

The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 23.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 8, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXXXII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson.	2nd Lesson.
D	Jan. 11.	1st SUND. APT. EPIPH. { M. Isalah 44. Matt. 9. E. " 46. Rom. 9.	
M	" 12.	{ M. Gen. 21. Matt. 10. E. " 22. Rom. 10.	
T	" 13.	{ M. " 23. Matt. 11. E. " 24. Rom. 11.	
W	" 14.	{ M. " 25. Matt. 12. E. " 26. Rom. 12.	
T	" 15.	{ M. " 27. Matt. 13. E. " 28. Rom. 13.	
F	" 16.	{ M. " 29. Matt. 14. E. " 30. Rom. 14.	
S	" 17.	{ M. " 31. Matt. 15. E. " 32. Rom. 15.	
D	" 18.	2ND SUND. APT. EPIPH. { M. Isalah 51. Matt. 16. E. " 53. Rom. 16.	

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Maths.	Even. song.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A. Rect. r. Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. }	11 o'clock	3 o'clock
St. Paul's	{ Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum. Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A. Incumbent. }	11 " "	4 " "
Trinity	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumb. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist. }	11 " "	7 " "
St. George's	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumb. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist. }	11 " "	7 " "
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist. }	11 " "	9 " "

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

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

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s.

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

A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.
The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals, lingering, like a river smooth,
Along its grassy borders.
But as the care worn cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker
Yet stars that measure life to man!
Why seem your courses quicker?
When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is rapid;
Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?
It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding?
When one by one our friends are gone,
And left our bosoms bleeding.
Heaven gives our years of failing strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth a seeming length,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

MARY OF BETHANY.

The Church is God's garden; and in it there are flowers of beauty, as well as trees of strength; there are beds of spices sending up their rich odors to heaven, and there are pure sweet lilies ready to be gathered by the hand of the Beloved. Among those who bloom most sweetly in this Nursery of divine grace we hail the fair lily of Bethany, spring up in meek beauty at the feet of Jesus.
Bethany was the oasis in the desert of the pilgrimage of the Man of sorrows. To it he retired for rest, refreshment, sympathy and love; and beautiful was the contrast it presented to the scenes of weariness, toil, mortification and trial that ever awaited Him in His contact with the world. "Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus; they loved Jesus, and gladly welcomed Him to their quiet home from His toilsome labours.
We know not whether the first sketch we have of the character of Mary includes the account of her conversation, or whether the commendatory words of the Saviour, but implied a previous choice of that good part which not only shall not be taken away, but shall increase in blessedness forever. Perhaps she had long ago asked of Jesus, and he had given her living water, and she was coming now to renew in richer measure the draught that was so sweet to her soul. We know not

that she said a word while sitting at the feet of Jesus, but there was no need of speech; the Saviour read in her uplifted eyes and that beaming countenance a soul's devotion.

The heart of love hath its sacrifices, its prayers, its offerings, and all these Mary brought to the feet of Christ! She sacrificed all the hopes, wishes and desires of a young, warm and ardent spirit upon the altar of holy love; she devoted all to Him, and He accepted the sacrifice. In the hour of her sorrows she brought her prayers there, when coming from the grave of her brother, she met him who is the resurrection and the life; and when that brother is restored again to their glad circle, and there is a gathering of friends at Bethany, and Jesus is among them, there comes that meek one with her precious offering, of gratitude and love, and costly perfume, and the house is filled with the odor of the ointment. Jesus commending her, testifies—"against my burial has she done this, and it shall be her memorial forever."

Mary! the very name has music in its sound, and links our thoughts to heaven! It has been upon the lips of angels—been pronounced by the Saviour in accents of love, and been recorded again and again in the Lamb's Book of Life.

RELIGION.

To touch the heart and make the pulses thrill,
To raise and purify the grovelling soul,
To warm with generous heat the selfish will,
To conquer passion with a mild control,
And the old man with nobler thoughts to fill;
These are thine aims, O pure unearthly power!
These are thine influences; and, therefore those
Whose wings are clogg'd with evil are thy foes:
And, therefore, these who have thee for their dower,
The widow'd spirits, with no portion here—
Eat angels food, the manna thou dost shower;
For there are pleasures, deep, and tried, and true,
Whether to read, or write, or think, or hear,
By the gross million spurned, and fed on by the few.

SHEDDING LIGHT.

"We walk by faith not by sight" (2 Cor. v. 7.)
Though every step of a christian's path is ordered by the Lord, yet he is not allowed to see far before him; he carries with him a lantern; God's word is "a light to his path, and a lamp to his feet;" and, as he goes forward, the light goes forward with him. It is enough to make him see the space immediately before him, and to know whether the path is safe and sound; it is enough to show him the pitfall which would otherwise be hid, and the stumbling-block over which he would otherwise fall; but it is not enough to show him the distant prospect, and the character of the road that lies far before him. If it were, faith would not be in exercise; the man would not be exercising trust; he would be looking at the distance, instead of minding his next step, and would be likely to fall over the next stumbling stone, or down the next pit. To-morrow is hid from us. Now alone is seen, and now is enough. The grace that guides us safely in and through the little present will shed the same light upon the distant future, when we reach it, and even to our journey's end. Life is made up of moments, and a journey composed of steps; and the love that directs us how to place our feet aright on a single spot will not fail us till the journey is over, the home reached, and the traveller at rest.

COST OF MISERY.

It costs us more to be miserably than would make us perfectly happy.

CHRISTIAN MEDITATION.

Reader, make conscience of daily exercising thy graces in meditation, as well as prayer. Retire into some secret place, at a time the most convenient to thyself, and laying aside all worldly thoughts, with all possible seriousness and reverence look up toward heaven, remember there is thine everlasting rest, study its excellency and reality, and rise from sense to faith by comparing heavenly with earthly joys. Then mix ejaculations with thy soliloquies; till having pleaded the case reverently with God, and seriously with thy own heart, thou hast pleaded thyself from a clod to a flame; from a forgetful sinner, and a lover of the world to an ardent lover of God; from a fearful coward to a resolved Christian; from an unfruitful sadness to a joyful life; in a word, till thou hast pleaded thy heart from earth to heaven, from conversing below to walking with God, and till thou canst lay thy heart to rest, as in the bosom of Christ.

SPEAKING WELL OF OTHERS.

If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora box which, when opened, fills every

house and every neighborhood with pain and sorrow. How many enmities and heartburnings flow from this source! How much happiness is interrupted and destroyed! Envy, jealousy, and the malignant spirit of evil, when they find vent by the lips go forth on their mission like foul fiends, to blast the reputation and peace of others. Every one has his imperfections, and in the conduct of the best there will be occasional faults: which might seem to justify an madversion. It is a good rule, however, when there is occasion for fault-finding to do it privately to the erring one. This may prove salutary. It is a proof of interest in the individual, which will generally be taken kindly, if the manner of doing it is not offensive. The common and unchristian rule, on the contrary, is to proclaim the failing of others to all but themselves. This is unchristian and shows a despicable heart.—*The Moralist.*

COMPENSATION.

There is no sunshine that hath not its shade,
Nor shadow that the sunshine hath not made
There is no cherished comfort of the heart
That doth not own its tearful counterpart.

Thus, through a perfect balance, constant flow
The sharp extremes of joy and woe;
Our sweetest, best repose results from strife,
And death—what is it, after all, but life?

Household Words.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

ADDRESS

From the Congregation of St. George's Church, St. Catherine's, to the Rev. Robert Shanklin, late the Assistant Minister.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It was with mingled feelings of surprise and regret that we heard of your intended departure from amongst us. A residence of five years in this parish, as the Assistant Minister, seems to have given us a sort of right in you, and we were slow to believe that the time of separation was at hand. But now that it has pleased the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to promote you to an independent charge, we should be wanting in our duty, no less to ourselves than to you, if we did not thus publicly bear testimony to your talents, diligence, and fidelity, as a Christian Minister, and to the friendly intercourse which existed between you and the parishioners during the period of your sojourn in St. Catherine's.

Whilst expressing, as we most sincerely do, our regret at your departure, it would be selfish if we did not at the same time, congratulate you upon a change which must be considered promotion, and which was intended to enlarge the sphere of your usefulness. We therefore bid you "God Speed," and fervently praying that the Great Head of the Church may take you into His Holy keeping, bless you with health, strength, and abundant success, and finally reward you with a crown of glory.

We remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,
Your affectionately in the best of bonds,
(Signed) GEO. RYKERT, } Churchwardens.
A. K. BOOMER, }

And the Congregation generally.

REPLY.

To George Rykert, and A. K. Boomer, Esquires, and to the Members of St. George's Church, St. Catherine's.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot but feel extremely grateful for the kind sentiments and wishes conveyed to me in your Address. Few of the important changes of life are effected without painful and even anxious emotions; and it will readily be believed that on leaving a neighbourhood where there is so much to invite attachment, I experienced all those feelings which the disruption of existing relations, and anxiety about future progress are wont to produce. I cannot, therefore, too strongly express to you my acknowledgments for those evidences of regard to which none can be insensible, and from which so great consolation and encouragement are often to be derived.

Many circumstances indeed, conspire to give your parish, in my mind, a more than common interest. Regarded as the scene of my first ministerial labours—distinguished for a kindness that soon caused it to be viewed as a home, and endeared by a long-continued intercourse, undisturbed even by casual interruption, it is not surprising that I should look back to it with more than ordinary feelings, and fully reciprocate the prayers and wishes of those who have added this fresh claim upon my grateful remembrance.

And though I trust never forgetful of the heavy responsibilities which rested upon me, yet, the feelings with which I leave are more of an individual nature. Every one occupying the position held by myself, must feel that your spiritual interests are committed to one in every way fitted for such a high trust, and who is also desirous of discharging his duties for your welfare and for the glory of God. So long as it shall please Providence to continue the health of your incomparable Rector, subordinate changes may effect us as individuals, but can never give rise to an apprehension of spiritual destitution.

In the earnest hope that God's blessing may rest upon you and yours, and that this kindly relationship between yourselves and those set over you in spiritual things, may long continue; allow me, my brethren, to subscribe myself,

Your grateful and devoted servant,
R. SHANKLIN.
Late Asst. Minister, St. George's Church,
St. Catherine's.

UNITED STATES.

DECLINATURE OF THE EPISCOPATE BY THE REV. DR. CREIGHTON.
Extract from the Minutes of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York.

December, 30, 1851.

The following letter from the Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., Provisional Bishop-elect, was received and read; and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the same to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of every Parish in the Diocese.

To the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York.

GENTLEMEN:—To you, as the acting Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, the communication now made is, I believe, properly addressed.

You are aware, that when at the last Annual Convention of the Diocese, the result of the final ballot had been ascertained, I claimed for that body time for reflection and consultation, and for prayer for the Divine guidance, before deciding to accept or decline the high honor to which I had been chosen—a claim, I believe, which they were the more ready generously and in good faith to concede to me, from the fact that I had earnestly, and with the most unfeigned sincerity, declined to be nominated from their suffrages, and was finally elected without previous nomination. I ask pardon of the Diocese, that I have kept it so long a time in suspense. But the question submitted to me was one of fearful responsibility, and I was both unwilling and afraid to decide it, except after the gravest deliberation, and on grounds which might satisfy my own conscience, and clear me when I am judged. I feared on the one hand, lest the honor and dignity of the station, the solicitations of too partial friends, and the generous declarations of acquiescence (in some cases of entire satisfaction) in my election, on the part of those with whom, on some points, I had unhappily differed, might bias my judgment; and on the other, lest love of retirement, regard for my personal ease and comfort, and contentment with my very pleasant parochial relations, might dispose me to magnify the difficulties of the office, and my own want of qualifications for it. Besides I have been in the almost daily receipt of letters from all parts of the Church, filled with the most gratifying expressions of confidence and regard, and urging me to take the position so providentially (in the view of the writers) offered to me, and placing before me the consequences of a refusal, which it would be agony for me to imagine possible. All these I regarded as motives to do nothing rashly or hastily, but to give to the whole subject a calm and dispassionate, and even prolonged consideration.

And now that the opinions of those entitled to my utmost deference—the ardent desire of the Church for peace, and the prevalent belief that it might be attained under my supervision—the disappointment and even grief of my friends should I decline—and last, though not least, as applied to the circumstances of my case, the kind and indulgent reception promised to my ministrations, have all been most gratefully, most respectfully, and as I believe most conscientiously weighed and considered, I have nevertheless arrived at the painful, if not humiliating conclusion,—a conclusion which I may not separate from that guidance which has been earnestly invoked, that I am not the person whom the exigencies of the Church demand for that exalted station; and that were I to accept it, temporary peace would be obtained at the price of her permanent growth and prosperity, and be followed by disappointment and dissatisfaction, and irremediable confusion.

In thus avowing a conclusion in opposition to the wishes, and synodically expressed judgment of the Diocese, I am discharging the most painful duty of my life. But it is one from which I cannot escape. That I love the Church with a true affection, I conscientiously believe; and I think I could cheerfully make any personal sacrifice for her good; but that very love for her, makes me shrink from the thought of retarding her onward course, through my incompetency. I feel deeply my deficiency in many of the qualifications indispensable for the Episcopate. That high office demands, and perhaps never more than at the present time, the highest endowments, profound theological attainments, intellectual power, physical strength and activity, patience, decision and untiring application, in connection with supreme devotedness and zeal in the cause of Christ. In too many of these I fear I am wanting—in others I am too conscious of falling short, to justify my assuming the guidance of so large and influential a branch of Christ's Holy Church. With such a sense of my unfitness, how can I rise and solemnly declare before God and the Church, "I am persuaded that I am truly called to this administration?" It is pain and grief to me, and in the opinion of some (few I trust) it may be my reproach, that I should utter it, but oh! Brethren, beloved in Christ and for your own sakes, I cannot be your Bishop.

With sentiments of liveliest gratitude and sincere esteem, I am, Gentlemen,

your faithful friend and servant,

W. CREIGHTON.

Beechwood, near Sing Sing, Dec. 28, 1851.

