

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 35.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 1, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCLIV.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
C	April 4	SUNDAY DEF. EASTER. { M. Exod. 9. Matt. 26. E. " 10. Heb. 5.†	
M	" 5	MONDAY DEF. EASTER. { M. 1 Sam. 13. Acts 2. E. " 11. Heb. 7.	
T	" 6	TUESDAY DEF. EASTER. { M. " 15. Acts 3. E. " 16. Heb. 8.	
W	" 7	WEDNESD. " EASTER. { M. Hos. 13. John 11.‡ E. " 14. Heb. 9.	
T	" 8	THURSDAY " EASTER. { M. Dan. 9. John 13. E. Jer. 31. Heb. 10.	
F	" 9	GOOD FRIDAY. { M. Gen. 22. John 18. E. Isalah 53. Peter 2.	
S	" 10	EASTER EVE. { M. Zech. 9. Luke 23.¶ E. Exod. 13. Heb. 4.	
C	" 11	EASTER DAY. † { M. " 12. Rom. 6. E. " 14. Acts 2.	

\* Psalms—Matins: 22, 40, 54; Evensong: 69, 88.  
† Creed of St. Athanasius; Psalms—Matins: 2, 37, 111; Evensong: 113, 114, 118.  
‡ To verse 11. § Verse 45. ¶ To verse 20. ¶ Verse 50.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Evng. Song.
St. James's	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist. }	11 " 3 1/2 o'clock	
St. Paul's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum.	11 " 4 "	
Trinity	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	11 " 6 1/2 "	
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 " 7 "	
Holy Trinity	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist. }	11 " 6 1/2 "	

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

## TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

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

## Original Poetry.

ON HEARING A YOUNG GIRL IN DELICATE HEALTH SING  
"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY!"  
SONG—BY BISHOP HOPKINS, VERMONT.

"I would not live alway," wouldst thou not youthful one?  
What shadows come between thy gaze and life's bright morning sun?  
The world in early spring-time looks beautiful and gay;  
Then why so sadly sing that song, "I would not live alway?"  
Oh, life is sure a joyous thing in childhood and in youth,  
When all our glowing fancies still wear the fair garb of truth;  
When kindly smiles around our path like scatter'd sun-beams play;  
Why in that glad time wilt thou sing "I would not live alway?"  
Hast thou e'er seen the vanity of fondly cherished dreams?  
Hast thou e'er seen that friendship's smile is not what oft it seems?  
Hast thou e'er seen the fairest hopes, like autumn leaves decay?  
What know'st thou save the sweets of life, and "wouldst not live alway?"  
Ah! thou hast look'd on death—hast seen earth was no place of rest;  
Hast seen the spirit pass away to regions of the blest;  
Thou knowest that the loved ones dwell in everlasting day—  
What marvel then that thou shouldst sing, "I would not live alway?"  
And shadows of thine own sun down—say, do they ever come,  
And whispering to thy spirit, tell that earth is not thy home;  
That from the many ills of life full early called away,  
Thou'lt dwell in never-ending bliss, 'mid joys that "live alway?"  
Thank God! thou hast betimes been taught the wonders of His love,  
The priceless boon that hath procured abiding homes above;  
Thank God! for Christ's most precious blood that wipes all sin away,  
And bids thee look beyond this earth, and joy to "live alway!"

## THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

### THE CURSE FULFILLED.

The Jews put Jesus to death when the nation was assembled to celebrate the Passover; and Titus shut them up within the walls of Jerusalem. The rejection of the true Messiah was their crime, and the following of false Messiahs to their destruction was their punishment. They sold and bought Jesus as a slave; and they themselves were afterwards sold and bought as slaves at

the lowest price. They preferred a robber and a murderer to Jesus, whom they crucified between two thieves, and they themselves were afterwards infested with bands of thieves and robbers. They put Jesus to death lest the Romans should come and take away their place and nation, and the Romans did come and take away their place and nation. They crucified Jesus before the walls of Jerusalem; and before the walls of Jerusalem they themselves were crucified in such numbers that it is said, room was wanting for the crosses, and crosses for the bodies. I should think it hardly possible for any man to lay these things together, and not conclude the Jews own imprecation to be remarkably fulfilled upon them, "His blood be upon us and upon our children!"—*Bishop Newton.*

### WHY ARE YE FEARFUL.

"Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?"

Why are ye fearful, Christians?  
What storm-cloud can arise—  
What awful tempest darkly lower,  
And overspread our skies—  
To warrant fear, when Christ is near,  
Through beating waves and hidden graves, the vessel's course to steer.

How can you tremble, Churchmen?  
Disciples of the Lord,  
Who entered first within the ship?  
Is He not still on board?  
The once frail bark is now an ark,  
Where faith abides and safely rides o'er billows wild and dark.

Why are ye fearful, Christians?  
Think ye the Master sleeps?  
Not so! a ceaseless watch of love,  
O'er all His flock He keeps;  
Draw near and cry—"Help, lest we die!"  
"O save us, Lord!" and calm restored, will prove the Saviour nigh.

Why do ye tremble, Christians?  
Although your sad hearts see,  
Troubles within the Church, far worse  
Than the world's can be;  
O sight of grief! But yet relief  
Is in her pale; Can hell prevail, while Jesus is her Chief!

Why are ye fearful, Churchmen?  
Pray "Lord, increase our faith!"  
Fear not, and doubt not, for His power  
Hath vanquished sin and death:  
Though tempests rave, be calm and brave,  
From every storm, His present Form the weary ship will save.

### "WHAT IS TRUTH?"

Fulgentio was a Minorite Friar, and the intimate friend of Father Paul. On one occasion when preaching on Pilate's question, "What is truth?" he told his audience that he had been long searching for it and had at last found it. "Here it is in my hand!" He held up a New Testament, but as soon as the people had seen it, he returned it to his pocket, observing drily, "The Book is prohibited!"

### CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION.

In riding to St. Ives, I called on one with whom I used to lodge, two or three and twenty years ago, Alice Daniel at Rosemargay. Her sons are all gone from her: and she has but one daughter left, who is always ill. Her husband is dead. And she can no longer read her Bible: for she is stone blind. Yet she murmurs at nothing, but cheerfully waits till her appointed time shall come.—How many of these jewels may be hid up and down? Forgotten of men, but precious in the sight of God!—*Wesley's Journal.*

### RETIREMENT.

Retirement prepares us for all other services. Judge Hale, in his letters to his children, makes no scruple to say, "If I omit praying, and reading a portion of God's blessed word in the morning, nothing goes well with me all the day."—Dr. Boerhave said, that "his daily practice of retiring for an hour in the morning, and spending it in devotion and meditation, gave him firmness and vigor for the business of the whole day. He who goes forth from God, after inquiring his will, and committing himself to his care, is the best fitted for all the successes and disappointments of life."

### GROWTH IN GRACE.

The growth of a believer is not like a mushroom, but like an oak, which increases slowly indeed, but surely. Many suns, showers, and frosts, pass upon it before it comes to perfection; and though in winter it seems dead, it is gathering strength at the root.—*Cowper.*

### SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

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 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 terrestrial 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 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.*

### VIRTUE MORE THAN LAW.

Let not the law of thy country be the non ultra of thy honesty; nor think that always good enough which the law will make good. Narrow not the law of charity, equity, mercy. Join gospel righteousness with legal right. Be not a mere Gamaliel in the faith, but let the sermon on the mount be thy Targum unto the law of Sinai.—*Sir T. Browne*

### GOLD.

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say not unto it thou art my confidence. Kiss not thy hand to that terrestrial sun, nor bow thy ear unto its servitude. A slave unto mammon makes no servant unto God. Covetousness cracks the sinews of faith, numbs the apprehension of any thing above sense; and only affected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come; lives but unto one world, nor hopes but fears another, makes their own death sweet unto others, bitter unto themselves; brings formal sadness, scenical mourning, and no wet eyes at the grave.

### THE SECRET OF THE LORD.

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him, and he will show them his covenant."—PSALM XXV. 14.

Behold a pilgrim journeying on,  
Through the wide maze of earth;  
His staff his prop to lean upon—  
Unknown his place of birth—  
Ask whence the smiles you see him wear?  
"The secret of the Lord" is there!

Behold the traveller on his way,  
Eyeing each scene around;  
Deaf to each voice that bids him stay,  
Fast speeding o'er the ground—  
Ask what his errand is? and where?  
"The secret of the Lord" is there!

View him beset by beasts of prey,  
Aloof from human aid;  
See at his feet they prostrate lie!  
How was the conquest made?  
And why no look of fright or care?  
"The secret of the Lord" is there!

Behold him weary, sick, and poor,  
Yet pressing onward still,  
Each trial patiently endure,  
And gain each toilsome hill,  
Bid him his source of strength declare—  
"The secret of the Lord" is there!

Tell him the few he used to meet—  
Dearer than gold below,  
Have gathered up their wearied feet,  
And quitted life's frail show—  
Ask, whence his calm and chastened air?  
"The secret of the Lord" is there!

Go see him on his dying bed!  
Witness his gasping breath;  
He talks of blood on Calvary shed,  
And says, "How sweet is death!  
Bestows his blessing—mounts—O where?  
"The secret of the Lord" is there.

—Church of England Magazine

### WISDOM IS GREY HAIR TO MAN.

When I reflect what an inconsiderable little atom every single man is, with respect to the whole creation, methinks 'tis a shame to be concerned at the removal of such a trivial animal as I am. The morning after my exit the sun will rise as bright as ever, the flowers will smell as sweet, the plants will spring as green, the world will proceed in its old course, people will laugh as heartily and marry as fast as they were used to do. The memory of man (as it is elegantly expressed in the Book of Wisdom) passeth away as the remembrance of a guest that carrieth but one day. There are reasons enough in the fourth chapter of the same book, to make any young man contented with the prospect of death.

For honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, or is measured by number of years. But wisdom is grey hair to man, and an unspotted life is old age; he was taken away speedily, lest wickedness should alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul.—*Pope.*

### ON SUFFERING EVIL REPORT.

The more prominent any person's character is, the more likely he is to suffer in this way; there being in the heart of every man, unless greatly subdued by grace, a pleasure in hearing anything which may sink others to his level; or lower them in the estimation of the world. We seem to ourselves elevated in proportion as others are depressed. Under such circumstances I derive consolation from the following reflections:

1. My enemy, whatever evil he says of me, does not reduce me so low as he would if he knew all concerning me that God knows.
2. In drawing the balance, as between debtor and creditor, I find that if I have been robbed of peace there are pounds and talents placed to my account, to which I have no just title.
3. If a man has his "day," God will have His.—See 1 Cor. iv. 3, the marginal reading.—*Simeon.*

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.  
The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts during the week ending 31st March, 1852:—

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.	
St. Mary's Church, Warwick	£0 6 3
Brooke	0 2 6
East Warwick	0 1 3
—per Rev. James Mockridge	£0 10 0

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.	
St. Mary's Church, Warwick	0 5 10
Brooke	0 3 0
East Warwick	0 1 2
—per Rev. James Mockridge	0 10 0

FROM PAROCHIAL COMMITTEES:	
Fort Erie—per Rev. E. Grasett	3 0 0
Brockville—per Geo. Crawford, Esq.	27 16 10 1/2
Lloyd Town—per Rev. H. B. Osler	2 6 3
Emily—per Rev. R. Harding	5 5 0
Trinity Church, Thornhill:	
—per Rev. D. E. Blake	14 14 8 1/2
Georgina and North Gwillimbury:	
—per Rev. J. Gibson	3 18 1 1/2

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO JUNE 1852.

Rev. James Mockridge, Warwick	1 5 0
Rev. S. Ramsay, Newmarket	1 5 0
	£2 10 0

### DISTRICT BRANCH.

Gore and Wellington:	
—per Rev. H. C. Baker, Treasurer	98 9 7
Grant by the Mohawk and Tuscarora Parochial Committee, in response to the circular of the Lord Bishop	8 16 0
	£107 5 7

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

March 31st, 1852.

The financial year of the Society terminates this day, and with it the office and duties of the undersigned, who requests attention to the new arrangement for the custody of its funds, adopted at the last monthly meeting.

T. W. BIRCHALL.

31st March, 1851.

### To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be pleased to insert in your valuable paper the accompanying report and resolutions unanimously adopted and passed at the Annual Meeting of the Brockville Association of the Eastern District Branch of the Church Society of this Diocese, held in St. Peter's Church, on the 10th day of March instant.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,  
W. B. McCLEAN,  
March 18, 1852. Sec. of Par. Society.

### REPORT

Of the Committee of the Brockville Association of the Eastern District Branch of the Church Society.

It may readily be observed by any one reverting to the Annual Reports of various District and Parochial Committees of the Church Society, that divers matters of merely local interest (such as the purchasing of church bells, and of organs, the enlargement or reparation of their parish churches, and the building of their glebe houses,) are introduced as part and parcel of the Church Society's operation. In former days these and such like matters were considered peculiarly proper for introduction into the Report of Committees of Special Vestries, or of Church Wardens, about to resign their Ecclesiastical trusts. By the procedure here referred to, the state of the several associations, adopting this course, generally assumes a highly favorable aspect; perhaps, your committee would be fully warranted in adding—and oftentimes, it is to be feared, a too flattering appearance.

While your Committee make no objection to others pursuing this plan, who deem such a custom proper or expedient, they do not feel disposed so to swell the Church Society List of this Mission. They ob-



serve that their predecessors have almost wholly confined such lists to contributions towards objects pointed out by the Constitution of the Parent Society. They may, indeed, in apology for a seeming deficiency of exertion on behalf of the Society, allude to the home-necessities of their parish, but they purposely refrain, as far as they well may, from making the lists of this Church Society Association the channel of parochial contributions for this parish's own local benefit, such, for instance, as those that have been raised for the enlargement of this Church, and the erection of a new parsonage within this Mission.

Your Committee are happy to have it in their power to state that funds sufficient, or nearly so, to complete the Church improvements being in hand, as also sufficient means (thanks to the industry, energy, and laudable perseverance of the female portion of the congregation) to complete the Parsonage. The friends of the Church Society may begin to feel more at liberty to promote its objects with a more liberal hand than they have done for some time past.

