The Church.

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

Volume XV., No. 28.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 12, 1852.

WHOLE No., DCCXLVII.

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)	Feb. 15,	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. & M.	Gen.	3.	Mai	k	15.
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101	NDAY CE	URCH SERVICES IN THE	From v			ON	Te
1.	TOHES.	CLERGY.		1	atins	CVPT	Song
t. ri	Paul's	Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Rev. J. G.D. McKenzie, B. Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., In Rev. Stephen.	Rector,	1 1	1 o'c.	31	0'0
Ç. 1	Geo	Rev. R. Mitchele M & In	aumbani	1	1	61	
1	Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., In Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Rev. W. Stennett, M. A.,	Incum!	1 1	1 "	7 61	46

the week ending Monday, 17th February 1852. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL. The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P. CENSOR:

W. WEDD, Esq., M.A., 3rd Classical Master. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms ST. LAWRENCE BUILDING Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of superforming Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming depths.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

VIRTUE OF SAINTS.

It has been well observed that the more we atudy the lives of holy men, either in the Bible or authentic human histories, the more we shall find reason to believe that the virtue in which each of them excelled was the very one which by nature was hardest for him to practise; as for instance it was said of Moses, that he was "very meek, above all the men that were upon the face of the earth and yet nothing appears more plain than that he had by nature a quick, indignant temper. Job is in like manner set forth to us as the model patience: but who can read those most moving complaints and protestations which he pours forth chapter after chapter throughout the greater portion of his book, without being convinced that his hatural disposition was one marked by keen feeling, and by a deep abhorrence of anything like acquiescence in injustice? and this circumstance made the trial of faith, which he had to undergo, especially grievous to him. And so again in the New Pestament, we find one of those who were named hoanerges, sons of thunder, the most perfect earthly example of meekness and of charity: while 8t. Paul, who had once prided himself on that strict observance of the forms of the law, which he had learnt at the feet of Gamaliel, and perhaps in some measure also, on the Gentile wisdom he had acquire also, on the Gentile wisdom he had acquired in the schools of Tarsus, we find so changed as to be made God's great and most appropriate instrument in humbling the wisdom of the Greek before the Cross of Christ, and in setting aside the traditions and ceremonies of the Jews. Rev. Sir G. Prevost.

WATCHFULNESS, THE CORRECTIVE TO SELF-CONCEIT. The constant and careful observation of our hearts will serve to prevent immoderate self-love and self-conceit; to render us sober and modest in our opinions concerning, and in our affections towards ourselves; qualifying us to comply with the apostolical precept, to say to every man not to think of himself more highly; that is, not to overween or over-value ourselves and our own things; for he that by serious inspection upon his own heart shall discern how many fond, impure and igly thoughts do swarm within him; how averse thoughts do swarm within man, while inclinations are from good, and how prone to evil; how much his affections are misplaced and distempered; who shall observe how clouds of da kness, error, and doubt, do hover upon the face his soul, so that he quickly taketh up opinions,

best good; and what corrup mixtures cleave to his best purposes; who takeh notice how backward he is unto, and how col in devotion toward God; how little sensible of hs goodness or fearful of his displeasure, or careful & performing his duty toward him; how little it is that he desireth or delighteth in the good, that he pitieth and grieveth at the evil of his neighbovr; low sluggish also and remiss he is in the pursuance of his own highest concernment; he that doth, say, frequently with heedfulness regard these imprfections and obligations in his own heart, how can he be ravished with self-love? how can he be much taken with himself? Can any man dote on such déormity, admire such weakness and wickedness? No, surely. That men are so amorous of themselves, so haughty and arrogant in their conceit, oith constantly arise from not reflecting on their own hearts; not beholding themselves attentiely enough in that mirror, not considering, according to representation there, how little lovely or wothy they are: if they did practise that, they would se reason, and thence become inclinable rather to respise, to loathe, to pity themselves." - Dr. Isaa Barrow.

O, SING TO ME OF HEAVEN!

-The following interesting anecdote was communicated by an officer of he army engaged in General Taylor's division.

"While stopping at the town of Matamoras, a number of our soldiers, as was their custom, met together, to spend their time in rude and noisy revelry. Amid these social gatherings the sound of vocal and instrumental pusic was always heard. Indeed the majority of our men were excellent singers; and as they came from various parts of the Union, the favourite airs of each section were soon made families, and shough with the section were preferred such as were of a light and trifling cast, still they were acquainted with, and often sang, the tunes most popular with the different religious societies. The company to which we have alluded had been assembled some time; the wine was flowing freely, and their hilarity steadily increased; everything seemed to promise them enjoyment. At this time, a soldier belonging to a Southren regiment entered the room, and taking a seat in the midst of the company, began singing very deliberately, a hymn, commencing, "O, sing to me of heaven!" The tune was solemn and affecting, and the language was moving and impressive. strangeness of the circumstance at once secured the attention of all present, and as the singer proceeded, the effect was striking, the liquor ceased to flow, the rude oaths were hushed, and the sound of their merriment died away; and when the last verse was concluded, a perfect stillness reigned—the spell of revelry had been broken, and their anticipated gayeties were doomed thus singularly to disappointment."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Galt Branch of the Church Society held its anniversary meeting in Trinity Church, on Wednesday-evening. The attendance was very numerous. The Rev. Mr. Boomer presided, and read the Report, which stated, that notwithstanding the heavy expenses the Congregation had incurred during the last year in Congregation had incurred during the last year in pewing the galleries of the Church, and various other improvements, the subscriptions had increased from £21,—the amount received in 1851, to £44 in 1852, and this, independent of considerable sums subscribed. in Preston and Beverly, which were included in last year's amount. This money was expended in sup-porting Missionaries in the Backwoods—in distributing Bibles, Prayer Books and Tracts,—and in assisting poor students to complete their education at the Universities. The Report was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was addressed at considerable length by the Rev. Messrs. Cronyn, of London, Palmer, of by the Rev. Cronyn, of London, Faimer, of Guelph, Ruttau, of Paris, and Bent of Dundas, and also by Messrs. Shade, Nicholson, Tye, and Rich. It also by Messrs. Snade, Nicholson, Tye, and Rich. It closed, as it had begun, with prayer, and singing the Evening Hymn by the choir. Mr. Boomer pronouncing the benediction.

This was propably the most interesting as certainly it was the most gratifying meeting, ever held by the Society in Galt, and promises well for the future prosperity of the Church Society, in this neighbourhood.—

Galt Reporter

TESTIMONIAL.

A simple, but ornamental and highly useful piece of domestic furniture, has been presented by the members of the Episcopal Church, resident on the shore of Lake Huron, to the Rev. Geo. J. R. Salter, B. A., accompanied with an appropriate address, to which and the answer thereto, (forwarded to us by one of the

and soon layeth them down, ad often turneth from one mistake unto another; hw unsettled his resolutions are, especially in the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good; and what corresponding to the pursuance of the best good to the pursuance of the best good to the pursuance of the best good to the pursuance of the pursuance of the best good to the pursuance of the p prevailed throughout the Province.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the week ending 4th February, 1852:— FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

The Church at Sydenham, Owen Sound, —per Church at Sydennam, Owen Sound,
—per Churchwarden.....£0 8 9
Christ's Church, Port Maitland,
—per Churchwarden.......... 1 0 0
St. George's Church, St. Catherine's......£5 16 10
School-house, 8 Mile Creek..... 2 3 4
—per Churchwarden (less 1s.) Bank Trinity Church, Simcoe....... 1 4 41 Christ's Church, Vittoria...... 1 5 11

Osborne's School-housertland 0 4 6 —per Rev. James Harris...... Trinity Church, Thornhill..... 1 5 0 St Stephen's Church, Vaughan 0 8 11

Newton 010 0
St. George's Church 019 5½

—per Rev. T. S. Kennedy
St. Mark's Church, Packeuham 011 2 2 18 3 Trinity Church, Fitzroy, 9th Line...... 0 11 5½

Trinity Church, Fitzroy Harbor 0 8 9
—per Rev. W. C. Clarke...... 1 11 4½ FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Christ's Church, Port Maitland,

2 10 0

£3 17 6 FOR ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. Rev. Richd. Garrett, for 2 years, ending

June 1852....£2 10 0 The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the week ending 11th February, 1852:FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

—per Churchwarden...... 1 14 4½ St. Jude's Church, Oakville, The Church at Palermo,

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. St. John's Church, Smith's Falls, —per Rev. J. B. Worrell..... 0 6 6 Christ's Church Port Stanley, -per Rev. Geo. C. Street 0 14 6

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. 11th February, 1852.

To the Rev. J. R. Salter, B. A.

Rev. Sir.—We, the undersigned members of the Episcopal Church, resident in the Townships of Sarnia, Plympton, and Bosanquet, on the shore of Lake Huron—in thankfulness for favors gratuitously rendered to us in your ministerial capacity, (invariably under circumin your ministerial capacity, (invariative dider circumstances of no ordinary inconvenience.) and especially to mark the high sense we entertain for you as a minister of the Gospel—ask your acceptance of this humble tribute of our gratitude and esteem, which, we trust, will often remind you of those with whom you have been so often in Christian communion—and, assuring the statement of the communion of the commu you that unmingled feelings of pleasure will always accompany the retrospect of that Christian intercourse, we beg to subscribe ourselves, Rev. and Dear Sir, with heartfelt wishes for your health and future happiness' your grateful and affectionate friends,

RICHARD FAITHORN } For Sarnia. JOHN JONES ABRAHAM INGLIS For Plympton. THOS. L. CROOKE S. C. HILL THOS. PARKINSON For Bosanquet. JAMES PARKINSON

Very sincerely do I thank you, my kind friends, for those expressions of your regard, which you have to-day conveyed to me; and truly do I trust that the same affectionate spirit which your Address breathes, may ever characterize the relationship that subsists between us. The desire on your part that this feeling of regard may be permament, is fully evidenced by the handsome testimonial which you present to me: and while I gratefully accept it as a memorial of hours passed in Christian communion and friendly intercourse, I trust it may be a means of stimulating me to further exertions to promote the glory of God, and the welfare of my Very sincerely do I thank you, my kind friends, for to promote the glory of God, and the welfare of my

ellow men.

I was in all truth and sincerity, that there is not entertain recungs of the most code to whom I do not whose best interests, whether in time or eterhand am not anxious to promote, and I can assure you the kind expression of your regard yields me a feeling of gratification, which I am unable adequately to express.

With regard to your allusion to my services, I cannot but be conscious that an indulgent feeling on your part has led you to estimate them more highly than they deserve; by God's mercy and goodness I may have been the humble instrument in working some good, yet I feel that there is much, too much, for which I need to crave the forgiveness of Him whose servant I am. servant I am.

I am aware how many amongst you have felt the want of the regular ministrations of the Church, to which you have been accustomed in your early years,

which you have been accustomed in your early years, and how ardently you have longed to meet together in holy worship, especially on that day set apart for sacred rest; and I trust the time is not far distant when the residence amongst you of a minister may give you those opportunities, unless your Church should be crippled in her means and spoiled of hen inheritance by the hand of violence and oppression.

May you have grace to account it your choicest privilege to be in communion with the Church of your. Fatherland, wherein you have God's Word as the sole standard of Revealed Religion—wherein God's worship is offered up in words hallowed by the use, and washed in the blood of our Fathers—wherein you have a duly authorized ministry, and those holy sacraments generally necessary to salvation—all teaching and enforcing the glorious tidings, which proclaim to a perishing world salvation through the blood of your Redeemer.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

MEETING OF THE CLERGY AND LAW REPRESENTA-TATIVES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Clergy and Lay Representatives of the Diocese on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at noon. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal opened the meeting with prayer, after which the names of the Clergy and of the Delegates from the different parishes of Montreal, assembled at the National Sci and extra parochial places were called over, and the

and extra parochial places were called over, and the following were found to be present, viz:—

CLERGY.—Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Adamson, Rev. A. D. Campbell, Rev. J. Irwin, Rev. Dr. Leach, Rev. Mr. Bond, Rev. J. Ellegood, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rev. Jos. Abbott, Rev. E. J. Rogers, Rev. W. Abbott, Rev. N. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Armstrong. Rev. Mr. Bancroft, Rev. Mr. Braithwaite, Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Brethour, Rev. Mr. Constantine, Rev. Mr. Coppul Rev. Mr. Davernay, Rev. Mr. Flannagan. Rev. Mr. Brethour, Rev. Mr. Constantine, Rev. Mr. Cornwall, Rev. Mr. Duvernay, Rev. Mr. Flannagan, Rev. Mr. Forest, Rev. Mr. Fulton, Rev. Mr. Griffit, Rev. Mr. Gavin, Rev. Mr. Guerout, Rev. Mr. Hagard, Rev. Mr. Judd, Rev. T. Johnson, Rev. J. Johnston, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. W. Jones, Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, Rev. Mr. Lindsay, Rev. J. Lindsay, Rev. Mr. Lockhart, Rev. Mr. Morice, Rev. Mr. Morris, Rev. Mr. Montain, Rev. Mr. Machin, Rev. Mr. O'Grady, Rev. Mr. Pyke, Rev. Mr. Rollet, Rev. F. Robinson, Rev. J. Reid, Rev. R. Stephenson, Rev. Mr. Scott, Rev. Mr. Sutton, Rev. Mr. Slack, Rev. Mr. Townsend, Rev. Mr. Whitten, Rev. Mr. Whitten, Rev. Mr. Whitten, Rev. Mr. Young.

Rev. Mr. Young.

LAY REPRESENTATIVES.—Hon. George Moffatt,
Hon. John S. McCord, Colonel McDonald, George
Pyke, Esq., John Converse, Esq., Arthur Ross, Esq.,
Chas. Phillips, Esq., — Francis, Esq., Mr. Gault,

Mr. Gough, Mr. Ross, Edward Jones, Thos. H. Shnei- act, or what decision to arrive at, nor was he aware der, Mr. George Nelson, Hon. Robt. Jones, Mr. Bow-man, Mr. Leggett, Isaac Coste, John Yule, Esq. Col. Austin, Mr. Walter Neadler, Mr. Garrigle, Hon. John Pangman, John McKenzie, Wm. McDonald, John Penner, Mr. E. Pangman, Mr. Wm. Bennett, John Armstyne Lynn Leggett. Penner, Mr. E. Pangman, Mr. Wm. Bennett, John Armstrong, James Armstrong, Captain Fonnert, Jno. Bostwick, George Twamley, Mr. G. Shortley, Jos. Drake, Richard Bradford, Galloway Freligh, Mr. Geo. Allsopp, Wm. Colgan, Dr. Alexander, Mr. J. McDonald, Chas Jones, John Upstone, Wm. W. Williams, Wm. Taylor, Robert Smith, James Irwin, Stephen H. Schuyler, Allan Munroe, Alex. Perry, D. S. Ramsay, Esq., T. D. Fulford, Esq., Wm. Rutherford, Charles Schneider, R. S. Robins, George Dickson, John M. Standish, O. Crossfield, Mr. A. Knapp, Daniel Westover, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Higgenson, Wm. Baker, Dr. C. J. Butler, A. Torrington, J. Nolen, Mr. O. Warren, Wm. West, Amos Vaughan, Peter Hawley, Alex. Young, Major Campbell, Richard Carter, Wm. Dampier, Dr. Smallwood, Geo. H. Monk, Esq.