Attest, BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

—New York Churchman.

ENGLAND.

The Bishop of St. David's has delivered a recent charge, in which he says that the decision of the Gorham case has not altered the character or position of the Church, nor brought to view any divergence of doctrine which has not existed since the Reformation. He condemns Mr. Gorham's doctrine of *prevenient* grace. He thinks that the Convocations are not adequate bodies for synodical action, and that the prevention of their assembling for deliberation is no grievance. He seems to think that the Church has no right to settle questions of doctrine.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BORNEO.—It is generally stated that the Rev. Mr. McDougall, the senior missionary at Sarawak, will be appointed first Bishop of the proposed new diocese of Borneo, Sir James Brooke being strongly in favour of the appointment. Mr. McDougall was educated for the medical profession, and before becoming a clergyman of the Church of England held the office of demonstrator of anatomy in King's College, London, of which institution he had formerly been a student. It is believed that a commission will be issued to the Bishop of Calcutta, empowering him in conjunction with other prelates, to proceed with Mr. McDougall's consecration.

BISHOPRIC OF LYTTLETON.—It appears that the Bishop-Designate of Lyttelton had declined the appointment on the score of Mrs. Jackson's health. It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Rowley, late head-master of Bridgenorth school, who went out to the Canterbury Settlement as dean, will be raised to the episcopal office, and that a commission will be issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishops of Sydney, New Zealand, and Melbourne, empowering them to proceed with his consecration.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel taking into consideration the probability of a large influx of people into the newly discovered gold region of Bathurst, New South Wales, has guaranteed the support of three additional Chaplains for that district, to be sent as soon as well qualified men can be found. It is thought that for this particular service unmarried men should be preferred. The Society has also, encouraged by the representations of Sir James Brooke, voted an additional grant of £200 a year for the extension of the very promising Mission in that Island.

The Archbishop of Armagh has been elected Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, in the room of the late King of Hanover. His Grace has recently visited St. Columba's College, and has presented it with an additional donation of £300.

From our English Files.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHINESE ARMY.—The following extract from the instructions of the Council of the Celestial Empire to the general commanding their armies has never, we believe, been published in this country:—"Take notice of this in particular; you have to deal with people who wear breeches so tight that when once the soldiers fall they cannot get themselves up again. Your first endeavour must be to throw them down. Paint your faces as fantastically as you can, and when you approach the enemy, shout out and make the most hideous noises and grimaces possible to frighten and make them tumble down. When prostrate they are at your mercy."

INCENDIARISM.—I have just read an article on incendiarism, with an invitation to practical philosophers to solve the problem—how to remedy this evil. Although not a philosopher, may I suggest the following plan?—Let landlords build near their farms a sufficient number of decent cottages, to house the labourers employed on their farms, with forty rods of garden ground allotted next to each cottage. This plan is not impracticable, for four good cottages can be built, with the assistance of timber found on most farms, for I believe much less than £200; therefore, if each cottage is let for only two pounds a year, the landlord would receive a good profit for his money. And I am satisfied nothing would so effectually secure farm buildings from the acts of the vile incendiary, as their being surrounded by a happy and contented peasantry, who, by the plan proposed, would have an interest in the preservation of their master's property. I hope this letter, if you will give it a place in your next week's paper, may induce more able and practical men than myself to take up the subject.—*Correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle.*

ROYAL CHARITY.—We learn from Cowes under date of Thursday, that 215 passengers of a ship named the *France*, of Philadelphia, from Antwerp, for America, which sustained a terrible shock from some unknown vessel, on the night of the 24th ultimo, by which she was reduced almost to a wreck, have been landed at East Cowes. On the situation of these unfortunates being made known to her Majesty, orders were given that they should be supplied with coffee, bread, and soup, from an establishment fitted up for the purpose by Her Majesty's orders at Kingston Farm, on the Royal estate. The Royal children contributed from their little gardens turnips, carrots, and other vegetables for the soup, and their little barrows may be seen every morning loaded for the unfortunate foreigners.

POPIH LOYALTY.—The following is a specimen of loyalty of Papists, from the *Tablet*:—"We respect the authority of the Vicar of Christ infinitely more than we do any musty Act of Parliament. We consider our allegiance due to the Roman throne first of all, and second to that, and in an infinitely lower sense, to mere civil Governments. We owe our loyalty to the holy Roman See; but *perish* the thrones of Kings and Queens of earth rather than that shall be in the slightest degree tarnished. As the spiritual power infinitely exceeds the temporal, so does our loyalty to the Holy See that which we owe to the Queen."

DEATH OF PRIESSNITZ, AUTHOR OF THE WATER CURE.—Priessnitz, the celebrated founder of hydropathy, died at Grafenberg on the 29th of November, at the age of 52. In the morning of that day Priessnitz was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine exclaiming all the while, "It is of no use." He would see no physician, but remained to the last true to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th he asked to be carried to bed, and upon being laid down expired.

ONE HUNDRED SHEEP DESTROYED BY A DOG.—We regret to state that, a few nights ago, Mr. Shepherd, of Chant Marle Farm, in the parish of Cattistock, lost in one night upwards of one hundred ewes with lamb. The flock, consisting of several hundred sheep, had been driven into the corner of the field by a dog, in the course of the night, and a large number of them were stifled. Many of them were found in the morning lying one upon the other, three and four deep. A few of them were bitten, but not very severely, which leads to the opinion that it must have been done by a sheep dog, as otherwise some of them would, probably, have been mangled. The ewes were all found in lamb, and on opening them thirty were found to contain twins. Mr. Shepherd's loss by this unfortunate event can be little less than £200.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

The late Miss Axford, of Bridgwater, has bequeathed the sum of £300 for the purpose of supporting a choir in the parish church—an example well worthy of imitation.

"PRIESTHOOD AND THE CAFFRES."—Under the above head the following statement appears in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of Saturday:—"We are informed, on creditable authority, that a pious Roman Catholic lady, resident in Dublin, whose son holds a commission in a regiment serving at the Cape of Good Hope, has actually given a large sum of money to the priests, to be expended in masses for the repose of the souls of the Caffres whom her son has killed, or may kill!"

The new King of Hanover does not appear inclined to walk in the path of wisdom and moderation which his father had marked out for him, and there is some probability of increasing dissatisfaction, if not disturbance.

FEARFUL INUNDATIONS.—Intelligence from Innsbruck of the 4th states that the battalion of infantry and the staff were delayed thirty-six hours by a heavy fall of snow and the accumulated mass of snow on the road. The accounts of the inundations caused by the overflowing of the rivers from all parts of the Crown lands are very distressing. In many parts dreadful devastations have been caused. In Murburg, the largest bridges have been carried away. The rushing masses of water as they passed through Murburg carried with them gigantic trees, which were torn up by the roots, fragments of houses, mills, carriages, timber, utensils, boats, and numerous animals. The inundation which caused these fearful disasters appears to have been caused by the bursting of a water spout in Corinthia. Many places in Corinthia are quite destroyed, churches, and hospitals were broken down by the fury of the water, and were speedily reduced to a mass of ruins. Many corpses have been found in the Tyrol; whole districts have been swept away; the telegraphic lines have been destroyed, partly by the water and partly by the fall of immense masses of snow. The mails have been stopped from nearly all parts of the country. The accounts from Agram are of the same melancholy character. The rise of the water nine or ten feet above the ordinary water-mark, combined with the heavy falls of snow, and the accumulated masses of water rushing impetuously from the mountains, have caused incalculable damage.

The following are found united in one person, residing in the Isle of Walney, viz:—Joiner and cabinet-maker, wheel-wright, thrashing-machine maker, ship carpenter, sawyer, occasionally black and white smith, bell hanger, painter and glazier, pump-mender, farmer, tea-dealer, grocer, oilman, draper, sexton, parish-clerk, and beer-house keeper! Verily, this person has many irons in the fire, and he contrives, with the assistance of a young man and his wife, to mind and manage them all.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that it was determined at a late Cabinet Council not to enforce the Ecclesiastical Titles Act; and that resolution has been communicated to Earl Clarendon.

A recent report of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society states, that since its formation the Society has assisted in building 71, and enlarging 29 churches: in converting 2 buildings into churches, in endowing 46 churches, and erecting 73 parsonage-houses. The number of additional sittings provided is 42,055, of which 37,709 are free, or let at a nominal rent. The society has expended for this purpose upwards of £53,459, and has drawn forth the expenditure of £25,200 from other sources.

It is said that the sudden events in France have alone prevented a partial, if not an entire break up of the English Ministry, owing to the increasing differences between "the Greys" and Lord Palmerston.

Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., having some time since written some offensive letters about the Protectionist farmers of his neighbourhood, and otherwise offended them, they have warned him that he must not ride over their grounds while hunting; the consequence has been, that Sir Robert has sold his hunting stud.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, M. P., is fitting up a large house at Wilton, for unmarried agricultural labourers. The spot selected is in a very excellent situation, being in the centre of the borough. The house will be furnished with every convenience, and a housekeeper will be provided. The meals will be at stated hours, and the dietary will be ample but plain, and each inmate will have a separate bed. A library will be attached, and as one of the Curates of the parish Church will reside in a part of the house, he will occasionally deliver a lecture to the labourers. For all these advantages each labourer is to pay 4s. 1d. a week only.

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.—A curious fact for astronomers has just been ascertained. In the papers of the celebrated Lalande, recently presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Arago, there is a note to the effect that so far back as the 25th of October, 1800, he and Burckhardt were of opinion, from calculations, that there must be a planet beyond Uranus, and they occupied themselves for some time in trying to discover its precise position.—*Literary Gazette.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—It is said that Dr. Moorehead, of Tullamore, has discovered in the common parsnip an excellent substitute for coffee, by merely cleansing, cutting, toasting, and grinding it.

THE MIRACLE OF LA SALETTE.—The Bishop of Grenoble has issued a *mandement* authorizing the erection of "a new Sanctuary to Mary" on the mountain of La Salette, in which he vouches for the truth of the "most extraordinary event, which appeared at first incredible," announced five years ago, as having taken place on one of the mountains of the diocese, viz., an apparition of the Holy Virgin, who manifested herself to two shepherds (a boy and a girl) on the 19th of September, 1846; conversed with them on the misfortunes which threatened her people, especially by reason of blasphemies and the profanation of the Sunday, and entrusted to each of them a particular secret, forbidding them to communicate it to any one." Among the proofs which convinced the Bishop, after much hesitation, that the story was true, he mentions that "extraordinary cures were announced wrought in divers parts of France and abroad, even in extremely remote countries. Sick persons, whose cases were desperate, and who were given over by the physicians to a speedy death, or to perpetual infirmities, were said to have been restored to perfect health, in consequence of the invocation of Our Lady of La Salette, and of the use which they had made of the water of a fountain at which the Queen of Heaven had appeared to the two shepherds. From the first, we heard about this fountain, we were assured that it was intermittent, and only flowed after the melting of the snows, or after abundant rains. It was dry on September 19th; from the day after it began to flow, and without interruption since that date: a marvellous water, if not in its origin, at least in its effects." He then goes on to state that he prevailed upon the two shepherds to reveal the secret which "nothing could wring from them" to the Pope. "They wrote it themselves, each separately; they then folded and sealed their letters in the presence of

men of high character, whom he appointed to serve as witnesses to them, and we charged two Priests, who have all our confidence, to carry to Rome this mysterious dispatch." Upon these grounds the Bishop gives his decree:—"The Holy Spirit and the assistance of the Immaculate Virgin being invoked anew, we declare as follows:—Art. I. We judge that the apparition of the Holy Virgin to two shepherds on the 16th of September, 1846, on a mountain of the Alpine chain, situated in the parish of La Salette, and the *archiprêtre* of Corps, carries in itself all the characters of truth, and that the faithful are well grounded in believing it indubitable and certain." Several other articles follow, one of which "expressly forbids the faithful and the Priests of our diocese ever publicly to express themselves, by word of mouth or by writing, against the fact that we this day proclaim, and which from henceforth demands the respect of all." The *mandement* then orders the erection of "a Church as a monument of the compassionate goodness of Mary," and appeals to "the faithful" for their offerings.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—We learn from Mr. Ellihu Burritt, and the friends of this project will be pleased to learn, that simultaneous and energetic steps will be taken in Great Britain and the United States, to press it upon the consideration of the two Governments, during the next session of Parliament and of the United States Congress.—*Globe.*

MR. THACKERAY AT OXFORD.—Mr. Thackeray has concluded his on the lecture the Comic Writers and in taking leave of his audience at Oxford thanked his hearers for the extremely kind and friendly manner in which he had been received. He was thankful to have such a welcome and such an audience. In support of such cause, an audience like that was one of the immense prizes for which a literary man could not feel deeply grateful. He had, too, to thank hundreds of friends, old and new, for the extreme kindness he had experienced; he had to thank gentlemen of all classes in the University, and others unconnected with it, for encouragement. Whatever absurd stories might have been told to the contrary, he had received nothing but kindness at their hands. (Renewed applause.) "I take," he continued "many remembrances of your kindness home with me, and am most grateful." The lecturer concluded amid general demonstrations of the warmest applause.—*Oxford University Herald.*

CHRIST CHURCH, MOSSIDE.—A sermon was preached on Sunday last, by the incumbent, the Rev. W. Carpenter, in aid of defraying the debt incurred by alterations to the church, and a collection made afterwards, at which the noble sum of £268 11s 6d. was contributed. The Rev. Gentleman took his text from the epistle for the day, and preached a truly gospel sermon to his large and continually attentive flock.—*Manchester Courier.*

In his evidence before the Committee on Church rates, Dr. Lushington said,—"I would make the Church rate as simple as possible, confining it entirely to the repair of Churches, and to the finding things necessary for Divine Service; and if you did that, you would get rid of nineteen-twentieths of the opposition!"

