken up. Several chimney-tops were carried away in the city. The steamers from Montreal, due yesterday morning, which were detained by the thick weather and afterwards tossed about by the gale, only arrived in port this morning. When the Quebec got to Bay Ste. Croix, yesterday morning, the storm became so bad that the pilots could not see where they were going, and had to cast anchor, but the gale was so violent that the stocks of both her anchors, and the arm of one, were soon broken, rendering them useless. Captain Rudolf then ran for Cap Rouge, although he could not see land on either side of the river. He, however, providentially made one of the piers off Cap Rouge Cove, to which he made fast after a great deal of difficulty. It is a fortunate thing that Captain Rudolf is an experienced seaman, otherwise we might have had to deplore the loss of the boat, and probably all on board. The brigantine Virginie, Boucher, Master, from St. Johns (Newfoundland) via Gaspé, lost her keel on Point St. Laurent, last night, then came to, at St. Patrick's Hole, letting go both her anchors, which she parted with almost immediately, and had to run up and drive ashore at Beauport, where she now lies high and dry. We learn from Capt. Houghton of the steamer Lady Elgin, that whilst he was lying to alongside the Quebec at Batisseau, a schooner driving before the wind, ran in between them and carried away the hawsers of the Lady Elgin and sent her ashore. Her rudder was also unshipped by the collision, and a part of the cabin slightly injured. The Captain however, by great exertions was enabled to reshipe the rudder, and proceed on his trip. Captain Houghton who tells us that the gale was the most violent he has experienced during the past ten years, also states that the schooner above mentioned, immediately drifted ashore, and would no doubt before this have gone to pieces. There are rumours of numerous accidents having occurred to the Shipping below, particulars of which have not yet reached us Quebec Mercury.

GROSE ISLE STATISTICS.—We find in the Ecclesiastical Gazette the Journal of the Missionary of the Church of England appointed to the Quarantine Station, during the season just terminated. The following extract will be read with interest. The number of deaths during the season has been 37,—16 adults and 21 children. The chief disease among the adults was ship fever, among the children measles and small pox. The total number of Protestants admitted to the hospital has been as follows: 75 male adults, 97 female do., and 133 children—total, 304. Up to Oct. 4th, only 292 Roman Catholics had been admitted. In this respect, the year is, I suppose, without a parallel. The preponderance of Protestants is accounted for by the larger influx of English and Scotch Emigrants, occasioned by the distress among the farming population at home.—*Quebec Mercury.*

QUEBEC BRIDGE.—Mr. Serrell the engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge over the Niagara, is now in town making a survey, for the City Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed suspension bridge in front of Quebec.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A VALUABLE EXPORT.—The total quantity of Dried Codfish exported from the port of St. John's N. F. from 1st of Jan. 1851 to the 16th Sept. of the same year amounted to 309,991 quintals—the value of which was probably over £200,000. This of course is entirely independent of the immense quantities of salmon, oil, seal skins, &c., which form such large items in the export trade of St. John's.

A despatch from Halifax, states that Mr. Howe's Railway Bill has passed the House of Assembly.—*Year 34: Nays 14.* The great Trunk Railway will therefore be undertaken in Nova Scotia, as a Government work, in conjunction with Canada and New Brunswick.

GEORGE BROWN.—This Gentleman is progressing in his canvass; but from all we hear, there is no chance of his success. Mr. Law will have an overwhelming majority, news pour in from all quarters to the same effect; indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, an old resident, a working man, with eight or ten years experience in the Municipal Council, acquainted with every locality in the County, and knowing our every want. Moderate in his political views, he has a large number of temperate Reformers supporting him. Mr. Brown's views upon Negro emigration will do quite enough to keep him out. Why does not the gentleman touch upon this question in his address. We hope the electors will stick him to it.—We have not yet found out where Mr. Rankin is on this subject, but we suppose it does not matter much as he has neither hope nor expectation. All that is necessary for the Conservatives to do, is to go to the polls, a glorious triumph awaits them, do not forget that every vote counts one. Be not governed or influenced by having a majority against you in any one township, it is the whole number of votes which tells the story, the minority in a Township may belong to the majority in the two Counties; again we say, be active and industrious, commence polling as early as possible, never had the party so fine an opportunity of succeeding, they are determined and united North and South. Kent's member shall be a resident. Hurrah for the working man, defeat to our opponents.—*Western Planet.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last week as Mr. Dillon, his wife and Mr. Thomas Ryan were returning home in a wagon, the night was dark, and when within a short distance of their destination the wagon upset in a ditch on the road side, falling heavily upon Mr. Ryan and burying him in the mud where he expired before assistance could be rendered. Mr. Ryan leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss.—*Western Planet.*

An important question will now present itself to the reflecting mind. Are the Reform Candidates who are now presenting themselves for the suffrages of the people, sincere in their pretensions; are they deceiving themselves, or are they endeavoring to deceive their constituents. When they allow such paragraphs to appear as follows:—"Mr. Freeman goes

for the secularization of the Reserves, and appropriating the proceeds for the benefit of the country in any manner which the well expressed wishes of the people may desire."

The Hon. W. B. Robinson arrived in Barrie on Wednesday evening. We suppose he intends to remain until after the election, which will be, in his case, a matter of form, as there will be no opposition to his re-election.—Barrie Magnet.

The Winter appears to have set in; every day during the last week there has been a greater or less fall of snow. We have now six inches, and sleighing is good. We are informed that in Nottawagosa snow lies at the least two feet deep.—Barrie Magnet.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—We are informed on good authority, that T. C. Street, Esq., of Niagara Falls, President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, gave an order before he left England to the Colonial Agent for Canada at the World's Exhibition, to purchase whatever he might think would be useful to the Association, at his (Mr. Street's) expense.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE.—We regret to have to announce the commencement of acts of violence.—After the nomination, two Canadian gentlemen were beaten by persons supposed to be of the ministerial candidates. These gentlemen are named Anne Dorion and Quevillon, both friends of Mr. Papineau.

REFORM CONSISTENCY.—Mr. Strange, one of the three Auctioneers, who are now in the field, as candidates on the radical ticket, put out an address on Saturday night, condemning Sectarian Schools, then drew it in again, and put out a second address without the obnoxious clause on Monday morning.—Patriot.

Some hot-headed individuals who distinguished themselves in this city not long since as Anti-Clergy Reserve agitators, tried the same game in Vaughan last week, and we rejoice to hear that the attempt was a complete failure. The meeting (which was called by requisition according to law) was in the first place exceedingly small, and in the next, was so indisposed to witness a display of the kind, that the first of the agitators who attempted to speak was summarily put down, and all subsequent attempts to obtain a hearing were fruitless.

TORONTO CITY ELECTION.—The following is a list of the polling places and Returning Officers of each Ward:—St. Lawrence Ward, City Hall, R. G. Dalton. St. Patrick's Ward, Patrick's Market, W. B. Watson. St. George's Ward, Albany Buildings, J. Bell. St. David's Ward, School House, Berkley-street, G. Brooke. St. Andrew's Ward, Firemen's Hall, A. G. McClean. St. James's Ward, Court House.