Out of fifty-one officiating Clergymen in the Diocesc, fifty were present, besides others from the Dioceses of Quebec, Toronto, and New York, amounting in all to fifty-eight.

The Clerical Secretary then read the minutes of the preliminary meeting, and the Honourable Judge McCord presented the Report of the Sub-Committee

The latter, on the motion of the Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by the Rev. William Bond, was received. For the text of the resolution subsequently proposed and carried, we refer to the conclusion of the report of the discussion which took place upon them.

In moving the first of these, the Rev. Mr. Beaucroft said that it was with great diffidence that, at the request of his Lorpship, he rose to move the first resolution. He did it with the hope that it would lead to a free expression of opinion from brethren and fathers present. All would agree with him in realizing the peculiar delicacy of the subject, which arose from our connection with the Mother Church, lest it should appear to interfere with her perogatives. If ever we needed light from on High to be shed upon our counsels, it was at the present moment, when we were moving in a matter which was to affect not ourselves alone, but future generations. It would appear from the resolution that the strictest care was taken to guard against the idea that there was any wish to interfere, with the doctrines of our Church. It was only asking for power to regu-In moving the first of these, the Rev. Mr. Beaucroft of our Church. It was only asking for power to regulate matters connected with its government and discipline. Let us cling more closely to that Mother Church, of which it is our happiness to form an integral part? He would ask was there any ecclesiastical law in the colony?—It would be admitted that there was none. What then, should be done? He would suggest an application direct to the Provincial Legislature. He would ask only that we might be permitted to manage our carm integral affairs—such an application would not be ask only that we might be permitted to manage our own internal affairs—such an application would not be refused. It is a power granted to every voluntary association to receive, reject or expel. But the Legislature will ask to whose hands shall these powers be entrusted? He would reply to those of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity in Convention assembled. Such a body would honorably represent the Church—it would give the humblest member a voice in her affairs. It would would honorably represent the Church—it would give the humblest member a voice in her affairs. It would differ from the Church Society, which was a voluntary association, of which those only might become members who could afford to pay annually the sum of five dollars. He thought that such a system as was proposed in this resolution would, in the matter of the many and discipline of the Church in to perform yould shortly be compelled to maintain itself and its energies could only be developed by admitting the laity to a full participation in the management. itself and its energies could only be developed by admitting the laity to a full participation in the management of its affairs. The measure had been proposed by our beloved Diocesan, with full unanimity on the part of the Clergy; and he saw no objections to it other than those incident to human nature. Some might apprehend that itswoold prove an arena of strife and division. He knew that religious differences were generally the most bitter; but he trusted that the body of which the Convention would be composed, being members in tall Communion with the Church, and followers of the Prince of Peace, would study the things that made for peace. It was a happy moment—he looked forward to it for years—to stand surrounded as he was by the Laity of the Church as now assembled. He had great confidence in the Laity, and felt assured that, if the Clergy would give them their full confidence, they would be heartily sustained by them. He had also faith in Grd—doing all that he could, he would entrust the vessel to the keeping of Him who had said that His Church should never be destroyed.

The Hon, Judge M'Cord remarked that as the law

The Hon. Judge M'Cord remarked that as the law existed at present there was no authorized regulation by which the Church was to be governed, as all human institutions required to be governed. Whatever might have been the ancient practice of committing all authority of this kind to the hands of the clergy, it was evident that at present the laity were too important an element to be overlooked—that they were essential to the strength and success of any organization. It was element to be overlooked—that they were essential to the strength and success of any organization. It was well for the Church and for the Clergy themselves that the fact was acknowledged by the latter. For a faw adapted to the circumstances of the case, it would be necessary to apply to the Provincial Parliament. Of course there was no intention to secede from the ecclesiastical rule of the English Church; but what was required was nower to govern the Church here under that s power to govern the Church here under that

The Rev. Dr. Adamson asked if this would not make the Church in Canada an independant Church.?

The Hon. Judge McCord thought not. The Lord Bishop said, that his great difficulty since his arrival here had been to ascertain what position he occupied in Canada; with respect to the Church; that he really did not know the powers he possessed, nor their extent. By the patent he had received from the Queen, he had authority to appoint Ch neellors and other officers, but where he to do so he knew it would be nugatory, for there was no law, for their government or guidance. It became absolutely necessary than to have some rules for the management of affairs, such as there would be some authority to enforce, and which members of the Church c uld be It had been consistent with practice for the Bishop to delegate certain power to partiess with whom he could act in carrying out objects for the benefit of his Diocese, but at present he knew of no body of men to whom such delegation could be made, nor was there any law for them if it was made. then the object of this meeting to devise some mean for constituting such a body as the Bishop could delegate any necessary powers to, for the performance of such duties as circumstances might lay upon him. Since he had come to the Diocese, matters had been brought before him, and matters were now before him, in which it was impossible for him to know how to

how any decision was to be enforced. He was not of course prepared to take any step which might even in appearance seem to militate against the authority of the Queen, to whom he was bound to submit, and rejoiced to submit, nor any thing of which the tendency would be to cast off the authority of the mother church at home. But really he did not see how far under present circumstances, we formed any portion of that church a talk event in present circumstances, we formed any portion of that church at all, except in unity of sentiment and love. In belief we were members of that church, but when we come to apply as practical men the powers which the mother church possessed we were entirely at fault. In resorting to the Legislature, therefore, he supposed we would desire it to give us power to do for all the members of the church here, what the church at home, as heing by law the established church could do there as being by law the established church, could do there as being by law the established church, could do there over all the pepole whether members of the church or not. We were not to ask any such powers, however, as the church in England possessed, but simply that the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity might be able to regulate their own matters as they might see for their benefit, and to do that which they ought to wish to

Rev. D. Campbell said the motion affirmed only certain great principles, to carry out which legislative power is asked in favour of those whom it is to effect. The executive power would still be as it had been in the Bishop of the diocese.

Rev. Mr. Whitwell thought we had to guard more against the consequences of the measure than the measure itself. The discipline of the Church could be exercised, but where was the protection from the con-sequences He mentioned an instance from his own experience in which the want of power was deeply and sadly felt. Witnesses might be summoned to testify against unworthy acts but how were they to be protected against prosecution for defamation.

Rev. Mr. Flanagan asked if the Legislature would

Rev. Mr. Flanagan asked if the Legislature would grant a general law for managing our own affairs.

Judge McCord said he thought not.

The Lord Bishop said, that in this case as in others relating to other affairs occurring all over the world, it was right that plans should be devised for effecting the purposes sought for, but whether we were to hit upon the right one now he would not take upon himself to say. Something, however, it was absolutely necessary to do, and that very meeting, and the agitation of the question, now begun would be hoped do tion of the question, now begun would he hoped do

(Some conversation ensued relative to matters of detail, which some of the speakers mooted.)

The Hon. Robert Jones then said, that he thought the lay members present should be put in possession of the nature of the action, which the contemplated law was to authorise It might be that a body might be created which, having authority, might pass canons obnoxious to the interests of the laity, and where would the remedy be? There was also this other view that so long as the Church in the colony was dependent for support upon a system of the colony was dependent. for support upon an extraneous body beyond it, the action of that created here could not be independent, action of that created here could not be independent, for with the control of the purse would also be the influence of power. He would not be in favour of any measure which did not define the powers sought for, and the way in which they were to be exercised. He said farther that the present meeting, comprising Clergy and laity, were new deliberating together, and it was intended they should vote together. But if thought the wishes of arately. Such was the case in Convocations in a neighbouring country and he believed in England.

The First resolution having then been carried the

The First resolution having then been carried, the second as given below was moved by the Hon. Mr. Pangman, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Flanagan. Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. James

Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. James Armstrong, seconded by Capt. Forneret.

Resolved.—That a petition be presented to Her Most. Gracious Majesty, that it is desirable for the interests of Religion in this province, that the Clergy Reserves set apart for the Church, be vested in the Church Societies of the different Dioceses, under the following conditions:—That a certain amount of lead shell be conditions:— That a certain amount of land shall be yearly sold at public auction on liberal terms of payment; and that the proceeds of the said sales be invested in the Provincial Funds; and that the said Church Societies shall be empowered to spend the in-

The amendment was lost, and the second resolution

The amendment was lost, and the second resolution carried by a large majority.

Major Campbill, in seconding the 3rd resolution, expressed the pleasure he felt in doing so; he felt some pain, however, that the measures now taking, of leaving the Church to itself here, had been called by some ing the Church to itself here, had been called by some gentlemen a casting of us off. It was only such a casting off as the parent did, who, after rearing and educating his sons, until they arrived at years of discretion, told them to go into the world to shift for themselves. He had himself a family, and such he could tell them was to be his treatment of them; but that was not to be called a casting off, neither was the withdrawal of the aid of the bountiful society referred to.

to.

The Lord Bishop, in reply to a question, said that the Society was beginning to east us off, by increasing its bounty in the Diocese. It had never paid so large a sum towards the Church in this Diocese as in the past year, and if its aid were to be drawn from older settlements which ought to be able to help themselves, and that larger sums might be at its discess. it was only that larger sums might be at its disposal for other and more destitute places. It had offered a grant of £1000 sterling a year for endowments, in sums not exceeding £150 sterling to any one locality, paying to the locality an equal amount raised by it for endowment of the church established in it.

After some o her matters had been disposed of, the Lord B shop closed the meeting with prayer. RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bandcroft, seconded by the

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Baudcroft, seconded by the Hon. Judge McCord—
Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in consequence of the want of any Law Ecclesiastical for the government of the United Church of England and Ireland in this colony, and the acknowledged difficulty of carrying into effect any efficient system of themsh discipling it is importingly. church discipline, it is imperatively necessary that a body should be formed with power and authority to frame and enforce laws and regulations for the govern-ment, discipline, and internal management of the ment, discipline, and internal management of the church; such powers, however, in no manner to extend to matters of tru h or in any way interfere with, or alter doctrines, or forms of worships, and that such body shall consist of Bishops, Clergy and Laity, meeting together in such manner, and excercising such functions and duties as may be hereafter by law authorized.

Resolved-That a Committee be now app inted and nstructed to communicate and consult with the sister Dioceses in this Province on this important measure, so as to secure their acve co-operation in our efforts, and report at a future veting of the Clergy and delegates now assembled and that the following be the Committee to co-operat with the Lord Bishop in giving effect to the foregoing esolution: — Hon. Judge Mc-Cord, Major CampbellHon. George Moffatt, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Lesh, Rev. A. Digby Campbell.

The second resolutin was then proposed, as fol-

Resolved-That this neeting cannot separate without recording its deepind lively interest in the final and satisfactory settlemnt of the question of the Clergy Reserves, which from the to time is brought up as the fruitful source of discol in this Province, and which it appears Imperial Legislation has been unable to set at rest. In the event of any new legislation in the matter, whether in the mperial or Provincial Parliament, or both, this meeing earnestly hopes that such alteration may result i an equitable division of the lands themselves, and teir surrender to, and management by their respectiv recipients without other con-

The next resolution was moved by the Rev. M. Townsend. seconded by Major Campbell, as under:— Resolved—That this neeting wishes to express its lively satisfaction at theaccounts received of the success which, during the past year, has attended the commemoration of the hird semi-centuary Jubilee of the Society for the prpagation of the Gospel: and while recording its dee sense of the long continued and liberal assistance wich the Church in these times has received, and is still receiving, from that Society, entertains a well foundd hope, that, encouraged by such support, the membrs of the Church in the Diocese will be stirred up b increased efforts, and more active exertions in the pread of true religion, and the maintenance of the Cleuy.

> ENFLAND. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

COLONIAL (HURCH SOCIETY.

DEAR STR,—A society has been recently established in London, which calls itself "The Colonial Church and School Society." have seen something of the very mischevious results of the meddling of this society in the diocese of Newfoundland, and therefore, I trust you will permit me to call the attention of its supporters to them. ters to them.

This society has receitly been formed by the junc-Newfoundland School Scieties. You exposed, some years ago, in your Journal, a gross breach of faith on the part of the former sciety, which occurred in its dealings with the late venerable Bishop Inglis, in the diocese of Nova Scotian). Of the Newfoundland School Society it would, Ithink, be unfair not to state School Society it would, Ithink, be unfair not to state that it did a great deal of good in former years, in establishing schools (when it confined itself to a legitimate object, and worked in harmony with the clergy and people, not presuming to supersede the Bishops.) Sir, the whole of England was up in arms this time last year (and with good reason) to resist the arrogant attempt of the Pope to supersede the English bishops; but is not this attempt of a self-constituted and irresponsible committee in London, to supersede the func-

ponsible committee in London, to supersede the func-tions of the fine of the third General Law of the Society is as follows, viz., "The selection, appointment, removal, and field of labour of all the agents, together with the amount of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the Committee of the Society."

the Church Missionary Society, precisely, I believe, similar to this, that the present Bishop of Calcutta had to protest, when he went out to India, as his Lordship found, by experience, that such a rule was incompatible with the excercise of his authority, and of proper discipline in his diocese, and the rule was in consequence altered.