The action of this Parochial Association, during the three years previous to the last year, was confined to making an annual provision of £20 for the Travelling Missionaries labouring within this district. This provision was made according to the terms of a pledge to that effect, given to the District Association at one of its meetings held in Brockville. Your Committee, after an examination of the subscription lists for those three years, are compelled to affirm, that that pledge (even admitting that some persons may have considered it more zealous than discreet) was not fulfilled in a satisfactory manner, a circumstance to be deplored, as neither creditable to the Association, nor advantageous to the Travelling Missionaries. Let us venture to hope better for the future.

A more desirable state of things is visible, indeed, already, upon the list of the year past, 1851. Not only is the full sum of £20 subscribed and paid in towards the support of the Travelling Missionaries, but other objects, embraced in the Constitution of the Society, receive a share of attention, especially the *Widow and Orphan Fund*, as also the *General Purpose Fund of the Parent Society*.

While your Committee are glad to see contributions made to the latter Fund especially at the present time, they cannot refrain from expressing their regret that any thing should, or rather *could*, have occurred of so painful and seemingly reprehensible a character touching the oversight of the funds committed to the care of the Parent Society, as to make necessary an appeal to the Committees of Parochial Associations to devote an extraordinary portion of their means to the General Purpose Fund of the Parent Society, in order that certain recently-discovered defalcations may thus be made up for. Your Committee does not presume to say whether in their opinion any such deplorable defalcations would be likely to occur if all accounts relative to the Temporalities of the Church, now under the surveillance of a lawful convention or convocation, whose committees would be at all times empowered of right, to require information relative to the Trusts of the Church Society, as also of all other trusts monitory or otherwise properly belonging to, or accruing to, the Church of the Diocese.

In addition to the subscriptions appropriated by the donors for the Widow and Orphan Fund, and those for the General Purpose Fund, your Committee are happy to observe that the very needful provision for the erection and maintenance of a Parochial School has not been lost sight of. Most heartily do they concur in principle with a Resolution (number eight) unanimously passed at the Convocational Assembly of the Diocese, held by the Right Rev. the Bishop in May last, to wit:—"That this meeting desires to express its sense of the paramount duty of connecting religion with secular education; and, in order to carry out this obligation, they deem it to be necessary to petition the Colonial Legislature to permit the establishment of separate Church Schools, and that the assessments ordinarily paid by the Churchmen for the support of Common Schools, be applied to the maintenance of such, as one in connection with the Church, when such appropriation is practicable and desired; and that the committee aforesaid be empowered to draft the same."

Whether the contemplated petition prove effectual or not, it is highly desirable that Churchmen should act in this important matter as though everything depended on their individual effort, and sacrifice of private consideration.

The subject of taxation referred to in the convocational resolution calls to mind a fact well deserving of the most serious Christian reflection. The taxation of individual income readily affords a tolerably accurate knowledge of the pecuniary capabilities of a congregation. Now it is undeniable that in olden times Christians were ever wont to devote one-tenth of all that God gave them to the promotion of his own glory. Let it, therefore, be supposed that here, for example, in this Mission, and within the bounds of this Church Association, they "who named the name of Christ," should rise superior to the selfish degeneracy of modern Christianity, and should quit themselves like men—like the men of the earlier days of our most holy faith. How vast beyond all calculation would be the amount of good effected within our borders, yea, and beyond them! Again let it be supposed that ALL the children of the Church did give to God this practical testimony of their humble Christian gratitude; then, indeed, might she "lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes." Yes, the Church being under the Godly influence of that voluntarism, alone worthy to be associated with the religion of the cross. The voluntarism that will not only conscientiously and cheerfully render to God his appointed tenth, but will, moreover, give alms for his sake to the poor, made in His image; the Church, so happily circumstanced, could then afford to be stripped of the remnant of temporal property still spared to her by the State; and the blessing of her God would rest upon her.

But to return to the particular subject of this report. For too long a time was the Book and Tract Depository of this Mission, from various causes either closed or nearly inoperative, your Committee have now, however, the satisfaction of reporting that it has been restored to an efficient state, having been transferred to the shop of our esteemed brother, Mr. John Taylor. The liabilities upon the old stock in the Depository (£13 0s. 9d.) have been discharged, and a fresh supply, amounting to £23 10s. 11d. procured. On account of this latter sum £15 have been forwarded to Toronto, and duly credited. The remaining charge (£8 10d. 11d.) to be met, will, it is most probable, be liquidated before long. There remains a fair supply of Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and various other religious works still on the shelves of the Depository.

The offertory collections on behalf of the Church Society during the Society's past year are the following: 6th Sunday after Trinity Jubilee collection, devoted to Travelling Missionaries, £15 8s. 9d. 15th after Trinity, Widow and Orphan Fund, £7 5s. 6d. 1st after Epi-

phany, collection for Theological Students, £5 5s. 4d. Total £27 8s. 9d. Special appropriations on list of subscription for 1851 may be classified as follows: The General Purpose Fund of Parent Society, £18. The Travelling Missionaries within this district, £20. The Widow and Orphan Fund, £8 15s. 6d. Parochial School, £3. One-fourth of unappropriated fund to be forwarded to Toronto, £1 1s. 10½d. Three-fourth of ditto, appropriated to repairs and enlargement of Parish Library, £3 5s. 7½d. The total of these subscriptions, £54 2s. 6d., added to the offertory collection, £27 19s. 7d., amount for the past year to £82 2s. 1d. It may here be satisfactory to state that the foregoing offertory collection and annual subscriptions do not seem to have infringed upon the usual amount of offerings for the poor (especially them of the congregation). On inspection of the Parochial Treasurer's account, a balance of £121 5s. 10d. appears to be in his hands, as specially appropriated at various times by the subscribers. These funds it may be remarked are bearing interest. Your Committee, in closing their report, have to lament the unavoidable absence from this meeting of one of our District Travelling Missionaries, in consequence of a severe affliction which, in God's inscrutable providence, befallen him while engaged travelling in the way of his duty. The Rev. Mr. Trimayne is now suffering under the effects of a fractured leg but is reported to be in a fair way of recovery from the injury sustained.

Earnestly hoping that the members of Christ's Mystical Body throughout this land, especially those of them within this Mission, may exert themselves on behalf of their Divine Head with a degree of earnestness more commensurate than hitherto with the capabilities undoubtedly vouchsafed them, and with the various talents entrusted to their care, your Committee beg to submit, with all due fraternal consideration, this, their report of the affairs of your Association.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, seconded by Mr. J. L. Schofield.

"That the report now read be adopted."

Moved by Mr. Sidney Jones, seconded by Mr. George Sherwood.

"That Messrs. Samuel Ross, D. B. O. Ford, James Jessup, William Fitzsimmons, John Weatherhead, John Reynolds, R. F. Stule, James Crawford, and Anthony Dixon, together with the *ex-officio* members be the committee of this Parochial Association for the current year, and that G. Crawford, Esq., continue Treasurer, and W. B. McClean, Esq., Secretary for the same period."

Moved by Dr. Reynolds, seconded by W. B. McClean.

"That this Parochial Association pledges itself to raise during the years 1852-53 and 54 the sum of ten pounds currency per annum for each Travelling Missionary within the district of Johnston to the extent of three Missionaries; and, in order to further the collection of funds for the support of said Missionaries from the congregations directly benefitted by their ministrations, it is hereby respectfully suggested that the Clergy of Parishes contributing their aid in supporting the Missionaries aforesaid might, perhaps, with good effect, make arrangements with them to visit various stations for the purpose of urging the propriety of the several congregations doing what may be within their own power toward the maintenance of their respective Ministers."

Moved by Mr. George Crawford, seconded by Mr. Charles J. Campbell.

"That this Church Society Association, regarding Diocesan Church Societies as well intentioned temporary expedients, but yet very inefficient substitutes for Diocesan Convocations or Conventions, legally empowered to act on behalf of the Church duties to express its gratification that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop thought fit to assemble in May last at Toronto an initiative Convocation composed of Clergy and Lay Delegates; and that it gladly avails itself of this opportunity to record an earnest hope that his Lordship will be pleased, as far as in him lies, to prosecute with his usual untiring zeal an object auspiciously commenced and very widely approved, both by the Home and the Colonial Church."

Moved by W. B. McClean, seconded by Mr. George Crawford.

"That this Association is decidedly of opinion that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of Upper Canada cannot help, from the very circumstances of residence, being better qualified to decide on the best mode of expending their own Clergy Reserve Fund than any Society in the mother country, however desirous it may be to act honorably and for the best. It is, therefore, happy to observe that a Prelate of well known kindly feeling towards the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a Society towards which this Association desires to express its gratitude, referring to the Clergy Reserve Funds entrusted to its administration regards the transfer of the management of such funds to the hands of a local authority of our own as a thing naturally to be looked for, and to which there was no reason to apprehend any opposition on the part of the Society. This opinion was delivered by the excellent Bishop of our Colonial Metropolitan Diocese at the celebration of the Venerable the Society's third Jubilee held in Quebec."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Boswell, seconded by Mr. John Weatherhead.

"That this Church Society Association is fully convinced that as the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese feel no slight interest in the administration of the existing temporalities of the Church within its bounds and deem themselves entitled by courtesy if not by right to every information concerning the same. The Treasurer or Treasurers for Upper Canada, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, would cause a very general satisfaction by publishing half yearly an account setting forth details of disbursements of the Clergy Reserve Fund appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada ministered under the direction of the venerable Society and drawn from the Treasurer or Treasurers aforesaid. And it is further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be respectfully forwarded to said officer or officers in order to immediate action thereon at their earliest convenience."

Moved by Dr. Reynolds, seconded by Mr. Sherwood.

"That this Society desires with regret to record its protest against the disposal of the Books of the Church Society at Toronto, feeling satisfied that if in proper hands a Depository would be of advantage to the members of the Church of the Diocese and the furtherance of the interests of the Church."

Moved by Mr. W. B. McClean, seconded by Mr. Sidney Jones.

"That a copy of the Report and of the Resolutions adopted and passed at this meeting be sent to the proprietor of the *Church* paper with a request to give them a publication."

## ENGLAND.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.—AYLESBURY, MARCH 2.

The commission for the county of Bucks was opened yesterday afternoon by Mr. Justice Crompton, who was met by the high sheriff, Mr. Scott Murray, of Danesfield, at the station, and thence escorted to the town-hall, which is now connected with the judge's lodgings, built on the site of the old gaol.

It may be remembered that a few years ago Mr. Murray relinquished the faith of his ancestors, and was received into the Church of Rome at a time when he represented the county. As a consequence of this change the hon. gentleman retired from Parliament at the ensuing election. The high sheriff always appoints a Chaplain, whose privilege and duty it is to accompany the sheriff and judges of assize on all occasions, and to preach the assize Sermon. It appears that Mr. Murray appointed a Roman Catholic Chaplain, selecting Mr. Morris, who, like himself, had seceded from the Church of England, and this Rev. gentleman would seem to have accompanied the sheriff and Mr. Justice Crompton yesterday to the door of the Church of the hamlet of Walton, whence, having there deposited the learned judge, the high sheriff and his Chaplain proceeded to the Roman Catholic Chapel, and afterwards took up his Lordship. When both the courts were opened today, at ten o'clock, for the despatch of business, the high sheriff was again attended by Mr. Morris, as his Chaplain.

The grand jury having been duly sworn, Lord Campbell proceeded to deliver his Charge to them, and as his lordship adverted to the presence of the Chaplain, we think it right to subjoin the chief portions of that Charge, which were to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—It gives me great satisfaction to find so numerous and so respectable an attendance of the gentlemen of this county on the present occasion, and I may mention that the number would have been increased by the addition of Mr. Disraeli, but that that gentleman has been prevented from attending by those other public duties which now devolve on him." His Lordship then referred to the state of the calendar, and having done so, thus proceeded:—"Gentlemen, I should have dismissed you at once were it not for a circumstance which has caused some surprise, and no little uneasiness. You have, gentlemen, for your high sheriff, a gentleman most benevolent, most accessible, and altogether an honour to your county. He is of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and I rejoice to think that that is no objection to his performing the duties of that high office. A message was sent to me from him respecting the attendance of the judges at Church, and I communicated to him that I by no means expected he should do anything in the slightest degree contrary to his conscience or hurtful to his feelings. I rejoice that in this country religious opinions are no barriers in the way of performing civil duties, and there is nothing to be performed by a high sheriff that may not be well executed, although that individual should be of a form of religion different from that of the Established Church. But, gentlemen, something has occurred which I think requires explanation. The high sheriff, without meaning in the slightest degree to be guilty of an impropriety, and, indeed, being informed it had been done in other counties, has appointed a Chaplain of his own religion and that Chaplain has appeared in the garb of his order in accompanying the high sheriff and Her Majesty's judges coming from the place where the sheriff meets them to the place where we now are. Gentlemen, that I do not approve of; and I think it my duty to say that I hope such an occurrence will not be repeated. Gentlemen, I hope that no one will suppose I am actuated by any illiberal motive. I have always most strenuously supported the Roman Catholics in their claims for freedom of opinion, in order that that they should be admitted to all the privileges of all other of Her Majesty's subjects; and I may say, gentlemen, that having lately been sojourning in Italy, I had the honour of an audience with the head of that religion, and from that interview I had every reason to believe he is a most excellent and most praiseworthy person; and no one must suppose, from the course I take, I am actuated by any improper motive. But, gentlemen, the sheriff appoints a Chaplain who is to appear as a Chaplain of the judges, and sit beside the judges in the Court. That Chaplain, therefore, becomes the Chaplain of the judges, and the Protestant religion is the religion of the judges of this country; and it is not because I have any disrespect or bad feelings towards the Roman Catholic faith which induces me to make these remarks, for I must say that I respect the feelings of the Catholics, and that sacred order which they have created; and I hope that I shall meet with your approbation in these remarks. I do not wish in the slightest degree to wound the feelings of my friend whom I see here this day (turning to the sheriff,) and when I ask that it shall not be repeated I am sure it will be felt that it is as much for the benefit of the Roman Catholic subjects as for those who belong to the Established Church; for we should not encourage anything which would create unnecessary alarm, or be the means of exciting those bad feelings which should never exist among Christians. With these remarks, gentlemen, I dismiss you."

The Hon. G. J. Irby, the foreman of the grand jury, begged to thank his lordship for his Charge on behalf of himself and fellow jurymen, assuring him that they fully reciprocated his observations.