The Cobourg Star suggests to every elector a fair test by which to measure the value of the "blessing" of a "liberal" government:—"Take your receipts for taxes for 1847 when the Conservatives were in power, and the receipts for 1851, and strike a balance, when you will find that your taxes have doubled if not tripled under four years of reform government."

We have this day the painful duty to record another accidental death. The deceased in this instance was a lad named Heally, whose parents reside on Adelaide-street, near the General Hospital. On Friday last the deceased was in the act of holding a horse at his father's door, when the animal kicked him, from the effects of which he died on the following day.—Colonist.

ACCIDENT AT ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL.—On Friday, while the workmen at the new Cathedral were hoisting up a large stone to its destined position on the wall, the iron hook which fastened the stone gave way, just as Mr. John Harkness, stone-cutter, was guiding it to its place, and it fell to the scaffold below, carrying Mr. Harkness with it, a distance of 12 feet, by which means his leg was broken below the knee, and his body otherwise lacerated. The man who fell from a scaffold of the same building two days ago, a distance of 60 feet, and so miraculously escaped with his life, is doing well.—Globe.

FIRE IN PARIS.—We regret to state that on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the store of Mr. T. M. Daly, in the Lower Village of Paris. When the flames were discovered, they had so far gained head, that it was with some difficulty the clerks could make their escape with their lives, consequently none of the valuable stock on the premises could be saved. Meantime the flames had utterly consumed the premises in which they originated, and all their contents, together with the office of the Great Western Railroad Company, and all their books and papers; but all the surrounding buildings were saved, although considerably scorched. The loss to Mr. Daly will be very severe, he being only insured for £300, while the stock exceeded in value twice that sum. The building was the property of Mr. Henry Capron, and we believe was insured.—Galt Reporter.

FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—In a late number of the Boston Journal we have the following:—"Reciprocity with Canada. Since we spoke upon this subject a few weeks since, we have heard of a new project which has been started by one of the leading men of Canada, a gentleman of great wealth and ability, who is desirous to see a union of views. It is that Canada will place the staple products of Europe on a par with the United States, and that the systems of Canada and the United States will be free in the ports of each. In other words, to make a protective league between the two governments against the cheap labour and the surplus productions of Europe. Some of the objections made against reciprocity in our

former article will also lie against this arrangement, but we think they are outweighed by the manifest benefits of a union of the North American States for mutual protection. The raw productions of Canada—her wheat and her lumber, would enter into our markets in competition with the same articles produced by us; but on the other hand, the greatly increased demand for our manufactures to supply the Canadian consumption, would increase the consumption of those raw materials in our manufacturing States to an extent fully equal to the additional supply. Whether the Canadian Parliament is bold enough, and patriotic enough to adopt such a measure, remains to be seen. If so, we do not apprehend that any difficulty will arise on our side.—Free traders cannot object to it, for it is free trade.—Protectionists cannot object to it, for it will carry out their principle upon a broader scale. And in a national point of view it will serve the all important purpose of strengthening the feelings of amity and good will between the two countries. It will in the end unite North America in a league offensive and defensive—in peace and in war—against the world, for the union of interest will be perfect, and the mere fact that we live under different governments wholly independent of each other in all other respects, will never lead to discord while we both feel that we have but one interest, and that each has done for the other all that can be done for the common good of both."

No proposition like the above has, we believe, been made by any one in Canada. It amounts, indeed, practically to Annexation. The report has arisen from Mr. Isaac Buchanan having expressed his opinion to the effect that it is the height of lumbering and absurdity to expect Free Trade with the United States, seeing this could never be submitted to by Brother Jonathan unless precisely the same customs duties were levied at the sea ports of both countries.—Colonist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that Spectator's communications reached us too late for insertion this week. The first of his letters shall appear in our next.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1851.

THE ELECTIONS.

Before our next issue we shall be in a condition to record the results of several of our Parliamentary election contests. From all that we can gather, the prospects of the Conservative party are as cheering as the most sanguine friends of religion and social order could desire. Unanimity in the Constitutional ranks, is all that is necessary to secure a victory, which, with the blessing of God, may go far to avert the storm of democratic infidelity which threatens to convulse and devastate our province.

An impression, we find, generally prevails, that parties possessing freeholds in Upper Canada are disqualified from voting if they be not resident thereon. This is altogether a misapprehension. It is true that the Hincks-Baldwin administration did all in their power to disfranchise the out-voters of Upper Canada, but the discreditable attempt was put down by the late House of Assembly.

Conservative out-voters, we trust, will not fail to act upon their privileges, and record their votes in the districts where they may possess the legal qualification. The poll for Halton commences to-day, and the Toronto friends of Dr. Hamilton, who are freeholders in that county, should not neglect to tender him their suffrages.

PLACING THE EPISCOPATE IN COMMISSION.

We have perused with attention and impartiality the Pastoral Letter recently addressed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Diocese. It is a judicious and temperate statement of facts, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every unbiased and properly constituted mind.

The question which the Pastoral discourse lies within a very narrow compass. His Lordship says:

"You are perhaps aware that the Newfoundland School Society has in past years given assistance towards the payment of Schoolmasters in this diocese. Before, however, I had had time to visit these schools, or make myself acquainted with any details respecting them, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, from Newfoundland, called on me in April last, having been introduced by Mr. Bond, and informed me that the Newfoundland School Society had ceased to exist, having been merged in a new Society existing in London, to be called henceforth 'the Colonial Church and School Society.' He placed in my hands a small printed document, and asked for my sanction and support as Bishop of this Diocese. I was shown no 'Rules' of the new Society; but I could not but feel that a new principle was being introduced into their operations here; and as I belonged to a Colonial Church Society (the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) already actively at work amongst us, I feared that there might be division and strife, caused by the introduction of a separate agency in the very same field; and I could not see my way clear, so as to allow me to accede to his proposal."

Mr. Dunn was not to be discouraged by such a trifling obstacle as Episcopal disapprobation. He left his Lordship "with the purpose of proceeding to England; but he first made a visitation tour through a great part of the Diocese, in order that he might be able to make his report to the Committee of his new Society in London?"

Armed with instructions from the Lay Prelates, whose agent he professes to be, Mr. Dunn makes his appearance in Montreal. The Bishop continues:

"On Friday, the 3d of October last, Mr. Dunn called on me in my private study, and presented to me a printed Account Report of the Colonial Church and School Society, for 1849, in my hands, informed me that he was now returned from England, and had called to let me know what had been decided upon for this Diocese, viz.:—that seven Schoolmasters, of a missionary spirit, were at once to be sent out here; that

one of them (who has since arrived) was to be stationed in this city, to assist Mr. Bond, the Society's agent here, to act as a Scripture Reader, and have the care of the Hospital. I could not but feel considerable surprise and deep distress at such an announcement. I foresaw at once that much difficulty and trouble for the Church must ensue; although I was not then aware (not the slightest communication having been ever made to me on the subject) that Mr. Dunn had also settled every thing for the transfer of the mission of Sabrevois to the care of the Colonial Church and School Society; having entered into arrangements about it in June last, and reported to the Committee in London. In the course of conversation Mr. Dunn assured me that it was wished, that every thing should be placed under my superintendence. I replied by reference to their own printed Rules:

"1. The Society shall be designated 'the Colonial Church and School Society'; the object of which shall be to send Clergymen, Catechists, and Schoolmasters to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world."