This society has agents in the colonies, superinten-In a society has agents in the colonies, superintendents, as they are called, and these agents are, of course, in remote colonies, plenipotentiaries of this hishop-superseding committee in London; without consulting either with the bishop of the diocese, or the missionary priest of any district, they are to found schools or discontinuation. priest of any district, they are to found schools or discontinue them, to appoint masters or dismiss them. I do not indeed, see anything in their rules to prevent them from appointing a missionary priest in any district in any one of the colonies, in opposition to the priest licensed by the bishop, if they thought fit to do so. The committee, indeed, profess, as was stated by their agents to the Bishop of Montreal (see some admirable remarks on this subject, in a Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Montreal, recently printed by Rivington, London,) that they do not wish their superintendents to interfere with the arrangements of the bishop except in extreme cases—i. e. they do not require these itinein extreme cases-i. e. they do not require these itinerating metropolitan deacons to control the bishops unless they behave themselves very badly !-

"Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit"

The result, however, of the rules and working of this society, as I observed it in Newfoundland, is this an imperium in imperio is established in a diocese; if a missionary or schoolmaster is censured by his diocesan, or if a schoolmaster is censured by the missionary, he immediately tries to form a party, puts himonary, he immediately tries to form a party, puts num-self under the protection of this superintending agent, and defies his bishop. Surely we are all of us suffici-ently schismatical in our natural propensities, and there is no great danger in the present day of bishops or priests exercising despotic tyranny over their dioceses or parishes, and therefore, a society in London, to pa-tronise insubordination in the colonies, is not a neces-sary, nor likely to be a very useful one. sary, nor likely to be, a very useful one.

Besides the evil resulting in the colonies from the formation of this new society, it is much to be feared that the very wicked and mischievous reports circulated, in order to damage the Sciety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, that it is encouraging the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Gospel in Foreign Parts ing Puseyism, spreading Romanism, &c., are to be traced to the desire to increase the funds of this new society. The Propagation of the Gospel Society not only does not, but cannot, encourage any peculiar opinions in the Church. It has been for one hundred and fifty years, is now, and must continue to be, unless the whole Church of England and Ireland falls into apostacy, spreading throughout the colonies the doctrine and discipline of the Reformed Catholic United Church of England and Ireland.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.
H. P DISNEY.

The Glebe, Balliver, Alhboy, 22th Dec. 1851.

(a) A similar breach of faith, on the part of the Newfoundland School Society obliged the bishop of that diocese recently to decline to act with it.

THE TITLE DEIPARA

A valued correspondent having lately drawn attention to this subject, and made some just remarks with respect to the risk incurred in the heat of polemical argumentation, of advancing, unconsciously, heretical statements on which the Church has many centuries ago, pronounced her judgment,—it may be well to bring forward somewhat more prominently the real question involved in the title Θεοτόκος, or Deipara, as applied to the Blessed Virgin.

applied to the Blessed Virgin.

Let Hooker be the exponent of this momentous doc-

"If we should say that the person of a man in our Saviour Christ was the subject of these things, this were plainly to entrap ourselves in the very snare of the Nestorian's heresy, between whom and the Church of God there was no difference, saving only that Nestorius imagined in Christ, as well a personal human subsistence, as a Divine, the Church acknowledging a substance both Divine and human, but no other personal subsist nee than divine, because the Son of God took not to himself a man's person, but the nature only of a man."

"In Christ of a man."
therefore, God and Man, there is (saith Paschasius) a
twofold substance, not a twofold Person, because one
Person extinguisheth another, whereas one nature can
not in another become extinct."—Lib. v. 52
"Let us therefore, set it down for a rule or principle."

so necessary, as nothing more, to the plain deciding of all doubts and questions about the union of natures in Christ, that of both natures there is a co-operation often.

Christ, that of both natures there is a co-operation often an association always, but never any mutual participation, whereby the properties of the one are infused into the other."—Ibid, p. 53.

"To gather, therefore, into one sum all that hitherto hath been spoken touching this point, there are but four things which concur to make complete the whole state of our Lord Jesus Christ—His Deity, His manhood, the conjunction of both, and the distinction of the one from the other, being joined in one. Four principal heresies there are, which have in these things withstood the truth:—Arians, by bending themselves against stood the truth: — Arians, by bending themselves against the Deity of Christ; Apollinarians, by maining and misinterpreting that which belongeth to his human nature; Nestorians, by rending Christ asunder, and dividing him into acceptant the fell. misinterpreting that which belongeth to his human nature; Nestorans, by rending Christ asunder, and dividing him into persons; the followers of Eutyches, confounding in his person those natures which they should distinguish. Against these there have been four most famous ancient General Councils:—The Council of Nice, to define against Arians; against Apollinarians, the Council of Constantinople; the Council of Ephesus, against Nestorians; against Eutychians, the Chalcedon Council. In four words, άληθως, τελέως, άδιαιρέτες, άσυγχύτως—the first applied to his being God; and the second to his being man; the third to his being of both One; and the fourth, to his still continuing in that One, both—we may fully, by way of abridgement, comprise whatsoever antiquity hath at large handled, either in declaration of Christian belief, or in refutation of the aforesaid heresies."—Ibid., p. 54.

The Church of God, then, acknowledges in Christ in oother personal subsistence than Divine; or, as the Athanasian Creed expresses it, the Incarnate Son of God is "One altogether, not by confusion of substance, but by UNITY OF PERSON." The question, therefore, is, Who was that Person who was born of the Virgin; In Nature, He is "God, of the substance of the substance of his mother, born in the world;" so that (in the world of our second Article) "two whole and perfect Natures, that is to say, the Godhead and the manhood, were joined together in one Person, never to be divided?" Hence it is, therefore, that the Church of God has ever held against Nestorius, that the Person to whom the Virgin gave birth was essentially Divire; and this fact the Church has embodied in the term Oscorósog, or, to use its Latin equivalent, Deipara.

But here let us turn to another of the master, minds of our Church. Bishop Pearson, in his comment on the article of the Apostles' Creed, "Born of the Virgin Mary," having observed that the "blessed Virginis the Mother of Jesus, in the language of the evangelists; and by Elizabeth, particularly, the Mother of h

Mother of Jesus, in the language of the evangelists; and by Elizabeth, particularly, the Mother of her Lord, as also by the general consent of the Church (because which was born of her was God) the deipara," adds the following prepared the constant.

the following pregnant observations: This name was first in use in the Greek Church, which, delighting in the happy compositions of that language, called the Blessed Virgin Θεοτόκος. Although Θεοτόκος may be extended to signify as much as the Mother of God, because τίκτειν doth sometimes denote as much as χεννάν, and therefore it hath been translated deigenitries, as well as denoted with these translated deigenitries, as well as decisions, but those

denote as much as γεννὰν, and therefore it hath translated deigenitrix. as well as deipara; yet those ancient Greeks which call the Virgin Θεοτόκος, did not call her μητέρα τοῦ Θεοῦ."—Notes in loc.

It appears, then, that his title concerns the PERSON of our Blessed Saviour, and that alone. To confer it upon Christ's human parent for the sole purpose of honouring her, is, no doubt, the corrupt abuse of the Church of Rome; let us beware, however, lest by denying the title on account of the abuse, we may even the sole purpose of the note of the parents of the sole purpose of the church of Rome; let us beware, however, lest by denying the title on account of the abuse, we may even the sole purpose of the parents of the nying the title on account of the abuse, we may even, in semblance, call in question one of the chiefest verities of the Catholic faith, the oneness of the PERSON ALITY of Christ.

From our English Files.

CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. Nature had combined in Sir Robert Peel many admirable parts. In him a physical frame incapable of fatigue was united with an understanding equally vigorous and flexible. He was gifted with the faculty of method in the highest degree; and with powers of with an understanding equally vigorous and flexible. He was gifted with the faculty of method in the highest degree; and with powers of application, which were sustained by a prodigious memory; while he could communicate his acquisitions with clear and fluent elocution. Such a man, under any circumstances and in any sphere of life, would probably have become that the affairs of a great empire, such a man, after long years observation, practice, and perpetual discipline, would have become what Sir Robert Peel was in the latter portion of his life, a transcendant administrator of public business, and a matchless master of debate in a popular assembly. In the course of time the method which was natural to Sir Robert Peel had matured into a habit of such expertness that no one in the despatch of affairs ever adapted the means more fitly to the end; his original flexibility had ripened into consummate tact; his memory had accumulated such stores of potential information that he could bring luminously gether all that was necessary to establish or to illustrate a subject, while in the House of Commons he was equally eminent in exposition and in reply; in the first, distinguished by his arrangement, his clearness, and his completeness; in the second, ready, ingenious, adversary, and dexterous in extricating himself from an embarrassing position. As an orator, Sir Robert peel had perhaps the most available talent that has ever been brought to bear in the House of Commons. We have brought to bear in the House of Commons.

mentioned that both in exposition and in reply he was equally eminent. His statements were perspicuous, complete, and dignified; when he combated the objections or criticised the propositions of an opponent, he was advoited to the proposition of an opponent, he was advoited to the proposition of t de was adroit and acute; no speaker ever sustained a process of argumentation in a public assembly more lucidly, and none as debaters have united in so-conspicooss a degree prudence with promptness. The taste of Sir Robert Peel was highly cultivated, but it was not originally fine. He had no wit, but he had a keen sense of the side of the sid sense of the ridiculous, and an abundant vein of genuine humour. Notwithstanding his artificial reserve, he had a hear a hearty and a merry laugh; and sometimes his mirth was uncontrollable. He was gifted with an admirable organ, perhaps the finest that has been heard in the House in our days, unless we except the thrilling tones of O'Committee of O'Committee organ, perhaps the finest that has been heard in the House in our days, unless we except the thrilling tones of O'Committee organ, perhaps the same also modulated his of O'Connell. of O'Connell. Sir Robert Peel also modulated his voice with great skill. He may be said to have gradually introduced a new style into the House of Commons, which was suited to the age in which he chiefly flourished. flourished, and to the novel elements of the assembly which he had to guide. He had to deal with greater details than his predecessors, and he had in many instances to address those who were deficient in previous knowled. stances to address those who were deficient in previous knowledge. Something of the lecture, therefore, entered into his displays. This style may be called the didactic. * * * * Sir Robert Peel was a very good-looking man He was tall, and though of later years he had become portly, had to the last a comely presence. Thirty years ago when he was young and lithe, with curling brown hair, he had a very radiant expression of countenance. His brow a very radiant expression of countenance. His brow was very distinguished, not so much for its intellectual development. velopement, although that was of a very high order, as for its remarkably frank expression, so different from his character in life. The expression of the brow might even be said to amount to beauty. The eye was not good; it was sly, and he had an awkward habit of looking askance. He had the fatal defect, also, of a also, of a long upper lip, and his mouth was compressed. One cannot say of Sir Robert Peel, notwithstanding his unrivalled powers of despatching affairs, that he was the greatest minister that this country ever produced. But what he really was, and what posterity will acwhat he really was, and what posterny win acknowledge him to have been,—is the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived. Peace to his ashes! It is name will be often appealed to in that scene which he loved so well, and never without homage even by his opponents.—Disraeli's Life of Bentinck.

Draw Three yes.

DUBLIN.—MISSING EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Three vessels, with nearly one thousand emigrants, which left the port of Dublin for New York early in October last, have not since been heard of, and very serious apprehensions prevail for their safety. The relatives of some of the emigrants residing in this city express their fears that the vessels have foundered at sea. On Friday last a letter was received by a mercantile firm in Dublin from their agent at New York, stating that the nonarrival of those emigrant ships, nearly three months out, had caused much uneasiness, especially as several arge vessels from Liverpool and other European ports, on the return voyage, were much over-due, and it was known that the weather, for some weeks, had been more stormy and severe than ever had occurred during the memory of some of the oldest voyagers across the from Dublin still entertain some hope that the long delay might have been caused by their having been driven out interested look with the deepest anxiety for the next account from New York.

A PERVERT REBUKED.—Mr. Gordon, an English pervert and Romish priest, having attempted to convey clandestinely to one of the pupils of Trinity College, Glenalmond, controversial books, which were intercepted by the authorities, the Warden returned them, with a letter of rebuke, in which he expresses his hope that the boy who has been Mr. Gordon's correspondent will be awakened into a true sense of his folly and danger by what has taken place, and will feel convinced that a minster of religion, who could begin by tempting him to be false and disobedient to man, can never end by teaching him to be true and faithful to Almighty God."

DIOCESAN CLERICAL COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Oxford has determined on opening a Diocesan College studies systematically, and prepare themselves without Cudlessen, under the Bishop's own eye; the Rev. Mr. Pott, his Lordship's Chaplain and Curate, acting as Principal.

O'CONNELL'S LAST APPEARANCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMELL'S LAST APPEARANCE IN THE HOUSE generally occupied by the leader of the opposition, and spoke from the red box, convenient to him from the number of the red box, convenient to him from the humber of documents to which he had to refer. His appearance was of great debility, and the tones of his voice were very still. His words, indeed, only reahe ministers sitting on the other side of the green e, and listening with that interest and respectful attention which became the occasion. It was a strange and touching spectacle to those who remembered the of colossal energy and the clear and thrilling tones that hall once startled, disturbed, and controlled senates. O'Connell was on his legs for nearly two hours, thents by some devoted aide-camp. To the House enerally it was a performance of dumb show, a feeble uid man muttering before a table; but respects for the steat parliamentary personage kept all as orderly as the fortunes of the fortunes of a party nung upon his rhetoric; and were taken that next morning the country should not the last and the last next morning the country should not lose the last and not least interesting of the speeches of who had so long agitated the mind of nations, This remarkable address was an abnegation of the whole policy of Mr O'Connell's career. It proved by a mass of af authentic evidence, ranged over a long term s, that Irish outrage was the consequence of years, that Irish outrage was physical misery, and that the social evils of the country could not be successfully encountered by political remedies. To complete the picture, it concluded with a panegysia of the country panegys a panegyric of Ulster and a patriotic quotation from Clare.—D'Israeli's "Lord George Bentinck."

From A. The Complete the picture, it contains from the clare.

Prom the report of the gardiner to whose care the trees of the Crystal Palace were entrusted, it seems that their branches from six to seven feet, whilst the elms throts.

from London via the submarine telegraph; the time occupied was three hours and a half.

A male and female teacher were recently advertised for the one, and 84 for the other, rendering selection almost an impossibility.

An Anecdote of the Emperor and his Nephew.

