

intimation the driver had of it was finding himself, sleigh, horses, and all, in the river; the ice was completely 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. Hessel 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 1851 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. He says:—

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 preceding 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 the exception of a temporary improvement in June, 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 Flour 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 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 no remarks.

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 amount increased to 13,012 tons; of bar Iron, in 1845, we received 995 tons, and 1851,—\$747 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. Gillespie, 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 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-

to a delightful macadamised road, through a rich and blooming country, where the farmers were located in comfortable homesteads, and Saw Mills and innumerable 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 constructing a Railway to Hamilton, which would bring the Manchester and Liverpool of Canada within an hour's 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 order to make it the home of 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 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 mile from the Canal, but they mistaking in the dark as is supposed, turned long before they got to it, and the foremost 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 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 end—McDowell was unmarried, and was a brother to Mr. Samuel McDowell, Grocer, of 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: 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. Merriek, East Frampton; Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Mahanatoahing; 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 resolutions 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 columns.

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 co-operation. 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 upon 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

less attractive do they appear, and, with exceptions few and far between, its advocates are confined to that class of restless and crude-thinking demagogues, whose standing motto is progression, and whose creed consists in a repudiation of everything which our forefathers deemed pure and of good report.

Without entering at present into a discussion of the nostrum which educational empirics 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 deterioration 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 virtue 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 climb from the peasant's hut to the palace of the peer—and the very existence and difficulty of which brace 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 naught 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 journey from Quebec hither, through all the inclemencies 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 salary, as a bait to his acceptance of the useless 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 supervision 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 responsible, 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 created 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 integrity 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 of 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 motto, "United to support,—not combined to injure." 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.

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.

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."

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 following toasts were then given from the Vice-chairs, 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 Patriot, 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 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 technicalities of the trade, and applying them to sweethearts and wives, caused the greatest laughter and enjoyment.

The next toast proposed was "Our Employers." Mr. Ples, 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.

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!"

Volunteer sentiments now flowed in from all parts of the 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.

The health of Mr. Hand, who formerly held the office of Vice-President in the Society, and who has recently left New Orleans for California, was drunk 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 John J. Hand wherever he goes."

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

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 Hamilton in the depth of winter to attend the Society's festivals. Mr. Seymour, who we were sorry to see 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 officers of the Society. Mr. Hill, in replying to this toast, read the contents of a letter which had been received a short time ago from Mr. Nunan, a member of the Society, who is at present in California.

"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 not 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 from France:— 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 Philippe, 10,000,000 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 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 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, 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 necessary, 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 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, Adjutants, &c., of the organized national guard of Paris. 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 synopsis 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 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 session was totally inadequate for the purposes; indeed, that its provisions are either evaded or defied, the Provincial Synod of Thurles have a regularly 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 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 ventured to advise that the Protestant people of Great Britain and Ireland should petition the legislature 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. Despotism 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 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, although, with characteristic inconsistency, he had presented to Her Majesty a similar address only two years previously, and could adduce nothing to justify

his refusal but an obsolete resolution of the House of 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 asks:—"Is it not a grievous anomaly and wrong, that the British nation, even in the person of the Sovereign, and in the coronation oath, shall swear 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 bread 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?" 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 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 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, without 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 or less.

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 at every office where the paper is delivered. No newspaper 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 in a country bordering on the British possessions, no prepayment of postage is required. Beyond the country limit the postage varies according to distance. In this arrangement California and Oregon are excepted."