"3. The selection, appointments, removal and field of labour of all the agents, together with the amounts of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the Committee of the Society. The Clergymen employed by the Society shall be subjected to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Dioceses. The Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan, and the parochial and missionary clergy in their respective districts."

"4. No books shall be used in the Society's Schools except with the approval of the Committee."

"I could well understand that, as long as I did the work of the Committee in London, and they received favourable reports of me from their superintendent, that all would go on smoothly; but if we ever came to any difference of opinion, and I wished them to do my work, they would fall back on Rule 3, and control the Bishop in his own Diocese. Mr. Dunn said, he felt confident that such a case was very unlikely to occur, and he was sure that the gentlemen acting for the Society here would always be desirous to consult me and my wishes."

Most naturally did the Bishop ask in reply:

"If no such case is contemplated as likely to occur, why insert such a rule at all?—I supposed it was there for some purpose; what was its meaning? I had no intention of placing the Episcopate in commission, and handing its duties over to any society whatever. That I should be most happy to be relieved from much of my present individual responsibility; but that it must be, not by handing over my duties to a private Committee in London, but by acting with the Church Synodically here. And therefore I must entirely decline having any thing to do with his Society's operations."

This was plain speaking, one would naturally suppose. Did the parties addressed govern themselves accordingly? We shall see.

On the day succeeding the conversation above quoted, Messrs. Dunn and Bond had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Gaven, to settle finally about the Mission at Sabrevois. The first question of that gentleman most properly was—"has this alteration the sanction of the Bishop?" "I do not know," says His Lordship "the exact words of the reply, but by their own admission they gave him encouragement to proceed." That this encouragement was tantamount to an answer in the affirmative, is demonstrated by what ensued. On the next day being Sunday, Mr. Gaven, believing that he was acting with his Diocesan's knowledge and approval, announced to his congregation that he was henceforth to be transferred to the care of the "Colonial Church and School Society," and placed as a Missionary on their list!!

We know not how this conduct would be defined in the language of Clergymen. Our ship-owning friends, we presume, would characterise it as crimping!

What follows is precisely on a par with this most disingenuous and underhand proceeding. We quote again from the Pastoral:

"On Friday, the 10th October, a meeting was held in St. George's School-room, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Association of the Colonial Church and School Society for the District of Montreal! Certain of the Clergy and Laity were invited to attend, and asked to take part in the proceedings; and the Clergy were pressed to join in the matter, because the Society had the sanction of the names of certain of the English and Colonial Bishops. I could not but ask Mr. Bond afterwards, whether, since I heard that he had on such grounds appealed to the Clergy of this Diocese, he had also informed them that he knew that their own Bishop had decidedly objected to the Society's operations here? He admitted that he had not done so!"

The amiable Prelate adds—"this was hardly fair to them or to me." Our wonder is that he could so far command himself as to refrain from employing immeasurably stronger epithets when alluding to the conduct of his tortuous Presbytry.

Thus briefly does the Bishop sum up his objections to the association patronised by Messrs. Dunn and Bond.

1st—I object to the Rules of the Society, as being in opposition to the principles of the Church.

2d—I object to the conduct of the agents—the manner in which the Society's operations have been introduced and conducted.

3d—I object to the introduction of the Society into this Diocese, as being calculated to create division amongst us, when we were united; and thereby producing weakness instead of strength."

On the whole, the Lord Bishop of Montreal was not merely justified in following the course which he has adopted, he was in peratively bound to do so. A more audacious attempt to encroach upon the legitimate functions of the Episcopate, ever fell under our notice. Had it been submitted to, the succeeding Prelate would have provided himself with his ordination vows, and put himself the degradation of the mitre with which he was invested. To borrow his own significant words HE WOULD HAVE PLACED THE EPISCOPATE IN COMMISSION.

TORONTO PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

On Monday the nomination of Candidates took place in front of the Court House, on a platform erected for the occasion. The proceedings, which commenced at noon, continued till about five o'clock, p. m., and on the whole were conducted in an orderly manner. The following candidates were proposed:—

Mr. H. Sherwood; proposed by Mr. J. Duggan, seconded by Mr. J. Harrington.

Mr. W. H. Boulton, proposed by Mr. W. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. T. Armstrong.

Mr. G. P. Ridout; proposed by Mr. G. Dennison, sen., seconded by Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill; proposed by Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Burgess.

Mr. James M. Strange; proposed by Dr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Whittemore.

Mr. Samuel Thompson; proposed by Mr. E. G. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Rowell.

Mr. F. C. Capreol; proposed by Mr. D. Maitland, seconded by J. Gibson.

After the various parties interested had addressed the assemblage, a show of hands was taken, which the returning officer (Mr. Sheriff Jarvis) declared to be in favour of Messrs. Sherwood and Bolton. A poll being demanded on the part of the other candidates, the Returning Officer announced that it would commence on Tuesday first. It is a misfortune that so many candidates have offered on the Conservative side, but we hope that, before the polling day, matters will be so arranged as to prevent the necessity for dividing the party.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—CLOSE OF THE POLL FIRST DAY.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Vansittart - 800, Hincks - 640.

Majority for Vansittart - 160

WHO SHALL BE ELECTED?

"It cannot be doubted but there is as great a desire of glory in a ring of wrestlers or cudgel players, as in any more refined competition for superiority."—HUGHES.

It cannot be denied that the Conservative electors throughout the country have at present a very difficult as well as responsible duty to perform. The difficulties attending the discharge of this duty have been, we regret to find, in many instances multiplied by an indiscreet want of unanimity among the leading men of the party. In many constituencies the interest has been divided, in the proposition of two or more candidates professing the same views and principles; and a very unbecoming display of rival partizanship has been made, where all ought to be united in a common desire to stem the torrent of irreligious and demoralizing Socialism, now seeking to inundate the Province. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits or claims of the respective parties who have been either put forward by friends, or who have voluntarily raised the standard of dissension within our ranks, but we earnestly invite the serious consideration of the electors generally for the threatening aspect of the political horizon. No one, however biased he may be by personal predilection, or whatever his obligations to an individual are, will deny the fact that the men whom it is attempted to foist upon the country as a Government, are not those he would select were the construction of the Cabinet left to his choice. Why then strengthen the position of our foes by affording their political friends the opportunity of creeping into Parliament through the weakening influence of our disunion?

This is truly now a struggle of men—principles would seem to be in abeyance. It is doubtless a wise precaution to take, in order to secure efficient legislation, that our representatives should possess talent, wealth, influence and information, but where the vital welfare of a Christian community is at stake, something more is required, nay is essentially necessary, and all are culpable, who overlook this great qualification—a strict adherence to the constitutional principles which have always guided us in both Church and State polity. The ALTAR and the THRONE—these are the great rallying points of all true Conservatives, and their very integrity is now threatened.

We repudiate the novel method adopted, of choice by "convention; but savours too strongly of the leaven of Republicanism for us. Let every man, however, make up his mind as to the Candidate he thinks will most nearly meet the requirements for membership, and freely and frankly express his opinion when canvassed for his vote; by this means—the old and we think the only natural way—contending parties will soon discover by a comparison of their pledges with the total number of electors in the respective constituencies, what their ultimate chance of success may be, and those who after this discovery persist in maintaining a factious opposition, deserve the obloquy of every honest elector. Ere it be too late then, we warn our friends to avoid the dangers which will assuredly follow this vain and us contest for personal supremacy. Sacrifice every minor wish and desire to the one great hope of saving our country from the anarchy which threatens it. The public character and history of those who seek for election is well known: if among these there is no one

who has gained your confidence for political integrity and consonant opinions, then it will be better to give your suffrage to him whose private character you can esteem—whose private virtues will be some earnest for his public honesty.