The following story is extracted from "A Life of Prince Louis Napoleon," published by Newby:—At that time Prince Louis Nipoleon was seven years old. that time Prince Louis Nipoleon was seven years old. One day, the eve of the Emperor's departure for the fatal campaign of Wateroo, Napoleon, followed by Marshal—, had just entered his cabinet; he appeared anxious and sad, and the brevity and sharpness of his words revealed the deep and engrossing thoughts which occupied his mind. Sudlenly a young boy slipped into the apartment and approached the Emperor; his whole countenesses was impressed with an air of sorwhole countenance was inpressed with an air of sor-row and his whole proceedings gave evidence that he was under the infinence of some deep emotion which he was endeavouring to restrain. The child, having approached, threw himself on his knees before the Emperor, hid his head in his lap, and clasped his legs with his with his arms, and ther his tears began to flow in abundance. "What ailsyou, Louis? cried the Emperor, in a tone which indicated his annoyance at the in-terruption. "Why have you come? For what are you crying?" The child, frightened by his manner, could only reply by sobs. Having, however, by degrees re-covered confidence and became calm, he at last said, with a sweet, but melancholy voice,—"Sire, my governess has just told me that you are about to set out for the war! Oh! do not go! do not go!" "But why do you not wish me to go?" said the Emperor, with a voice suddenly rendered mild by the solicitude of his youthful nephew—for it was Prince Louis, the young favourite of the Emperor. "Why do you not wish me to go, my child?" repeated he, lifting up his head, and running his fingers through his beautiful light hair. It is not the first time I have left for the war. Do not be alarmed—fear nothing, for I shall soon return."
"Oh!" replied the young Prince, whilst he continued to weep, "Oh! my dear uncle, those wicked Allies are eager to kill you. Let me go, uncle,: let me go with you." To this the Emperor made no reply, but having taken up the young Prince upon his knee, he pressed him in his arms and embraced him with warmth and affection. Napoleon appeared profoundly affected; but having soon recovered all his firmness of voice, he called "Hortense! Hortense!" On the Queen hastening to obey his summons, he said, "Come, and take away my nephew, and severely reprove his governess for having, by her inconsiderate remarks, excited the boy's sensibility." Then, after addressing some kind and affectionate words to the Prince, in order to console him, he was about to restore him to his mother, when, perceiving the effect of his emotion upon Marshal he said, "Come embrace him; he will have a good heart and amiable dispositions. He is, perhaps, the hope of

The Augsburg Gazette states that the greatest efforts are making by the Government of Bavaria to induce M. Liebig to leave the university in which he had so long taught, and accept the highest chair of chemistry in that of Munich.

There is a great influx of Scotch farmers into Ireland at the present time.

A Company has been formed for establishing a line of steamers between Galway and Halifax.

Mr. Van Wart, one of the most extensive manufacturers in Birmingham, says that in the whole course of his experience he knew no year so generally prosperous as the one just brought to a close.

NEW ZEALAND —A parliamentary blue book has just been printed containing a good deal of statistical information respecting New Zealand. Last year the population of the colony was 4,047, being an increase of 675 on the preceding year. The actual revenue of the year 1850 was £3 506 188, 5d, and the expenditure £3,213, 188, 11d. In 1850 the exports were £7,116, being a decrease of £1,576 10s, on the preceding year. It is stated that the decrease had arisen by the increased population consuming the flour which otherwise would have been exported. In 1850 the imports were £17, 507 28, 6d, being an increase of £3,253 1s, 6d, on the preceeding year. There has been a great increase in the number of acres fenced, cleared, and cultivated last year, compared with 1849. It appears that the native population within the district of Wellington, Waikanal, Otaki, Manawatu, langitikie, and Wairarapa, in the province of New Munster, is 4,711, of which number 2,955 are Christians. Of those stated to be Christians, 148 can read and write, and 444 can read only. There are 39 churches and chapels within the province.

The dismissal of Lord Palmerston from office, as it is The disinisation of the distribution of the di the foreign journals since the announcement of the fact, which came upon the nation like an electric shock which came upon the nation like an electric shock, completely reveals the workings of an intricate and disgraceful plot of which the Noble Viscount has been made the victim. Dissenting as we have frequently done from the general principles which have governed done from the general principles which have governed Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, we shall not be misunderstood as supporting his political views whilst merely expressing our detestation of the arts by which he has been hurled from power. If the peculiar course which the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during his long and repeated tenure of that office, thought proper to pursue, was likely to terminate in a general alliance of the despotic powers of Europe against the empire of Great Britain, it was due from the Noble Lord's colleagues who have always sanctioned those Lord's colleagues who have always sanctioned those Lord's colleagues who have always sanctioned those principles of which no prudent man could augur otherwise than that they would produce this result, either to have braved the storm, or to have relinquished the helm of affairs to abler hands. But anything manly and straightforward would have been foreign to the character of Lord John Russell. The same wretched duplicity which led him on a secent memorable occasion to carry on a "secret" correspondence with Cardinal Wiseman, whilst "openly" writing an epistle full of Protestant whilst "open" and the Bishop of Durham, has again been brought into conspicuous action. It has transpired, to the immortal disgrace of the Premier, that the "retirement of Lord Palmerston from the Russell Cabinet was an event partaking as purely of the "histionic" character of those religions to the control of the control as any of those religious "mummeries" against which as any of those tengtons "mummeries" against which his Lordship so powerfully inveighed in a late memorable epistle. As so much, however, of the plot in this mysterious State drama has been transacted "behind the scenes," we are unable to say more at present than what the intelligence from Vienna confirms, viz., that the whole business was concerted by the Premier behind the backs, not only of Lord Palmerston, but of most of his other colleagues—with the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, capitals where rumours of the result were in circulation long before the arrival of the result were from England. As may be expected the feeling of the bulk of the Liberal party in this counterably, evaluations are the content of the Liberal party in this counterable. As may be expected the feeling of the bulk of the Liberal party in this country is considerably excited against the Ministry on account of the undignified treatment of their most popular Statesman, whilst that love of fair play which is so predominant an element in the English character, will

produce in all classes a powerful sympathy with the cause of the ex-Foreign Secretary. The electors of Westminster, it is said, intend to offer him their suffrages at the next election, whilst the opening of the ensuing Session of Parliament is eargerly looked for on account of the interpellations which will be then put both to Lord Palmerston and the Premier—a "racy" correspondence between whom, it is further rumoured will at the same time see the light. But whatever portents appear to surround the disappearance of Lord Palmerston from the Ministerial stage, the introduction of Earl Granville to the diplomatic world has been marked by no such disturbances to mental tranquility. On Tuesday, we perceive his Lordship held his first "reception," which was rendered imposing enough by the attendance of all the Foreign Ambassadors in their state costume, and wearing insignia of the orders of their respective nations. It is not by the ceremonial amenities which usher in the new possessor of office, that the new Foreign Secretary is likely to be irritated; but in the discussions of the world outside the walls of Downing-street he will not meet with the same punctilious consideration. A fretting sore has already been discovered in the circumstance of the Countess Granville being a Romanist,—and whilst we are not of those who deem personal topics concerning private individuals the proper theme of public animadversions, yet it behoves well the country to regard with vigilant jealousy the kind of influence which is likely to be associated with or exerted upon, its leading statesmen. Speculations are rife as to the probable combinations in high places which will result from Lord Palmerston's recent dismissal from the Foreign Office. It is stated that the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Caldwell, members of the Puelie section, have been invited by the Premier to fill the offices vacated by the elevation of Earl of Granville. The Duke of Newcastle being a member of the House of hereditary legislators, will not be deterred from acce

Paris. Monday, Seven p.m.—I have just learned that the Marquis of Normandy is to leave Paris in two days for London, where he has been summoned by Earl Granville, to give some explanations on recent events. I have alrady had occasion to mention that ever since the resolution of the 2nd December the noble marquis has been on terms of such coldness with the President of the Requblic, that his departure has not created any violent demonstration of grief on the part of the habitues of the Elysee.—Chronicle Correspondent.

At a cinner lately given to Sir John Ross, at Stranraer, some preserved yeal and mutton, which had formed part of the stores of the Arctic discovery ship Fury, thirty years ago, were placed on the table, and the persons who partook of them pronounced them to

be in excellent condition.

Sentence of Death upon Distinguished Englishmen in Tuscany.—The Italian papers state that the prosecution of the three sons of the late Lord Aldborough has at length terminated. Henry Stratford and his brother Edward Stratford have been condemned to death by the court-martial, upon the charge of conspiracy to overturn the Government, and the unlawful possession of arms. The third brother, Charles Stratford, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in chains. But the punishment has in each case been commuted. Henry Stratford is to suffer ten years' imprisonment Edward Stratford is to suffer ten years' imprisonment Edward Stratford six years, and Charles Stratford has been set at liberty.

Colonial.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, in his letter to Earl Grey, dated 25th Nov. 1850, makes the following remarks: "Suppose that having done my best to draw attention to the claims of those I have the honour to represent, I return to them without h pe, how long will high-spirited men endure a position in which their loyalty subjects their mines to monopoly, their fisheries to un-natural competition, and in which cold indifference to public improvement or national security is the only response they meet, when they make to the imperial authorities a proposition calculated to keep alive their enthusiasm, while developing their internal resources?" When the Hon. Delegate returned from England, he inspired hope-in Nova-Scotia, in the Nothren section of New-Brunswick, and in Canada. He spoke confidently of loans at 3½ per cent.; he delighted admiring audiences with his golden promises. His credulous disciples proclaimed the glorious news, and assembled multitudes filled the walk in with his nearest his public speeches cheered the disheartened Provincialists with the speedy appr ach of an Augustan era; and at con-vivial b ands the sparkling glass proclaimed the bumper feelings of those who heard him; the charmed imagination beheld the pleasing metamorphosis of a howling wilderness into populous settlements, and of imported "convicts" into moral and useful inhabitants. The Howe scheme was the paramount scheme, and the Legislature of Nova-Scotia was convened to confirm it.

But—"how long will the high-spirited men" of the Province and was the province of the pr Province endure the unwarrantable impositions upon Colonial credulty, which Earl Grey's recent despatch has exposed? This despatch calls for an explanation from Mr. Harres as it is the control of the c from Mr. Howe, as it is utterly irreconcileable with the assurances which he has made respecting the European and North American Railroad; and unless the Hon. Secretary of Nova-Scotia can adduce some better authority the secretary of the secret better authority than any at present before the public, for the hopes which he excited, his railroad journies, assemblages, speeches and publications will be consilered by many persons as parts and parcels of an electioneering scheme. Earl Grey's despatch respecting the European and North American Railroad is in keeping with his previous communications before the public; nor can Mr. Howe refer to Mr. Hawes published letter for any justification of his assertions to the people of these Provinces.

Mr. Howe and his confederates anthorized the public

Mr. Howe and his confederates authorized the public to believe that some satisfactory despatches from the Colonial Office would be laid before the Provincial Legislatures; and they confidently calculated upon the profits of the European and North American line to

meet the deficiencies of the Quebec trunk upon the Nothera route. But what says Earl Grey? He says, that the Imperial Government will not furnish funds for the European and North American line. Is this the promised intelligence, which would impart universal satisfaction? Is this the intelligence which is to soothe the "keen feelings" of the spirited people of the Colonies? Is this the despatch which affords a satisfactory explanation of Earl Grey's irritating conduct respecting the "Facility Bill" for the European and North American Railroad? His Lordship's first refusal to submit this Bill to Her Majesty was considered by many as an act of official tyranny; and when his requirements respecting certain alterations in the Bill were fully met by the Railroad Company, they reasonably anticipated the Royal sanction. But what says the Colonial autocrat? He informs the Company that he cannot submit the Bill for Her Majesty's approval until the whole subject—not the formerly required alterations—was re-considered by the Legislature—by that Legislature which had previously approved of the whole subject, and whose re-consideration will probably be re-submitted by the Colonial Minister to a future Session of our Legislature, for further delay and annoyance of dependant Colonists. If the people of these Provinces do really possess the "keen fellings" and "high spirit" which Mr. Howe has ascribed to them, it is to be hoped that the Legislature of New-Brunswick will demonstrate some of it, by an adherence to their former Bill, subject to the alteration already allowed by the Company, otherwise we must confess that Cononial Legislature is a mockery, and that we want intelligence to discern, as well as freedom to enforce, those measures which are best calculated to advance our prosperity. The Colonial Minister has really tantalized our feelings respecting Railroads; and the continuance of such annoyances will inevitably destroy the loyal attachment of the Colonists to the Imperial Government; and unless the present Session of

The opposers of Mr. Archibald's proposition have expressed their surprise that the "members of the meeting in the Bank parlour" did not demand some voucher from that gentleman, as a satisfactory testimonial of agency; but they unhesitatingly adopted the Hon. Mr. Howe's scheme, based, as it now appears, upon the very ambiguous "provision" in Mr. Hawes' letter, which authorizes no inference respecting pecuniary aid, but merely a provision for connecting the European and North American line with that portion of the Quebec Trunk running in the same rout to Halifax. A careful review of this letter will shew this obvious conclusion. In one paragraph we read the following:—"Her Majesty's Government are of opinon that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire as a whole; and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description, unless it should establish a line of communication between the three Provinces." Here we are told emphatically that the pledge of the Imperial Government will be given for a road connecting the British Provinces, and only for such a road, for Mr. Hawes goes on to state that—"it must be distinctly understood that the work is not be commenced, nor is any part of the loan, for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible, to be raised, until arrangements are made with the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of Railway passing wholly through British territory from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, shall be provided for to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government." Shortly afterwards come the Howe-schemeparagraph, viz:—"It is also to be understood that Her Majesty's Government will by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon—that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the prijected Railway and the Railways of the United States." Here w

It is now apparent that Great Britain will give no assistance to the European and North American line; this must be accomplished by other means. We must look to our Legislature for the accomplishment of the Facility Bill, and appeal to the Throne for the Royal sanction. This will place the Company in a position to exert themselves. If Canada and New Brunswick concur in the route by the Valley of the St. John to form an intercolonial communication between the three British Provinces, agreeably to the Imperial requisitions, the European and N. American line will follow as a consequence. Canada would naturally prefer this route, as it would open communication with the winter harbours of Sr. Andrew's, St. John and Hahfax; whereas, the Northern route would give but the winter harbour of Halifax, unless a retrograde movement was made by some connecting branch from the North Shore to St. John. Halifax may declaim against any other route, but New Brunswick may dictate the route best suited to the general improvement of the Province, and Nova Scotia must eventually concur, as the benefits from any route will contribute largely to the prosperity of Halifax as a terminus.

P.S.—We are informed that the Canadian Delegates and our Government have concluded that the Railway by the Valley of the St. John, with the main terminus at St. John, as the Canadian outport on the Atlantic, is the only Railway scheme that can be entertained by Canada and New Brunswick. We presume, however, that unless Canada builds to Woodstock, and Nova Scotia to the Bend; the whole scheme must fall to the ground—and so will end the great Howe bubble.—Courier.

