

# 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. 34.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 25, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCLIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
C	Mar. 28, 5	SUNDAY IN LENT. { M. Exod. 3 E. " 5, Titus 2, 3.	John 15.
M	" 29	{ M. Ruth 3 E. " 4, Philem.	John 16.
T	" 30	{ M. 1 Sam. 1 E. " 2,	John 17.
W	" 31	{ M. " 3 E. " 4,	John 18.
T	April 1	{ M. " 5 E. " 6,	John 19.
F	" 2	{ M. " 7 E. " 8,	John 20.
S	" 3	{ M. " 9 E. " 10,	John 21.
C	" 4	SUNDAY BEF. EASTER. { M. Exod. 19 E. " 10, Heb. 5*	Matt. 26. 5*

### SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mornings.	Evening.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. B. ... M.A. Assist.	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. ... B.A. Incumbent	11 " 4 "	" 6 "
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent	11 " 6 "	" 7 "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent	11 " 7 "	" 8 "
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent, Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " 8 "	" 9 "

\* 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.

### TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.  
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s.  
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bacc. Conductor.  
G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

## THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

ASSISTED BY ...

We are far from encouraging any man to antedate his pardon, or presume his pardon to be passed before it is; but, when it is truly passed the seals of reconciliation, there is "dolus in spiritu," guile and deceit in that spirit; nay, it is the spirit of falsehood, and deceit itself, that will not suffer us to enjoy that pardon which God hath sealed to us, but still maintains jealousies and suspicions between God and us. My heart is not opener to God than the bowels of his mercy are to me; and to accuse myself of sin, after God hath pardoned me, were as great a contempt of God as to presume of that pardon before he had granted it, and so much a greater as it is directed against his greatest attribute, his mercy.

Lay all thy injuries that thou sufferest at God's feet; and he will avenger them: lay all thy losses there; and he will repair them: lay all thy diseases there; and he shall heal thee: die in his arms; and he shall breathe a new life into thee (Tertullian); yea, add we to this, lay thy sins in his wounds; and he will bury them so deep, that only they shall never have a resurrection; the sun shall set and have a to-morrow's resurrection: herbs shall have a winter death and a spring's resurrection: thy body shall have a long winter's night, and then a resurrection; only thy sins, buried in the wounds of thy Saviour, shall never have resurrection; and therefore take heed of that 'deceit in the spirit,' of that spirit of deceit that makes thee impute sins to thyself, when God imputes them not; but rejoice in God's general forgiving of transgressions, that Christ hath died for all: multiply thy joy in the covering of thy sin, that Christ hath instituted a church, in which that general pardon is made thine in particular; and exalt thy joy in the not imputing of iniquity, in that serenity, that tranquillity, that God shall receive thee at thy last hour, in thy last bath, the sweat of death, as lovingly, as acceptable, as innocently, as he received thee from thy first bath, the laver of regeneration, the font in baptism. Amen.—Dr. Donne.

### EXTRAVAGANCE IN LIVING.

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

"Alps o'er Alps arise."

The folly of this is apparent. These sums thus lavished go for mere show, and neither refine the mind nor improve the health.—They gratify vanity, and that is all. By the practice of a wise economy, most families might, in time, entitle themselves to such luxuries; and then indulgence in them

would not be reprehensible. If there are two men each making clear two thousand dollars a year, and one lays by a thousand at interest, while the other spends his entire income, the first will have acquired a fortune in sixteen years, sufficient to yield him an income equal to his accustomed expenses, while the other will be as poor as when he started in life. And so of larger sums! In fine, any man by living on half what he annually makes, be it more or less, can, before he is forty, acquire enough, and have it invested in good securities, to live for the rest of his life in the style in which he has been living all along. Yet how few do it. But what prevents?—Extravagance, extravagance, and again extravagance.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

### BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight.—Forgetting where he was, he moved backwards slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment, his companion turned suddenly, and almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant, and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death—if he held his peace, death was equally sure.—Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, splattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of colouring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but startled at his sudden fear, he listened to the recital of danger with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world, and in contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril; when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction—into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved!

### THE CROSS.

A thing of double purpose is the cross;  
A two edged sword—it hews down, or it saves;  
A spar—it rescues when wild tempests toss;  
A rock—it wrecks, and sinks beneath the waves.

It is of life, a savor unto life;  
It is of death, a savor unto death;  
It leads the van, in fierce and bloody strife;  
It calms the soul, ruffled by passion's breath

What has no root, is burned up by its rays;  
What has deep root, is sheltered by its shade;  
Where faith is not, it blinds by its bright blaze;  
Where faith is strong, by it the soul is stayed.

It tortured ONE with direst throes of pain;  
Itself, with the life-blood of ONE it lav'd;  
That all repose in Paradise might gain;  
That all from death and torment might be saved.

To thee, O most amazing Cross, we cling;  
Thy shame, and thy sharp nails we ask to feel;  
Thou dost, solution of all mysteries bring;  
Thou art the knife, that probes, that it may heal.

### HABITS.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however, it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.—*Jeremy Bentham.*

### AGAINST KEEPING VAIN COMPANY.

I speak not of that company which is openly licentious and profane. I trust that your temper and views are such as would engage you to turn away from such with detestation and horror. But I beseech you to consider, that those companions may be very dangerous, who might at first give you but very little alarm. I mean those who, tho' not the declared enemies of religion, and professed followers of vice and disorder, yet have no practical sense of divine things on their hearts, so far as can be judged by their conversations and behaviour. You must often of necessity be with such persons, and Christianity not only allows, but requires that

you should, on all expedient occasions of intercourse with them, treat them with civility and respect; but choose not for your most intimate friends, and do not contrive to spend most of your leisure moments with them. For such converse has a sensible tendency to alienate the soul from God, and to render it unfit for all spiritual communion with Him. To convince you of this, do but reflect on your experience when you have been for many hours together among persons of such a character. Do you not find your heart, by insensible degrees, more and more inclined to a conformity to this world, and to look with secret disrelish on those objects and employments to which reason directs as the noblest and the best? Be a companion therefore of them that fear God, and of them that keep His precepts.—*Doddridge.*

### VESPER HYMN.

Whilst evening shades are round us stealing  
And wrap the world in gloom,  
Lord, at thy footstool lowly kneeling,  
In Jesus' name we come:  
Through him, with spirit humble, meek,  
Acceptance, gracious God, we seek.

Our stricken hearts of trespass telling—  
Our conscience whispering "sin,"  
And oft against thy will rebelling  
The carnal mind within,  
We at thy mercy-seat confess  
Our guilty shame and sinfulness.

But gospel promises receiving,  
Glad to the cross we fly:  
In him that hung thereon believing,  
We lift our suppliant cry—  
"O be our sin and guilt forgiven,  
Our peace with God be sealed in heaven."

Let wounded spirits, thus bewailing,  
The "blood of sprinkling feel;"  
In love thy gracious face unveiling,  
To us thyself reveal;  
And may we sink to thee in prayer,  
And whilst we are unconscious sleeping,  
Let angel forms be nigh,  
To give—their only vigils keeping—  
Bright visions to our eye  
Of glorious, pure, celestial things,  
Soul-hallowing imaginings.

Thus, evening shades around us stealing,  
To wrap the world in gloom,  
Lord, at thy footstool lowly kneeling,  
In Jesus' name we come;  
Jehovah, from thy throne on high,  
Receive and bless our litany.

*Ch. of England Magazine.*

### DON'T CARE.

"Don't Care!" is a great power in the world. We do not know but that he could command a considerable majority of suffrages, were the nation at large to be polled. Don't care may grumble now and then, but he will not bestir himself.—"Things have always been so." "What can't be cured must be endured," and "It will be all the same a hundred years hence." Such are the maxims of Don't Care. You can scarcely rouse him by the cry of "Fire!" What's that to me? My house is safe!" is his answer. "The day is breaking," said Boots, rousing a sleeping merchant at an inn, betimes in the morning. "Let it break," quoth he, lurching round in his bed; it owe me nothing!" Don't Care is never more annoyed than by discussions got up about the poverty, or ignorance, or suffering, endured by others. "What have I to do with that?" he says. "Let them work; why should I keep them? Their children not taught? that's no business of mine! Suffering, are they? well, what would they have! there will always be suffering in the world. Let them help themselves—that's their look out; what is it to me?" "But you will have the heavier poor-rates to pay, more crime to punish, more distress to witness." "I don't care!" It is a short answer. \* \* \* But Don't Care is not always let off so easily as one would imagine. The man who does not care for others, who does not sympathise with and help them, is very often pursued, even in this life, with a just retribution. He does not care for the foul, pestilential air breathed by the inhabitants a few streets off; but the fever that has been bred there at length comes into his own household and snatches away those whom he loves the dearest. He does not care for pauperism; but the heavy poor's-rate compel him to pay for it half-yearly. He does not care for politics poor, poor! what has he to do with them? but lo! there is an income tax, or an assessed tax, and then he finds Don't Care is not such cheap policy after all. Don't Care was the man who was to blame for the well known catastrophe, thus popularly related:—"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the man was lost."—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.  
CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the fortnight ending 24th March, 1852:—

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

Wellington Square and Nelson:  
—per Rev. T. Greene.....£1 0 7 1/2  
St. George's Church, Port Trent:  
—per Rev. W. Bleasdel..... 0 8 3  
The Church at Brantford.....£3 5 3  
All Saints Church, Mount Pleasant..... 0 8 9  
—per Rev. J. C. Usher..... 3 14 0  
St. George's Church, Kingston:  
—per Venerable Archdeacon..... 7 8 9  
St. Mark's Church, Barriefield. 1 10 0  
McLean's School-house..... 0 12 6  
St. James's Church, Pittsburg... 0 7 6  
—per Rev. Henry Brent..... 2 10 0  
St. Paul's Church, Kingston:  
—per Rev. W. Greig..... 1 5 10 1/2  
St. John's Church, Portsmouth:  
—per Rev. T. W. Allen..... 1 18 0  
Donation by Capt. Inglis, Rifle Brigade... 2 0 0  
Georgina:  
—per Rev. John Gibson..... 0 16 9 1/2

£21 2 3 1/2

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

St. George's Ch., Port Trent... 1 2 0  
Frankford..... 1 5 0  
—per Rev. W. Bleasdel..... 1 7 0  
The Church at Brantford..... 2 4 9  
Added..... 0 1 3  
—per Rev. J. C. Usher..... 2 6 0  
St. James's Church, Kingston:  
—per Rev. R. V. Rogers..... 2 1 3  
Donation by Capt. Inglis, Rifle Brigade... 2 0 0  
Parochial Committee in connection with St. James's Church, Penetanguishene,  
—per the Treasurer..... 4 10 0  
—per the Treasurer..... 3 15 0  
Annual Subscription for year ending June 1852..... 1 5 0

£9 10 0

Note.—In the last acknowledgment, the collection made by the Rev. W. B. Lauder, in St. Mary Magdalen's Church, was inadvertently announced "Picton," instead of "Napanee," where it was taken up.  
T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

March 24th, 1852.

## REPORT OF THE MIDLAND AND VICTORIA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Since the time when your Committee last submitted for your approbation and adoption, a report of their proceedings, active measures have been taken to excite in the minds of churchmen throughout this portion of the Diocese, a livelier interest in the designs of this Society. Meetings have been held and committees formed in almost every parish within the limits assigned to our District Branch, in connexion with which there are now fifteen parochial associations in full and efficient operation.