Communism, Socialism or Schism, under whichever title the principles of the progressives of the day may be designated, is but the lust of gold—the worship of Mammon: an ante-Christian and unsatisfying passion for power—a rank and morbid growth of unbelief. It is now your office, and it ought to be your pride, electors of Canada, to pluck it out of the commonwealth. Let not posterity curse your age for an heritage of infidelity.

STATISTICS OF OUR DIOCESE.

It cannot be denied that notwithstanding all that has been published, during late years, relating to Upper Canada, much ignorance and misconception as regards our actual resources and condition prevails. At the present day it is quite common in Great Britain to hear parties, possessing a respectable amount of general information make inquiries regarding our Province of such a ridiculous nature, as plainly to demonstrate that their conceptions of the Colony are of the crudest and most superficial description.

We do not seek to deny that the Gazetteers compiled with so much assiduity and judgment by Mr. W. H. Smith, have to some extent supplied the hiatus referred to. Much, however, remains to be accomplished, and the exertions of a solitary individual, great as his diligence may be, are obviously insufficient for a thorough performance of the task.

Many years ago, Sir John Sinclair, a patriotic Scottish Baronet, being desirous that the statistics of his country should be properly obtained, adopted the course of applying to the parochial clergy to aid him in his views. With hardly an exception his requisitions were cheerfully responded to.— Each incumbent supplied an account of the parish to which he was attached, and the result was the production of a book of reference, invaluable for its accuracy, and varied details.

It has been suggested that a similar process might advantageously be followed, so far as our extensive Diocese is concerned. No parties, generally speaking, can be presumed to be better acquainted, with the moral and physical features of the country than our Rectors and Missionaries; and we need scarcely add that so far as the ability to convey information, is concerned, they stand, at least upon a level, with the best educated and most intelligent of the community.

In compliance with the suggestions of many friends, who have taken an interest in this matter, it is our intention to devote periodically, a certain portion of our sheet to a series of statistical accounts of the Missions in the Diocese of Toronto. Earnestly do we trust that our clerical brethren will enter heartily into the undertaking, for upon their co-operation and friendly exertions, its success altogether depends.

The following is a synopsis of the subjects, which it would be desirable to include in each account or memoir:—

Extent, geographical position and population of the Rectory or Mission.

Number of Churches, their styles, dimensions, cost, and date of erection.

Average attendance at public worship, number of communicants, Sunday-school pupils, and other parochial items of intelligence.

The leading forms of dissent.

General appearance, and peculiarities of the country.

Its capabilities in an agricultural, mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical point of view.

General character of the society.

Historical notices relating to the district. Anecdotes of general interest, illustrations of manners, &c., and biographies of the first clerical labourers and pioneers.

This table, doubtless, might in many instances be greatly extended. We give it, not as determining the bounds to be preserved by any writer, but merely as suggestive of the general course which it would be advisable to follow.

It is proposed that the series should commence with the Home District, and we hope that the several incumbents will, at their earliest convenience, furnish us with their respective accounts. When the entire Diocese has been gone over, the various papers will be published in a separate form, and the result, unquestionably, will be a work of great interest, and extensive utility.

We need not dwell upon the obvious advantages of such a compilation. By its agency the struggles and progress of the Canadian Church will obtain a publicity difficult to be secured in any other way: the comparatively little known resources of the province made patent to inquiring capitalists; materials garnered up for the future historian; and the emigrant be provided with a trust-worthy guide, to direct him to the locality where his knowledge and capabilities could be turned to the most profitable account.

The scheme, we are authorized to state, meets with the approbation of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

We have watched with no small interest the progress of this association, and have been gratified to notice the marked improvement displayed by its members, and the sound judgment exhibited in the selection of pieces for performance. Such a society was much wanted in Toronto, and there is every reason to hope that through its instrumentality a correct musical taste will be created and fostered amongst us. The first Annual Concert of the body, takes place in the St. Lawrence Hall, on or about the 30th inst., and from what we have learned, will present many prominent features of attraction. We trust that the public will, on this occasion, mark emphatically their appreciation of the exertions which the society have made to furnish them with the most delightful and classical of recreations. The terms of admission are £1 for performing members, and £1 5s. for non-performing members. For these respective amounts the latter are entitled to tickets of admission for themselves and two ladies to each of the open meetings, and to the Annual Concert, whilst the former have, in addition to these privileges, the advantage of joining in the weekly practice. We understand that those who become members before the ensuing Concert, can avail themselves of these privileges for it as well as for open meetings and Concert of the year 1852.

Application relative to admission may be made to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul; the Vice-President, Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Wylie, or any of the directors or members of the society.

The Rev. S. Givins requests that all letters and papers for him may be addressed to the Credit post-office.

United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—RECIPROCITY.

New York, Dec. 2. The President, in his Message, which is published to-day, (a very lengthy document,) says—"Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocity trade between the United States and Canada, and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation.— Documents are laid before you, showing the terms which the British Government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made."

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

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

- Monday, 5th January, 1852, Norval, 7 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th " " " Hornby, 11 A. M.
" " " " " Oakville, 7 P. M.
Wednesday 7th " " " Palermo, 11 A. M.
" " " " " Wellington Sq. 7 P. M.
Thursday, 8th " " " Ancaster, 11 A. M.
" " " " " Dundas, 7 P. M.
Friday, 9th " " " Brantford, 11 A. M.
" " " " " Paris, 7 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th " " " Binbrook, 7 P. M.
" " " " " Saltfleet, 7 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th " " " Upper Cayuga, 7 P. M.
" " " " " Tuscarora, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 3rd February " " " Elora, 11 A. M.
" " " " " Guelph, 7 P. M.
Wednesday 4th " " " Galt 11 A. M.
Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th February, 7 P. M.

Resolved—That the Clergy of the United Districts be particularly requested to send in their Parochial Reports to the Secretary, at least ten days previous to the day appointed for the Annual Meeting of the District Association in Hamilton, with a list of the subscribers alphabetically arranged for publication, as much inconvenience has hitherto been experienced from the lateness of the period at which the Reports have been received.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity, price, and date. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring do, Oats, Barley, Flour, Market Flour, Oatmeal, Beet, Do. per 100 lbs., Bacon, Mutton, Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Bread, Butter, Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, Straw, Fire Wood, Coal.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

A TEACHER competent to take charge of the County Grammar School at Niagara, for one year, salary £100. Satisfactory Testimonials will be required before examination. Application to be made to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Niagara, on or before the 15th day of December, at Ten o'clock, A.M.

THOMAS CREEN, Chairman. Niagara, November 15th, 1851.

Trinity College.

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

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

Candidates for admission must have entered on their sixteenth year. They must produce testimonials of good conduct.

They will be examined in Scripture History, and one of the four Gospels in Greek; in some Latin and Greek Classical author, with particular attention to grammatical accuracy; in Arithmetic, and Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations; and in the first two Books of Euclid.