NARROW ESCAPE. — On Wednesday night about nine o'clock the inhabitants of Petite Cote, some three miles below this place were alarmed by loud cries for help proceeding from the river. Mr. Richardson a gentleman residing near there, happened to be passing at the time and immediately proceeded together with Mr. Hennel and some others to render what assistance they could. It appears that a person whose name we have not ascertained was driving upon the bordage, and it being very dark the horses took an old track leading across the river. The first

intimation the driver had of it was finding himself, sleigh, horses, and all, in the river; the ice was com-pletely rotten and it was with great difficulty and danger that the owner of the sleigh, was rescued; the horses were drowned, and the sleigh with a valuable load lost. Mr. Hennel fell in the river twice, and narrowly escaped drowning. We cannot sufficiently praise those who so gallantly, and at the risk of their own lives, saved a fellow creature.

CANADA TRADE.

We are indebted to A. Smith, Esq., merchant, of this town, for T. C. Orr's circular of the 31st December last, containing some valuable statistics relative to Canadian imports to Scotland, and vice versa, during the last ten years; as well as the prices current. The tables are too long to admit of our publishing them in detail, but we will give the sum total of the first and last years mentioned in the calculation, in order to give our readers an idea of the increase or decrease of the trade. In 1840 there was imported into Glasgow, from Canada, 149,324 quarters of wheat; 159,467 do. barley; 48, 376 do. beans; 19,113 do. peas; 123,541 sacks of flour; but no Indian corn, nor Indian meal. Of the latter there seems to have been none imported previous to 1847, when we find the quantity of corn to be 19,471 quarters, and quantity of meal 15,671 barrels. In 1849, the quantity of corn was trebled, but the quantity of meal was reduced to about one sixteenth of what it had been during the two previous years. The imports of 1251 stand thus:—wheat, 382,358 quarters; barley, 113,501 do; beans, 42 167 do.; peas, 8,031 do.; flour, 290,338 barrels; Indian corn, 8,991; Indian meal, 3 barrels. The following is Mr. Orr's synopsis of Canadian imports during the above mentioned period.

Glasgow, 31st December, 1851.

On taking a general review of Canadian Imports, as usual at this period, the Trade in all the staple commodities contrasts more unfavourably than even the preceeding year.

GRAIN .- Low as prices were considered at the close of last year, rates have continued to rule 1s. to 2s. per boll and per barrel lower for Wheat and Flour, with when fears were entertained for the growing crops. It will be observed that the stocks of these two articles are fully one-third more than has been known at any former period. As compared with the same date last year, the increase is so great as 84,245 barrels; a considerable portion of the Flour is understood to be stale and unsaleable. The receipts of Peas from all quarters being smaller than usual, accounts for that article maintaining a fair price.

Looking at the tables of comparative stocks of Grain, &c., forward prospects do not seem to be encouraging. The best calculations have been baffled during these three years of free imports, and many are inclined to take a desponding view of matters; but just as all have been disappointed with the extent of these enormous supplies from all quarters of the world, they may also be disappointed in their fears for the future.

At present there is influence at work which will cause some improvement; the North of Europe, instead of exporting for some time to come, will require to be receiving. Ireland also, consequent on a short crop of Wheat, will require largely; then there is the greatly increased consumption of Wheat and Plour owing to cheapness; and as the tendency of markets-abroad are all upwards, consignments to this country may be expected to fall off until prices advance.

TIMBER.—The imports of this article are also the largest on record, and had if not been for the ease with which money was obtained at low rates of interest, causing a large demand for building purposes, prices could not have held so steady. The late accounts of the high prices at which it is anticipated next year's business will open on your side, now influences holders to show much firmness.

Ashes —Continued to droop from the opening of the year until the new arrivals in June and July, when there was an improvement. Soon afterwards it was ascertained upon the bankruptcy of several extensive speculators, that the stocks were greater than was generally supposed; this, together with relatively larger supplies from New York, in addition to those noted in the tables, depressed the market. The fall from the highest point is now on Pots, 6s. to 8s.; Pearls, 3s. to 4s. per c.wt.

4s. per cwt.

The stocks are the largest, while the demand is the most limited known for seven years past.

BEEF AND PORK.—Since 1849 the trade from Canada to this port has been so insignificant as to require

BUTTER .- The season opened with advancing prices, but owing to extensive supplies from various quarters, together with unusually mild weather, this article now shows the general depression.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. ORR.

In the table of exports of Iron from the Clyde to Canada, we find that in 1845 we received of pig Iron 3, 789 tons, and in 1851 this amout increased to 13,012 tons; of bar Iron, in 1845, we received 995 tons, and 1851,—8747 tons. Up to 1849, there appears to have been no sheet iron imported into Canada, from Glasgow, but during the past year, the quantity was 372 tons .- British American.

We learn that there are fourteen editors and ex-editors of newspapers in the Massachusetts Legislature. This is pretty good for one State.—Quebec Mercury.

At a recent meeting of the Canada Company in London, Mr. R. Gillespe, in addressing the Company said:—He had recently returned from a visit to Canada, and he was very proud to say, that the progress of that country far exceeded that of any other Colony in the British empire. Twenty years ago he had travelled from the village of Galt, then containing 20 or 30 houses, in company with Mr. Dickson and Mr. Shade, to Guelph.—They were obliged to travel on horseback, and although the Township of Waterloo, through which a part of their route lay, was one of the earliest and best settled in that part of the province, yet it took them the greater part of a day to perform their journey of 15 miles. On his late visit he had found the town of Galt, a great and prosperous place, with masses of buildings in the process of erection, which would do credit to any street in London, and he found two roads from that town to Guelph, traversed daily by various stage coaches and other public vehicles, and crowded with farmer's waggons, conveying the agricultural produce of the country to the head of navigation, to be At a recent meeting of the Canada duce of the country to the head of navigation, to be transported to New York and Liverpool. During the lapse of these 20 years, he found the rough and rugged approach to Galt through a wilderness, transformed in-

o a delightful macadamised road, through a rich and less attractive do they appear, and, with exceptions blooming country, where the farmers were located in comfortable homesteads, and Saw Mills and innumer-able other varieties of machinery, erected to manufacture the produce of the soil, and render it fit for a distant market—nay, so progressive were the inhabitants of this portion of the country, that they were on the eve of the Manchester and Liverpool of Canada within an hours' ride of each other. These were improvements which gladdened the heart of every friend of his country, and the people of Great Britain had only to know what a country Canada was in each other. a country Canada was, in order to make it the home of every man who felt himself unable to face the difficulties every man who felt himself unable to face the difficulties of rearing a large family in his native land. To the efforts of one individual—the late Mr. Dickson—the Province was indebted for much of the prosperity and wealth that now characterizes the Township of Dumfries, and rendered this portion of Canada at once its highway and its garden."—Hamilton Gazette.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. -On Thurs-MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last, two persons named William Shields and Charles McDowell, were drowned close to the Burlington Canal. They were both respectable Farmers residing in the back part of the Township of Nelson, and had started some time before daylight for the Grand River, to get two loads of Plaster. On coming to the Beach, before day, they entered the Tavern of Mr. Weal, and enquired the best way to get across the Canal as the ferry man was not there, they accordingly were directed to go round the Steamer, lying about a were directed to go round the Steamer, lying about a mile from the Canal, but they mistaking in the dark as is supposed, turned long before they got to it, and the formost drove into the water, the other it is conjectured went to his assistance, as a whip was lying on the ice, and one of the span of horses was standing close to the brink, while the other could be seen in the water. Shortly after daylight the horses were seen from the Shortly after daylight the horses were seen from the shore, and a person went out to them, but on getting close they ran towards the South shore. The alarm was instantly given and every exertion made to recover the bodies, that of Shields was got during the afternoon, but up to Saturday evening that of McDowell had not been discovered. Shields leaves a wife and six children to deplore his untimely e —McDowell was unmarried, and was a brother to Mr. Samuel McDowell, Grocer, of this City.—Hamilton Gazette. this City .- Hamilton Gazette.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 31st January, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint George Buckland, Esquire, to be Professor of Agriculture, in the University of Toronto.

MR. Plees, the Publisher of this paper being about to take a trip Eastward, requests that all subscribers be prepared to settle their accounts when called upon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 11th. 1852 : LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 11th, 1852: S. Monteith, Stratford, rem; Rev. J. Neales, Esq., Richibucto; R. S. Street, Esq., Hamilton; Rev. E. G. Sutton Norton Creek, the February No. will be ready in a few days; W. A. Esq., Elora, rem., value due 25s; Rev. W. C. Merrick, East Frampton; Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Mahnatooahning; A. Hayter, Esq., Cobourg, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1852.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

We direct attention to two valuable documents contained in our present issue—one the report of the synodal meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, the esolutions passed at which, and the discussion ensuing on them, being such as to shew the deep sense entertained by the Church in the sister province, of the great importance of the present movement. In effect these proceedings are a counterpart of those which took place in our own diocese in May last. It will also appear from these proceedings, that at the conference of Bishops which assembled during the Autumn, attention was mainly directed to the question of self-government, a fact which we have already announced through our

The second document is the first portion of Bishop Fulford's first visitation charge; a document which cannot be too well considered. The second and third paragraphs contain an able exposition of the present condition of the Church in these provinces, and his Lordship's remarks on one of the resolutions under consideration at the meeting noticed above, shew the difficulty in which the Bishops find themselves placed from the want of Legislative authority for carrying out the powers of their commissions. One of the resolutions proposes a reference to the sister dioceses for counsel and cooperation. We hope that the day is not far distant when the necessary adequate powers will be conferred, and that we shall see the Church in all the dependencies of the Crown on this side of the Atlantic, meeting in general convocation to legislate upon its interests and internal government.-Such a measure would be perfectly consistent with our position as an offshoot of the Mother Church, and be calculated to strengthen the hold she has journey from Quebec hither, through all the inupon her colonial children. A hold based upon the strongest bonds of union and affection, and on which the spiritual as well as temporal welfare of both depends.

THE FREE SCHOOL MANIA.

It is with thankfulness we notice that a healthful spirit of opposition to the introduction of free schools into Canada West, is springing up, and promises to extend. The more prominently the leading features of that system are developed, the few and far between, its alvocates are confined to that class of restless and crude-thinking demagogues, whose standing metto is progression, and whose creed consists in a repudiation of everything which our forefathers deened pure and of good

Without entering at present into a discussion of the nostrum which educational empiries would seduce us to adopt, we may simply remark, that its obvious tendency is to republicanise the whole face of society. It is the undisguised boast of its advocates that ultimately this would be the effect produced; and that in process of time the landmarks which now indicate and circumscribe the various classes of the community would be swept away by the potency of indiscriminate tuition.

Such a result we cannot contemplate without feelings of reprobation and aversion. We unhesitatingly deny that our social happiness would be enhanced by destroying the distinctions which have so long prevailed amongst us. These distinctions have been productive of benefits which we need not enumerate, and which have been admitted and dwelt upon with envying commendation by the sound-thinking and close-observing of nations less highly favoured. Republican writers themselves being witnesses, much of the ulceration which disfigures society in the neighbouring States may be traced directly to the corrupting influence of the system against which we are protesting.

In England, the pathways to the most aristocratic society are open to all, but at the same time certain fixed conventional rules must be followed by those who would exchange an humble sphere for one more exalted. A powerful motive is thus furnished to the aspirants for the cultivation of manners as well as of mind, and for the exercise of a healthful self-watchfulness, and self-denial.

The indiscriminating fusion of a free-school melting-pot (if we may use the comparison), has a direct tendency to destroy this most desirable state of things. It must be self-evident that when the ill-trained and unmannerly are permitted to mix familiarly with those whose breeding has been more refined, that the latter would suffer greater deterioation than the former would acquire grace or polish.

Let us not for one moment be mistaken. Far be it from us to insinuate in the remotest degree, that virtne is a prerogative of the higher classes, and that vice is exclusively the birthright of the poorer. "Often," as old Fuller quaintly remarks -"often do you find a knightly soul under a gaberdine of rags, and the heart of a churl beneath mail of price." All that we contend for is, that a gradation of ranks is a sound and necessary thing, as holding forth motives for mental exertion, and moral gladiatorship; we protest against the threatened educational revolution, because it has a direct and necessary tendency to destroy those steps by which so many of England's most illustrious sons clomb from the peasant's hut to the palace of the peer-and the very existence and difficulty of which braced their nerves and spurred them on to reach the longed for goal.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The public press generally has been occupied with the consideration of this measure for the past fortnight-since, in fact, it has become generally known that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been induced by his coadjutors to accept this new office, with a salary, as a means of filling the Presidency of the Council. It may possibly be considered that we travel out of our legitimate sphere when we discuss any question of a purely political character; but when we see public opinion set at nought by men who derive authority entirely from that source, and when we find public men stooping to subterfuge to screen themselves from a gross violation of expressed principle, we feel that every member of the press unfettered and uninfluenced by improper obligations, is called upon to protest against the stain indelibly cast upon the national character, by an act contrary to the elementary conditions of the constitution, and subversive of public morality and good faith. What are the real circumstances of the case. The gentleman who has accepted this appointment, publicly denounced the office of President of the Council as useless and unnecessary, as a stipendiary element of the Government, and repudiated his nomination to it at the time of the construction of the present Cabinet. His presence in the Cabinet would appear to have been considered essential by some of his colleagues, and particularly by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who undertook a clemencies of an unusually rigorous season, to induce Mr. Cameron to accept on some conditions the discarded post. To effect this consummation of political intrigue, the office of Minister of Agriculture is created with a sulary, as a bait to his acceptance of the usele's Presidency without one! What the specific duties of this executive functionary are to be, no one seems to know-what his jurisdiction, or whence the authority for his appointment. Is he to exercise a species of inquisitorial supervisorship over the Agricultural Societies? Is he to regulate and control the recently-filled

Chair of Agriculture in the Toronto University Is he to limit and direct the amount and kind of Agriculture in the farming operations of the landholder,-to superintend and restrain the export of grain and other produce, or to inspect and manage the importation and breeding of cattle? To overlook the transfer of property, to negotiate the leasing of farms, in short to interfere in the private concerns of the bucolical part of the community? Whatever the advantages to be derived from such an office may be, and we are not altogether prepared to deny that it might be made an instrument of good to the community, the manner and motive of its creation is most reprehensible.