Judging from the reports sent in by these associations, the progress made in promoting the objects contemplated by the Society, seems on the whole to be satisfactory and encouraging. It is true, the funds raised have for the most part been expended in meeting local exigencies. This is only natural, and until the more pressing and urgent necessities of each locality shall have been supplied, contributions from such sources at least to any extent cannot be expected to the common fund for general purposes.

A brief abstract of the contents of these reports is subjoined for your information.

The following is from the report of the Association in connexion with the congregation of the Church of St. James, in this city:—"It affords your committee no little gratification to be enabled to report progress, though it be progress on a scale commensurate only with the limited sphere of the operations and the necessarily limited resources of this Association,—its operations being confined in a great measure to the parish, and its income depends wholly on the contributions of the congregation of St. James, upon whose christian liberality oft repeated calls for kindred objects alike important to the welfare of the Church, are necessarily made.

As suggested in the last annual report, the mode then proposed of taking up the collections in small sums often called for, rather than a larger sum at one time, has been adopted, and its efficiency successfully proved; and it is to this plan, carried out by the self-denying labours of the female collectors, to whom the thanks of this association are due, that the increase in its funds, under the Divine blessing may be mainly attributed.

The Treasurer's account shews the annual receipts for all purposes to amount to £72 7s. 1 1/2d., the general collections to have been £19 14s. 11d., being an increase of £10 6s. 11 1/2d., more than double the collections during the previous twelve months.

Through the efforts of this association, a debt remaining on the Parsonage has been materially reduced. The Church has also been lighted with gas, at an expense of over Thirty pounds.

The committee of the Parochial Association of St. Paul's Church, state the amount of the subscriptions for the past year to be £34 1s. 4 1/2d., of this £17 7s. 9d., was special for the repair of the roof of the Church, leaving a balance of £14 3s. 7 1/2d. One fourth of the sum given for general purposes was paid to the Parent Society, and the remainder appropriated to the fund for liquidating the debt incurred by having the roof of the Church repaired.



to whose guidance the good ship of the State is now committed; and, after some involuntary expressions of surprise, we have little doubt that the list will be generally so regarded.

Such considerations will qualify and mitigate the general results of criticism, but of course they cannot prevent it. No one can read the list before us without applying some measure of fitness and standard of ability, and in the remarks we have to make we merely anticipate the spontaneous reflections of most of our readers. No one can doubt that Mr. Disraeli is the man to lead the House of Commons, but he certainly has consulted rather his ambition than his genius in his selection of office. It is very true that he has dived into the depths and flown to the heights of financial theory; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not merely to make projects or elucidate maxims of finance; he has also to learn and comprehend the numerous relations between the commerce and the revenue of the country, to make elaborate financial expositions, and to be prepared with replies on any complicated question of details which convenience or even malice may suggest. In preparing for such tasks Mr. Disraeli will at least work against the grain, and he will possibly find it difficult to be both a wit and a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Perhaps this is not his own choice. Mr. Thomas Baring has declined the post for the reasons we mentioned yesterday, and we must say in so doing he has neither done justice to his party nor to his own character. A man who claims a political position is bound to make sacrifices and to run risks. If Mr. T. Baring thinks the Chancellorship of the Exchequer a "let down" for a wealthy merchant, or if he has a slight opinion of his party's prospects, and will not inconvenience himself for a short period of office, he is scarcely acting up to the British estimate of political or party obligation. His absence from the list is likely to be a serious injury to his friends, as they cannot but feel. Mr. Walpole is a man of talent and attainment, but his fitness for the Home-office is far too speculative a question to be discussed in this place. The Earl of Malmesbury descends from a diplomatist, and is said to be a sensible and clear-headed man; he is certainly not deficient in good temper; but he has undertaken an office which did not pass from Palmerston even to Granville without exciting misgivings, and which some recent incidents, as well as the whole state of things in Europe, seem to prove the most responsible in the British Cabinet, if not in the world. But the two most disproportionate terms in this list are Sir John Pakington and the Colonial office. It is a great demand on our faith to suppose the active Worcestershire magistrate equal to the task of governing our fifty colonies, all more or less in a state of disaffection. However, we are ready to believe if we can. The names of Sir E. Sugden, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Lord Lyndhurst require no comment of ours. Mr. Herries is possibly as competent to the Board of Control and the construction of the new Indian Charter as his predecessor, though that is more than we should venture to say in his favor. Mr. Henley's appointment to the Board of Trade is as good as any in the list. Lord John Manners may easily manage the Woods and Forests as well as any that have gone before him; nor need the Duke of Northumberland be ashamed to sit in the seat of his predecessor at the Admiralty, while the Earl of Hardwicke is undoubtedly equal to the duties of the Post-office.

We must confess to one regret. There has not been much dignity, still less sentiment, in the public surrender of power from the old Cabinet to the new. There was very little of a scene in either House yesterday. Lord Derby was not in the Lords to "explain," and the task of acknowledging Lord Lansdowne's leave office was scarcely adequately discharged by his substitute. A public life which has literally embraced the first half of this century, and which was last night most gracefully concluded, deserved an ampler and richer tribute than our new Foreign Secretary seemed able to bestow. Lord John Russell spoke well, but he took care to leave some bequests. He left the words "Free Trade," "Extension of suffrage," and "Peace," as the grounds on which he meant to take his stand, in or out of office very well. It was natural to say this. It was more; it was unnecessary. But we trust these are not the mere watchwords of a war to be immediately forced on the new Government, because, if they are, they may possibly, to some extent, defeat their own purposes.—Times.

**THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION BILL.**—The Town Council of Manchester have declared against the Bill, now before Parliament. A special meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday to consider what position the Council should take in respect to it, and Councillor Medcalf proposed the following resolution:—

"That this Council admits the inadequacy of the existing means of education for the children of the poorer class, and fully recognizes the importance of embodying in any Bill proposed for such objects, the principles of local rating and of local management. That further consideration of the Bill now before the Parliament, and entitled 'A Bill for promoting education in the municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, and in the contiguous townships of Broughton, Pendleton, and Peadebury,' be adjourned. That, under the direction of the Committee for general purposes, a petition be presented by and on behalf and under the common seal of the Corporation, to the House of Commons, against the said Bill, so as to enable this Council hereafter to appear for the purpose of either opposing the passing of the same, or of obtaining such modifications and alterations therein as may be hereafter determined upon by the Council."

The motion was seconded by Councillor Simpson, though favouring the national scheme. Alderman Baucroft, a voluntary, proposed as an amendment:—

"That the Bill before the Council entitled 'A Bill for promoting education in the municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, and the contiguous townships of Broughton, Pendleton, and Peadebury,' is not necessary; that the powers sought by such Bill would, if obtained, usurp the most important functions of the Council, operate oppressively on the ratepayers, invade the rights of conscience, and interfere with the sacred duties of parents. That it be an instruction to the Committee for general purposes to take the steps necessary to prevent the said Bill from passing into law."

Councillor Heywood seconded it, and, after a long debate extending over six hours, the amendment was carried by 43 to 22.

The Morning Herald announces that "the ship-owners of the empire are about to issue a manifesto, calling upon all individual members of that interest to discard at the approaching general election all personal and party considerations, and to unite as one man in giving their support to those candidates only who will unequivocally pledge themselves to a calm revision of

that fatal policy, which by rapidly undermining the commercial marine of this country, is destroying the only safeguard on which, in the present critical state of Europe, England can rely."

**COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT.**—On Saturday was printed a bill brought forward as a Government measure to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention (which has been made public) with France on the subject of copyright, to extend the International Copyright Act, and to explain the acts relating to copyright in engravings. There are 14 sections in the bill on the subject. Her Majesty may, by order in Council, direct that the authors of dramatic works represented in foreign countries may for a limited time prevent unauthorized translations.

**SCOTLAND. DOMESTIC.**

**DEATH OF ROBERT BLACKWOOD, ESQ.**—We record with much regret the death, on Saturday last, of Robert Blackwood, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, the eminent publishers in this city. An infirm and almost hopeless state of health had occasioned Mr. Blackwood's retirement from active life during the last two years. A better understanding was never exemplified between author and publisher: on the part of the former, unbounded confidence, affection, and esteem—on the part of the latter, the utmost liberality, sagacity, and enterprise. Mr. Blackwood died in the 44th year of his age.—Edinburgh Courier.

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

**SPAIN.**

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 18th inst. This being the day fixed for the pilgrimage of the Queen to the Church of Atocha, all the streets through which the Royal cortege was to pass were crowded at an early hour by an immense multitude of people, anxious to give Her Majesty enthusiastic proofs of their sympathy and devotedness. The troops of the garrison were drawn up in double lines from the Palace to the Church. The balconies were tastefully adorned, and occupied by ladies, holding bouquets in their hands, and doves decked with ribbons, and poetical devices about their necks, to let fly on the passage of the Queen. The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the Palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. At night the whole city was to be illuminated.

**RUSSIA.**

**THE RUSSIAN FLEET.**—The Russian force in the Baltic, at the present moment, numbers 42 sail of the line, all powerfully equipped, ably manned, extensively stored, and ready for action.—Portsmouth Times.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**SPARE MOMENTS.**

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of the Principal of a celebrated school, and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else, told him to go around to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon appeared at the back door.

"I should like to see Mr. —," said he. "You want a breakfast, more like," said the servant-girl, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"I should like to see Mr. —," said the boy, "I should have no objections to a bit of bread; but I should like to see Mr. —, if he can see me."

"Some old clothes, may be, you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched trousers. I guess he has none to spare; he gives away a sight; and without minding the boy's request, she went away about her work.

"Can I see Mr. —?" again asked the boy, after finishing his bread and butter.

"Well, he's in the library; if he must be disturbed, he must; but he does like to be alone sometimes," said the girl in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it very foolish to admit such an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence; however she wiped her hands, and bad him follow. Opening the library door, she said:—

"Here's somebody, Sir, who is dreadfully anxious to see you, and so I let him in."

"Don't know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened his business, but I know that after talking awhile, the Principal put aside the volume which he was studying, and took up some Greek books, and began to examine the new-comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question which the Principal asked, the boy answered as readily as could be.

"Upon my word exclaimed the Principal, "you certainly do well," looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles. "Why, my boy, where did you pick up so much?"

"In my spare moments," answered the boy.

Here he was poor hard-working, with but few opportunities for schooling, yet, almost fitted for college, by simply improving his spare moments. Truly, are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?" How precious should be! What account can you give of your spare moments? What can you shew for them? Look and see. This boy can tell you how very much can be laid up by improving them; and there are many, many other boys I am afraid, in the jail, in the house of correction, in the fore-castle of a whale ship, in the tippity shop, who if you should ask them when they began their sinful courses, might answer.—In my spare moments."

Tentation always hunts you out in small seasons like the hen, when you are not busy; he gets into your hearts he possibly can, in just such gaps. There he hid himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your spare moments.—Mrs. H. C. Knight.