CORRUPTIONS RECOGNISED AS ACKNOWLEDGED WORDS.—Massaniello is universally recognised as the name of the celebrated Neapolitan insurrectionist who at one time nearly overtook the government of that kingdom. How few who use the word are aware that "Mas-Aniello" is but a corruption of "Thomas Aniello," so pronounced by his vulgar companions, and now raised to the dignity of an historical name. Hougomont is a conspicuous feature of the great field of Waterloo, and a name familiarly used in speaking of the famous battle; in course of time it will be forgotten that this is a mere mistake, said to have originated with the great general who achieved the victory, catching up from the peasantry around the sound of Chateau Goumont, the real name of the little rural demesne in question. Nobody doubts, however, the right of the "great duke" to call a place he has made so famous by any name he might please to apply, and so Hougomont it will remain while history lasts.—*Notes and Queries.*

A MURDER DISCOVERED BY BIRDS.—A gentleman who had been robbed by his servant, forgave him, on condition that he would abandon his bad habits; this promise he so far kept, and conducted himself so steadily as to accumulate enough money to enable him to marry, and to keep an inn on a much frequented road. About twenty years after the gentleman, travelling that way came to lodge with his old servant, whom he did not recollect until the man came forward, made himself known, and expressed how gratified and happy he was in again waiting upon him. He gave him the handsomest room and the best fare, but the night was no sooner than the perfidious wretch, after so much show of attachment, stabbed his old master with a dagger, threw his body into a cart, and carried it to a river at the back of the house. In order to avoid discovery and to prevent the corpse from rising to the surface of the water, he pierced the body with a long stake sharpened at the end, which he pushed so far into the mud, that only a very small portion of the end of the stake was visible. A few days afterwards some ravens arrived from all directions and crowded the spot. Their increasing croaking, altogether unusual at the place, led the inhabitants to fancy a thousand foolish stories. The pertinacity of the birds was such also, that it was useless driving them away. This increased the excited curiosity so much, that the stake was at length, with difficulty drawn out, which was no sooner done, than the body rose to the surface of the water. Inquiries were accordingly made to discover the murderer, and the wheel marks of the cart having been traced to the back of the inn, the master was taken on suspicion, and confessed his crime.—*Faculties of Birds.*

FAMILY PRAYER.—A correspondent, writing to the *London Guardian*, says—"I am now at an hotel in which there is family prayer night and morning. A bell rings, and those who are staying in the house and disposed to join, meet in a room with the master and mistress and servants, when generally some clergyman who happens to be in the house officiates. The effect is evidently good on the whole tone of the establishment."

MR. HUME, M.P. AND THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE MUSEUM.—On the occasion of Mr. Hume's late visit to Edinburgh, he visited the College Museum; and, probably under the impression that it was free to all visitors, he was about to walk past the door-keeper, but was at once stopped with a demand for the usual charge—one shilling. The veteran reformer with some reluctance paid the charge, and entered his name in the book thus—"Joseph Hume, paid one shilling." After having done so, he turned to the keeper, and said—"Sir, the last time I was here I paid half-a-crown; I have now paid a shilling; but when I next visit the Museum I will enter free, or the country will hear about it."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH PREDICTED IN 1666.—At a banquet given recently at Dover, on the opening of the submarine telegraph, Mr. John Brett stated that it was over a cup of tea, early in 1845, that his brother and he first discussed the project, the successful completion of which they were then celebrating; and in the month of July, in the same year, they drew up a plan for not only uniting England and France, but Ireland, and other most distant colonies in India. Some of our most eminent engineers, he said, regarded the scheme as impracticable; but the jest of yesterday was the fact of to-day. Mr. Brett mentioned the remarkable fact, that in 1666 one Gilbert published a book, in which he said that the day was not far distant when men would be able to communicate from one end of the world to the other by means of electricity. This prediction may now be said to be in course of realisation, if not actually realised; and Mr. Brett believes that "not only Paris and Vienna, but Constantinople, Calcutta, Peking and America, will in a few years be our next door neighbours."

DR. NEWMAN AND DR. ACHILLI.—Dr. Newman has written the following letter to the *Morning Chronicle*:—"Sir There is an impression abroad, founded on what took place in court, that I do not believe what I said in the passage of my lecture which is the ground of legal proceeding against me. I should have noticed it sooner, except for reasons which it is not necessary to go into. I believe heartily what I have said: I have never wavered in my belief of it; and certainly should not have said it at all, or persisted in saying it, unless I believe it. Whatever I have said has been said already, more fully and in detail, and with extracts of original documents, a full year before I wrote in an article in the *Dublin Review*, and again in a separate pamphlet, which was in substance a reprint of that article; nor had it been met or answered by the person who I said the subject of it. And what I said against him I said simply in self-defence. It was in answer to the imputations which, in this town, he had cast upon persons whom I revere, and on a religion which I hold to be divine, to the prejudice of every Catholic here. Those charges rested on his personal testimony, that testimony on his former position in the Catholic Church. I was desirous of pointing out, as I expect to be able to prove, what his testimony, founded on history, was worth.—Your obedient servant, JOHN NEWMAN.—Birmingham, Nov. 30.

NATURE TRANSFORMED BY THE MORBID MIND.—Nature is not a mirror of one large plane, but a crystal of innumerable faces, wherein no two men see exactly alike; no man can see everything in its true relations, and the man of strong individuality perceives little more than the reflex of his own anxious countenance. Your confirmed croaker, for example, with ingenuity equal, but philosophy far inferior, to that of the man who wore himself out in the endeavour to extract surbs from cucumbers, will find matter for misery in nature's brightest aspects and kindest moods. He detects intimations of decay in the primal blush of Spring; Summer in her brightest noon cannot ward him with genial feeling; while the dolphin hued Autumn, as it fades into the ocean of the past, supplies him with boundless store of subjects for sombre moralizing. A morbid mind just as naturally distils wretchedness for itself from what is cheerful, as a wasp finds venom where the bee sips honey, or as a dyspeptic stomach converts good food into bile. The poet is, of all men, the most morbid. Sir Walter Scott consoles David Wilkie, who had written him in a desperate strain, by assuring him that occasional depression is the tribute that Genius pays to Humanity. It is not, then, wonderful that Caleb has found poetical evidence for his theory—it proves only that Thomson, Burns, and Tannahill were subject to the common lot; and that Coleridge had the right when he declares that, in thus impugning nature, they only "echo the conceit" of "some night-wandering man."—*Orlando in the Glasgow Citizen.*

AN EVENING SCENE.—"It was evening when I came upon the bridge, but not so late as to prevent one from seeing well the country about me, which at intervals went down into the water in narrow tongues of land with buildings upon them. Immediately on the heights above were an old tower and a monastery. Near the land some giant reeds rose up from the water, but did not sway to and fro the least, for there was not a breath of wind. The only noise was a plash of the water against a jetty, and the occasional jumping of a fish. On one of the strange-looking rocks there which come abruptly out of the water, as if asking you a question from the deep, reposed a meditation crane standing upon one leg. On one side of the bridge the hills rise up around you evenly, and the mountains are well balanced in form; on the other side they descend abruptly, and ascend again, leaving a most picturesque gorge. Two poplars were to be seen on the lowland near this gorge. As evening deepened, and no more peasants returning homeward from the other side saluted me with their good night, the houses on the surrounding hills showed like glow-worms, and all was still, save the plash of the water on the jetty."—*Companions of my Solitude* (new work by Mr. Helps.)

THE LITERATURE OF THE DAY.—In certain of our most popular pr ductions at present there is an excellent showy nonentity. They are what is termed capital reading; you have great strife and tumult of words, no end of figures, which go on knocking their heads together in a way that is very interesting, and throughout a sort of power and plausibility which sweep you along with them, a little stunned and confused perhaps, but no less instructed and delighted. When you are well out of the hubbub, however, you begin to ask in what the instruction has consisted, you find yourself sadly at a loss. The cannonade was creditable and tremendous; but, as poor Napoleon used to complain latterly, there are "no results."—*Glasgow Citizen.*

THE SUPPLY OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.—There is perhaps no object in connection with the Church which, at the present moment, is of more practical importance than that of increasing the supply of additional curates in populous places. Now, there is a way provided for the accomplishment of this great object, to the success of which we all have it in our power to contribute. The "Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous places" was established expressly for that very purpose. And, according to its means, it is already done wonders towards attaining the end in view. But the demand for assistance far exceeds its means. At the date of the Society's last report they had as many as one hundred and fifteen unaided cases on their books, embracing a population of nearly eight hundred thousand souls—cases where the incumbents themselves are unable to provide more curates, and their pastoral labours are, in consequence, deplorably impaired, and often rendered altogether nugatory.

Not that in the parishes or districts there is any indisposition to help themselves. And one strong recommendation of this Society is, that there is always the greatest readiness shown to aid those who are prepared with local assistance. "Some cases," says the last report, "will of course occur, in which no local resources are available; but an examination of the lists of grants will show that those grants are generally met on the part of incumbents, or of their congregations, by considerable sums; and in all such cases the Society's grants are the means of eliciting local contributions which otherwise would have been dormant or been unavailing. In several cases," it is "added, a grant of £20 or £30 completes the amount requisite for the salary of a curate, where the local resources have already been taxed to the uttermost, and only required a trifling compliment." It is evident therefore by such arrangements, a vast amount of good may be done with comparatively small means. How lamentable, then, to read that "many such cases are at the present time before the Society among the yet unaided applications, and it is peculiarly distressing to the Committee to be unable to extend to the applicants the very limited measure of assistance which they solicit. Surely such a Society, so situated, and under social circumstances of no ordinary pressure, has the highest claims upon the support of Churchmen; and it will indicate a degree of apathy and carelessness, not only to the cause of the Church, but to the interests of society, which it is impossible to contemplate without the most fearful apprehension, should such a complaint have to be repeated in its next report. We hope better things. Our attention has been called to the subject; and we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of thus bringing it before our readers, so many of whom, we are persuaded, must take a deep interest in such a matter, and will not, we trust, be indisposed to lend a helping hand.—*Morning Post*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The platforms which werelearned out at the various entrances to facilitate the loading of the goods are being removed, and most of the cranes are taken down; the sappers and miners have disappeared, the police have been reduced to a very small number, and on Saturday the little rooms in which Colonel Reid, Messrs. Dilke, Cole, &c., carried on their labours were being emptied of their contents. The executive committee have already taken their departure, and Lieutenant Padley, and the slender staff of engineers, at present represent the Royal Commissioners. The great bulk of what remains in the English side of the transept belongs to the Royal Commissioners, to whom presents of all descriptions have been made for the National Museum. This museum at present occupies the site of the British Statuary Court, which is filled with a most heterogeneous assemblage of goods and specimens of all kinds. Among the latest donations is the bronze statue of the "Eagle Slayer," from the Colebrook Dale Company. In the mining department, along the south wall of the building, there is still a very numerous collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, huge granite figures from Scotland, immense masses of stone from Northumberland and the midland counties, which were got in with a great deal of trouble and expense, and are now, to save the cost of removal, labelled, "Presented to the Royal Commission." The last railway engine, drawn by fifteen horses, left the building on Saturday morning; the rails have all been pulled up and removed, and the last traces of the great mechanical and engineering marvels which were assembled in this quarter are gone. The colossal seated figure of her Majesty in zinc, which was put up by the Vieille Montagne Company, St. Michael overthrowing the Rebel Angel, and the groups of Arabian horses, are the prominent objects that remain in the foreign nave. The Royal Commissioners have decided upon granting the foreign exhibitors another fortnight to clear out the remainder of their goods; and the building will be thrown open gratuitously to the public on the 1st of January, 1852.—*Globe*.

RECRUITS ENLISTED ON SUNDAYS.—Horse Guards, Nov. 14, 1851.—Instances have occurred in which magistrates have objected to attest recruits enlisted on a Sunday, and the Secretary-at-War, while unwilling to surrender the power, not deeming it expedient, under existing circumstances, to enforce the law in this particular, the Commander-in-Chief desires that recruiting parties will henceforth refrain from making enlistments on that day, without special authority.—By command.—(Signed), G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

THE PEEL PENNY SUBSCRIPTION.—Mr. Hume, in reply to an inquiry in the *Times*, has announced that this subscription has been closed, and all accounts having been made, the net receipts, amounting to about £1,700, have been paid into the bank. Immediately on his return to London measures are to be adopted by the committee and trustees for the application of the funds in the manner that shall appear to them the best calculated to carry out the resolutions agreed to at the public meeting at the Whittington Club.

A NEW COTTON PLANT.—The editor of the *New Orleans Orleanian* has seen a boll of cotton which deserves the attention of cultivators, on account of its growth and early maturity. On the first of June last, a lady planted in her garden a few cotton seeds presented her by a gentleman. On the 25th of July a boll was ready for picking, and at the end of sixty days from the time of planting, the cotton had arrived at maturity, being in less than one half of the time it takes the species now raised by our planters to do so. The lady was totally unacquainted with the cultivation of the great southern staple. The seeds were introduced by Mr. Hayarn, from Youcatan, and are styled the *Alicia*.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE CAFFRE WAR.—Extract from the *Bishop of Cape Town's "Visitation Journal,"* Page 220.—"I feel it right to express here my firm conviction that neither the present Caffre war nor the rebellion of the Hottentots has been brought about by any oppression on the part of the Government of this country. There are features in our border policy of which I cannot approve; but our government of British Caffria has been wise just and humane. We have, it is true, held our own possession of the country; it was essential to our own safety that we should; but we have not interfered with the government of the chiefs more than was absolutely necessary; and, when we have interfered, it has been to protect the oppressed. The real causes which have led to the present Caffre war are,—1st, that under the system that was established the chiefs' power was gradually fading away; 2, cattle stealing was put a stop to by a very efficient police; 3, the distress consequent upon the severe drought of last year; and 4, a knowledge of our internal divisions, and the alienation of feelings between the white and coloured races, and between the English and the Dutch. For the Hottentot rebellion there is no excuse whatever.