The grand jury at the close of the day made the following presentment on the subject:—"In making our presentment, the grand jury desire to express their respectful thanks to your lordship for your observations on the subject of the attendance of a Chaplain of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and to assure your lordship of their unanimous and entire concurrence in the sentiments addressed to them by your lordship."

Lord Campbell.—Gentlemen of the grand jury: I am happy to discharge you, with the thanks of the country for your able discharge of your duties. With regard to the presentment (which had been read aloud,) I can only say that in making those observations I was actuated by the most kindly feelings towards my friend the high sheriff (who was sitting by his lordship's side) and towards all my Roman Catholic brethren. I did feel, however, that it was my duty to make them, and I hope that such a thing will not happen in future.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—It is intended to conclude the Jubilee Year by a service in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, June 15. The amount of the Jubilee fund, up to the present date, exceeds £41,000. At the annual general meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held on Friday week, it was resolved—"That the Society desires to acknowledge the cordiality with which the Bishops and Clergy of the American Church received and acted on the invitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to join with their brethren of the Mother Church in celebrating the Society's Third Jubilee; and

that, with a view to a fuller and more complete inter-communion between the distant portions of the Church, his Grace the President be requested to address a communication to the Bishops of the United States, inviting them to delegate two or more of their number to take part in the concluding services of the Society's Third Jubilee Year, which will end on June 15, 1852," and "That his Grace be requested in transmitting the invitation to intimate to the House of Bishops the desire of the Society that it may be permitted to bear the expenses of the delegation."

NUNNERIES.—A petition to the Queen from the women of Cumberland upon this subject is now in course of signature, and many hundreds of names have already been subscribed to it. The petition sets forth that the female inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, deeply sensible of the blessings of civil and religious liberty enjoyed under her Majesty's Government observe with regret that from one class of their fellow subjects those blessings are withheld, in consequence of the conventual system, as practised in Great Britain and Ireland; a system altogether opposed to the pure and benevolent character of our holy religion, and by which young and inexperienced females, when immersed in nunneries, are stripped of their property, placed under unnatural restraint, deprived of free intercourse with relatives and friends and of the pleasures of social life, exposed to concealed dangers, and from which, if they repent of vows taken in ignorance or rashness, or under the influence of designing persons, escape is nearly impossible. The fair petitioners therefore humbly and respectfully beseech her Majesty to take such steps as are consistent with the constitution of these lands, for dissipating the mystery which enshrouds these conventual institutions; for opening them to the full inspection of the civil magistrates, so that no individual may be received into, or detained, or dismissed from them, without his knowledge; and for depriving them of that character of constraint, and concealment, and compulsion, which they at present possess, and which contrasts so painfully with the precepts of the Christian religion, and with the liberty enjoyed by all other classes in her Majesty's happy dominion.—*Carlisle Paper*.

"ET TU BRUTE!"—We noticed in our last report that our excellent friend, the Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Neile of Liverpool, had invited Lord John Manners to stand as the Protectionist candidate for Liverpool. We confess that we spurned at this rumour with something approaching to scorn, as we never could have imagined that this noble champion of Protestant doctrine could have been so far misled as to invite into the ranks of Protestantism a nobleman who, for a long course of years, has distinguished himself by his consistent support of that subtle system of Anglican Popery which originated with Dr. Pusey, which is practised by Mr. Bennett, and which is sanctioned by Bishop Phillpotts.

We regret to say, on the authority of a valued Clerical correspondent, that the incredible report was too true, and in proof of it he sends us, "with deep sorrow," the printed letter of Dr. M'Neile, vindicating the course he has pursued in inviting Lord John Manners and Sir Stratford Canning to stand for Liverpool. "I had hoped," says our Reverend correspondent, "better things of Dr. M'Neile. His letter is being circulated in Colchester, and will assist greatly in securing the reelection of Lord J. Manners. I am assured that there is a section of the Conservative party at Liverpool that will not follow the Doctor in his eccentric course. But how lamentable that such a standard-bearer should have fainted!"—*Record*.

ANGLICAN PERVERTS AT ROME.—Accounts from Rome state that Lords Campden and Fielding are making themselves very conspicuous in the observance of Popish ceremonies. On the occasion of a young Roman lady of the noble family of Giustiniani taking the veil, Lady Campden accepted the office of godmother, and presented her to the Pope for his blessing; and being too unwell to take part in the actual ceremony, deputed Lady Fielding to represent her. Lords Fielding and Campden sat within the altar rails, dressed very finely in Deputy Lieutenants' uniforms; whilst Lady Fielding, in velvet and diamonds, led her depty goddaughter up the church, and crowned her with a silver diadem. Crowds of English attended the ceremony, and subsequently repaired to stare at the nun at the door of the *parlatorio*, where they were regaled by the Abbess with sweatmeats and ices.

We understand that the office of Dean of the Archdeaconry, vacant by the death of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, has been conferred on Sir John Dodson, Queen's Advocate. Dr. Twiss has been nominated Queen's Advocate.

ALLEGED PERVERSION.—A paragraph having gone the round of the papers, stating that the Rev. J. Pollen, Fellow of Merton, and Senior Proctor of the University of Oxford, had been received last week into the Church of Rome. Mr. Pollen has written to the *Times* to contradict the report. The *Times*, in a note to Mr. Pollen's letter, says that the statement was forwarded to the *Times* "by Mr. Oakeley, who is commonly supposed to be well informed in such matters."

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.—The Vicar of Brotherton applied to the Leeds magistrates on Tuesday, for advice and assistance in putting a check upon the increasing evil of clandestine marriages in his neighbourhood. He stated that it was a very general practice, not only in his own parish, but in very many others, for parties to go to Leeds and elsewhere to get married, falsely representing themselves as resident in the parish in the church of which they wished the ceremony to be performed; that several young women to his knowledge, without the knowledge of their parents, and some too were under age—had been taken from their homes and clandestinely married in other churches.

## ENGLAND.

## DOMESTIC.

COST OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The pecuniary sacrifice consequent upon the strike up to the present time appears to have been enormous. Upon the part of the men it is computed that, on an average, including skilled workmen and labourers, not fewer than 20,000 have been out of work since the shops were first closed, on the 10th of January. Taking the average earnings of these 20,000 men at 25s. per week, the amount lost in wages by them up to the present time amounts to no less a sum than £175,000, to this must be added about £2,000 weekly, which it has cost different trade societies to maintain the strike, including the day's pay per week contributed by the skilled engineers remaining at work—but independent of public subscriptions—amounting to a further sum of £14,000; thus making a total of £189,000. In addition, some considerable loss must have resulted to employers from the inactivity of their machinery, &c.; and, altogether, it is thought that, up to the end of the present week,



from £200,000 to 210,000 would be a fair estimate of the loss entailed upon different parties of the engineers' strike.—Observer.

The adjourned inquest at Holmfirth on the bodies of persons killed by the bursting of the Bilberry Reservoir, was brought to a close on Thursday week. The Jury found a verdict declaring that the Bilberry Reservoir was originally defective, and the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers culpable; that the commissioners have been "guilty of gross and palpable negligence in allowing the reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state; that they regret that, through the commissioners being a corporation, they cannot find them guilty of manslaughter; and that they hope Government will consider the subject with reference to future provision against similar accidents. Captain Moody, R. E., the Government Inspector, before the Jury separated, pronounced the Holmfirth Reservoir in a highly dangerous condition.

STATISTICS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—According to a Parliamentary paper, obtained by Sir John Packington, there were 6,489 juvenile offenders committed in England in 1849 and 73 in Wales, while in 1850 the number in England committed was 6,988, and Wales 82. Of the number in England and Wales in 1849, 167 were sentenced to transportation, and 184 in 1850. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. On the first of November last, of juvenile offenders undergoing sentence, there were in England and Wales 169 under 13 years of age, and 568 under 16. The number in prison before once was 205; twice, 90; three times, 49; and four times and upwards, 85. Of the juveniles then undergoing sentence, 39 were illegitimate. It appears that of the offenders then in prison in pursuance of sentence, 329 had lost one parent and 103 had lost both parents: 327 were unable to read, and 554 had not been brought up to any definite occupation, of whom 547 were in England, and 7 in Wales.

POLITICAL

THE PROSPECTS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

What are to be the relations between the new Ministry and the Church? is a question which cannot fail to present itself to many minds at the present moment. That the noble Earl charged by her Majesty with the formation of a government has considered this question, does not admit of a doubt; nor can there be much difficulty in divining what his views on the subject may be. The Earl of Derby is much too profound a Statesman to overlook the fact, that, as an institution coeval with civilization in this country, the Church is necessarily so interwoven with the whole framework of the State, that the latter cannot be expected to prosper, unless the internal condition of the former, and the relations between the two, be put upon a satisfactory footing. And as the leader of a great party in the State, in a country the population of which is strongly imbued with religious feelings and principles, the Noble Earl cannot fail to perceive how important it is for him to obtain the hearty support of the Church. Similarity of material interests, and sympathy in political feeling, may do much to establish a party, to keep it harmonious within, and to strengthen it against assaults from without. But no party in this country will ever again be truly powerful, which has not a higher rallying point, which does not represent a great moral principle.

Without the remotest pretension, therefore, to be the interpreters of the Earl of Derby's thoughts on this matter, we may venture to predict that his government will recognize the importance of affording to the National Church every facility for the development of her internal resources, and the increase of her efficiency, and will be disposed to lend her on the part of the State all the aid which may be consistent with justice to other religious communities.—More than this it would be impossible for the first minister of the Crown to achieve, and unreasonable for Churchmen to expect at his hands. The time when Church and State were identical in this country is gone by, and any attempt to reverse the legislation which has secured to all religious creeds the most perfect toleration, could only terminate in discomfiture, and would in all probability, entail disastrous consequences on both Church and State. No man, deserving the name of a Statesman, would be insane enough to attempt it, nor would any Churchman worthy of that name, desire to see it attempted. What the Church really wants, is the same measure of freedom in spiritual matters, which is not denied to the smallest denomination of religionists. It is liberty of conscience, and nothing more, that Churchmen have been demanding, and demanding in vain, under the government of Lord John Russell, in opposition to the Noble Lord's determination to un-church the Church, by depriving her of her distinctive and Catholic character, and to turn her into a mere State Establishment, deriving the articles of its faith from the Council Office.

That the Earl of Derby will have every inclination to assist the Church in the recovery of her rights, and to promote that readjustment of the relations between Church and State which the recent course of legislation has rendered necessary, we most confidently anticipate. Not only have we no fear of his treading in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, in attempting to rob the Church of her own distinctive character, but we count upon his willingness, nay, his anxiety, to do all that a Prime Minister can do for her legitimate advancement. But in order to enable him to act the part to which his interest and his principles alike point, Churchmen must be careful not to injure their own cause, or to embarrass the Government of the Noble Earl, by unreasonable demands, or by injudicious methods of urging even their just claims. A course which was not only justifiable, but imperative, in dealing with a minister decidedly hostile to the Church, would be highly improper in dealing with a Minister who is favourably disposed towards her. Nothing could be more deplorable than that Churchmen should exhibit a spirit of opposition against the State in the abstract, irrespectively of the principles of those in whose hands the power of the latter is deposited.

On the other hand, it would be a great mistake for Churchmen to slacken their hands, and to desist from their efforts to obtain justice for the Church on those points on which she has hitherto been so unjustly treated. Still greater would be the mistake of resting content with lesser guarantees for the integrity of the Church's faith and the efficiency of her internal administration, under a Conservative than under a Whig Government. The line of demarcation between State power and Church authority is precisely the same, whatever party may be in office, whatever political system in the ascendant. It would be justly fatal to the successful working of any question which may be proposed on behalf of the Church, that it should appear in the light of a party question, or that the interest which Churchmen take in pushing it forward, should vary with the political character of the Ministry. What is right, in matters affecting the Church, and especially

her spiritual interests, is always right, whoever may be in power; more than is right the Church ought not to demand, and less than is right she ought not to be content with, under a Conservative, any more than under a Whig Administration. The only difference which the instalment of the Conservatives in office can make in the prosecution of the movements which have been set on foot of late years in defence of the Church, and for the restoration of her rights, will be this, that Churchmen will no longer find themselves in the painful position, repugnant alike to their principles and their feelings, of antagonism against those who represent the supreme authority of the State. Instead of being driven into a course of separate action, they will be enabled, with a safe conscience, to co-operate with the State for the good of the nation; and instead of having to resort to agitation and the "pressure from without" for the purpose of extorting from a reluctant secular power the recognition of their rights, they will obtain the same end by a calm and respectful representation of the justice of their case. In this sense, and in this sense alone, do we congratulate the Church upon the auspicious change which has taken place in her prospects, by the ejection of the Whigs from office, and the accession of a Ministry which does not consider hatred and persecution of the Church an essential part of sound policy.—John Bull.

LITERARY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The representation of literature and science will not suffer by the present changes of the Government. The Whig Ministry had some names besides that of Lord John Russell not unknown in the republic of letters, and one of the last official acts of the Government was the honourable appointment of Mr. Layard as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In the new Ministry we have, first and most conspicuous in authorship, Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Alison, the historian, it is said, will be the Lord-Advocate for Scotland, being succeeded in the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire by Professor Aytoun, author of some of Bon Gaultier's "Ballads," and editor of Blackwood. Sir Emerson Tennent, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Whiteside, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord de Ros, are well known as authors as well as politicians. The Duke of Northumberland also is favourably known as a zealous promoter of arts and learning, and with the more public business of his office he will not overlook many of his practical improvements in the naval departments, to which he has given much attention.—Literary Gazette.

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—The Constitutional Association have made another fruitless endeavour to induce Lord John Manners to become a candidate for the representation of Liverpool at the next general election. On the 13th of January, in answer to an application to this effect, his Lordship forwarded a letter to the committee, thanking them for their flattering invitation, which, however, he declined to accept. It further stated that, while opposed to further concessions to the Church of Rome, he was not prepared to subvert the establishment of Maynooth. On the reception of this letter the committee adopted a resolution thanking Lord John Manners for his communication, and expressing their regret that circumstances prevented his Lordship from acceding to the wishes of his friends. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, however, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Rev. Dr. McNeile upon the subject, and the result of the interview was a letter from him, stating that the return of Lord John Manners, in conjunction with Sir Stratford Canning, would be a vast improvement on our present representation, and that, considering the constituency of Liverpool, so far as he was able to form a judgment of its various sections, he thought they would be following the path of enlightened political duty if they sent a numerous signed requisition to the gentleman already named. A deputation waited on Lord John Manners with Dr. McNeile's letter, but the request of the committee was still firmly refused, the noble Lord being desirous of continuing his connection with Colchester. It is said that the Tory committee have since entered into correspondence with another candidate.—Liverpool Albion.