**ADVICE TO WORKING MEN ANENT SELF EDUCATION.**—An Old Working Man, in the Glasgow Citizen speaking of new education schemes, addresses the following very judicious remarks to the working classes.—If you wait any longer for the settlement of those disputes, you will act very unwisely for your own interest and happiness, if you have only an earnest purport is quite within your power to educate yourselves, without waiting for, or even asking help from any of these parties. They say "our education was needed in youth, the proper time for learning, and we are engrossed by so many cares, and our time much occupied, that we have neither time nor money spare to remedy the defect; if we are to instruct ourselves, a state of things must be brought to pass which will allow us more leisure and a better remuneration for our labour." This objection is more specious than solid more seeming than real; and if you really earnestly desirous of being better instructed, you can command a sufficiency of time, and all the money that is necessary. My exhortation, therefore, is, wait no longer for the settlement of any

plan—the means are quite in your hands—do the work yourselves. The powers of mind chiefly necessary, and principally employed in education, are memory, judgment, apprehension, and attention; now, it is quite a fallacy and a mistake to suppose that any class or party have a monopoly of these powers—there is no such thing: they are possessed by the poor as abundantly as the rich—by working men and women, as much as by ladies and gentlemen, who are set above the necessity of working; all men have the power and the capacity of being instructed if they will; and there are hundreds of instances among ourselves to prove that these powers are vigorously exercised, and produce splendid results on the part of persons belonging to the very humblest order of society. Witness Cobbett, James Fergusson the astronomer, Burns, Hogg, and a long list of names equally honourable. As to judgment, apprehension, comparison, it may be true that those who have wealth and leisure have much in their power as to command of the best books, and time to profit by them, but even here the advantage is more matter of fancy and appearance than reality; for, in the first place, the very best books in the language—in our own country and in our time—are nearly as accessible to the working man as to the rich man: and in the second place, that knowledge of the very necessities of his condition, often supplies a more valuable commentary on books than the man of wealth and leisure can command. The next point of the objection is, that working men have no time to improve their minds and instruct themselves; and here I must say, very plainly and once for all, that much more stress is laid on this point than it deserves. There is an old proverb which tells us "where there is will there is a way, where there is no will there is always a lion in the way." Working men, in by far the greater number of instances, have or can command all the time that is necessary for this purpose, if they could be induced to economise and properly apply it; but in this lies the whole of the difficulty, for in too many cases they exhibit so much apathy, so much indifference, and so much positive unwillingness to do anything towards the business of self-instruction—they are so careless about taking advantage of those helps which are provided for them, as to leave too much room for the bitterly sarcastic saying of Lord Brougham, "the great body of the people of England do not want to be educated."

**PRINCE ALBERT A POET.**—A work of a new class called a "Man of the Time," is on the eve of publication. It is a compact biographical dictionary of living notables. Under the name of Prince Albert, we have a specimen of his Royal Highness's poetical talents, in the shape of a versified German legend. The original was written in German, and it is difficult to say how far the version given is that of the poet, or the translator—the late Mr. Richardson, connected with the geological department of the British Museum. The story relates to a giant and his daughter, who lived in a mighty castle—that of Inselberg. The second stanza sets forth how—

"The giant's daughter once came forth the castle gates before And played with all a child's delight before her fathers door; Then sauntering down the precipice, the girl would gladly go, To see, perchance, how matters went in the little world below."

The youthful giantess wanders on until she sees a peasant ploughing, when, being highly delighted at what she conceives the gambols of the man—

"O pretty plaything, cries the child, I'll take thee home with me Then with her hand she spread her kerchief on her knee. She bows them home quite cautiously—afraid to do them harm."

The papa giant is not only a mild but a sensible and respectable giant, probably something like the inoffensive monster whom the famous Jack made short work of, "although he was a Welsh giant, and never did anybody any harm." He, therefore, explains to his child that her new found toy is no toy, and that she must descend and place him in the field where she had found him—

"So go, without a sigh or sob, and do my will, he said— For know without the peasant, girl, we none of us had bread; 'Tis from the peasant's hardy stock the race of Giants are, The peasant is no plaything, child, and God forbid he were."

Were these stanzas intended to be allegorical—the giant to stand for King or Prince—and the moral to be inculcated on the Prince of Wales, or the Princess Royal, the vital importance of the prosperity of the lower to that of the highest classes? Worse allegories have been fished out of vaguer lines. If you take them literally, the assertion that peasants breed giants seems startling. However, poets have a license, and royal poets a very wide one.

**A POUND WEIGHT OF PINS IN THE STOMACH.**—The Lancet records the death of a tradesman's wife under peculiar circumstances, which rendered a post mortem examination necessary. The stomach contained, in its lower half, 9 ounces of pins of a purple-black colour, not corroded, all bent or broken, many very pointed. The contents of the stomach were very much thickened. The intestines contained a mass of pins, very tightly packed, of various shapes, similar to those found in the stomach, and wholly obstructing the tube. Their weight was about a pound. The husband of the deceased had never seen her put pins into her mouth; but her son said that he had observed his mother biting pins, and believed that she swallowed them; and stated, moreover, that he had occasionally taunted her with the fact, when she corrected him. It appeared that her appetite was always capricious, occasionally very keen; but her sister informed the doctor that, when a child, she was in the habit of eating starch and slate pencil, and that she had seen her biting pins.

**Colonial.**

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The news from Newfoundland, received during the past week, is more interesting than usual. The Legislature met on Thursday, Jan. 29th, and his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor laid before it on the 6th Feb. a Despatch from Earl Grey, refusing to concede to the prayer of the Assembly the establishment of Responsible Government within the Colony. The Colonial Secretary, after urging strong reasons against applying the Responsible system to Newfoundland, based upon the anomalous condition of the Colony, postpones a final decision upon the subject, until after the return of the new Assembly, and the opinions which may be then expressed by the component parts of the Legislature. He then points out, as a consequence of the introduction of the Responsible system, that a provision would have to be made for public officers who might be deprived of it of offices which they had been justified in expecting to be permanent; and that it would also be necessary that the Colony should defray the expense of the military force which is stationed therein for the purpose of preserving internal tranquility.

The Despatch has caused no small sensation in Newfoundland. The Council, the majority of which is Protestant, have passed a vote of thanks for the Despatch. The House of Assembly, on the contrary, the majority of which is Roman Catholic, have passed Resolutions expressive of surprise and regret at the contents of the Despatch, and have framed an address to Her Majesty, which has been presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for transmission to the foot of the Throne.

The following quotation from a speech of Mr. Holye's, one of the members of Assembly, when the subject was under discussion, will show the grounds of the popular opposition to the system:—

"To the establishment of the system here, there were insuperable objections until other changes were first effected. On that subject he would state his views fully and fairly without any desire to say anything unpleasant to any one, but with that openness and honesty which, as a member of that house, he was bound to do on a question of such importance as that under consideration. He did say that it was not expedient to concede responsible government to this colony at present, because the effect of doing so would be to place the government of the colony in the hands of the Roman Catholic Clergy, who influenced the return of the majority of that house. The ten who voted in the majority that carried the responsible government resolutions in 1846 were all Roman Catholics, with one exception, while the minority of nine were Protestants; and the same religious distinction marked the division on the second reading of the address last session. The majority were all Roman Catholics, while those who voted in the minority were, with one exception Protestants. The majority of the population was Protestant, but by the existing arrangement of the districts the majority of the members returned were Roman Catholics.

While these things were done, notwithstanding the liberal professions of hon. members opposite, he would resist to the utmost of his power the concession of responsible government to this colony. And he hoped every Protestant in the colony would do so, until by a new division of districts, or some other change, the representation was so appropriated that neither party could have any ascendancy over the other. Until then the only safety was in the present system, under which, while the majority in the house were Roman Catholics, the majority in the Council were Protestants, and by that means no measure could be passed injurious to either party. If hon. members opposite were sincere in their desire for responsible government, let them act in the spirit of that despatch. Let them pass a bill for increasing the number of representatives based in justice—such a bill as would be sanctioned by the Council, and when that bill was tested—when it was seen that it gave a fair representation to the people of the country, then they would find the Protestant population join them in the demand for responsible government, and then they might hope to succeed. But till then a majority of the population would oppose the concession.

If hon. members desired to be consistent liberals, let them be liberal in their practice as well as in their professions, and then they would receive credit for being in earnest. But let them not suppose that mere profession of liberality would induce the Protestant population to consent that the Council be modified to suit the views of the majority of the Assembly, and that His Excellency's advisers, whose advice he would be bound to follow, should be taken from the said majority.

After this it will only require the publication of the annexed curious epistle of Dr. Mullock, the Roman Catholic Bishop, to prove the importance which is attached to the concession. Nothing but hopelessness of attaining the end through plausible means, could have induced the publication of a letter so well calculated to dispell the fog of Newfoundland which may heretofore have clouded the perceptions of Colonial Secretaries, and obstructed a clear vision of its religious and political condition.

Letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, R. C. B. Harbor Grace, 7th Feb., 1852.

**MY DEAR MR. LITTLE.**—I was never more pained in my life than when reading this evening the insulting document forwarded by the Colonial Secretary, in answer to the address for Responsible Government. Holding as I do, an office of some consideration in Newfoundland, deeply anxious for the welfare of the country to which I am bound by so many ties, I feel the ill judged and irritating despatch an insult to myself and to my people.

Nothing since the days of the Tea Tax which raised the trampled provinces of the American colonies to the first rank among nations, as the great Republic, has been perpetrated, so calculated to weaken British connexion, or cause the people of Newfoundland to look with longing eyes to the day when they can manage their own affairs, without the irresponsible control of some man in a back room in Downing street ignorant of the country, and apparently only desirous of showing British colonists that they are but slaves to a petty, intriguing clique.

Acquainted as I am with many forms of government having lived and travelled in many lands, having paid some little attention to the history of despotic and constitutional governments, I solemnly declare that I never knew any settled government so bad, so weak, so vile, as that of our unfortunate country; irresponsible drivelling despotism, wearing the mask of representative institutions, and depending for support alone on bigotry and bribery. I see the taxes, wrung from the sweat of the people, squandered in the payment of useless officials; the country, after three centuries of British possession, in a great part, an impassable wilderness, its people depressed, its trade fettered, its mighty resources developed, and all for what? To fatten up in idleness, by the creation of useful offices exorbitantly paid, the members of a clique.

A tabular statement of the offices, the salaries, the families, and the religion of these state pensioners, will show that I overstate nothing.

I was anxious, however, hoping for a reform, to give the present government, if it can be called one a fair trial. As a matter of conscience I can do so no longer. My silence would betray the cause of justice and of the people. I hope that all honest men will unite in demanding justice, and by an appeal, not to the Colonial Office, but to the British Parliament.

Lord Grey's cautious retreat on the Treasury Note Bill shows that justice must be done, if demanded by a united people. Should any petition for this object be forwarded before my return, I authorise you to put my name to it, and to state publicly to the people my sentiments. I do not aspire to the character of a demagogue—every one in Newfoundland knows that in my position I need not do so. But it is the duty of a Bishop to aid and advise his people in all their struggles for justice, and I have no other desire than to see justice done to the country, and equally administered to all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this

colony irrespective of denominational distinctions, without seeking or submitting to the undue ascendancy of any class. And the people should know that the Government is made for them and not they for the Government.

The puerile threat of withdrawing the Newfoundland Companies, merits only supreme contempt.—Gross as is the ignorance of the Colonial Office regarding the colonies, no ministers would dare advise such a suicidal act. Our present Governor, a brave and experienced soldier, or Colonel Law, "the hero of a hundred fights," knows full well that 500 Americans or French occupying Signal Hill, one of the strongest maritime positions in the world, would jeopardise the Naval supremacy of Britain in these Northern seas. No, as long as England can spare a soldier, she will never give up Newfoundland.

