The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 29.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXLVIII.

Day	Dat	e.		1st Lesson 2nd Lesso						
•	Feb	. 22,	Quinquagesima Sun.	{ M, E,	Gen.	9 \$ 12,	Luke Gal.	5.		
I		23.	Fast.	{ M. E.	Deut.	3,	Luke Gal.	6.		
r	**	24,	ST. MATTHIAS. A. & M*	{ M, E,	Wisd. Ecclus		Luke Eph.	7.		
V	**	25,	ASH WEDNESDAY. †	{M, ⟨E,	Deut.	5,	Luke Eph.	8.		
-	"	26	de de aid aneste	{ M, E,		7.	Luke Eph.	9.		
-	"	27,	Roman authors Imagin	{ M.	44	9,	Luke Eph.	10.		
3	**	28,	aftern set to some	{ M, E,	40	11,	Luke Eph.	11.		
0	"	29,		{ M, E,	Gen.	11000	Matt. Rom.	7.		

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CLERGY.

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE. For the week ending Monday, 23rd February 1852. VISITORS :

THE PRINCIPAL. Jos. C. Morrison, Esq., CENSOR: J. P. DE HAVE, Esq., French Master. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms-ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. ar practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of on, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperform-

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

Poetry.

LINES On seeing a cross almost concealed by ivy and roses, in a Rectory garden in Bucks.

Within a Pastor's garden plot,
A simple Cross was reared;
Meet ornament for such a spot,
The Tree of life appear'd

It stood where ev'ry eye might see That turned its glance to Heaven; Telling of God in agony, That man might be forgiven.

Leaves ever green, and fragrant flowers,
Lay meekly round its base;
As hearts made soft by heavenly showers,
Before the Throne of Grace.

But soon those garlands, green and bright, Forsook their lowly guise; And hid the simple Cross from sight Of all but searching eyes.

For still a close and earnest gaze. The cross's form might see, In outline dim, amid the maze That rov'd so wild and free.

And if some skilful, fostering hand Those wandering wreaths would train, And bind them firm with tender band, All might be fair again.

Thus hearts that once, in holy fear, Sought rest at JESUS' feet,
Offering whate'er they held most dear, With praise's incense sweet;

If weary of CHRIST's burden light, They seek their own wild way; Their Saviour's image, once so bright, Will swiftly pass away.

Yet while some traces faint remain, The whole may be restored; For Grace proud wandering hearts can train,
To bow before their Lord. E. J. W

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

HOW TO ADMONISH. We must consult the gentlest manner and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall, like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droup, whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. of single propositions,

It must descend as dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper vehicle, and bitterness of reproof, against which corrupt nature is apt to revolt, by an artful mixture of sweetening and agreeable ingredients. To probe the wound to the bottom with all the boldness and resolution of a good spiritual surgeon, and yet with all the delicacy and tenderness of a friend, requires a very dexterous and masterly hand. An affable deportment and a complacency of behaviour will disarm the most obstinate; whereas, if instead of calmly pointing out their mistake, we break out into unseemly wire of passion, we cease to have any influence.

Man's twofold nature is reflected in history. He is of earth," but his thoughts are with the stars. Mean and petty his wants and his desires; yet they serve a soul exalted with grand and glorious aims, with immortal longings, with thoughts which sweep the heavens, and "wander through eternity." A pigmy standing on the outward crust of this small planethis far-reaching spirit stretches outwards and there alone finds rest. History is a reflex of this double life. Every epoch has two aspects: one calm, broad, and solemn, looking toards eternity; the other agitated, petty, vehement and confused, looking towards time. Through the one shines the pure and steady light of principles; through the other we get glimpses of the vexed drama of human passion. The one reveals to us the movement of humanity, slow, solemn and majestic, like all the great evolutions of creation,

HISTORY.

in whose life centuries reckon but as days; the other shows us the hurrying agitation and capricious impulses of human beings, whose free activity is unconsciously producing the great movement.-

British Quarterly Review.

THE GASTRIC JUICES. Worms in the alimentary canal resist the agency of the gastric juice so long as they are alive; but when dead, they are then subjected to the laws which govern inanimate matter, and are, consequently, digested or expelled like the ordinary This fact affords a good reason for using cold boiled water, as the high temperature to which it is raised must kill the animacules that may be found in this fluid, and thus they are rendered easy of digeston. It is a remarkable circuinstance, first observed by John Hunter, and referable to the same principle, that the gastric juice will, when the individual dies dissolve the the very stomach that had secreted this powerful solvent, and had resisted, its action when living. The knowledge of this fact was the means of acquitting an individual accused of the crime of poisoning.

SET A GOOD EXAMPLE. -Nothing is so easy as to preach and talk of The Chu the obligations which we are under to do justly and to walk humbly; but it is altogether a different matter to write, and preach, and talk simply by example. And yet, though the former be useful, how much more valuable and effective is the latter! What are those most beautiful essays on the cardinal virtues, compared with the excellencies of a life in which these virtues have a living vital existence? It was not alone the doctrines, advanced with such dignified and persuasive eloquence by our Saviour, Jesus Christ, nor the wonderful miracles performed by him, which made the hearts of men follow after him; these were rendered doubly effectual by the example which he set at all times, even under the most trying circumstances. And so it is now, in an humble sense, by mere human hopes. Men may preach and the world will listen, but profit comes by example.-A parent, for instance, inculcates gentleness to his children by many sound precepts, but they see him treat his beast in a rude and angry manner, and, in consequence, his instructions are worse than lost, for they are neither heeded nor respected. His example, as a gentle and humane man, would have been sufficient for his children, without one word of command. Men are just like children in this respect, and imitate a good example, while mere words, no matter how good and true, without such example will pass into one ear and out of the other.

LEARNING

excursions of the mind are made by short fights, frequently repeated; the most lofty fabrics of

GOD'S WORKS.

There's not a thing but God hath made, The Sun that shines by day, The little stars, that all night long, Twinkle their light away!

The floating cloud, the rainbow arch,
The moon with mellow light,
The little fire-fly's silver lamp
Along the brooks at night!

God made each single blade of grass And every drop of dew, And hung the trees with waving green, And made the streamlet blue!

Where'er I walk the glowing earth, A thousand things I see To mind me that the God above, Is looking down on me.

To-day I held a little flower, Of fair and beautious hue, And every tiny folded leaf Whispered that language too.

It seemed to say, "Will He who made A little trembling flower, And painted it with raihbow tints To blossom for an hour,

Forget the soul that he hath form'd, The soul that cannot die, Framed through Eternity His name To praise and glorify?"

And shall I let that soul be mute, Or cast its powers away?
A sad account of wasted gifts
To offer up each day?

Oh! no, I'll render to my God,
The life that He bath given,
And-ask, for our dear Saviour's sake,
He'll hear my prayer—in heaven!

MERIT AND DUTY.

In this lowly estimate, even of our best performances, we hold ourselves to be justified, not only by the express decision of Scripture, but by the entire analogy of the Christian faith. So far from calculating a proportionate correspondence between merit and reward, we deem it more seemly to adopt the words which our Saviour Christ, hath prepared for us, and to confess when we have done all, we have done nothing more than our bare DUTY: instead of ascribing to our works any even remote possibility of making satisfaction to God for many evil deeds. The whole analogy of faith as propounded luminously by the great Apostle himself to the Church of Rome, compels us to take np doctrinally a system diametrically opposites doctrine of merit and the doctrine of duty, in short, lie at the very root of the differences between the Church of Rome and the Church of England .-George Stanly Fuber.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the week ending 18th February, 1852:-

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FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS'						(
The Church at Orillia£0	7	0				
St. George's Church Medonte 0	0	9 1	-	• •	01	155
-per Rev. George Bourn			EO	10	95	1
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Dr. Stephen & Charter, Linny	10	01				i i
Stewart-town Congregation 0	2000	1				
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Stratford 0 1	19	31				
Village of Mitchell 0	6	1				S
Hayesville 0 1	14	73		0		n
-per Rev. E. Patterson			2	0	0	
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-per Rev. Francis Evans			0	5	0	13
						B
The Township of London, —per Rev. C. C. Brough			2	10	0	I
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par Rev R thert Harding			0	10	0	F
Township of Emily, —per Rev. R ibert Harding Trinity Church, Streetsville 1 Hurontario Church 1	10	0				ľ
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-per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge			2	10	71	1
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18th February, 1852.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, YORK MILLS.

At a meeting held for the purpose, on the bth inst., the Rev. A. Sanson, the Rector, called the attention of his congregation to the subjects comprised in a late circular letter from the Lord Bishop to his Clergy. The following resolutions were then carried unani-

Moved by Mr. Marsh, and seconded by Mr. Moore-That, an Association be formed in connection with the Diocesan Society, to be denominated the Parochial Committee of the Church Society, consisting of the Rector, as Chairman, and the Churchwardens.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Savigny,— That, Joseph Beckett, Esq., be requested to act as

Moved by Mr. Beckett, and seconded by Capta

Peebles,— That, Mr. John Vannostrand, junr., be added to the

Moved by Mr. Beckett, and seconded by Mr. Marsh,-That, it seems expedient to request a few of the ladies of the congregation to act as collectors.

Moved by Mr. Savigney, and seconded by Mr.

That, the suggestion of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, that one half of the contributions for the present year be remitted to the Parent Society, be com-plied with.

Moved by Mr. Hewett, and seconded by Captain

That, this meeting desires to express a hope that the Parent Society may succeed in devising measures effectually to guard against the recurrence of losses such as that to which it has been lately subjected.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. The Committee of this Society have published a statement acknowledging "the very gratifying and cordial response which has been made to the Society's proposal of commemorating the completion of its century and a half of missionary labour by special services and offerings." A full report is to be published hereafter; in the mean time it is stated that the Jubilee remittances already received exceed £30,000, and before the completion of the year a much larger sum is confidently expected. The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that the Jubilee fund is to be regarded as a special and extraordinary fund, and must not be allowed to interfere with the ordinary sources of income which are urgently required for the Society's current expenditure.

PREACHING UNDER EPISCOPAL INHIBITION .-PREACHING UNDER EPISCOPAL INHIBITION.— On Sunday, notwithstanding the inhibition which has been served on him during the past week by the Bishop of London, the Rev. G. E. Gladstone (incumbent of Longacre Episcopal chapel) officiated as usual at that place of worship. He preached a very energetic sermon for the Doreas Society, from Colossians chap. i., v. 10, but only indirectly alluded to the position in which he is placed. The inhibition is founded on a passage in a sermon preached on December 7, in which he exist placed. The inhibition is founded on a passage in a sermon preached on December 7, in which he said "Some of the Bishops—God forgive them—are traitors;" and further remarked, "that he would say much more plainly to his face than behind his back, that the Bishop of this Diocese is alarmingly responsible and culpable for what passes in it." These sentiments he, has since distinctly refused to retract. Mr. Gladstone is first cousin to the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, M. P. and has not long heep the muister of the above. M. P., and has not long been the minister of the above

chapel.

The Jews.—A remarkable conflict is going on at present among the Jews in London, between the opposite principles of superstition and infidelity—between Rabbinism and Rationalism—the traditions of men and the philosophy of men. Some are endeavouring to adopt the old maxims of Judaism to the standard of modern civilization. Many are dilligently studying the Old Testament Scriptures, with a view to the correction of their religious syslem, and the improvement of their synagogue worship. Their religious teachers seem alive to the importance of imparting a more seem alive to the importance of imparting a more spiritual character to their public services; and seek to base their instructions upon the written word of God, and to build up their Jewish hearers in their ancient faith by a continual reference to the Old Testament Scriptures. They are, moreover, publishing the Scrip-tures with an English translation of their own, which professes to rectify the errors of our authorised

SHEFFIELD.—The Church burgesses have received a letter from the Archbishop of York, expressing his dissatisfaction that no spiritual duties have been assigned to the Rev. Canon Trevor, whose "time and talents" his Grace desires to see usefully and honourably employed within the parish. The burgesses here replied that they shall be satisfied with any arrangement which his Grace can effect between the vicar and Mr. Trevor.

THE EMBASSY CHAPEL AT PARIS. - It appears that a misunderstanding has taken place between the Marquis of Normandy and the proprietor and incumbent of the English Chapel in the Rue d'Agnesseau' erected at his own expense by the late Bishop Luscombe, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to admit the Chaplain appointed by the Ambassador as a matter of right to take part in its ministrations. The matter has been referred to the Foreign Office and the Archbishop of Canterbury, passing by the Bishop of London, who is the immediate ecclesiastical superior of chaplains abroad. An invitation to the English residents to assemble for worship in a room in the Embassy, as a dining and ball-room, has been published in Galig-nani, and the Embassy chaplain has, it is said, been in-structed to return to the Bishop of London the license formerly granted him by his Lordship.

From our English Files.

LOSS OF THE AMAZON.

It is with much pleasure that we announce that an other boatful of the Amazon's people has been brought home to Plymouth. The cutter Royal Charlotte arrived at that port on Thursday evening, with four of the passengers and nine engineers and seamen, who were picked up in the Bay of Biscay on the evening of the wreck, Sunday the 4th ult., by the Dutch galliot Hellechina, Captain Gruppellar, bound from Amster-dam to Leghorn. The following are the names of those

"Pussengers—The Rev. W. Blood, Mr. Kilkelly, Lieut. Grylls, R.N., Senor Juan de Cima. Crew—William Angus, second engineer; Isaac Roberts, boilermaker; Michael Fox. fireman; Angus McInnes, engineers' storekeeper; C. Dewdney, stoker; W. Wall, stoker; G. Webb, seaman; H. Wright, seaman; R. Harris, doctor's boy."