MILITARY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—On Friday the army estimates for the current year, ending the 31st of March, 1853, were printed. The amount to be provided for effective and non-effective services is £6,010,372, being £3,986,308, for effective services, and £2,024,064, for non-effective services. The increase on the effective services is £112,642, and the decrease of the non-effective service £28,215, making an increase in the estimates of £84,427. The number of all ranks for the current year is 101,927, against 98,711 of the year expiring on the 31st of March next, being an increase of 3,223, exclusive of the troops in the East Indies.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—Orders have been sent off from the Horse Guards to the officers in the different recruiting districts throughout the united kingdom to recommence entering young men for the regiments of the line, so as to complete the different regiments to 860 rank and file per battalion. As the recruits are entered they will be forwarded to the depôts of those regiments and corps most requiring men. They will not commence recruiting for the Cavalry and Royal Artillery until April or May.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.

The appointment of the Earl of Malmesbury has given great satisfaction at Paris, the noble Earl being a personal friend of M. de Persigny and of Louis Napoleon himself. It is said that some of the Opposition candidates for the Legislative body have declared that if elected they will refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Great objection is made to this part of the Constitution, as the breaking of political oaths has become so frequent. Surprise is expressed that Louis Napoleon has taken no step to be absolved according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church from the violation of the oath which he had taken to the Constitution of 1848, but in reply, it is said, that the oath was not taken on the Gospels, and does not, therefore, fall under the cognizance of the Church, and that absolution is to be found in the votes of the seven millions. The understanding between the Austrian and French Governments has become less friendly since the arrival of despatches at Vienna from St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor instructs his Minister to declare that if Austria moves a single step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia. In consequence of the coolness of Austria towards France, arising from this communication, the French Government has given instructions to its Minister in Austria to protest against the recent augmentation of duties on French merchandise. The French correspondent of the Morning Chronicle

states that letters have been received in Paris which state that Lord Cowley is to be maintained in Paris as British Ambassador. The announcement, it is believed, has not been received officially by his Excellency; but the Comte de Walewski has written to M. de Turgot, stating that he has received a communication to that effect from Lord Malmesbury.

It is reported that Louis Napoleon intends to cause a splendid edition of the works of "mon oncle" to be published, with comments and illustrations by the best writers and artists. The works in question are the proclamations, orders of the day, military and political dispatches and harangues, &c. of Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The Espana, of Madrid, publishes the following singular circumstances as connected with the late attack on the Queen:—"It was in the second year in the second half of the century, on the second day of the second month, at about two o'clock in the second half of the day that Queen Isabella the Second, at the age of twenty-two, after having presented her second daughter at the church, was struck by an assassin who resided at Calle del Arco de Trunio, No. 2, on the second floor."

ITALY.

The Roman Observer of the 18th ult. announces that the Pope had published, in the usual form, two decrees of beatification. The first refers to the Venerable Giovanni de Brito, a clergyman of the Company of Jesus, who died a martyr to his faith on the 4th of February, 1693, in the East Indies. By the second, the Pope confirms two miracles effected at Tivoli, towards the close of the last century, through the intercession of the Venerable Giovanni Grande, alias Peccatore, a friar of the Order of St. John of God.

HOLLAND.

Large collections are being made through the country for the erection of a Protestant church at Turin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STIRRING THE FIRE.—The simple act of stirring the fire has ever appeared to us to be one of those operations in domestic life which everybody has a peculiar and individual conceit about.

It is curious to observe how testy and obstinate people become if interfered with in the process, how they will cavil and dispute as to whether it is best to "rake out the lower bar," or break up the coals at top; whether it shall be effected by a pell-mell, "up guards and at 'em" sort of attack, or by steady and skilful manœuvring. We confess, for our own part, that we are very unfortunate in the affair generally, but then the fact stands thus: being in the habit of abstracting ourselves from external goings-on, and mooning over our desk in a sort of dormant existence, we suddenly turn round and see the grate with a body of something in it about as light and cheerful as the face of a stage bandit. We start up in a great hurry, and make three or four rapid thrusts into the very heart of the dying Etna. We perform a desperate piece of duty and make a convulsive effort—often too late—to escape the charge commonly levelled at us, of "sitting and letting the fire out." Somehow we have acquired such a bad name in this department of household stokerism, that if any who have a private knowledge of our character be by when we meditate an essay in this line, the poker is invariably snatched from our hand by some competent volunteer, who looks at us in much the same way that one would at an infant who flourished an open razor with incipient notions of shaving; so we seldom attempt it now, but having had our own pride completely mortified on the subject, we frequently amuse ourselves by observing the method and manner people generally adopt when stirring a fire, and are quite convinced that each particular party has a particular way, and will advocate that particular way with considerable active demonstration.

It was only the other day that we took tea with some respected members of society, who still retain the old fashioned style of having the kettle on the hob;—and talk as we may about the "bubbling urn" and "steaming column," there is something much more cozy and comfortable in hearing the kettle sing its quaint Æolian harp sort of tune, and see the brazen spout puffing away whole clouds hard and fast, reminding one of a small boy with a large Havannah. The old gentleman had just finished his *siesta*, and the fire had declined considerably, as the servant came in with the kettle and commenced literally thrashing the sulky embers, when up started the mistress, exclaiming against such stupid violence, as being sure to extinguish the domestic planet. She had grasped the poker, and just contemplated an insinuating "putting together," when a young gentleman—a "fast nephew"—averred that he could manage it best, and began knocking, raking, and jamming in desperate fashion, as if he were anxious to prove the greatest possible amount of dust and noise attending the operation. The host was entirely aroused thereby, and jumping from his arm chair, pushed the youth beyond the confines of the rug, saying, in not the most placid tone,— "There, get away if you can't do it better than that; this is the way to poke a fire," and forthwith he systematically ministered to the nearly exhausted carbon with scientific devotion, delivering himself meanwhile of numerous causes and effects as to the "draught being admitted here," and that "coal placed up there," while an old lady relative whispered contemptuously in our ear—"Not one of them know anything about poking a fire, they'll only put it out," and sure enough despite the grand knowledge of chemistry and mechanics employed by the last stoker, the fire did go out, while we sat demurely "sniggering" at the scene; but we believe it is the same wherever there are fires to stir,—a wilful conceit belongs to many sound-headed people on this point—and we have known a gentleman fling down Paley in order to attest his being more competent to stir the fire than his amiable better half, and we have seen a doting grandmother put her most tiresome, and consequently most petted grandchild on the floor, while she taught a new domestic how to stir a fire, and we are ready to hold strong odds that if a dozen people are seated within sight of the fire, when one of the party essays to stir it that the other eleven will each hold a powerful private opinion that he or she could do it much better; and to such a height does this private opinion sometimes rise that a word or two of public expression will ooze out in the shape of a practical hint or oblique reproof, whereon the person in action gets slightly uppish, and indulges in a few extra bangs and flourishes over the task, just to shew that he has a perfect knowledge of his business, and stands in need of no superfluous comments or advice, and perhaps the greatest insult you can offer persons—in a small way—is to take the poker when they have resigned it, and shew them how it should be used. This is a mortification we constantly endure, ourselves

but more usually the poker is taken from our hand before we use it, and we are peremptorily told to sit down. We have a sad trick though, which we indulge in whenever we are left alone in the twilight of a winter evening,—it is that of getting as much flare as we can from the heap of "Hartley's Main," showered on by that most profuse of coal heavers, "our boy Tom." We smash, and crack, and bang away, among the "nubby bits" to our great delight, as we see the red gleam satanically illumining the placid face of "Washington," and flinging a greater depth of tone on "Dignity and Impudence." No sooner does the flame diminish, than we begin to evoke a fresh supply of gas, until we leave nothing but a bank of exhausted, sulky-looking embers; but there is something so cheery in seeing the firelight dance about us on the walls and pictures, and we can thing so easily under its influence, and talk so glibly to the *past*—*Eliza Cook*.

A CHRISTIAN EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The Bengal Hurkaru states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

MOUNT ZAHARAH.—SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—There exists on Mount Zaharah, in an island of the Red Sea, an emerald mine, which the Pacha of Egypt has for a long time wished to work, and which had been abandoned in the latter end of Mehemet Ali's reign. A British Company lately solicited and obtained permission to re-commence the works. In executing their operation lately, Mr. Allan, the company's engineer, discovered at a great depth a gallery of the most remote antiquity. He succeeded in finding ancient tools and utensils, and a stone on which are engraved hieroglyphic characters, in a great measure erased. The nature and form of the tools, utensils, and gallery, prove that the ancient Egyptians had made great progress in engineering. It would appear, on studying the stone, that the date of the mine goes back as far as 1650 years B.C.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A correspondent in North Uist writes,— "The herdsman of a farm in North Uist had occasion one day lately to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question the damsel unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase.— On a level field, without dykes, bogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done?—for to run home a distance of three-quarters of a mile was out of the question. The girl, with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull—a good-natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and tapping him kindly on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept running and foaming all the way; but when he came too close, her protector turned round, and with a shake and toss of his head kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home."

UNITED STATES.

The American Government are about to send a Charge to Switzerland, which they have never done before. It is looked upon as a movement towards intervention in European affairs, Switzerland being threatened by the despotic powers.

The New York Cans will be opened on the 15th of next month. The toll on copper has been reduced to 1 mill per 1000 lbs. per mile.

The Legislature of Wisconsin are deliberating upon a memorial to Congress, as we learn from our Wisconsin exchanges, for a new State to be erected out of that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the 45th degree N. L. and that portion of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan. This territory it is alleged, is very much isolated from the States to which it is attached, and has separate and individual interests peculiarly its own, which, under the present organization, do not receive the fostering care of its several governments which the best interests of the country require. The separation of that territory, it is thought, would result in no disadvantage to the States, from which it is proposed to detach it, which would not be more than compensated by the augmented commercial and political advantage of adding another State to the North West.

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.—The Fredericton Reporter of yesterday contains a statement connected with the return of the census, the completion of which is still delayed by the want of one of the Parish returns. The population of New-Brunswick in 1840 was 156, 162; in 1851, 193,879—shewing an increase, in eleven years, of 37,714, being 24.15 per cent. in eleven years, or 21.95 per cent. in ten years.

While we regret (remarks the Reporter) that the population does not appear to be quite so numerous as was expected—probably attributable to the new feature in the Returns, which required the name of each man, woman and child to be specified, and the omission to take the census of some of those engaged in the woods—the Government, and the people in general will be rejoiced to find that notwithstanding all the croaking and evil forebodings of public writers and speakers, the Province has not only kept pace with the adjoining States of the Union, but has surpassed them in attaching a permanent population to a soil which very seldom fails to yield an ample return of the choice productions of the earth for the labour and skill expended on it.

New Brunswick contrasts very favourably with the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Her population has increased more rapidly than that of Maine by 5.75 per cent; than that of New Hampshire by 10.25 per cent; than that of Vermont by 14.53 per cent; and it exceeds their aggregate and average ratio by 9.32 per cent.

The ratio of increase in Massachusetts during the same period of ten years was 34.59 per cent; but great as this may appear, it has barely exceeded that of this Province by 12j per cent.

Comparing the population of New Brunswick with that of the four Northern and adjoining States of the Union, it appears that our population has not only kept pace with theirs, but has actually exceeded it by two-fifths of one per cent.—St. John's Courier.

JUDGE ALWIN AND THE "QUEBEC CHRONICLE.—All our Church of England readers will, without doubt, recollect that a question arose some time ago between His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec and a Mr. Wurtele, of that city, with regard to the burial of a child of the latter gentleman, and that Mr. Wurtele thought proper to institute an action against the Bishop. This action being decided against Mr. Wurtele, was ap-



pealed by him, and the cause came on for hearing before the Court of Appeals at Quebec, and, as every sensible man might expect, resulted in a confirmation of the decision of the Court below—judgment being pronounced by Mr. Justice Aylwin. We very carefully looked over this judgment as reported in the Quebec papers, and, in our humble opinion, no judgment was ever pronounced on more lucid and unanswerable grounds. But it is astonishing how terribly thin-skinned some people are, when they cannot have everything exactly their own way. Some man writes a letter—we rather wish he had written it a little more grammatically—in which he bitterly complains of Mr. Justice Aylwin for using the expression “dragged into Court”—that is, the Lord Bishop dragged into Court by Mr. Wurtel—and another expression, that the appellant would have the “benefit” of paying his costs; and, strangely, to our fancy, the *Chronicle* appears to endorse this absurd letter by calling it a “just animadversion on the conduct of the Judge as inexcusable and unnecessary.” We hold an opinion diametrically the reverse, and believe that an upright Judge, sitting on the Bench to do justice between man and man, is not only entitled to use expressions in rebuke of harassing and vexatious litigation, but would fail in his duty if he did not do so; whatever the writer of this letter and the editor of the *Chronicle* may think, the public will know how to estimate a Judge who has the courage to rebuke what is wrong, no matter who the offender may be, and we hope that the Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin will lose no opportunity of administering a similar reproof to all evidently vexatious and notorious litigants; he has tried to make the Courts of Law a little less like bear-gardens than they used to be, and to inspire a certain class of lawyers with a little wholesome terror of the Bench—and we are very glad to find him snubbing vexatious litigants. We trust it may do good.—*Montreal Courier*.

Copy of the Correspondence between the Montreal Board of Trade and the Department of Public Works, consequent upon a late advertisement that the Government are about to discontinue their arrangements for the Towing of Vessels on the Upper St. Lawrence.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
Montreal, 17th March, 1852.

SIR,—The attention of the Council of the Board of Trade has been directed to a statement in the newspapers, to the effect that the arrangements hitherto made by the Government, for the Towing of Vessels on the Upper St. Lawrence, are about to be discontinued and that the matter is to be left open to private enterprise.

