

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. 25.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 22, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCXLIV.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Jan 25	1st SUND. APT. EPIPH. M. Isalah 55	Acta 22
Jan 26	CONVERS OF ST. PAUL. E. Gen. 48	Matt. 23
Jan 27	M. " 49	Cor. 7
Jan 28	E. " 49	Cor. 7
Jan 29	M. " 49	Matt. 24
Jan 30	E. " 49	Cor. 8
Jan 31	M. " 49	Matt. 25
Feb 1	2d SUND. APT. EPIPH. M. 2 Sam. 1	Matt. 27
	E. Jer. 12	Heb. 11
	M. Exod. 8	Matt. 28
	E. " 9	Cor. 12
	M. Isalah 57	Mark 1
	E. " 58	Cor. 13

* Or Daniel 9. to verse 22. † To verse 12 ‡ Verse 32, and 12 to verse 7.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCH.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even Song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A., Rector.	11 o'clock	3 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 " "	" "
St. George's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incumb.	11 " "	" "
Trinity	Rev. R. Michels, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " "	" "
St. George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11 " "	" "
St. George's	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumb.	11 " "	" "
St. Trinity	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	11 " "	" "

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.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, 19th January 1852.

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

CENSOR:
Rev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class'l. Master.
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. C.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Non-performing 10s.

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

Poetry.

EPIPHANY.

(From the Banner of the Cross)

When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His Star in the East, and are come to worship Him."

In Bethlehem's lowly village
Judea's King was born;
No pomp of earthly pride was there,
His Advent to adorn;
No crown was on His Infant Brow,
No sceptre in His hand;
No outward symbol marked His state,
To awe the stranger band.

Oh, wandering Eastern princes!
Ye gained a bright reward
For treading in the star-lit path,
Which led you to the Lord!
Then in your heaven-taught hearts, ye felt
Adoring thoughts arise,
And proved the name was justly given,
When ye were titled "Wise!"

Oh, blessed Virgin Mother!
What rapturous thoughts were thine,
Blended with holy fear, when men
First owned Thy Babe, DIVINE!
Thy heart maternal knew its Lord;
Thy love and homage were,
More precious than their regal gifts,
Frankincense,—Gold,—and Myrrh!

Oh, favoured Gentile nations!
Then first upon you fell,
The clear, bright shining of the Sun,
Your darkness to dispel!
Ye long had sat in gloomy fear,
Lest yours was endless night,
But since the Sages found the Way,
Ye see the glorious Light!

Oh, holy STAR OF JACOB!
May the light, Thy ray impart,
Perceiv' all the clouds that would obscure
Our Saviour from our hearts!
May we, with eye on Heaven fixed,
Discern by faith afar,
Our only Rest, our only Hope,
Thou bright and Morning Star!

Oh, Thou! whose mercy saves us,
Regard our earnest prayer
And grant that as Thy Gentile Church
Is Thy peculiar care,—
Her heart may ever be unlocked,
To bless the human race;
And may she strive, with all her powers,
To spread Thy wondrous grace!

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

GRACE AND NATURE.

The first grace of God prevents us; without Him we can do nothing. He lays the first stone in every spiritual building, and then expects by that strength He first gave that we make the superstructure. But as a stone thrown into a river first moves the water, and disturbs its surface into a circle, and then its own force wafts the neighbouring drops into a larger figure by its proper weight, so is the grace of God the first principle of our spiritual motion, and when it moves it into its own figure, and hath actuated and enabled our natural powers by the influence of that first incentive, we continue the motion and enlarge the progress. But as the circles on the face of the waters grow weaker till it hath smoothed itself into a natural and even current, unless the force be renewed or continued, so do all our natural endeavours, when first set at work by God's preventing grace, decline to the imperfection of its own kind, unless the same force be made energetical and operative by the continuation and renewing of the same supernatural influence.—*Jer. Taylor.*

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

I take it to be true of the intellectual creation, that it profits not a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul. Let not therefore philosophy take up our life, so as not to leave us leisure to prepare for death. We may visit Athens, but we must dwell at Jerusalem; we may take some turns on Parnassus, but should more frequent Mount Calvary; and we must never so busy ourselves about the "many things," as to forget the one thing needful, that good part which shall not be taken away from us.—*Boyle.*

THE POOR! THE POOR!

Well clad and thrifty citizens, you are by this cold weather admonished to renew your exertions in behalf of the suffering poor of the city, many of whom are at this moment enduring all the agonies of cold and hunger. Let no man go to his business this morning without being sure that no wretched fellow creature within his knowledge needs his assistance. A bushel of coal, a few loaves of bread, a blanket, even a bundle of old clothes, given now, will be a subject of more gratifying reflection, and call upon you more real blessings, than all the ostentatious philanthropy that you ever read or heard of. In the name of humanity and mercy, remember the poor!—*Trilbune.*

THE FURNACE.

—The three Hebrew children might have escaped the fiery furnace upon very easy terms; one obsequious bow would have done it. They could have delivered themselves, but they rather chose to be delivered by their God. Perhaps you are detained in a fiery furnace, that you may be kept in a holy, humble, childlike dependence upon God.

THE PIN AND THE NEEDLE.—A FABLE.

A pin and a needle, being neighbours in a work-basket, and both being idle, began to quarrel, as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a head?" "What is the use of your head," replied the needle, "rather sharply, 'if you have no eye?' "What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?" "I am more active, and can go through more work than you can," said the needle. "Yes, but you will not live long." "Why not?" "Because you have always a stitch in your side," said the pin. "You are a poor, crooked creature," said the needle. "And you are so proud, that you can't bend without breaking your back." "I'll pull your head off, if you insult me again." "I'll put your eye out, if you touch me; remember, your life hangs by a single thread," said the pin. While they were thus conversing, a little girl entered, and undertaking to sew, she soon broke off the needle at the eye. Then she tied the thread around the neck of the pin, and attempting to sew with it, she soon pulled its head off, and threw it into the dirt, by the side of the broken needle. "Well, here we are," said the needle. "We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin. "It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses." "A pity we had not come to them sooner," said the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them, and never find out they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together, as we do."—*Lemuel Smith.*

A PROMISE.

A promise should be given with caution, and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart, and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise should be the result of reflection. A promise, and its performance, should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

BEAUTIFUL ALLUSION.

The parents of Lamartine were married at the very commencement of the revolution. They loved each other devotedly: and in the quiet of love and domestic seclusion, they ceased to regard the forgotten thunder-cloud that hovered over them. They were not aware of their danger, and of the train of miseries that awaited them. In allusion to their situation and feelings, the son in his "Confidence," page 29, eloquently says—"I remember once to have seen the branch of the willow which had been torn by the tempest's hand from the parent trunk, floating in the morning light upon the angry surges of the overflowing Saone. On it a female nightingale still covered her nest, as it drifted down the foaming stream; and the male on the wing followed the wreck, which was bearing away the objects of his love."

TO THE ABSENT.

I miss thee at the morning tide,
The glorious hour of prime;
I miss thee more when day has died,
At blessed evening time.
As slide the aching hours away,
Still art thou unforget—
Sleeping or waking, night and day,
When do I miss thee not?

I MISS THEE FROM THY CHEERFUL DOOR,

And every favourite room,
Thy presence made so bright before,
Is loneliness and gloom:
Each spot where thou hast loved to be,
Sweet home and house of prayer,
Seem yearning for thy company.
I miss thee every where! —*Rev. W. Croswell.*

TRIALS.

Pure metals shine the brighter, the harder they are rubbed. The Lord alone can prepare our hearts to receive the splendor of light, whereby we are enabled to shine forth to his glory. If sharp trials are necessary for the accomplishment of this glorious end, what a mercy from God when he sends them!

GUARD AGAINST VULGARITY.

'We would guard the young against the use of every word, that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was one you learned when you were quite young. By being careful, you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick, and become delirious. In these moments they used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, they had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language and never disgrace yourselves.'

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following receipts week ending 21st January, 1852:—

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.	
St. James's Church, Penetanguishene,	£ 1 5 0
per Churchwarden	
St. Philip's Church, Markham,	£ 18 5 5
Grace Church, ditto	0 1 8
—per Rev. G. S. J. Hill	0 15 14
St. Luke's Church, Mono	0 1 3
St. John's do do	0 3 11
St. Mark's do do	0 9 8
—per Rev. J. Fletcher	0 9 10
	£2 9 11
FOR JUBILEE FUND.	
St. Luke's Church, Mono	0 2 11
St. John's do do	0 3 8
St. Mark's do do	0 2 4
—per Rev. J. Fletcher	0 8 11

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

St. James's Church, Toronto,	15 6 9
—per Churchwarden	
St. Philip's Church, Markham, 0 6 8	
Grace Church, do 0 3 5 1/2	
—per Rev. G. S. J. Hill	0 10 1 1/2
Christ's Church, Amherstburg,	
—per Churchwarden	0 16 6
St. George's Church, Goderich,	
—per Rev. E. L. Elwood	3 0 0
St. George's Church, Grafton	3 18 0
Trinity Church, Colborne	1 7 0
per Rev. J. F. Wilson	5 5 0
	£24 18 4 1/2

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.
21st January, 1852.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The following Address was presented to Bishop Fulford, on New Year's Day, by a large number of the German residents of the city, members of the English Church:—

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Francis Lord Bishop of Montreal.

My Lord,—Permit us to avail ourselves of the opportunity which the birth of a New Year and the custom of this country afford, to wish your Lordship and family, health, happiness, and many returns of the season.

Our number is not large, but we beg to assure your Lordship, that we are staunch Episcopalians, and strong adherents of the Church over which you preside.

We also beg most respectfully to assure your Lordship, that we have been perfectly aware of the arduous duties which your avocations have imposed on you since the first day of your mission, and we sincerely trust that with Divine assistance you will be enabled to carry out all your noble and energetic plans so admirably calculated for the propagation of the Gospel, and the extension of our Reverend Mother Church within this colony.

That it may please Almighty God to grant you a long life and keep you amongst us, to watch over our spiritual as well as temporal welfare, are the heartfelt wishes of

Your Lordship's most obedient

and devoted humble servants.

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the Address just presented to me, and for the expressions of your interest in my episcopal ministrations.

However imperfectly I may be able to acquaint myself with the spiritual state of each individual member of the Church, or personally to communicate with them on such subjects, yet I can assure you, that I am not the less anxious for their welfare, or less ready to take every suitable occasion for strengthening the great bond of union existing between us. The connection between the several members of Christ's Church is, if we be true to our calling, a more real one and will be far more enduring, than that of kindred or of country. All old distinctions in him are done away: there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

But if, as "strangers and pilgrims" in this world, we yet have thus a common home and common interests in what relates to things spiritual, so also in things temporal should we look, in their degree, to realize the same results in this land of our adoption. And I trust that whatever causes may have severally led any of us to settle in this far country, one strange to our name and race,—and however deeply must always be rooted in our hearts the cherished recollections of our beloved Fatherland: yet that we shall not be the less united with all our fellow-countrymen around us, remembering the duty we owe to the land out of whose fulness we live, which is itself rapidly becoming the Fatherland of a great and powerful people, whose prosperity and peace we are all bound to promote on the one great common principle of Canadian Nationality.