The rebels of the Kat River had one of the finest parts of the country given them to live in. Government dealt most liberally with them. Sobriety and industry would have enabled them to take their place among the landed proprietors of the country. That the white man has failed in his duty to the coloured races in South Africa—the Christian to the Heathen, I do not deny; I feel it to be a great reproach. But, whatever may be the amount of his short-coming in this respect, it would be a grievous wrong to assign it as a justification of the rebellion which has spread over so large a portion of the eastern province."

ESPIONAGE AT ROME.—M. Panizzi (of the British Museum) is still at Rome, and affords perpetual matter for speculation and occupation to the sbirri, who wait on the piazza before his hotel in the morning until he makes his appearance, and then follow him about wherever he goes. M. Baring, who has recently arrived at Serny's hotel, is dogged in the same manner; an evident proof how very jealous and suspicious the Papal authorities are of the presence of any influential persons connected with the British Government. While subjected to these indignities on the part of the Minister of Police, M. Panizzi has been most courteously received by the Pope and by Cardinal Antonelli; by the latter of whom he was especially requested to repeat his visit. M. Panizzi leaves Rome for Naples on Thursday next.—*Roman Correspondent of the daily News*, Nov. 10.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.—What is the future of France. Let the enemies of the President, in the Assembly and out of it, be crushed, let him be placed in the Presidential chair for ten years by the voice of the great majority of the nation. Will he be able to maintain himself in a position attained by the violation of the oath which he took on his installation, and by the substitution of the imperious roar of artillery for the deliberate voice of the representatives of the people? Can he reckon, even now, upon the hearts of the soldiers who have given him their votes because it was morally impossible for any man to dare to vote against him? What guarantee for his continuance in power will even the suffrages of the majority of the nation be, if they should be given in his favor, seeing that they will be extorted by the terrible alternative between anarchy and military despotism? "Choose between me and communism," is the sum of the decrees and proclamations addressed by Louis Napoleon to the French people. Will that people forget the insult implied in the offer of such a choice? Will they lose sight of the fact that his power is not only destitute of every basis of legality, but that it will have been established upon the wreck of the last remnant of legality painfully rescued from the revolution of 1848? Will he who has betrayed the confidence of the nation, ever be able to confide in the nation, or the nation in him? Will his seat be easy in a chair supported by bristling bayonets? Will a people who drove into exile their legitimate Sovereign, who could not brook the rule even of their own creature, their citizen king, be content to submit, for any length of time, to the iron sceptre of a self-constituted despot? It cost his mighty uncle, when he had established a like sway over them, ten years of bloody warfare with all Europe, to make the French nation forget his usurpation, and endure his tyranny. The nephew has no such atonement to offer to the wounded vanity of republican France; if he had it to offer, it may well be doubted whether it would be accepted. There is no resting place, then, for Louis Napoleon in the position which he has made for himself,—even though the most complete success should crown his ambitious daring. But neither is there any resting place for France, in the position she has made for herself. We believe it is quite true that the establishment of a military despotism was the only possible solution of the difficulties which the revolution of 1848 has created. As a question of comparative morality, between man and man, we are disposed to admit that Louis Napoleon is more righteous than the factions in the late Assembly, more righteous than the Communist builders of the barricades. But their iniquity cannot cure the intrinsic wrong of violating a sworn engagement, and trampling under foot every human law and covenant. It cannot justify an act of lawless usurpation, though it may help to explain the mysterious counsels of that Divine Providence, which raises up the iron-hand of despots to punish nations too unbelieving to recognize, and too rebellious to obey the Ordinance of Heaven.—*John Bull*.

FRANCE.—The Prefect of Police M. de Maupas, has addressed a circular to all the Commissaries of Police, inviting them to watch with courage and energy over public tranquility, and to allow no meeting the object of which should appear to them suspicious. This morning, at an early hour, the Place de la Concorde, the Faubourg St. Honore, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, and the Place de Caroussel were covered with troops, the arrangements having been made during the night. Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoriciere, Leflo, Colonel Charras, MM. Baze, Thiers, Bruu, the Commissary of Police of the Assembly, and, it is said, 22 or 23 others have been arrested. The first named are committed to Vincennes, and I am assured will be transferred to-morrow to the fortress of Ham. General Changarnier attempted to harangue the soldiers sent to aid the police agents who arrested him; but it is said they refused to listen to him. It is also reported M. Michel (de Bourges) and M. Odillon Barrot are under arrest, but this is doubtful. The decree dissolving the Assembly &c., is signed, as you perceive, by M. de Morny, the new Minister of the Interior. The new Ministers are M. de Morny, Interior; M. Fould, Finance; M. Rouher, Justice; M. Fortoul, Public Instruction; M. Chasseloup Laubat, Marine; General St. Arnaud, War; and it is said M. de Persigny will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Magan still retains command of the Army. Orders have been given to take down the temporary hall where the representatives were wont to meet. Eight journals are suspended, among them the *Evenement*. The Prefects on leave of absence in Paris, or elsewhere, have been ordered to return instantly to their departments. The same order has been communicated to the other public functionaries on leave of absence. A number of representatives met this morning at the residence of Count Daru. They were dispersed by the police. Some of them afterwards repaired to the municipality of the 10th arrondissement, but also received orders to retire. The President wrote last night an affectionate letter to M. de Thierigny, and also to the Ministers, declaring that his mind was made up—that he could not allow himself to be sacrificed by his enemies, who were conspiring at that moment; but that, as he was unwilling to compromise them in any way, by implicating them in his acts, he thought it better they should resign. It is unnecessary to say the request was complied with at once. People have been taken so much by surprise, though such an event might have been foreseen, that it is difficult to say anything on the public feeling. All

my accounts from the faubourgs are unanimous in declaring that the people are well pleased at what business has been done; and it cannot be denied that the intrigues and plots of the chiefs of parties in the Assembly had long since disgusted them. Groups are, of course, assembled at the different places where the proclamations are posted up; I have heard that in some places they have been torn down. I have, however, seen nearly a hundred of them, and not one is either defaced or soiled. I have heard many make observations not over flattering to the Assembly, that they richly merited what had befallen them; and the only thing-most of them regretted was their 25f. a day. The President mounted on horseback, and rode all through the Quays, Champs Elysees, and other places of the city. He was followed by a crowd, shouting "Vive Napoleon!" and "Vive le President!" One or two regiments marched along the Boulevards about half past twelve o'clock, and the people also hailed them with cries of "Vive le Linge!" "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Napoleon!" To say that Paris is not agitated would be absurd, but so far as I have perceived, and heard from others, I do not see that the agitation is of an angry nature. The restoration of universal suffrage and the appeal to the people contribute to their good humour. The troops are, I am assured, to be relied on, and express themselves well pleased with what has occurred. Though there are numbers of people along the Boulevards, yet in other parts of the city where I have been the people seem to be at their work as usual. The troops are still in the places mentioned above, to be ready to put down any disturbance that may be attempted. It is stated that one of the men who arrested General Bedeau was wounded by him, and that the General had to be bound. The President's reception last night was never better attended. Not the slightest suspicion existed of what was coming on. Attempts have been made on the Boulevards to get up some disturbance, but to all appearance they have failed. A man who headed a procession of about fifty or sixty young men, shouting, was arrested. There are no soldiers along the Boulevards. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any disorder. The mountain is now sitting. It is said that a manifesto will be addressed by them to the people.

I have walked through the principal thoroughfares of Paris from seven o'clock this morning until twelve o'clock, the moment at which I am writing. I have entered into conversation with the *Blouses* regarding the President's decree, and I have not heard one word of disapprobation by anybody at the President's *coup d'etat*. The general remark of the operatives was, "Ma foi, il a bien fait; maintenant nous voterons puisqu'il a retabli le suffrage universel." I was passing the pont de la Concorde, about ten o'clock, when I overtook M. Larochejacquelein who was proceeding to the Chamber of Deputies, followed by a number of persons who appeared to wish to prevent him, by representing to him the danger. He, however, persevered, and the Iron gate was opened to him, and he was permitted to enter. Whether he was allowed to return I know not. The troops which occupied the Chamber of Deputies, when they saw a crowd advancing over the bridge, showed by the earnestness with which they raised their muskets, that they were determined to maintain their ground. When I passed there again, in about half an hour, the troops were reinforced by several pieces of artillery. I met the President of the Republic at eleven o'clock. He was crossing the Pont Royal from the side of the Tuilleries. He was surrounded by a numerous and brilliant staff of general officers, and was preceded and followed by a strong body of the Cuirassiers and Lancers. He wore his usual uniform of a general of the National Guard and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. He bowed right and left, and raised his cocked hat to the crowds, who then began to fill the streets. Most of the men raised their hats in return, and there was some cheering, but no enthusiasm. He was followed by an immense mob, shouting, "Vive la Republique!" which they were permitted to do in full liberty. I can safely assert that there was not one cry of "Vive Napoleon" as long as the *cortège* was within my sight. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that there was no organised mob of Decembrists, as has been asserted on former occasions. Everybody was suffered to express himself as he wished without molestation. It is remarkable that this *coup d'etat* has been accomplished on the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your very able correspondent, A. T., has furnished you with some very judicious remarks upon what is called the "pound for pound" system. The question is one in which the interests of several of the clergy are already involved, and the influence of the system is likely, in the course of time, if maintained to be universally felt in this diocese.

But A. T. confesses that he is not placed under this regulation of the society. It is, therefore, possible that your correspondent, though able in judgment, may be wanting in experience touching the matter in question. Now, I think it would afford great satisfaction to many who are now engaged in the Ministry, and paid according to this regulation—and to those gentlemen who are intending to take holy orders, as well as to many of the laity, who look with anxiety for the future means of supporting their clergy, if you were to make the same inquiry of some brother clergyman who has had full experience of the working and success of the system—having himself been placed under it.

I am sure that such an opinion honestly expressed by one whose judgment and experience entitled him to respect, would be hailed with satisfaction by many of your readers as well by your own most humble servant. I would also take the liberty to suggest, that a person better qualified to give an opinion on this matter could not, perhaps, be selected than J. M. M., your correspondent of last week.

Your very humble servant,
P

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,—I have just received the Report of the Church Society for the year ending March 1851. For the first time I learn from it that the entire County of Simcoe has been formed into one Branch, under the title of the "Simcoe Deaneery," and a Report sent to the Society which I never before saw, although including my extensive mission. Had I seen it, I would have been saved the trouble of correcting a misstatement, owing to ignorance of facts, with respect to an important part of my mission. The misstatements respect, particularly, the township of Innisfil, with the exception of the south-west corner, which adjoins and belongs to the Mission of Rev. Mr. Osler. The Report states that "until 1849, the township was visited once a month

by the travelling Missionary, and occasionally by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh—when the travelling Missionary was withdrawn the ministrations of the Church could only be obtained at intervals, and these very uncertain."

In reply I shall submit the following facts:—Immediately on my arrival here in the Autumn of 1842, I established two stations in the township, and a third on the townline between it and Essex, at each of which I continued to hold Divine Service once a month, for several years, until through the exertions, mainly of Mr. Osler and myself, a travelling Missionary was appointed, towards whose support we devoted the entire of our subscriptions for the Church Society. These stations then had service twice a month, one of which was on a Sunday. On my return from England in February 1850, I was surprised to find that the travelling Missionary had been removed, I am to suppose with the consent of Mr. Osler, as upon the founding of the Mission, the Bishop had placed the Missionary under the directions of Mr. Osler and myself, as to what stations he should serve, &c. By this removal of the Missionary, the township was left for several months without any ministrations whatever. This the people justly complained of, as a large balance was in hands towards his support. Immediately on my return I recommenced two services in the month at each station in the township, one of which was on a Sunday, as with the consent of the Archdeacon, (the Bishop being absent), I closed my Church at Shanty Bay on that day, so important a sphere of duty did I conceive the township of Innisfil to be. These services continued until last May, when I was relieved by the arrival of my assistant, the Rev. G. Nugent, since which these three stations have had services each every month, two of which are on Sundays.

This simple statement will show whether in this township "the ministrations of the Church are obtained at intervals, and these very uncertain." One fact more—I found the township with the name of the Church of England and Ireland almost totally obliterated.—There are now two very neat frame Churches, plastered inside and outside, and an average congregation at each of from 80 to 90. This does not look as the fruit of neglect.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

S. B. ARDAGH,
December 24th, 1851. Rector of Barrie.

Colonial.

EXTENSIVE FIRE! DESTRUCTION OF THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS, AND THE ORDNANCE OFFICE AND STORES!

Yesterday morning at about four o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded from the Royal Artillery Barracks, Arsenal-street, near Palace-gate, in consequence of flames seen issuing from a part of the barracks opposite the guard-house. The fire, which originated near the western end of the whole range of buildings, spread with such rapidity as to prevent the soldiers in the second story of the barracks from saving their effects. With the view of checking its threatening progress to the westward, Colonel Higgins caused a portion of the officers' quarters to be at once blown up, which had the desired effect. The fire, however, continued to extend in the opposite direction, aided by the keen westerly wind, and was just reaching the ordnance stores, when a second, and, we believe, increased charge of powder was fired in the ground-floor of the building; but in vain, for the flames were immediately seen issuing from the attic windows beyond, which were probably opened by the shock. The explosion was most terrific, a large portion of the roof was raised to a great height in the air, and carried across the street, where it fell on the top of Dr. Painchaud's house; the concussion also overturned one of the government fire-engines stationed in front of the building. After a little while it was thought necessary to renew the attempt at checking the fire with powder. Another charge was placed about the centre of the ordnance stores, and though its explosion made less noise than the second, it produced some serious results, causing the fall of a considerable portion of the solid masonry of the building, besides shattering doors and windows, and entirely demolishing the interior of the houses opposite. Its effects were also felt at some distance in various directions.

The fire companies from the city wards were early on the ground, but the extreme cold (the thermometer being about 24° below zero) prevented any of them from working with efficiency. During the interval that elapsed in the preparations for the explosions, the firemen had to cease working, and in the mean time the greater part of the leather hose pipes, as they lay extended full of water, became frozen and unfit for use. To renew this with more hose, occasioned still further delay; and the firemen were laboriously employed till past nine, when the flames having reached the eastern extremity of the range, could extend no further.