Has such an office been sought for by the people? Have their representatives been consulted in its formation and endowment? Is it a constitutional act on the part of the responsibles, and can they foist upon the country, of their own free will, without Legislative sanction, for their own peculiar convenience, a new element of Governmental patronage and power? These are questions of serious import, involving the discussion of the fundamental principles of our present political constitution, and are not to be treated with levity or indifference. They must be answered at the bar of public opinion: and however tardy the actors of the present political drama may be, in meeting that public scrutiny at Quebec, the day must come when the public voice will be heard demanding their solution.

But it is to the graver charge of the immoral abuse of political prerogative that we direct our remarks, whether that prerogative be real or assumed. The character of the country is involved in that of its Government, and of the individuals who compose that Government. The trickery of this new scheme is too patent to elude the just censure and ridicule of the world; and the abnegation of principle displayed by the recipient of the newly cre ated office too glaring to escape the contumely and indignation of every right thinking person.

In a growing nation when the formative process is active, and the social materials most plastic, particularly in an age when intelligence and in tegrity compose the brightness of human character, it behoves those who are put forth as the moulding workmen of the age, to keep a check upon their own actions, to measure them by the golden rule, and to see that no contaminating influence proceeds from them. If, then, the fear of responsibility to a higher tribunal than human judgment has any influence upon our public men, let them at once put this matter to right, by annulling the disgraceful act which savours so strongly of the sin of expediency. If the Presidency of the Council is a necessary element in the government of the country, let it be retained, and look for some man of education, of principle and of honour to fill it. If a department is required to watch over the agricultural interests of the country, let it be legitimately formed, under powers derived from the constitutional source, and put into it a gentleman whose motive in accepting office will be somewhat higher than the mere desire to obtain its emoluments at any sacrifice.

TO OUR READERS.

The publisher of this paper having made arrangements to purchase from the Diocesan Press Society, the materials of the office, and the good will of this periodical, would intimate to his patrons and the public, that it is his intention to continue the publication of the paper in its present form until the end of the current volume, when some modification in its arrangement will take place, with the view of rendering it more completely subservient to the combined advocacy of the temporal interests of the Church, and as an organ or medium of Ecclesiastical intelligence. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy the encouragement it has received during the past four years while held by him on lease from its former proprietors, and he trusts that his efforts will meet with the support of Churchmen generally. His plans for this alteration are not yet sufficiently matured for publication, but as soon as they are complete due notice will be given to his subscribers. The editorial department will be conducted as hitherto, and the principles advocated will be preserved. He is fully aware that some change the kind contemplated is required to extend the utility and influence of a Church paper, and he will endeavour to meet the views of those interested in the maintenance of such a publication.

For the Church.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary celebration of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Shortly after eight o'clock, a large company, consisting of those connected with the profession, sat down to dinner. The room was tastefully decorated with appropriate mottoes and devices printed on coloured paper, and furnished by the respective offices in the city; whilst in the centre of the hall, attached to a splendid banner representing the arms of the Governor-General, was the Society's choice arms of the Governor-General, was the Society's choice. The dinner was provided by Mr. J. Smith; and it is only an act of justice to that enterprising individual to say, that everything was performed on his part that

could be desired by the most fastidious; indeed, it was not only creditable to himself, but also reflected great honour upon our "Queen City," showing, we are confident, that Toronto can not be surpassed on this continent in those things with which a kind Providence has been pleased so bountifully to bless us. After grace had been said by Mr. Culbert, of the Globe office, the eager company set to work with earnestness to satisfy themselves on the various luxuries placed before themselves. before them. The usual din caused by the active employment of knives and forks, the merry chit-chat of the more youthful portion of the company, and the cheerful countenances of all, made a most agreeable impression on the minds of those present. After full justice had been done to the substantial part of the fare, the cloth before them. its place. The chair was ably filled by Mr. T. L. Meintosh, the late President, (Mr. Mallon, the President for the for the current year, not being able to be present at the commencement of the entertainment,) who introduced the several standard toasts with a few happy and appropriate remarks. The following is a list of the toasts, and the songs and responses by which they were followed: were followed:

The Queen.—The enthusiastic manner in which the company cheered this toast, proves that among the Printers of Toronto annexation has no chance of success; and that, in common with a vast majority of the Canadian population, they reverence with sincerity the sacred name of their Sovereign. After the cheering had subsided, the national anthem was sung by the company, led by Mr. Hill.

Prince Albert, and the Royal Family. Song, "The British Grenadiers," by Mr. Graham.

The Governor-General. - Song by Mr. Middlemas. The Army and Navy.—Song, "The flag that's brav'd a thousand years."

a thousand years."

On proposing "the toast" of the evening, the Toronto Typographical Society, Mr. McIntosh took the opportunity of drawing attention to the principles of the association, and the great benefits which it had been the means of conferring upon those whom the hand of sickness or distress had brought low; and showed that while the Typographical Society combined all the advantages of benefit societies generally, its members were also of mutual benefit to each other in the everyday business of life. The chairman then pointed out the erroneous idea which some parties entertained, that the members were combined together for merely selfish the members were combined together for merely selfish members were combined together for merely setusing objects; while, on the contrary, he said, their object was to sustain the dignity of their noble art, and maintain the rights and privileges of the profession. The bast was received with much applause, which was succeeded by a song from Mr. Hill, "The memory of Caxton,"

The following toasts were then given from the Vicechairs, which were judiciously occupied by Messrs.

Love and Hill:—

The Printing Profession all over the World.—This sentiment was replied to by Mr. Alton, who also enlivened the party with a true Hibernian melody.

The Press.—Song, Mr. Jones. Mr. O'Brien, of the Palriot, acknowledged the compliment paid to the body of which he is a member, and concluded by proposing "Success to the Printers of Toronto."

In proposing the health of The Ladies, Mr. Hill took In proposing the health of *The Ladies*, Mr. Hin took the opportunity of paying the usual compliments to the sex, and called on Mr. Black for the bachelors, and Mr. Love for the benedicts, to respond. The former praised the charms of the fair ones to the usual extent; while the latter, with great humour, using the techniwhile the latter, with great humour, using the technicalities of the trade, and applying them to sweethearts and wives, caused the greatest laughter and enjoyment.

Song, "Nine cheers for the girls that we love."

The next toast proposed was "Our Employers." Mr. Plees, of the Church, stated, in reply, the satisfaction it had formerly given him, when a member of the Society, to uphold its rules; and since he had become an employer he had striven to carry out the principles he had formerly supported, and would still endeavour to follow the same course. Mr. Plees was heartily cheered on resuming his seat.—Song, "The brave old Oak," by Mr. Jacques. Oak," by Mr. Jacques.

The last of the standard toasts was Prosperity to the City of Toronto." Mr. Jacques, who is a native of the Western metropolis, entered into the history of its rise and progress, and forced many a smile during his quaint narration of the period when "Muddy Little York" was in its "verdant mud!" Mr. L spoke with made during his recollection, outstripping, as it had hade during his recollection, outstripping, as it had done, every other city in British North America.

Volunteer sentiments now flowed in from all parts of the company. It would occupy columns even to give cue company. It would occupy columns even to give an outline of them separately, so we shall merely notice one or two before closing this hasty sketch. The Literary and Scientific Institutions of Canada" was given by Mr. Murray, in a speech replete with sound learning and patriotic sentiments. Mr. Cooper, who the Mechanics' Institute, replied to the first part of the the Mechanics' Institute, replied to the first part of the toast; and Mr. Bradford, the author of the "Last of Eries," spoke on behalf of literary genius,—in neat and effective speeches.

The health of Mr. Hand, who formerly held the office of Vice-President in the Society, and who of Vice-President in the Society, and who cently left New Orleans for California, was drank with the most intense enthusiasm, each one, with sincerity and fervour, repeating the words of the toast, proposed by the Secretary of the Society, "Success to the friend of Mr. Hand, desired the company to accept his thanks for the friend of Mr. Hand, desired the company to accept his thanks for the company to accept the secretary of the sec his thanks for the high respect which had been paid to the absent gentleman.—"The bould soldier boy" was then sung then sung in good style by Mr. Burns.

"Our respectable Apprentices" was given by Mr. Alton, and responded to by L. Oliver, "one of the boys," from the Patriot, very creditably.

Mr. So.

Mr. Seymour's health was proposed by Mr. Graham, who stated the deep obligation the Toronto printers lay under to that gentleman for having twice travelled from festivals. labouring under a severe cold, returned thanks on behalf of himself and his fellow-printers of Hamilton.

The health of the President was then given, to which Mr. Mallon replied, and proposed the Secretary and the other on.

Mr. Hill, in replying to other officers of the Society. Mr. Hill, in replying to this toast, read the contents of a letter which had been received a sharp of the society. Mr. Nugan, a member the Spring time ago from Mr. Nunan, a member of the Society, who is at present in California. The letter, which is an interesting one, was sent to Mr. B. Camphell of W. Late Secretary to the Society, who kindly transmitted it to Toronto, together with a sentiment of Woodstock, late Secretary to the Society, sentiment which he desired to be delivered at the annual lestival lestival, and which was not overlooked, viz: "The welfare and prosperity of our absent friends."

"The memory of our deceased members, D. Bancroft and John Mallon," by Mr. Gedd, was given in feeling terms, and drank in silence by those assembled. "Our sick members, Messrs. Shanklin, Clindinning, and Northey," and a number of others that we have nooth, and ask:—"Is it not a grievous anomaly and triple of the state of the stat and time to mention, were given throughout the evening. After the health of the host was given, Mr. Gedd was moved to take the chair, when the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. McIntosh for his presidency during the evening; all joined together in singing "Auld lang syne; and thus terminated, by common consent, the most pleasant and happy evening ever spent by the printers of Toronto,—not a circumstance transpiring through the whole of the proceedings to mar in the least the enjoyment of the company.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(From the Colonist.)

We have the following details of further intelligence

Nothing has occurred up to the present to induce a belief that anything will be done to lead to hostilities

with other countries.

Of the 200,000,000f, taken from the family of Louis Of the 200,000,000 will go to the improvement of the lodgings of the working classes; 10,000,000 to the Society of Succour; 30,000,000 to a credit of Fourier; 10,000,000 to the poor clergy; and the rest to the retired soldiers of the Legion of Honour.

The following is a sketch of the new constitution, it

The following is a sketch of the new constitution, it shows its nature at a glance:

It was announced with a prelude, to the effect, that everything which proceeded from the Emperor Napoleon was so perfect as to render new theories presumptuous. His political system is therefore to be revived.

Louis Napoleon only is to be responsible—there is no power, however, that can call him to account. He is to nominate a Council of State, fifty in number, who are to frame his laws. They are to be paid 25,000f. per annum, and may be removed at pleasure. There is to be a Chamber of 250 members—one member for each be a Chamber of 250 members—one member for each 35,000 electors chosen by universal suffrage which will not again be exercised for six years, as that period is to be their term of service except in case they are dissolved. They are to have no power to originate or amend any laws, but can only vote yes or no upon such subjects as are submitted to them. Their annual session is to last only three months; they can be adjourned or prorogued at the will of the President.

The Senate is to be constituted of 80 members, to be increased to 150. It is to be nominated by the President

The Senate is to be constituted of 80 members, to be increased to 150. It is to be nominated by the President, at whose pleasure it can be convoked or prorogued, and it is to include the Cardinals. It is to discuss the laws prepared by the Council of State, but cannot amend them except with the approval of the Council. Its sittings are to be secret, and it will have the power to interpret when necessity, the clauses of the Constitution. With the Government it may modify the Constitution, except as regards its primary basis as already sanctioned by universal suffrage. The Senate are to fix the allowance to be made to the President. In case of his death they are to nominate his successor, whom he will have the right to name by will. All the decrees already the right to name by will. All the decrees already issued are to continue and to have the force of law—the various Ministers functionaries are to swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

Boston, Feb. 9 The following telegraphic despatch, which had been

received in Liverpool, prior to the sailing of the Europa, was published here this morning. London, Jan. 24.

We learn from Paris, that a decree had been issued, naming the various chiefs of Battalions, Captains, Adtants, &c., of the organized national guard of Paris.

The Moniteur denies the statements, made by some of

The Moniteur denies the statements, made by some of the journals, that the President has addressed any communications of a political character to the Pope or any other of the sovereigns of Europe. It declares that nothing but an official communication has passed between the Governments.

The Times says that the certificates held by the Spanish bondholders for the portion of debt which the Spanish government had resolved to confiscate, will hereafter be received at the stock exchange, and may consequently be quoted in the official list.

ADDRESS FROM THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.

The Orangemen of Ireland, we perceive, have issued what they call an address to the Protestants of the Empire. We publish the following synoposis of it from the Liverpool Standard:

"It is signed by Earl of Enniskillen, the Grand Master, and its language is at once firm, temperate and convincing. It commences with an expression of regret at the death of the former Grand Master of the regret at the death of the former Grand Master of the Lodge, the King of Hanover, and pays a just tribute to his gallantry as a man and a politician. The document then earnestly urges the importance of taking adequate steps to frustrate the audacious designs of the Papists, and shows that the act of Parliament passed last sesion was totally inadequate for the purposes; indeed, that its provisions are either evaded or defield, the Provincial Synod of Thurles have a regularly organized system. defied, the restriction of thurses have a regu-larly organized system for the propagation of Popery, and that titles are assumed by Roman Catholic bishops, without any effectual opposition or resistance. The address insists that there will be danger to the Empire if Papal intrigue be not frustrated, and reiterates the former view taken by the Lodge that there should be former view taken by the Lodge that there should be a further inquiry into these intrigues. It says—Our address of November last year was issued at a time when the empire at large had been stimulated into an excitement and exasperation, which have not yet subsided; we need not name the cause. At that time we ventuared to advise that the Protestant people of Great Britain and Ireland should petition the legislature for inquiry into the Papal system as an indispensable for inquiry into the Papal system, as an indispensable pre-requisite for salutary legislation. Events have confirmed us in our opinion; and we repeat the counsel we last year offered. Despotic monarchies may meet aggressions as they arise; but where the government is representative and free, there can be no security against the perils of papal intrigue, unless the character of the system, from which danger proceeds, be thoroughly ascertained and exposed. The Protestants of Great Britain—indeed, we might say the Roman Catholics - have not adequate knowledge of the system Cathorics and the adequate knowledge of the system we have so much reason to dread. We again recommend a call for enquiry. Condemnation is again passed upon Sir George Grey, who, in 1850, refused to present the loyal address of the body to the Queen, with characteristics. although, with characteristic inconsistency, he had presented to Her Majesty a similar address only two

Commons, passed at a period of excitement, fourteen years ago. In conclusion, the address condemns the annual grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and ask:—"Is it not a grievous anomaly and wrong, that the Britsh nation, even in the person of the Sovereign, and in the coronation oath, shall swear that the Courtee of Rome is ideal trues and demands. that the Church of Rome is idolatrous and damnable and that, notwithstanding such a declaration, it shall contribute from the public funds largely to the support of the idolatrous religion? Is it not marvellous to think that many liberal and benevolent men, whose indignation would be aroused by the thought that a morsel of dread "might be made" an instrument of conversion even to a true religion shall place in the hands of sworn ministers of the Church of Rome? hands of sworn ministers of the Church of Rome?' In spite of the dangers which surround Protestantism, the Orangemen of Ireland have confidence that the attacks against it will prove powerless; for, 'with light on the throne—with light spreading through the masses of our people—it would be degenerate to fear that the Legislature of Great Britain can remain long misinformed as to the duty they owe to God's laws, and the measures which will best conduce to the interest of the British people.'"