It is in all probability the last point of America where her flag will wave, and should the dark cloud which looms on the political horizon, burst on England,—without a friend or ally on the continent of Europe, with Ireland bidding her time, her colonies impoverished, discontented, or in open rebellion, and an ambitious, unscrupulous Republic eager for Canada, the St. Lawrence, and the West Indies,—not 300 but 2000 troops will be stationed in St. John's, if England can find them, and people will be solicited to accept what is contemptuously refused them.

I remain, my dear Mr. Little, with the highest sentiments of respect for your talents, and thanks for your manly, honest, and powerful advocacy of the principles of justice, your obedient servant and sincere friend.

† JOHN T. MULLOCK.

P. F. LITTLE Esq.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Mar. 24th, 1852: Rev. Principal Nicholls, Lennoxville, rem; Dr. Anderson, Trafalgar, rem.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will, with Divine permission, hold a Visitation of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of York, in this Diocese, on the days and at the places below mentioned:—

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the HOME and SIMCOE RURAL DEANERIES, in Trinity Church, Thornhill, on Thursday, April 22, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the NIAGARA AND GORE AND WELLINGTON RURAL DEANERIES, in Christ Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday April 27, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the BROCK AND LONDON RURAL DEANERIES, composing the Brock and Talbot, London, Huron & Western Districts, in St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, April 29, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Cobourg, March 15, 1852.

#### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

At a general meeting of the Church Society held on the 12th February last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That, in order for the more effectually to meet the existing engagements of the Society, so much of the rule in regard to annual collections, adopted on the 2nd July, 1851, be dispensed with as refers to the collection for the Mission Fund, on Palm Sunday, the 4th April next, and that the proceeds of said collection, with the sanction of his Lordship, the President of the Society, be applied to the general purposes of the Society."

The Clergy of the Diocese are hereby requested to make collections in their several churches and stations in accordance with the above resolution.

By order of the President,

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,  
Secretary C. S. D. T.

#### SOCIALISM AND FREE SCHOOLS.

If we contemplate carefully in all its bearings, the system which proposes to educate every man's child at the common expense, we shall perceive that it begets a feeling of irresponsibility, which involves both parent and offspring, and which gives rise to the most unnatural and baneful consequences.

It is matter of common observation that human nature is prone to undervalue any possession or advantage which is obtained at little or no personal sacrifice or cost. Hence we find a growing indifference manifested to the nature or extent of instruction imparted at schools conducted on the free system. That personal interest in the internal economy, the qualifications of the instructors, the text books used, and the progress made by the scholar, which forms the leading feature of parental solicitude when placing his child at a seminary where he has mediately and promptly to pay for the instruction given, is destroyed by the fallacy of corporate management and official supervision. He is told that the system adopted is the one decided upon by the wisdom of the Legislature, and upheld by the authority of the law. He is deluded by the specious formalities of organized government displayed in the popular election of the governing bodies; and exhilarated by the exercise of the elective prerogative, he fails to recognize that he is delegating a high and holy authority to a stranger, who, raised by the popular voice and exulting in the issue of that suffrage, arbitrarily discharges the duties of his irresponsible office.

The present exemption from direct pecuniary outlay, and a belief that he has discharged his obligation by the selection of another individual to direct the mental culture of his children, completes the fatal illusion. He is taught to believe that this is the highest perfection of free institutions, and he thinks and feels that he has no right to interfere in the accomplishment of its design, or the manner of its proceedings.

Growing up under a foreign power, which he learns to know is exercising a control independent of his parent, the child soon comes to regard him chiefly as a subsidiary instrument to his existence. The warmer feelings engendered by intimate domestic relations are denied to his young and plastic mind; he is weaned from his filial reverence, and its place is usurped by a spirit of independence as inimical to parental authority as it is subversive of natural affection. Let it not be said that this picture is overdrawn, or highly coloured. No circumstance more forcibly strikes the observer of democratic communities, than this early disregard of parental supremacy by the young. It has been a source of comment to writers of every country, of grief to every true philanthropist.

Here it is that we detect the commencement of that insidious and destructive agency of the Evil One, which, under the mysticism of modern nomenclature is dressed up in various forms. "A system in its spiritual and moral bearings without God." How shall the child who is thus practically encouraged to disregard the fifth commandment, learn, when he becomes a man, to "fear God and honour the King?" How shall the heart which in the freshness of its youth has been denied the stimulus of parental communion, expand with benevolence in after life? Corroded by the sense of early isolation—led away from the sympathies of home—its interests become warped and earthly—the conscience blunted to the calls of duty. With a recklessness begotten of habit, he first becomes reconciled to the neglect of filial love—to indifference of relative obligations, and finally is brought to forget his God. Infidelity is the offspring of scepticism. He who first doubts the authority or disputes the claims of an earthly parent, will soon come to deny the existence and question the power of a spiritual father—a divine Creator.

#### PULPIT ELOCUTION.

The *Calendar* furnishes us with the following practical illustration of our recent article upon Pulpit Elocution:—

"A young man in New England had pursued a regular course of preparation for the ministry. But he passed through the college and the theological seminary, deeply absorbed in the pursuit of the regular routine of studies; and though destined for a public life, he had paid little attention to elocution. And thus, at the close of his studies, though possessed of a mind copiously furnished, well disciplined, and wielding an able pen, yet he labored under the great deficiency of an awkward and uninteresting delivery.

"Some time after leaving the seminary, he married the daughter of an able and eloquent clergyman, in one of our eastern cities.

"On a certain occasion, his father-in-law invited him to occupy his pulpit a part of the Sabbath. He accepted the invitation; but though his father-in-law was delighted with the great excellences of his discourse, the congregation soon grew dull and listless, and seemed glad when the preacher had done. The senior clergyman saw, and sundry hints from the hearers convinced him that his son-in-law had made a perfect failure. He solicited of the young man a loan of his sermon, and several weeks afterwards, delivered it, with all his elocutionary excellences, to the same congregation. They did not recognize it; and they listened with the highest interest and gratification. They pronounced it one of the best sermons their pastor ever preached."

We are firmly persuaded that the above experiment might be tried, and with similar results, in reference to the pulpit compositions of not a few of our clergy, who are generally reckoned unattractive preachers. What a pity that learning, piety, and written eloquence, should be so frequently rendered unproductive for lack of a natural and effective delivery!

#### MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

In another page will be found a communication from the Rev. William Guise Tucker, touching the manner in which Missionary meetings ought to be conducted. A clerical brother who has had much experience in such matters in the Diocese, and to whom we showed Mr. Tucker's letter, has furnished us with the following strictures thereon:—

"Mr. Tucker, who I believe is comparatively a stranger in Canada, must have been unfortunate in the meetings which he has chanced to attend. In our District the proceedings always commence and terminate with appropriate prayers; and in the Township where I labour the whole of the Church service is gone through before the *business* of the evening is entered upon. In my humble opinion this latter arrangement is liable to objection, as the people, and especially the young, get wearied, particularly as many of them have come from a distance. Never have I known a single meeting where prayer was dispensed with.

"I agree with Mr. Tucker, that the "children" ought as frequently as possible, to be brought under the influence of Missionary meetings. By baptism they have been enlisted in the army of the Church militant, and like "Midshipmen" they should be stimulated to follow the bright examples

of those who have successfully fought the hardest battles. Still, to each clergyman should be left—and with us is left, the specific mode of carrying this into effect. In many places a hymn or two is generally sung;—and the noble effusion of the saintly Heber, alluded to by Mr. Tucker, is frequently sung in my own Church, where it is adapted to two separate tunes. Much as I admire this beautiful hymn, however, I am half disposed to question the appropriateness of its use in Canada, where so little comparatively can be accomplished with all our efforts, for the conversion of the *white heathens* who are so rife springing up around us. At all events scripture commands us to attend to our own family in the first instance.

"I cannot concur with your amiable correspondent in his objection to ready prepared resolutions. Doubtless, with myself, you are acquainted with some speakers who delight on such occasions to ramble over all sorts of unconnected subjects, by the hour, and retail the pith of all their favorite sermons. With these discursive *prelectors* the same matter serves for any text. In some sequestered spots where there is no settled clergyman, and divine service is celebrated at intervals scarce as "angels' visits" this mode of proceeding may sometimes be profitably adopted, but generally speaking it would greatly militate against the efficiency and practical results of the meeting where it is permitted. With so many, and diversified objects as are embraced in the constitution of our excellent Diocesan Society, resolutions embracing a sufficient variety of subjects can be easily framed, and these should be intrusted to such speakers as are likely to do the greatest justice to them.

"Frequent allusion is made at our meetings (so far as they have come under the scope of my observation) to the Missionary labours of the Church throughout the world. Never, however, did I hear one speaker giving Churchmen cause for self gratulation or supineness by magnifying the success which has attended the exertions of the Church in this Colony. I am convinced that in point of fact, the very reverse is the prevailing rule; and Mr. Tucker has been unfortunate in lighting upon the comparatively rare exceptions. As I before remarked, however, our brother is new to the Province, and will in time come to know us better.

"That all clergymen should be well informed upon Missionary subjects cannot be controverted, but whether the particular reports recommended by your correspondent be all worth subscribing for, may be well questioned. At any rate the Diocesan Church Society cannot afford to purchase them for all the Clergy—though I doubt not, the respective Associations would exchange reports with us, which being deposited in our library, might be inspected by those interested, and ordered through the Depository if desired."

#### A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

The Earl of Derby has given a full and able development of the course of policy which he intends to pursue. Referring to *education* and the *Church*, the Premier expresses himself in the following terms:—

"But when I use the term 'education,' do not let me be misunderstood; I do not mean by education the greatest development of the mental faculties, the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge, and mere instruction—useful as no doubt that may be—which may enable the man to improve his condition in life, may give him fresh tastes, and give him also, by this means, the opportunity of gratifying those new tastes and habits. Valuable as such instruction may be, when I speak of education I speak of this, and this only—education in volving the culture of the mind, the culture of the soul and the laying of the basis and the foundation of all knowledge upon a knowledge of the Scriptures and a revealed religion. I desire to look upon all those who are engaged in the work of spreading education, even though they be of a different opinion to that to which I am sincerely attached, rather as fellow-labourers than as rivals, in the warfare against vice and irreligion.—I will say nothing which can be offensive to any of those who differ with me in opinion, or who belong to other communities; but I must say that, for the promotion of education and of religious knowledge, I will rest mainly on the exertions, the able and indefatigable exertions, of the parochial clergy of the United Kingdom. My lords, I hold that the Church, as the depository of what I believe to be the true religion, is the instrument of incalculable good here, and of even greater and more incalculable good hereafter. My lords, I say it is not only the interest, but the duty of her Majesty's government to uphold and maintain its integrity—not by enactments directed against those who differ from our communion, not by virulent invective or abusive language against the religious faith of those whose errors we may deplore, but to those consciences we have no right to dictate, but by earnestly resisting all attempts at aggression on the rights and possessions of that Church, some from what quarter, and backed by what weight of authority they may be; by lending every power of government to support and extend the influence (that Church in its high and holy calling of diffusing throughout the length and breadth of the united empire—I speak not of this country only—that knowledge which is derived from the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures."