The soldiers from the Jesuits' Barracks, with their officers, were present, and occasionally aided the firemen to work the engines. We observed the Ordnance Storekeeper and his assistants busily employed at an early hour. Many persons, especially among the firemen, were severely frostbitten.

It may be mentioned that this range was destroyed by fire in 1820, at the cold period of the year, when a quantity of military stores and arms in the armoury were destroyed. Part of it was then occupied as a jail.

A quantity of stores was consumed, but the actual value of the loss cannot be exactly ascertained. It has been estimated as high as £200,000, but this is founded upon conjecture, as some time must elapse before the actual loss can be ascertained. We have reason to believe, however, that it does not altogether exceed £20,000. The buildings, which have the appearance of a substantial row of about a dozen two story stone dwellings, were constructed in a very strong manner, and to a certain extent were fire-proof.

We regret to hear that W. Antrobus Hollwell, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, has been a severe sufferer by the fire; that gentleman having at the time in the place a quantity of philosophical apparatus and other property. We also learn that some private effects, including about £300 worth of plate, the property of Col. Streetfield, were saved.

We have been requested to state that the greatest praise is due to the exertions of R. Symes, Esq., J. P., who was one of the first on the spot, and to whose perseverance and determined energy, jointly with some of the gentlemen connected with the Ordnance, the military government and the public are indebted for the saving of valuable documents and other property. We are happy to state that most of the official records and books have been saved.

The office of the Ordnance Department will, for the present, be located in the north-east wing of the Jesuit Barracks.—*Quebec Mercury*.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following is the final state of the polls, at the close, on the two days' polling, which terminated on Tuesday, P.M., at 4 o'clock:—

ST. GEORGE'S WARD. Ed. Shortis, Returning Officer, at the Shades, Melinda-street. ALDERMEN: William Wakefield, Esq., 160 Samuel Thompson, Esq., 157 COUNCILMEN: Mr. James Ashfield, 149 Mr. Edward Wright, 104 Mr. Samuel H. Thompson, 82 INSPECTORS OF LICENSES: Mr. John Higgins, 38 Mr. J. E. Pell, (retired.), 15

ST. ANDREW'S WARD. W. A. Campbell, Returning Officer, at Shakspeare Inn, King-street. ALDERMEN: J. H. Cameron, 240 Thomas Armstrong, 296 R. Brewer, 197 COUNCILMEN: John Carr, 311 Kivas Tully, 246 N. R. Leonard, 191 INSPECTORS OF LICENSES: L. Nelson, (retired.), 7 John Dill, 227 Joseph Tolfre, 145

ST. DAVID'S WARD. W. Burrows, Returning Officer, at A. Beatty's Inn, Parliament-street. ALDERMEN: Dempsey, 146 Brooke, 162 COUNCILMEN: Beatty, 164 Platt, 163 INSPECTORS OF LICENSES: Griffith, 131 Mills, 26 Latham, 21

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. John Moore, Returning Officer, at the Police Office. ALDERMEN: R. Beard, 214 J. G. Beard, 214 COUNCILMEN: Smith, 151 Lee, 151 Humphreys, 112 INSPECTORS OF LICENSES: Townsend, 92 Murphy, 122

ST. JAMES'S WARD. B. B. Campbell, Returning Officer, at the Mechanics' Institute. ALDERMEN: B. B. Campbell, 347 Hatchison, 316 Whittemore, 239 COUNCILMEN: Romaine, 326 McMullen, 277 Nasmith, 236 INSPECTORS OF LICENSES: Henry, 215 Wightman, 238

ST. PATRICK'S WARD. Robert B. Miller, Returning Officer, at St. Patrick's Market. ALDERMEN: Boulton, 324 Sheard, 306 COUNCILMEN: Dunn, 261 Bagg, 253 Dadds, 186 Alexander, 136 INSPECTORS OF LICENSES: Spence, 144 Gibson, 153 Lennox, 88 Cager, 38 Stewart, 18

The Church newspaper rejoices over the fact that the Church Unions have done great service during the late elections in helping to return partisans of the Church of England, and, in point of fact we believe they have been much more successful than the Roman Catholic Institutes.—Montreal Witness.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1852.

PASTORAL LETTER.

to the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,

In accordance with a regulation adopted at a monthly meeting of the Church Society, appointing the second Sunday in January as one of the days for a general Collection in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, in behalf of the Funds of the Society: I have to announce to you, that the Collection on that day, being Sunday, the Eleventh of January, or first Sunday after the Epiphany, will be applied in aid of the funds for assisting STUDENTS IN DIVINITY.

The Theological Students at present under instruction in this Diocese will be transferred to Trinity College, Toronto, at the opening of that institution, on the 15th of January next; and in order to encourage as many deserving young men as possible to matriculate, with that view, in our infant University, I must solicit your cordial endeavours to produce a liberal response to the proposed appeal on behalf of Divinity Students.

You are aware that the annual value of the Scholarships has been somewhat

reduced, while their number has been proportionably increased, so as to extend as widely as possible the benefit to approved Candidates for the Ministry, and yet to leave an efficient and seasonable help towards their support during the progress of their studies.

Hence, while the Scholarships still encourage as much as ever the conscientious and deserving, they can afford no lure to those who may be influenced by inferior motives in seeking to be enrolled among the aspirants to Holy Orders.

Commending this good work in behalf of the Church to your accustomed zeal,

I remain,

My Rev. and Dear Brethren, Your Faithful Servant in the Lord, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 22nd December, 1851.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The following circular to the Clergy of the Diocese, has been transmitted to us for insertion: CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 2nd January, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by the Standing Committee to request that henceforward you will make your remittances for the Society direct to the Treasurer, T. W. Birchall, Esq., or to myself, as Mr. Champion, through whom the Clergy or their Churchwardens have frequently transmitted money, has, since the 31st ult., ceased to hold any connexion with the Society.

I have the honour to be, Rev. and dear Sir, Your obedient servant, J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

We are also requested to state that Mr. Champion no longer holds the office of Secretary to the local Treasurers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

ST. JAMES'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, as briefly noticed in our last, the Parochial School of St. James's, Toronto, was opened with a suitable service, and in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assemblage. We have deemed it proper to give at full the ritual used on this interesting occasion, because, so far as we are aware, no similar form is to be met with, and the one in question is compiled with a judiciousness which leaves nothing to be desired. Our earnest hope is, that it may be frequently used, connected with the completion of seminaries devoted to sacred and secular instruction,—twin sisters, never to be separated without the anticipation of evil consequences.

To the addresses of the Lord Bishop and of the Rector of St. James's, we would call the special attention of our readers, enunciating, as they do, truths important at all times, but especially so at the present juncture. Upon a right adjustment of the educational question depends, in a great measure, the moral well-being of our rapidly increasing Province. Divorced from religion, education will prove a curse rather than a blessing. Its effect will be, not to subdue or moderate the corrupt propensities of our fallen nature, but to render its recipient only the more expert and successful in sin.

FORM OF PRAYER.

When the persons assembled within the School shall have been conveniently placed, the Rector will say:

DEARLY beloved. We are assembled together for the purpose of opening with due solemnity this School which has been erected by the benevolent exertions and charitable contributions of the members of the congregation.—In this place, many, we trust, of the youth of the flock, while receiving that teaching which shall fit them for discharging well the duties of this life, will be trained also, age after age, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,—in the knowledge and practice of those things which shall—if it please God—render them pious members of the Church, as well as useful and conscientious subjects, in the State.—Forasmuch as within these walls a work of so great moment is, during all future generations, we trust, to be carried on,—it seems meet and right that we should make our beginning in the name of God and His Christ,—from whom alone cometh every prosperous issue,—humbly offering up at the same time our hearty praises and thanksgivings unto Him who hath graciously helped us hitherto.

Then will be said responsively,—all present standing and audibly taking part:

NOT unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy Name give the praise: for thy loving-mercy and for thy truth's sake. Truly God is loving unto Israel: even unto such as are of a clean heart.

He sheweth his word unto Jacob: his statutes and ordinances unto Israel. He made a covenant with Jacob, and gave Israel a law: which he commanded our forefathers to teach their children.

That their posterity might know it: and the children which were yet unborn. To the intent that when they came up: they might show their children the same.

That they might put their trust in God: and not to forget the works of God, but to keep his commandments.

That our sons may grow up as the young plants: and that our daughters may be as polished corners of the temple.

My seed shall serve him: they shall be accounted unto the Lord for a generation. They shall come, and the heavens shall declare his righteousness: unto a people that shall be born, whom the Lord hath made.

The law of the Lord is an undefiled law, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, and giveth wisdom to the simple.

The statutes of the Lord are right, and rejoice the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, and giveth light unto the eyes.

The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever: the judgements of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether.

More to be desired are they than gold: yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb.

Moreover by them is thy servant taught: and in keeping of them there is great reward.

O take not the word of thy truth utterly out of my mouth: for my hope is in thy judgements.

So shall I always keep thy law: yea, for ever and ever.

I will speak of thy testimonies also, even before kings: and will not be ashamed.

So we that are thy people, and sheep of thy pasture, shall give thee thanks for ever: and will always be showing forth thy praise from generation to generation.

Thy testimonies have I claimed as mine heritage forever: and why, they are the very joy of my heart.

I have applied my heart to fulfil thy statutes always: even unto the end.

Thy testimonies are wonderful: therefore doth my soul keep them.

When thy word goeth forth: it giveth light and understanding unto the simple.

Thou through thy commandments hast made me wiser than mine enemies: for they are ever with me.

I have more understanding than my teachers: for thy testimonies are my study.

I am wiser than the aged: because I keep thy commandments.

Praise the Lord, ye house of Israel; praise the Lord, ye house of Aaron.

Praise the Lord, ye house of Levi: ye that fear the Lord praise the Lord.

Glorify to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Those present will here sit down. A Lesson proper for the present occasion is the viii chap. of the Book of Proverbs.

Then will be sung the following Hymn,—all standing. Great God! Thy glorious name we praise; An Ebenezer here we raise; Rich are thy mercies which we share, Thy love our words cannot declare.

This School is for thy service raised; Here thou art to be sought and praised Thy Gospel learnt—thy day rever'd— Thy will obey'd—thy threatenings fear'd

For these great ends, thy grace impart, Thy Spirit send to every heart: Our benefactors richly bless, And crown our teachers with success.

Thus also may each future race, Here learn thy Word, and share thy grace: And after death may we all rise, To sing thy praise in Paradise.

Then will be said the Apostles' Creed—to be joined in by all present, standing. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth:

And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead and buried, He descended into hell: The third day he rose again from the dead, He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church; The Communion of Saints; The Forgiveness of Sins; The Resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Minister. The Lord be with you. Response. And with thy Spirit. Let us pray.

All present will kneel. OUR Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil; For thine is the kingdom, The power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

PREVENT us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ALMIGHTY God, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite, have mercy upon the whole Church; and so rule the heart of thy chosen servant Victoria, our Queen and Governor, that she (knowing whose minister she is) may above all things seek thy honour and glory: and that we, and all her subjects (duly considering whose authority she hath) may faithfully serve, honour, and humbly obey her, in thee and for thee, according to thy blessed Word an ordinance: through Jesus Christ our Lord, who with thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

MERCIFULLY accept, O Lord, the work of our hands, which having been by thy favour brought to a happy completion, we this day in all lowliness desire to offer unto thee. Prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handy-work for the sake of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Bless by the comfort of the Holy Ghost those who have assisted in the furtherance of the undertaking; and raise up, we pray thee, devout members within thy Church, who shall be ready with willing minds to maintain this House as a place of useful learning and religious education to the latest generations. Grant this, we beseech thee, Most merciful Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

ALMIGHTY God, who at the beginning of thy Church, didst give to some Apostles, to some prophets—to some evangelists—to some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints and the edifying of the Body of Christ, pour down upon those who shall here labour the gifts of wisdom and heavenly light, that, whilst they diligently instruct those committed to their charge in knowledge pertaining to this life, they may aim to build them up also as members of Christ, children of God and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven—relying ever on thy grace, who dost live and govern all things, world without end. Amen.

LORD Jesu Christ, thou who wast found as a child in the temple, sitting in the midst of the teachers, both hearing them and asking them questions, grant unto those little ones of thy flock who shall in all future time assemble in this place to be instructed in the true faith of thy Holy Name, that they may with glad minds and wills receive those things which they ought to know and believe to their souls' health, and with obedient hearts walk in the same, even unto their lives' end: to thy honour and glory, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

ALMIGHTY Father, who by thy holy Apostle hast taught us not to be slothful in business, but to be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, mercifully grant that those who shall here receive instruction in worldly knowledge, may in their several stations, duly and rightly use the same, acknowledging thy grace, accomplishing thy will, and furthering the welfare of all men: through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ALMIGHTY God, who hast promised to hear the petitions of them that ask in thy Son's name: We beseech thee mercifully to incline thine ear to us that have made now our prayers and supplications unto thee; and grant that those things which we have faithfully asked according to thy will, may effectually be obtained, to the relief of our necessity, and the setting forth of thy glory: through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The Rector, these prayers being concluded, addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

MY DEAR BRETHREN, Our venerated Bishop having kindly undertaken to address you on this interesting occasion, it is not my intention to occupy your time with many remarks of my own, but shall content myself with a very few observations.

When I first came as a Curate to this parish, more than sixteen years ago, our Bishop, then your Rector, pointed out to me the spot of ground on which this building now stands as the site which had been reserved by him for the erection of a Parochial and Sunday school-house, and expressed a hope that at no distant day he should have the gratification of seeing a suitable building erected for that purpose. I need not explain the causes of the delay in carrying this object into effect. They must be well known to you all. Twice since that time has our holy and beautiful house of prayer been burned up with fire; and these calamities have taxed to the uttermost the resources of our congregation.