F. MONTREAL.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE PROVINCIAL ACT CONCERNING THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CONSOLIDATED LAWS, TITLE XIV., CHAP. 50.
(From the H. U. S. Churchman.)

1. No minister of the Church of England shall officiate as a clergyman in that church but such as shall be duly licensed by the Bishop, and shall conform to the orders and constitution of the Church of England, whereupon he shall be inducted into any parish which may make presentation of him.
2. No license shall be refused without the causes therefore being signified in writing and delivered to the applicant.
3. The parishes already established shall remain as heretofore, and when any church shall be erected for divine service according to the rites of the Church of England, the Bishop of the diocese may allot a district which shall be the parish of such church, and may divide and subdivide any parish now established or hereafter to be allotted; but no parish shall be divided or subdivided by the Bishop unless on the application of a majority of the parishioners of the parish proposed to be divided or subdivided or by a majority of parishioners expressed at any public meeting of the parish called for the consideration of such a measure.
4. The churchwardens and parishioners of every parish shall meet annually on Monday next after Easter-day, notice of the hour and place of meeting having been first given by the rector or officiating minister, at which meeting the parishioners shall choose two churchwardens and twelve vestry men, to whom the clergyman officiating as rector in the parish shall be added.

and such churchwardens and vestry in all matters connected with the church, and persons usually attending its services and ordinances within their respective parishes shall have the like powers as they have heretofore exercised in this province.

5. Churchwardens and vestries are hereby constituted within their respective parishes bodies corporate, with power to sue and be sued, to receive grants of real and personal estate for the use of the church and all parish purposes, to improve the same and receive the rents thereof for the like use, and, with the approval of the Bishop, to sell and convey such real and personal property, and to have a common seal, and to make by-laws and regulations consistent with the laws of the province for the management of the temporalities of their church and the due and orderly conducting of their affairs.

6. The parishioners shall consist of pewholders and others accustomed to attend upon the services of the church; and such parishioners who have previously paid up their pew rents and assessments, or the accustomed contributions to the church, may if they think fit at their annual meeting by a majority of those present, grant money for the support of their ministers and all other expenses which shall be required for the payment of such officers as may be found necessary, and for repairs and other services, which shall be assessed by the churchwardens and vestry in just proportions upon such parishioners being persons usually attending the services and ordinances of the church according to their respective abilities, and shall be collected in the name of the clerk of the vestry for the use of the parish as an ordinary debt; but no act of the churchwardens and vestry shall be valid unless it be agreed upon by seven of their members, nor shall the assessment be valid unless it be subscribed by that number at least; and the parishioners at their annual meeting shall appoint three of their number, by whom the churchwardens and vestry shall be assessed.

7. The churchwardens and vestry shall have power to abate any individual assessment if it should appear unequal, and to compromise the same for prompt payment or otherwise as it may be for the interest of the church, without affecting the general rate.

8. The churchwardens and vestry may meet for the transaction of business as often as occasion may require; and the churchwardens, vestry and parishioners may assemble for all business connected with the parish except the choice of officers or making assessments as often as it may be considered necessary, either upon the application of the rector, the churchwardens or the parishioners, provided that ten at least of the latter sign a requisition to that effect, notice of such meeting and of the business to be transacted thereat having been given by the minister of the parish during divine service in the church on some Sunday at least three days previously.

9. In case of refusal to act by persons nominated as churchwardens and vestry, the parishioners shall proceed to nominate others in their place until a sufficient number shall accept office.

10. No conveyance by lease or otherwise of any parsonage or glebe held by a minister of the Church of England shall be valid for a longer period than his own incumbency unless with the concurrence of the churchwardens and vestry expressed in writing under their common seal, and in no case for a longer period than twenty-one years; but with the concurrence of the Bishop, the Rector and the Churchwardens and Vestry, absolute sale may be made of any glebe lands or other real estate belonging to the parish, if the same be thought for the interests of the church.

ENGLAND.

DIOCESE OF EXETER.

PICTORIAL ORNAMENTS IN CHANCERY OF CHURCHES. JUDGMENT OF THE BISHOP.

Judgment in Complaint against the Rev. J. Somers Cocks, Rector of Sherborne, Cornwall.—I have read, with much attention, the clear, able, and impartial report made by the Rural Dean, having had, in his inquiry, the aid of his two immediate predecessors in that office, on the painting now in progress in the chancel of Sherborne Church.

In forming my judgment on the case reported, I deem it my duty to dismiss altogether those parts of it which have not a direct bearing on the matter specially complained of, but which, nevertheless, I here briefly recount.

On the one hand, a very great majority of the communicants (chiefly, I believe of the poorer classes), forty-nine out of fifty-nine (though of these one is stated to be blind, two bed-ridden, and one who had become a communicant only during sickness, in which he has since died), warmly approved, and have addressed a memorial to me in favour of the paintings.

On the other hand, a vote, condemning the paintings, and praying me to use my authority to require that what is already done be effaced, and what is further intended to be done, be abandoned, was passed at a meeting of the vestry, called for the purpose, with only one dissentient voice, the Rector's; the meeting itself, however, consisting, as has been stated to me, of seven persons only.

Again, of four parishioners who attended the Rural Dean after due warning, as complaints, three are not now communicants.

These are particulars which the Rural Dean has done most properly in reporting, but which I deem it right to dismiss altogether from consideration in deciding on the matter now before me. That matter, I must not forget, involves a question of right—the right of the Rector to adorn the walls of the chancel at his own discretion, subject to be controlled by the Bishop, if he place there any ornament of a character in itself open to just censure, whether as superstitious, or indecorous, or otherwise improper. I have no hesitation in saying that I recognize that right of the Rector, and disclaim, as Bishop, all authority which is not consistent with it.

Looking at the question thus, I find very little which demands my interference in the partially executed designs for ornamenting the chancel of the Church at Sherborne, or in what is further intended. The north wall only is, as yet, at all dealt with. It is covered with a diapered ground of red and white, the white being intended to be gilt. On this ground are five circular, or "medallions," each of about two feet six inches in diameter. Within these circles are delineated, in water colours,

1. The Annunciation.
2. Our Lord in Majesty, seated on a rainbow.
3. Our Lord being led to execution.
4. Our Lord with Martha, Mary, and Lazarus.
5. The First Miracle in Cana of Galilee.

These representations are stated to be all taken from *Oberck*. They are all scriptural subjects, and in

design seem to be unexceptionable, with a single exception. In the Annunciation the Angel is kneeling to the Virgin Mary. This is open to censure, as implying that the Blessed Virgin is an object of adoration; and this objection is not removed by the fact (in itself satisfactory) of the Virgin being also kneeling, with uplifted hands, as in prayer to God. I direct that the scandal of representing the Angel as kneeling to the Virgin be removed; and if this be done, there appears to be no part of the work hitherto executed which I have any just authority to forbid.

There is not at present any other painting begun, except on a part of the east wall, where a blue ground is prepared for the first Table of the Ten Commandments, which are to be described in golden letters. This space seems to be not much larger than one of the medallions on the north wall; and as the chancel is somewhat darkened by the stained glass of the window, the requirement of the 82nd Canon, that "the Ten Commandments be placed on the east end of every Church, that the people may see the same," will hardly be satisfied, unless the scale be enlarged. I direct, therefore, that this be duly attended to.

It is proposed to place on other parts of the east wall the symbols of the four Evangelists. To this I have no right to object.

On the south side it is stated that nothing yet has been done. But an untinted sketch of what is intended has been sent to me. The principal subject there delineated is a copy of a painting of "The Last Judgment," in the Academy of the Fine Arts at Florence. So far as I can judge from the sketch, there is nothing in it with which I ought to interfere. There is also proposed a painting of Our Lord bearing the Cross, after a sculpture at Nuremberg, and four smaller pieces, two from illuminations and two from *Oberck*, viz. "The Ascension," "The Walk to Emmaus," "Noli me tangere," "The Resurrection." All these I deem it to be within the lawful discretion of the Rector to adopt as ornaments of his chancel walls, as well as an intended window of stained glass, containing figures of St. Stephen and St. Alban.

Having thus gone in detail through the report made to me by the Rural Dean, I think it right to add, that I not only recognize the right of the Rector to ornament his chancel, but also respect the holy feeling which has prompted him to do this, at an expenditure which must be very considerable, and with the aid of an able artist, who will secure the execution of it to be such as shall become the building on which he is employed. In an age when no decoration is deemed too costly for the dwellings of the opulent among us, of all orders, it is surely a matter of just praise, rather than of reasonable censure, that a non opulent clergyman, modest and unpretending in his own house, devotes whatever means he can command to the somewhat sumptuous, it may be, yet sober and reverential adorning the House of God.

Bishopstowe, Dec. 6.

II. EXETER.

[It is very much to be wished that, in such cases—1. There should be scrupulous care taken to avoid anything approaching to Romanizing; 2. That the designs of Roman artists should be avoided as much as possible; 3. That any doubtful designs should be submitted to the Bishop.—*Ed. E. C.*]

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

REPORT OF CLERGY IN THE RURAL DEANERY OF LEEDS.

(Continued from our last.)

NOR are your Committee disposed to think the existing want sufficiently met by the system of late introduced under high authority of paid scripture Readers, who, though often men of piety and diligence, are seldom men of sufficient education and vigour of mind, are uncomfortable from having no recognized position in the Church, and in general look upon their office only as a means of entering by a more easy road into the Ministry. But a conviction has long been impressed upon the minds of some of your Committee which has lately been brought forward by a venerable and experienced Dignitary of the Church, the Archdeacon of London, and to it your Committee would call the most thoughtful and earnest attention of the Chapter, as the means in their judgment most likely, with the blessing of God, to meet the wants of the Church,—and that is a considerable increase in the Diaconate. The distinction between the Diaconate and the Presbyterate of our Church, says that learned Divine, appears to me to be very strongly marked; the Deacon is permitted to perform the ordinary duties of life, but the Presbyter bids adieu to worldly employments, and makes the duties of Ministry his all-absorbing care. The duties of Deacons are evidently of two kinds, Ecclesiastical and Temporal. Their Ecclesiastical Ministrations are all public in their character to assist the Priest in the Divine Service, especially in the Holy Communion and in the distribution thereof; to read Holy Scriptures and Homilies in the Church to the people then assembled; to instruct the youth in the Catechism; to baptize infants in the absence of the Priest; to preach, if admitted thereto by the Bishop himself. The temporal ministrations of the Deacons are to search for the sick, poor, and impotent people of the parish, and to intimate their estates, names, and places where they dwell, to the Curate, who has Cure of Souls, that by his exhortation they may be relieved, &c.