The notification of this change having been made at the present late period of the season, and within a very few weeks of the opening of the navigation, leaves but little time for the public to make other arrangements, and the result of this, in the opinion of the Council, will be to throw the whole Towing business into the hands of a few of the large Forwarding Houses and others, and thus materially to enhance the rates of Towing and Freight.

In proof of this, the Council are given to understand that the Forwarders already decline to make contracts for bringing down flour in the Spring at 1s. 6d. per barrel from Toronto, whereas last year the same was done as low as from 10d. to 1s. per barrel, while parties in Canada and the Western States, owning schooners, will not venture to send them down, with the uncertainty of being able to have them towed back again at any reasonable rate.

The Council, therefore, respectfully beg to draw your particular attention to this important matter, and to recommend that the Government continue the Towing arrangements during the present year, giving notice at the same time of their future intentions, in order that parties interested in the trade may make their arrangements for subsequent operations.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obt. servant

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK,

Secretary Montreal Board of Trade.

The Honourable John Young,  
Chief Commissioner of Public Works }  
Quebec.

PUBLIC WORKS,  
Quebec, 22nd March, 1852

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Chief Commissioners of the Department, upon the subject of the Towing of Vessels on the St. Lawrence; and, in reference thereto, I have to state, that the Commissioners are fully sensible of the advantages of an efficient system of Steam Towing on the navigation; but, that such an important result could reasonably be calculated on as certain and permanent, it is indispensable that the whole of the arrangements made, and the number and power of the Tug Vessels engaged in the Towing, should be such as to inspire confidence in the minds of all interested in the Trade.

As an abstract principle, the Commissioners are altogether opposed to the Government becoming the Proprietors of Tug Lines, or in any manner interfering with ordinary individual enterprise and speculation; and it was only under the circumstances of the case, which were considered so peculiar as to lead them to look upon it as an exception, that they were induced to make the arrangements for Towing, which have been tried during the last two seasons of navigation.

These arrangements were not entered into without the advice and opinion of almost all the principal Forwarders being first obtained, and every care and consideration were given with the view of rendering them efficient and satisfactory. The most suitable vessels available, were engaged,—the conditions of the contract with the proprietors were drawn up in the most penal and stringent manner possible, and, after the experience of the first season, such further steps were taken, as, that experience led the Commissioners to expect, might ensure satisfactory results. Notwithstanding, it is a matter of notoriety to all concerned, that the attempt, if not a total failure, was extremely unsatisfactory. Daily complaints were received, of delay, in many instances, of from 4 to 6 days, and several Owners of Vessels declared that they would not again subject them to such detention. The Commissioners were satisfied, therefore, that unless a very much improved and more effectual system was adopted, continued disappointment and dissatisfaction would be the result, and that the character of the navigation and of the route would suffer severely, and trade be diverted into other channels. And as they found that they could not effect such improvements without causing the Department to embark in the building of vessels, (for which there was no time, even if it were considered desirable to do so,) they decided, after due consideration, on withdrawing from the business of Towing, altogether, and upon leaving it open to individual enterprise and competition, as the most likely, in their opi-

nion, as well as in that of others competent to judge, to lead ultimately to a system of Towing which would secure the important benefits sought for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS A. BEGLY,  
Secretary.

A. CLARK, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trade,  
Montreal.

TORONTO AND GUELPH RAILROAD.

On Tuesday the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad.

VOTES.	
E. F. Whittlemore, .....	1739
F. Widder, .....	1738
W. C. Gwynne, .....	1706
W. P. Howland, .....	1697
Dr. Herrick, .....	1671
Sheriff Grange, .....	1657
J. M. Strachan, .....	1664
J. H. Cameron, .....	1647
L. Moffatt, .....	1622
W. Gooderham, .....	1602
S. Thompson, .....	1553
G. Duggan, .....	1510
J. Hutchison, .....	1461

AUDITORS.	
J. Maulson, .....	1422
F. Perkins, .....	1384
R. Lewis, .....	1376

EAST INDIES.—Trieste, Feb. 29.—The steamer from Alexandria arrived on the 28th inst. We learn from Bombay, under date of the 3rd of February, that a second Burmese war had commenced. The new Viceroy arrived at Rangoon on the 4th of January. He had refused to receive the deputations from the British Commander, had forbidden communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The Commodore proclaimed a blockade of the mouths of the Irrawaddy.

On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river, or he would order the batteries to open their fire.

The steamers *Fox* and *Hermes* were attacked by the batteries in passing. They replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

ACCIDENT TO THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAIL.—Intelligence via Malta, from Alexandria, to the 14th Feb., announces that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Haddington*, which left Suez on the 8th idem, at four p. m., with the passengers and outward Calcutta and China mails, despatched from London on the 20th January, had been towed back by the East India Company's steam-packet *Akbar*, in consequence of her engines having been rendered useless by the fracture of her intermediate shaft, which will detain her at Suez until a new one can be sent from either England or Calcutta. It was expected that the mails and passengers she had on board for Bombay would proceed about the 20th of February by the *Akbar*, but all the others for Calcutta &c., will have to await the Hindostan, not due from Calcutta before the beginning of March.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication from Edward H. Clark, Secretary to the Reading-room and Library Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and shall be happy to comply with his request, and otherwise forward the views of the Institution which he represents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Mar. 31st, 1852:—Rev. T. Bousfield, subscription for Y. C.; Benjamin Young, Esq. rem.; Rev. G. C. Street, Port Stanley.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

To the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe Districts, and the several Districts East of Toronto.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,

It is my intention, God willing, to hold Confirmations during the coming summer, in your parishes and stations.

I purpose to take the Home and Simcoe Districts in June, and the other districts in their order, of which, more particular notice will in due time be given; but this early intimation is made to afford you ample space to search out and prepare your candidates.

To render my visitation as useful and effective as possible, I request you, my brethren, whether resident or travelling missionaries, to signify to me at your earliest convenience, the number of your stations, and their distances from one another, more especially those new ones, which you may have established since my last tour of confirmation—that I may so arrange my journeys, as to include them in my list of appointments.

The day and hour of such appointments will be published in sufficient time to enable you to meet me in your several parishes, with your candidates, well prepared to participate in an ordinance so holy.

You are fully aware that the periodical confirmations of our youth, are replete with the most precious blessings, and afford you the most valuable opportunities for usefulness,—that no other ordinance of the Church is calculated to yield a richer return to your labours, and none to which you can, if truly faithful, revert in after life with greater thankfulness.

It is the seed time of our harvest, which is continually growing up to cheer us in our onward course; and nothing can bring greater joy to the aged pastor than to look round his church crowded with those whom he had baptized, and prepared for confirmation, now leading a holy and christian life. He knows that they can appeal with confidence to the day of confirmation for a

renewal of the deep and purifying impressions, which then had their birth, and with joy recall the sweet aspirations, and holy resolutions with which they were animated when the prayers of the Church entered into their souls, and their hearts glowed with heavenly fervour within them as they felt on their heads the hands of the Bishop, invoking the Holy Spirit to defend and ever be with them. How vivid ever after—how pregnant with holy associations—how full of stirring admonition must be the memory of that hour.

And here I will affectionately remind you, my brethren, that the benefits to be reaped from confirmation, inestimable as they are, depend under God, upon you, and that among all your duties there are none more important, or which ought to be discharged with greater diligence and anxiety than that of preparing the youth of your congregations for this sacred ordinance. It requires much pains, and time, and the exercise of much patience and long suffering, and must be begun and carried on in the spirit of earnest prayer. You will have to encounter much ignorance, carelessness and hardness of heart, and for which you may not in many cases be prepared, but be not discouraged, for even in such severe trials you will not go without your reward. Such trials will more and more convince you of the necessity of very early instruction in training the lambs of your flocks—and how simple and often repeated such instruction must be, before it will make on some minds the desired impression; and how true the admonition of the prophet—“Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little,”—you must not take it for granted that what is familiar to you is so to them.

Hence the great advantage of catechising, and repeated explanations of the Book of Common Prayer, and the blessed fruits which its daily use will produce in the cottages of your missions.

Besides encouraging and instructing your candidates for Confirmation publicly and in classes, it is of great value to have conferences with them singly and in private. At such times, when treated kindly their young hearts will affectionately respond, and be candidly laid open, and tenderly affected by the warm interest taken in their spiritual welfare, and they will readily imbibe a deeper reverence for this holy ordinance, and gladly second their Minister's endeavours in rightly appropriating to themselves a blessing so precious. Few young persons are able to resist the fatherly attentions, which a zealous Pastor takes in their salvation whom they know, from his long and anxious exertions, to be truly sincere. His earnestness and fervent prayer and continued solicitude, become as it were contagious; their hearts are won, and he acquires over them a prevailing influence for good.

I will only add, that previous to the day of administering the ordinance, it is desirable that the candidates should be as fully prepared as possible; that all have their tickets, and that a list of their names be ready to be handed to the Bishop or his Chaplain, on their arrival; because any omission or irregularity in these matters lead to hurry and confusion which at such a time are unseemly.

The names of (candidates as was formerly intimated) should be carefully inserted in the Vestry books of their respective parishes, after each confirmation. It will be a grateful memorial in future times.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30th, 1852.

FORM OF THE TICKET.

Candidate's Name.	
ADMITTED TO CONFIRMATION.	
day of	1852.
Minister's Name.	
Thy vows are upon me O God.—Psalm 56—12.	

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.  
At the special meeting of the Church Society, held on the 20th instant—

The report of the Hon. J. H. Cameron on the disposal of the stock in the Depository was read, and the sale confirmed to Mr. Rowsell, who undertakes to supply books and tracts to the Society's subscribers, at the same reduced prices as they have heretofore paid.

A report was also given in by the Committee appointed to wait on the authorities of the Bank of Upper Canada, which explained the details of the plan proposed for carrying out the wishes of the Society, expressed at the meeting on the 4th inst., viz.—that that institution, through its agencies, should act as Treasurer to the Society. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Bank for consenting to act as Treasurer without demanding any remuneration. The Secretary was ordered to cause a number of the forms to be printed and forwarded, with a circular, to all the Clergy in the Diocese.

The next General Meeting of the Society will be held on the 14th Instant, in consequence of the first Wednesday of the month falling in Passion Week.

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

AN OLD FABLE.

It is told of a celebrated painter, that having finished a picture, upon the design and execution of which he had bestowed much pains, he was desirous of obtaining a free expression of public opinion upon the merits of his work. To effect this he mounted his picture in a conspicuous part of the market place in his native town, and concealing himself behind the canvass heard the remarks of those who paused to criticise it. He was forcibly struck with the incongruity of the observations which were very freely and abundantly made; and resolved to adopt a device by which he might expose the injustice of such wholesale condemnation and the folly of seeking to please the tastes of a multitude. Accordingly on the following day the picture appeared in its former position, by its side were placed a pallet of colours and some brushes, and over it a large placard inviting the passenger to obliterate any defect and make any alteration or improvement which his judgment or fancy might suggest.

That which had been a very creditable painting in the morning, was at night a mass of blotches and daubs.

The moral of this fable has a direct and personal application to ourselves. We hear various suggestions daily offered as to the manner in which our paper might be made more useful and more attractive. Our extracts are not well selected—our style is too polemical—we are too high—we are becoming evangelical—we are too discursive—we do not give news—we trench too much upon politics, &c., &c. Now we ask every candid reader to run his eye over the arrangement of our paper, and say honestly whether, in so limited a space, we could well bring together a greater variety of material to please and instruct persons of all ages, professing our principles and looking for information on points connected with the progress and welfare of the Church and Empire. On our first page will usually be found a couple of columns of extracts which are calculated to afford food for reflection to the old as well the young. Next comes all the Colonial Ecclesiastical intelligence, commencing with the Canadian dioceses and extending to India, Australia, the West Indies, &c.; including all reports of Meetings of Church Societies and their committees. Then follows the Ecclesiastical intelligence of Great Britain, arranged under separate heads of the respective countries. Then in the same manner is given similar information from the United States and Foreign Countries. After this we take up items of general interest arranged under distinct headings of domestic, political, military and naval for each country. The news of foreign countries is also given under their respective titles—and we have one general miscellaneous heading, under which appears much that cannot be otherwise well classified. Our editorial columns open with the official announcements of His Lordship the Bishop, and other diocesan notices. In the comments we offer on passing events, we generally endeavour to select such subjects as are of importance to the Christian and Churchman, or which have a direct bearing upon the religion and moral well-being of the community. Compact and well digested summaries are then given of the latest news, Local, British and Foreign, which are carefully collated from our exchanges and other sources. Then follows our correspondence; and here it is that we have reason to complain. While the utility of such a publication is universally admitted, those who have it in their power materially to support our endeavours in the attempt to provide it, do nothing in our aid. The apathy which exists among our reverend brethren and our subscribers generally, who might do much to enhance our labour, has ever been a source of deep regret with us. We are at a loss to conceive why they should be so loth to assist in a good work in a good cause. There are some exceptions, and to these we feel grateful. It is only by him who fills the editorial chair that the value of correspondence to a periodical is fully appreciated—for although he may not be able to gratify all his contributors by printing their communications in extenso, yet he may avail himself of information in such a manner as will at once prove its importance, and be an acknowledgment of its interest.

We trust that on this point we shall in future have less ground of reasonable complaint, and that instead of endeavouring to spoil the picture weekly, after it is completed, by objections and criticisms—it will supply the elements from which the editor may compose an acceptable production. Our sixth page is always devoted to literary matter—and here we desire to see the stamp of originality. Recently we have been able to give one or two articles in both verse and prose, which will bear favourable contrast with similar productions in any country.

The compound character of this publication should not be overlooked, in expressing a judgment on its merits. It is neither a strictly religious, nor is it a purely political or secular journal. But while it professes to be the organ of Ecclesiastical information and communion, it seeks to give its readers the chief features of intelligence which are interesting to every citizen. The Church and her interests spiritual and temporal are its theme,



the welfare of the state in connection with her is the object of its solicitude.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Many of our readers may have seen the article in the last number of this celebrated Scottish periodical under the title "Bishop Philpotts."

THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL.

We cannot refrain from directing attention to this truly pious and able letter: although addressed to Clergymen, it is profitable for the whole Communion of Christ's holy Apostolic Church.

"THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN."

This unpretending, but meritorious publication continues to fulfill the promises held out in its prospectus. The third number of volume second, which has just appeared, is replete with matter at once useful and interesting, well adapted for Sunday-schools or the family circle; even "children of a larger growth" may peruse it with profit, the articles being of such a nature as to engage the attention of young and old.