At length, however, the design conceived by our Bishop many years ago has been happily accomplished; and it must be a subject of thankfulness to us all, that his Lordship is with us, to cheer us by his presence and share in our rejoicings this day. To those benevolent ladies, to whose exertions we are mainly indebted for the accomplishment of this work, we desire to make our special acknowledgments; and to her, in particular, whose contribution, first in the order of time, laid as it were the corner stone of the structure. But we do not forget what we owe to many who aided us by generous individual contributions. Others wished well, who had nothing more that they could do; and for their good wishes we are their debtors. Many we have reason to know gave us the benefit of their prayers; and who can compute how far these prayers may have contributed to the result which has been produced?

The great object we have in view in erecting and opening this school for week-day instruction is to provide and secure, more particularly for the poorer members of our communion, a place to which they can send their children for a religious education, according to the doctrines and principles of the Church of England. To a believer in the Bible and in the government of God, it is so manifest as to require no proof, that that knowledge which has no tendency to improve the moral habits and religious character of man, and to render him more fit for the final purposes of his being, has no real value; and therefore no system of instruction which altogether leaves those final purposes out of view, can issue in the proper end of all instruction,—the communication of wisdom. For it must not be forgotten, that knowledge is not necessarily wisdom,—that the one may be purchased at the cost of time and toil, by the natural faculties of a reasonable being, whatever may be the disposition of his heart,—the other is not to be attained by the natural man, but by the knowledge of divine truth.

As believers in Him,—in the knowledge of whom standeth our eternal life,—we dare not undertake to train up an accountable being in the pursuit of whatever may tend to increase the advantages of the present life, without directing his eye towards the brightness of the next,—to lay open to him the wonders of nature, without raising his thoughts up to nature's God,—to teach him the powers of his own reason and enrich his memory, but leave neglected or unprovided for the task of making him acquainted with the relation in which he stands to his Creator, the sinfulness of sin, the abundance and freeness of God's mercy, the proclamation of pardon and the means of grace;—this is what we dare not do. We dare not deal with a soul which must be saved through Christ, or perish everlastingly, as though the alternative were not of paramount importance, as if it were a question of trifling consideration whether a believer in Christ is to be trained up in the grand doctrines of the gospel, or whether he shall be left uninformed or unassisted in the main purpose of his life. Our desire, therefore, as spiritually enlightened members of the Church of England, is to erect all our schools, whether for the rich or for the poor, within the precincts of the sanctuary,—to lay the foundation of public usefulness and individual influence on the ground of Christian principle, seeking to promote the best interests of society by methods which tend to the glory of God.

We commence our work, most truly feeling our own insufficiency, but in the confidence of faith and looking upwards for the divine blessing, may Almighty God enable us to pursue it, and be pleased to own it as an instrument for good, and to him be all the glory!

His Lordship the Bishop then proceeded to observe:—

I have been asked to say a few words on this interesting occasion; and I have great pleasure in complying with the request. Our worthy Rector has with great correctness related the origin of this school-house, and traced its progress to its present completion; and he has shewn with so much ability, and to the satisfaction of every well-thinking mind, the utter worthlessness of every well-thought mind, the utter worthlessness of every well-knowledge, unless it be based upon and sanctified by religion, that I shall not enlarge upon this part of the subject. My first desire is to return my thanks, and I may add the thanks of all the Church members of this growing city, to the teachers who have directed their time and talents to the instruction of this school. Where all have done so well, and some for many years, it might appear partial to make any

selection; but there is one mother of our Israel that all the other teachers will delight to see excepted from this rule,—one who has with a patience, meekness, and kindness, devoted more than fourteen years to this labour of love,—she speaks of retiring from this scene of great usefulness, but we do hope that she will reconsider this resolution, and perhaps lay to her heart one of her own maxims,—that we not only are bound to do as much good as we can, but to do it as long as we can; and if the summons finds us in harness so much the better. Whether, however, she retires or continues, we feel assured that her motives are pure, and our best and holiest wishes are with her.

It is no easy matter to manage and instruct little children,—we must have order, regularity, and discipline, guided by tenderness and affection. The teachers, to succeed, must make themselves acquainted with the peculiar character of their pupils, their mode of thinking, and natural propensities. They must unite firmness with love and kindness, or they will not succeed. Many, indeed, think it an easy task to impart knowledge, and that it is best done by a stately and unbending process, and that love and kindness are inconsistent with that severe uniformity which is the most successful in the school-room. This is, however, a grave mistake, and fruitful of much evil. St. John the Evangelist was the most loving and affectionate of the disciples; but though these were the prevailing traits of his character, yet, when duty called,—when the truths of religion were in question, or the character of his beloved Saviour reviled, he became a lion firm and resolute, and ready to offer up his life in defence of his Lord and Master and the truths of the Gospel. The teachers have many difficulties to contend with,—giddiness, irreverence, slowness of apprehension, fickleness, want of application,—they have too often to contend with bad examples at home,—yet they are not without encouragement if they proceed in their work in singleness of heart, and spare not themselves in preparation. Preparation!—this word seems strange in reference to children and even infants who attend Sunday Schools; but the most experienced teachers find the necessity and vast advantage of preparation. They can give life to the different questions of the Catechism,—the Lessons have reference to ancient history, and its bearing on the subjects make them appear to their class entirely new. The domestic scenes presented in the bible,—the peculiarities of character,—the miracles,—the parables, afford them inexhaustible sources of the most interesting remarks and references,—most of which the youngest can easily be made to comprehend. The secret of the teacher is to keep religion in the eyes and thoughts of their pupils ever alive, ever in motion, shewing itself in the deeds and thoughts and bearings of the different persons introduced. And are the teachers without reward for their cares, difficulties, and anxieties? Certainly not; they are working for eternity,—they are co-operating with their Saviour in moulding souls for heaven, and may be the humble instruments in the hand of God of saving many from the wrath to come; and if the angels rejoiced over the repentance of one sinner that was lost, how much more over those who have spent their lives in plucking firebrands out of the burning.

And you, my young friends, suffer me to exhort you to look to your teachers with gratitude and reverence, for the trouble and anxiety they are suffering on your account. In school, be obedient to their commands; comfort and encourage them by your diligence and application; believe them to be, as they really are, your best friends and benefactors. In church, behave with a holy reverence; join in the service whenever it is ordered, and you will never find it tedious and irksome; and when you return home, be kind and obedient to your parents; rejoice in anticipating their wishes, in removing or soothing their cares; be kind brothers and sisters, and you will find it easy to extend these kind affections to your friends and neighbours; be assured that your great business in life is as your teachers and the bible tell you, to prepare yourselves for eternity. And doubt not, my young friends, that your welfare in this world, as well as in the next, will depend upon the good habits and dispositions you learn in this place. If you neglect your present opportunities they will never return; habits of industry, of self-control, and reverence for sacred things, if not acquired now, will never perhaps be yours. What you know to be right, do it at every hazard; cultivate the love of truth,—it will become your brightest ornament, and as a shield around you; keep your Saviour ever before you as the object of your imitation and prayers morning and evening, and it shall be well with you through time and eternity.

Here, perhaps, I should stop; but I cannot look around me on this beautiful structure without thanking those who have contributed to its erection. We who have given our mite did not perhaps think that small as it was, it would live for ever. The soul saved by the instruction it receives in this school will live for ever, and be a perpetual offering before God in favour of all who have helped onward the work; and may we not hope that there will be thousands of such? We have laid the foundation for teaching the truth as it is in Jesus to the children of one generation after another through many centuries. Here, long after all of us who have been active in building this school-house are mingled in the dust, the voice of prayer and praise shall arise from the hearts and lips of infant innocence and truth to the Father of Mercy; and so will it proceed, and we cannot tell the value of the good done, because it is infinite, and because to assist in building a church, or church school-house, is stretching forth our hands to eternity. Permit me to hope to see a school-house similar to this, in close connexion with our holy Church, in every ward of this growing city; and this would soon be accomplished were Churchmen and women to reflect, that in no other way could they offer a more pleasing sacrifice to God, through the Saviour, than in thus becoming the humble instruments of multiplying the number of the Redeemed.

The deeply interesting proceedings were concluded with the singing of the following hymn:—
A children's temple here we build,
And consecrate it, Lord, to thee;
In hope that with thy presence filled,
These humble walls may ever be.
When Christ, thy holy child, was born,
He had not where to lay his head;
Though King of kings, he did not scorn
A stable-roof and manger-bed.
He who the throne of glory shares,
Came down, that we, thro' sovereign love,
Might be God's children and God's heirs,
Joint heirs with him in bliss above!
And is he not to-day the same
As yesterday? and visits there,
Where two or three in his great name
Are met for worship, praise, and prayer?

Yes,—and where simple souls are taught
To do his heavenly Father's will,
Or infants to his arms are brought,
He welcomes them and blesses still.
Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise him, all creatures here below;
Praise him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The Benediction.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The ceremony of Inauguration of this Institution is to take place on the 15th instant, at which we hope every well-wisher to the cause will be present. As the day selected is the same as that on which our next issue will appear, we have determined to postpone the publication until the 16th, in order that we may lay a full report of the proceedings before our readers.

CHURCH UNION.

We have received a most valuable and interesting letter from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to the Church Union, which, with other matter connected therewith, we are obliged to reserve for next publication.

We have received the Annual Report of the Toronto General Dispensary and Lying-in-Hospital, for 1852. By this it appears that 446 poor invalids have been relieved with medicine and medical attendance from the Dispensary, and that in the Lying-in-Hospital 61 women have received the benefit of skilful medical aid and good nursing during their hour of trial. We heartily commend this admirable Institution to the consideration of the benevolent and charitable. Its benefits are indiscriminately dispensed to the poor and needy of all denominations.

The length to which the report of the opening of St. James' School has extended, constrains us to omit a variety of Colonial and other intelligence.

The Rev. T. W. Allen requests that all letters and papers for him be addressed to Portsmouth near Kingston.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC"

New York, 5th Jan 10 a.m.
The Atlantic arrived below last night, but her news has been received by a small boat.

FRANCE.—All was quiet. The vote at the late election was larger than expected, and it is supposed that Louis Napoleon will have a majority of 7 000 000. Gen. Cavaignac has left his prison.

Turner, the great English landscape painter is dead. Paris, Monday 22nd.

General Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Saturday night, having been liberated on that afternoon.

AUSTRIA.—Notes complaining of the dangerous support given to political refugees in England, were presented to the English Foreign Office by the representatives of Russian, Austrian, and German confederations on the 12th. A similar note was also handed in by Laborde to Lord Cowley, at Frankfurt.

ITALY.—The Pope is highly pleased at the recent course of events in France.

Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society.

The following Parochial Associations will hold their Annual Meetings as below:—
Portland, Monday, 19th Jan., 11 o'clock, A.M.
Sydenham, " " 6 o'clock, P.M.
Clark's Mills, Tuesday 20th " 11 o'clock, A.M.
Napane, " " 6 o'clock, P.M.
Richmond, Wednesday 21st " 11 o'clock, A.M.
Mohawk, " " 6 o'clock, P.M.
Shannonville, Thursday 22nd " 11 o'clock, A.M.
Fredericksburgh, Friday 22rd " 11 o'clock, A.M.
Adolphustown, " " 6 o'clock, P.M.

HENRY BRENT, Sec.

Midland Clerical Association.

The members of the above Association are hereby notified that the next meeting will be held at Kingston in St. George's School House, on Wednesday and Thursday 14th and 15th of January, 1852.

HENRY BRENT, Secretary.

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:—

- Pork 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.
- D. J. 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.

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

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

- Friday, 9th January, 1852, Brantford, 11 A. M.
- " " " " Paris, 7 P. M.
- Tuesday, 3rd February " " Elora, 11 A. M.
- " " " " Guelph, 7 P. M.
- Wednesday 4th " " Galt 11 A. M.
- Thursday, 5th " " Ancaster, 11 A. M.
- " " " " Dundas, 7 P. M.
- Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th February, 7 P. M.

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

BIRTH.

In this City on Thursday 1st inst. the Lady of the Rev. R. Haynes Barrow, of a son.

MARRIED.

In St. Jude's Church, Oakville, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. Shanklin, James Gamble Esq., of Whitechurch near Newmarket, to Margaret, third daughter of the Late Samuel Acheson Maffett Esq., formerly of the City of Dublin.

On the 30th ult., at St. George's Church Etobicoke, by his father the Rev. H. C. Cooper, B.A. Rector, Henry Cooper, to Christina Marsh Ross, daughter of the late Captain John Ross, 42nd Highlanders, of Clones, County of Monaghan, Ireland.

Married in Blanchard on Wednesday the 24th inst., by the Rev. A. Lampman, William Cruise to Elizabeth, relict of William Hays, and daughter of William Willis.

DIED.

On the 25th ult., aged twenty-eight years, deeply regretted by her relatives and acquaintances, Henrietta, second daughter of John Mewburn, Esq., M.D., of Danby House, Stamford, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and pious submission to the Divine will. In the daily life and conversation of this truly amiable and excellent young person, were strikingly portrayed the blessed results of early religious training, and the influence of parental example, in forming the child's character, when it exhibits a consistent practical illustration of the principles of our most holy faith. Her life was a life of innocence, of purity, and filial love. Her last days were marked by that peace which springs from faith in the Saviour whom she loved and served, from a humble but well-grounded hope of pardon and acceptance with God through the merits and intercession of His Son, and by a most affectionate solicitude for the comfort of those by whom she was surrounded, to each and all of whom she addressed suitable and most impressive admonitions in reference to their present and future welfare. Truly hers was the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. She lived in faith and love, and died in peace in the bosom of the church in which she had been carefully nurtured. Her bereaved and sorrowing friends may well rejoice in the assurance that "henceforth there is laid up for her a Crown of Glory which the righteous Judge shall give her at that day when He shall come to be glorified in His Saints, and to be admired in all them that believe."

TORONTO MARKETS.

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

New Advertisements.