The qualifications required for the Deacon are,—

1. Profession of purity of motive in undertaking the office.
2. Acknowledgment that his call to the Ministry is consistent with the rule of Christ, and the due order of the realm.
3. Profession of belief in the Holy Scripture.

The promises made by the Deacon are, official, that he will fulfil the ecclesiastical and temporal duties of the office; and personal, that he will frame his life, and that of his family, according to the doctrine of Christ, and make them exemplary to the flock of Christ. And lastly, that he will be obedient to the Ordinary and other chief Ministers of the Church.

Such, and such only, are the duties and obligations of the Deacon's office, entrusted to him by the Bishop alone, without the concurrence and sanction of any person whatever. From the Bishop alone he derives his authority, and from him alone receives it by imposition of hands.

And are not these ministrations which are thus defined by the Church, as the peculiar sphere of the Diaconate, the very ministrations which are suited to the wants and condition of our populous neighbourhoods? If the Gospel must be preached in courts and alleys, in order to reach large masses of our working men; if the poor need opportunities of Public Worship and Prayer more suited to their social state than those which the Churches supply; if on the Lord's Day a system of personal visitation be required to our crowded lanes and courts, which on that day especially contain

their full quota of inhabitants, while the Clergy of the towns are wholly occupied in performing Divine Service in the Churches, in Marrying, Churchoing, Baptizing, Interring the Dead, and superintending Sunday Schools: if no Minister of any populous parish is able by himself, or his Curates, to hold converse with the great body of the youth of his parish, at the very age when friendly pastoral care is most required, why should the Church hesitate to call forth a numerous body of Deacons to perform these their specific duties? And if men can be found, as assuredly many would be found, in our large towns, engaged in professions or offices, and even of independent fortune, willing to perform these duties, but who would decline that advancement to the Priesthood, which would require them to give up all other cares, and to make the Cure of Souls their one object in life: is it wise to forego the services of such persons, or to perpetuate the notion, that no man is fit to be a Deacon who is not desirous to be a Priest; and when the Church requires various duties from men variously gifted, to limit the character and qualifications of those from whom she is willing to receive help, to those of one Order of the Ministry? Your Committee cannot but most heartily agree with the respected Divine, whose words they have quoted, that there is just reason to admire and adore the wonderful Providence of God, in directing the minds of our Reformers to impress upon the third Order of Ministers in our Church, the nature of whose office had been lost sight of from the period of the corruption of religion by the Church of Rome, to prescribe such duties to be performed as, though not requiring in the last three centuries a numerous body of men to execute them, are now proved to be the very office and duties requisite for the perfection of our Church, and for the supply of the spiritual necessities of the people.

Were Our Church now to renew in practice, as well as in theory, the perfection of the Apostolic age, by the development of the agency of the third Order of the Ministry upon an extended scale, such a change would not be an alteration in the fundamental principles of our ecclesiastical polity, nor any deviation from the laws of our Church.

Your Committee are not unaware of the objections which may be urged against this plan; that men of extreme opinions, and ardent but unstable minds, would be very likely to offer themselves for such an office, and then, when faith and love failed, draw back and become a scandal; that unfit men might in this way creep into the Ministry through the easiness of some Bishops, the personal partialities of some Incumbents, and the desire of others to obtain help without cost; and, lastly, the danger that the Bishop's power of discipline would be weakened; because such Deacons might withdraw from their functions, and be none the worse off in a worldly point of view.

These objections point out the care with which the change must be carried out, but do not seem to your Committee in any degree to outweigh the advantages which would be derived from it. They think that if great care were used to ascertain the qualifications of candidates it would not only be practicable but prove an incalculable blessing to the Church to admit to Deacon's orders men continuing in their callings,—above thirty years of age,—married, and able to shew at the time of their Ordination that they were in independent circumstances, or that for three years previously, they had maintained themselves and their families by their professional exertions. They ought to be chosen men; not novices in any sense, but men proved in the trial of life, and so brought to think soberly of themselves and to know their own mind. Such Ministers in no case to receive stipend, and not to be ordained to the Priesthood, unless they shall have remained Deacons for perhaps three years, or a longer time, at the discretion of the Bishop; and unless further, they shall have attained the present standard of competency in learning, and attest the sincerity of their desire and motive by the sacrifice of their temporal vocations.

Under restrictions of this kind, such as the practical wisdom of our Spiritual Rulers would not fail to suggest, your Committee think that this plan might be safely introduced, and they dare scarcely express the degree in which they believe, that, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, it would promote the interests of pure and undefiled religion throughout the land.

8. In closing this extended consideration of an agency which they believe to be urgently required, and the one most adapted for the object in view, your Committee cannot but record their strong sense of the great benefits which have flowed from the practice of visits from house to house in the various parishes and districts, by pious members of our congregations, especially ladies. This system is extensively established amongst us, and cannot be too highly estimated, or too widely diffused.

With regard to the institution of Societies of persons for the more exclusive care of the Sick and the Poor, your Committee would observe, that they have watched with interest the operations of the Institution for Nurses, established in Fitzroy-square, London, and other Institutions of a like kind, and trust that, should these Institutions continue successful, they will spread to all the large towns of the kingdom; for it cannot be concealed that the ordinary attentions of District Visitors do not provide for the numerous, and often heavily afflicted inmates of our Hospitals, nor for those of our Workhouses and Gaols.

Connected with this subject is the important instrumentality of Tract Distribution, one highly productive of good, both directly and indirectly, and on which your Committee have but one remark to offer, viz. that in a reading age like this, with the certainty of all classes, including those for whose benefit Tract Distribution has been peculiarly carried on, becoming more educated, this itinerant literature of religion might well take a higher intellectual character, if it is to subserve the ends for which it is designed.

9. And this brings your Committee to consider, lastly, the important and pressing subject of Education. And your Committee would begin by expressing their deep thankfulness for the successful exertions made, especially during the last few years, by the Church of England, and nowhere more than in this town, for its extension and improvement.

They desire also to express the strong sense they entertain of the advantages which have resulted both as regards the quantity and quality of education, through the instrumentality of the Committee of Council, advantages which they believe have been in full proportion to the outlay of the State. Your Committee have long felt a conviction, which experience has only tended to confirm, that so long as the Church is aware of, and acts up to her responsibilities, she has nothing to dread, but everything to hope, from the intellectual advancement of the people; that every extension of sound education extends the interests of the Church; enables the people better to understand its Doctrines and Ministrations, and attaches them more cordially to it as a Nursing Mothers, both of their minds and of their hearts.

But your Committee are but too painfully aware of the absolute necessity which exists, for a yet further

increase in the quantity and quality of education; of the difficulty of maintaining schools in the poorer districts; of the fact but too legible on every side, that "the ignorance, irreligion, and demoralization, which have grown upon the labouring people of this country, are far too widely spread to be overtaken by the isolated efforts of the few benevolent individuals, here and there, who are willing to devote themselves to that task."

Various plans have been proposed, by different bodies and individuals, for the solution of this question. Into the details of these, your Committee do not think it necessary to enter; they trust that the Church and the State are fully alive to the necessities of the case. There are, however, it appears to your Committee, certain great principles which have been hitherto happily kept in view, in the provisions made by the State; and which it is necessary that both the State and the Church should adhere to, in the devising and carrying out of any more extended plan of education.

(1.) That Religious Training shall be recognized as an essential element in any National System of Education; for otherwise, both Churchmen and Dissenters would alike give it the most determined opposition.

(2.) That the rights of conscience should be respected. While Churchmen claim the privilege of conducting their own Schools on their own principles, so that no Church child shall be debarred from receiving instruction in the Distinctive Doctrines of the Church, they can have no wish to force that privilege, or make it a condition of admitting to their Schools those who are unwilling to accept it. [1]

Whether a plan, embracing these two conditions,—without which, in the opinion of your Committee, no system of National Education can be carried out,—shall consist of an extension of the Parliamentary grant for education, or of support by special rates for schools, to be taught by certified masters, and open to Government Inspection,—is a matter perhaps more especially within the province of the Legislature to determine. They believe that, if such a plan were brought forward by authority, it would be calmly considered by the great body of the Church, in connection with the manifold difficulties which surround the question in a state of society so complicated and artificial as ours; and, though in such plan there might be details of which they could not in the abstract approve, it would be thankfully accepted, and, as far as their part lies, zealously worked out by the Parochial Clergy in our great manufacturing towns.

10. In connection with the question of Education, your Committee have felt bound to take into consideration the manner in which the Clergy should regard the various Scientific Institutions for the working classes, which, in all directions, are springing up around us.

Some of the Clergy, seeing what a great instrument of good they may be turned to, have felt constrained to unite themselves with them; while others, finding the question of religion to be passed over, have felt compelled to withhold their countenance and support. The time, however, seems now to have come for united action upon this question; it will not do to ignore their existence.

A Committee of this Chapter, which was appointed about two years ago to examine the working of the Mechanics' Institution in this town, after a careful investigation, reported that a great number of young members of the Church were members of the institute,—that no books of an immoral or irreligious tendency were admitted into the library, and that, generally, the working of the Institution was not unfavourable to religion; but rather had a decided tendency to improve the moral as well as intellectual condition of our young men.

Your Committee believe that the members of the Church ought to take a more decided and leading part in the literary and scientific instruction of the people. If unwillingness exist among any considerable number of their body to unite in institutions which exclude Theology as well as Politics, and it appears necessary, as the only alternative, to establish one under no such restriction, they believe that, instead of one great institution for the whole town, it would be advisable to combine several adjoining parishes, or districts, into smaller affiliated Societies, with which libraries, courses of lectures, and Night Schools should be connected; and it would be very practicable for the whole body to meet in some central place, and together celebrate their anniversary by some social and intellectual entertainment.

11. In the last place, your Committee have only to allude to the various most praiseworthy endeavours which are now made for ameliorating and improving the Domestic and Social condition of the Working and Poorer Classes, and to express an opinion, with which they feel assured the whole of their body will agree, that in all such attempts, whether it be for carrying Sanitary provisions in the humbler dwellings, for providing more adequate Lodgings for the traveller and the homeless, a work already commenced under favourable auspices in this town, for opening Houses of Refuge for the sinner and the penitent, for the support of Hospitals, for abating the great evils of drunkenness and dishonouring the Lord's Day, the Clergy will ever feel it to be their duty and their privilege cordially and perseveringly to assist.