M'Innes the storekeeper states that he was going from the forecastle to the forward stoke-hole, and when he had descended about three steps down the ladder, he saw flames rushing up between the starboard-boiler and the bulkhead; after that, when the hose was brought forward, the flames of the fire were rushing up through the oil and tallow store-room and the waste store-room. Angus, the second engineer, also says the fire, in his opinion, originated between the starboard fore boiler and the bulkhead. Judging from the glare of the flame when he first saw it, it commenced below and caught the store-room as it rose. He could only conjecture that it must have been caused by spontaneous combustion. He was quite certain that the fire commenced below the store-room; some sacks which were placed close outside of it by his order helped the flame. When he saw the gleam of the fire first it was low down, and the store-room was not then on fire. He down, and the store-room was not then on fire. He was quite certain of that, from his position. The first alarm was given by the storekeeper, Mr. McInnes. This is additional evidence to negative any supposition that the fire began in the store-rooms. The seaman George Webb was at the wheel when the fire-bell tolled: at that instant he pointed out to another seaman who was at the wheel with him, the fire coming up the foremost-funnel; it was then issuing from this forest of the seaman was the stored was the foremost formed the foremost forme funnel in a flame as high as the foreyard. Fox and Roberts are of opinion with McInnes that the fire was Roberts are of opinion with Mclinnes that the fire was caused by a hot pricker, carelessly suspended in the rack by a fireman and igniting the canvass lining between the fore boiler and the bulkhead. Fox was once on the point of placing his pricker in that very position, when fortunately it struck him what the consequences would be. George Tapcott, a joiner and pattern fitter, who had been engaged in that capacity in building the Amazon was called, and declared it was impossible that it should have so occurred. The inquiry at Southmenton terminated on Saturday without throwing any ampton terminated on Saturday without throwing any further light on the origin of the fire. Captain Warburton complained indignantly of the apathy of the Admiralty. The Post Admiral at Plymouth, on being Admiralty. The Post Admiral at Plymouth, on being asked to send out a steamer, replying, "No, it would be of no use." The arrival of the other boat on Thursday had the effect of at last stirring up the naval lords, and on Saturday morning Captain Warburton arrived at Plymouth by a special train, carrying despatches from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir John Ackworth Ommaney, upon the receipt of which the Admiral issued orders for two steamers and the Savigathy, Master Commander Aller steam-vessels the Sprightly, Master-Commander Allen. and the Avon, Second Master-Commander Veitch, to proceed with all possible despatch to join the Hecate, in searching for any of the survivors of the Amazon; in searching for any of the survivors of the Amazon; and to continue the search for a reasonable length of time. Captain Warburton had yet hopes that his distinguished brother was still alive somewhere, with others of the crew and passengers—a hope grounded on the statements of Mr. Glennie that he was personally acquainted with Mr. Eliot Warburton; that he saw him twice, and that at the last moment he saw him he was standing by Captain Symons at the wheel, perfectly dressed. Mr. Glennie has the impression that the last acts he saw going on aft were preparations for making some sort of raft to serve in the stead of the boats destroyed by the fire. He himself was at first active in taking aft as many of the settees as he could. When the last party of survivors left there were two boats at least, and it is even hoped three available, and (one of them, the captain's gig) was being lowered, in compliance with an order given by him to provide for (one of them, the captain's gig) was being lowered, in compliance with an order given by him to provide for his own safety and that of his officers. George Webb, the seaman, however, spoke unfavourably of the chances of the captain's gig surviving in so heavy a sea as that running on the night of the wreck. She was very narrow in the beam, and was more likely to be swamped than even the dingy. The steamers would proceed at once to the Bay of Biscay, and would scour some portion of the coast of Spain, calling at every port, and, in fact, might visit every place into which the commanders might consider it probable that any of the survivors had been driven. Captain Warburton himself went out in one of the steamers. His brother, it is stated, effected an insurance of £10,000 on his life before going out. fore going out.

personal narratives of many of the survivors afford traits of moving interest. Mrs. M. Lennan in a letter to the company, gives an account of her escape. Having retired and fallen fast asleep, she was first awoke by a gentleman screaming, in broken English, "Capitaine, me go a bottom," upon which she caught up her child, and ran across the corrider to her hus-

All the while I knew not what was the matter, but the passengers in their night clothes were running distractedly about. The door of my husband's be th was locked, and I had some difficulty in knocking him up. When we got on deck Mr. M'Lennan exclaimed. 'Oh, God! the ship is on fire.' He then urged me to go down and get some clothes for myself and child, as he was afraid we should take cold. He said that he thought he would have time to go down for his trowsers. I, however, remained on deck, and when Mr. thought he would have time to go down for his trowsers. I, however, remained on deck, and when Mr. M'Lennan was gone an officer of the vessel (the doctor, I believe), in his night shirt, seized hold of me, calling hoarsely, 'Give me your child, I will save him.' He took the boy and handed him to a seaman in the pinnace, and then lifted me up. I endeavoured to push past him and get to my husband, but he pulled me into the pinnace, saying, 'You will then be all lost,—be of good courage—it is to save your life.' He then placed himself in the boat beside me, and called to the men to cut the lashings. This was immediately done, the boat dropped at one end, but owing to a knot or tangling of the block tackle it remained fixed at the other. Many fell into the sea, and amongst them, I fear, my brave preserver; but I held on to the seat by one hand whilst grasping my child firmly by the other. Some whilst grasping my child firmly by the other. Some clung to the boat and afterwards climbed back into the burning wreck, and I begged of them to lift me up also but they could not. At this moment a boat passed as

full of people, and I called to them for a rope, but I had on answer. One of the men who had got out of the boat again descended from the burning vessel, saying 'The woman is still here; she deserves to be saved, for I expected she would have been by this time at the bottom.' The tackle being now loosened, several men jumped in the boat; but before getting clear away the gig was lowered, and would have been let down work and the province of the province upon us had not the men in our boat cried out to take care, as there was a woman in the pinnace. By this time the engine had stopped, but the sea was running high. Having nothing to guide us, we found ourselves high. Having nothing to guide us, we found ourselves going round the steamer, and were greatly afraid lest we should be blown up by the magazine. Getting clear off we shipped a heavy sea, and the handle of the boat's rudder was broken; but this was quickly repaired by cutting off the splinter and using the remainder of the stick for the rudder handle."

A peculiar interest is attached to the escape of Lieut. Grylls from the circumstances under which he sailed. His brother was dying when he received orders for joining his regiment, and he begged to delay his departure, but the Horse Guards were inexorable. His brother died on the day he sailed, and for some time his father, a clergyman, believed he had lost both his sons. A return to life under such thrilling interest is like the scene of a romance. The following is his account of the diezeror and subsequent secane: the disaster and subsequent escape :-

"The ship at the time was going ahead at the rate of seven miles an hour. The engineers were not able to stop her, as they were driven out of the engineroom by the intense smoke and heat. Captain Symons was on deck using great exertion in attempting to arrange things on a to save as many recorder assisting. was on deck using great exertion in attempting to arrange things so as to save as many people as possible. The ship going ahead, Captain Symons was most strenuous to prevent any boats being lowered till she could be stopped. The first boat attempted to be lowered was on the port quarter. Lieutenant Grylls was himself lowering the after fall, when Captain Symons seized him by the arm and besought him to desist, as he said every body would be drowned. Lieutenant Grylls then called out to the person by the foremost fall, imploring him not to lower as the ship was going so fast. The person at the foremost fall, by constant and imploring him not to lower as the ship was going so fast. The person at the foremost fall, by constant and urgent request of the people in the boat, let the fall go, by which means the boat turned over, and, as nearly as could be seen every one was washed out of her. Seeing this at the moment, Lieutenan Grylls attempted to let go the after fall so as to save them, but the fall being jammed and having fouled, and the boat thus not being clear, her stern hung in the air for the moment until serve are a when she turned over and saving the being clear, her stern hung in the air for the moment until some one, when she turned over, and seeing the people washed away, Lieutenant Grylls turned aside from the appalling sight in horror. He then met, face to face, Captain Symons, who called out for some one to help him to clear away the port life boat, which was stowed on the sponson, abaft the port paddle box, and at the same moment leaped into the boat, using every endeavour to clear her away. Tieutenant Grylls for endeavour to clear her away. Lieutenant Grylls followed, and also exerted himself, but the flames having lowed, and also exerted himself, but the flames having reached the boat, and Captain Symon's hair having been nearly burt off his head, he was obliged to run aft, and Lieut. Grylls compelled to follow him, both rushing through the flames and fire. Directly after this seeing some people clearing away a life boat on the port side, next to the lest boat, Lieutenant Grylls jumped into her. She was resting on a pair of cranes or crutches, in consequence of which they were obliged to shove her off, although the falls were pulled up to two blocks. She was canted over on her side before she got clear, and Lieutenent Grylls then saw hanging to her side the she was canted over on her side before she got clear, and Lieutenent Grylls then saw hanging to her side the stewardess of the vessel, who implored him to save her. He seized hold of her with both hands. At the same moment one of the men in the boat besought Lieutenant Grylls to help him to clear away the fall, or they would all be lost; and Lieutenant Grylls in consequence of this appeal, requested a man next him to hold fast the stewardess. In lowering the boat she surged clear of the crutches, and canted upright, and Lieutenant Grylls saw the stewardess fall into the water with an awful scream; and she no doubt was Lieutenant Grylls saw the stewardess fall into the water with an awful scream; and she no doubt was drowned. The boat was lowered safely into the water, Lieutenant Grylls holding on by the falls up to the davit end; and seeing the boat immediately under him, let go the fall and slid down into her. By the help of some of the seamen who were in the boat he unhooked the foremost fall, by which the boat was got clear of the vessel, and they soon drifted astern, the vessel still going ahead. When Captain Symons was giving orders he was also enquiring for the ladies, and looking to going ahead. When Captain Symons was giving orders he was also enquiring for the ladies, and looking to their safety. Directly after leaving the ship they found the boat fast filling with water, and discovered a large hole in her starboard bow, stove in by heaving her clear of the crutches. Those in her then used all their endeaveur to keep her clear of the water, by baling her out with boots and shoes, while a stoker, named Fox, used very praiseworthy endeavours to stop the hole by taking off his drawers and placing them over it One handed his cap, another his handkerchief, others their socks, to stop the hole. They had to use their utmost endeavours for the whole night to bale her out. They left the ship about one o'clock, and at about three o'clock a bark passed between the boat and the burning wreck. The wreck was three miles off to the eastward; the bark half way off, or about a mile, almost within hail. They united all their voices several times, trying to attract her attention, but to no avail: times, trying to attract her attention, but to no avail; and continued baling the boat the whole night, in sanand continued baling the boat he whole night, in sanguine hope of seeing the bark in the morning, but to their sad disappointment, neither she nor any other vessel was in sight. The wind having very much abated, they kept the boat away before it and passed down through the place where the vessel had sunk which down through the place where the vessel had sunk which occurred about half past six in the morning. They saw large pieces of wreck, chests, boxes, pieces of the ship, and one of her masts, with the crosstree. The water for a large space was covered with oil, which prevented the sea from breaking; the weather became calm, and the wind which was passing over the sea had no effect on it; they could perceive no person, living or dead, but one part of the wreck had s mething like part of a lady's dress round it. Just after shoving off from the ship they saw one of the ship's boats very full of people, but, it being so dark, they could not distinguish any women. Hailed them frequently, asking them to spare women. Hatter them frequently, asking them to spare some cars, having none themselves, but got no other reply than shouts in return. When it became light they were driven along by the force of the wind and sea. About one o'clock Lieutenant Grylls descried a sail, and they then broke up the boat's bottom boards in pieces, and converted them into paddles. was in a N.E. direction, distant about twelve miles, and they could just see the topsail yard. They puddled away, Lieutenant Grylls stering, in hope of being able to catch her off. About half-past two, to their great horror, she tacked and stood away. They, however continued had ling and on the steel of the st however, continued pad lling, and so in after saw and ther vessel, almost in the same direction, and, by great ex-rition, they cut her off, and got alongside about half-past four o'clock in the afterno n, having been in the boat about fifteen hours, without bread or water or

anything to make use of. The stranger proved to be a Dutch galliot, from Amsterdam, with sugar for Leg-

Mr. Angus, saved in the same boat, gave a horrible description of one person standing near the helm: his face and side burned, and a huge blister formed, which, face and side burned, and a huge blister formed, which, bursting the skin was falling away in ribands. A little boy was also burnt black, and the skin was falling from him in a similar manner. Some one asked the witness if the captain appeared calm. "No," said he, "Captain Symons was going about the deck with a fire-bucket in his hand. He filled it and threw the water on the deck at his feet, and was calling for the men when there were none to answer him." Did he appear to be making arrangements for his own life?" Captain Sheppard asked. "None at all," was the reply. "And what was Mr. Roberts doing?" said the chairman. "Working very hard; and rendering every assistance," said the witness; "but he did not attempt to escape himself, nor the second officer either." The men and passengers that were saved by the last boat got in by sliding down the ropes. The flames were pouring out of all the port-holes, and the ship presented an appearance of awful grandeur. As soon as the boat had parted, as awful grandeur. As soon as the boat had parted, as the steamer was on full steam, they drifted off some distance from the ship, out of danger. They then saw the ship in flames from stem to stern, and it continued the ship in flames from stem to stern, and it continued to burn with great rapidity, and with such intensity, that it illuminated the heavens for a great distance. In a few hours after they saw her explode. The men had not a drop of water to drink or a bit of food to eat. Some of the party were without clothes, and others only partly clothed; the Spanish gentleman who was saved escaped without either trousers or waistcoat, and has had ally his intent clothes. he had only his night clothes on. They were drifting for fifteen hours, during which time the weather remained comparatively calm, and the sun shone out brilliantly, but shortly after they were taken on board the Dutch vessel a strong gale sprung up, and the sea became so rough that they could not have lived had they not been picked up.—Guardian.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AND THE RATE OF

INTEREST ON CAPITAL. There is one very important consideration in con-nection with the recent discoveries of gold in Californection with the recent discoveries of gold in California and Australia, and the public depreciation of the value of that metal in relation to other commodities, which has hitherto been left without any public discussion, however much it may have attracted the attention, if not the auxiety, of private individuals—we allude to the effect upon the rate of interest. The commercial and banking community in this country have become so much accustomed to refer to the first have become so much accustomed to refer to the fluc-tuations in the amount of bullion held by the Bank of England as a criterion of the value of money, as it is commonly called, but which would be more properly termed loanable capital, or in other words, as a test of the fluctuations of the rate of interest, that it is not a matter of surprise that many persons should have considered a great accumulation of gold as a certain index of a corresponding diminution in the rate of interest at which capital may be hereafter borrowed. However common the inference may be, and whatever countenance it may receive from the conclusions drawn from the effects of the fluctuations of bullion in the Bank of England under the regulations of the Bank Act of 1844 England under the regulations of the Bank Act of 1844, a fair and full consideration of the whole subject will, we think, convince every one, that no such effect will necessarily follow from an increase in the supply of gold, however great. The accumulation of the capital of an individual depends entirely upon the excess of his production over his expenditure. Intermediate agents, merchants, and other dealers, form a necessary element in production for the purpose of distributing commodities to the consumer in the most economical way. Their accumulations, therefore, are of the same character as those of the immediate producers. Their surplus of profits over and above their expenditure form so much addition to the capital of the country. So also the savings of those whose income is derived from rents, from interest of money lent, and from interest from the public funds, are all so much addition to the capital of the country; for though they are not producers themselves, yet the rent of land and houses, the interest of money lent, the taxes which supply the dividends of the public debt, are all included in the cost of producing commodities, and therefore, in reality represent a portion of those commodities; just as much as if in England, as is the case in some of the Eastern countries, a portion of the actual produce was given up in payment of rent, for the use of money and other services, or in payment of public taxes. The accumu-lation of capital in any country, therefore, depends upon the excess of its production over its consumption; and capital will always be great or small in proportion to that excess for a long period. But it is quite plain that whatever the excess of a man's income may be over his expenditure, it does not necessarily—and in-deed very rarely does—imply the possession of more gold or silver. With traders of all kinds, it rather infers an additional stock of commodities, either held immediately by them, or by other persons at home or abroad to whom they have given credit, appearing as With o cumu'ation of capital by a saving of a portion of their income, rather than an additional quantity of gold and silver, will infer investment in the funds of this or other countries, a purchase of land, a loan on mortgage to enable some other person to purchase land or build houses, an extension of railways, improvements in draining or other useful works. In truth, then nearly the whole of the accumulated capital of a country, simply because every person is desirous of converting it into a source of income, or additional profit, is re-presented by an additional quantity of commodities, or by new facilities by which commodities can be produced more cheaply, and therefore with greater profit. Every drain that is cut is an addition to the capital of the country, the interest of which is paid from the additional produce which the land yields—every agricultural implement which is made is an addition to the capital of the country, the return for which agies from capital of the country, the return for which arises from a saving of manual labour and other expenses, and requently from a greater production : - every ship that is built-every machine that is constructed-every railway that is opened-all represent additions to the capital of the country, in so far as they minister to cheaper and more perfect productions, to a greater economy of time and labour; and each will be profita-ble just in proportion as it accomplishes those objects. But the great representatives of accumulated capital are commodities themselves. The largest portion of the capital of a great trading country like England is us d, directly and indirectly abroad and at home, is advancing the wages of labour necessary to produce articles required for consumption throughout the world, and distributing those articles among consumers. Young countries, possessed of little capital—as, for ex-

ample, our own colonies and the great majority of our

foreign markets-trade almost exclusively upon the capital of old and rich countries like England. To enable them to carry on production, they not unfreenable them to carry on production, they not unfrequently obtain advances on their growing crops, and nearly always payment for their produce as soon as it is ready for market; while, on the other hand, for all they import from England, they receive long credits. The produce of one year in reality pays for the imports of the former year. It not unfrequently happens that British capital performs nearly the whole of the trade, both in cultivating the native produce and in trade, both in cultivating the native produce and in distributing British goods.