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

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

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE OFFICE, Albany Chambers, Toronto, 27th Nov., 1851.

LANDS

TO BE LEASED

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

- COUNTY OF STORMONT. Roxborough... Lot No. 10, Con. 6... 200 acres.
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Plantagenet... North half of Lot 18, Con. 7... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF CARLETON. Marlborough... East half of Lot 18, Con. 6... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF LANARK. Bathurst... North-east half of Lot 14, Con. 11... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF FRONTENAC. Pittsburgh... North part of Lots 23 & 23, Con. 1... 267 acres.
COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Hungerford... Lot 33, Con. 8... 200 acres.
COUNTY OF DURHAM. Clarke... Lot 19... Con. 10... 83 acres.
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH. Dummer... Lot 28, Con. 2... 200 acres.
COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Rama... North half of Lot 18, Con. 3... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Melton... East half of Lot 18, Con. 9... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF YORK. North Gwillimbury... Lot 9, Con. 4... 200 acres.
COUNTY OF ONTARIO. Mara... Lot No. 14, Con. A... 200 acres.
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON. Puelloch... South half of Lot 14, Con. 3... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF GREY. North Orillia... West half of Lot 1, Con. 5... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF LAMBTON. Sombra... North half of Lot 14, Con. 10... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF ESSEX. Colchester... Lot 20, 2nd Range... 180 acres.
COUNTY OF ELGIN. Donvilch... South half of Lot 11, Con. 4... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. Nisourl... West half of Lot 28, Con. 10... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Townsend... South half of Lot 20, Con. 5... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF OXFORD. Zorra East... East half of E. half 33... 50 "

TO TEACHERS.

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

By Order of the Chairman, W. CRAIGIE, Secretary. 18-31u

Hamilton, December 1st, 1851.

CITY ELECTIONS.

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

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1851. 18-41u

Tenders for Market Fees.

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

By order of the Market Committee, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1851. 18-41u

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

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

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

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

MY PRAYER BOOK: a Manual of Sacred Verse. By Robert Montgomery, M.A., author of the "Omnipresence of the Deity." Edited by the Rev. H. J. Macgeorge, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Strathville. Neatly printed, in stiff covers, gilt; very suitable for a Christmas or New Year's Present. Price 1s. 10jd. per single copy.

In the Press, and will shortly be ready, FOUR SERMONS ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER: Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, during the season of Advent, 1850; by A. N. Robinson, D.D., Rector of Cobourg. It will contain about 60 pages 12mo., and is printed on the best English paper, in clear new type, with a handsome stiff cover. Price, per single copy, 1s. 10jd.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for the Year 1851, being a complete series, bound in a neat and substantial style, will be ready in a few days. This Magazine contains nearly 300 quarto pages, and forms a very suitable and handsome Christmas Present or Sunday School Reward. Price 2s. 6d. In stiff covers, for Sunday Schools, &c.

A. F. PLEES, Publisher, 7, KING STREET WEST. Toronto, November 27th, 1851. Patriot and Colonist to copy weekly for one month.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND Metropolitan Building Society, Office—No. 5, King Street, West.

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

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th of October, 1851, it was Resolved, That the Society do commence operations on the 1st of January, 1852. All instalments already paid, to be considered as instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III. in the Constitution of the Society.

THOMAS CHAMPION. Toronto, October 27th, 1851. 12-4f

BIRTHS. On the 12th instant, at the Parsonage, Pointe-a-Cavagnol, the wife of the Rev. James Pyke, of a son. On Monday, the 1st Dec., Mrs. D. K. Feehan, of a son.

MARRIED. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., M. C. Cameron, Esq., of this City, Barrister, to Charlotte Ross, second daughter of the late Wm. Wedd, Esq., of Boughton, Monchelea, County of Kent, England.

At St. George's Church, Kingston, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Herchmer, Wm. Sawyer, Esq., to Miss Eliza Jane Baxter, both of Kingston.

On Monday, the 10th ult., by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr. J. R. Lytle, of the township of Maraposa, to Miss Christiana Carmichael, of the same place.

On Tuesday, the 11th ult., by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr. Enlick McDonald, of the township of Brock, to Miss Jane Ruan, third daughter of Mr. Patrick Ruan, of Brock.

On Thursday the 13th ult., by the Rev. R. Garrett, Mr. William Gordon, of Brock, to Miss Hannah Maria Bramwell, of Brock.

In the City of Quebec, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, John Coverly Tabbutt, Esq., to Elizabeth Cox, niece of F. P. Rubridge, Esq.

DIED. At Grimby, on the 24th inst., in the 84th year of her age, Hannah, wife of the late John Grout, Esq., and mother of the late Rev. G. R. F. Grout, late Rector of Grimby.

Review.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN. Toronto, December 1st, 1851. A. F. Picea.

This is the last number of the first volume of an exceedingly neat, cheap, and useful publication. It is illustrated with a well executed wood-cut illustrative of one of the tales contained in the work. As its name bespeaks, the intention of the Editor and Publisher of this little volume, is to supply the youth of our communion with a periodical suitable for Sunday reading and profitable at all times, filled with sound Christian truth and doctrine; and well has that intention been carried out.

In each number there is a fair proportion of original matter, and the selections are most judiciously made. Of the former we would speak particularly of "The Church Scholar's Notes on the New Testament," a series of careful annotations suited to the capacity of any age, and calculated to assist the young reader materially in a just apprehension of the true meaning and bearing of every passage requiring commentary or explanation. These notes are written expressly for this little work, in plain and familiar language, but we sincerely hope to see them reprinted in a suitable form entire when their Reverend author shall have completed them.

Of the other original tales in prose and verse it would be impossible to speak too highly—the judgment evinced in the subjects chosen, and the feeling and eloquent simplicity with which they are written betoken the skill of one long familiar with the craft of the pen, and the wants of young readers. Throughout the pages of this publication as its numbers have successively appeared, we have marked the evident design to supply wholesome scriptural teaching, and have admired the consistent and skilful manner in which that design has been carried out. As the new year will commence the second volume, we earnestly invite the encouragement of every parent for its continuance and extension; and we hope soon to see the Clergy and Laity evincing a further proof of their interest in its success by becoming contributors to its pages.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XI.

A DAY OF GLOOM.

"Although the day be ever so long,
At last it ringeth to even song!"

There are days in our lives in which, without any visible reason why it should be so, the tide of our spirit sinks far below its usual level: all our evils, real or fancied, swarm about us at once, and we fully assent to the divinely-inspired sentence, which says, "Man is born to trouble."

It is not at all necessary to feel the pushing and thronging of a rude world, to know how many inconveniences are found in life. If his fellows do not vex him, "man disquieteth himself;" yet, "What should you know of the trouble and misery of the world, in this retirement?" has been often said to me; but it has been vainly said; "the whole creation groaneth," and the groan is heard as deeply in the shade of the forest, as in the heart of the city.