Before concluding, your Committee would once more refer to the principle they have carefully had in view in drawing up this Report, and especially such parts of it as are more directly connected with the Services and Ministrations of the Church—viz. that the Prayer Book is to be preserved whole and intact.

The Committee, in common and individually, recognize this as the common principle of Churchmen, and their Bond of Union. In our controversies with other Christian communities, the standard of principle is the Bible, and by the Bible rightly interpreted we must be prepared to maintain our position, and prove the soundness of our doctrine. But, in the discussion of Churchmen with each other, it is taken for granted that our Formularies are Scriptural, and the only point of dispute which can legitimately rise among us must relate to the fact whether our conduct or opinions be consistent with the Principles which we have already accepted, and with the Documents we have each of us Subscribed.

We are aware that, after the acceptance of a principle, there must frequently be great difference of opinion with respect to its application, and your Committee are prepared to have discussed in the Chapter the propriety of certain conclusions at which they have arrived, not without some discussion among themselves. They can only commend the suggestions to which they have agreed, to the prayerful consideration of their constituents.

At a time when we are assailed on the one hand by new forms of infidelity, and on the other by a resuscitated superstition, it is important not to break, but to bend our principles to the exigencies of the times, and while we most carefully adhere to what is essential, to be prepared to make a sacrifice of what are merely prejudices, though they be the prejudices generally to be respected, of honest and upright minds.

Your Committee are well aware that it is only by the individual and personal exertions of a faithful and devoted Ministry, each of them fully alive to the deep responsibility of the age, and of their Sacred Office, that the Church of England can fulfil its high mission, and win souls to Christ, and the foregoing suggestions are not meant to supersede the necessary and painful and self-denying efforts on the part of the Clergy, but only to remove impediments and point out the way to greater usefulness.

Finally, your Committee would express their opinion that it is only by a united and combined effort that we can hope to make an impression upon the mass of Ignorance and Vice around us; that it is by an exhibition of mutual forbearance, and of brotherly love, that in the disruption of other Christian communities, we must endeavour to bring back to the Fold of the Church those who have been too long aliens from our communion; and that it is by seeking to be one that we shall best do our dear Master's work, and prepare ourselves, and those for whose souls we are appointed to watch, for that kingdom of peace and love which has been opened to us by our Redeemer's blood.

May our motto be, "Necessarii unitas; non necessari libertas; utriusque charitas;" and may we cordially respond to the sentiment expressed by Dr. South, "I know no prayer necessary that it is not in the Liturgy, save one, which is this: That God would continue the Liturgy itself in use, honour, and veneration in this Church for ever."

W. F. HOOK,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
JAMES D. DIXON,
EDWARD JACKSON,
J. H. F. KENDALL,
H. M. SHORT,
JAMES FAWCETT, (late

Incumbent of Woodhouse, and now Vicar of
Knaresborough.)
Leeds, October 20th, 1851.

From our English Files.

THE MASSACRE ON THE BOULEVARDS.

The following statement respecting the slaughter on the Boulevard Montmartre—more interesting from the individuality of its main story—is given in a letter by a British officer to his brother in London, which has been placed at our disposal:—"Paris, December 9.—I sit down to give you some account of myself, lest you should think I have got into the way of a stray bullet. You will, of course, see a good deal about the late *émancipation* in the London papers, but I suspect there will not be much of the truth in them; one must be in Paris to realize the state of this unfortunate city. Of course the military were completely successful; it could not have been otherwise against a half-armed and half-organized people. But a more cruel, barbarous, and inhuman slaughter I suppose was never committed. I do not allude to the taking of the barricades, but to the massacre on the boulevards, of which there is no mention in the Parisian papers. I had a fortunate escape myself. At about three o'clock I was in the Boulevard des Italiens, and saw an immense force—I should think between 10,000 and 15,000 men passing up the boulevards. I accompanied them as far as the rue Vivienne, to see if I could find my American friend A., whom I think I mentioned in my last letter. I did not know at the time that the troops were advancing to attack a barricade at the Port St. Denis. Not being able to find my friend, I returned up the rue Vivienne, intending to go again on the boulevards. When I got to the top of the street I found a column of soldiers across it, who would not allow any one to come within fifty yards of them. Just about this time (half-past 3 o'clock) the firing recommenced in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonnière; and the sentries at the top of the rue Vivienne fired deliberately down the street at us. The rush was tremendous; but I got clear round a corner, and departed for my hotel as soon as possible. I went out again afterwards, and went to the bottom of the boulevards near the rue du Helder, to watch the firing. The regiments of the line fired at the windows of the boulevards for several hours, but I saw no fire returned from the windows. I then went home to dinner. A had not arrived; and we were hoping that nothing had happened to him, when a woman rushed in, pale and trembling, and asked for me. She had brought poor A's card; he was lying wounded in a porter's lodge in the Boulevard Montmartre. Of course I started immediately for the spot. I had much difficulty in getting there, as the streets were all occupied by soldiers, but the soldiers were generally civil. When I got to the place the boulevard was a ghastly sight. There were no wounded, but the dead were lying in dozens, most of them just as they fell, and the pavements were slippery with blood. They were all: all bourgeois, and not *oumiers*. Two or three women were arranging some of the corpses and placing candles at their heads that their friends might recognize them. The soldiers were standing at ease in the centre of the street, very quiet, but perfectly unconcerned; there was not a living man to be seen except them. I found poor A. in good spirits, but badly wounded. He described the whole thing as a wretched massacre. He was walking along the boulevards in the same direction as the troops, and when he heard the firing commence in the Port St. Denis he turned back, thinking it was no place for him. Almost at that instant the whole of the troops in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonnière fired at the windows and at the people walking in the streets, who were without arms, and making no resistance. There were crowds of people at the windows, but few were hurt, as they had time to throw themselves back when they saw the muskets go up. But for the promenaders in the streets there was no escape. The first bullet struck A. on the left hand, knocking off the forefinger; he then went down on one knee, and held up the other hand, hoping they would spare him. Another bullet struck him in the centre of the left shin, smashing the larger bone, and a dead man fell heavily across him. As he lay on the ground he saw one or two officers endeavouring to make the men fire at the windows, but some continued to fire at those on the ground. He managed to crawl into a porter's lodge, where the gate was open, and the woman assisted him. He described it as a perfect storm of balls. Another bullet struck so close to him on the wall that it splattered and cut his face like small shot. As he lay in the lodge the women had to leave him and get to a safer place, as the bullets were coming in there. The firing was kept up almost without ceasing for two or three hours, although there was no resistance whatever. I never saw such wretched destruction; the fronts of the houses were perfectly riddled with shot. I went out to endeavour to get assistance, but the officers resolutely, though politely, declined to afford any. I asked one captain, in the name of common humanity,

to let me have three men to carry A. He said, 'Look round you, my dear Sir, do you think we have got humanity enough for all these?' I said, 'They are dead, and do not want it;' but he shrugged his shoulders, and said, 'Tant mieux.' I think if I had had sufficient command of language I should have lost my temper. I at length got an ambulance and three workmen, and we carried A. down to the rue St. Honoré on our shoulders. He suffered dreadfully, and you can imagine what a horrid job it is to carry a badly wounded man up a French staircase. It was nearly ten o'clock before we got him home. I then had to go out again as far as the rue Montmartre in order to get surgeons, bandages, &c. I was often challenged, but got all I wanted without being fired at. —Spectator.

THE VICTORIA FUND.—Her Majesty the Queen has most kindly signified her intention of founding a new charity, for the relief of the poor patients who have been liberated from the county of Middlesex Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch; and it is to be carried on in a similar manner to the Royal Adelaide Fund at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. Her Majesty has already forwarded £400 for the promotion of the charity.

RESULTS OF REVOLUTIONS AND REPUBLICS.—(From Sir F. B. Head's *Fagot of French Sticks*.)—I own, however, I was not prepared, nay, that I was altogether what is commonly called "taken aback" at ascertaining, almost at a glance, that with scarcely an exception, everybody at Paris not only confesses, but openly declares to any foreigner and utter stranger who will do them the favour to listen to them, that the revolution they themselves have effected has been productive to them of most injurious results, every day becoming more and more intolerable!

The depression of rank, fashion, and folly has not only, as might be expected, been unpalatable to their respective votaries, but has cut off the supplies from hundreds of thousands of deserving people of no rank no fashion, and no folly, who directly or indirectly had been subsisting on an artificial system of expenditure profitable to them all. Although, therefore, there was not the slightest fear of any immediate outbreak, and although generally speaking nothing could exceed the friendly bearing of all classes towards each other, yet a period of momentary terror existed, the effects of which depressed all classes of the community; indeed I can faithfully declare that every shop-keeper I inquired of told me, without reservation, that the Revolution of 1848 was ruining him; and as I found that conversing with them on the subject gave them no offence—on the contrary, that, like people suffering from bodily pain, they liked to explain their ailments—I invariably put to them this plain question—

Can you tell me of any one set of people who have gained by your revolution? All replied in the negative, excepting one man, who, with a good humoured smile, said, "Our representatives in the Assembly have gained their wages (25 francs a day) by it."

So clearly do the most respectable of the labouring classes see the error that has been committed, that in at least twenty of the great "fabriques" (manufactories) of Paris there hangs, placarded by the workmen themselves, the following "affiche":—

"Il est défendu de parler politique ou d'introduire des Journaux politiques dans l'atelier. La première fois, une amende de 25 centimes. 2de 50 Sieme A la porte."

"It is," however, "an ill wind that blows no one any good;" and, accordingly, on ascertaining that the whole of the upper and respectable classes agreed together in deprecating the new system, I own I expected that the very lowest orders must necessarily be the gainers of what the others were the losers: to my astonishment, however, I found them, if possible more clearly convinced of the error that had been committed and better able to explain it than the well educated classes; and thus, as in preceding chapters I have detailed, commissionaries, guides, chapter-diggers, the drivers of *fiacres*, down to the very scavengers who subsisted on the *écial* of the streets, all declared, in different attitudes and in different accents, that they had grown leaner under the system which they expected would have fattened them; in short, the very men who, with extraordinary bravery and with the greatest fury, had fought to obtain—and who triumphantly did obtain—a Republic, hungry, sorrowful, and emaciated, now unite together to substantiate a moral interesting to the whole family of mankind, namely, how little good revolution has done them; on the contrary how much mischief!

I asked him (a *chiffonnier*) how much the *chiffonniers* obtained per day. He replied that the value of the refuse depended a good deal on the district, and that accordingly they gained from ten to thirty sous per day, according to the localities in which they worked. He added that for several years he himself had gained thirty sous a day, but that since the departure of Louis Philippe he had not, on an average, gained fifteen. "In the month of Feb.," he said, "we did nothing, *Parceque le monde s'était retiré*."