THE REV. GEORGE BOURN begs to acknowledge the Receipt of the undermentioned sums in aid of the subscription for the relief of the Widow Hatch and her children, of Orillia:—Captain Anderson, \$5; Fred Perkins, Esq., £1; George Perkins, Esq., £1; Thos. Galt, Esq., £1; Messrs. Whittemore, Rutherford & Co., £1; R. H. Brett, £1; Ross, Mitchell & Co., £1; Gilmore & Coulson, £1; Wm. McMaster, £1; Friends, £2. Orillia, March 17, 1852.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

A Health Insurance Mechanics' Union Association has been established in Toronto.—In Quebec the festive commemoration of St. Patrick's day has been properly postponed till after Lent.—Francis Baker driver of the mail stage between Hamilton and Beamsville has been committed for trial for robbing the mail bag.—A survey is to be immediately undertaken by the Commissioner of public works with a view to the construction of a canal to connect Lakes Huron and Superior.—According to the last census the Township of Hope with a population of 5,299, contains only one Christian.—The mechanics of Hamilton held a meeting last week denunciatory of the "truck" system.—A bill to allow the city of Buffalo to take stock in the Brantford Railway, has passed the New York Senate.—Mr. Knox's Cabinet Factory in Oshawa was burnt on Tuesday week last; Loss £600, and only £200 insured.—Judge Foley in attempting to cross Boston Creek during the late freshet was nearly drowned; He lost his carpet bag containing all the records of the County Court since his assumption to office.—Danville has been completely inundated by the Grand River.—A man named William Cook of Nichol, aged about 80 was found dead across the hearth of his hut on the morning of the 28th of February.—James O'Neil, a farmer of the Township of Scarborough, came to Toronto on the 19th and has not been heard of since; on the evening of that day he was seen

on his return apparently drunk.—The population of Township of Puslinch is 2032 males, 1830 females; total 3862.—A young Canadian artist from Quebec, named Falardeau, has been admitted a member of the Academy of Parma.—The Council of Paris have advertised for tenders for the construction of a bridge across the Grand River, at the lower village to be finished in May.—It is understood that Government do not intend to replace the regiments ordered home from Canada and Nova Scotia.—Mr Gordon of Cobourg has killed a pig weighing 710 lbs.—It proposed to carry the Bradford and Buffalo railroad under the river Niagara.—The Steamer Admiral has made first trip to Rochester, leaving on Monday and returning yesterday; she had very rough weather.—W. Gamble, Esq., has received a bronze medal from the committee of the Great Exhibition.—We were visited with severe snow storm on Tuesday; it is feared that damage will be sustained by vessels on the Lake.—Since the Canadian Government had charge of the post office department 250 new post offices have been established.—G. T. Denison, Esq., was knocked down by a span of horses in Queen-street on Monday and severely injured.—On the 17th inst. the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Elgin was christened by the name of Robert in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, the Lord Bishop officiating. Their Excellencies assisted at the ceremony, Lieut. Colonel the Honourable Robert Bruce stood god-father, and the Honourable Mrs. Bruce proxy for the Honourable Mrs. Charles Bruce. Capt. Hamilton, A.D.C., proxy for the Earl of Durham.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The glorious news of the unconditional surrender of the Kaffirs to Sir Harry Smith forms the leading and most important feature of English news since our last issue. In the following paragraphs and under their respective heads will be found items of great interest.

We are enabled to say that the Bishop of Exeter on reading the pamphlet entitled Miss Sellon and the Sisters of Mercy, expressed to that lady his decided opinion, that it is due to herself that she should make a public statement on the matters contained in that pamphlet. With this intimation Miss Sellon has declared her full intention of immediately complying.—Morning Chronicle.

The Solicitor-General Sir Fitzroy Kelly, has given the magnificent sum of £500, as one of the founders of the City Branch Soup Kitchens for the prevention of mendicancy and destitution of this great metropolis.

M. Lacordaire, the celebrated Dominican preacher of Paris, is expected in England, on a mission to visit the convents of his order in this country. He is at present in Belgium, and will also visit Holland on the same mission before coming to England.

On Sunday evening the Rev. George Evison, late a priest of the Church of Rome, renounced the errors of Popery in the Church of St. Paul's, Burmondsey.—This gentleman was late Chaplain of the Roman Catholic congregation at Portsea.

Esther Blenky, the wife of the ice master on board the Terror, with the missing Franklin Expedition has sent the following extract from a letter she received from her husband, dated July 12, 1845. He was previously out with the long absent expedition of Sir J. Ross, and writes:—

"This season is a very open one, much such a one as when we came out with Captain Ross. We are all in good health and spirits, one and all appearing to be of the same determination, that is, to persevere in making a passage to the northwest. Should we not be at home in the fall of 1848, or early in the spring of 1849, you may anticipate that we have made the passage, or likely to do so; and if so, it may be from five to six years—it might be into the seventh—ere we return; and should it be so, do not allow any person to dishearten you on the length of our absence, but to look forward with hope that Providence will at length of time restore us safely to you."

Some valuable mines of silver lead ores have been discovered near Caerphilly in Wales; Withers and Co., are working them. A charcoal burner, in removing a small tree, while levelling a place to make his hut, found ten tons or more on the spot; but the company are now busily engaged in sinking a pit, and driving a level for an additional supply. Mr. John Edmunds of Pontypridd is working another rich mine recently opened.

The reported discovery of gold in the Island of Skye turns out to be a mistake; the mineral is not gold.

The adjourned inquest on the victims of the Holmfirth catastrophe was resumed and concluded on Friday. Mr. George Robinson, one of the commissioners of the Holme reservoir, volunteered a statement to the effect that he had used all his influence as a commissioner to get the reservoir repaired, but had always been opposed and defeated. Captain Moody, R.E., having replied in answer to questions from the coroner that, in consequence of an application to the Home office, he had made an examination of the reservoir, made a long scientific statement in explanation of the cause of the calamity, which he stated unhesitatingly to have arisen from allowing the embankment of the reservoir to have sunk below the waste-pit. Captain Moody further warned the commissioners that the Bilberry reservoir was now in an unsafe state. The coroner in summing up, told the jury there could be no doubt that the commissioners had been individually such gross negligence was proved that they could have returned no other verdict than manslaughter against them; but, on the opinion he was about to put before them, the commissioners, being a corporate body, could not be indicted for manslaughter. They were not, as a body, answerable for the acts or neglect of individuals. It was well for them it was so because he thought that were it otherwise, they could not have hesitated as to what should have been their verdict. It was no excuse for them that they sought to raise money to repair the reservoir, and failed, or that they failed in their applications to Parliament. Their duty was, in that case, to have turned off or lowered the water in the reservoir, and though, under the act of Parliament, they might have been subject to penalties, he thought, with the evidence it would have been in their power to give in justification, no magistrate could have been found to convict. After two hours' consideration the jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that Eliza Marsden came to her death by drowning, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry reservoir. We also find that the Bilberry reservoir was defective in its original construction, and that the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers, were grossly culpable in not seeing to the proper regulation of the works; that the commissioners, in permitting the Bilberry reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state, with a full knowledge thereof, and not lowering the waste-pit, have been guilty of wilful

and culpable negligence, and we regret that the reservoir being under the management of a corporation prevents us bringing a verdict of manslaughter, as we are convinced that the gross and culpable negligence of the commissioners would have subjected them to such a verdict, had they been in the position of a private individual or a firm. We also hope that the Legislature will take into its most serious consideration the propriety of making provision for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects, exposed to danger from reservoirs placed by corporations in situations similar to those under the charge of the Holme Reservoir Commissioners."

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

"PRAYING WITH THE PEOPLE."

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In my last I alluded to the necessity of the Clergy doing all in their power to enliven the devotion of the people. I mean that not only in spirit but in appearance, also, the Clergy and the congregation should pray together. That they do not in appearance in the majority of our congregations is every evident; for in most cases the major part pray kneeling as near as possible to the East or Chancel and the Clergyman kneels with his back to the East or Chancel, and his face towards the congregation. This is not so much the fault of the Clergy or of the Directions of our Church, as it is the fault of the constructors of our Churches, and the person to whom is entrusted the internal arrangements thereof. We know that of old, under the Jewish dispensation, the glory of the Lord overshadowed the mercy seat, and the Priest and the people prayed towards the mercy seat. The same God who is omnipresent in this day was omnipresent of old, and although He was omnipresent, yet he directed that a Temple should be built in which His people should worship Him, and He condescended to occupy a peculiar portion of that building, where was placed the mercy seat. Now, though present to the silent worshiper in his closet, He has required that Churches be built in which He may more especially be honoured, and we set apart one portion of them as the peculiar or proper position of the "Holy Table." And is it too much to presume, nay, more, to assert, that His glory more immediately overshadows that place, than the other portions of the building? I know not. Surely then we should all pray kneeling towards that place where we esteem His more immediate presence to be! But is it not reasonable to suppose that we should all kneel as near as possible in one direction? Surely it is more than reasonable—it is right and proper that we should. And it is not superstitious or irreverent to say that we all ought to kneel facing the Chancel or Holy Table; not that there is anything there visible to adore or worship, for there is not nor never can be anything; but because that is God's more immediate dwelling place in this material Temple. But in most of our Churches though the congregations may, as a whole, kneel that way, yet, because of the inconvenient and, in many instances, unsightly position of the "Desk," the Clergy are forced to pray towards the congregation. And how can it be said that they pray with the people if their position is so singular?

In many of our Churches this evil might be remedied by the Prayer-book being placed at the North or South side of the desk, (according to its position, though, I believe, the desk should be on the South side of the Chancel,) and the Holy Bible in front; and then at prayers the Clergyman, while he is leading the people to the throne of mercy, is praying with them. And I would put it to every sincere Churchman whether this arrangement is not very significant? At the commencement of our service, for instance, the Confession would thus be said with the officiating Minister kneeling towards the East in the direction of the Holy Table, and then he rises and turns to the congregation still kneeling to declare absolution to all "who may truly repent," and then returns to his former position to prayer. Again when he comes to the lessons he turns to the congregation and reads to them God's most Holy Word, and then returns to praise God with them. Oh, would not this have a very pleasing and salutary effect upon our congregations? Would it not go far towards changing that indifferent manner (to say the least of it) assumed by some of turning directly round from the Chancel and Clergyman during prayers and remaining standing, and the same during singing, as if they went to Church to hear music instead of joining in the praises of God. Surely if the Clergy were enabled by the proper position of the desk to attend to their own position, the people would be led to think the more of theirs, and then the Clergy could enforce this not only by precept, but by example also. There is nothing superstitious in this—there is nothing at variance with our "Prayer-book," rather in accordance with it. For in our Communion office the position of the officiating Minister is at the North side facing the Holy Table at prayer and they saying the Nicene Creed, and towards the congregation at the reading of the Commandments and Epistle and Gospel; and why should not the other portions of the service be performed in a similar manner? Indeed we all know that at first the Litany was said at a desk called the "Faldstool," (placed, I think, at the head of the nave just inside the choir,) at which the minister knelt facing the East, and consequently with his back to the congregation, leading them and praying with them. Why should not this be the case now? It would, I feel convinced, add much to the solemnity of our services, and tend to animate the darkness of the devotions of many an indifferent worshipper. The Minister would, of course, still preach his sermon facing the congregation. I am not one given to change. Nor do I consider this a change, but merely a reverting to a primitive practice which would conduce to the welfare of our holy cause. As one means of effecting the more general return to this much-to-be-desired practice, I would humbly suggest that in all our new Churches care be taken that the "Holy Bible" should hold its proper position, in order that it may be read by the Minister facing the congregation, and the Prayer-book towards the North or East, so that he may lead the congregation in their prayers and pray with them to the Father of Mercies through the all-atoning merits of our only Saviour Jesus Christ. Craving your pardon and that of your readers for taking up so much space, I leave these imperfect remarks in their hands to say of them what they list, and subscribe myself, in all humility,

Your humble servant,  
AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

Lent, 1852.

Western District Branch of the Church Society.

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

W. RITCHIE, Secretary.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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

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

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

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and Date. Includes items like Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flour, etc.

New Advertisements.

\$10 REWARD

TO any person who will give information of JOHN MANSON, aged 16 years, who emigrated from Ireland, county Leitrim, and parish of Killarge, in the year 1847. The above will be paid by his father FRANCIS MANSON, Paterson, N. J., or by GEORGE MANSON, Pakenham, C.W., if such information lead to his recovery. 35-1f Pakenham, March 17th, 1852.

TO THE PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS OF CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience as an Editor, wishes to procure a situation in connexion with the Editorial department of a Newspaper in Town or Country. Advertiser would make himself generally useful in a Newspaper office. Satisfactory references as to character and competency, will be given. Communications addressed to BETA, Church office, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, 24th March, 1852. 34-1f

SPRING 1852.

TREES.

THE Stock of Fruit and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS for sale at the TORONTO NURSERY,

this season, is very complete in all departments, and contains a varied and general assortment of choice hardy Nursery productions, suitable for Orchards, the Fruit and Flower Garden, Pleasure Grounds and Shrubberies. The protracted duration of the severe weather, has retarded the transplanting season, and early orders from intending planters are respectfully solicited. An excellent variety of DAHLIA ROOTS can now be sent out and by the 1st of May next, will be ready in pots a superb collection of English prize Dahlias. Bedding out plants, as Verbenas, Petunias, Scarlet Geraniums, &c., are on hand in large quantities, and in numerous fine varieties. Herbaceous Perennial Flower Roots and a select assortment of

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Catalogues will be sent by mail, to post-paid applicants. Trees and plants are safely packed for transportation to any distance. TORONTO, 25th March, 1852. GEORGE LESLIE. 37-4in

FUMIGATORS.

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

They can be obtained at Mr. Jas. Flemming's, Seedsman and Florist, Yonge Street; Messrs. Gordon & Munson, Seedsmen and Florists, Yonge Street. REFERENCE—Mr. George Leslie, Nurseryman, Kingston Road Mr. R. Mansfield, Gardener and Florist, Spadina Avenue. Toronto, March 24th, 1852. 34-3in

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets dyed. REFERENCES—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Equires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-1f

JUST PUBLISHED.