DAILY GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY recently arrived from England is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Daily Governess. She is competent to teach Music, Singing, Drawing, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. She would also be willing to accept an eligible Situation as Governess in a Gentleman's family.
Most respectable references can be given. Address (post-paid) M. R., at the Office of the Church Society.
Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 23-2in

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Daily Governess, by a Young Lady competent to instruct in the various English Branches, also French and Music. References given if required. Address A. H., Post Office, or apply to the Office of this Paper.
Toronto, Jan. 7, 1852. 23-1f.

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived from the old 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. Greer, Presbyterian Minister of Belleville, the Rev. Mr. Greer, English Minister, Belleville. Letters pre-paid.
Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f

A PROMENADE CONCERT.

WILL be given in aid of the COLORED FUGITIVES, on Thursday, 8th instant, in the ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
Coffee and other refreshments will be served from Seven to Eight o'clock in the Supper Room. During this time the Splendid Band of the 71st Regiment, (which has been kindly put at the service of the Ladies, by the gallant Officers of that Regiment) will play in the Hall.
The principal Professors of Music will then contribute to the Evening's entertainment. Several gentlemen, amongst others the eloquent speaker, Rev. S. R. Ward, (colored) will deliver, during the Evening, short addresses suited to the occasion.
Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, can be procured at Nordheimer's Music Store, or from
MRS. ARNOLD, President
MRS. HENNING,
MISS MACNALLY, } Secretaries
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1852. 23-1in.

THE MISSES MACNALLY

BEG to announce that the Classes will be Resumed after the Christmas Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th of January, 1852.
36, Wellington Street West, Toronto.
December 23th, 1851. 22-1m

Trinity College, COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Visitors:
THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK.
THE HONOURABLE G. S. BOULTON.
G. S. GOLDSTONE, ESQUIRE.
G. BOSWELL, ESQUIRE
CONDUCTED BY
The Reverend H. BATE JESSOPP, M. A.
(King's College, Toronto, Classical Gold Medalist),
Assistant Minister, Cobourg.
ASSISTED BY
The Reverend E. H. DEWAR, M. A.
(Exeter College, Oxford.)

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the Christmas Vacation, upon January 2, 1852.
This Institution is connected with Trinity College, Toronto, and is designed to afford a sound Classical, Mathematical, and English Education. It aims at being a practical public school, capable of educating men either for commercial, or professional life. There is a spacious Boarding House attached, conducted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, who, together with the Principal, will afford the boys every assistance out of school hours, in the preparation of their daily tasks. The situation is eminently healthy and accessible, while at the same time the town is too small to afford any of those temptations, which exist in cities of larger growth.
TERMS:
Tuition Fees..... £10 0 0 per annum.
Board..... " 25 0 0 "
Each boy must provide Bedding, six Towels, &c.
Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessopp, M. A. Cobourg.
Cobourg, December 30, 1851. 22-6in

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

WILL re-open after the Christmas Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January, 1852.
No paper to insert unless directed so to do.
F. W. BARRON, M.A.,
Principal U. C. College.
Toronto, December 30th, 1851. 22-3in

LANDS TO BE LEASED,

ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and if desired, for long terms:—
COUNTY OF GLENGARY.
Lochiel..... Lot A..... Concession 7..... 100 acres.
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.
Alfred..... Lot 7..... 5th Concession..... 200 acres.
" " " " 8..... 5th " " " 200 "
Mantagenet, South half of 11..... 4th " " " 100 "
COUNTY OF RUSSELL.
Russell..... West half of Lot 17..... Concession 4..... 100 acres
COUNTY OF LANARK.
Montague..... Lot 11..... Concession 3..... 200 acres
South Sherbrooke, Broken Lot 21 " " " 66 "
Bathurst..... Lot 7..... " " " 11..... } 365 "
" " " " 7..... " " " 12..... }
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.
Augusta..... Rear half of Lot 12, Concession 7, 100 acres
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
Seymour..... Lot 13..... Concession 5..... 200 acres
Percy..... " " " " 9..... " " " 10..... 200 "
COUNTY OF DURHAM.
Clarke..... Part of Lot 3..... Con. 10..... 91 acres
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.
Somerville..... West half Lot 24..... Concession 4..... 100 acres
Verulum..... " " " " Lot 23..... " " " 4..... 200 "
" " " " " " " " Lot 23..... " " " 5..... 200 "
COUNTY OF SIMCOE.
Town of Barrie..... Lots 89 and 90, West side of High-street.
" " " " Lots 65 and 66, East side of High-street.
Vespra..... West half Lot 15..... Concession 7..... 100 acres
" " " " " " " " " " " 12..... 130 "
Medonte..... " " " " " " " " " " " 6..... 200 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 12..... 170 "
Nottawasaga..... " " " " " " " " " " " 2..... 200 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 9..... 100 "
COUNTY OF YORK.
Lloydtown..... " " " " Village Lot.
CITY OF TORONTO.
Park Lane..... " " " " Lot No. 49.
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.
Erin..... East half 15..... Concession 7..... 100 acres
COUNTY OF GREY.
Melancthon..... West half Lot 19..... Concession 1..... 100 acres
" " " " " " " " " " " 1..... 100 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 1..... 100 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 1..... 100 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 2..... 200 "
Oro..... North-east quarter 9..... " " " 13..... 50 "
Collingwood..... " " " " " " " " " " " 8..... 200 "
COUNTY OF HURON.
Town of Albert..... Park lot No. 1, N. side Melbourne-street, 5 acres
COUNTY OF LAMBTON.
Moore..... Lot 3..... Concession 3..... 200 acres
Dawn..... " " " " " " " " " " " 13..... 200 "
Sombra..... South half of 9..... " " " 6..... 100 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 6..... 100 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 6..... 100 "
Enniskillen..... " " " " " " " " " " " 8..... 700 "
" " " " " " " " " " " 12..... 200 "
Brooke..... North part of 2..... " " " 14..... 200 "
COUNTY OF OXFORD.
Zorra..... East half of Lot 32..... Concession 6..... 100 acres
" " " " " " " " " " " 50 "
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.
Town of Ancaster..... " " " " 1 Village Lot.
For particulars apply (post-paid) to Trinity College, Toronto
THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary.
Toronto, 24th December, 1851.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.
HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.
President..... Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire.
Vice-President..... Thomas Haworth, Esquire.
Directors:
George Michie, M. P. Hayes,
James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,
Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis,
And John Howcutt, Esquire.
Secretary and Treasurer.—Robert Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor.—Angus Morrison, Esq.
Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.
ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
Agents:
London..... Mr. F. B. Beddome.
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Woodstock..... G. W. Whitehead.
St. Catharines..... D. Curtis Haynes.
Montreal..... M. H. Gault.
Brookville..... John Reynolds.
Belleville..... Thomas Wills, Jr.
Bramanville..... D. Fisher.
Peterboro'..... William Cluxton.
* The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified
Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851. 21-1y.

Original Poetry.

SABBATH SONGS.

No. 7.

"Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith.—HOLY BIBLE.

See in you quiet shady nook
That little cot embower'd in trees,
Half circled by the murmur'ing brook,
And cooled by each passing breeze:
Mid life's uncertain turmoil peace reigns there,
For calm content has banished every care.

Would'st thou true pleasure taste, step o'er
The humble threshold, there within,
Thou'lt find of worldly wealth no store,
But joy, that wealth can never win:
There, vice excluded, all the virtues rest,
Thou'lt find but little,—yet that little blest!

The inmates there converse with heaven,
Walk with Jehovah in the shades
Of evening; here earth's leaven
The peaceful circle ne'er invades:
It breathes of paradise, thrice happy spot,
By man unheeded, by the world forgot.

The master's jewels there are set;
And in the last, the great dread day,
Those rough-set gems he'll not forget,
But numbered in the bright array
Of chosen ones, own'd by a power divine,
Bright as the stars, for ever they shall shine!

Tho' poor, they have a treasure laid
Where moth or rust cannot corrode,
Or thieves break through or make afraid
The inmates of that blest abode:
Consoling thought, unknown to earthly fame,
Time's poverty eternal wealth may claim.

And now that stately pile behold,
Where pleasure seems to hold her court,
In purple vestments, cups of gold
And viands choice, in lavish sport:
Earth pours her luxuries forth, there all conspire
To pamper passion, and to feed desire.

The sun's rays temper'd by the spray
Of cooling fount, or fragrant grove,
Night's splendour puts to blush the day,
And wanton Bacchus leads to love:
Yet in that seeming paradise may dwell
Earth's malice ranking with the rage of hell.

The aching heart, the brow of gloom,
Youth sunk in premature decay;
Alas! 'tis but a gilded tomb
Of broken hopes, where demons play
With human folly, till the funeral knell
Calls the proud tenant with the worm to dwell.

No after hope beyond the tomb,
No happiness beyond the grave;
Eternity a fearful doom
Reveals, where none have power to save:
Better a little where God's fear is known,
Than untold riches with contention sown.

WILLIAM OSBORN.

St. Catharines, 31st December, 1851.

* Dan. xii. 3.

Reviews.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW: November 1851.
Toronto: T. Maclear.

The high and well-established literary character of this publication can gain nothing by any panegyric we may write. We can only direct the attention of our readers to this number, as containing several articles of great interest and value. To the classical reader particularly, the notices of Buckley's and Blackie's translations of Eschylus will afford a rich treat. Not less interesting, and certainly more novel, are the remarks upon comparative philology, founded on W. Von Humboldt's erudite dissertation on the "difference of structure observable in the languages of mankind, and its influence on the intellectual development of the human race."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORMAL, MODEL, AND COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, FOR 1850, WITH AN APPENDIX: By the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

We have been favoured with a copy of this voluminous report. It appears to have been most carefully and assiduously compiled from the various returns made to the Chief Superintendent, from the several school authorities in the Province, and contains other matter of interest. We shall again revert to this document, when we have had time to digest its contents.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

The state of India, in its political and financial relations, is daily attracting greater attention, as the termination of the East India Charter draws near, and the discussion of the great questions connected with its renewal approaches.

This subject will doubtless be regarded, on the present occasion, with a far more general and intelligent interest than at any former period. While the present Charter has been running its course, a deep anxiety has more than once been excited throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain for the safety of our Indian Empire. The attention of the commercial world has been aroused to the subjects affecting its particular interests. The sympathies of blood and friendship have been enlarged beyond all precedent, by the rapidity and regularity of intercourse with this distant dependency of Great Britain; and there

are perhaps few families in the middle and upper classes of society, to which, from one cause or other, the arrival of the India Mail is not now an object of interest, if not of anxiety. In short, India has ceased to be the *terra incognita* of former times. The interests and feeling of thousands are directed toward this important portion of our colonial empire, so manifestly committed to the stewardship of Great Britain; and it may be presumed, that should no unforeseen convulsion arise in the political world to divert attention from the subject, the renewal of the Charter will be entered upon, and its various provisions discussed, with an attention to which there has been no parallel on any previous occasion.

The time then surely has arrived, when those who estimate aright the moral and religious responsibility connected with the possession of a once mighty empire among our Colonial possessions, should rouse themselves to the consideration of their duty. All must admit, in theory, that an indispensable obligation rests upon the British Government to provide for the administration of the public ordinances of religion, as well as the spiritual instruction and consolation of the sick and dying among the Christian servants of the state in India, and at the same time to afford the means of education for the children of the poorer classes of Europeans and their descendants, whose lot is cast in a heathen land. Irrespective, also of higher considerations, an enlightened policy requires, that a sound and Christian education should be encouraged among the large and increasing body of natives, who in various parts of India, have embraced the faith of Christ. How far these obligations have been fulfilled, should be a subject of anxious and prayerful consideration, with a view to the correction of acknowledged evils, and the supply of all deficiencies in the prospective government of our Indian empire.

Under a deep impression that it is the duty of every faithful member of the Church to "do what he can" for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, the following hints were drawn up as "suggestions for the remedy of existing evils in the Church in India, in connexion with the renewal of the Charter;" and they are now offered for the indulgent consideration of friends of the Church, under the several heads which appear to require particular attention, viz.—

The Episcopate.

Increase of the Clergy.

Education.

Church discipline.

The insufficiency of the present Indian Episcopate is universally admitted, and is the more to be deplored, as the blessings it has been the means of conferring upon India in the multiplication of the clergy, of churches and of schools, and the generally improved tone of feeling, cannot be questioned. A candid comparison of the moral and religious state of our Indian empire, as it existed in the days of Martyn and Buchanan, and up to the creation of the Episcopate, in the person of that distinguished prelate, Bishop Middleton, with its progressive improvement to the present time must place this point beyond dispute, and convince Christian parents, and all interested in the character and welfare of England as a Christian country, and in the highest interests of our British youth engaged in, or destined for that field of honourable enterprise, that this is a subject in which they are individually and deeply interested.

The impossibility that any man, whatever be his talents or energy, can superintend a diocese reaching from Singapore to Peshawar beyond the Indus, in a manner satisfactory to himself, without the ultimate sacrifice of health and life, is indisputable; nor would the case be materially different, were the eastern settlements in the Bay of Bengal, (Arracat, Moulmein, Penang, &c.) excluded, and the Diocese of Calcutta confined to the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, and the newly acquired and extensive country of the Seiks, on the continent of India. The present venerable Metropolitan, whose experience of the Anglo-Indian Church is so mature, and whose labours in its cause have been so unwearied, has indeed repeatedly, in the most urgent terms and self-denying spirit, recommended an additional Diocese, to include the Agra Presidency and the Punjab. The Presidency of Madras is almost equally beyond the effective management of a single Bishop, extending, without a railroad or navigable river, or any means of rapid travelling, more than 1,100 miles in length, and about 300 to 350 in breadth, with its important Missions, including 50,000 native Christians, besides the European and rapidly-increasing East Indian population.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that, under God's blessing, very important benefits would arise from the subdivision of the present Dioceses, which might be effected without any great additional expense. Considering that the Archdeacons have no separate legal or prescriptive jurisdiction, and hold no Visitations, while the Bishops are in their Dioceses, it is evident that the Church would sustain little loss by the abolition, as vacancies occur, of the present paid Archdeacons, while most important benefits might be hoped for, if, in their place, additional Dioceses were created, on the salaries the Archdeacons at present receive (as

Archdeacons and Chaplains), or with such moderate increase as the Legislature might determine.¹

In addition to the more effective supervision of the Clergy, another most important benefit would arise, in obviating the present anomaly of a Diocese being left for a lengthened period under the charge of the Archdeacon, as "Commissary" during the absence of the Bishop, whether on furlough, or on account of ill health, which, in so unhealthy a climate may at any time make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope or to England indispensable. Already, indeed, within the last few years, have all the Dioceses been placed in this disadvantageous position, through the loss of health, and unavoidable departure from India of their respective Bishops.