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:

"The undersigned memorialists, 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 represent to your honourable bodies that a measure of enlarged humanity, which has already obtained the sanction of government, under the munificent auspices 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 advisable"

The plan of this renewed search is by boats, sledges and legs, trusting less to ships and more to individual energy. It is strongly advocated by Dr. Kane, who distinguished himself in the Grennell expedition. We are not sure that the plan did not originate with him. Such an expedition might make some important discoveries, 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. Catherine's, (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 Committee will meet in St. George's Church, at one o'clock, P.M.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

N. D. B. 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:—

- Port Hope..... Monday, Jan. 26, 7 p.m.
St. George's, Clarke..... Tuesday, Jan. 27, 2 p.m.
Bowmanville..... Tuesday, Jan. 27, 7 p.m.
Cartwright..... Wednesday, Jan. 28, 11 a.m.
Manvers (Craig's)..... " " 3 p.m.
Cavan, St. John's..... Thursday, Jan. 29, 10 1/2 a.m.
Do. St. Paul's..... " " 3 p.m.
Perrytown..... Friday, Jan. 30, 10 1/2 a.m.
COBOURG, annual meeting Wednesday, March 3, 7 p.m.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 44 King Street East, Mrs. Harworth, of a Son.

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 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. 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 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; 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, 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, February 11, 1852.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Spring Wheat per bushel, Oats, Barley, Flour, etc.

New Advertisements.

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

COPYING PRESSES. FOOLSCAP and POST Copying Presses, for Sale by A. F. PLEES, 7, King Street West. Toronto, February 14th, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND 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. GEORGE BROCK, Esq. Rev. S. LETT, L.L.D. S. B. HARMAN, Esq. J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer. EDWD. TAYLOR DARTNELL.

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

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 beg to solicit contributions from all who may feel disposed to forward this object. Contributions will be thankfully received, on or before the 19th day of April, by any of the under-named Ladies, who have kindly consented to act as

- Patronesses: Mrs. W. H. Boulton, Miss Lambert. Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Loring. Madame DesLandes, Mrs. Lett. Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Munro. Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Rowse. Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Wilder. Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Wilson.

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 trade. For Sale by A. F. PLEES, 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. A. F. PLEES, Publisher. Toronto, Janua y, 1852.

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!
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!
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 unpar'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 pretty 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 Wisdom 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 Church, 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 same 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 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, * * * joining them with and under the Bishops, for assistance in all parts of the office hitherto proved common to both. * * * He that 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.

ensis ecclesiae. In aliis enim civitatibus tantum 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 conversation, 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 life, 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 throne?

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

"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
It thunders; and by him in strains as sweet
As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.
He establishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart;
And arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms,
Bright as his own, and trains, by every rule
Of holy discipline, 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, not for victory: to condemn, not persons, but their 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 in 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

* 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

§ Hed. vi. 19.

|| Cowper's Task: Book 2

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

them that be in error, by inducing them to view 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 and souls.

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 Romish Church.

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 metropolitan 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 Catholics do not know the doctrines. It is a rule of their Church, as I have 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 of his Church; and this, as I understand, is considered 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. He would not be 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 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 notes to the Christian Institutes, vol. iv. p. 78.

Advertisements.

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

November 13th, 1850.

16-1f

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

April 23rd, 1851.

39-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCUList,
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in
rear of the same.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

41-1ly

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

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

JOHN CRAIG,
GLASS STAINER,
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter,
HOUSE PAINTING, GRADING, &c., &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

September 4th, 1851.

6-1f

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

5-1f

REMOVAL.

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

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

WANTED, A SITUATION as Daily Governess, by a Young Lady competent to instruct in the various English Branches, also French and Music.

FOR SALE.

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

GENERAL STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

The following Publications are issued from this Office: The Church NEWSPAPER, weekly, on Thursday morning.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of seasonable goods have come to hand.

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

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

Fire and Life Insurance. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL,—£2,000,000 STERLING.

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

THESE Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase.

DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS AND ORIENTAL BALSAM. THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

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

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

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million. One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

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

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

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

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

The security of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs, One year, Seven yrs, One year, Seven yrs, One year, Seven yrs. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25, 30.

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

Table with columns for Age, Annual, Hlf. yearly, Quarterly, Age, Annual, Hlf. yearly, Quarterly, Age, Annual, Hlf. yearly, Quarterly, Age, Annual, Hlf. yearly, Quarterly. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25.

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