United States.

The following information we extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune. It will be found of interest to those who are in the

It will be found of interest to those who are in the habit of sending newspapers to their friends:
"I am requested to state for the benefit of numerous persons, postmasters and others, in all parts of the country, who are constantly making inquiries upon the subject, that the mail arrangements for letters, between this country and all parts of Great Britain, and all parts this country and all parts of Great Britain, and all parts of the British Provinces of North America, including Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., are as entirely unrestricted as though they were all under one government. A letter mailed anywhere in the United States goes to any post office in Great Britain or the North American Colonies, and vice versa, according to direction, wihout any conditions whatsoever. It may be prepaid or it may not, at the option of the person sending it. And the rate of postage is the same, whether it is prepaid or not. The rate is twenty four cents to any post office in Great Britain, and ten cents to any post office in the Province, be the distance more

In relation to newspapers, the regulation is this. All papers coming from or going to Great Britain pay four cents postage; of which two cents must be prepaid at the office from which the paper is sent whether on one side or on the other, and two cents must be collected one side or on the other, and two ceits mass be collected at every office where the paper is delivered. No newspaper can be wholly prepaid. And in regard to newspapers sent to or from the British Provinces, the same rule holds good; only that on the postage must be prepaid to the point on the line where they pass from one Government to the other, according to our regular established rates of internal newspaper postage. Thus established rates of internal newspaper postage. Thus in a country bordering on the British possessions, no prepayment! of postage is required. Beyond the Beyond the country limit the postage varies according to distance In this arrangement California and Oregon are ex-

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

It will be seen says the New York Herald, by the following memorial to Congress, that another effort

to find Sir John Franklin is urged upon the country members of the Maryland Institute and citizens of Baltimore generally after having considered the probabilities of the continued existence of Sir John Franklin and the lost crews of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, as also the chances of their eventual rescue, do respectfully repre-sent to your honourable bodies that a measure of enlarged humanity, which has already obtained the sanction of government, under the munificent auspicies of a private citizen should not be abandoned after a single failure, and the same reason which prompted to one attempt, are in force as to a second. They, therefore pray that an expedition of recovery be fitted out, under such auspices and organization as shall be deemed

The plan of this renewed search is by boats, sledges and legs, trusting less to ships and more to inndividual energy. It is strongly advocated by Dr. Kane, who distinguised himself in the Grennell expedition. We are not sure that the plan did not originate with him. Such an expedition might make some important distinguishments of the sure of the coveries, even if it did not succeed in its desired object.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church

Society.

The members of this Association are hereby notified that the public annual meeting thereof will be held at St. Catherines, (D.V.,) on Thursday, the 26th inst.;

Divine Service to commence at 6 o'clock, P.M.

The Chairmen of the several Parochial Associations are requested to transmit the Report to the Secretary by the 21st instant, at latest. The Managing Com-mittee will meet in St. George's Church, at one o'clock, P. M.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary. N. D. B. D. Church Society

Thorold, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

Church Society-Newcastle District Branch.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at the Rectory, Cobourg, on Friday Dec. 12, 1851, the Parochial meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society, were appointed to take place as follows:—

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 44 King Street East, Mrs. Ha-

On Tuesday, 10th inst., King-street east, Toronto, the wife of Mr. John Tully, Architect and Civil Engineer, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. L. Elwood, A. M. the Rev. Robt. Francis Campbell, B.A., Incumbent of Bayfield, to Eliza Helen, relict of the late Capt. James years previously, and could adduce nothing to justify Slocombe, of Devonshire, England.

DIED.

On the 18th ult., at his residence, in the Township of Finch, in his 83rd year, Col. John Chrysler, of the 1st Dundas Militia, whose name is, perhaps, as intimately associated with the history of this Province, as any other individual now living. At his former residence, in the Township of Williamsburg was fought the famous battle of "Chrysler's Farm," in the year 1815. The deceased was one of the old U. E. Loyalists and stood firm to the British Standard in the American Revolution. ceased was one of the old U. E. Loyalists and stood firm to the British Standard in the American Revolution. He was the first Member who represented the county of Dundas in the Provincial Parliament, and enjoyed for a long time the confidence of his constituents, having the confidence of his constituents, having the confidence of his constituents. He was the confidence of his constituents, having the confidence of his constituents, having the confidence of his constituents. served in that capacity, for upwards of 20 years. He also rendered good service in suppressing the rebellion of 1837 and '38, at which time he turned out at the head of his Regt. at the battle of the Wind Mill, near Prescott. of his Regf. at the battle of the Wind Mill, near Prescott, and although then an old man, proved his loyalty and courage for the honour of his Sovereign and the good of his Country, and to his last moments, maintained his fidelity, to the Constitution of Great Britain.

At Markham, C. W. on the 15th February, Mrs. J. S. A. Paterson, relict of the late Reverend J. D. Paterson, and see angel 82 years.

son, of the same place, aged 82 years.

At Melbourne, New South Wales, on the 12th July 1851, Captain William Milne, of the Royal Navy, in the 68th year of his age. In Brantford, C. W., on the 31st of January, 1852,

Clerie Roseneigh, the beloved daughter of Robert and Mary Monteith, age one year.

On the 20th of January, 1852, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rural Dean, and Rector of the adjacent parish of Chatham, who terminated her useful and truly Christian life duly in the bosom of her family, in the enjoyment of a good hope through grace. -- From a New Brunswick Correspondent.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO,	Febru	iary	11,	185	2.
The state of the latest several and the	3.	a.		s.	đ
Spring Wheat per bushel	3	0	a	3	8
Oats, per 3410s	1	2	a	1	3
Barley	2	4	a	2	8
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	14	0	a	17	6
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	9.	a	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	0	a	18	9
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	a	18	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	0	a	17	6
Beef, per lb	0	21	a	0	3
Do. per 100 lbs	15	0	a	17	6
Pork per cwt	15	0	a	22	6
Bacon	32	6	a	37	6
Hams, per cwt	40	0	a	45	0
Mutton per lb	0	21	a	0	34
Turkeys, each		0	a	3	0.3
Ducks per pair	1	6	a	0	3
Geese, do	-1	0	-	1	0
Fowls	0	10	a	1	0
Bread	0	10	a	0	3
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	71	a		9
Do. salt, do.	0		a	0	9
Potatoes, per bushel	0 2	5	a	0	0
Applae	5	0	a	2	0
Apples		9	a	7	0
Eggs per dozen	35	0	a	52	6
Hay per ton	25	0	a		0
	12	6	a	27	3
Fire Wood per cord	27	6	a	16	Name of Street
Coar per ton	21	0	a	10	0

New Advertisements.

WILLIAM HODGINS,

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

COPYING PRESSES.

POOLSCAP and POST Copying Presses, for A. F. PLEES, 7, King Street West. Toronto, February 14th, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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

Directors :

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

Rev. J. Beaven, D. D. Rev. S. Lett, LL. D. S. B. Harman, Esq. S. B. Harman, Esq. G. W. Allan, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer. EDWD. TAYLOR DARTNELL.

HE General Annual Meeting of the members of this Society, will be held at the Office of the Society, No. 24, King Street East, on MONDAY the 1st of March next, for the purpose of Electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, the operations of the Society, will date as, and from the 1st March inst. All Instalments already paid, to be considered as Instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time such payments were made according to Rule III. in the Constitution of the Society.

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL.

Secretary & Treasurer.

28-3in Toronto, Feb. 11th, 1852.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN

THE LADIES interested in St. George's CHURCH, Toronto, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the month of April next, for providing funds to erect a PARSONAGE HOUSE. They heg to solicit contributions from all who may feel disposed to forward this object. Contributions will be hankfully received, on or before the 19th day of April, by any of he under-named Ladies, who have kindly cousented to act as

Patronesses: Mrs. W. H. Boulton. Mrs. Cameron. Madame Des Landes. Mrs. Jarvis. Mrs. Perkins. Mrs. J. B. Robinson.

Miss Lambert.
Mrs Loring.
Mrs Lett.
Mrs Munro.
Mrs Rowsell.
Mrs. Thompson
Mrs, Widder.
Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Sherwood. Mrs. Stanton. Toronto, February 4th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS, for the use of Parochial and Sunday Schools, by the Rev. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall, and Rural Dean of the Johnstown Deanery. Price 1s. a liberal discount to the For Sale by
A. F. PLRES, 7 King Street West.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, for 1852; the January number of this Journal which had been delayed from unavoidable circumstances, is now ready. As only a limited number of copies more than what are actually ordered will be printed, parties intending to send in orders will be pleased to forward the number they will probably want, as early as possible.

Toronto, Janua y, 1852.

A. F. PLEES, Publisher.

27-tf

Poetry.

A NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

By Marion P. Aird, Authoress of " The Home of the Heart."

Tick! tick! tick! How fast our moments run! Tick! tick! tick! Another year is done.
Like waters, drop by drop, Or rivers, to the sea,
Which neither tire nor stop, Away our moments flee.

Tick! tick! tick! Time never idle stands;
For quick! quick! quick!
Run out his golden sands. He fleeth, as a post, To heaven—like a bird-With every moment lost, And every idle word.

Tick! tick! tick! Tick! tick! tick!

O! listen while they pass;
They cannot hear its sound
Who sleep beneath the grass.
Then watch, and use them well;
Each moment, good men say,
Souls go to heaven, or hell,
To endless night, or day.

Tick! tick! tick! Tick! tick! tick!
Yes, every minute, Death
Is knocking at some heart,
And stops the failing breath.
Your pulse, a little watch,
Whose beatings soon may stop, And your unpardon'd soul To endless darkness drop.

Tick! tick! tick! Your hours, like angels, run
With all your words to God,
To tell what you have done. Your days are like a book, In which the angels write Your deeds, to read again Loud in the judgment light.

Yes, every word you speak, In echoes loud, they say,
The air will faithful keep
Up to the judgment-day.
Then pray that Jesus' blood
Your every sin may blot,
And wash, as with a flood,
Each evil word and thought.

A little girl threw
Into a flowing stream
Fair flowers, so bright and blue,
Rose-buds, with leaves so green,
Then wept, because the tide
Away—like summer hours—
Her preity flow'rets swept
And cried, "Bring back my flowers!"

Thus you may cast away
Bright hours and vainly mourn
Young days, like rose-buds, lost,
Ah! never to return!
Then give your heart to God, Who gives you every hour; He loves the opening bud, And takes the early flower.

CHARGE

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

MY REVEREND BRETHREN,

The Primary Visitation of the Bishop of a new Diocese marks an important epoch in our ecclesiastical annals; and I doubt not that we all have looked forward to this occasion of our assembling together with no small degree of interest and anxious expectation. May the Spirit of Wisd m from above, and the Spirit of Love and of Strength rest upon us all, and overrule our purposes and deliberations, now and always, to the glory of God, the edification of the Jhurch, and the salvation of our own souls.

It is my wish, in the first place, to direct your attention to the real position, which, as members of the United Church of England and Ireland, we occupy in this Diocese. While spiritually we are identified with the Church in the mother-country, -emanating from her, using the same liturgy, subscribing the same articles, blessed with the apostolic ministry, visibly forming part of the same ecclesiastical body, and claiming as our own all her mighty champions, confessors, and martyrs,-yet in a political sense, and as regards temporalities, and everything that is understood by a legal establishment, or as conferring special privileges above other religious communities, we are in a totally dissimilar situation. Whether it ever was contemplated in these respects to carry out the theory of the Church of England in Canada, certainly it never has been practically effected; politically considered, we exist but as as one of many religious bodies, consisting of such persons as may voluntarily declare themselves to be members of our Church; and who thus associate together because they are agreed upon certain principles and doctrines, according to which they believe it to have been from the beginning the rule of the Church to serve and worship God. The abstract truth of any religious principles or doctrines in no way depends on the degree of countenance which they may receive from the authorities of the state, nor can there be the slightest advantage or wisdom, but quite the reverse, in putting forward claims of the nature above mentioned, which we cannot fully substantiate, and which,

circumstanced as we are here, if they were to be ensis ecclesiæ. In aliis enim civitatibus tantum them that be in error, by inducing them to view granted to us to-day, it must be absolutely absurd, for us to expect to maintain.

But while we have been held to be identical with the Church in England, this practical and essential difference in our political and legal position has never been provided for; and the consequence has been, that we have lost the administrative power provided for the Church by its legal establishment at home, and none has been supplied, adapted to our condition here. We seem to have been deprived of the ecclesiastical law of England, and have not been provided with any recognized and effectual self-government for those, who associate themselves together as members of our communion in Canada. The only alternative has been to seek a remedy in the discretionary exercise of Episcopal rule and superintendence; an alternative, which is not always available in all cases, and which, by casting too much weight and responsibility upon the individual judgment and discretion of the Bishop, has a tendency to deprive his decisions of much of that influence and authority which ought to attach to all the acts of the ecclesiastical body.

It cannot be thought unreasonable that we should all anxiously seek a remedy for this evil. It was a full consciousness of our unsatisfactory state in this respect that influenced the Bishops assembled at Quebec at our recent Episcopal Conference, when we unanimously agreed, amongst others, to a resolution expressing opinions almost identical with those which we lately embodied in the proceedings of our "Church Society," at one of the meetings of the Central Board, viz: "That in consequence of the anomalous state of the Church of England in these Colonies with reference to its general government, and the doubts entertained as to the validity of any code of ecclesiastical law, the Bishops of these Dioceses experience great difficulty in acting in accordance with their episcopal commission and prerogatives, and their decisions are liable to misconstruction, as if emanating from their individual will, and not from the general body of the Church: and that therefore it was considered desirable that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Church of England in each Diocese, should meet together in Synod at such times and in such manner as may be agreed; the laity meeting by representation, and their representatives must be communicants. I most firmly believe that a provision, such as is thus recommended, for the purpose of supplying sufficient means of self-government for the Church (having reference of course only to those who, by voluntarily joining our communion, must of course be subject to its rules), would not only have the happiest influence on the Church at large, but would also strengthen the true and legitimate influence of the Bishop, and cause increased reverence and respect for his office and authority.