This serious evil may be remedied by the creation, instead of the present Archdeacons,—

1. Of a Bishopric at Agra, for that Presidency and the Punjab.

2. Of a Bishopric at Trichinopoly, in Southern India, to include the important districts south of Madras.²

3. Of a Bishopric in Scinde, or such other part of the Bombay Presidency as may be considered desirable,—with authority to the Bishop in each case to constitute unpaid Archdeacons (as in Ceylon) and Rural Deaneries, where, and when, they are considered necessary.

Under this arrangement, in the absence from India of any of the Bishops, from ill health, the Bishop of the adjoining see would be sufficiently near, and should be empowered to assume charge of the Diocese temporarily vacant, with the highest salary of a suffragan Bishop, a liberal compensation being also provided for the Archdeacons, whose more laborious duties, under such circumstances, would make remuneration for their services indispensable; and a sufficient sum would remain for these expenses from the income of each see, after setting apart that allowance for the Bishop absent on account of health, which common justice demands, but for which, by an unaccountable oversight, no provision has hitherto been made.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XIII.

THE DAY'S WORK DONE

Yet who regrets the iris? It lives for the time its creator has appointed. It praises him by its beauty. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like it; and then whilst the cloudless sun shines brightly on it, whilst every eye gazes at it with admiration, in the joyous noon-light, it folds itself up and it is gone, and the place thereof knows it no more. Poor Mary Ann! I could not help thinking of her as I looked at it. She had not yet come to a third of the appointed age of man. The eyes of love and of affection, watching over her with their own deep and unvarying interest, saw her fade away—so gradually yet so hopelessly—procured every support, every assistance—just as you, my dear Susan tied up the head of your beautiful flower when it began to droop—but it was of no use. It is pleasant to think with how much of peace and comfort it pleased God to bless her short life. An only daughter, her kind parents had procured for her a better education than fell to the lot of many in her circumstances, and her gentle and agreeable manners showed how much she had improved her advantages.

Just about this time two years, she married. I used to like to see her walk down the garden, leaning on her husband's arm, and stand at the door to watch him as long as she could as he went down the road. I thought she seemed so much attached to him; and, poor thing! the tears that came trembling (into the full, glistening eyes, and the flush that passed over the pale cheek and brow, at the mention of his name, the very last time I ever saw her, told that the deep and pure love had continued unabated. "I really dread his coming home," said she; "I don't know how he will bear it." I don't know how he has borne it. It was a sad welcome for a sailor to his native land, to learn, as the first news, that his young wife was dying; to come home but just in time to receive her last farewell. Yet I am glad he came home in time even for that. "I was obliged to turn comforter," she said, "but it was a hard trial for him." I think poor Mary Ann knew where to find comfort herself. She told me that she made it her constant prayer that God would teach her to say from her heart, "Thy will be done!" and she added, "I hope he will," but she could never restrain her tears as she said, "It is so much worse for them than for me. I'm afraid poor mother will sink under it! indeed, no one in all the world I think had dearer friends to part with than I." And then, there was another, unconscious of her loss indeed—but poor little dear she

¹ The salary of the Senior Government Chaplains is 1,200 rupees monthly, rather more than £1,400 per annum. The income of an Indian Bishopric, therefore, should not be less than £1,500.

² the number of Clergymen in a Diocese of this extent, would be about fifty; viz. six on the East India Company's establishment; two in connexion with the Additional Clergy Society; eighteen attached to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and twenty-four to the Church Missionary Society.

has sustained an irreparable loss. There is the poor little delicate child. A sweet, gentle-looking creature, but there is something in the dove-like eyes that always gives me an idea of sadness. I saw her yesterday in her black gingham frock and her clean white pinafore; something had troubled her, a trifle perhaps—yet the tears in the little orphan's eyes almost brought tears into mine. Poor Mary Ann! she had every prospect that her station could present of earthly happiness, much to make her long to rest here, at least for a little while; and seeming better after her husband's return, she had even mentioned to a neighbour the possibility of her changing her place of abode. O what charm is there in consumption that makes it so insidious a foe! Saturday she was taken worse, but had strength enough to pray constantly in earnest, though broken petitions to Him who never fails to hear. When we think how much change there is in this mortal life, we must certainly own those to be blessed who die in the midst of friends that love and delight in them. The most tender of relations had wept beside her all night, and at dawn she raised herself up in her bed, threw her arms round her mother's neck, and died. She had much to make life desirable, but she had been cut down in the flower of her age; and may those who mourn her, not sorrow as others which have no hope—may they learn the value of that redemption which we gladly believe she sought and found—may they practise that resignation which the Holy Spirit of God alone can teach, and which we rejoice to believe he had taught her. May they look up from the grave where they have laid her, to that Heaven whither they trust she is gone; and seek and find the way to it—the way consecrated by the blood of the cross. We cannot look on such a company of mourners—young companions, who miss one from their gay circle—a father and mother who have lost from their quiet fire side the only daughter who made that hearth so bright and so pleasant—the husband who must bear wind and tide, stormy nights and torrid suns again, but without hope of the kind welcome that has hitherto cheered him. We could not willingly afflict, nor grieve the children of men, may cause the affliction to work out for them "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory;" and in remembering her, it is not because her life has been what the world calls innocent and amiable—though God forbid that we should not feel the full loveliness of these lovely things; not because of these that we think of her with comfort, but that feeling herself in the eye of a holy God a sinner, she had asked, "What must I do to be saved?" and being told, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," had answered like one in the gospel, "Lord I believe, help thou my unbelief." Such comfort is sufficient. If the servant is ready, if the day's work is done; it matters not at what hour the Lord cometh, at noon-day, at midnight, or at cock crowing, or in the morning.

With voice of thanksgiving and praise,
Meet for the ripen'd harvest days
Beneath the broad moon's silent rays,
Beneath the last sheaf!

With praise to Him whose hand of care
Has made so frail a thing—so fair—
Whilst noon-day fades its colors rare,
Watch the bright leaf!

The God of autumn's loaded vine—
He guards the good man's calm decline,
And bids on him his blessing shine,
At evening light!

He bids with years his hope increase,
He gives the way-worn pilgrim peace,
And signs at last the longed release
From toil and night.

And He, the summer's choicest boon,
The iris flower that fades at noon—
O say not that it fades too soon
In that bright sun

He reared it but to show how well
His spirit works the hidden spell;
His mercy and his might to tell—
Its work is done!

Advertisements.

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

November 13th, 1850.

16-4f

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

April 23rd, 1851.

39-4f

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.

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

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

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

J. E. PELL, GILDER, Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER, 30, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN CRAIG, GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

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

JOHN J. EVANS, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

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

County of Kent. Harwich. Lot 18. Con. 3. 200 acres. Raleigh. Lot 19. Con. 1. 155 acres.

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

LANDS TO BE LEASED ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and, if desired, for long terms: COUNTY OF STORMONT. Roxborough. Lot No. 10, Con. 6. 200 acres.

County of York. Puslinch. South half of Lot 14, Con. 3. 100 acres. Amaranth. West half of Lot 28, Con. 6. 100 acres.

County of Lambton. Sombra. North half of Lot 14, Con. 10. 100 acres. Brooke. East half of Lot 13, Con. 11. 100 acres.

County of Essex. Colchester. Lot 20, 2nd Range. 180 acres. County of Elgin. Dunwich. South half of Lot 11, Con. 4. 100 acres.

County of Oxford. Zorra East. East half of E. half 33, Con. 13. 50 acres. For particulars apply (post-paid) to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directors: Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdougall. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq.

Directors: J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq.

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

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.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widow and Orphans of Clergymen.

Table with columns: Age, One year, Seven yrs, Premium, Annual Premium. Title: SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

Table with columns: Age, Annual Premium, Hlf. yearly, Quarterly, Premium, Annual Premium. Title: WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates. SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annuity Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Establishment for Young Ladies,
BY
MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,
PINEBURST TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

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

Quarterly payments required.

The Classes will re-assemble after the Christmas recess, on MONDAY, January 5th, 1852.

Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Metropolitan Building Society,
Office—No. 5, King Street, West.

Directors:

- President THE HON. W. CAYLEY.
- Vice-President T. D. HARRIS, Esq.
- REV. J. BEAVER, D. D.
- REV. S. B. HARMAN, Esq.
- REV. S. W. LETT, L. L. D.
- G. W. ALLAN, Esq.
- J. M. STRACHAN, Esq.
- THOS. CHAMPION, Esq.
- GEORGE BROCK, Esq.
- Hon. Sec.

Mr. HENRY BOUCHER, Assistant Secretary.

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

THOMAS CHAMPION.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 12-1f

R. SCORE,

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

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

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whittneys, Fuzes, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

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

Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851. 10-1f

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON

BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of seasonable goods have come to hand. The Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods, considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured.

N. B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Barristers', Queen's Counsel, and other official robes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business.

Toronto, October 25, 1851. 16-3m

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.

Charges Moderate:

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasset, M. A., Fort Erie, Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champion, Esq.

Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-11y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

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

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

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

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies belonging to the Congregation of the 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 Churchwardens, in consequence of the increasing demand for Church accommodation—beg to solicit the Contributions of all who may feel disposed to assist them in their undertaking.

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

- Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Kerby,
- " Armstrong, " Dickenson, " Leggo,
- " Bates, " Donaldson, " MacDonald,
- " Beardmore, " Fairclough, " Merritt,
- " Best, " Gates, " Milner,
- " Blythe, " Geddes, " Mitchell,
- " Brega, " J. C. Geddes, " O'Reilly,
- " Carrol, " J. T. Gikison, " Thos. Stinson,
- " Cartwright, " Hatt, " Stewart,
- " Cook, " Hardiker, " Stevenson,
- " Counsell, " Henwood, " Winer.
- " Craig, " Housen,

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; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain, Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops its 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 balmy breezes of May.

McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flannels and Blackets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawls! some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square There are Bro. d Cloths, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too, And Lustres, and Coboures, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay. There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more, That McDONALD keeps always on hand at his Store; He would not the rights of a healthy extension of trade; But if fairness will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse on some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request, And a glance at his prices will tell all the rest.

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

YONGE STREET.

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

A large Stock of

PULPIT VELVETS,

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

STONE MARTIN FURS.

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

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

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street. 16-1f

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

From		From		From	
Men's Ettoffe Shooting Coats	18s 9d	Men's Ettoffe Trousers	8s 9d	Men's Ettoffe Vest	6s 3d
Do. Witney	do 17s 6d	Do. Doeskin	do 13s 9d	Do. Cassamere	do 7s 6d
Do. Broad Cloth	do 30s 0d	Do. Cassamere	do 13s 9d	Do. Fancy	do 3s 9d
Do. Ettoffe Over Coats	22s 6d	Do. Canada Tweed	do 8s 9d	Do. Satin	do 7s 6d
Do. Witney	do 20s 0d	Do. Corduroy	do 8s 9d	Do. Black Cloth	do 7s 6d
Do. Beaver	do 35s 0d	Do. Buckskin	do 20s 0d	Do. Canada Tweed	do 6s 3d
Boy's Ettoffe Coats	11s 3d	Boy's Ettoffe	do 5s 0d	Do. Ettoffe	do 2s 6d
Do. Witney	do 11s 3d	Do. Witney	do 5s 0d	Do. Ettoffe	do 3s 9d
White Shirts, Linen Fronts	4s 4d	Winter Drawers	3s 9d	Cloth Caps	1s 10d
Striped Shirts	2s 6d	Red Flannel Shirts	4s 4d	Fur Caps	2s 6d

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

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

DRY GOODS:

Flannel, Red and White, from	1s 3d	Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets	from 0s 3d
Blankets, per pair	8s 9d	Muffs and Boas	“ 0s 5d
Scarf Shawls	12s 9d	Crapes and materials for Mourning	“ 0s 9d
Factory Cotton	0s 2d	Quilts and Counterpanes	“ 0s 3d
Cotton Warp, per bundle	4s 4d	Bed Ticks and Towels	“ 0s 4d

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

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

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851.

Protection from Lightning,

BY JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

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

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

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

E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

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

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

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

Toronto, September 22nd, 1851. 21-6m

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. LINDSAY

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the above line, at

No. 95, Yonge Street, Sign of the Black Boot.

Three doors North of the store lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

N. B.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, made to order at the lowest remunerating price.

Toronto, November 12th, 1851. 15-3m

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

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds.	Evil
Bilious Complaints	Eits	Sore Throat
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Secondary Symptoms
Colics	Indigestion	Tie-Doloureux
Constipation of the	Inflammation	Timours
Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from what-
Dysentery	Rheumatism	ever cause, &c., &c.
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	

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

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

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

Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851. 15-1f



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

Capital—£100,000.

Directors:

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

THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. The Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers.

The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary

Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-1f

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Capital—£100,000.

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

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f



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

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

DIRECTORS:

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- Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson,
- Franklin Jackes, John B. Warren,
- A. McMaster, B. W. Smith,
- J. RAIS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow.
- Josias Bray, Hamilton.
- Henry Charles, Niagara.
- Francis Ewart, Port Hope.
- W. P. Vidal, Sandwich.
- Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket.
- Geo. McLean, Brockville.
- Thos. Saunders, Guelp.
- John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk.
- H. C. Barwick, Woodstock.
- T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c.
- J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c.
- F. B. Beddome, London.
- H. Slater, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.
- Charles Brent, Kingston.
- John Benson, Napanee & Belleville.
- D. B. Stephenson, Port Hope.