In Bengal, the cultivation of indigo is conducted chiefly by means of capital advanced to the planters by British merchants, whilst the British goods which are consumed are consigned by manufacturers or merchants here, who wait for returns until they are sold, and until a long credit upon them has expired. But it is relain that increase there is plain that in proportion as a country produces more than it consumes, and therefore as its capital accumulates, the producers will become independent of foreign advances, and the merchants of foreign credits. A stock of indigo in Calcutta, which nominally belongs to a planter in Bengal, but really to a merchant in London who has advanced the the means of cultivating it, will, by an increase of capital, become the real property of the planter to dispose of as he pleases; and the stocks of Manchester calicoes and Glasgow muslins, which are apparently the property of merchants or even of retailers in Calcutta, but which in reality belong to manufacturers in this country, will, by an accumulation of capital equal to the requirements of trade make those persons the importers on their own account and the real owners of the goods. The difference in the character of our trade with young and distort control of the character of our trade with young and distant countries where capital is scarce and dear, and with the near continental markets where capital is abundant and cheap, strikingly illustrates our observations. The trade of all our distant markets is carried on with British capital—by consignments here advancing their cost, either directly themselves, or advancing their cost, either directly themselves, or through the credit with their bankers and otherwise, and waiting until the goods have been disposed of abroad, and until the credit at which they are sold has expired, before they receive returns for them. Thus it is said that in Brazil, in goods and credit, the capital belong to this country is never less than five millions sterling; while the produce of Brazil shipped to this country is paid for at the time. It may be that the manufacturer who has made a shipment has himself received advances at home, either from a merchant self received advances at home, either from a merchant in cash, or by his acceptances which his banker is willing to discount until the returns are received; but in whatever way this is accomplished, it is still an advance of British capital, and the property in the Brizils is its real representative. On the contrary, the trade with the Continent is carried on to a very small extent with British capital. Goods purchased in Manchester, or produce purchased in London for In Manchester, or produce purchased in London for the use of those countries are usually paid for immediately, by credits supplied from the Continent. The cost or value of those goods, though expressed in money, is really constituted of the raw materials of which they are made, and of the food, clothing, see (or the price of it, which is the same thing), advanced by the manufacturer in wages, expenses, freights, &c. And the money which a merchant or a banker advanced. And the money which a merchant or a banker advances upon a shipment of goods, really only replaces in the hands of the manufacturer the cost of the commodities used up in such goods, and the means of repeating the same peating the same process again without waiting for the returns for his first shipment. If in the control of time, the expenditure of a manufacturer be so much less than his income that he no longer requires those advances, his increase control in the the those advances, his increase capital will make the goods which at present are but nominally his own really his own; and the capital which has been released from making advances to him must seek other employment. But in whatever way it seeks that employment, it will still be found to be represented by commodities. If, for example, a manufacturer discounts bills with his bankers in order to pay for 100 bales of cotton, or obtains an advance for that purpose, it is in effect the same as if the banker had lent him 100 bales of cotton for the president of the paying him to bales of cotton for the president of the paying him to bales of cotton for the president of the paying him to bales of cotton for the president of the paying him to bales of cotton for the president of the paying him to bales of cotton for the president of the paying him to bale of cotton for the president of the paying him to bale of cotton for the president of the paying him to be a second of the paying him to be second of the paying him to be a second of the paying him to be him 100 bales of cotton for the period for which he

him 100 bales of cotton for the period requires the advance.
Let us now shortly consider what determines the price which persons will be willing to give for the use of capital, or, in other words, the rate of interest. It is not alone the quantity of capital which a country possesses, nor is it alone the extent of trade carried on possesses, no capital which aid of horrowed capital, that hich by a country requiring the aid of borrowed capital, that by a country requiring the aid of borrowed capital, that determines this point; but it is the proportion which the one bears to the other—the proportion which the capital seeking employment bears to the trade which requires the aid of borrowed capital, or of advances by means of discounts, or loans of any kind. For example, in a country like Holland, where capital is abundant, and trade almost stationary, the rate of interest will be very low; while in a country like England. will be very low; while in a country like England, where, though the capital seeking employment may be fifty times greater absolutely, and five times greater relatively to the population, yet with a rapidly increasing trade and new enterprises at home and abroad, the demand is so much greater, that the rate of interest the demand is so much greater, that the rate of 1 is higher in England than in Holland. And even this country, the "value of money"—that is, the rate of interest on loaned capital—varies quite as much in proportion to the durant of the dur proportion to the demand at any particular time as to the supply. For example, the rate of interest often falls very low when the very low when trade is much depressed, although the quantity of capital seeking employment may not be very large; so in the same way, the rate of interest is frequently higher when trade is very good, although the quantity of capital loaned and loanable at such a time may be very great. The rate of interest by the time may be very great. The rate of interest, or the price of the loan of capital, therefore depends, like that of all other articles, not on the of all other articles, not only on the supply, nor on the demand, but on the relation which they bear to each other.

Now, then, let us inquire how the supply of and de mand for capital are likely to be affected by the gold discoveries, a greater abundance of that metal, and a consequent during the gold consequent during th consequent depreciation in its value in relation to other articles. The articles. The only means that we possess of obtaining gold, or any other article of foreign production, is by exchanging our own productions for them. Our exports, therefore, representations for them. exchanging our own productions for them. Outlies ports, therefore, represent the foreign commodities which we can import—gold as well as others. But it must always be remembered that it is far more needful that we should obtain supplies of those great raw at terials, such as word, cotton, flax, timber, and exert printing of food, which form the constituent parts of our manufactures, than of gold and silver, beyond the quantity which is the local parts of the purposes. quantity which is absolutely required for the purposes of circulation, and all the purposes of circulation; and therefore, if from any particular quarter we import gold and silver only, in exchange for our manufactures, they are valuable to us but so far as they enable us to purchase raw materials and food elsewhere,

For example, we import from Mexico in exchange For example, we import from Edealo. With that silver for our manufactures chiefly silver. With that silver we last year imported flour from France, wheat and wool from Germany and Austria, and sugar from India; and the silver from Mexico was chiefly valuable to us, income with profit from inasmuch as it enabled us to replace with profit from other countries the various articles of which the manufactures shipped to Mexico had been composed. But no one will doubt that it would have been even more convenient and more profitable, if, in place of silver, Mexico had furnished, direct, at the same price, the commodities which we purchased from third countries commodities which we purchased from third countries with the silver obtained from Mexico; thus saving the time and labour of a second operation. Take another example:—Suppose the discovery of gold in Australia were to furnish us with that metal to the amount of one million yearly in payment for our exports, and were to displace the production of wool to that extent, it is plain that our receiving gold in place of wool would only lead to the necessity of purchasing wool wherever we could find it in other countries; and that we should only be benefited by the change in the character of our returns from Australia, provided we could obtain more wool elsewhere in exchange for the gold than we should have received direct from Austrabut a very small portion of our manufactures, and can only be serviceable in so far as they enable us to re-place the raw materials and food necessary to afford productive any layment for our labourers. Whatever Place the raw materials and food necessary broadcative employment for our labourers. Whatever quantity, then, of the precious metals the peculiar character of our trade at any moment may induce us to import, it by no means follows that a larger quantity will remain here than can be profitably employed, but that a great series of it will be exchanged for comthat a great portion of it will be exchanged for com-modities abroad. During the last year a large quantity of flour was imported from France and a very small quantity from the United States. But the States paid us for their extensive imports of our goods to a considerable. siderable extent in gold; and with that gold we paid for flour received from France. But it must be plain that eart it would have been equally or even more conveni-earts have received flour direct from the United States, f at the same price. So, in the same way, during the last eighteen months our importations of the precious metals have amounted to very many millions sterling, while the bullion in the Bank has only within the last faw weeks shown any increase, and even now is not so great as it has been at times during the last few years. So long as gold retains the same value in relation to other commodities, a greater or a smaller quantity of it other commodities, a greater or a smaller quantity of it received here in exchange for our manufactures would not be considered. not be likely materially to affect the quantity in the Bank, nor could it effect the quantity of capital, as it would be required to replace from other countries the raw materials and food required for our industry.

But let us suppose that the quantity of gold increases so much the results in reduced by one-

es so much that its intrinsic value is reduced by one-half? What they will happen? The nominal price half? What, then, will happen? The nominal price of all other commodities will be proportionably higher. Goods of the present value of £100 would then be worth £200. But the £200 would purchase no more of the ray. of the raw materials of food required to reproduce the same goods than the £100 will do now. If, therefore, under such circumstances, we imported double the quantity. quantity of gold that we now do, our capital would not thereby be increased, nor our power of purchase from other countries. Commodities could not thereby be rendered more abundant. On the contrary, dere are many reasons why our capital should be diminished, and commodities become less abundant, by such a change. At the moment when any reduction in the intrinsic value of gold took place, all the debts due to England in sterling money, or in any other currency consisting of gold, would be depreciated to that extent. For example:—A merchant in Man. ated to that extent. For examble:—A merchant in Manchester bas sold goods to the amount of £20,000 to customers in New York—At the time his sale is made the relative price of cotton and gold would enable him to import 2,000 bales of the former in exchange for his goods. But, by the time the credit has expired, the supposed change in the intrinsic value of gold has taken place; it has become doubly as abundant than before, and the intrinsic value in relation to dant than before, and the intrinsic value in relation to cotton and wheat has fallen by a half. The Manchester merchant would be able to import only 1,000 bales of cotton in exchange for his goods, in place of 2,000 bales as before. Or if he imported gold in place of cotton extill that gold being a quantity fixed when 2,000 bales as before. Or if he imported gold in place of cotton, still that gold, being a quantity fixed when he made his sale, would only enable him to purchase in this country or any third country, one-half of the raw materials or food that it would have done before. The capital of the merchant would be reduced in that the portion; and in order to reproduce the same quantity of goods, either a portion of his own capital must be withdrawn from some other employment, or he must become a borrower of capital to that extent of gold has, therefore, the tendency to diminish the capital of gold has, therefore, the tendency to diminish the capital of the country, so far as the debts due to this country abroad are concerned. It is true, the same effect would follow as regards the debts due at home; but, in the latter case, what one class of British subjects lost by receiving payment in a depreciated coin, another class would gain by liquidating their debts in a similar currency. The great losers would be the recipients of rents on recipients of dividends from the funds, of rents on long leases, and other fixed incomes. But in all cases at home, the loss of one class would be the gain of another. The loss of the fundholder would be a gain to the control of the pation of taxpayers. Three per parts of the control of taxpayers. cent. Consols would still be worth the same nominal Onsols would still be worth the same non-on each £100 of stock; but that £3 would purchase only one half of the quantity of other commodities that the that the same sum would have done before. The principal of the National Debt would remain nominally the eight hundred millions. But in labour and other commodities it would be worth but a half that it is now.
The interest would still be the same twenty-eight millions.

Description of the same twenty-eight millions. But the taxes which are sufficient to raise that tum now, being still nominally the same, would require quire a sacrifice of labour and of other commodities only to the extent of one-half to pay them. So, what the fundholder lost the taxpayer would gain. What the owner of property let on long leases would lose until they had expired, the tenant would gain, as was the case during the first part of the present century. the case during the first part of the present century. Therefore, a fall in the value of gold would have no effect one, a fall in the value of gold would have no effect upon the aggregate quantity of capital in the country, so far as the credits existed amongst British subjects. autry, so far as the credits existed among autry, so far as the credits existed among at home, or so far as fixed future payments, in the characteristic existed among in the shape of annuities or otherwise, existed among persons. But so far as the balance of payments was due from foreign countries to this, dischargeable in fixed quantities of gold, and those balances are al-

ways very large, a depreciation in the value of gold, from :

its greater abundance, would tend rather to diminish the amount of our capital than to increase it.

There is another way (to which we have already alluded) in which such a depression in the value of gold would tend to diminish the amount of our capital. gold would tend to diminish the amount of our capital. It is supposed that we have gold in circulation and in deposit in banks to an amount exceeding fifty millions. To whatever extent depreciation took place, a national loss upon that coin would be experienced to the same extent. Suppose the depreciation was one-half. As the quantity of coin in circulation is determined by the quantity and value of the goods required to be circulated, we should require just double the quantity of sovereigns to perform the same functions under these sovereigns to perform the same functions under those circumstances, when their intrinsic value was reduced to the same as 10s. is now, though they would still retain the same name as at present. To supply this retain the same name as at present. To supply this additional coin, a corresponding quantity of commodities would require to be given up which might otherwise remain in a productive channel; and to this extent the available aggregate capital of the country would be reduced. There are therefore two ways in which some loss of capital would be sustained, and in which the supply would therefore become somewhat less.

But the discovery of the gold mines in California and in Australia will have a considerable effect upon the demand for capital. They are two new sources of rich production; whether of gold or any other commodity, still a large demand for capital is thereby created for the purpose of exploring and working those mines. Not-withstanding the great quantity of gold obtained in California, yet so distinct is the mere quantity of that metal contained in a country from the question of capital, that the rate of interest has generally varied there from three to five per cent. per month on the best securities

We have assumed, for the sake of illustrtaion, such an additional supply of gold as would reduce its intrinsic value to one-half; not that we contemplate the probability of any such change, nor the possibility of that or any important depreciation taking place, except as the gradual effect through a period of years. But it is plain that whatever the increased supply may be, and whatever diminution may take place in the intrinsic value of gold in consequence. in consequence, the tendency will be rather to le than to increase the aggregate amount of our capital, and most so in the first place; while, on the other hand, the great new markets opened to us by those discoveries will not only create a fresh demand for capital on the spot, but even in the old countries which supply them with manufactures, machinery, &c. Thus, while the supply of loanable capital in this country will be somewhat lessened, the demand for it will be somewhat increased, and the rate of interest will therefore have a

increased, and the rate of interest will therefore have a tendency rather to raise than to fall.

At a time when very exaggerated opinions are entertained as to the effect of the gold discoveries in reducing the rate of interest upon capital, it is of the first importance that the true tendency of those discoveries should be fully discussed and correctly understood. But while we have endeavoured to place the principles which must determine the points in question clearly before our readers, yet we must so far guard our observations from being misunderstood, by adding that, however true those principles may be, yet that their practical operation is likely to be thrown oversolong a period, and to take effect so gradually, as not to produce at any one time any very perceptible consequence or practical inconvenience.—Economist.