The learned Thorndike, a divine by no means. inclined to make light of the universally acknowledged law of the Primitive Church, that "without the Bishop nothing was to be done," thus expressed his opinions, writing just two hundred years ago: " But if the rank of Bishops over their presbyters be not only a just human ordinance, but estated in possession of sixteen hundred years, without deceit or violence at the beginning, let me have leave to think it will be hard to show a better tide of human right for any estate upon the earth. How much more when the possession is avouched to have been delivered from the hands and time of the Apostles, must it needs seem strange that the successors of their place should be destroyed by the sons of their faith.

* He that acknowledgeth, and is glad to see these heads stand in their right place, looking back upon their beginning, which was to succeed the Apostles over several presbyteries, in the place which they held over all for the time must needs miss their relatives, the bodies of these presbyteries in the government of the Churches,

proved common to both. * aimeth at the primitive form, and that which cometh nearest the institution of our Lord and His Apostles, must not think of destroying Bishops, but of restoring their presbyteries."

The exact details of any measure, making provision for some sufficient ecclesiastical government and rule, need not to be everywhere and at all times identical, but it should be effectual. It cannot be reasonable or just for so large a body, as our Colonial Church now is, to be left in its present anomalous and unprovided state. And from the first all ecclesiastical discipline and government seems always, as Churches became settled, to have partaken of a Diocesan character, in due subordination to the decrees and canons of the Church, as set forth in national, provincial, or general councils and to the authorities and order of the particular body, ecclesiastical as well as civil, of which they formed a part, so that the general unity might not be broken. "Ridiculum est dicere," (writes St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, when asked to interfere in the concerns of another Bishop's Diocese), quasi ad me pertineat cura propria nisi Hippon-

* Thorndike's "Primitive Government of Churches," ch. xiv.

agimus, quod ad ecclesiam pertinet, quantum vel nos permittunt, vel nobis imponunt earundem civitatum episcopi fratres et consacerdotes nostri."*

But whatever may be the ecclesiastical constitution of the Church to which we belong, whatever provision may be made for its self-government however suitably adapted to the circumstances in which we are placed in relation to the civil powers, and our fellow citizens around us, it is still for us, my Reverend Brethren, to remember that, under any circumstances, no blessing can be looked for upon our Zion, no growth and increase of spiritual life within her courts, unless there be also present with us faithful, godly, and laborious ministers, God's Remembrancers, Watchmen in Israel, who shall bear witness for the truth by their lives, as well as by their doctrine, and point out to their flocks the way to heaven by walking in it themselves. The teaching of Gospel truths in the preaching, and the exemplification of Gospel obedience in the lives of the ministers of Christ are a great and powerful means, in the hand of the Lord for pulling down the strong holds of Satan and establishing the kingdom of God. But while publishing to others "the glad tidings" of salvation, let us for ourselves "make our own calling and election sure;" let us strive to observe that steady consistency of character in our general con. versation, that gravity of deportment that becomes our holy office : and "keep our own bodies under, and bring them into subjection, lest while preaching to others we ourselves become castaways."; Besides being our interest, this is our bounden duty for promoting the success of our ministry; since whatever grace may attach to direct ministerial acts, "which be effectual, because of Christ's institution and promise," ; yet the prayers of an ungodly man can be of little use to others, and no unction can be hoped for to descend on the people from the skirts of our garments, unless we ourselves have received an anointing from above .-Moreover, unless we have analyzed the tear of penitence when dropping from our own eye, how can we describe to others its strengthening powers, unless we have drank of the fountain of live, how tell them of its cleansing and refreshing virtues, unless we ourselves " have been with Jesus," and with Him, "entered within the veil," § how can we enlarge upon the excellence of His communion, the fulness of His temple, or the splendours of His

The office and the work of the Ministers of the Church are thus strikingly described by one of our

"There stands the messenger of truth, there stands The legate of the skies!—His theme divine, His office sacred, his credentials clear. By him the violated law speaks out As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.

He 'stablishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart;
And arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heav'nly temper, furnishes with arms,
Reight as him arms, and trains himself arms, Bright as his own, and trains, by ev'ry rule Of holy dicipline, to glorious war, The sacramental host of God's elect."

But we must look at the duties of the clergy, not only towards those within our own communion, but also towards those who are without. The visible unity of the body of Christ is marred by the sins and weakness of man, and the unbeliever and the ungodly draw from thence much encouragement to gainsay truths of revelation, and the plain requirements of the law of God. If, therefore, the differences that exist between various religious communities, are not thought of material importance, they must surely appear to us to be unjustifiable and sinful; if, however, we think ourselves justified in maintaining them, we ought to be fully persuaded in our own minds of the grounds upon which they are founded. But in all such questions let it be our care still to maintain our Christian charity, to contend for truth, * joining them with and under the Bishops, not for victory : to condemn, not persons, but their for assistance in all parts of the office hitherto errors, and to be far more diligent in declaring positive truths, than in denouncing the belief or practice of our neighbours. A little religion is very apt to engender a violent spirit of partizanship, a larger measure of grace and knowledge, while it confirms us in our own position on better and clearer grounds, teaches us also more correctly ia what way we ought to act towards others. "We have just enough religion, (says an excellent author,) to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another."** "If we establish truth, error will fall of itself, not immediately perhaps, but gradually and finally. Belief cannot be forced. To attempt it will only generate hostility. But by the exercise of Christian virtues, by upholding the truth with meekness and gentleness, by putting the most candid construction upon the motives of

|| Cowper's Task : Book 2

** Quoted in the 451st No. the Spectator.

the truth from other points than those to which education or habit have accustomed them; -by such methods will the Christian Religion be most successfully propagated."* If you endeavour to cultivate such a spirit, no one, whose opinion is worth listening to, will ever think the worse of you for being faithful to the specific principles of the communion to which you belong, or for being anxious to act up to the tenor of your ordination vows. Far otherwise; be assured that your truth and consistency will gain respect and confidence, your Christian moderation and charity will win love

The controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, from particular circumstances, has been renewed with increasing earnestness of late years; as we cannot but be deeply interested in every point at issue between them, so in particular are we, no less than our brethren in England, concerned in the question of the validity of the authority, in virtue of which the Pope has recently made several high ecclesiastical appointments in England. On the validity of the authority thus assumed rests the whole fabric of the Ro-

The question really at issue is the Supremacy of the Pope: a Supremacy not held to consist in a mere superiority of rank, power or jurisdiction, such as have been, or are exercised by patriarchal or metropolitical Sees over other Bishops and Clergy, but in fact that the Bishop of Rome, as successor of St. Peter, is the one universal Bishop, Christ's Vicegerent and sole Representative on earth, the only channel of grace, and that therefore, except as deriving through him there can be no Church, no grace, no salvation. If this assumption be true no doubt it must be wrong on any grounds to refuse submission; but if it be without foundation then may we feel not only justified, but, because of such assumption, so much the more bound to maintain those reformed doctrines and usages which we believe to be confirmed by the written Word of God, and to have the witness also and testimony of the Church from the beginning.

(To be continued.)

*Jarvis's "Church of the Redeemed: Preface p. xiv.
"† I am satisfied that a great many of the Laity of
the Roman Catholies do not know the doctrines. It
is a rule of their Church, as I bave understood, that it
is not necessary for its followers to know exactly what
its doctrines are. There is what is called an implicit
faith, admitted according to the established principles
of that Church; and if a person can say. I believe
all which the Church believes and teaches," he is not
required to explain what that is. This sufficiently
signifies that he is docile, and devoted to the authority. signifies that he is docile, and devoted to the authority of his Church; and this, as I understand, is considered the great this area. of his Church; and this, as I understand, is consuct
the great virtue of the Roman Catholic Religion. To
explain myself further, I can conceive that a person
may hold all the doctrines belonging to the Roman
Catholic Church, excepting what is connected with
the Supremacy of the Pope; and yet if he had drawn
these doctrines by the force and exercise of his own
judgment from the investigation of the Scriptures,
he would not be acknowledged as a person within the
pale of their communion. I'e would not be connected
with the body of the Church, as not being connected with the body of the Church, as not being connected with its head. I rather think that he would be pronounced, from his not yielding in the one point of submitting to the Supremacy of the Pope, and the authority of the Church, as a parent to whem by the authority of the Supremacy of the Pope, and the authority of the Church, as a person to whom by the rules of that Church, salvation must be denied "Archbishop Magee's evidence before the House of Peers, quoted in the puts to the Church and it. quoted in the notes to the Christian Instilutes, vol. iv.

Advertisements.

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

DR. BOVELL,

John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, RGEON AND OCULIST. Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

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

^{*} S. August Opera. Tom: ii. 65. "It is absurd to say that I can have any charge, except in what relates to the Church in the Diocese of Hippo. In other cities we only act so far, in what relates to ecclesiastical affairs, as our brethren the Bishops of those cities, and our association in our holy office either permit us or lay upon us a duty."

^{† 1} Cor. ix. 27. ‡ Articles of Religion, xxvi

⁸ Hed. vi. 19.

REMOVAL.

HAYES BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse 27 YONGE STREET, South of King Street, nearly oppo Toronto, January 6, 1852,

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COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltsteet-Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

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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.

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pr. 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 salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incidents to this season of the year.

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

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne
Streets, opposite the side entrance to Brand's Hotel.
Toronto, February, 1852.
27-tf

Trinity College.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LENT TERM, 1852.

HE Course of Lectures of the Faculty of Law THE Course of Lectures of the Faculty of Law for Lent Term, 1852, will commence on MONDAY, the soft of February, 1852, and continue during the College Term on every Monday and Thursday, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects:

1. Real Estate,
2. Contracts,
3. Equity Jurisprudence,
At Osgoode Hall.

Gentlemen attending will be required to subscribe to the Rules of the Faculty on entering their names with the Bursar, and to pay an annual fee for the course of £1 5s.

Further information may be had from

CHARLES MAGRATH. Bursar and Secretary, Trinity College; Corner of Church and Colborn-Sts. Toronto, January 22nd, 1852.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL HEAKES

BEGS respectfully to inform the LADIES OF TORONTO, that he has taken the premises; 4, King Street, Seven doors West of his old stand, which he intends opening on lat of March, with a carefully selected Stock of DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

&c., &c.

8. H. returns his sincere thanks for the patronage so hiberally bestowed upon him, and trusts, by a strict personal attention to the business, to merit a continuance of the same.

The present Stock SELLING OFF at reduced Prices. LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

12, King Street East, Jan. 28th, 1852.

YOUNG LADY lately arrived from the old A country who has had several years experience in teaching, is anxious to procure a Situation as resident Governess, where the children are young. For further information apply to the Rev. Mr Gregg, Presbyterian Minister of Belleville, the Rev. Mr. Greer, English Minister, Belleville. Letters pre-paid. Toronto, January 7th 1852.

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. The establishment of further Agen	cies will be duly notified
Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851.	21-ly.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,

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 enume-

rated 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.

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.

his time to instruction in the higher branches.

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

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Rev H. J. Grasett, Rector.

The Rev. J G. D. McKenzie.

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.

The Hon. Chief Justice McLean.

W. A. Baldwin, Esq.,

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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:

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Drawing. &c., per quarter Pupils under twelve years of age		£1	5 0
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Quarterly payments required.

Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m 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. to solicit the Contributions.
them in their undertaking.
The following Ladies have

s. Ainslie,	Mrs.	Davidson,	Mrs.	Kerby,
Armstrong.	**	Dickenson,	44	Leggo,
Bates,		Donaldson,	**	MacDonald,
Beardmore,	11	Fairclough,	66	Merritt,
Best.	- 11	Gates,		Milner,
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Carrol.	111	J. T. Gilkison.		Thos. Stinson
Cartwright,	60	Hatt.	**	Stewart,
Cook.	- 00	Hardiker.	66	Stevenson,
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Craig,	-	Holden,		THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

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

CHANGE OF THE SEASONS! AND NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS.

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land, The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand; Its breezes 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; Its rich verdant fields. and its ivy-clad bowers; Its rich verdant fields. and its ivy-clad bowers; Its rich verdant fields. and its ivy-clad bowers, Its rich verdant fields. and its ivy-clad bowers; Its rich verdant fields. It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, It men shall man and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the sear leaf and passes away.

Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill. And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmier breezes of May, McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are pundreds of Shawls! Some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square

There are Bro.d Cloths, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too, And Lustres, and Cobourgs, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay. There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more, That McDON ALD keeps always on hand at his Store; He would not the rights of another invade.

While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade; But if fairness will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse at some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a m

THE object of this Advertisement is in part to do away with an erroneous opinion which has long pre-vailed, 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 as jobs and offered low. BLANKETS.—A good supply commencing at 6s. 3d. per pair, Cot Bhankets. FLANNELS in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from 1s, 1d. upwards. A large Stock of

SILK VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assort-

PULPIT VELVETS,

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 y rd; 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.

Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

do

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851,

Protection from Lightning,

JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

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

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

ar H. Fife C. Alband, prompt at the Control of 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. Observatory, Foronto, Sept. 91801.

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.

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 metallie 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.

R. SCORE,

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

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

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HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway-

Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount; and at the same time to add, that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at Home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have snother Box, and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant.

(Signed) ALDROROUGH

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following compaints.

Ague
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Fersers of all kinds.
Bilious Complaints
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Worms of all kinds
Worms of all kinds
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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. 104d., 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.

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D RETAIL.

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do 20s Od do 5s Od Boy's Fancy do do 5s Od Boy's Fancy do do 5s Od Cloth Caps 35s 0d Do. Buckskin
11s 3d Boy's Etoffe
11s 3d Do. Witney
4s 4½ Winter Drawers
2s 6d Red Flannel Shirts Do. Witney do White Shirts, Linen Fronts Striped Shirts 4s 41 Fur Caps Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

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By Order.

Toronto, October 15th, 1851. C'BRIEN, Secretary

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Toronto, September 7th, 1850



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Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

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3s 9d
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