"But now that tranquillity is restored," said I, "how comes it that you do not gain your thirty sous as before?"

"Monsieur," he replied, "*depuis la révolution le monde est plus économique; la consommation est moins grande dans les cuisines; on jette moins d'os et de papier dans les rues*." He added that some families that used to consume ten pounds of meat a-day subsisted now on only four, and consequently the *chiffonniers* like the butcher suffered.

"Si la tranquillité, vient, nous ferons peut-être quelque chose; mais," he added, very pensively, and apparently without the slightest idea of the important moral contained in the words he was about to utter, "*quand il n'y a pas de luxe, on ne fait rien!*" (a shrug.)

The *Times* correspondent at Dublin, in reference to the successor of Dr. Sattler, Provost of Trinity College, who died on Sunday, very suddenly, says— "Yesterday according to the most general surmise or speculation, the candidates for the favour of Government were limited to two, namely Dr. Macdonnell and Dr. Todd. The chances of the former are not, perhaps, diminished from the fact of his being a determined opponent of the policy of the Whig Ministry. The latter, although what is called at the other side of the Channel a 'high' Churchman, is believed to have a gentle tendency to Liberal principles, and is moreover said to be friendly to the system of national education. He is, at all events, extremely popular with all parties."

The Society of Arts some considerable time ago started the idea of annually collecting and exhibiting the articles of all kinds, of a reasonably portable nature, "invented, patented, or registered," within the year at their house in the Adelphi; and in pursuance of this plan the second annual exhibition is now open comprising inventions or improvements since October, 1850.

FRENCH KINDNESS AND COURTESY.—From Sir F. B. Head's *Fagot of French Sticks*.—On the ground on my right, with her back against a row of iron rails, was seated a poor woman with two children by her side, another, a little boy, had been playing with a ball; and it was because the child had thrown his ball between the rails out of his reach, and stood wistfully looking at it, that my guide had stopped in the very middle of a question I was asking him.

"Pardon, Monsieur," said he to me, leaning towards me, and taking out of my left hand my umbrella with which, after a good deal of dexterous fobbing, he managed to hook out the lost ball. The child joyfully seized it.

"Qu'est-ce que vous allez dire à Monsieur?" said his mother to him.

"Merci, Monsieur?" said the boy, looking my guide full in the face, and slightly bowing to him. The man touched his hat to the poor woman and then walked on.

"Well" said I to myself, "that scene is better worth beholding than a varnished fish or a tuffed monkey!" and after witnessing, and reflecting on it, somehow or other, I quarrelled no more with my guide.

An interesting shipment has recently taken place to the Church Mission at Sarawak, in Borneo, in the shape of five hundred-weight of type, the gift of Mr. Samuel Lewis, as a further supply for the printing-press, which, with some type, was presented to the Mission by Mr. Sharpe, the banker.

We understand that B. Peacock, Queen's Counsel, is to have the appointment of Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethune.—*Morning Chronicle*.

There has been an exciting and serious schism in the body which assumes to itself the title of the "Catholic Defence Association," whose head-quarters are at Dublin. The Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, late of East Farleigh, who, as our readers are aware, has unhappily become a Roman schismatic, was recently and somewhat unexpectedly, elected Secretary to the Association, by a considerable majority; and this has seriously offended the "National" party, who consider that all offices in Ireland should be filled by Irishmen, although it is not denied that the Association is British, and is located in Ireland for convenience, and as a mere accident. Dr. Cullen, the "Primate" of the Roman Schism in Ireland, has vainly endeavoured to reconcile the parties. Mr. Allies, and two Messrs. Burke, were the other candidates.

TRINITY COLLEGE, GLERNALIND.—In consequence of a misrepresentation which recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, reflecting on the conduct of the Warden of Trinity College, the Rev. C. Wordsworth, the Council have ordered the publication of the following extract from their Minutes, dated respectively 26th September, 1849, and 1st October, 1850.—"Resolved, That the thanks of the Council be most cordially tendered to the Warden for his successful administration of the College; and they feel it a duty to put upon record the deep sense entertained by them of the energy, zeal, and devotion with which he has applied himself to the arduous duties of his important office, and his acknowledgment of the successful result of his labours.—Resolved, That the Council has great satisfaction in again recording its sense of the Warden's continued devotion to the cause of this institution, and its entire confidence in his faithfulness and ability."

THE BALMORAL ESTATE.—The Balmoral estate, recently purchased by the Queen, extends fully seven miles in length by four in breadth, and includes the best deer range in the Grampian chain. The purchase money agreed on is £31,500. To this has also to be added another £2,000, as a solatium to the tenant of Balmoral; for Her Majesty's occupancy during these two or three past seasons has been in the capacity of a sub-tenant, the premises being under a different party, and which there were upwards of 20 years to run.—*Perth Courier*.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE.—CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDER'S DAY.—On Friday the celebration of the foundation of this institution, by Thomas Sutton, took place with great rejoicings, and in the presence of a large number of old Carthusians. The proceedings commenced with service in the Chapel, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Wright Phillott, M.A., Rector of Staunton-on-the-Wye. The company then retired to the great hall, where an oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. Lionel Dawson-Damer, the orator for the year. The Carthusians present afterwards dined together under the presidency of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charter house. Various speeches were made and numerous toasts proposed. A handsome subscription was entered into towards defraying the University expenses of the orator, who is about leaving the school for Trinity College Oxford.

Colonial.

MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY.—UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Kossuth has enunciated a great truth, whether it be acted upon in this generation or not, viz., that communities, states, or nations, are responsible even as individuals for doing all in their power to protect and benefit each other. The time is not long passed when intense selfishness was the rule between the individuals of the same nation—when the rich and great felt no duties towards the poor but those of coercion, and, in case of need, punishment. The million on whose sweat they fattened, might lodge in hovels in which their employers would not confine hogs—they might be as ignorant, filthy, and brutalized as savages—they might die like rotten sheep of contagious diseases, generated by filth and unwholesome or insufficient food—still if there were enough left to till the field, and ply the loom and the anvil, no sympathy, at all events none that manifested itself in systematic efforts to ameliorate their misery, was manifested.

Now all this is changed. Model lodging-houses, public parks, baths and wash-houses, mechanic's institutes, societies for diffusion of useful knowledge, tract and Bible societies, education societies, home and city missionary societies, ragged schools, moral reform societies, and many other efforts, attest that the better informed and more wealthy classes have at last waked up, in some degree at least, to their responsibilities towards their poorer and more ignorant brethren. It is true, this is not all the *essence* of philanthropy. The rich man in his airy and comfortable dwelling, with his family around him, well clothed and fed, found that family invaded by the typhus or cholera which had been generated by the filth, squalor, and want, of his poor

neglected and despised neighbors, in the next street. As has been forcibly said, that common humanity, which the rich sought to ignore in not sending aid to the poor, was fearfully asserted by the poor in sending contagion among the rich, until the latter found that they really had a deep personal interest in the welfare of those around them. And in this way, the cholera and typhus which appeared in the light of scourges, as they doubtless were at the time, have upon the whole greatly contributed to the advancement of the human race. But it was not in physical disease alone that the middle and upper classes suffered, from neglecting the instruction and comfort of the poor. The moral miasma which a mass of ignorance, pauperism and vice spread around it, was not less unwholesome, and the mere expense of watching, trying, and punishing a host of reckless human beings, trained to consider the law as their natural enemy, and the rich as their natural prey, was greater than the cost of instructing them. It was more expensive to arrest, convict, and transport one criminal, than it would have been to educate twenty poor children, for virtue and usefulness. It was thus seen that if property and intelligence had their rights, they had their responsibilities and great ones too.

But a truth which is now generally acknowledged, as respects individuals, is not yet acknowledged at all as respects nations or communities. Wealthy and enlightened States have made no efforts to enlighten and elevate those which were sunk in ignorance, superstition, violence, and vice, and they have in many ways had to suffer the consequences of such a terrible neighbourhood.

Britain and the United States, for instance, leave Poland and Hungary to be crushed by Russia and Austria, and Rome by France, without an effort, yes, almost without a remonstrance, to avert their doom—and the powers which have crushed these weak States may yet turn their undivided and increased strength against the strong ones which tamely stood by and saw wrongs inflicted which no individual would see inflicted on another in the street without an effort to succour the injured.

Thus the Free States of the neighbouring Union behold the moral, political, and social leprosy of slavery fretting into the very hearts of their southern sister States, without any efficient efforts for its cure. Nay, instead of the former straining every nerve for this end, they actually pride themselves on non-interference. It is the exclusive business of each State, they say; and having wrapped themselves up in this Cagli-like mantle of indifference to the weal of their brethren, they rest satisfied. But do they leave slavery alone with impunity? Oh, no; like the typhus fever, it spreads into territory formerly free; and even worse than the ignorance and vice of the neglected masses in Europe, it hangs over the whole country as its reproach, its scourge, and its curse, deranging at every turn the whole political machine, and threatening it with ultimate ruin.

Akin to the mistakes mentioned, but, if possible, still less excusable, is the monstrous absurdity advocated and acted upon by some politicians in Canada, that the Upper and Lower Provinces, though legislatively united, are still to be governed by their respective majorities, and that one section of the Province is to take little interest in, and exercise no supervision over the other. To this short sighted, and we might add, cruel, policy on the part of our U. C. brethren, are we in Lower Canada indebted for all the sacrifices on the part of the legislature since the Union, to priestly power and ambition. These were Lower Canada questions, and the Upper Canada members, however desirous of religious liberty and equality, had nothing to do with them but to vote as the majority of the Lower Canada members, though mere slaves of the priests, might wish. Like the typhus or cholera, however, the evil, permitted to grow till it attains power in one place, spreads to others, and free Protestant Upper Canada had, at last election, authoritatively propounded to her candidates as a test question, the granting of ecclesiastical corporations to the orders, communities, and clergy of the Church of Rome.

Here was the very evil which Upper Canada had tamely permitted, or rather assisted, to inflict upon us, by a remarkable contribution of Providence, brought home to herself; and like the cholera or typhus invading the rich man's dwelling it may prove the only way of awakening the sister province to a sense of her responsibility. Indeed, we notice, already, and we rejoice to see it, arguments in one of the most influential Western papers, to show that the Provinces are one, and that every member of the legislature should conscientiously study the welfare of all, in order, that, instead of being kept hopelessly separate by the insuperable barriers of language, laws and customs and prejudice, we may become more and more assimilated and homogeneous. To these noble sentiments we most heartily respond, and hope they may become general, and that henceforth no Upper Canada member will vote either actively or passively against the dictates of his own conscience, even though the question should be only a Lower Canada one. If he do, let him be certain that his sin will find him out even in his own quiet home, however remote from the immediate sphere of the injury inflicted by his vote. For the power of the priests in Lower Canada, and they will acquire strength to oppose every thing that is good in Upper Canada.—*Montreal Witness*.