THE BILL OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

THE BILL OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The following is an analysis of the draft of the Bill, proposed to be introduced on behalf of the National Public School Association, in the next Session of Parthe Executive committee. It will, however, be submitted to the general council of the association at a meeting to be held on the 20th instant, when it will

meeting to be held on the 20th instant, when it will be discussed, and finally adopted:—
Clause 1 gives a title to the Bill, as, "The National School Act, 1852."
Clause 2 to 5 inclusive, provides a "Board of Education' under the Urown, to be composed of three persons, the two junior members being ineligible for Parliament; they are to obtain, from time to time, information of the educational state of this and other countries, and to report annually to Parliament, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and they are also to carry the Act into execution. The salaries of the members of the board are left to be filled by Parliament."

left to be filled by Parliament."

Clause 6 prescribes the mode of action to be adopted by the board. They or their inspectors are to visit such places as shall by them be deemed necessary; or where invited by memorial from a majority of the ratepayers to constitute "school districts," which may be composed of a city, borough, parish, or any other existing boundary, or a part of or a combination of the same; the creation of every such district to be advertised in the London Gazette. But a majority of the ratepayers of any such district memoria-

to be advertised in the London Gazette. But a majority of the ratepayers of any such district memorialising against it, will prevent the act from taking effect for two years after any such memorial.

Clauses 7 and 8 provide for the election of a school committee, out of the ratepayers of each district, to be chosen after the manner of the poor-law guardians, except that every ratepayer will have a vote, and no ratepayer more than one vote; one-half of the Committee to retire each year, eligible, however, to re-elecmittee to retire each year, eligible, however, to re-elec-Clause 9 makes the committee a corporation

capable of acquiring and holding property.

Clauses 10, 11, and 12, give the committee power to hire or purchase existing school rooms, reserving the right of existing trustees to their use for purposes of religious instruction, when not in use for secular instruction under the Act; power to purchase land, and to erect new school-rooms, teachers' dwellings, &c., to be paid for in one year, or spread over twenty years. Clause 13 gives power to appoint a treasurer and

Clauses 14 and 15 provide for the establishment of four classes of schools, viz., infant, day, evening, and industrial schools, with right of free admission to all, under certain restrictions, to ensure order and system. Thus in case of crime and gross insubordination, the mmittee have power to refuse admission, and ad-

mission to the industrial schools is to be by order of a magistrate.
Clause 16 enacts that neither doctrinal religion, or Clause 16 enacts that neither doctrinal religion, or anything in favour of or opposed to the peculiar tenets of any sect of Christians, shall be taught or enforced in any of the schools, and it gives a power of appeal against any breach of this rule.

Clauses 17 and 18 give power to, appoint and remove masters and teachers, to select school books,

and to prescribe courses of instruction; to appoint visitors to communicate with apathetic parents, so as

to induce a general compliance with the system.

Clauses 19, 20, and 21 provide for the sustentation Clauses 19, 20, and 21 provide for the sustentation of existing schools under their present managers, on condition of their conforming to the terms of the Act

with regard to doctrinal religion, so that dissentients | he may always remember with comfort, and that is from their creed may attend the schools without violation of conscience

Clause 22 excludes Ministers of religion from sala-

ried offices, Clauses 23 and 24 provide for raising school-rates after the manner of poor rates for the support of the schools to be set up or maintained, and with like

powers of appeal.

Clauses 25 and 26 provide for the annual publication of accounts, and for reports to the Board of Education, by district school committees, and trustees in

Clauses 27 and 28 provide for the appointment of clauses 27 and 28 provide for the appointment of honorary examiners, who in conjunction with inspectors appointed by the Board of Education, are to hold sittings in each county, for the examination of masters and teachers, to whom they are to give or refuse certification.

Clauses 29 and 30 enact that the Board shall estabclauses 29 and 30 enact that the Board shall estab-lish and support Normal schools for the training of teachers, such schools being subject to the same rules with regard to the teaching of doctrinal religion as the day schools; and school committees are to have power to assist meritorious pupils in their expenses at the Normal schools, and to present them from their

Clauses 31 and 32 provide for the appointment of inspectors by the Board of Education, whose expenses, together with those of the honorary examiners, and of the Normal schools, are to be paid out of the consoli-

dated fund.

Clause 33 provides that the Act may be amended in the present Session .- Manchester Courier.

KILLING NO MURDER.

There appears to be an actual race of mercy, if we may use the expression, between all the parties concerned in the punishment of murder. The Home Secretary, Judge, Jury, and the humane public, contend, with an almost ridiculous rivalry, for the honour of mitigating the penalty The darker the dye of guilt, the more wanton, deliberate, and atrocious the deed of death, the warmer the sympathy displayed for the per-Indeed, if a man wants to engage the tender petrator. Indeed, if a man wants to engage the tender regards of the enlightened and pious, to obtain a special place in their intercessions, and to be made the honoured subject of a charitable movement, he had better coned subject of a charitable movement, he had better consider what child is most thrown on his protection, what woman he has made most miserable, or what man he has least ground to complain of, and then butcher his victim in the most horrid manner he can think of. The more gratuitously atrocious the selection of the object and the manner of the crime, the greater reason will there be to pity the man whose mind was in so morbid and miserable a state. Of course, he will retain counsel to make a moving appeal to the jury, to repre-sent that the murderer was really the most ill-used and unfortunate party in the transaction, and, by a dexter-ous twist, to appropriate in his behalf all the painful emotions excited by the spectacle of the crime. H will have plenty of witnesses to swear that he was th most humane and gentle man in their whole acquaint-ance. The Judge will give a tedious summing up, in which, after many vicissitudes, the last word will be in favour of doubt, or in extenuation of crime. The Jury in no wise pleased with the thought of being personally responsible for the death of a fellow creature, and know responsible for the death of a tellow creature, and knowing that if they decide according to their oaths they will most probably be rebuked for their pains by the Home Secretary or by all the old men and old women who have nothing to do but get up petitions, either acquit the criminal altogether, or find him out of his mind, or call it manslaughter, or return a reluctant mind, or call it manslaughter, or return a reluctant verdict of murder with a strong recommendation to mercy. Is it wonderful that they should do so, when they know that the result will be all the same, that the criminal will be let off, and that they may as well have the credit of it? For our own part, our sympathies are with the murdered, not the murderer, and we have no present intention of aspiring to the prize of cheap

and worthless humanity.

As a Jury that does its duty and calls a murder a murder, is put into no very invidious situation, it is im-possible to find fault with the twelve men who, in face of the summing up, acquitted Thomas Bare of murder, and found him guilty of the infinitely lesser offence of manslaughter. Of the verdict itself, however, we can have but one opinion, for we can have but one opinion of the crime. The man had a long-standing quarrel with the poor creature who was so unfortunate as to be his wife; she had fled from his presence, for reasons which the sequel has proved not to be groundless, and which are not rendered less valid by the circumstance that it is no longer accounted murder for a man to hunt down and kill his wife; he had declared that "revenge was sweet," that he would have his revenge at any cost, and did not care how far he had to go for at any cost, and did not care how far he had to go for it; he had set spies and laid a trap to discover the refuge of his intended victim; he had purchased a flat file, and afterwards, very wisely for his purpose, changed it for a triangular file, a much stronger weapon. This he sharpened—a work of no common difficulty—and hid about him. Having made his way by a stratagem into his wife's apartment, after a brief altercation he inflicted sixteen wounds on her face and the front part of her body, breaking one of her ribs, severing the pulmonic artery. He did his work effectually, for the woman died on the spot, and, on being informed of that fact, he expressed no regret for it; the only approach to proper feeling being an admission-which the Jury have done their best to neutralizethat he deserved to be hung for what he had done Now, if there be such a crime as murder at all, this is murder, and murder, as it seems to us, of no common atrocity. The situation of a helpless woman tied to a and vindictive brute is bad enough as it when she is obliged to fly for her life, to hide herself under a strange name, and to know that he is using all diligence to find her out, and that the bloodhounds are already on the track, she becomes an object of the profoundest commiseration, for greater wretchedness can hardly be imagined. This was the position of Louisa Bare; and while in this position the terrors that had embittered her existance were realized by the sudden apparition of the murderer bursting into her apartment, just saying enough to point his revenge, and stretching her a corpse on the floor, pierced by sixteen gaping If this is only manslaughter, what constitutes murder? As the woman who killed her child the other day, and was found guilty of murder, has been respited for a week, and will probably be repreived, we cannot complain of an inequality in that case. But it is evident that there can no longer be murder, or at least there need no longer be murder, so far as wives are concerned. A man has only to take a glass of hot brandy and-water, to abuse his wife, to provoke a reply, and then out with his dagger, and finish the business. When it is done he may say what he likes, abuse his wife's memory, confess himself a sinner, and own to a

certain quickness of temper. There is one thing that

he may always remember with comfort, and that is that he will be tried by a Jury of husbands.

If the punishment of death were wholly abolished, we should at least be spared the sense of inequality. But with such horrid crimes as that under review punished with the lesser penalty, there is scarcely an imaginable case in which we shall not seem to be exceeding our own standard, if we inflict the extreme penalty. The men who murdered, or tried to murder, Mr. Eastwood the other day, had an altercation to be greatly being and had as they imagined, reason to be greatly him, and had, as they imagined, reason to be greatly incensed with him. In the heat of the altercation, while their voices were still loud, they struck him down, not with a dagger laboriously sharpened for the purpose, but with a roadside stone, and, instead of inflicting sixteen serious wounds, they did not inflict one fatal blow. Moreover, Mr. Eastwood was a landlord's agent, not a wife. Now, if Mr. Thomas Bare is to be nitied and spared, why are the men who stoned Mr. Eastwood and threw him into a hole to be objects of unqualified condemnation and abhorrence? It looks like a clashing of standards. In Ireland they kill landlords, and in England they kill wives and children; we in England think it very shocking indeed to settle land-lords' arrears in that summary manner, and in Ireland they are probably disposed to criticize the standard of conjugal or parental duty adopted by English juries. But if a rule is good for anything it is universal in application. If murder is to be punished with death, then hang murderers of wives and children as well as of landlords; if capital punishment is no longer to dis-turb our domestic relations, then don't apply it to the relations of landlord and tenant .- Times.

It is said that the Bishop of London has suspended the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, of Long Acre Proprietary Chapel, for having in a Sermon, characterised his Lordship as a "traitor," in allowing St. Barnabas, Pimlico, to continue in a state of grandeur and pomp exceeding that of the Roman Chapel in Moorfields.

The Rev. R. E. Roberts, in his Annual Sermon to the young on Sunday evening, after speaking of the uncertainty of human life, remarked that during the past year there had been 158 burials at his Church, of which number only one of the deceased reached the age of 80, and seven to 60, but upwards of 100 had died under the age of 20.

Colonial.

Spring Assizes .- The Courts of Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, after the present term will be held as follows:

The Honorable The Chief Justice. Toronto...... Monday, 3rd May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. The Hon, the Chief Justice Common Pleas. London......Wednesday, 31st April. Goderich......Wednesday, 5th May. Chatham Thursday, 13th May. SandwichThursday, 20th May.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McClean.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper. Cayuga..... Monday, 26th April.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan. CobourgTuesday, 27th April.
PeterboroughThursday, 6th May.
Barrie......Monday, 24th May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Brockville Tuesday, 4th May.

Of which all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Coroners, Gaolers, and other Peace Officers are requested to take Notice By the Court, C. C. SMALL,

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. Crown Office, Feb. 2, 1852.

The body of Mr. Charles McDowell, whose accidental drowning on the 5th instant we noticed in our last, was recovered on Tuesday afternoon It was under the ice some distance, which accounts for its not being sooner discovered.

The Winter has in Lower Canada been severe, but South of us exceedingly so. The East River at New York has been and still is, we understand, frozen across, so as to admit the crossing and recrossing upon it by pedestrians. So far south as even New Orleans the frosthas been exceedingly severe. Iron water-pipes, through which fresh water is sup-plied to the city, have been burst, and lives lost by the excessive cold, a thing certainly unusual in a tropical climate—the country of oranges and pine apples. The following excerpts from the New York Herald are illustrative of the rigours of the winter in the Southern States, with which we seem to have exchanged lati-

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1852. Jack Thaw visited our city yesterday morning, and by his warm smiles soon dissipated the snow which remained on the house tops, and in the streets. He was most cordially welcomed by all our citizens; and we are in hopes he will continue to remain with us. The weather was so cold here on the night of the 13th instant, that several of the iron pipes of the aqueducts half an inch in thickness, burst from the expansion caused by the cold-fact unprecedented in the chronogical events of New Orleans.

A letter from Baltimore of the 26th ultimo states-"Our ice-bound harbor, was on Saturday afternoon used as a battle field for some of the rowdy gangs that infest the city, comprising boys and youths to 20 years of age. Muskets, pistols, and daggers, were used quite freely, and four or five boys were carried off with gun shot wounds. On Sunday afternoon extensive arrangements were made for the renewal of the fight, and a large number of fire arms.

is a feat that was never performed before, the distance being about thirty-six miles.—Quebec Mercury.

In the Boston papers we find the following notice of Jenny Lind's marriage, containing some additional particulars to those received by telegraph; "—Married, in this city, Boston, at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by the Rev. Chas. Mason, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York, the Swedish Consul, Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mr. N. J. Bowditch, her legal adviser, and other friends being present,—Otto Goldschmidt, of Hamburgh, to Mdlle. Jenny Lind, of Stockholm. Sweden." The paper further states that "Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt left Boston the afternoon of their marriage, and repaired directly to Northampton via Springfield, (by the grace of Railroads), where they will reside for the present at least." For our part we wish the happy pair much happiness, as we are sure do also many hundreds of our citizens, who were charmed in no ordinary manner with Jenny Lind's thrilling singing in this city. If only a tithe of the lowing notice of Jenny Lind's marriage, containing thrilling singing in this city. If only a tithe of the good things said of her were true, her firmness, her virtue, her magnanimity and kindness of heart, were at least equal to her sweet powerful voice.—Colonist.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 10th, 1852:
Josias Bray, Esq, rem.; Rev. T. W. Allan, Portsmouth, we have to apologize for the omission; Rev. E. Patterson, Stratford, rem., the sermons were sent by mail; Rev. J. W. Wilson, the volume has been laid aside; W. P. Vidal, Esq., Srndwich.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1852.

THURSDAY, 12th February, 1852. Three o'clock, P.M.

A special general meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto was held yesterday, and adjourned till to-day. Among other important resolutions which were passed, the following notices were ordered to be published.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It having been resolved, at a Special General Meeting, that a Clerical Secretary, who shall not hold a parochial charge, should be appointed, application for said office will be received by the Acting Secretaries on or before the 27th instant.

The duty of said Secretary will be to conduct the correspondence of the Society, take minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings and Committees, prepare Reports, attend meetings of the Branches of the Society through the Diocese, under the direction of the President, and take the general superintendence of the affairs and accounts of the Society in all its departments.

The stipend is fixed at £250 per annum, exclusive of office rent, and contingent expenses; an allowance of £100 is made for a Clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary.

By order of the Secretary.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Acting Sec's. STEPHEN LETT,

Church Society's House, King Street, Toronto. Feb. 12, 1852.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Proposals will be received by the Church Society from Church Booksellers, for the disposal of the Stock in the Depository, under certain regulations which may be seen on application to the Acting Secretaries.

Said proposals to be sent into the Acting Secretaries, on or before the 27th inst.

J. G. D. M'KENZIB, Acting Sec's. STEPHEN LETT.

Church Society's House, King Street, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1852.

FINISHING TOUCH TO A BLACK PICTURE.