Most refreshing is it to hear such sentiments enunciated by the head of a British Ministry. What a contrast do they present to the slid semi-infidel doctrines which for so many dry years have been propounded and acted upon by the expediency governed legislators under whom England has been blighted morally and politically. Thank God that we have at length a Premier who is neither ashamed nor afraid to stand forth as champion of that Church which his Sovereign is sworn to cherish and maintain! Thank God!

the divorcement of Christianity from education is no longer a cherished idol in the high places of our empire. Righteousness exalteth a nation, and there is yet room for hoping that bright and glorious days are yet in store for our beloved father land!

#### DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARVEY.

We regret to announce the decease of His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Ex-Governor of Nova Scotia. The melancholy event took place at Halifax on the 22nd instant. It will be remembered that Lady Harvey died a few months ago at the same place.

#### DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

It is proposed to build another bridge over the Niagara River, just below the Falls.—At Paris, C. W., serious damage was done by the freshet of the 14th. Two bridges were carried away the loss upon which will be five thousand dollars.—On the night of Wednesday last, the Registry office in Toronto was broken into and £50 stolen therefrom.—The Commercial Society of St. John's Newfoundland have memorialized the Governor against the introduction of Responsible Government.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to make the Legislative Council elective; Mr. Howe is strongly opposed to the principle.—Captain Syngé, R. N., proposes a new line to India, through Canada and the United States by which 1,500 miles will be saved.—Berlin is to be the County Town of the new County of Waterloo.—A dreadful fire occurred at Woodstock on the 15th. The Woodstock Hotel was entirely consumed together with two warehouses, and a school-house connected with the Church; most of the property destroyed was insured; the Rev. the Rector distinguished himself by his exertions to subdue the conflagration.—The Mohawk Bridge, a few miles below Brantford has been carried away by a flood.—Mr. John Torrance a farmer in the vicinity of Paris, lost his life, last week, in attempting to cross the river; he leaves a wife and five children.—St. Patrick's day, last Wednesday, was celebrated in Toronto, in the morning by a procession, and in the evening by a supper; every thing passed off in the most harmonious manner.—A proposition to reduce the postage in letters crossing the Atlantic is under the consideration of the Imperial authorities.—The premises of Mr. Cephas Washburn, Tavern-keeper, Tecumseth, have been destroyed by fire; loss from £200 to £300, and no insurance.—The Hon. Mr. Chandler is about to depart for England to advocate the special claims of New Brunswick.—A reward of £50 has been offered by Government for the discovery of the parties who set fire to the barns &c. of Mr. Sanford in West Zora, Oxford.—Mechanics of all descriptions are in great demand in Sherbrooke; ready employment can be obtained at from ten to twenty dollars a month, with board.—On Sunday week Mr. David McIntosh a respectable farmer in the Eastern section of Dumfries fell speechless to the ground in examining a horse, and died in about three hours after.—A three story building in Galt partly occupied by Mr. Dale as an axe factory, partly as a last manufactory by Mr. McNaughton has been severely damaged by fire; upwards of twenty individuals are thrown out of employment in consequence.—The steamer *Mazepa*, is now running from Lewiston and Niagara to Wellington Square.—*L'Avenir* the Montreal radical journal which was stopped about a month ago is about to be revived.—The thriving village of Brampton has got a public bell.—Canadian debentures were sold in England at last accounts at a premium of three per cent.—A joint stock company has been formed for the purchase of the Metcalfe grist and saw mills, and for the erection of carding and fulling mills.—At London on the 12th the workshop of Messrs. Pope, builders, was destroyed by fire.—Much damage has been done on the river Thames, C. W., by the flood.—The grist and saw mills in Delaware belonging to Colonel Bullen were burned on the 9th.—A daughter of Mr. James Todd, blacksmith at Glenmorrissett fell down lately in her father's house, and expired. The cause is unknown.—An American has been getting out cord-wood at Picton for exportation to the other side of the lake.—The population of Prescott for 1852 is 2,156, of which 1021 are Romanists.—Mr. Fowler, contractor on the Galt Branch of the Great Western Railroad has advertised for 1,000 labourers.—There are 82 dogs in the village of Galt.—In Chatham the streets are so bad that passengers can with difficulty reach the steamboats.—Cole, who killed Wilson in Compton, has been arrested in Holland, Vermont.—Tobacco has been cultivated with success, near Streetsville during the past year by Mr. Brown.—The exertions to apprehend Matthews have hitherto proved abortive, Mr. Allen has returned to Toronto.—A lad named Ross, employed in Medcalfe's Foundry, Queen Street, had a portion of his scalp torn off by a wheel last Friday; he is doing well.—On the 13th a large shed belonging to Mr. Drinkwater, Chinguacousy, was unroofed by a hurricane.—On Tuesday morning three frame houses in King Street were considerably destroyed by fire; the sufferers are Messrs. Conner, Cook and French.—Barnum's Chinese family will soon be in Toronto.

#### ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Since our last no news of importance has come to hand. The members of the government who have appealed to their constituencies on their acceptance of office, have, as far as our information extends, been successful. We regret to find a tone of doubt thrown upon the probability of the present Administration lasting for any time. But we hope, and are inclined to think that this is only the natural doubt arising from the signal difference in the principles of those who have now succeeded to the reins of government from their predecessors. Certain it is that the Agriculturist and shipping interests are both engaged on the side of protection. The following are items of recent intelligence:—The great topic of discussion in every circle of society, since the sailing of the *Asia*, had been in reference to Lord Derby's administration. The Premier had appeared in the House of Commons, and made his explanation of the policy he intended to adopt. His foreign policy is to be conducted with a determination to maintain peace. He also declared his intention of re-imposing a duty on Corn, but would first take the sense of the country upon the question. While avow-

ing himself an enemy to bribery at elections, which he would suppress by all the means in his power, he could not assent to the plan of reform introduced by his predecessors for the extension of education. He would mainly rely on the parochial clergy. Earl Grey deemed the Premier's explanation unsatisfactory with regard to import duties, and implored him not to keep the country in suspense as to what his real intentions were.—Earl Fitzwilliam disapproved of the tone assumed by Earl Grey, and Lord Aberdeen declared his intention of supporting Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy by every means in his power. On all other points he thought he should be able to support the new government.—In relation to fugitives from other nations, Lord Derby declared that it was their duty not to abuse the hospitality of England, by carrying out designs against their own country. It was the duty of Government, without descending to a system of espionage, to keep watch over the movements of such parties as abused hospitality.—In the House of Commons Mr. Villiers gave notice that he should move at an early day a resolution pledging the House to maintain the policy of free trade and arrest any attempt to re-impose a protective duty on corn. Mr. Hume gave notice of his scheme of parliamentary reform. The House adjourned till the 12th of March.—Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 26th Feb. in the 83d year of his age.—Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, died at Sloperton Cottage on the 26th, aged 72.—The people of Drogheda celebrated the downfall of the Russian Ministry, by bonfires and by other demonstrations. It was reported that a note had been transmitted from the Emperor Nicholas to the President, intimating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not admit of the transformation of the President into an Emperor, or the introduction into Europe of a new dynasty. Since its receipt the French and Austrian Governments were less friendly, inasmuch as Nicholas declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaty of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia. As regards an alliance with Austria against the rest of Europe, the feeling in Paris is, that peace will be maintained. Since the receipt of the Emperor Nicholas's note to Austria, Louis Napoleon had suddenly directed his Minister in Austria to protest against the recent augmentation of the duties on French merchandise, a step calculated to make the President far more popular in France than any alliance with Austria against the rest of Europe. The French funds were steady, the feeling in Paris being that peace would be maintained. It is understood a second note has been received in Switzerland from France, repeating the demand contained in the first, and asserting the right of the French Government to indicate refugees for expulsion, which she would require to take place, as a matter of course.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—Having attended some of the Missionary Meetings which have been held in my neighbourhood, and having been much struck with the unedifying character of them generally, it occurred to me that in such meetings there were two elements of great moment wanting. The first was, devotional element. The second was, a reference to the operations of the Church in heathen lands.

The mode of conducting Missionary Meetings by means of a string of resolutions is, I think, a dry one. Perhaps, in large towns such a mode may be necessary; but in the country it seems to me to be far better to allow every speaker to choose his own theme. A selection of speakers is equally possible in the latter mode as in the former.

But a missionary meeting should be semi-devotional. There should be at least two hymns sung by the whole assembly; and, need I remark that, one of them should be the Missionary Hymn of Bishop Heber, if possible.

"From Greenland's icy mountains,  
From India's coral strand," &c.

To this unequalled hymn one tune has been arranged, which is not much known in this country. Its name I forget, nor can I put my hand upon it. Unless a good tune can be had, it is better to select some common or long metre hymn; for it is of great importance that all the people should join in singing it.

After the hymn a few collects might be read, and then the speaking might commence, but, of course, by the clergyman. It is here that I wish to make a suggestion. By far the most interesting operations carried on by the Church of England, are those now prosecuted in heathen lands. Look at India with our glorious Tinevelly and her 40,000 converts to the Gospel—all the fruit of Church Missionary Labours. Look at New Zealand with her almost entire population evangelized, of which the greater part have been won by the labours of the English Church. Look at Sierra Leone with her 10,000 converts, and Abbeokute and Badagry, 1,300 miles in the Interior, of only eight years growth, with their 500 converts. Look at the Island of Tyra, in the Grecian Archipelago, where during the last 20 years, 5,000 Greek children have been trained in the knowledge of Scripture truth, and in the observance of a pure Christian discipline. Look at East Africa with our noble Dr. Kraff and Mr. Rebman, penetrating, with the two-edged sword of the Lord in their hands, into the very heart of the great continent—opening up countries of which nothing was known to us before but by conjecture. Look at the glorious harmony which subsists between her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Africa, to put down the slave trade, and the promoters of the spiritual work of Evangelization on the same coast.

All these are subjects which are calculated to kindle Missionary enthusiasm amongst our people—these are subjects which would re-act upon our own spiritual condition—make us prize the more highly our own privileges—give the name of Jesus a still sweeter sound, and invest civilization with a more lovely grace.

And while we talk of heathen lands, and God's marvelous doings among idolaters, we need not forget other blessings. Not without grateful mention at our Missionary meetings should Ireland be passed over—Ireland once so impenetrable by Divine Truth—once so scornful of it; but now, bowing before the majesty, and truth, and sublimity of the Gospel, as thousands, quinquennially.

Why, with so glorious a field of Missionary work as this before us to select from, should we confine our thoughts and speeches to the success of our Church in this country? Sir, it is no marvel that our Missionary meetings are not more edifying, if we carry our minds and the minds of our auditors no farther than our own doors. With respect to the Church around us

and does not what must ever be the truth? Simply

this, that the fruit, grand as it may be in the aggregate, offers but a feeble stimulus to the labourer. Let any clergyman be asked the question, "How many earnest disciples has the Lord added to the field in your mission during the last year, or last two years?" and what a discouraging answer he will return. The laudations of our home labours are not simply misplaced, but they are damping in their influence. Better it were to confine ourselves to a simple lamentation of the vice, and the infidelity, and the sabbath-breaking, and the swearing, and the Gospel ignorance that abound, and to the urgent need there is of more pastors, and more simplicity, and more earnestness amongst us. This course might arouse our sleepy people; but laudations and commendations of the rapid progress of the Church act as an opiate to some, and as a stumbling-block to others.