In a recent work on the possessions of Great Britain on this continent, it is stated their magnitude is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; or nearly double that of the European continent, and more than two-fold greater than the Persian empire in the plenitude of its power. The crown of England extends its jurisdiction over an aggregate surface of 4,700,000 square statute miles. The provinces of America, which form but a section of the aggregate British possessions in this Western hemisphere, occupy nearly 400,000 statute miles of land, of which superficial, scarcely 6,000 miles have been as yet brought under cultivation. The population, in round numbers, amounts to nearly 2,000,000 of souls, and doubles itself every sixteen years. The trade to these provinces employs annually upward of 1,800 sail of British shipping, exceeding 47,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen. The value of exports to them from Great Britain amounts to more than £2,000,000. It is computed that in less than half a century the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in this hemisphere, will not fall short of 160,000,000.

At about mid-day yesterday a singular phenomenon presented itself in the sky. The sun was surrounded with a large halo, on the east and west borders of which, and directly opposite each other, were to be seen two smaller suns with each a long train of light extending outwards through the sky. At the same time a brightly colored rainbow intersected that portion of the circle around the sun, which extended through the zenith.—*Quebec Mercury*.

Mr. Bowen was re-elected Mayor of Toronto for the year 1852, on Monday last.

Mr. John Counter has been elected Mayor of Kingston.

The Niagara Chronicle states that the result of the election of School Trustees in that town is unfavorable to the Free School system; six of the Trustees being in favour of a rate bill and four in favor of Free School.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—These exhibitions are now happily so rare, and generally so bloodless in Canada, that, while they excite curiosity, they create no alarm. We have just received information that three or four gentlemen, principals and seconds, have been arrested at Woodstock, C. W., and bound over to take their trial at the Assizes for intending to fight a duel. The Doctor, who it appears was apprized that he might be wanted professionally very early on the morning of the 16th inst., smelt the rat, and gave such information to a magistrate, as induced him to issue warrants, and send a couple of trusty constables to the intended battle-field to arrest the combatants. They succeeded, in trapping one of the principals and his second, armed with pistols, containing besides "villainous sulphure," more dangerous, if not more villainous, lead. The other combatants, seeing the wigs of the law thrown around their faces thought proper to decamp. One has since been caught. The parties begged that they might only be bound over to keep the peace; but the magistrate did his duty, and sent them to the higher courts to take their trial for an indictable offence. We have not learned the cause of this proposed appeal to the god of battles. Two of the parties concerned are professional gentlemen—lawyers, as we are informed. —North American.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS BUILDING.—There are now building in the various ship-yards at this port, 33 vessels, including 8 steamboats. This number is much smaller than that given last year at the same period. Three steamers are being built at Point Levi, one at the yard of M. Chabot, one at Mr. G. Day's, and the third at Mr. Tibbett's. The machinery of these steamboats is being manufactured at the foundry of Mr. Tibbett, Point Levi. Two other steamers are constructing at Mr. J. J. Beaulieu's, the machinery of which will be furnished from Mr. Bisset's foundry in this city. —Quebec Chronicle.

An offer has been made to the Newfoundland Steam Packet Association, to run between St. John's and Halifax, a Lake Ontario War Steamer lately purchased from the Government by a private Company.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn that several vessels are frozen in at Pictou.

The Streetsville Review intimates that a meeting will be held in the Telegraph Hotel Streetsville, on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, for the purpose of adopting preliminary measures to procure the incorporation of Streetsville according to Act of Parliament. The object of the meeting is of such obvious importance that nothing need be added in order to secure a full attendance. Let the good people of Streetsville only act with cordial unanimity in the matter, and a measure which cannot fail to be productive of innumerable benefits will be accomplished with certainty and ease.

Bosanquet is the name of a new village lately laid out by the Canada Company. It is situated near the end of Lake Huron, on the River aux Sable. It is about the nearest point of the Lake to the Town of London, the River aux Sable affords a fine harbour for vessels, being twenty feet in depth, and the only obstruction is a small sand bar at its mouth, which can easily be removed. The land near the shore is sandy, but on going back into the township of McGillivray and Williams, the land is of the best quality. It is only about six weeks that the land was laid out in village lots, and already a large number have been taken up, and persons are still constantly going and taking up land in the neighbourhood. —Hamilton Gazette.

The Quebec Gazette of the 14th, gives an account of the marriage of Capt. Realy, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Miss Ellen Hincks, eldest daughter of the Inspector General, which was celebrated that day, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by Dr. Mackie. The Governor General and other distinguished persons were present.

The first Fatal Accident on the Galt Railway took place on Monday afternoon. A poor fellow named Patrick Donovan was working in a pit on the line, about 400 yards below the house of Mr. J. D. Campbell, when, with a moment's warning, a large mass of frozen earth fell upon him, and crushed him to death. The poor man was in a stooping posture at the moment, shovelling out earth from the bottom of the pit, when the mass suddenly loosened, and falling from a height of ten feet, struck him on the head and shoulders, crushing the skull into a heap of pieces as small as gravel, and mixing the face, skull, brains, and blood, into an indistinguishable and hideous mass. Of course death was as instantaneous as it was awful. An inquest was held the same evening before Dr. Seagram, Coroner, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned. The poor man thus suddenly taken away was a native of Bantry or Hantury, in Ireland, and has left a wife and two children in that country. A letter was found in the pocket of the deceased from the now bereaved woman, anticipating in the fondest language, the happy hour when they should again meet, and telling him she could never hope to enjoy one happy moment till she was again in his arms. Alas! that meeting can now only take place in eternity! —Galt Reporter.

PORT HOPE HARBOUR.—We are happy to be able to announce that the Town Council have purchased the Harbour and Wharf, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, from the Company, for the sum of £11,500. We understand that extensive improvements are contemplated to be made on the Harbour and Wharves during the ensuing spring, which will render our Harbour one of the best and safest on this side of the Lake between Kingston and Toronto.

The Northern Advance a new paper published in Barrie says of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway that "the work is progressing rapidly, upwards of twenty miles of Road between this and Toronto being now ready for the Rails. The Engineers, now north of Barrie, towards Pincatungishene, report favourably of the line. Where the terminus on Lake Huron is to be, is as yet a matter of uncertainty; the Engineers are, however, we believe, striving to satisfy all parties."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Visitor" in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Jan., 21st 1852: Rev. F. J. S. Groves, rem.; Rev. J. Godfrey, rem.; Rev. F. Smith, Point St. Peter, rem.

The Publisher of this paper being about to take a trip downwards as far as Quebec, requests that all subscribers be prepared to settle their accounts when called upon.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1852.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at the Church Society's House, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of FEBRUARY next, to receive the Report of the "Committee of Investigation" appointed to examine into the financial condition of the Society, and take such action as the purport of said Report may appear to demand.

By order of the President of the Church Society.

J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

Toronto, 21st January, 1852.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We were unavoidably compelled, last week, to omit the following list of matriculated and occasional students who have entered the several faculties in this College:—

THEOLOGY:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| George A. Barber, B. A. | Joseph C. Gibson. |
| Colin Campbell Johnson | J. Strutt Lauder. |
| Francis Tremayne. | Joshua Franklin. |
| Henry Hayward. | C. E. Thomson. |
| L. Gilbert Armstrong. | |

ARTS:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Salter Vankoughnet. | John Hilton. |
| Thomas D. Phillipps. | Thomas S. Campbell. |
| Alexander Williams. | William Cooper. |
| Edward Wm. Beaven. | James John Bogert. |
| John Carroll. | John Langrey. |

MEDICINE:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Charles J. Governon. | David Earl Burdett. |
| John Salmon. | William Gilmor. |
| Alexander B. Thune. | Thomas Harris. |
| Alfred Fisher. | Charles Closson. |
| Everett H. Coleman. | Robert Douglas, B. A. |
| James Tibbode, B. A. | Queen's Coll. |
| Queen's Coll. | Jas. Macaulay Horne. |

The work of instruction has commenced in real earnest. The Lord Bishop attended chapel on Sunday morning, and preached a most eloquent sermon from the following text:—"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

There is chapel service every morning and evening on week-days at 9 o'clock, A.M., and at half-past four, P.M., and on Sundays at the usual hours.

In this seminary there is every ground for hope that the education of all who have recourse to it will be soundly and completely instructed. In preparation for the ministry, especially, the necessity for a perfect acquaintance with the peculiar doctrines of prevailing systems, against which the alumni will have to contend, when they shall enter the world in the active discharge of their ministerial duties, in fighting the good fight, cannot be too well considered. The lapse of faith evinced by many men, whose advantages in other respects may be considered to be very great, from good intellectual training, from association with those whose position and natural endowments are of a superior kind, does not always confer the advantage over the well-taught sectarian or infidel,—an advantage as necessary for the laity as the priesthood. The following remarks from the "North British Review," called forth by a consideration of the career of Mr. Francis Newman, the brother of the notorious apostate, very aptly illustrate these reflections:—

"It is quite apparent from the recorded history of Mr. Francis Newman's creed, that he had not been thoroughly instructed in any one branch either of the evidences or of the doctrinal truths of revealed religion. He tells us himself, indeed, with amiable and somewhat amusing simplicity, of the occasion on which he opened in a gentleman's library a presentation copy of a Unitarian treatise, and adds, 'It was the first Unitarian book of which I had ever seen the outside, and I handled it with timid curiosity, as if by stealth.' We submit, that this is not the way in which the Church can hope to rear a race of manly, vigorous theologians, adequate to the exigencies of the present critical times—that students of theology must be so trained as to acquire a competent knowledge, not only of the doctrines which they are afterwards to teach, but also of the systems to which these doctrines are opposed; and that in any well-regulated and really effective course of theological education, they should not be required to take

their information on these subjects on trust or at second-hand, but should be permitted and even encouraged to become acquainted with the best writers in support of heterodox opinions."

A more melancholy example of the tendencies of an imperfect education, an education based on the alleged superiority of secular learning, can scarcely be cited. This unhappy man has lately published three works of infidel character, entitled "Phases of Faith, or passages from the History of my Creed"—"The Soul, its Sorrows and Aspirations: an Essay towards the Natural History of the Soul, as the true basis of Theology"—and "History of the Hebrew Monarchy, from the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity." In the last he declares that a large part of the Old Testament history is mere legendary lore, and that the events spoken of are too extraordinary to be believed.

May the Divine Spirit attend the efforts now making for a happier result; and may Canada look with pride upon the progress of an institution in which her youth will be trained to know and to feel the excellency of the true knowledge which passeth all understanding.