On Thursday last the desecrated and creedless precincts of Toronto University, witnessed a scene, which calls for something more than a mere passing notice. It was a scene pregnant with material for sad reflection, as connected with the moral degradation of what might have been an illustrious and heaven-blessed seat of learning, but which now, alas! can only be regarded as an ulcer-spot upon the misgoverned land of our adoption.

Some years ago the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, presented with characteristic liberality to the late King's College, a valuable collection of theological works, rightly deeming that such a boon would be highly valued by an institution which admitted and reverenced the claims of Christianity.

Whether moved by something approximating to remorse, or constrained by the indignant interference of the friends of the Church, we know not, the University Act, setting aside the above men- the contaminating influence of the vicious examples, with.

week, in due form, to the authorities of Trinity College. "There were on the grounds," says our contemporary the Colonist,-" the President representing the University, and the Chairman of the Endowment Board representing that Board; and on the part of Trinity College, the Lord Bishop, the Bursar, and a member of the Council. from appearance they had been stowed away in a lumber room for years. Indeed it was evident, that they were never opened from their cases since their removal from the Parliament Buildings in 1849, after the passing of the celebrated University Act! The books thus given up to their rightful owners were formally conveyed in suitable vehicles to Trinity College, where they will be used in the religious instruction of the youth of the country."

There is an eloquence in this literary exodus which cannot be heightened by any comment of ours! It was an emphatic practical protest against the crime which rendered such a step imperative. We wonder if Robert Baldwin chanced to witness the procession, and if so whether the erring, and now deserted statesman experienced a compunctious pang, at the consequences of his pandering to the Baal of democracy?

The unsectarian Scripture-scorning Seminary, it is reported, evinced some unwillingness to make the surrender of the volumes in question. This we cannot bring ourselves to credit. Why should the authorities of Toronto University seek to burden their cells with, to them, useless lumber? Why be anxious to harbour the saintly writings of Fathers, Confessors, and Martyrs whose united uncompromising, and unvarying motto was " Christ is all and in all?" Yes!-"all" in the Churchall" in the august University-"all" in the lowliest Academy throughout the length and breadth of Christendom!

Unwilling indeed! Oh no, no! The relieved senate must have breathed with more elastic lungs, when the orthodox folios of Augustine, and Taylor, and Beveridge, and Sanderson, and Bull passed away from their incongruous and unloving custodiership! They must needs have felt that so many stern and damning, though silent accusers were withdrawn from the Halls where the name of the Triune Jehovah, was no longer adored, and from which the Cross had been hurled to propitiate the fiend of empirical Liberalism! It was time-it was more than time for the removal! An institution which had torn in fragments the Catholic creeds, and cast them contemptuously to the four winds of heaven, was as little a fit asylum for the expounders and champions of those creeds as the dangeon of Saracen sworn to do battle to the death, against all who bent not before the crescent of Medina's impostor!

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Such is the heading of a communication in the North American of last week, and we adopt it for the following remarks, as it is a question of vital import at the present day, the solution of which engages the serious attention of every pious Christian, whatever his denominational prejudices may be. It would be well, in the discussion of such questions, that the use of intemperate language should be avoided, if it were only for the purpose of screening the weakness of reasoning and paucity of argument which their employment but truly indicates. The writer in the North American evidently misconceives the application of the terms Socialism and Communism usually implied by the class of writers to whom he significantly points, as is evident from the illustration he adduces from the Glasgow Sentinel, descriptive of the combination system adopted by certain mechanics for their mutual support and encouragement, in purely business or handicraft matters. Against such a system, limited to its proper objects, there can be no reasonable objection made. But when it is attempted to introduce the same principle into the social circle, and there break down the barriers which religion and morality place between individuals and sexes,—then it is that the philanthropist and the Christian raises his voice in terms of indignant protest and censure, -and to this extent alone were the evil workings of Owen and his disciples confined. The signal failure of their machinations against the virtue and happiness of the people of England, is the clearest evidence of the truly Christian character of that people. It is with grief we find that in Toronto a writer should exist who, in reference to the corrupting theories of such men, will say, "in each of these systems there is something good." "There is something true and eternal in every one of them"! There can be little doubt, that when once the principle of equal right takes possession of the mind of an ignorant or imperfectly educated man, whose information is derived principally from the teaching of clever and designing theorists, its application is speedily extended by him to but certain it is that the infidelizers of the hap- the several relations of his social and politi-

were captured by the police, and the rioters dispersed.
Last night, however the battle was resumed, and two boys were slightly wounded by musket balls.

Several gentlemen arrived in this city have walked the entire distance from Annapolis on the ice. This is a feat that respectively and the control of the volumes was made last the young and rising generation are apt to fall victims to the demoralizing tendency of democracy as it is taught on this continent.

The Examiner of yesterday proposes to the Reverend John Roaf, as a text for exposition in his writings on the subject of free-schools, the following description of Socialism in France, taken from a recent publication, and challenges him to The books were packed in eight large cases, and shew by what chain of reasoning he has been able to discover Socialism in our free schools.

It is a system, in its spiritual and moral bearings, without God. Its instincts are all earthly. It regards man as an animal, fixed to this planet to produce and consume for a time, but whose future destiny lies hid in the vast infinite, beyond the ken of human apprehension. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the creed of many Indeed, it may be doubted whether the creed of many of its votaries contain so much even as this of positive belief. The religion of the Socialist is that of the fool, who hath, "said in his heart, there is no God." Never was there a more complete negation of vitalizing spiritual principle. The God of its worship is self-gratification; the aspiration of its heart, the indulgence of appetite; its paradise of bliss a terrestial elysium, the delights of which are physical ease, abundance, and sensual enjoyment. Here are no lofty aspirations after the sublime and beautiful in morals; no mount of visions, where the eye of faith can deserv the glories of the where the eye of faith can descry the glories of the celestial world: no bright hope of paradisaical felicity beyond the domain of sense; no grand views to fill the intellect; no sublimely benevolent principles, to stir the heart; no sense of eternal obligations to move the conscience; none, in short, of those lofty principles which elevate, enlarge, and beautify the nature of man The system consigns its votaries to the gulf of annihilation, or leaves them to grope their way in a cloud of Pantheistic speculation.—Impressions of Paris.

Without promising to endors the Rev. Gentleman's opinions in every particular, we intend, having already touched on this subject in our last, to point out the evil we discover in Free Schools, and also resume the consideration of the question, what is

TEMPORA MUTANTUR!

A somewhat remarkable case came before the late session of the Alabama Episcopate Methodist Conference at Mobile. The Rev. Wm. H. Millburn was accused of having attended a masquerade or fancy ball, at the above-mentioned city, and not only admitted the fact, but in the most emphatic and unhesitating language justified what he had done. We subjoin a portion of the Reverend. Gentleman's exculpatory address, premising that the ball in question was given by a society called the Strikers, the members of which paraded through the streets with flambeaux on their way to the assembly-room. The accused asked

"Wherein consists the wrong? Was it in going to the room? I had been at the Alhambra frequently before, without the slightest imputation. In there being a band of music present? Is it, then, a crime to listen to music? In looking upon men and their costumes? I had done this before in the streets. their costumes? In looking upon men and their costumes? I had done this before in the streets — every one does it—my venerable Presiding Elder, with his daughter, had gone down the street, been jostled by the crowd, had dinned into her ears vulgar jests and imprecations without stint; had waited an hour or more to witness the passing pageant. Every member of the conference then in the city, I presume, was out on the sidewalks; and if the entire body had been here, including yourself, sir, you would all have been at some pains to witness the procession. This I consider more objectionable and vulgar than to go to a well-lighted, well-warmed room, surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, whose good breeding was the rule, to see what was to be seen.—But it was a ball! Call it a party, soiree, reception—either is as appropriate as the other. 'What's in a name? a rose by any other name would just smell as sweet?' But you ask me, why was I there? I answer, to accept the courtesy of these young gentlemen, many of whom, as I supposed, were attendants upon my ministry; to see what this thing was, as I am unaccustomed to express an opinion, much less to denounce a thing, without due information. I was there gathering materials for my last sermon in which this festal eye was alludout due information. I was there gathering materials for my last sermon, in which this festal eve was alludfor my last sermon, in which this festal eve was alluded to, and these young men were exhorted to spend money thus appropriated, to the establishment of a city library, and in its halls give us, their friends, a kind and fit reception. Then would their anniversaries well accord with the spirit of the evening. These, sir, are the grounds upon which I attended the Strikers' ball."

Mr. Millburn having withdrawn, the conference, by a large majority, voted his acquittal, and he escaped without censure or reprimand.

Hitherto the builders up of Methodism have been accustomed to denounce the Clergy of the Anglican communion as being frequenters of the ball-room, and to parade that alleged fact as a lure wherewith to draw the credulous into the meshes of sectarianism. We should opine, that in Alabama at least, dancing either by clerk or layman, will hereafter meet with no denunciation from the upholders of plastic and accommodating Wesleyanism!

VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

This excellent Society hold an open meeting on Tuesday in the St. Lawrence Hall. We learn from a musical friend that the pieces selected for performance are of a high order of merit, including the "Cherubim Chorus" from Handel's majestic Dettingen Te Deum ; Rossini's exquisite quartette, "Dal Tuo Stallato;" and Tophffe's "Consider the Lilies," a composition almost worthy of Handel himself. It argues well for the progress of music iu Toronto, that a Society cultivating the classics of the science, in preference to the marrowless uonentities at present too popular, should less College permitted the insertion of a clause in cal condition; and hence it is, that subjected to obtain the success which this association has met

Kingston, of a son.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

Mr. Joseph Lesslie (says the Globe) has been appointed to a clerkship in the Crown Lands Officespecially created for his own benefit. [The Examiner, we presume, will show up the job with his wonted vim and virtue.]- The Foundry of Mr. J. Copp, Elora, has been partially destroyed by fire .- Owing to the coldness of the weather, the herring fishery of Newfoundland has proved a failure.-It is supposed that the census of the town of London will show a population of 7,500.—The population of Cobourg is 3,867, being an increase of 488 during the last two years .- The Saw Mill of Mr. T. H. Arnold, of Blenheim, has been burned, and unfortunately was only insured in one of the worthless American Mutuals .- Kossuth, (says the Patriot) is about to visit Canada, in order to drink the Plantagenet Waters .- P. B. Spoon, Esq., of Hamilton has succeeded Mr. Freeman in the Clerkship of the Peace -A well printed weekly newspaper entitled the New Era, has appeared at Newmarket; it does not appear to have any distinctive opinions, political or otherwise.—The rapping imposture has been commenced in Oshawa, but has only excited the attention of the ignorant and credulous,-We have received the first number of a neatly got up Conservative Journal published in Barrie, and called the Herald. We wish our new fellow-labourer every success .- " Caste," Assemblies are all the rage in Toronto. We have already an 'Assembly' " Commercial Assembly," and a "Tradesman's Assembly." It is reported that there will soon be Lawyers, Negroes, and Butchers Ball's .- It is rumoured that Caleb Hopkins intends to contest the county of Huron with Malcolm Cameron. Mr. Cayley, of course, will again take the field, and with improved prospects of success.—Speaking of Free Schools, a correspondent of the Spectator asserts that in Trafalgar a gentleman "who has neither chick nor child, and is moreover only a tenant on an extensive scale, was mulcted last year in the sum of £10 8s. 7d. for payment of a teachers salary!"—The population of Hamilton is now 14,000,—During the past year 412 patients have been gratificable treated by the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution—The Electric Telegraph is about to be extended from Brantford to Simcoe.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Superintendents of Schools, in the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel. Mr. David Higgins for the First School, circuit embracing the Townships of King, Vaughan, Etobicoke, and York. Mr. T. Nixon for the Fourth Riding; Rev. J. Pringle for Chinguacousy and Gore of Toronto; Rev. H. B. Osier for Abion; Jas. Campbell for Caledon; R. H. Thorton for Whitby and Oshawa; A. W. Waddell for Pickering, J. Bord for Scarboro' and Markham; and Mr. Thomas Studdart for Toronto.—The Streetsville Review states that a merchant in Cooksville is such an in-' who has neither chick nor child, and is moreover only Mr. Thomas Studdart for Toronto.—The Streetsville Review states that a merchant in Cooksville is such an enthusiastic lover of music, that he maintains an instrumental band at his own expense.—There are more newspapers published in Canada than in the whole British Islands, exclusive of London.—In 1840 the population of New Brunswick was 156,000, it is now about 200,000.—A man named Schnelider is livit g in Frnest town, on the road to Bath, who although 108 years old is able to chop daily a cord of wood.—Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislature for a charter to incorporate certain persons under the name is able to chop daily a cord of wood.—Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislature for a charter to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of "the Provincial Bank of Canada.,"—The Town Council of London have appointed a committee to consider how the town may be best supplied with water.—Oshawa contains 1141 inhabitants, and includes an area of 1600 acres.—A foreman on the Great Western Railroad, has been heavily fined by the Hamilton City Magistrates for working on Sunday.—The collections at the Port of Chippawa, for the year ending 5th January, 1852, including those made at the Suspension Bridge amount to £36,338 2s. 0d.—A man named William Welwood was killed at Hamilton on the 10th inst., in consequence of the upsetting of his wagon. He had been sitting on the top of a load of wood.—In an Oshawa tamnery, (says the Freeman) they have 3v vats and four extensive leeches, which by the influence of machinery propelled by water power, is, by an engenious process supplied by bark, conveyed from the mill. By the same power the liquor is dispersed into and received back again from the vats, and not a drop being lost it is renewed and strengthened every revolution. [We would much question the accuracy of the statement in Italics].—A line of Telegraph is to be established between Quebee and Point Levi.— In the Toronto Police Court, last week, a question was raised as to whether the City law compels carters to carry manure. The Magistrate declined to give an answer till he had consulted the Act.—The greatest number appersons in Toronto Gaol at any one time in 1850 was 106; in the year 1851, 111—Every one just now, says persons in Toronto Gaol at any one time in 1850 ws 106; in the year 1851, 111—Every one just now, says the Patriot, is complaining of influenza.—It is proposed to connect the island of Newfoundland with Scotia by means of a submarine telegraph.—It is to moured that Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay is about Mr. resign, and that he will be succeeded either by Mal Baldwin, or the Hon. H. J. Boulton.—The Hon. colm Cameron who, as President of the Council ness to conduct the foreign correspondence of the Provincil is ignorant both of grammar and orthography of his is ignorant both of grammar and orthography of his is ignorant both of grammar and orthography of his is ignorant both of grammar and orthography of his corporation that each fire warden, when on duty shall wild cat of extraordinary dimensions was lately shot at wild cat of extraordinary dimensions was lately shot at Mono. It was as large as a full-sized mastiff. Mono. It was as large as a full-sized mastiff. Saturday last, being St. Valentine's Day, 1, 366 valentine time. tines were dropped into the Toronto post-office up 5 o'clock, p. m.—A Mr. Milburne, of the county Durham, was so affected at taking a last farewell his sick wife, that he expired in two hours, of congesting the state of the county of the co His daughter, aged sixteen, is dangerously ill in quence of the shock — A number of valuable belonging to Mr. James Brown of Dumfries, were stroyed last week by savage dogs.—The next and meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society will held in Toronto on the 21-th (S. The Follows). held in Toronto on the 21st of September.—The population of Releville, in the property of the lation of Belleville is 4554, being an increase of than one-third in less than two years.—A grand law was given on the 10th inst., by Lord and Lady of the to celebrate the cession of Canada in 1753, and Union of the Provinces in 1841.—A man named Jones Hatch was given on the cound frozen fr Hatch, who resided near Coldwater, was found frozen to death on Saturday, the 27th ult,—his dog lying across his breast.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood in England.—The Countess of Erroll has been safely delivered a Kingston, of a son.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The arrival of two mails by the same Provincial opportunity has put us in possession of a large stock of European news, none of it, however, of a very important or varied nature. We refer our readers to the extracts contained under the usual head for many paragraphs of interest, Among our selections from the journals of a former date we would direct attention to a very able article on the influence which the recent discoveries of gold may be supposed to exert on the interest on funded property. It is a question of considerable importance to many persons who derive small incomes from this source. A very harrowing description is also given by the survivors of the unfortunate catastrophe of the Amazon who were picked up in the second boat, apprehensions for the safety of which were entertained at the date of former accounts. In connection with this truly melanchoty event we flud the following singular statement in a Glasgow