What I would then, in all due humility, suggest is, that every clergyman possess a copy of all our Monthly Missionary Reports at least. The periodicals of the Gospel Propagation Society; those of the Church Missionary Society; of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, should be in his Missionary Library. To those he might add many others, but of those he should not be destitute; of the Church Missionary Society's Report, perhaps, the Church Missionary Record is the best. But the Church Missionary Intelligencer is a publication which no one ought to be without.

Of course, I presuppose that all clergymen are intimately acquainted with the labours and successes of such men as Swartz, and Martyn, and Rhenius, and Slough and Johnson. The history of these men is, in short, the history of all the devoted Missionaries of the Gospel in modern times and their successes would form a better class subject at our Colleges and Universities here and at home than much of the lore that is committing to memory. Strange, indeed, it is that this truth has been hitherto so fatally disregarded by all our Christian Institutions.

Why, sir, when we get the little gentleman, whom we call a Midshipman on board a man of war, next after instilling into his mind the importance of gentlemanly, officer-like habits, and a knowledge of his duty, we regard the importance of making him a zealous and ardent mariner. We put James's Naval History into his hands—we talk of Nelson and Callingham, and long before he is called upon to fight the battle of his country, he has won many a victory across his mess-table or in the cockpit. Such a boy is a warrior before he is a man.

So would it be with our soldiers, the soldiers of the cross, were the education and the training different. But Missionary subjects, and Missionary histories, and the conquests of the Dominion of Satan, are allowed to take care of themselves at our Universities. Tutors, Fellows, Masters are immersed in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, occasionally relieved by School Divinity and Ancient Ecclesiastical History.

There ought to be a Professor of Modern Missionary Affairs—call it what you will. The young mind of the student should be early aroused to the interest of the Missionary Field, by recitals in the Lecture Room, of Missionary devotedness, and Missionary success. Were this done, we should experience no such scarcity of Missionaries, or draught of the Missionary spirit.

Another feature of our Missionary Meetings should be the reflexion of the ardent faith of the simple-minded convert from heathenism, upon our own people. There is no means which God makes so blessed as this. Tell us of heathen men becoming believers—tell us of those men who once bowed down to wood and stone dying in the love of Jesus, and in the hope of heaven, and you revive the sleeping faith of our own bosoms. This truly warms the heart. This will be found to swell an auditory. Our people do love to hear of the progress of the faith. They rush to hear of the triumphs of the Gospel over heathenism, and over sin, and so long as they do this, let the opportunity of hearing of Missionary labours in heathen lands be granted them, and they will reap a spiritual blessing for themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. GUISE TUCKER.

P. S. I humbly conceive that the Church Society would do well to present every clergyman in the Diocese, with a copy of all the Monthly Periodicals of the Great Missionary Societies. The effect of such a measure would be immense.

To the Editor of The Church.

"PRAYING WITH THE PEOPLE."

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The heading to this communication may strike some of your readers as very peculiar, and perhaps rather singular; yet it is a subject fraught with the highest consequences, and deserving the closest attention of all true and sincere members of our holy Zion. I have indeed long thought that "praying with the people" is very little understood, or rather regarded in this country; however, thank God, at home in England, and I must joyfully add in some few instances in this country and the colonies generally, the subject of "praying with the people," is beginning to attract considerable attention. (Every one must surely know that I am now speaking of the "officiating minister" in the time of Divine Service.) I would not have it thought that I am accusing the Clergy of any indifference or want of attention to this subject; far be it from me to think that they are not fully alive to the importance of the subject; and that they are more desirous to "pray with the people" than to them, as is too generally the case. Some may shout and say, "will he mean to assert that the Clergy do commit such a breach of God's most righteous laws?" I answer, in appearance they do; though in reality they do not.—Now, appearance is a very great deal. We find the good, and I had almost added, the sainted "George Herbert," desirous that the Clergy should excite their people by every means in their power, in order, if possible, to cause them to raise their devotions and send them with the more fervour to the throne of mercy. This, he shews them, they should do not only with their manner, gesture, and position. If this were more regarded, would not our Church service assume a more attractive form of devotion than it sometimes does? In a day when forms of prayer are so much inveighed against by those who delight in the extemporaneous effusions of their own excited brain; and also in a day when Church people are daily becoming more alive to the "beauty of holiness" as displayed in our "Prayer-book"; surely Mr. G. Herbert's advice to the "Priest of the Temple" ought to be attended to!—More anon.

Hoping that I may not appear querulous, or of a dictating spirit, for I should be sorry to appear so, I subscribe myself,

Your humble servant,

Lent, 1852.

AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

United States

NEW JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Special Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey called by Bishop Doane to take action in regard to the action of the Bishops of Virginia, Maine and Ohio, met on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., in St. Mary's Church, Burlington.

After morning prayer, a sermon by the Bishop, and the administration of the Holy Communion, the Convention was called to order, and the Bishop read an address, setting forth in full the causes of the calling of the Convention, and commenting fully and completely on the action of the three Bishops, and the interference in the affairs of the Diocese of New Jersey. Having thus supported the position he had taken in his protest, he left the convention to defend their own rights, and to their action. As for himself, he was ready for the fullest investigation into his conduct, whenever it was properly undertaken.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Bishop's address, a Committee of five Presbyters and five laymen was elected by ballot, on open nominations. This Committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. Barry, Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Williams, Southard and Kidney, Presbyters; and the Hon. Judge Carpenter, Hon. Mr. Miller, Capt. Engle, Hon. Mr. Ryall and Mr. A. C. Livingston. The Convention then took a recess for an hour.

At 5 P.M., the Convention re-assembled, and the Committee, through the Rev. Mr. Dunn, (Rev. Dr. Barry being too unwell to attend,) reported unanimously a preamble and three resolutions. The preamble recited the circumstances which called for action. The first resolution approved the Bishop's protest, and declared that, in the judgment of the Convention, the action of the three Bishops was unwarranted by any canon or custom of the Church. The second expressed unshaken confidence in the Bishop, the integrity of his character, and the purity of his intentions throughout his whole Episcopate. The third stated the constant willingness of the Bishop to meet an investigation, and the willingness of the Convention to examine any charges against him properly laid before them. At the same time, it expressed the conviction that such an investigation was wholly unnecessary, either for the benefit of the Diocese of New Jersey or the peace and purity of the Church at large.

On these resolutions, an animated debate sprung up. The side of the Bishop was ably and earnestly advocated by Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Rankin, Senator Miller, the Hon. Mr. Ryall, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, Judge Ogden, Mr. Chetwood, Mr. Wakefield, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Boggs, Rev. Mr. Kidney, and the Rev. Mr. Southard; the opposite part was supported by Mr. Halstead, (the getter up of the memorial to the three Bishops), the Rev. Mr. Starr, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Giffard and Mr. Browning. In the course of the debate, Mr. Halstead affirmed that the letter of the three Bishops was "a perfectly kind and courteous letter," a statement which was received with general laughter. After Mr. Halstead had made two speeches, in the latter of which he entered into a history of his relations with the Bishop, and the getting up of the memorial, Mr. Chetwood stated what had taken place at the Convention of 1849. Mr. Halstead said that a portion of this statement was untrue. Mr. Chetwood turned upon him, and said "he was willing to let his assertions go forth against Mr. Halstead's any day in the year, and any where in all New Jersey." This was received with loud applause by the assembled multitude, and not a few marks of disapprobation against Mr. Halstead. But the Bishop promptly restored order, which remained unbroken during the rest of the session. Mr. Halstead was effectually silenced, and said nothing after this incident. After a very protracted debate, and full opportunity given to all opponents of the Bishop to say what they pleased, motions to substitute, postpone, and amend, were overwhelmingly rejected, and the resolutions were adopted by the following votes. On the first Resolution:—

Table with 4 columns: Aye, No, Divided, Declined Voting. Clergy---25, Laity---25

Table with 4 columns: Aye, No, Divided, Declined Voting. Clergy---25, Laity---35

Table with 4 columns: Aye, No, Divided, Declined Voting. Clergy---24, Laity---22

After these emphatic and overwhelming votes, the Convention adjourned, past 11 o'clock at night, after singing the Gloria in Excelsis, and Benediction by the Bishop.

The speeches of the Rev. Mr. Southard, of Senator Miller, Mr. Chetwood and others, were eloquent and effective in a high degree. The tone on the part of the Bishop's friends, was bold, manly, and straight-forward. Nothing could be more evident than that the great mass of the Diocese, clergy and laity, including all the names of the highest ability, dignity and worth are united as one man, in their love for, and confidence in their Bishop, and their determination to stand by him to the last, notwithstanding all the assaults of his enemies and their assistants.

What course will be pursued by the three Bishops, remains to be seen. Now, that the course dictated by them has been repudiated by the Convention, consistency requires them to carry into execution their threat of a presentment, notwithstanding this emphatic voice of the Convention of New Jersey. We shall see, ere long, what we shall see.

Western District Branch of the Church Society.

The annual meeting of the Western District Branch of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) at Sandwich, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th of April next.

W. RITCHIE, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Mr. Tullias H. O'Neill, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Ritchey, formerly of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz.—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious. Various remedies, it is true, has been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its

effects that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced

a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases often and twenty year's standing, after physicians has declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

(From the Boston Post.)

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138, Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its effects in diseases incident to this season of the year.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,

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

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 24, 1852.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, s. d., s. d. Items include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flour, Market Flour, Do., Oatmeal, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lamb, Mutton, Cheese, Butter, Do. salt, Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, Geese, Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks, Hay, Straw, Fire Wood, Coal, Bread.

New Advertisements.

SPRING 1852.

TREES.

THE Stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS for sale at the

TORONTO NURSERY,

this season, is very complete in all departments, and contains a varied and general assortment of choice hardy Nursery productions, suitable for Orchards, the Fruit and Flower Garden, Pleasure Grounds and Shrubberies. The protracted duration of the severe weather, has retarded the transplanting season, and early orders from intending planters are respectfully solicited.

An excellent variety of DABRIA ROOTS can now be sent out and by the 1st of May next, will be ready in pots a superb collection of price Dahlias. Bedding out plants, as Verbenas, Petunias, Scarlet Geraniums, &c., are on hand in large quantities, and in numerous fine varieties.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Catalogues will be sent by mail, to post-paid applicants. Trees and plants are safely packed for transportation to any distance.

GEORGE LESLIE.

Toronto, 25th March, 1852.

34-4in

TO THE PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS OF CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

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

Toronto, 24th March, 1852.

34-1f

WANTED.

A PERSON to act as general Agent for a Newspaper office. Recommendations as to character, and business qualifications will be required. For further particulars apply at "The Church" Office, (if by letter post-paid)

Toronto, March 24th, 1852.

34-1f

FUMIGATORS.

A PORTABLE INSTRUMENT for killing Insects on all kinds of Green House Plants, Rose Bushes, Shrubs, &c., in the open air. The Manufacturer submits this Machine with great confidence, as being the most useful of its kind. The construction is simple strong and effective. By means of this Instrument the smoke produced by burning Tobacco can be directed in a cool state upon the most tender Plant or Shrub without the least injury.

H. PIPER & BROTHER.

They can be obtained at Mr. Jas. Flemming's, Seedsman and Florist, Yonge Street; Messrs. Gordon & Muson, Seedsman and Florists, Yonge Street.

REFERENCE.—Mr. George Leslie, Nurseryman, Kingston Road Mr. R. Mansfield, Gardener and Florist, Spadina Avenue.

Toronto, March 24th, 1852.

34-3in

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Corner of Yonge and Agnes Streets, (1st door South of Mr. Webb's.)