THE WEATHER.

Never, within the recollection of the oldest settler, has our Province been visited with such a long protracted continuance of cold weather, as has prevailed during the last ten days. Not only has the thermometer stood at a very low average, but the wind has been peculiarly boisterous and cutting. The storm has been equally severe throughout the whole of Northern America. In New York it has been estimated that as many as one hundred horses have perished in the streets from pure exhaustion since the commencement of the year, and a correspondent of the Oswego Times states that he saw ten horses dead in Broadway in one day.

The sufferings of the poorer classes of the community must have been very great, and several instances of special hardship have fallen under our own observation, particularly in the cases of emigrants recently landed on our shores. We earnestly trust that Christians, upon whom God has bestowed the blessings of competence, will be mindful of the pressing claims of His "heritage" at this trying season, the effects of which, it is to be feared, will continue in the shape of sickness and debility long after the immediate cause has ceased to operate.

THE DEFENCES OF BRITAIN.

This is now becoming a theme for the journals of England. A tone of apprehension pervades the writing of many periodicals supposed to be high authority on the subject. Whilst by no means under-estimating the probability of danger, or seeking to ridicule the proposition that means should be adopted to guard against it, we cannot endorse the desponding tone of these alarmists. Great Britain, despite all her Chartism, and other social ulcer-spots, is at this moment thoroughly heart-sound. The poorest labourer,—the humblest mechanic, would resent the profane attempt of a Frenchman to encroach on their national birth-right, to invade the sanctity of their homes, or to do violence to the person of their Queen or her sovereignty, equally with the proudest Howard and Percy in the land!

The following spirited remarks on this subject we clip from the Streetsville Review:—

"Let the mob-elected President beware of lifting his Democratic lance against the 'Lord's anointed!' He knows not,—cradled as he has been in the leprous arms of infidelity,—the might of the 'divinity which hedges in' a legitimate and truly Christian Queen! Accustomed as he is to deal with a people whose so-called liberty is the very quintessence of licentiousness, and who are restrained by no principle higher or more sacred than their own wild untutored wills, he cannot form the remotest estimate of

'The might which slumbers in a peasant's arm,'

when that peasant has been taught from the first day-break of intellect to fear his God and honour his Queen!

"Let Louis Napoleon set a hostile foot in the land of the Black Prince, of Marlborough, and Wellington, and the sharpest lessons which France has hitherto received will be as children's pastimes compared with the crushing castigation which will visit the invader. The name of Waterloo will lose its superlative pre-eminence, and some British field hold in future chronicles the position which it at present occupies as the monster purgatory of the lawless pride and demonic ambition of the 'haughty Gaul!'"

REPORT OF THE RURAL DEANERY OF LEEDS.

We earnestly commend this able document—the last part of which appears in our present number—to the serious and prayerful attention of every member of our Church. The sound doctrine inculcated on the subject of educational schemes, and the suggestions contained in it for a more complete organization of Church extension, are the result of the deliberations of men evidently familiar with the well working of the present systems, and possessing a comprehensive acquaintance with the spirit of the age, and the tendencies of modern legislation. Much that this report contains is truly applicable to our condition in this Province; and a perusal of it will well repay even those who differ from the views of the Church of England.

Here is no tone of grasping after dominancy, but a sincere desire to bring into our fold those who are wavering, or who have left us from misconception. A clear and decided statement of the Church's claims, and a true picture of her excellence, the beauty of her polity, and the bulwark of her doctrine.

CONVERSIONS IN IRELAND.

We continue to receive from our English exchanges, gratifying proofs of the progress and extent of the conversions from Romish error in Ireland. A gentleman who recently visited that country, and whose opportunities of observation were of the most patent nature, assures us that the accounts given by the press of the movement have not been exaggerated or over-coloured in the slightest degree. Not the slightest ground exists for supposing either that the work is superficial, or that unworthy means have been resorted to in order to procure recantations.

It is with pleasure we learn that the Protestants of Canada are substantially demonstrating the interest which they take in the auspicious movement. The Kingston News, of the 17th instant, contains a letter from the Lord Bishop of Tuam, acknowledging the receipt of £8 12s., from the Orangemen of Kingston, for the aid of the converts from Romanism in Conemara. We trust that it will be our pleasing duty to record many similar instances of true Catholic sympathy towards the long depressed but now re-vivified Church of Ireland.

RESULTS OF SECULAR EDUCATION.

We quote from the Examiner of yesterday the following item of intelligence:—

"A gentleman of Easton, Md., not over twenty-five years of age, informs the editor of the Star, that five of his schoolmates have committed murder, two have been murdered, two have met with violent deaths, one has been sent to the Penitentiary for stealing, and another narrowly escaped going the same voyage for like offence. Moral place, that."

Maryland rejoices in the "blessings" of a creditless system of education, and the tree, as will be seen above, is prolific in its natural fruits. Does our Clear Grit contemporary long to witness the harvesting of a corresponding crop in Canada?

We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Leonard, Scott and Co., New York, respecting the re-publication of the British periodical. The commencement of the New year affords a favourable opportunity for lovers of literature to obtain these gems at a cost, nearly one-fifth of the publishing price in Britain. The following extracts from the prospectus of the publishers will show some of the advantages of these re-publications:—

"These periodicals are the critical censurers of the British scholastic and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting work too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply; for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific, and literary, of the continent of Europe."

In Blackwood alone the advantage of perusing on their first appearance, in a serial form, the works of the leading authors of the day is secured.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

NEW YORK, 15th Jan.

The steamship Asia, with dates from Liverpool to the 3rd instant, arrived at her wharf, Jersey City, about 7 o'clock. She experienced much difficulty in reaching her wharf, in consequence of large quantities of ice. She brings forty-nine passengers.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The proposed loan of £200,000, for the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada, on 6 per cent. debentures, repayable in 1857, has been completed in London.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The London Morning Advertiser states that "Lord Palmerston, on account of ascertaining the fact was indignant, and by letter demanded an explanation. The answer of the Premier was vague and chattering, (a queer word for the telegraph); and the result was a lengthened correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and the Premier. At the Cabinet meeting only nine out of fifteen members were present, and Lord John Russell stated that in consequence of some misunderstanding about foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston had thought fit to resign. His resignation was agreed to without the real cause being understood. The Premier, it is said wishes to place in the Cabinet, in order to propitiate the people of England, liberal and independent men."

20,000 men are to be added to the British army. The British artillery is to be increased by three battalions. Five additional recruiting parties left Woolwich on Friday.

Twenty-two English militia regiments are to be raised after meeting of Parliament.

The Irish Peat Company have commenced operations in the bog of Cloney, County Kildare. A dinner was given on the occasion to 400 of the work-people of both sexes.

A Mr. Cook, of Westminster, has taken out a Patent for "A Monster Galvanic Battery," which converts Salt into Soda Ash.

A letter from Naples, of the 14th, states that the King of Naples is forming a camp of observation at Capua. It is to be composed of 50,000 men.

The contributions to the Catholic University considerably exceed £30,000 including no less than £1,000 from sympathisers in New York.

The entire population of Scotland, as ascertained by the census of 1851, is 2,870,784.

There are rumours that Austrian intrigues occasioned the resignation of Lord Palmerston. The French Press comment very freely on the changes, present and prospective in the English Cabinet.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

Sir J. FRANKLIN—GRAND FOR HOPE.—Mr. Wm. Penny of Aberdeen, states, that Captain Martin, when commanding the whaler enterprise in 1845, was the last person to communicate with Sir J. Franklin.

CIRCUMVALATION OF PARIS BY A RAILWAY.—A decree has appeared ordering the establishment of a circular railway round Paris within the fortifications, connecting together the Western, Rouen, Nothen, Strasburg, Lyons, and Orleans lines, and concedes the same to the Rouen, Orleans, Strasburg, and Nothen Companies.

IRON PAVEMENT.—The Glasgow Mail says the experimental portion laid down on Stirling Road, in that city, has now been three weeks subjected to the wear and tear of the heavy traffic from a large mineral district.

DR. KANE, who was attached to the American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, is now in Washington delivering lectures on the Arctic Regions and the exploring expeditions. In one of these lectures, in describing the various perils to which the vessels were subjected, he said that at one time the vessels were about to enter Baffin's Bay fast in a great field of solid ice, when suddenly this was rent into channels, which rapidly opened into what were characterized by Dr. Kane as "dark rivers" nearly half as wide as the Potomac.

THE STATUTES OF THE SYNOD OF THURLES.—A portion of the statutes have been read from the altar at one of the R. Catholic chapels in Dublin of which the purport was that, from the 1st of January next, no mass should be celebrated after midday, and that all the sacraments (especially marriage and baptism, hitherto generally performed at private houses) should be administered within the chapels, save only extreme unction as the person in this save is always deemed to be on the bed of death.

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FATHER GAVAZZI has announced his intention to some friends in Dublin to visit the Irish metropolis in the month of April next for the purpose of delivering a series of orations.

AUSTRALIA—THE MODERN OPHIR.—The Sydney Freeman's Journal says—"The hundreds who left Sydney for Ophir and returned woefully disappointed, after losing in the aggregate some seven or eight hundred pounds by the trip, are pretty well sobered down, and not likely to be tempted to cross the Blue Mountains in such haste again. At the lowest calculation 7000 persons returned from the mines without earning 200 pence, whereas the expense and loss of time must have come to, at an average, £10 per head.

At her uncle's the Chancellor's Bay St. on the 18th inst. of a decline, Anne Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Richard Flood, Rector of Carracoe, C.W. aged 12 years and ten months.

United States.

During the year 1851, there have landed at New York, 317,288 passengers in vessels. Of these 299,081 were from foreign ports, and 18,207 were from California. During the month of December, the number of emigrants arrived at the same port was 15,416. Of these 9,612 were from Great Britain.

SNOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—The good people of New Orleans were visited on the 18th of December with the rare novelty of a fall of snow, which is thus noted in the Picayune of that city:

We actually had a light fall of snow yesterday afternoon about a quarter to four o'clock. It was like a dream—almost as quickly gone as come; but it served as a topic for wonder and chat throughout the city. Some of the children do in town, black and white, who had never before seen the article, were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance.

DEATH OF A BRITISH NOBLEMAN.—On the 30th of December, John Baron Loughborough, a British nobleman, was found dead on board of a schooner lying at the wharf in New Orleans. He had been addicted to excessive drinking, and his death was owing to that terrible habit. With a friend and a servant, he had embarked a few days before at Havana for New Orleans, and his death occurred as the vessel was ascending the river.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Oswego Times speaks thus despondingly of the much vaunted American line of Ocean Steamers—"The Collins's steamers, which receive a very large sum from our Government for the transportation of the mails, are said to be, nevertheless, losing money very fast for their owners. And there is great danger that the line will be unable, without further aid, to withstand the competition of their British rivals.