Now it happened, that I sat down to write, on one of these—the spirit's *ember* days. I had been wearied with the sound of the melancholy bell, which had been tolling muffled all day; and as night came on, and the lowered flugs drooping heavily from the distant towers, could no more be distinguished, and the minute guns fired hour after hour, in answer to the deep knell; I became very gloomy indeed, and I lay awake listening; and when at last I slept, the solemn sounds mingled with my dreams. I thought, as I suppose most other people in the kingdom did that night, of the worthlessness of earth's treasure, and the changeableness of earth's certainty; and the impression continued strongly on my mind many days. The pomp and circumstance of the procession was different, certainly, I thought; there was the monarch of a mighty land himself, and nobles and princes as mourners; and banners and escutcheons, to show how mighty he had been, whom the purple pall covered; and partially displayed in the torch-light were the white robes of priests, and the reversed arms of soldiers; but now the royal corpse is left, as valueless a thing, as unattended, in as deep gloom, as that of the peasant child; which half a dozen country girls, and its sorrowing father and mother, laid to rest, on that same stormy evening in our bleak churchyard.

O Lord! in thy sight, what is man, with all his pomp and pageantry? What are we? Altogether vanity. A high estate cannot defend, a low estate cannot shelter us from the hand of death, any more than from the miseries of life. And then—for it was a day of gloom—I went on to consider how fully it had been my lot to know what that word misery means. Nay, my gentle reader, do not smile so incredulously. One need not be grey-headed; one need not have accompanied Howard to Turkey, or even Mrs. Fry to the prisons of the metropolis, to understand that word. Sit down with me amongst the beautiful purple heath, visited by the wild bees and the blue butterflies; and breathe the

* This chapter was begun about the time of the late King's funeral.

fresh air of our rugged hill, and took on the fairly extended prospect; and know that man, the sinner, carries that within him, which, unpurified by God's grace, can defile the fairest scene. The fertile source of all woe springs forth in his heart; and as I have read,—I forget where,—the cross is the tree of healing virtue, which alone can make the bitter waters sweet: O! would to God the secret were generally known; would to God, all the broken in heart knew to whom to apply, as the healer of the wound! But so, it is not. Many despair, as Hagar did, when she cast down her child under the shrubs that she might not see his death; who will not open their eyes with Hagar, though the angel of the Lord points them to the gushing water. O! it is a melancholy world; there the sick unto death, lie along the road, obstinately refusing to be healed, though there is balm in Gilead, and a physician there.

Then I remember a story, which I heard when I was a child,—and what we hear as children, we seldom forget,—of one of those broken hearts which would not be bound up: it was of a suicide; and when the coroner assembled his jury, and the oath was to be administered, there was found no book in the house, which they could acknowledge as the word of God. What! not one copy of the good news brought from heaven to sinners; not one New Testament of Him who longs to be our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? No word of consolation? O! what a commentary on that unhappy being's miserable life, and yet more miserable death. No! on that awful occasion the men shuddered as they sent out to borrow a bible; and as they turned a hasty and terrified glance on the pale and bloody corpse before them, the most careless could scarcely fail to feel a wish too deep, too hopeless for utterance,—"That thou hadst known in thy day the things that belonged to thy peace!" Have I vainly trifled with your feelings; uselessly lifted the veil from so awful a scene! The world in which you live abounds with such; and my purpose in writing is to charge you to lay hold on the hope set before you in the gospel. The wind and the tide may be in your favour now; but you know not in how short a time you may have to say, "All thy billows and thy storms are gone over me." It may, therefore, not be unprofitable, having gazed for a moment on the miserable wreck, to turn from it with softened and humbled hearts, and inquire how the bark passes the waves of this troublesome world; when

"Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast,
The Christian vessel, and defies the blast."

Do you see those five very tall poplar trees near to the water's edge? A little way behind them, but concealed from us by the rugged side of the stone quarry, is a row of miserable houses,—I will not honour them by the name of cottages,—the wretchedness of whose outward appearance is but too faithful an indication of the misery, and I fear I might add in most instances, the guilt, which dwells within. It is truly the worst part of the parish; yet bad as they all are, one at the further end, lower and narrower than the rest, is the most wretched of the dwellings; and there, bearing for many years a wasting and painful disease; enduring neglect, cold and hunger, and one trouble greater than all the rest, with uncomplaining patience; with a fortitude unadmired by man, but not unseen by angels, nor unapproved by God;—lived and died at the early age of twenty-seven years, poor Esther. "The world has its objects of admiration," says Cowper, in one of the sweetest letters, perhaps, ever written, "and God has his objects of love; those make a noise and perish but these weep silently for a short season, and live for ever." Such, I surely believe, has been Esther's enviable lot. She, I doubt not, through much tribulation, has entered into the kingdom of God. Shall I tell you what I can recollect of her story? Her distresses began early, for her mother died; and her father's family presently became the scene of all the confusion and discord which vice and misrule create. She appears to have been naturally of a gentle temper; and to escape from the daily scenes of violence, which she was obliged to witness, she married very imprudently, when scarcely eighteen years of age. I did not know her until long after this; but all my inquiries respecting her conduct at that time led me to believe that although the full power of God's grace, as revealed in the gospel, was not then manifested to her; there was yet in her, as in the young Abijah, some good thing towards the Lord her God. Her neighbours speak of her, as having been peaceable, industrious, and honest; and with regard to her husband,—if deep affection and true faith deserve return,—her husband was heavily indebted to her, and a fearful recompense may be required of him. I will not linger over this part of my story, it is one of every day's occurrence: at first they were happy together, but after a few years, and the birth of several children, Esther fell into an ill state of health, and her husband became weary of her and neglected her; two of her little ones died, and this distress, added to her former troubles, brought on a violent fever. She had no medical attendant, and if her constitution had not been naturally strong, surely she could not have struggled through what she then endured. For five weeks she kept her bed, and was, for many days, entirely insensible; and when

she recovered her reason, it was perceived that her arm was dislocated: she was carried to the infirmary, but so long a time had elapsed since the dislocation took place, that it was pronounced irremediable. She was, however, received into the house; and her cruel husband immediately sold every article of the furniture which her care had hitherto saved from his wretched habits of waste; and leaving their only remaining child, a remarkably handsome boy of about two or three years, to the unwilling charge of strangers, he went away.

(To be continued.)

THE ANGLICAN CRISIS.

(From the True Catholic.)

(Concluded from No. 15, page 118.)

This body, in fact, owed its fall to this very circumstance. Holding the theory of the supremacy, that theory debarred it from the advantages of synodical action; while a supremacy vested in an individual, destitute of temporal power, residing in a foreign country, and a member of another religious communion could not have a practical existence. The non-jurors split into factions about ritual observances, and finally ceased to continue their schismatic episcopate, and sank into non-existence. Their chief importance is derived from their connexion with the Church in Scotland; to the history of which we must now turn.

In Scotland, as in England, the restoration of the civil government involved the restoration of the Church. But it was undertaken in a very different spirit from the similar restoration in England.—There remained few, if any, of the sound Churchmen of the ante-revolutionary period, and if there remained any, they were not consulted. The movement seems to have been almost exclusively political, designed as a means of giving power to the Crown. It is true, that Leighton, still the brightest ornament of the so called "Evangelical" school, a man of great virtue and piety, was one of the first bishops; but in the main, neither bishops nor clergy were at all what they ought to have been. There was a small minority of sound Churchmen, a still smaller one of moderate Puritans, like Leighton; but the greater part were either Latitudinarians, or mere worldly men. The revived Church was set afloat without either Articles or Common Prayer Book, and thus the widest latitude and greatest amount of power was given to individuals, in a Church, the clergy of which were much more Erastian, and much less sound in doctrine, than those of England.