THE AMAZON-FORESHADOWS AND COINCIDENCES. -Several curious cases are related of presentiments of danger in connection with the unfortunate Amazon. Captain Symons, it appears, went to sea depressed in spirits. The words of the narrator are—"He did not like the Amazon, because it was not his ship; and all sailors." I and Sheffield. Sailors are fanciful and superstitious." Lord Sheffield, who intended taking the voyage, had, it is said, so strong a presentiment of cvii, in consequence of the vessel sailing on a Friday, that he was induced to stay at home. Mr. Best, President of the House of Assembly at P. Mr. Best, President of the House of Asse bly at Barbadoes, was less fortunate. This gentleman, it seems, had strange evil forebodings respecting all ocean steamers. He had frequent oceasion to pass between England and the West Indies, and always went in went in sailing vessels. On this solitary occasion, he was induced to overcome his fears, and was among the time. Eliot Warburton, the accomplished author of the Crescent and the Croas," likewise seems to have had his imagination filled with visions of fire at sea in his last published work, entitled "Darien," the most vivid descriptions are given of similar catastrophes to that in which he was so soon to be so awfully involved. The Rev. Mr. Winton, too, in the sermon he preached in Dr. Robson's church in this city, on the Sunday before he sailed, and which was, we bewho are now believed to have perished. he preached in Dr Robson's church in this cay, we the Sunday before he sailed, and which was, we believe, the last he delivered in this world, selected, we are informed, for his text the remarkable words from Psalm | xvi., 12: — We went through fire and through water. water, but thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place. Such presentiments, foreshadows, and coincidences are not without a peculiar interest, even to those who are less without a peculiar interest, even to those who are least under the dominion of superstition.— Glas. gow Citizen.

The question of the national defences is occupying leading journals being in favour of every prudent precaution, while many papers ridicule the idea. On this subject we glean the following curious information:

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—At a time when this abject is attracting much public attention, and the assibility of "invasion" is talked of, it may not be added to the state of the undeserving of notice, as showing the spirit of the country on a former similar occasion, that in the year 1798 a voluntary subscription, amounting to no less a sum than £33,264 19s. 7d., was raised at Bristol in India. sum than £33.264 19s. 7d., was raised at Bristol in individual contributions amongst the citizens, and remaitted to the Minister (Mr. Pitt), "for the defence of the country and in aid of Government." The meeting to take steps to raise this subscription was held at the Guild Hall, Bristol, on the 23d of February, 1798, Mr. Thomes Daniel, the then mayor, in the chair. The object of the meeting was expressed by the following resolution:—"That at the present important owing resolution :-" That at the present important crisis, when our national prosperity and independence, with every thing that is valuable in life, are at stake, it is incumbent on avery individual who is attached to it is incumbent on every individual who is attached to our glorious Constitution to stand forward in its defence." and amounted in a twelvemonth to the above sum. subscription list includes every amount from do down to a few shillings, and contains the names of persons of all classes.

A very general impression seems to prevail that fermentation now going on in almost every Eutopean state must shortly terminate in hostile proceedings, but who the combatants really will be does not appear to be sufficiently determined upon by the wise in these materials. in these matters.

Advices from the Cape still continue unsatisfactory.

Major General the Hon. George Cathcart, who was aid de camp to the Duke of Wellington at Quartre Lieutenant of the Fower, has been appointed to supercede Sir Harry Smith as Governor.

It is also rumoured that General Darling, formerly laministering the Government of the Windward Is-

administering the Government of the Windward Is-lands, in the West Indies, is to go out.

In France Louis Napoleon appears to be maintaining his position, and even extending his influence. The publication of the Constitution places his ambitious desires in their true light—the following trite remarks on this subject to the constitution of the constitution of the subject true light—the following trite remarks on this subject to the subject on this subject, are from the John Bull:—"It is the Mith the name of a Republic, France is reced to a condition of servility unmatched in any part of Eur pe, except, perhaps, in the semi-barbarous empire of Russia. All political power is virtually concentrated in the hands of the President. The land and sea forces are at his absolute disposal. No law can be originated but by him, and he has the power of superoriginated but by him, and he has the power of superseding all law at any moment, by proclaiming the state of siege, He nominates all the public functionaries, down to the down to the very Maires. He has even the power, by a secret deed, to influence the choice of his successor. The The only check upon the absolute power of the The only check upon the absolute power of the president which bears even the semblance of a reality, is his "responsibility" to the people. But after what has just been witnessed of the sense in which Louis Napoleon updated as a "tappeal to the people," even Napole in understands an "appeal to the people," even this check is a mere delusion. While it is in the power of the days. of the despot at the head of the State to imprison, to banish, to transport to penal settlements and deadly climates climates, or else to despatch by the summary process of court martial, all who oppose, or are suspected of a disposition to oppose, his will—while the votes of the people are given under the espionage of an unscrupulous and vigilant police, and conoted by functionaries who are the nominees and greatures of the President—while are the nominees and creatures of the President—while

he press is graged, and every other expression of bablic opinion prohibited or circumscribed by the ac-

on of the Government—to talk of the manifestation of

the national will is mere mockery. The pretence of

holding his power at the will of the people, and under responsibility to them, is the crowning hypocrisy of the so-called Constitution, by the grant of which Louis Napoleon has insulted the nation. In the eyes of Europe, but especially in the eyes of England, where personal liberty and the birthright of home are guarded, not merely by not merely by the law which renders them inviolable, but by an instinctive sense of their sanctity, this last stroke of ruthless despotism has utterly ruined the character of the daring usurper. The exiles whom he has driven forth from their native land, will carry with them, wherever they go, the evidence of this lawless tyranny; they will receive at the hands of the nations among whom they take refuge all the consideration and all the sympathy which is due to the victims of in-justice and cruelty. The stain which attaches to his justice and cruelty. The stain which attaches to his new-born and ill-gotten power cannot be effaced, either by the ink of diplomacy, or by the blood of war. It will cleave to the great criminal on the Presidential chair, until the just retribution of Heaven shall overtake him in his pride.'

IRELAND.—It has been ascertained that since the last census was taken in Ireland, the population has decreased one fifth.

There have been no less than ten thousand converts from Popery, during the last two or three years

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the Londor Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are no responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. CH.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR,-It is the custom of some of the large retail houses in London, of rather a questionable character, when they have picked up a "job lot" of damaged or inferior goods, to inundate their windows with enormous placards, announcing that "wonderful bargains" &c. can be procured within, at a "tremendous sacrifice." This device, however, has become so threadbare in the "Old Country," that none but the "jolly greens" of town life, or some excessively unsophisticated country cousins are ever now early by phisticated country cousins, are ever now caught by the worn out stratagem.

However, whether it be owing to the higher tone of the mercantile community in Canada, or to the superior sharpness of the public, which would render such an attempt altogether nugatory, this system of puffing damaged goods has only lately been introduc-ed here, and strange to say, not introduced by a needy tradesman or broken down merchant, but by a body of men from whom we should hope better things,—by the Senate of the "Toronto University."

But myriads of excuses may be made for these worthy Senators. No doubt they were alarmed at the progress made by "Trinity College." No doubt they trembled in their shoes at the distinguished list of Professors attached to that Institution,—a corps unsurnassed in any College or University on this Contiof Professors attached to that Institution,—a corps un-surpassed in any College or University on this Continent,—no doubt they were in an agony at the eclat which attended its commencement, and the favour which attended its commencement, and the favour lavished upon it by the public. While on the other side they doubtless knew full well from the unmistakeable tokens received on every side that their own Godless Institution is altogether an unpopular one, and that were it not for their scholarships (some 50 or 60) and rich endowments, they would soon have nothing to occupy their learned attention.

Such doubtless were the sentiments of their troub-led minds, when the valiant idea struck one of them, Napoleon. A meeting of Senate was called forthwith, and the rule passed despite the remonstrances of the more sensible part of the body, that there should be a "tremendous sacrifice," at the expense of the College Chest;—that henceforward the fees should be reduced from £12 to £3 and in the Lewerse Lewers 1. from £12 to £3 and in the Law course down to £1. Why this latter unfortunate branch should be ofiered

Why this latter unfortunate branch should be chere-such a dead bargain I cannot surmise.

But most crudite senators, your "unprecedented bargains," are not at all likely to inveigle the public into your shop. No parent who has much regard for the spiritual welfare of his child will be bribed by the sum of £9, to send his son o your unhallowed establishment. No parent who looks thoughtfully into the matter will feel disposed to let his son spend his time in an Institution, the degrees of which will be lightly establishment. esteemed even in the colony, when he has an opportunity of sending him to a *Christian College*, the degrees of which will, I believe, before many years pass, he recognized by the colony that the colony is the colony of the co recognized by the venerable University of our

But apart from all this, take it even in a pecuniary point of view and it may be seen that Trinity Colle is quite as economical as the Toronto University, pects students whose parents do not live in Toronto. The expense of private board for a young man in Tor-noto, is generally from £45 to £50 per annum, while the whole of the expenses of Trinity College, including the fees for the various classes, board, lodging, &c., the fees for the various classes, board, lodging, &c. only amount to £50. Add to this the careful supervision which I doubt not will be exercised over the young men, the regularity of hours, &c., and I am confident that parents, even if uninfluenced by religious motives, would not hesitate long in making a choice.

Finally, I would remark, that I have no interest whatever in Trinity College further than every churchman should have—and that I am unacquainted with the Professors save by the report that they are finished scholars and true christian gentlemen; furthermore I should never have taken up a pen on this subject, had I not been disgusted with the apparent attempt of the Senate of the Toronto University to damage Trinity College by their "tremendous sacrifice." By way of a parting by By way of a parting hint to these gentlemen, I would suggest that they get out placards forthwith announcing the unparalleled advantages they now A bell man also and an advertising van might be valuable adjuncts.

Truly yours, Toronto, Feb., 1852.

P.S.—By the bye, from the large number which have entered the law class at Trinity, it would appear that the University cheap law, does not take so well as was probably anticipated.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sta,-It is with much pleasure I perused your correspondent's remarks in the last number of your paper, respecting the hat dsome present made Mrs. Greig, the wife of the Incumbent of St. Paul's, in this city, by the parishioners.

I beg leave to bear willing witness to the propriety of the gift, and the worth of the lady who accepted

In connection with this I am able to inform you that William Baron Grant, Esq., Insurance Agent of this City, and from whom the Melodeon was purchased, being mainly instrumental in getting up the subscription, has determined to make a donation of the balance of the monies after paying himself for the instrument, to the funds for the endowment of Trinity College, Toronto, and which surplus, £30, will beget another proof of the zeal evinced for the cause in this district. Is it not cheering when self is so predominant in worldly ffairs, and so little is cared for the interests of the Church, to find such persons as Mr. Grant so ready of "his little" to contribute as one of the sub scribers; may I ask through what channel will the donation be sent, as it will prevent inconvenience.

I beg to remain, yours, WILLIAM USAUGH.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1852. [The money may be remitted to C. Magrath, Esq., Bursar, Trinity College.]

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE LENTIL.-A NEW BRITISH CROP.-We spoke in the Journal of Agriculture, for July, 1851, of that ancient vegetable—so often mentioned in the Bible, so prolific, and, above all, so nutritious—which M. Guil-lerez, a French professor in Edinburgh, has acclimi-tized by his unwearied efforts, at great cost, and with-out any other reward than the gold medal of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Whilst rolls of tobacco and starch have received prize medals from the Great Exhibition, a new food introduced into our country at the very moment when the potato seems to have lost it vitality, and threatens to disappear from the vegetable kingdom, as many plants have done before from exhaustion and overgrowth—the lentil, that made an attractive article of the admirable collection exhibited by Messrs. Lawson and Son, as well as in a separate form was passed unnoticed. In 1851, M. Guillerez has seen his disinterested efforts repaid, for the fourth time, with a success beyond his most sanguine hopes, from a spot sloping to the north, and exposed to all the winds, at the back of South Queensferry. He has gathered 2½ bushels, (1671b. weight,) 531b., only having been sown, and the rain in August having spoiled a great part of ihe crop, which was then budding. The lentils sown between rows of beans, have produced, on an average, 30, 25, and one row even as much as 61, for 1; average, 30, 25, and one row even as much as 61, for 1; and besides, he had a splendid crop of beans. Between the rows, propped by stakes, he had planted cabbage, cauliflower, salsify, beet-root, leaks, which all throve most beautifully. The lentils were so prolific that, if it had not been for the rain which damaged them to a great extent, they would have produced a hundred-fold. Indeed, one of our most eminent noblemen, (Lord Roseberry) who saw them drying on ropes in large hundred, could not refrain from expressing his astonish-Roseberry) who saw them drying on ropes in large bunches, could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the abundance of the crop. The provost of South Queensferry has grown the lentil succassfully in an open field, and sown broadcast; and Mr. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, putting too many beans among his, they were cheked. However, he is to try them this year on a large scale. M. Guillerez tried a small spot as forage. He cut them twice, and they grew to the height of four feet. Here is a receipt for cooking lentils:—The best and plainest mode of preparing them is to Isteep them in cold water an hour or two: then to withdraw them. and plainest mode of preparing them is to steep them in cold water an hour or two; then to withdraw them, and place them in a gollet with enough of water to cover the surface, a little butter or a bone, some salt, and a little parsley. Place the whole on a slow fire. They must boil slowly, and you must take care to add water enough to keep the surface covered, but meraly covered. You may boil them with ham, bacon, sausage, or merely with water and salt, to prepare them afterwards with onion a la maitre d'hotel. In schools, barracks, or large boarding establishments, they are barracks, or large boarding establishments, they are often merely boiled in water and salt; then allowed to cool, and the water run off, and in which state you dress them with oil and vinigar, &c., like a French salid. When the lentil is bruised or ground into meal it makes an excellent "puree" with wild-fowls or roasted game. It is prepared also like peas, for soups, dumplings, puddings, &c.,—Journal of Agriculture, and the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, January, 1852 (Messrs, Blackwood)

THE IRISH ELK .- A correspondent of the Kilkenny Moderalor states that another skeleton of the Cervus Megaceros Hibernicus was met with in the bog of Poulacapple, near Killamery, before Christmas. It was discovered by a labourer in the drainage works. As in all similar discoveries in this bog, the skeleton was found lying on its back. Previous to the removal of the head from its deep bed of yellow earth, Mr. Gavin measured the distance of the extreme points of the antlers, and found it to be fwelve feet. The head the antlers, and found it to be fwelve feet. is of gigantic proportions, and the teeth are in good pre ervation, but the antlers were so much decay that they could not be got out adhering to the skull.