FOUR SERMONS ON THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER: Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, during the season of Advent, 1850: by A. N. Bethune, D.D., Rector of Colouge. It will contain about 60 pages 12mo, and is printed on the best English paper, in clear new type, with a handsome stiff cover. Price, per single copy, 1s. 10d.

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

CONFIRMATION.

LATELY Re-published, and for Sale at this Office, an Address on Confirmation, by the late REV. HUGH WHITE, A.M. Curate of St. Mary's Church Dublin. Price, 5s. per dozen. Toronto, March 3rd, 1852. 31-4f



## Reviews.

**THE BLEAK HOUSE.** By Charles Dickens, with Illustrations, by H. K. Brown. Toronto: T. Maclear.

The first number of this serial now before us, gives promise of a story of great interest. Of course it is impossible to form any definite idea of the nature of the plot, but the glimpses of the opening literary landscape are full of freshness and animation. The description of London in "implacable November weather," is in Dickens' best style.

**SCOBIE'S MUNICIPAL MANUAL FOR UPPER CANADA.** 3rd Edition p. 330. Toronto: Hugh Scobie, 1852.

This edition of this exceedingly useful publication contains in addition to the contents of the two previous editions, the Acts that have been passed by the Legislature of the Province, since their issue, bringing the information down to the present time. We can hardly conceive any person being without a copy of this work. The information it contains is useful and important to persons in every relation of civil life; and is brought under the eye in a most compact and convenient form. We have no doubt that many persons glance at the advertisement announcing this book, and under the impression that it is a mere mercantile speculation on the part of the compiler, give it no further thought; but we are convinced that if once consulted, its utility must force itself upon the attention, and that it will be found to be a work evincing great care in preparation and an intimate acquaintance with statute book. To every one we say, lose no time in purchasing a copy.

**LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY OR THE ELEMENTS OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.** By Henry Youle Hind, Mathematical Master and Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the Provincial Normal School.—Second Edition—Brewer, McPhail and Co., Toronto, 1851, p. 161.

Mr. Hind here presents the practical and intelligent farmer with a very complete system of scientific farming, embracing every point which bears upon his every-day occupation. It is written in a clear and familiar style, and contains the most recent views entertained by the best authorities in the science, *appropriated*, so to speak, in a manner which gives them all the freshness of originality, and removes from them the formidable character which deters many persons from encountering the study under the authority of great names and the difficulties of technical language. He states "that now that a clear insight into the relationship of chemistry and agriculture is established, the difficulty of presenting a popular view of the subject has almost vanished." But how has this difficulty been dispelled? only by a complete mastery of the subject by the student who is capable of discerning the true elementary principles of both sciences, of combining them carefully and of deducing rules from them for the practical guidance of the *operative*. The mutual dependence of these is sufficiently illustrated by the work under consideration. To the industry and care displayed in its preparation, is added the evidence of extensive reading and judicious experimental investigation. It will add greatly to the author's growing fame, and be most beneficial to those who read it with attention.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

Original and Selected.

**The Riches that bring no Sorrow.** By the Rev. Erskine Neale, M.A., Rector of Kirton, and Chaplain to Earl Spencer, Author of "The Closing Scene," "The Life of the Duke of Kent," "The Earthly Resting Places of the Just," &c.—London: Longmans, 1852.

To say that a series of biographical sketches are from the pen of the Rev. Erskine Neale, is to supersede the necessity of stating that they are powerfully drawn with a high moral and religious aim. The main object of the present collection is to set forth in a forcible light the use and the abuse of wealth; to shame not only the avarice which accumulates useless riches but the charity which gives with a niggard hand; to trace the curse which attaches to the miser's hoarded wealth, and the blessing which attends on the cheerful giver whose munificence is seasoned by grace. The instructive gallery of portraits opens with that of the founder of the Blue Coat School, Bryan Blundell,—with its appropriate *vis-a-vis*, Jemmy Wood, the Gloucester miser, who holds his unenviable posthumous fame to the endless litigation which has sprung up for the partition of his wealth. The pair is followed by William Hetherington, reputed in his day "the richest Clergyman in England," one of a family of munificent donors, the founder of the "Charity for the Blind," and a benefactor to many other pious and charitable institutions, with his opposite, Morgan Jones, the miserly Curate of Blewbury. And thus they follow, all down the gallery, in pairs,—Betton the Turkey merchant, and Cavendish the philosopher,—Francis Bancroft, the citizen and draper, and the Marquess of Hertford,—Lawyer Brame who a miser in life, turned munificent on his death-bed, and William the first Earl Nelson,—Christopher Tancred, of Whitley, and the Duke of Queensberry,—Henry Welby and Edward Wortley Montague,—John Stock and Ostervald the banker,—Mrs. Elizabeth Prowse, of Wickam Park, and the Earl of Bath,—all on the principle of "look on this picture and on that." By the variety of anecdotes and traits of personal character which the author has collected together, this volume is rendered a most

entertaining companion, while it affords an insight into the origin of some of our most valuable charities,—and in its aggregate result forces upon the mind the lesson which it is intended to inculcate, that "riches profit not in the day of wrath, but righteousness delivereth from death."

**The Mother's Legacy to her Unborn Child.** By Elizabeth Joceline. Reprinted from the Edition of 1625, with a Biographical and Historical Introduction.—Edinburgh and London: Blackwoods, 1852.

There is something exceedingly affecting in the history of this little book of holy counsels which Elizabeth Joceline, the pious wife of Towel Joceline, wrote in the expectation of the birth of her first, which proved also to be her last, child, in accordance with the presentiment which had suggested the idea of such a composition, she died in childbed. Besides being a valuable monument of the unaffected piety which extensively prevailed, in the early part of the 17th century, especially in the higher classes of society, it furnishes lessons of life and aids to devotion suitable in all ages for establishing the heart in practical godliness.

## MOVEMENT TOWARDS A LITURGY IN THE PRESBYTERIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

(Continued from our last.)

The author of the pamphlet, we may observe, is not only hostile to, but ignorant of, the doctrines of Episcopacy. From his words in p. 5, "in so far as any doctrinal difference can possibly be alleged between the Confession of Faith and the Thirty-nine Articles," we infer that he has never instituted a comparison of those two documents. No one, we think, who had done so, could fail to be struck with broad diversities of principle. For instance, in the Confession there is, what is not in the Articles—the doctrine of Reprobation: in the Articles there is, what is not in the Confession—the plain doctrine of Sacramental Grace. It is true, in the 28th chapter of the Confession, we meet with a language which sounds like that of "our own tongue," and read of grace conferred by the right use of baptism: yet this is strictly limited to the predestinate; and again, in chapter 27th, by a strange species of Judaism, the Mosaic and Christian Sacraments are substantially identified. This is only one specimen of the contrarieties between two formulas which seem to this writer so very near akin.

Again, he has apparently no notion of the office of a Church, except as a machine for collecting the congregation, once a week, for public worship; and he desires that this should be done; as far as his scheme of Church polity will admit, in a thorough and effective manner. He desires that this assembly should comprehend rich and poor alike, and that all should really join together in public prayer, and not merely meet in order to hear a discourse on doctrine by their minister, which is so often miscalled by the sacred name of prayer. And his remedy for the present destitution and torpidity of the Established Communion—the restoration by which the rich and the powerful (who, by the bye, seem to be the chief objects of his solicitude), are to be recalled to its bosom—by which the learned professions, and the retired merchant princes, are to be weaned from Episcopacy—is not by the General Assembly giving forth under its sanction, a new Directory, or Book of Public Worship, for the use of its people—not by adopting the Anglican or other existing Liturgy from any body of Christians with which it either is, or seeks to be, in communion—but by allowing each individual minister, at his discretion, to make occasional use, when he thinks it will please the taste of his congregation (that is, the wealthier and more educated members of it), of the "Morning Prayer, exclusive of the Litany, and of the Communion office of the Church of England."

We must say that the remedy thus proposed appears to us to be but a shallow and very futile cure for evils of such magnitude as have been above described. The great charm and excellence of the Anglican Liturgy is its unity and adaptation to the whole doctrine of the Church. Mutilated and broken as this author proposes to use it, it would lose all its beauty and characteristic propriety; and if used only occasionally, would appear like the fragment of some antique statue of which the remaining parts only suggest a painful sensation of regret for what is wanting. Besides this the scheme (we speak as a true Presbyterian must feel) lies open to deeper objections than the author appears to contemplate. We should rejoice, and we believe many Presbyterians would rejoice, to see a repetition of the Apostolic or Roman Creed introduced into its practice as a stated part of public worship, because we know that to say the Creed as we ought, in the strictest sense, an act of adoration. It is not only a profession of orthodox belief, a negation of heresy or infidelity, a condensation of scriptural truth, but also a high triumphant thanksgiving for the manifestation of God's truth—an inspiring chant of "Thou art worthy."—Those glorious words of the great schoolmaster poet,—

"Lauda, Sion, Salvatorem,  
Lauda Ducem et Pastorem,  
In hymnis et canticis:  
Quantum potes, tantum aude,  
Quia major omni laude  
Nec laudare sufficis!"

do they not express the feeling of a Catholic Churchman when he recites his Creed, "giving

thanks," as it were, "to God for His great glory"? and must not such a practice be fertile in blessing, which can scarcely belong to a creedless worship?

But this Presbyterian Church-reformer must have forgotten that the use of the Anglican "Morning Prayer," even mutilated and imperfect as he proposes it to be, must involve a practical violation and contradiction of many doctrines and opinions which the Presbyterian Establishment has formally avowed, and to which, we believe, she still adheres. The Scottish Presbyterians, for instance, by their violent and factious opposition to the Five Articles of Perth, pledged themselves to the abjuration of the observance of Christmas and Easter, and all other festivals or times and seasons, as a relic of Popery and Judaism. To this the General Assembly, and indeed all the Presbyterian sects, still adhere. Now, all our Sunday Services, including the proper Lessons and Collects for the day, are for appointed times and seasons turning upon the great festivals. It is very true that the proposal is to leave unread both the Epistles and the Gospels and the Evening Lessons—thereby destroying the harmony of our Liturgy, in which the proper lessons for each Sunday have all reference to each other, and are generally framed to illustrate or to receive explanation from the Epistle and Gospel of the day.—But does the author forget that there is always at least one, and sometimes two, proper lessons in each Sunday's Morning Service which is appropriate for its particular season, and that the Collect for the day, which is always appointed to be read as a part of the morning service, incorporates into our Liturgy the whole cycle of the ecclesiastical year? How, for instance, is a conscientious Presbyterian minister, who from his heart repudiates the Five Articles of Perth, and who denounces the observance of Yule and Pentecost, to use the Collects for the Sundays after Christmas and Whitsunday? Or, to bring the matter at once to the test, by considering the service proposed for some particular Sunday, let us place ourselves in the situation of a Presbyterian minister, who is, like this writer, a repudiator of "High Church Episcopacy," but who, in order to please the tastes of the better educated members of his congregation may wish to use the Anglican Morning Prayer on Sunday the 11th of April 1852. After leading his congregation in the beautiful and affecting general confession of sins, he will have to stand up solemnly over them to pronounce the awful assertion of the authority of his office, that Almighty God "hath given power and commandment to His ministers to declare and pronounce to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins"! But the minister, rejecting the doctrines of "High Church Episcopacy," does not, of course, believe that he has received any such commission or authority, and we presume that he would shrink from proceeding to proclaim the judicial declaration, which immediately follows of God's pardon and forgiveness to all true penitent sinners who have joined in the confession. We hold, therefore, that he would have to proceed without the Absolution. Next, after the Lord's Prayer and responses must follow an anthem beginning, "Christ our passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast"—which, seeing that the said Sunday may not be the day which the Presbytery of the bounds have appointed for what the writer calls "the great inviting ordinance of the Lord's Supper," would sound like an unmeaning invitation, and would be peculiarly inappropriate to a congregation which is taught not to look for a sacrificial feast at all in the Eucharist, but only for a simple commemoration. Then in the first lesson comes the narrative of the institution of the Passover—equally unmeaning and inappropriate to a congregation which has not been prepared for it by the course of services for the whole preceding week. And then after the second lesson, taken for that Sunday, for a reason which he cannot explain, from the Epistles, instead of the historical portion of the New Testament, our minister will have to lead his congregation through the various clauses of the "Quicumque vult," or so-called Creed of St. Athanasius, to the high doctrines of which, it is to be feared, his flock may be but imperfectly habituated. And, finally, after all this preparation and partial commemoration of the most solemn festival of the Church, leading on the congregation as it were, up to what Churchmen are not afraid to call the altar, the minister may stop short in this imitative paschal service, and exchange the Liturgy for an extemporary prayer!

It is not in a scornful spirit that we would regard this singular proposal. Far be it from those whose lot is fallen on fair ground to look coldly or uncharitably on the needs and struggles of less favoured Christians. The pamphlet, we doubt not, is the work of a good and earnest man, sincerely desirous of the improvement of Presbyterian worship. In this he does but share the feeling which is common among the sects. There are many Dissenters in England who appreciate, to a great extent, the pathos and solemnity of that ritual, which, in Mr. Hallam's view, has been more potent than Episcopacy to mould the character of Churchmen. They may naturally desire to appropriate the "beautiful Collects, which have soothed the grief of forty generations of Christians." And even in Scotland,

it may be that this rising feeling in favour of a Liturgy shews that there are some who "do really love and yearn after sameness"—do long for a release from religious excitement in the inexhaustible sweetness of unchanging prayers.

It may be so, and we heartily trust it is; for even this would be a great point gained—to have the love of religious quietness, such as can only be enjoyed within the apostolic sanctuary, rekindled in some sectarian minds. It might be the means of bringing them home to the full cistern and garden of the Lord, along a path whose goal they thought not of.

We do not indeed expect that the Kirk, which has so long ignored the sense of beauty in things sacred, will adopt the suggestion of this member of its body. But even if so impossible an event should occur, the "scattered sheep" might not be quite secure from the dreaded witcheries of Prelacy. Presbyterianism might array herself in the beautiful garments of the Church, but she would wear them constrainedly and ungracefully, as Cromwell might have worn the crown of St. Edward. It would be but a hollow pretence, a sorry affectation, after all; for, as we have already observed, the worship of the Church is a whole, animated by one idea: its power as an engine is great, but it "moveth altogether, if it move at all;" and it is vain to use it piece-meal, or expect that matins and even song, side by side with effusions that may abound in "the most flagrant and painful improprieties" (p. 10.) will be, in effect, the Liturgy.