J. RUSSELL begs to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours. He can confidently recommend his stock as equal in style, material, and workmanship to the best shops in Europe.

Toronto, March 17th, 1852.

33-4in

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.

By order of the Committee,

S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.

Toronto, 10th March, 1852.

32-1f

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.

REFERENCES.—J. Shaw, J. McNurich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

32-4f

## Reviews.

COLLECTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1851. New York; Stanford & Swords, 1851.

This is a neatly got up, and very interesting volume. It contains a variety of documents illustrative of the early history of the Church in the United States, many of which, in all probability would have been lost to posterity, but for the Society under whose auspices they appear. The executive committee state that with twelve or fifteen hundred subscribers at two dollars per annum, they could publish annually four volumes, like the one under notice. From the growing interest taken in Canada in the affairs of our sister Church, we think that several subscribers might be obtained here, and in the neighbouring Dioceses.

RAVENSCLIFF. By Mrs. Marsh, authoress of *Two Old Men's Tales*, &c. Toronto: T. Maclear, 1852.

A powerful fiction by a lady who has attained a high standing in the republic of letters. The characters are drawn with vigour and discrimination, and though the catastrophe is somewhat overstrained, the plot is constructed with no small skill. Like the other productions of Mrs. Marsh, Ravenscliff, is unexceptionable so far as its moral tendency is concerned.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. Toronto: T. Maclear.

We ought sooner to have noticed the February number of this sound Tory periodical, which is possessed of more than average interest. Amongst other attractions we are presented with a poetical sketch by Thomas Aerial, entitled "*The old Soldier, in Three Campaigns*," reminding us of the most palmy days of *Maga*. Though by no means perfect, it is a beautiful and thoughtful lyric, and contains several passages which "stir the soul like the sound of a trumpet." Now that Thomas Moore has become a subject for history, and Rogers and James Montgomery have apparently abandoned the lyre for ever, Aerial stands second to none of our modern poets—we are happy to say *sacred* poets.

THE CHARLESTON GOSPEL MESSENGER, AND PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL REGISTER. Charleston, S. C.: A. E. Miller.

The March number now before us, completes the first volume of this excellent and useful Magazine. We have watched its progress with much interest, and have marked with pleasure the ability and judgment with which it is conducted. Our contemporary has the sanction of the Bishop of South Carolina, and its profits are to be applied to Missionary purposes within the State. Most sincerely do we bid our brother "God speed."

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONS.

(From the last Quarterly Publication of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.)

## DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE, NEW-SOUTH WALES.

Extracts from a letter of the Bishop of Newcastle, dated Sydney, May 28, 1851:—

"Your letter informed me of the intention of the Society to celebrate its Third Jubilee by some special acknowledgment of God's providential guidance and protection. Most sincerely do I agree with the Society, that its completion of one hundred and fifty years of labour in the great cause for which it was incorporated, is a fit occasion for manifesting our cordial and united sympathy in that cause.

"To-morrow, which is Ascension-day, I leave Sydney in the Mission ship for Auckland, where I shall be joined by my dear brother, the Bishop of New Zealand; and we then proceed, as the two Missionary Bishops of the Australasian Board of Missions, on our first united Missionary voyage, to visit, and survey, and, by God's blessing, in some degree to evangelize, the many groups of islands in the Western Pacific.

"This Missionary voyage will occupy about five months, so that the 16th of June will have passed long before I return to my Diocese. Be assured, however, that as soon as I return I will take immediate measures to bring before the members of the Church in my diocese the subject of the Society's commemoration; and will call upon them, by united thanksgiving, and prayer, and alms, to testify their sense of the many benefits and blessings which they have received through the instrumentality of the Society. On the eve of my departure on a Mission of some difficulty and danger, I have labored to leave everything so arranged in my diocese, that should it please the Lord to appoint that I should not return to it, my successor might find records of all that I have done, or arranged to do, for the advancement of the Church, and the furtherance of the Gospel. On one subject, however he would find no record of what has really and truly existed,—namely, my feeling of veneration and gratitude towards the Society, for the great benefits which it has conferred upon this Colony.

"My long silence, my long neglect in communicating with you, has often given rise to feelings of

regret, and I would desire to-night to wipe away this cause of self-reproach, as far as the time at my disposal will permit.

"Many times during the three years which have elapsed since I arrived in my diocese, I have been on the point of writing to you; but the years which I have passed here, have been truly years of anxiety and toil; and my time and thoughts have been almost incessantly occupied with the business and duty of the hour. You know accurately, perhaps, the extent of my diocese is eight hundred miles of coast from north to south, and is seven hundred miles, stretching inland from east to west; but of its ruinous depression and religious destitution you can have formed no adequate idea. The state of universal bankruptcy; the heavy debt hanging over every finished Church; the number of Churches just begun, and then, in anger or despair, left as monuments of past folly; the vast districts of my diocese left without the ministrations of the Church, or the sound of the Gospel; and the confirmed habit in the members of our Church of depending for everything they want on the Government or the Bishop, after the Government fund had been long appropriated and exhausted and the resources of the Bishop had almost entirely failed:—these things were indeed sufficient to fill the most resolute mind with anxiety and alarm.

"My first work was to find out the extent of existing evils, and probe them to the bottom. For this purpose, I have visited every part of my extensive diocese, journeyed and preached where no minister of the Gospel has ever been heard or seen before; and my visitation rides on horse-back have been very frequently two, three, and five hundred miles; once one thousand, at another time one thousand two hundred, and last year one ride to the extent of one thousand five hundred miles with the same horses.

"Having thus gained an accurate knowledge of the existing evils, and the most pressing wants, I began to act on the principle which, both as Presbyterian and Bishop, I have ever laid down for my guidance in my ministerial duties—the aiming at real, and sound, and lasting, though distant good, however unnoticed my labours might be.

"Thus in three years I have, by encouragement and assistance, freed every Church from debt; feelings of disappointment and anger have been turned into delight and gratitude, by the completion of works which had been given up in despair; and above all, throughout the whole peopled portion of my diocese, extending about five hundred miles in length, and from two to three hundred miles in breadth, the Gospel is now preached, and the sacraments administered, by the clergyman whom I have appointed.

"In three years, fifteen have been appointed to their several districts; and of these fifteen eleven have been prepared and ordained by me, and four have come from England, having been educated at our English Universities, and ordained to English cures. Upon the training of the eleven whom I have ordained, I bestowed the greatest pains, and have continued my influence and guidance by constant communication and correspondence, up to the present time: and the happy result has been, that we are all working together with one heart and mind, and spirit.

"By looking at my statement of accounts you will see, that after this year, the only annual grant or certain assistance which I shall derive from England, is the annual grant of the Society, to the amount of three hundred pounds for Missions beyond the boundaries. Let me contrast with this aid the responsibility which I have been willing to incur, in reliance on the scriptural statement, that they who preach the Gospel, should (and in some way or other will be enabled to) live of the Gospel. Whenever I appoint a clergyman to a district which has not a government stipend, I appeal to the members of the Church in that district, and lay before them the necessity of contributing to the support of their minister: and I further appeal to the members of our Church in all the old settled districts, which have a minister's stipend provided for them from Government funds, laying before them the Christian duty of bearing one another's burdens; and urging the claim not only of charity, but of justice, which should induce them to assist in the support of clergymen in the destitute districts. Again and again have I made these appeals, and they are now beginning to meet with some response; but in the meantime I am obliged to guarantee to the clergyman the small income upon which he is to live.

"To meet the large responsibility thus incurred to the amount of one thousand four hundred and thirty pounds per ann., I have, after this year, only the three hundred pound grant of the Society to depend upon, besides what I can spare from my own income: and I can assure you that the extent of this responsibility sometimes weighs heavily upon me. Still I am rousing by degrees throughout my diocese a strong feeling of brotherhood among the members of our Church; in many of the old-settled districts the half of the offertory collection is cheerfully appropriated to the support of clergymen in the destitute districts.

"May I not, however, confidently hope that the Society will be willing to render me increased aid after the close of this year? There is none of the

Australasian dioceses so extensive as mine, none so depressed by poverty and debt. May I not then expect that the present annual grant of three hundred pounds, the only aid which I receive from the Society, will be generously and cheerfully increased? It is my anxious desire to persuade the members of our Church to supply their own spiritual wants, because I am convinced, that it is more blessed to give than to receive;—but if the Church in my diocese is to retain its present footing; and much more, if it is to advance and extend itself, as I sincerely hope it will, for a time more assistance must be afforded to it.

"From my letter which is printed in the report of the Newcastle Church Society, you will learn, that I hope during my Missionary voyage to draw up short notes or journal of my journeys and labours since the beginning of my Episcopate. If I am able to effect this purpose, I will send the manuscript to you, that you make what use you like of it. And I believe you may expect from the Bishop of New Zealand some valuable observations on Missions generally; and perhaps a narrative of events in this particular voyage."

## MOVEMENT TOWARDS A LITURGY IN THE PRESBYTERIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

(Continued from our last.)

These, it will be observed, are not the representations of any friend of Episcopacy, but of a decided Presbyterian—a warm, and even bitter, opponent of what he calls "High Church Episcopacy," and an adherent of the Established Kirk, feeling sorely for her deserted walls, and the miserable nakedness of her position, and anxious to recall to her allegiance some portion of that community over which, in the days so lately gone by, when Chalmers was her champion instead of her foe, she vainly boasted that she held an indisputable sway, founded on the "affections of the people!"

This foundation—the affections of the people—which was set forth by the warm-hearted but rash-reasoning Chalmers, as the strength of his Establishment (which, however, he soon afterwards deserted,) in contrast to the weakness of the Church of England, which boasted of no such support—how weak and rotten did it prove in the day of trial and rebuke! The Church of England has indeed ever sought the *eternal good and welfare* of the people as her primary aim: she has sought their affection only as a secondary object, knowing that it is only precious when proceeding from that dutiful confidence which the faithful repose in their spiritual mother. Well does she know that the "liking" of a multitude is a "slender thread," on which no Government can rely; and that the only principle for a Church is (as set forth by Hooker, and in the answers of the Bishops at the Savoy) the principle of an authority which is "real though not absolute." "It is of the essence of a Church," in "the Anglican or Anti-Puritan" conception of it—we adopt the words of a living Socinian writer—"to be external; it applies an outward agency: it demands submission to an outward jurisdiction."

\* \* \* This idea suggests, if I mistake not, the grand distinction of the Anglican Church from Puritanism" (Taylor's *Religious Life of England*, p. 259). The same writer, who recognises in the Anglican temper "a reverence for Scripture," and a desire of intelligent obedience, declares that the recognition of private judgment by the Church is not unconditional, and that, on the whole, her aspect is *priestly and authoritative*. He sees, regarding her *ab extra*, what some within her pale would fain ignore—that she rejects, in all its phases, the *idea of spiritual democracy*. A sect must depend on popular approbation—a Church does not.

To pursue, however, the theme of the Presbyterian pamphlet before us, the chief canker-worm, in the author's opinion, which has caused this decay in the Established Kirk, is one that has been gnawing at the heart of Presbyterianism, properly so called, ever since its birth, being no other than the want of a Liturgy, or set form of public prayer.