According to a letter written at the Liverpool Obsesvatory on Monday, the periodical comet of Encke was seen from that place on the preceeding night. It appeared as a faint patch of nebulous light of one or two minutes' diameter.

The Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Pusey are each preparing a pamphlet for the press - the one on the question of Holy Orders recently agitated in connection with Eastern Press. tion with Foreign Protestants; and the other in reply to the observations which the Bishop of Oxford made in his recent charge, in reference to the editions of Roman Catholic devotional works, which Dr. Pusey has, from time to time, "adapted" to the use of members of the English Church.

The Glasgow, Citizen, mentions a rumour, to the ef-feet that Lord Palmerston will be a probable candidate for that city at the next general election.

Midland District Branch of the Church Society. The Annual Meeting of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston on Thursday the 4th March.

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:-Manvers (Craig's)..... " " 3 p.m. Cavan, St. John's Thursday, Jan. 29, 10; a.m. Do. St. Paul's " " 3 p.m.
Perrytown; Friday, Jan, 30, 10½ a.m.
Совоико, annual meeting Wednesday, March 3, 7p.m.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society

The members of this Association are hereby notified that the public annual meeting thereof will be held at St. Catherines, (D.V.,) on Thursday, the 26th inst.; Divine Service to commence at 6 o'clock, P.M.

The Chairmen of the several Parochial Associations are requested to transmit the Report to the Secretary by the 21st instant, at latest. The Managing Committee will meet in St. George's Church, at one o'clock, P. M. T. B. Fuller, Secretary.
N. D. B. D. Church Society.
Thorold, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 18th instant, the Lady of L.

Marks, Esq., of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 4th instant, the lady of Philip St. Hill, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

At Markham, C. W., on the 5th February, Mrs.
J. S. A. Peterson, relict of the late Reverend J. D.
Peterson, of the same place, aged 82 years.

At Thornhill, on the 14th inst., Frances, daughter
of Mr. John Brunskill, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Suddenly, on the 14th inst. Mr. Bankerick Laboratory.

Suddenly, on the 14th inst., Mr. Benjamin Jackson, in his 60th year. Deceased was for many years the much respected confidential book-keeper of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, he was also Honorary Vestry-Clerk to Trinity Church, King-street, for upwards of six years.

At Woodhouse, on the 27th Jan., in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Lawrence Marr, many years a resident of that Township. Mr. Marr came from the United States while yet a young man, and during a long life maintained that unalterable devotion to the British maintained that unalterable devotion to the British Crown, which seemed first to have influenced him in making choice of Canada as his home. If ever there was a truly loyal British subject he was one. Mr. Marr was a sincere and consistent member of the Church of England, and great was his joy when a clergyman of his communion, settled in his immediate neighbourhood, and lived in the exchange of the most friendly intercourse with him, during the last twentythree years of his life. Mr. Marr's mortal remains were sollowed to "the house appointed for all living," by a goodly number of his old and attached neighbours, and by a numerous train of descendants, to the third generation, by all of whom he was regarded with the highest reverence, and warmest affection.— Com.

TORONTO MARK	MC '	E S			
TORONTO, 1				185	2.
	3.	d.		8.	à
Spring Wheat per bushel	3	101	a	4	2
Oats, per 34lbs	1	2	a	1	8
Barley	2	4	a	2	6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	14	0	a	17	6
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	9	a	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	0	a	18	9
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	a	18	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	0	a	17	6
Beet, per lb	0	21	a	0	3
Do. per 100 lbs	15	0	a	17	6
Pork per cwt	15	0	a	25	0
Bacon	32	6	a	37	6
Hams, per cwt	40	0	a	45	0
Mutton per lb	0	21	a	0	31
Turkeys, each		0	a	2	9
		6	Marine 1	0	9
Ducks per pair	- 1		a	2	0
Butter, fresh, per lb		71	4	0	9
Do. salt, do.		5	a	0	6
Potatoes, per bushel	2	3	a	2	6
Apples	5	0	a	7	6
Eggs per dozen	0	9	a	1	0
Hay per ton	35	0	a	52	6
Straw per ton	25	0	a	27	6
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	16	
Coal per ton	27	6	a	10	0

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN

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

HOUSE.

They beg to solicit contributions of all who may seem disposed to aid in furthering this object. It is particularly requested that such contributions will be sent in on or before the Nineteenth day of April, to any of the Undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly consented to act as

Patro	nesses:
Mrs. W. H. Boulton.	Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Cameron.	Mrs. J. B. Robinson.
Madame Des Landes.	Mrs Rowsell.
Mrs. F. Heward.	Mrs. H. Sherwood.
Mrs. W. M. Jarvis.	Mrs. Stauton.
Miss Lambert.	Mrs. Thompson.
Mrs. Loring.	Mrs. Widder.
Mrs. Lett.	Mrs. Wilson.
Mrs. Monro.	4000000 100 TANDON 100
Toronto, February 10th, 185	2. Caraban and America

COUNTY CONTRACT.

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Eleven o'clock a.m., on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, for the supply of FIRE-WOOD, for the use of the Gaol and Court House of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, for the Year commencing the 1st of April 1852, and ending the 31st of March 1853. Such Wood to be full four feet long, and to consist of good sound hard Maple, Beech and Birch; that portion for the use of the Court House to be all well seasoned; and the for the use of the Gaol to consist of dry and green Wood in equal proportions.

The Conditions of the Contract to be entered into and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this Office.

Two sufficient Surcties (to be named in the Tender) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same.

GEO GURNETT,

GEO GURNETT. Clerk of the Peace, Cos Y. O & P. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y. O. & P. }
Torouto, 16th February 1852.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

OFFICE: - Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto,

Toronto, February, 1852. COPYING PRESSES.

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

MIE. CHARLES MAGRATII. OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to Bearn's Hotel. Toronto, February, 1852.

Poetry.

THE DREAM OF THE HOLY ROOD. AN ANGLO SAXON RELIGIOUS POEM.

'Twas many a year ago, I yet remember it, That I was hewn down At the wood's end, Stirred from out of my dream. Strong foes took me there. They made me for a spectacle, They bade me uplift their outcasts: There men bore me upon their shoulders
Until they set me down upon a hill;
There foes enough fastened upon me.
There saw I the Lord of mankind Hasten with mighty power,
Because he would mount on me.
There then I dared not,
Bow down or burst asunder.
There I saw tremble
The extent of the earth. I had power all His foes to fell, But yet I stood fast. But yet I stood fast.
There the young hero prepared himself
That was Almighty God.
Strong and firm of mood,
He mounted the lofty cross,
Courageously in sight of many.
When he willed to redeem mankind.
I trembled when the hero embraced me,
Yet dared I not bow down to earth,
Eall to the besom of the ground. Fall to the bosom of the ground. But I was compelled to stand fast, I raised the powerful king,
The Lord of the heavens:
I dared not fall down.
They pierced me with dark nails, On me are the wounds visible!

They reviled us both together, I was all stained with blood Poured from the man's side.

The shadow went forth Wan under the welkin. All creation wept; They mourned the fall of their king, Christ was on the cross. Yet thither hastening, Wen came from,
Unto the noble one,
All that beheld I,
With sorrow I was overwhelmed.

The warriors left me there, Standing defiled with gore:
I was all wounded with shafts.
They laid him down limb weary. They stood at the corpse's head;
They beheld the Lord of heaven,
And he rested himself here awhile,
Weary after his mighty contest,

The history of this noble example of the piety of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, is not less interesting than is the poem itself remarkable for its scriptural truth and its touching, or rather sublime simplicity. As we find it in a recent work of Mr. Daniel Wilson. The Archwology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,* it is as follows:-From time immemorial, an ancient stone cross, carved with an inscription in unknown characters, had existed in the parish church of Ruthwell, Dumfrieshire. In an evil hour, the General Assembly of the Presby-terian Church of Scotland, which met at St. Andrew's, in July 1642, recognized in this venerable relie, a snare of Satan, a delusion of the man of sin, a monument of idolatry, and decreed its immediate demolition. It was cast down and broken to fragments-happily somewhat of veneration lingered round the remains, and a hundred and thirty years later Pennant found them still sharing the shelter of the sacred edifice. Soon after this, however, they were cast out into the churchyard, where exposure to the weather and wanton mutilation would very soon have completed the destruction ordered so long before, had it not fortunately happened that a new incumbent was presented to the living, who could appreciate their claims to respect. By this gentleman, Dr. Duncan, not only were the fragments collected with care, and re-erected in the friendly shelter of the manse garden, but careful drawings were taken from them, and accurate copies of the inscription placed in the hands of antiquaries. The unknown characters were soon found be Anglo-Saxon Runes, and Runic scholars were not wanting who could, or thought they could, decypher their long concealed mysteries. First, a learned native of Scotland, Mr. Thorleif G. Repp, reading the letters correctly enough, proceeded to weave them into imaginary words and sentences, from which he gathered that the inscription, or a portion of it recorded "a gift for the expiation of an injury, of christpason, or baptismal fount, of eleven pounds weight, made by the authority of Therfusian fathers, for the devastation of the field"-and as no one knew any better, such was its accepted meaning. In 1836, however, Professor Finn Magnuson, a learned Dane, published a revised translation, in which, while he confirmed the somewhat startling opinion of Mr. Repp, that the inscription was in a language consisting both of Anglo-Saxon and old Northern words, he arrived at still more precise, but unfortunately very different conclusions. In this state of things one of the most learned of living Anglo-Saxon scholars, Mr. J. M. Kemble.

* The Archeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scot-land by Daniel Wilson, Hon. Sec. Soc. of Antiquaries, Scotland. Edinburgh, 1851.

undertook the task of extorting their meaning from these ambiguous Runes. First of all he repudiated the Scandinavian languages as an aid to the interpretation of Anglo-Saxon inscriptions, then following out his own views he produced the translation, differing entirely from either of those already referred to, and which represented the fragments of the inscription as portions of a poetical composition. Alas for Mr. Repp's christpason, these characters he read KRIST WAES ON RODI.—Christ was on the Rood or Cross - and so on of the rest .-Mutilated as were the remains, and wrongly pieced together by the zealous antiquary who preserved them, Mr. Kemble made out as many as twentytwo perfect lines, more or less connected. And now it may be asked, what security have we that the third learned version of this inscription is in any degree more trustworthy than the preceding two. Herein is the climax of the tale :- Long after Mr. Kemble had published his version, in a dusty monkish Library at Vercelli, in the Milanese, a MS volume, consisting chiefly of Anglo-Saxon homilies, was accidentally brought to light; it contained, mingled with the prose, some religious poems-and one of these, entitled the Dream of the Holy Rood, extending to 310 lines, not only contained the whole of the lines translated by Mr. Kemble, but all that was wanting to connect and complete them!

The sleeping christian is represented suddenly startled by the vision of the Cross, the instrument of man's salvation, which appears in the sky, attended with angels, and manifesting by various changes, its sympathy in the passion and the glory of the Redeemer-at length the cross itself addresses the sleeper, and describes its feelings on being made the instrument of the suffering Son of God. It is from this beautiful part of the poem that the verses have been selected for inscription on the Ruthwell cross, and the fragments still legible are those printed in italics above. It would be difficult to find in modern sacred poetry, a more noble conception, or more affecting expression than some of these rude lines present to us.

CHARGE

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

(Continued from our last)

It is not now my purpose to go into the details of this argument, but I will just refer to a passage in the late "Apostolical letter of Pope Pius IX, re-establishing the Episcopal Hierarchy in England.

After alluding to "the power of governing the Universal Church entrusted by our Lord Jesus to Pontiff," it sets forth "the records of England bear witness that from the first ages of the Church the Christian religion was carried into Britain, and that it afterwards flourished there very greatly; but that towards the middle of the fifth century after the Anglo-Saxons had been called into that Island, not only the commonwealth, but religion also was seen to fall into the most deplorable condition. But it is recorded that our most Holy Predecessor, Gregory the Great, immediately sent thither the Monk Augustine." The first connection of the Church in England with the Church and the Bishop of Rome was commenced by the Mission of Augustine, thus refered to in the Pope's letter .-At the same time it is a well-established historical fact that though the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants were heathens and idol-worshippers, yet that there still existed in the mountains of Wales, and the West of England, where they had been driven by their conquerors, a primitive Church, the same which the Pope mentions as having "from the first been carried into Britain and which flourished there very greatly;" which Church was presided over by seven bishops of their own, whom met Augustine in conference soon after his arrival, in the year 596. Moreover they asserted their right to continue their own ecclesiastical customs, having never read in the Bible, or been taught as an Apostolic rule, that they owed any special obedience to the See of Rome. And it is furthermore a circumstance not to be forgotten that Gregory the Great himself the very Bishop of Rome, who sent over this Missionary to the Anglo-Saxons, most pointedly declares the unlawfulness of any one Bishop setting up a claim to Supremacy, or assuming the title of Universal Bishop. "Therefore (he says writing to the Emperor Mauritius) I am bold to say, that whoever uses or affects the style of Universal Bishop has the pride and character of Anti-Christ, and is in some measure his harbinger in this haughty quality of mounting himself above the rest of his order. And indeed, both the one and the other seem to split upon the same rock. For as pride makes Anti-Christ strain his pretensions up to Godhead, so whoever is ambitious to be called the only or universal prelate, prefers himself to a distinguishing superiority, and rises, as it were, upon the ruins of the rest." And again he writes, "if that Universal Prelate should happen to miscarry,

the whole Church must sink with him."* It would be easy to bring a multitude of examples to prove that whatever deference may generally have been paid by the Western Church (for the Eastern Church has in all ages witnessed against

* Collier's Ecclesiastical History, Book 2.

the thief Ecclesiastical authority in the ancient capital of Empire, still obedience or submission to his authority or decisions, was never held as a necessary article of faith, or his supremacy acknowledged; but I will only instance one special case, and that occuring in the middle of the third century; when under the presidency of no less a man than St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, a Synod of 85 African Bishops, with the Priests and Deacons, (much people also being presented) was assembled at Carthage, to determine the question of the validity of the Baptism of Heretics; and it was unanimously decided against the judgment of Stephen, then Bishop of Rome, and the custom of that Church.* And the great St. Augustine differing from Cyprian upon a point connected with the same question, quotes approvingly Cyprian's own words to show, that no one Bishop has a right to impose his opinion, as binding upon the rest. "Non solum ergo mihi salvo jure communionis adhuc verum quærere, sed et diversum sentire concedit. Neque enim quisquam nostrum (inquit Cyprianus) episcopum se episcoporum constituit, aut tyrannico terrore ad obsequendi necessitatem collegas suos adigit."† And it does seem extraordinary if it be as binding on the conscience to believe in the supremacy of the Pope as it is in the atonement of Jesus Christ, that it is left in Scripture to be supported by the slender testimony of one or two passages of doubtful interpretation; and that St. Paul in all his preaching never hints at such a necessity, while he specially sets it forth as a claim to consideration, and mark of his faithfulness, that he had withstood St. Peter to the face when he thought him in error ; "And is it not marvellous (asks Dr. Barrow, in his matchless and unrefuted treatise on this subject) that Origen, St. Hilary, St. Cyril, St. Chrysostome, St. Hierome, St. Austine, in their commentaries and tractates upon those places of Scripture, "Tu es Petrus," Pasce oves," where on they now build the papal authority, should be so dull and drowsy as not to say a word concerning the Pope."\$

The rejection of this unwarranted usurpation of authority over all other Churches by the Bishop of Rome, was the first actual step, and practically the most important one, in the Reformation of the English Church in the 16th century; and being thus set free from all foreign jurisdiction, and consequently from any necessary submission to every custom, or belief in every doctrine, which may happen at the time to be in force at Rome and to have the papal sanction, the Church in England was able to consider in detail what further reforms either in doctrine or discipline were required. It was not a work completed at once, or by one generation of men; but in the end it resulted in two inestimable blessings, which we now possess as our inheritance, which have preserved to us "the truth once delivered to the saints;" and which, I trust, we shall faithfully hand down to those that come

The first and greatest of these blessings was the Bible, which now once more received its due reverence and regard; and, having been translated into the language known and used by the people, was placed by command in all churches and places of public worship, that it might be read by all for their guidance and comfort, and be referred to by all who, respecting any matters of faith or doctrine wished to "search the Scriptures to see whether these things were so." | And it is the great excellence of the Church to which we belong, that in all her formularies and articles, she shrinks from no enquiry, and fears no comparison with the Written Word; and teaches expressly in her 6th Article, that "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to Salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an Article of Faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to Salvation.