The bishops of the church of Scotland, however, displayed, at the Revolution of 1688, great firmness and unanimity, both in doctrine and politics. Of those in office, only one faltered in either.* All were deprived of their sees, and the Church ceased to be the establishment of Scotland. The temporal evil, however, proved a spiritual benefit. We cannot go over the history of the Church of Scotland; but in a century after its temporal fall, it had become the purest Church in Christendom, that which, in all respects most nearly approached to the primitive, and in this, among other things, that it was not countenanced by the temporal powers, and was even persecuted by them. Our own Church owes to it her first bishop. It is true that the Church of Scotland is neither rich, nor possessed of a numerous clergy or laity, not very much exceeding in numerical strength the diocese of Maryland, but her influence upon the present crisis has been very great. Her reform from the low doctrinal and ritual state into which she had fallen, while she was the state Church, was in a great degree owing to the connexion with non-jurors, which was forced upon her by her political position. The result, however, was the existence of a national Church, separated from the state, and holding the true doctrines of Catholic Christianity. But the patronage of the state, which the Church lost, corrupted the presbyterian community, to which it was transferred. The Lord Commissioner of the Crown came and sat down in the General Assembly of the Kirk, met merely by an annual form of protest, which only shewed that the independence of the Scottish Kirk was now but a shadow.

On the continent of Europe, the sovereigns everywhere established their supremacy, either alone, or in a partnership more or less nominal with Rome; while in the matter of doctrine, either the Romish corruptions prevailed in appearance, and on the surface of society, or the doctrines of Christianity faded away under the influence of the intellectual theology. A dawn of better things might be discerned in North America, where the state, finding the various Churches and sects too nearly equal in power to make it safe to decide amongst

* The exception was John Clement Gordon, Bishop of Galloway. He was the last bishop consecrated in the reign of James II., having been named by him in 1688, he followed the King into exile, and was with him in France and Ireland without changing his religion; but at length yielded, and in 1701, renounced his orders and petitioned Pope Clement VI. for ordination; in his petition he repeats the lie of the Nag's-head ordination, after the version of Fitzherbert, as the ground of his request, which was granted. Alexander Cairncross had been Archbishop of Glasgow, but had been deprived in 1686, he acknowledged the new government, and became Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland; but he was not in possession of any see at the time of the Revolution.

them, repudiated altogether the idea of the external episcopate, and thus left the Church, in possession of the true doctrine, to occupy the land without the incumbrance of her aid.

The great Reformation left the Western Church in an unsatisfactory condition, and that condition was not improved by the lapse of nearly three centuries, which brings us to the commencement of that in which we live. The nineteenth century found the Church, with unity impaired almost to the point of destruction, with the domination of the state almost everywhere established, with the true doctrinal teaching of the Catholic Church almost driven out of the minds of men, even of those who adhered to communities, in whose formularies that teaching is preserved, and as a consequence of all these things, personal religion very generally neglected. Gloomy as this picture is, it is not complete until we have adverted to two other circumstances. One of these, is the prevalence of infidelity, which existed to an extent not before known. It was of two kinds: the one, the recoil from the superstitions and corruptions of Romanism, prevailed where Romanism was established; the other, the result of following out the principles of the intellectual theology, was common in Protestant countries. The second fact, to which we have adverted, was the diffusion of the democratic notions, which, resolving all government, not into the Will of God, but of the individual, thus presented a new difficulty in the way of Church authority. The same feeling, wherever the Church was not supported by the state, sought to subject her to the will of the people, or what is practically the same thing, to that of those who contribute towards her necessary expenses. In such a state of things, it was necessary that an effort should be made to put the Church on a better footing. It has been commenced; and we must proceed, at another opportunity, to consider how and with what success.

Advertisements.

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

November 13th, 1850.

16-11

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

April 23rd, 1851.

29-11

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

41-11y

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

6-11

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

5-11

J. E. PELL,
GILDER,
Looking Glass and Picture Frame
MANUFACTURER,
30, KING STREET, TORONTO.
17 Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand.
Toronto, October 32nd, 1851.

12-11

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

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

1

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

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

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

12-11

OYSTERS!!

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

KEGS, CANS, AND SHELL OYSTERS,
three times a week while the season lasts.
He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, and PRAIRIE HENS as soon as the weather will permit.
110, King-street West,
Toronto, September 25, 1851.

9-11

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

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

R. SCORE, Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO; BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doakins, Tweeds, Whitties, Frieze, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

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

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

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. JOHN J. EVANS, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

GENERAL STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, King Street West, Toronto. THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the most and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges.

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

FOR SALE. THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK. CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmoley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

County of Norfolk. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. County of Wentworth. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. County of Simcoe. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

County of Northumberland. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres. County of Hastings. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

County of Lanark. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. September 2th, 1850.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway— Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount; and at the same time to add, that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at Home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box, and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Evil Fevers of all kinds. Evil Bilious Complaints Fits Sore Throats Stone and Gravel Blotches on the Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms Tic-Doloureux Headache Indigestion Ulcers Colic Indigestion Ulcers Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Venereal Affections Consumption Liver Complaints Worms of all kinds Debility Lumbago Weakness from what Dropsy Piles ever cause, &c., &c. Dysentery Rheumatism Erysipelas Retention of Urine Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent G.W. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1851.

DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS AND ORIENTAL BALM. THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood. The usual symptoms of which are, Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Side and between the Shoulder, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent acidity of the Bile, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medicinal Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of biliousness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them. As a potent, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for Liberty People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine offered to the public. Females at a certain age should never be without them—they are warranted to contain no Calomel, or any other deleterious ingredient. For Sale by Butter & Son, London; Johnson & Co, Edinburgh; McLachlan & Son, Glasgow, Alex. Scott, 568, Grand Street, New York; and by S. F. URQUHART, 79, Yonge Street, Toronto, August, 1851.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N.B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million.

One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured. Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

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

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

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

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

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS. SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years. Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs, Premium, Annual Premium. 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.

DR. WINTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties.

The genuine is signed J. BULLIS. For Sale by LYMAN & BROTHERS Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

TO G. P. RIDOUT, ESQ.

SIR—The recent dissolution of the Provincial Parliament has imposed upon the Electors of this city the necessity of making choice of candidates to represent their interests in the Legislature.

Taking into consideration the undeniable fact that the onward prosperity of this city is intimately associated with the advancement of its commercial relations and the extension of its means of intercourse with other parts of the Province, we unhesitatingly affirm the opinion, that the time has arrived when the almost daily increasing importance of its business transactions demands that Toronto should be represented by a Merchant, so as to ensure to the mercantile community that particular attention to their wants and wishes which the numerous interests concerned materially require, when questions affecting trade and commerce are brought forward in Parliament.

For the purpose, therefore, of realizing so desirable a consummation, and having full confidence in you as a merchant and citizen, we, the undersigned Electors hereby invite you to offer yourself as a candidate to represent this city on the Conservative interest at the approaching General Election; and we further pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to exert our best endeavours to secure your return.

Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1851. G. T. DENISON SENR. JOHN RITCHIEY, JOSEPH BECKETT, J. McMURRICH, & others.

To Messrs. Geo. T. Denison Senior, John Ritchiey, Joseph Beckett, J. McMurrich and others:

GENTLEMEN, In acknowledging the receipt of a Requisition signed by your lives and others, which you have been pleased to present to me, I beg to tender my warmest thanks; such an evidence of your favourable consideration is indeed most gratifying to my feelings.

For months past I have been solicited by a large number of my fellow-Citizens to avail of the expected dissolution of Parliament, and present myself for the suffrage of the Electors; encouraged therefore by your invitation, and concurring as I cordially do with you in opinion, that the business transactions of Toronto justify the preference, of a large number of its inhabitants, in favour of the City being presented in the Provincial Parliament by a Commercial man, I cheerfully accede to your request of allowing myself to be placed in nomination, as a Candidate at the approaching General Election.

In doing so I beg to state that I am fully sensible of the trust you desire to repose in me; and in abstaining from the requirement of any pledges, you have afforded additional proof of the confidence you place in my known principles and opinions.

At the same time, as there are several subjects of great importance now occupying the attention of the People of this Province, I feel it a duty to explain to the Electors of Toronto, my views upon such subjects as I consider of primary consequence.

As my welfare is closely identified with the Commercial prosperity of this City, it is hardly necessary for me to enlarge upon that subject; inasmuch as my own interest would naturally lead me to advocate and support every sound and well considered plan of stimulating Commerce, and developing the material resources of the Province. But there is one point in particular, on which I desire to be thoroughly understood, namely, that, if returned to Parliament, I will spare no pains to obtain such an Amendment of the Assessment Act, as shall make it bear more equitably than it now does upon the Mercantile community.

I am the warm friend of public improvements, and I shall at all times be found supporting increased means of internal communication, whether by roads or by Railway, having for their object a general public utility. I am opposed to violent organic changes in our Constitution.

Responsible Government having become a settled principle in the administration of our affairs, I desire to see that principle fully and honestly carried out; and to accomplish this I think it absolutely necessary that the ministry should not only have the confidence of Parliament, but the confidence of each other, and should act in concert upon all the important measures submitted to Parliament.

As regards the Legislative Council, I cannot but admit, that that body does not enjoy the confidence of the country to the extent I would desire, nor can it, I think, whilst so widely open to the influence of the Executive, be depended upon for that salutary check against hasty and unwise legislation, which the British Constitution requires. I should therefore support such a change as would render the Legislative Council a more independent and useful branch of the Legislature.

I have always looked upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserves as finally disposed of by the Act of 1840. I regret however to perceive, that this vexed question has again been brought forward to agitate and disturb the peace of the country. I shall, nevertheless, use my best endeavours to maintain that settled undisturbed. But failing to accomplish that end, I will not refuse, as the only alternative left me, to support a measure, having for its object the equitable division of these Reserves among all Christian denominations according to their population for religious purposes.

I am of opinion that the expenditure required to carry on the Government is much more than the circumstances of a new country justify; I am therefore in favour of a judicious system of Retrenchment, so far as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service, and thus relieve the commercial and agricultural interests from the heavy duties now collected upon our imports.

As but a single week intervenes before the day of nomination, and as the polling will take place very shortly afterwards, I fear that it will not be possible for me, within so short a space of time, to canvass the electors of the City personally. Aided and assisted however by your co-operation, I will do my utmost to wait upon and collect the support of my fellow-citizens.

Should I have the honour of being returned as one of the members for the city, the people of Toronto may rely upon my best endeavours to discharge with faithfulness and diligence my duty as their Representative.

I have the honour to remain, GENTLEMEN, Your obedient servant, G. P. RIDOUT. Toronto, 24th November, 1851.

WANTED.

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

A knowledge of the French Language and the Elementary Mathematics would be a recommendation. Port Trent, Nov. 21st, 1851. 17-5 in. The Colonist and Globe will please insert until Dec. 29.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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

Attention is particularly called to the comfort and convenience of the Resident School House opened for the reception of Boarders. F. W. BARRON, Principal U.C.C. November 19th, 1851. 16-4 in. No paper to insert unless directed to do so.

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

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breezes but felt, and its verdure but seen, When it passes away with the Springs that have been, Then Summer comes on with its sweet smelling flowers, Its rich verdant fields, and its try-clad bowers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mokes at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its low mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain, But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the year leaf and passes away, Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breeze of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of hoar o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmy breezes of May, McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawls! some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square The rare Brod Cloths, and Dorakins, and Cassimeres too, And Loxres, and Colours, in every 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 bargain 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 Subscriber's 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 Lustres, Couloges, 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, Col. Blankets, FLANNELS, in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from 1s. 1d. upwards.

A large Stock of SILK VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assortment of PULPIT VELVETS,

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

Long Flat Boats 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 9-16th and 5-4th Prints, in Lilac and Madder Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per yd.; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d. per dozen nett; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851. 16-11.

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, and various other clothing items with prices.

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAE.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods such as Flannel, Red and White, Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets, Prints, Gals Plaids, etc., with prices.

150 Pieces Mousselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10 1/2 per yard. An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for LADIES DRESSES, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. 12 1/2

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

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

From the period when, in 1844, without solicitation on my part I was put in nomination and returned as one of the Representatives of this City, I have endeavoured to discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability, regardless of all personal consequences, and if I know myself, without a wish to make the high trust reposed in me, subservient to my private interests. I have now enjoyed this distinguished honour for eight years, and if in that capacity I have faithfully and zealously discharged my duty, I trust I may, without presumption, look for a continuance of that confidence and support, which is the only reward a public man has a right to expect at the hands of his constituents, if he seeks their good and not his own.

I have always striven to promote the interests of this City and of our Common Country, and whilst doing so, though sometimes on the weak side and sometimes on the strong side, I trust that your suffrages will show that in your opinion I have at least endeavoured to be on the right side.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WM. H. BOULTON. Toronto, Nov., 6, 1851. 15-11.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON

BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of seasonable goods have come to hand. The Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods, considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured. N.B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Baristers', Queen's Counsel, and other official robes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business. Toronto, October 25, 1851. 16-3m

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the above line, at No. 95; Yonge Street, Sign of the Black Boot.

Three doors North of the store lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN. N.B.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, made to order at the lowest remunerating price. Toronto, November 12th, 1851. 15-3m

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL,—2,000,000 STEELING.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages offered by this Company will include the following:—Guarantee of an ample Capital, Moderate Premiums, Large Participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount and exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership. Applications for Assurance in either Branch will meet with prompt attention.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent. New Market Buildings. Toronto, November, 6th 1851. 14-11.

LLOYD'S.

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

and will be ready at all times to attend to "Surveys," and grant the necessary Certificates. FRANCIS H. HEWARD, New Market Buildings. Toronto, Nov., 5th, 1851. 14-11.



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

Capital—£100,000.

Directors:

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

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

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 16 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

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

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-11



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

DIRECTORS:

- JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alexr. McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jerkes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAIRS, Secretary.

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

"The Church" Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. P. 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. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4s. 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 Evans, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelp. John Kerby, Rosford & Mohawk. H. C. Warwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. F. B. Reddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

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