"By far," he says, "the most powerful and widely-working cause of estrangement of the upper ranks from the Church, is, we are persuaded, to be found in the defects of her system of public worship, and the unfavourable contrast which, in that respect, she presents to the Episcopal Church. Her disadvantage here is not simply that of having a faulty and unattractive ritual wherewith to compete with one, the general excellence and great beauty of which are admitted by all, even by those who are far from regarding it as faultless, but that she has no standard or form whatever; that, content with mere doctrinal symbols, she has lost sight of the far greater uniting and attaching power exercised over the members of a Church by *formulae* of worship, which have been the vehicles of their devotion from childhood, and, like the cradle-hymns of a mother, are interwoven with their earliest associations. This power, even a very defective ritual would have exercised. But the deep misfortune of the Church of Scotland has been, that her whole worship being, from week to week, just what each of her officiating ministers chooses to make it, the minds of her children are pre-occupied by no familiar form whatever, and are exposed, in this respect, in the state of a *vacuum*, a *tabular rasa*, to the potent influence of the English formularies—formularies which, however distasteful their repetition may prove on a short acquaintance, invariably acquire, in the end, a powerful hold on the minds of all," (Pp. 8, 9.)

We would willingly overlook some very incorrect, indeed we may say false, representations, of the causes which led to the rejection or abandonment

of liturgical worship by the Scotch Presbyterians; but the assertion that "the attempt of an English *Primate* to force upon our fathers such a ritual as England herself would not have endured, alienated the people of Scotland from liturgical worship altogether," is too deceptive to be allowed to pass without rebuke. First, it is now well known and ascertained by the Diary and Correspondence of the English Primate, that so far from being the author of the Liturgy of 1637, he was thwarted in the matter by "some of the Scottish Bishops." He would doubtless have been glad of improvements in the English Liturgy, yet he thought it best to advise the adoption of that Liturgy—considerably inferior, he it remarked, to the present English Prayer-Book, as altered at the last review in 1662—"without any omission or addition." The Scottish bishops who were active in the matter took a different view. They were Scottish High Churchmen, and they wished for a service-book with national peculiarities, and, withal, more like the First Book of King Edward. They carried their point *against Laud*; and Presbyterians, who only knew the obvious fact, that Laud's sympathies as a theologian were with the First Book,—*e. g.*, that he regretted the absence from the English ritual of passages that are now in our Scotch Communion Office—have hastily and unjustly inferred that he must have urged the Scottish Prelates to alter, as they did, the Southern Liturgy. In short, although he liked the book so altered, "exceeding well," he had "laboured" to prevent the alterations. (*Skinner*, ii. 298; *Collier*, viii. 108.) Secondly, so far from the doctrine of that ritual having "alienated the people of Scotland from liturgical worship," it is notorious that the people were prejudiced against it before it was published, or even finally adjusted, by designing and factious politicians, who stirred them up to violence and sedition, and clamoured the book down before even an opportunity was allowed of examining its doctrine. It may be, that the people were then unprepared for the statements of ancient truth which were embodied in the Liturgy; and that they had a considerable repugnance to any ritual whatever. But, to do them justice, we must observe, that, besides all this, they had a reasonable ground of objection—the manner in which the Liturgy was introduced being such as might well have disgusted a people in no way estranged from Catholicity. Much as we respect King Charles's memory, we cannot shrink from ascribing, in great part, to his despotic proceedings, the ruin, in Scotland, of the cause he loved. It has been the peculiar affliction of our Church to be associated in the people's minds with arbitrary mandates—too often, alas! with odious persecution. In England, Charles I. would have summoned a Convocation at so grave a crisis: in Scotland he thought it sufficient to proclaim his will, without the form of consulting the Assembly, without employing any means, as Bishop Russell expresses it, "to prepare the feelings of the common people." This was his great error—it cost him much disgrace and suffering; and we are yet reaping the bitter fruits of that proclamation of December 1636.

(To be continued.)

## Advertisements.

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

DR. BOVELL,  
John Street, near St. George's Church,  
TORONTO.  
April 23rd, 1851. 35-1f

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

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

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

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

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

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

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN.

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

Patronesses:

- Mrs. W. H. Boulton. Mrs. Perkins. Mrs. J. B. Robinson. Mrs. Rowsell. Mrs. H. Sherwood. Mrs. Stanton. Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Widder. Mrs. Wilson.

Toronto, February 10th, 1852.

27-4f

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:

COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.

15-1f

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.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by EXPRESS as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

Toronto; July 9, 1851.

THOS. MACLEAR, 50-1f

GENERAL

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT,

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, AND CARDS; BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND RECEIPTS; PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES.

Every description of

Fancy and Ornamental Printing in Colours

AND

Copperplate Printing and Engraving.

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

The Churchman's Almanac: price 4d.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches, Plain and Ornamental, according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any Pattern.

STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms.

A. F. PLEES, Toronto, 23rd July 1851.

REMOVAL.

HAYES BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse 27 YONGE STREET, South of King Street, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America. Toronto, January 6, 1852. 25-10in

W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c.

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

Protection from Lightning,

BY JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

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

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

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

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

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

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

J. H. LEFROY, Captain, R.A.

Toronto, September 22nd. 1851. 21-19in

IN THE PRESS,

AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY of the rise and progress of TRINITY COLLEGE, from the publication of the Lord Bishop's first Pastoral Letter, to the ceremony of Inauguration, containing full reports of the various ceremonies, copies of Addresses, Statutes, &c.

N.B.—As only a limited impression will be issued, early applications for copies,—price 5s.—are requested at this Office. Toronto, 15th January, 1852. 23-1f

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!!

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,

NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church), THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory),

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Eclectic and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

TERMS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price per ann. For any one of the four Reviews .. 3 00 For any two of the four Reviews .. 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews .. 7 00 For all four of the Reviews .. 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine .. 3 00 For Blackwood's and three Reviews .. 9 00 For Blackwood's & the four Reviews .. 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

To Subscribers in Canada residing near the boundary line, and receiving these Periodicals from an American P. O., the Postage on a Review will be 4 cents, and on Blackwood 9 cents per quarter payable in advance.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,

79 FULTON STREET, New York, Entrance 54 Gold-street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5.

THOMAS MACLEAR, Toronto, C.W. 23-1f

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

- Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Erysipelas, Pimples, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Fever Sores, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Hip Disease, And as a Spring and Fall Syphilitic Symptoms, Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the System, it Stands Unrivaled.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto August 20th, 1851. 3-6m

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. 35-1y

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment. Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.

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

Patrons:

- His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

Directors:

CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C.

- Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdougall. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons:

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

Directors:

- The Hon. William 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 12 columns: Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Annual Premium, Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Annual Premium, Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. Annual Premium, Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs. 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 12 columns: Age, Annual Premium, Hlf. yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, Age, Annual Premium, Hlf. yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, Age, Annual Premium, Hlf. yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium.

April 30th, 1851

E TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on the 1st of March, 1852. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal of Upper Canada College.

HERBERT MORTIMER

BROKER, House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., James Browne, Wm. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bows & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

TO CLERGYMEN.

THE use, rent free of a large double country house, with offices and convenient out-buildings, and enough land for Paddock and Garden, beautifully situated in one of the Northern counties of the state of New York...

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

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

HOME OFFICE - TORONTO.

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

Directors:

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

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

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

Office Hours - 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. ISAAC C. GILMOR, President. ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:

- London Mr. F. B. Beldome.
Whitby " James Wallace.
Woodstock " G. W. Whitehead.
St. Catharines " D. Curtis Haynes.
Montreal " M. H. Gault.
Brockville " John Reynolds.
Belleville " Thomas Wills, Jr.
Bourneville " D. Fisher.
Peterboro' " William Cluxton.
Port Hope " W. Fraser.
Bentick and Owen Sound " Geo. Jackson.
Perth " James Webster.
Kingston " D. Shaw.
Brantford " A. Gilkinson.
St. George (Drumfries) " Geo. Stanton.
Richmond Hill " M. Teffy.
Paris " Thos. Ryall.
Pickering " Jeffrey.
Barrie " T. D. McConkey.
Hamilton " A. Goldie.
Saugen " A. McNabb.
Queenston " Jos. Wynn.
Chippawa " R. H. Kirkpatrick.
Cobourg " Alex. Fraser.
Gt. Sibley " Thos. Bingle.
Port Dover " T. H. Haycock.
Quebec " Thomas Morkill.

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

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life - increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art.

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

"James C. Ayer - Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties."

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L.D.

From the widely celebrated Professor Silman, M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

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

From one of the first Physicians in Maine. Suco, Me., April 26, 1849

Dr. J. C. Ayer Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and refer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints.

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

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kueschaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 31-3m

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEBURST TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

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

Quarterly payments required. Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY, -

Sir - I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

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

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now 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, Do. Witney, Do. Broad Cloth, Do. Etoffe Over Coats, Do. Witney, Do. Beaver, Boy's Etoffe Coats, Do. Witney, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped Shirts, Men's Etoffe Trousers, Do. Doeskin, Do. Cassamere, Do. Canada Tweed, Do. Corduroy, Do. Buckskin, Boy's Etoffe, Do. Witney, Winter Drawers, Red Flannel Shirts, Men's Etoffe Vest, Do. Cassamere, Do. Fancy, Do. Satin, Do. Black Cloth, Do. Canada Tweed, Boy's Fancy, Do. Etoffe, Cloth Caps, Fur Caps.

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

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

Table with columns for Flannel, Red and White, Blankets, per pair, Scarf Shawls, Factory Cotton, Cotton Warp, per bundle, Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets, Muffs and Boas, Crapes and materials for Mourning, Quilts and Counterpanes, Bed Ticks and Towels, Bonnet Ribbons, Prints (fast colours), Gals Plaids, White Cotton, Striped Shirting.

ALSO:

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

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. 12 1ly

BAZAAR.

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

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

- Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kerby,
Armstrong, Dickenson, Leggo,
Bates, Donaldson, MacDonal,
Beardmore, Fairclough, Merritt,
Beat, Gates, Milner,
Blythe, Geddes, Mitchell,
Brega, J. C. Geddes, O'Reilly,
Carroll, J. T. Gilkinson, Thos. Stinson,
Cartwright, Hatt, Stewart,
Cook, Hardiker, Stevenson,
Cousell, Henwood, Winer,
Craig, Holden.

SUSAN GEDES, HAMILTON. November 9th, 1851. 19-5m

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS!

AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breezes but felt, and its verdure but seen, When it passes away with the Springs that have been, Then Summer comes on with its sweet smelling flowers, Its rich verdant fields, and its ivy-clad bowers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the year leaf and passes away. Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the bill; 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.

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

YONGE STREET,

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

A large Stock of SILK VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assortment of PULPIT VELVETS, on which article a liberal discount will be made, if wanted for Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of STONE MARTIN FURS.

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

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

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



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

Capital - £100,000.

Directors:

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

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 thereon.

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

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Capital - £100,000.

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

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



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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal: -

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow.
Josias Bray, Hamilton.
Henry Charles, Niagara.
Francis Evtart, Port Hope.
W. P. Vidal, Sandwich.
Mr. Gawthra, jun., Newmarket.
Geo. McLean, Brockville.
Thos. Saunders, Guelph.
John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk.
H. C. Barry, Woodstock.
T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c.
J. Wilson, Simco, Port Dover, Victoria, &c.
F. B. Beldome, London.
H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.
Charles Brent, Kingston.
John Benson, Napanee & Belleville.
D. B. Stephenson, Picton.
L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B.
Morgan Jellet, Cobourg.
H. H. Cunningham, Montreal.
P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

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.