The other blessing I refer to is "The Book of Common Prayer," which serves not only as our guide and assistant in public worship, and in most simple and spiritual language leads us with one mind and one voice to praise and worship God; but it also provides us with confessions of faith and standards of doctrinal truth, by means of which the maintenance of a full and pure system of Christian belief is always preserved, and the Gospel-message necessarily set forth before men.

The weakness of man, is so extreme, the temptation to evil so great, and false doctrine so agreeable to our natural inclination, that we may truly bless God that we have not been left, each of us to search out for himself, without such a guide to help us, the great and essential truths contained in the Word of God.** And when we number up the

* Poole's Life of St. Cyprian, p. 396.

† St. Augustine: Opera, Tom. 9 110. "He not only therefore grants to me the right, without any breach of our full communion, to search out the truth in this particular, but also to differ from him. For none of us (says Cyprian) sets himself up as a Bishop of Bishops, or binds down his colleague, by any tyrangical assumption of authority to a compulsory tyrannical assumption of authority, to a compulsory obdience."

‡ Gal. 2. 11. § Christian Inititutes, vol. 4. p. 160.

|| Acts, xvii. 11.

** " Q. What need we catechisms, while we have

the Papal claims) to the Bishop of Rome, as being | amount of the ever varying and increasing interpretations affixed to the same passages of Scripture and affecting most important doctrines : and when we so often hear of the falling away of whole congregations, as well as of individuals, from the faith which once they believed and maintained, we ought not lightly to estimate the mercy of God in allowing us, together with the free use of the Written Word, to possess "the Book of Common Prayer." It is true, that notwithstanding the assistance and guidance thus provided for us, there will still be evils to correct, and deficiencies to deplore;—there may be also some seasons of less light and less holiness than others, and individual pastors may be untrue to their profession, and teach that which is contrary to the mind of the Church and her continued faithful testimony. But as a Church, she can scarcely fall away; she bears her own unfailing witness to the same great principles and doctrines; and through the influence of her own expositions in "the Book of Common Prayer, after a time, either forces back, as it were, her erring ones to believe and confess the truth, thus set forth, "as it is in Jesus," or causes them to go out from her, because they do not belong to her. The influence of such an authorized exposition of the Church, so simple, so scriptural, to which the Clergy are required to subscribe their unfeigned assent, and pledge themselves to conform, and which serves as the general Liturgy to be used in all our places of worship, cannot but be most beneficial, as a standard of doctrine, and witness of the identity of that Reformed Faith, which it embedies. Any mere subscription to a confession of Faith, or Articles of Religion, by the Clergy at their Ordination, or institution to a charge, can never produce the same results. Such a subscription is an act complete in itself, and testifying to the opinions of the subscribers at the time, but carrying with it no perpetual check, and bearing no audible testimony in case of subsequent unfaith fulness. Notwithstanding the many trials and persecutions which the Church of England has un dergone during the last three centuries, notwithstanding the violent controversies, which occasion ally, as now, have been raised within her own communion, yet she still holds fast to the same great Catholic Truth, continues faithful to the principles upon which she was reformed, believes only what the Church has always believed, and preserves her unity with the whole body of Christ, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."+

A. Because the Bible contains all the whole body of religious truth, which the ripest Christian should know, but are not all of equal necessity to salvation with the greatest points, and it cannot be expected that ignorant persons can cull out these most necessary points from the rest without help. A man is not a man without the rest without help. A man is not a man without a head and heart, but he may be a man if he lose a finger or a hand, but not an entire man, nor a comely man without hair, nails, and nature's ornaments. So a man without hair, nails, and nature's ornaments. So a man cannot be a Christian or a good and happy man, with out the great, most necessary points in the Bible, nor an entire Christian without the rest. Life and deal lieth not on all points alike, and the skilful must gather the most necessary points for the ignorant; which is a catechism?"

"Q. But are not the articles of our Church, and the confessions of Churches, their religion?

"A. Only God's Word is our religion as the divine rule; but our confessions, and books, and words, and lives, show how we understand it."—Baxter's Cales chism.

† Ephes. ii. 20. (To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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TORONTO. November 13th, 1850.

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References in Toronto:—Captain Lefroy, Royal Observatory;
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E. V. WILSON,

General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 91851. At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the Instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Magnets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such; as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm.

no harm.

I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum. ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good 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.

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AGENT-E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office-25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

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

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

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

for whatever casualties may arise.

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

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

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the

convenience of the Assured.

convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death.

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

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Missispipi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any portin Great Britain or Ireland. Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

circumstances of the case may require.

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

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

SHORT TERMS.

Specimen of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years

	One year	Seven yrs.	THE STATE OF	One year.	Seven yrs.		One year.	Seven yrs		One year.	Seven yrs.			
Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annuel Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.			
16 20	£ s. d 0 19 3 1 1 0	£ s. p 1 0 6 1 1 9	25 30	£ s. p. 1 2 3 1 3 1	£ s D. 1 2 9 1 3 7	35 40	£ s D 1 4 1 1 6 1	£ s. d. 1 5 2 1 8 2	45 50	£ s. d.	£ s. p. 1 13 9 2 3 1			

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annua Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	Pr	nuemin	al am.	Pre	f.yer emi	arly	Qu Pre	arte	rly	Age.	Pro	nnt	ım.	HI	.yei	arly	Qu	arte	rly	Age.	A Pre	nnt	ial	HI	f.yes	arly	Qu	emi	erly
16 20 25	£ 1 1 1 1	s. 11 13 17	D. 3 11 9	0	8 15 17 19	D. 10 2 2	£ 0 0 0	s. 8 8	D 0 8 8	30 35 40	£ 2 2 2 2	s. 2 9 17	D 7 1 8	£ 1 1 1 1	s. 1 4 9	D. 7 11	€ 0 0 0	s. 10 12 14	D 11 6 9	45 50 55	£ 3 4 5	s. 9 4 5	D 4 11 10	£ 1 2 2	s. 15 3 14	D 3 3	£ 0 1 1	s. 17 1 7	D. 9 10 3

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. Is has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the compliaints, for which it has been recommended, viz. :- Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more effucacious.

Various remedies, it is true, has been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is a imitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a politive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty year's standing, after physicians has declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

(From the Boston Post.) (From the Boston Post.)

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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

Toronto, January, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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

Directors :

President THE HON. W. CAYLEY.
Vice-President T. D. HARRIS, ESQ.
Rev. J. BEAVEN, D. D.
Rev. S. LETT, L. L. D.
S. B. HARMAN, ESQ. J. M. STRACHAN, Esq. G. W. ALLAN, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer. EDWD. TAYLOR DARTNELL.

THE General Annual Meeting of the members

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

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

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL.

Secretary & Treasurer.

Toronto, Feb. 11th, 1852. REMOVAL.

SAMUEL HEAKES

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

&c., &c.

S. H. returns his sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him; and trusts, by a strict personal attention to the business, to merit a continuance of the same. The present Stock SELLING OFF at reduced Prices.

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

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

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,
James Beaty,
Hugh Miller,
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 :Mr. F. B. Bedde London
Whitby
Woodstock
St. Catharines
Montreal
Brockwille
Relamille Peterboro' Port Hope Bentinck and Owen Sound Fergus Kingston Brantford

\$t. George (Drumfries)

Richmond Hill

Pavis

Pickering

Ravrie A. Gilkinson.
Geo. Stanton.
M. Teefy.
Thos. Ryall.
Jeffry.
T. D. McConkey. The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

R. SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker.

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851.

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

west of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Docskins, Tweeds, Whitneys, Freize, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels' and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps, I made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fall to give sati-faction. Toronto, Cct. 6, 1851.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies,

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,

THE design of the Principals of this Establishment, is to offer to Parents for the Education of their Daughters advantages rarely combined, and which may be enume-

rated as follows:

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

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

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

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 natruction, to whom references are kindly permitted; also to

ction, to whom references are kindly permitted; also to
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Rev H. J. Grasett. Rector.
The Rev. .J G. D. McKenzie.
The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.
The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay.
The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
W. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Colonel Carthew.

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 various branches in English, French, Music Drawing, &c., per quarter £15 0

Pupils under twelve years of age 12 10

Day pupils 6 6

German, Italian, Singing and Dancing on the usual terms.

Quarterly payments required. Toronto, December 18th, 1851.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Street, Gibs n Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,—

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits.—I used to think that nothing could benefir me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than a hope of being cured, however, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I prævered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

[Signed]

William SMITH.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Fevers of all kinds. Evil

Ague
Asthma
Billous Complaints
Billous Complaints
Bowel Complaints
Colics
Constipation of the
Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Rrysipelas
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strard, (near Temple Bar.)
Consumer to the Complaints
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Rrysipelas
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strard, (near Temple Bar.)
Consumption
Constitution
Lumbago
Piles
Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Retention of Urine
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strard, (near Temple Bar.)
Consumption
Constitution

sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patien's in every case are For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W.

Toronto, Nov., ! 2, 1851.

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851.

BAZAAR.

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

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

may be sent on or bef.

Mrs. Davidson,

Donaldson,

Fairclough,

Gates,

Geddes,

J. C. Geddes,

J. T. Gilkison,

Hatt,

Hardker,

Henwood,

Holden,

SUSAM whee self of the s Mrs. Ainslie, Armstrong, Bates, Beardmore, Best,
Blythe,
Brega,
Carrol,
Cartwright,
Cook,
Counsell,
Craig, SUSAN GEDDES, HAMILTON. 19-5m

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

November 9th, 1851.

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 twy-clad bowers; Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight, It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight, Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain. Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain; But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay, It drops us the sear leaf and passes away. Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear, And every green spot grows withered and drear; And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill, And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill; Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays, Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days, Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away, And long for the balmier breezes of May. McDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three, Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see; Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade, And embracing the latest designs that are made; There are Flaunels and Blankets, in goodly supply, Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye; There are hundreds of Shawis! some styles very rare, The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square There are Bro. d. Cloths, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too, And Lustres, and Cobourgs, in every fine hue; And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day, Were trapped on the banks of the famed Hudson Bay. There are fine Cloaks and Bonnets, and many things more, That McDONALD keeps always on hand at his Store; He would not the rights of another invade, Write he seeks for a healthy extension of trade; But if fairness will answer, and bargains repay, Then call at his Warehouse at some early day; He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request.

THE object of this Advertisement is in part to do awy with an erroneous opinion which has long pre

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, Cohourgs, Silk Mixtures Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., from is, 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. 31. per pair, Cot Blankets. FLANNELS in Welch, Saxony, Lancashire, and Canadian, from is, id. upwards.

SH.K VELVETS in black and choice colours; also, an assort-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

Church purposes.

Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of STONE MARTIN FURS.

Long Flat Boas commencing at §12. Gutta Pereha 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 yard; also, to a Lot of cheap Stuff Goods; 70 or 80 dozen Bonnet Shapes, commencing at 2s. 3d, per dozen nett; and every class of Goods offered to the Trade on the same favourable terms.

Trade on the same favourable terms.

JOHN McDONALD, 103 Yonge Street.
Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851.

WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, WHOLEALE 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 COODS received our complete assortment of WINTER GOODS, which upon inspection will be found better value, more extensive as regards quantity, and more varied in style, than we have ever had the satisfaction of submitting to our customers and the public before.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING: Men's Etoffe Shooting Coats 18s 9d Men's Etoffe Trousers From From Men's Etoffe Vest Do. Witney do 17s 6d Do. Broad Cloth do 30s 0d Do. Cassamere Do: Doeskin do 13s 9d Do. Broad Cloth do Do. Etoffe Over Coats Do. Cassamere 30s Od Do. Fancy 22s 6d Do. Canada Tweed do 8s 9d 8s 9d Do. Satin Witney do 20s Od Do. Corduroy Do. Black Cloth do Do. Beaver 35s Od 20s Od Do. Canada 5s Od Boy's Fancy 5s Od Do. Etoffe 3s 9d Cloth Caps Do Canada Tweed do Do. Buckskin do 20s | 11s 3d | Do. Buckskin | 11s 3d | Boy's Etoffe | Do. Witney | 4s 4½ | Winter Drawers | 2s 6d | Red Flannel Shifts Boy's Etoffe Coats 28 do do Do. Witney do White Shirts, Linen Fronts Striped Shirts

4s 41 Fur Caps Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

			DEER GOODS:				
Flannel, Red and White, from Biankers, per pair	88	9d		Bonnet Ribbons, Prints (fast colours)	from		3½ 5½ 9d
Searf Shawls Factory Cotton Cotton Warp, per bundle"	08	21/2	Crapes and materials for Mourning Quilts and Counterpanes Bed Ticks and Towels	Gala Plaids White Cotton Striped Shirting	"	08	31
150	Pieces	Mou	selin de Laine, good styles, vard wide at	10 d per vard.			

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

S No Second Price BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House



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. G. WORTS,

J. LUKIN ROBINSON,
J. C. MORRISON, WM. GOODERHAM,

W. ATKINSON, WM. GOO GEORGE CRAWFORD. THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home

Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies.

T Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the m saf 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.

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.

A SSURANCES effected by this Company of 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 applica-tion and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BHICHALL, Managing Director

Toronte, September 7th, 1850



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:

JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, Jesoph Sheard, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

J. RAINS, Secretary. ast be nost-neid. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

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

TERMS:

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Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written instruction.

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written institions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal

The following genèlemen act as AGENTS
M. Ogle & Son., Glasgow.
Josias Bray. Hamilton.
Henry Charles Niagara.
Francis Evatt. Port Hope.
W. P. Vidal Sandwich.
Mr. Cawebra, jun Newmarket
Geo. McLean Brockville.
Thos. Saunders Guelph.
John Kerby. Brantford &
H. C. Barwick Woodstock.
T. D. Warren St. Thomas.
J. Wilson Simcov, Por
F. B. Beddome London.
H. Slate. St. Catharin
Charles Brent Kingston.
John Benson Napanec &
D. B. Stephenson Picton. Newmarket. Brockville. Brockville.
Gruelph.
Bransford & Mohawk.
Woodstock
St. Thomas. Port Stanley. &
Simcoe, Port Dover,
London.
St. Catharines, Thorold, &
Kinestan. Kingston.
Napanee & BellevillePicton.
Woodstock, N. B
Cobourg.
Montreal.
Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATOR AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.