In a word, those whom we are obliged to call our adversaries cannot hold this tower of strength against us. It is all our own, from the nature of the case—even more so, we think, in Scotland than in England; for, owing to the singularly inconsecutive habits of thought on religious matters which possess so many Englishmen, it is just possible that a body external to the Anglican Communion might partially adopt its prayers—as, indeed, we believe, the Wesleyans do—without being greatly damaged by the unreality of such a course. The inconsistency might not be fully observed, because the Liturgy might not be fully known: just as we sometimes still (though less often than formerly) meet with English Churchmen who believe themselves to accept the Prayer-Book who yet renounce the sacerdotal principle. But such an unreality as the combination of Catholic prayers with sectarian theology would be far less likely to maintain itself in Scotland. It would be submitted to the scrutiny of a rigid national logic, and would scarcely, we may hope, survive the inevitable detection.

In conclusion, we may observe upon the ground of hope, which the author of this pamphlet supplies to Churchmen. He lets us know that few educated persons can resist, "in the end," the influence of our Formularies; and he adds that Presbyterianism has cause to dread "the undeniable prevalence," in our community, of that theology, which he miscalls by a foolish nickname, as though it were of modern date, whereas it really pervades the whole of that Prayer-Book of which he so anxiously desires to adopt a part. Little cause would there be for Presbyterian terrors, if the doctrines taught "from too many Episcopal pulpits were, in truth, a disguised Romanism." For that were but another kind of unreality, which would die of very weakness. But as it is, the fears are not unfounded; for the religion of the Church, embodied in our Formularies,—the doctrine of *Christ in His Mystic Body*,—is the religion for renewed human nature; and if displayed in its fulness, with power and love, and a sound mind, will yet regain His "scattered sheep."

## Advertisements.

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

**DR. BOVELL,**  
John Street, near St. George's Church,  
TORONTO.  
April 23rd, 1851. 30-1f

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

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

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

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



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

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

REMOVAL. HAYES BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse 27 YONGE STREET, South of King Street, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America. Toronto, January 6, 1852.

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847.

Protection from Lightning, BY JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS. THE undersigned (Agent for Poinier, Benson & Co., of Detroit, Michigan) has just arrived in this place for the purpose of protecting public and private buildings from Lightning with the above superior Lightning Rods. The Subscriber may be found at H. PIPER'S, where he would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. All orders left at H. PIPER'S, Tinsmith, 50 Yonge-street, will meet with prompt attention. References in Toronto:—Captain Lefroy, Royal Observatory; F. W. Cumberland, Esq., Architect; J. T. Smith, Esq., Councilman; A. T. McCord, Esq., Chamberlain. E. V. WILSON, General Travelling Agent. Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.

At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the Instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Magnets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such: as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm. I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum, ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The conductors should be led off to the iron water pipes under ground. J. H. LEFROY, Captain, R. A. Toronto, September 22nd, 1851.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!! LEONARD SCOTT & Co., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK. Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church), THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

THESE Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Eclectic and Magazine made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption. TERMS. Per ann. For any one of the four Reviews .. .. \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews .. .. 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews .. .. 7 00 For all four of the four Reviews .. .. 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine .. .. 3 00 For Blackwood & three Reviews .. .. 9 00 For Blackwood & the four Reviews .. .. 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

REDUCED POSTAGE. To Subscribers in Canada residing near the boundary line, and receiving these Periodicals from an American P. O., the Postage on a Review will be 4 cents, and on Blackwood 9 cents per quarter payable in advance. Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 79 FULTON STREET, New York. Entrance 54 Gold-street. N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. THOMAS MACLEAR, Toronto, C.W. Toronto, January 7th 1852.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES. For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Irregularities and Erysipelas, Complaints, Pimples, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Fever Sores, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Hip Disease, And as a Spring and Fall Syphilitic Symptoms, Purifier of the Blood, Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the System, it Stands Unrivalled. And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury. In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto August 20th, 1851.

BAZAAR. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN. THE LADIES interested in St. GEORGE'S Church, Toronto, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the month of April next, for providing funds to erect a PARSONAGE HOUSE. They beg to solicit contributions 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

Patronesses: Mrs. W. H. Boulton. Mrs. Cameron. Madame DesLandes. Mrs. F. Heward. Miss Lambert. Mrs. Loring. Mrs. Lett. Mrs. Monro. Mrs. Perkins. Mrs. J. B. Robinson. Mrs. Rowsell. Mrs. H. Sherwood. Mrs. Stanton. Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Widder. Mrs. Wilson. Toronto, February 10th, 1852.

FOR SALE. THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK. CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elm-street). Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres. Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres. COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.

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

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to. DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand. New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by EXPRESS as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch (his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR, Toronto; July 9, 1851.

GENERAL STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, AND CARDS; BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND RECEIPTS; PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES. Every description of Fancy and Ornamental Printing in Colours AND Copperplate Printing and Engraving.

The following Publications are issued from this Office: The Church Newspaper, weekly, on Thursday morning. Price 15s. per annum, or 10s. in advance. The Young Churchman, monthly, on the 1st of each month. Price 2s. 6d. per annum; in all cases in advance. The Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Surgical, and Physical Science, monthly, on the 15th of each month. Price 10s. per annum. The Churchman's Almanac; price 4d.

BOOK-BINDING. The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches, Plain and Ornamental, or according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any Pattern. STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms. A. F. PLEES, Toronto, 23rd July 1851.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

MR. JULES HECHT, (Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford on the Main) BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment. Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

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

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

Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown. Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdougall. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York. Directors: The Hon. William Allan. The Hon J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq. AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

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

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired. The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

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

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

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured. Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

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

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

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

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

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

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

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

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



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

**J. RUSSELL** begs to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours. He can confidently recommend his stock as equal in style, material, and workmanship to the best shops in Europe.  
Toronto, March 17th, 1852. 33-4in

**MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT**  
OF THE  
**LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.**

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to **EDWARD DARTNELL, Esq.,** Secretary to the Church Union, 24, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.  
By order of the Committee,  
**S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.**  
Toronto, 10th March, 1852. 32-1f

**HERBERT MORTIMER**  
BROKER,  
House, Land and General Agent,  
No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,  
(Opposite St. James's Church.)

Respectfully permitted to **J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., James Browne, Wm. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Ross & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.**  
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.  
Toronto, February 26, 1852. 30-1y



**CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Chartered by Act of Parliament.  
**CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.**  
HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.  
President ..... **Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire.**  
Vice-President ..... **Thomas Haworth, Esquire.**  
**Directors:**  
George Michie, M. P. Hayes,  
James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,  
Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis,  
And John Howcutt, Esquire.  
Secretary and Treasurer—**Robert Stanton, Esq.**  
Solicitor—**Angus Morrison, Esq.**  
Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.  
Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.  
**ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.**  
**ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.**

**Agents:**  
In addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed—  
**Quebec, Thomas Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro, Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, F. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Dessauer; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarنيا, W. B. Clarke.**  
\* \* The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.  
Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851. 21-1y.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**

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

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, where in are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.  
From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock,  
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."  
**EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L.D.**  
From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.  
"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."  
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.  
Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.  
From one of the first Physicians in Maine,  
Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.  
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.  
Respectfully yours,  
**I. S. CUSHMAN, M.D.**  
Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.  
Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.  
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 31-3m

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

THE design of the Principals of this Establishment, is to offer to Parents for the Education of their Daughters advantages rarely combined, and which may be enumerated as follows:  
1st. Every facility for the practical acquisition of the French tongue, which is spoken in the Family and in the School; sound instruction, from the primary departments to the senior Classes; in all the studies requisite in a complete course of Education; purity of dialect in such living languages as shall be taught, and particular attention to the English branches.  
2nd. Constant attention to physical training, as well as the formation of good habits and manners.  
3rd. The assiduous inculcation of Religious Principles, based on Scriptural truth.  
The Establishment is composed of (besides the Principals,) three efficient resident Governesses, two of them English and one French, from Paris, and seven Masters. Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a great portion of his time to instruction in the higher branches.  
The Rev. Dr. Lett attends weekly to communicate Religious instruction, to whom references are kindly permitted; also to  
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto,  
The Rev. H. J. Grant, 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 vari ous branches in English, French, Music, Drawing, &c., per quarter ..... £15 0 0  
Pupils under twelve years of age ..... 12 10 0  
Day pupils ..... 6 0 0  
German, Italian, Singing and Dancing on the usual terms.  
Quarterly payments required.  
Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

**HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT**  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of  
Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.  
To Professor HOLLOWAY,—  
Sir,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. 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 persevered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.  
[Signed] **WILLIAM SMITH.**  
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:  
Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Evil  
Asthma Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats  
Bilious Complaints Fits Stone and Gravel  
Blotches on the Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms  
Bowel Complaints Headache Tic-Doloureux  
Colic Indigestion Tumours  
Constipation of the Intestines Jaundice Ulcers  
Bowel Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections  
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds  
Dropsy Piles Weakness from what-  
Dysentery Rheumatism ever cause, &c., &c.  
Erysipelas Retention of Urine  
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.  
For Sale by **S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto,** Wholesale Agent C.W.  
Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851. 15-1f

**WINTER CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WE Beg to intimate to our customers, the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that we have now 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:**

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

Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,  
**EN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAE.**

**DRY GOODS:**

From		From		
Flannel, Red and White, from	1s 3d	Ladies' Cloaks and Bonnets	Bonnet Ribb ns, from 0s 3 1/2	
Blankets, per pair	8s 9d	Muffs and Boas	Prints (fast colours)	0s 5d
Scarf Shawls	13s 9d	Crapes and materials for Mourning	Gala Plaids	0s 5d
Factory Cotton	0s 2 1/2	Quilts and Counterpanes	White Cotton	0s 3 1/2
Cotton Warp, per bundle	4s 4 1/2	Bed Ticks and Towels	Striped Shirting	0s 4 1/2

150 Pieces Mouselin de Laine, good styles, yard wide at 10 1/2d per yard.

ALSO:  
An immense assortment of Shot, Striped, Checked, Flowered, and Plain materials for **LADIES DRESSES**, of the newest styles and fabrics. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Cap Fronts, Veils, Muslins, Sewed Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.  
**No Second Price**

**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.  
Toronto, Oct. 22, 1851. 22 11y

**BAZAAR.**

THE Ladies belonging to the Congregation of Christ Church, having decided upon holding a BAZAAR in the end of May or beginning of June next, for the purpose of aiding in the enlargement of the Church—a measure which has been resolved upon by the Rector and Church Wardens, in consequence of the increasing demand for Church accommodation—beg to solicit the Contributions of all who may feel disposed to assist them in their undertaking.  
The following Ladies have consented to take Tables, to any of whom Donations may be sent on or before the 20th of May next:

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

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

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

The showers of the Spring are but shed o'er the land,  
The earth but unfettered from Winter's grim hand;  
Its breezes but felt, and its verdure but seen,  
When it passes away with the Springs that have been,  
Then Summer comes on with its sweet-smelling flowers,  
Its rich verdant fields, and its ivy-clad bowers:  
Yet strange, when it yields us the greatest delight,  
It mocks at our gazing, and fades from our sight,  
Then Autumn succeeds, with its corn and its grain,  
Its fine mellow fruit, and its rich yellow plain;  
But like Spring time and Summer, how short is its stay,  
It drops us the year leaf and passes away,  
Then Winter draws nigh, and the leaves disappear,  
And every green spot grows withered and drear;  
And the breezes of evening are heavy and chill,  
And the snow spreads its mantle of fleece o'er the hill;  
Unlike Spring time or Summer, or Autumn it stays,  
Through many bleak nights and cold frosty days,  
Till we tire of its visit, and wish him away,  
And long for the balmy breezes of May.  
MCDONALD, on Yonge Street, One Hundred and Three,  
Has a Stock which he wishes the Public to see;  
Well suited in fabric for cold Winter's trade,  
And embracing the latest designs that are made;  
There are Flannels and Blankets, in goodly supply,  
Which feel thick to the hand and look well to the eye;  
There are hundreds of Shawls! some styles very rare,  
The fine, heavy, long, and magnificent square  
There are Bro. d Cloths, and Doeskins, and Cassimeres too,  
And Lustres and Cobourgs, in every fine hue;  
And a fine stock of Furs, which, at some recent day,  
Were frapped 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,  
While he seeks for a healthy extension of trade:  
But if fairness will answer, and bargain's repay,  
Then call at his Warehouse at some early day;  
He asks but a call, 'tis a modest request,  
And a glance at his prices will tell all the rest.

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

**YONGE STREET,**

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

A large Stock of **SILK VELVETS** in black and choice colours; also, an assortment of **PULPIT VELVETS**, on which article a liberal discount will be made, if wanted for Church purposes. Attention is directed to the stock of **STONE MARTIN FURS**, Long Flat Boas commencing at \$12. Gutta Percha sewing Thread; Chinese Tapes, peculiar for not twisting in washing; Chest Comforters, a good safeguard for persons much exposed to the weather.

N.B.—The attention of the Trade is solicited to a large Stock of 9-8th and 5-4th Prints, in Lilac and Madder Colours, warranted fast, commencing at 6d. per 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.  
**JOHN MCDONALD, 103 Yonge Street.**  
Toronto, Nov. 19, 1851. 16-1f



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

Capital—£100,000.

**Directors:**

**A. M. CLARK, President.**  
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**W. ATKINSON, W. M. GOODERHAM,**  
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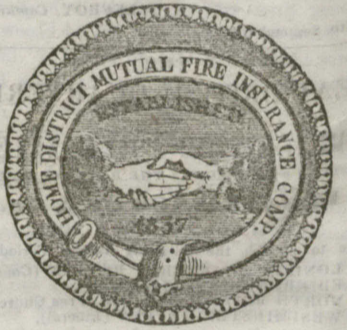
THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers.  
The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fire, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.  
By Order,  
**EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary**  
Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-1f

**BRITISH AMERICA**

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

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.  
Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.  
**T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director**  
Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f



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

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

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**A. McMaster, B. W. Smith,**  
**J. RAINS, Secretary.**

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—  
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**Francis Evatt,** Port Hope.  
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AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"  
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