THE STATUTES OF TRINITY COLLEGE TORONTO, may be had of A. F. PLEES, Church Office.

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

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

Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society.

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

Tuesday, 3rd February " Elora, 11 A. M. " " " Guelph, 7 P. M. Wednesday 4th " " Galt 11 A. M. Thursday, 5th " " Ancaster, 11 A. M. " " " Dundas, 7 P. M. Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th February, 7 P. M.

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

BIRTHS. On the 17th at St. George's Square, the Lady of Francis H. Heward, Esq., of a Son.

MARRIED. On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Grasset, Mr. John Watson, to Miss Catharine Miller, both of this city.

On the 3rd inst. at the residence of the bride's father, in the Township of Carracoe, by the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Rector of Adelaide, John Holmes Saxton Esq., eldest son of Major Alexander Saxton, of the Township of Baybame to Emily Adelaide, third eldest daughter of Richard Browne Esq.

At her uncle's the Chancellor's Bay St. on the 18th inst. of a decline, Anne Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Richard Flood, Rector of Carracoe, C.W. aged 12 years and ten months. At Toronto, on the 1st inst., Ogden Creighton, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 70th and 61st regiments, and for many years Lieut. Col. of the militia of this Province, aged 61 years.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, January 31, 1851. Table listing various commodities like Fall Wheat, Speltz, Oats, Flour, etc. with prices.

New Advertisements.

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING. PROPOSALS FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE received by the Subscriber, and Risks accepted at moderate rates of Premium, and no charge for Policy.

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.

QUESTIONS ON THE FESTIVALS AND HOLY DAYS.

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

THE STATUTES OF TRINITY COLLEGE TORONTO, may be had of A. F. PLEES, Church Office.

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

WANTED.

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

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

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!! LEONARD SCOTT & Co., NO. 34 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

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 Ecclesiastical and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals.

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews \$1 00 For any two of the four Reviews 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews 7 00 For all four of the Reviews 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine 2 00 For Blackwood & three Reviews 9 00 For Blackwood & the four Reviews 10 00

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.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

A HISTORY of the rise and progress of A TRINITY COLLEGE, from the publication of the Lord Bishop's Pastoral Letter, to the ceremony of Inauguration, containing full reports of the various ceremonies, copies of Addresses, Statutes, &c. &c. As only a limited impression will be issued, early applications for copies, -price 3s. -are requested at this Office. Toronto, 18th January, 1852.

Trinity College, COBourg CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the Christmas Vacation, upon January 2, 1852.

LANDS TO BE LEASED, ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and if desired, for long terms: COUNTY OF GLENGARY. Lochiel, Lot A, Concession 7, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. Alfred, Lot 7, 5th Concession, 200 acres. Plantagenet, South half of 11, 4th " 100 " Russell, West half of Lot 17, Concession 4, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK. Montague, Lot 11, Concession 3, 300 acres. South Sherbrooke, Broken Lot 21, " 66 " Bathurst, Lot 7, " 11, " 363 "

COUNTY OF YORK. Lloydtown, Village Lot. Park Lane, Lot No. 49. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON. Erie, East half 15, Concession 7, 100 acres.

COUNTY OF GREY. Melancthon, West half Lot 19, Concession 1, 100 acres. West half of 20, " 1, 100 " East half of 21, " 1, 100 " East half of 22, " 1, 100 " East half of 23, " 1, 100 " East half of 24, " 1, 100 "

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL - £100,000, in Shares of £10 Each. HOME OFFICE - TORONTO. President, Isaac C. Gilmore, Esquire. Vice-President, Thomas Hamworth, Esquire.

Agents: London, Mr. F. B. Rodd. Halifax, James Wallace. Montreal, M. H. Gault. St. Catharines, G. W. Whitehead. St. John's, John P. Woods. Toronto, Thomas Wills, Jr. Peterboro', D. Fisher. The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851.

Reviews.

SERMONS IN PROOF, DEVELOPMENT, AND ILLUSTRATION OF THE EVANGELICAL DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH, HOLY, CATHOLIC, AND APOSTOLIC,—WITH AN APPENDIX AND NOTES, ON THE EVANGELICAL AND APOSTOLICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND. By the Rev. Tresham James Gregg, M. A., Chaplain of St. Nicholas-within. Dublin: William Curry, Junr., and Company.

This volume we have perused with much pleasure. The sermons which it contains are at once argumentative and practical; and what is not frequently the case with such compositions, exceedingly readable. There is a freedom of style, and freshness of illustration about them, which render their perusal attractive in the closet, as their delivery was doubtless engaging in the pulpit. We can honestly recommend Mr. Gregg's discourses as models of composition to the young clergyman, who is desirous to make his public teaching popular, and to avoid at the same time an undignified degree of familiarity.

Generally speaking, we coincide with the author's views of Divine truth, though, occasionally, his Churchmanship is pitched upon too low a key

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. XIV.

ONE PAGE IN MY LIFE.

(Concluded.)

We were sitting thus in feverish and anxious expectation, when a little after one the bell was rung violently, and the door shaken as if it would be broken down. We sprung from our seats. "There they are! come!" It had before been agreed, that no resistance should be attempted—what could half a dozen unarmed men do against a mob? If money would satisfy them, money they were to have; and if they resolved to come in, they must come; and the will of the Lord be done! At that moment when those we loved best went down the dark steps into the garden to face we knew not what fearful dangers—when the pleasant home we loved so well, was perhaps to be ours no longer, in the expected wreck of all most dear, most holy to us, how did we feel? I cannot tell what effect sudden terror may have on most minds. For myself it is stunning and stupifying, like that I suppose to be produced by a violent blow. I tried to realize my situation, my own danger, and the danger of my dearest relatives and friends, but could not.—I tried to lift up my heart in prayer; but, in anything like connected prayer; in vain. I endeavoured to repeat some verse, some psalm, but my mind seemed a blank. At that moment, one single text filled my soul, elevated my spirit, strengthened my heart. I repeated it to myself over and over, and over again, and had the rioters entered that moment, I believe should have questioned them with it. "In the Lord put I my trust, how say ye then to my soul, that she should flee as a bird unto the hill?" And whoever did trust in him and was confounded? Refuge and strength thou hast been to us, O God, and a present help in time of trouble. The alarm was past. Whoever they were that, at such a moment, thought it worth their while to add to the terrors of an almost defenceless family, we know not. We have asked few questions, and we have forgiven them. They were gone on, before the door was opened; our own party returned, and we sprung to meet them. That deeper injury was intended for the ensuing night, and yet deadlier evil meditated against us, we know well. However, the alarm was over for the moment, and our spirits rose with the feeling of safety; so by way of changing the scene, we walked round the garden. It was Monday morning, wearing on toward two o'clock, quite dark and cloudy, and a little rain fell at intervals. We could scarcely distinguish the outlines, not at all the colors of tree, shrub and autumn flower; but we knew them all very well. They were like friends, companions to us, whose life had been spent amongst them.

We had played at paying visits to each other under these circumstances, and we had hung wreaths of jessamine against the thick privet edge, which then formed the fancied wall of our house. We have run races down this broad path, and with companions whose feet shall never bound here any more. Here was the rude seat under the laurels, where the robin, already tamed by the approach of winter, comes so duly to be fed.

Nothing but thoughts of peace were brought to our minds; but at that instant, just as we passed the shadow of the first chestnut tree, where it waves over the grey tomb of the last inhabitant of what we for the present are permitted to call our dear home, the increasing light from the burning city flared upon us. We went silently into the church-yard, because from thence no trees would intercept our view. O, in what place the dead are laid to rest around us! Under the first little mound that we passed, sleeps a child, whose death I remember at the time to have thought very melancholy. She drank laudanum, which had been inadvertently left in her way, and having been long asleep, a cock and did. There were those whose hearts ached at her untimely death; but

now, whilst sounds of fear are coming nearer and nearer, whilst this awful and unwonted light glares across her low bed, and she sleeps well, who would have the little one awakened? There too, just taken in good time, out of evil in which so many of his age will ruin body and soul, worn out with lingering consumption, which for six months he bore with uncomplaining patience, young James has been lying a few weeks. Here sleep the little twins, and there blind Samuel and his infant sons; and yonder, safe from the scene of wickedness which would have so grieved his spirit, pious old John. We looked from the dark, damp mounds, amongst which our feet stumbled, toward the blazing city.

The broad mass of yellow flame cast a strong light through the thick atmosphere, and then suddenly assumed a redder and more terrific appearance, as if some warehouse containing peculiarly combustible materials just then caught fire. Even then, through the deep stillness of the scene around us we seemed to hear the shouting of the inflamed and guilty people. The terrors of the scene presented themselves to the distressed imagination. The dismay and grief of those, whose lives and whose children's lives were in danger, and whose property was thus wantonly sacrificed,—the evil actions on which the pure eye of God looked that night, and the words of sin which he registered. We shuddered at what we could see of the spectacle, but the multitude around us were still. We looked up at the church, to-morrow it may be a heap of smoking ruins; but in these graves, at least, the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. O blessed! blessed are the dead that die in the Lord! We left the wet churchyard, and returned sadly into the garden, and after prolonging our walk, we re-entered the house. My story would be too long if I attempted to describe all the feelings of that lingering and well-remembered night. In order to pass the time, some of us took to our work, and some of the party endeavoured to amuse the rest by singing. It must have required not a little self-denial, I think, at such a moment; but there are those, whose feelings never interfere when the wishes of others are to be consulted. It was sweet music, yet so little in unison with our agitated thoughts, that it almost failed to please; and as the richly-toned and melodious voices mingled, our heads involuntarily turned, as if our ears expected to catch other and less gentle sounds. But thank God the terror was over for that night, and at four o'clock we parted. Yet it was only trust in an Almighty guardian's protection, that allowed us to lie down even then; and before we did so, anxious looks gazed out towards the east, longing for the dawn.

Morning came, sleep had refreshed us all, and I ran down stairs with a lightened heart, believing that the worst was passed, and resolving to credit only half the bad news I should hear. All were assembled earlier than usual, but my first glance round the circle made my heart sink. They had heard news which I did not know; and if they believed only half, it was evidently of evil import enough to sadden the most cheerful amongst them. I asked no question, but my look, I suppose, was one of inquiry, and it was instantly answered: "They intend burning the ships and all the churches, and this church is to be down before night. The Mayor's chapel is on the ground, and the cathedral is now burning." "The cathedral!" echoed two or three terrified voices at once. At that moment, a message came that some one would speak to us. It was poor Hannah, old John's daughter. I told her what I had just heard, hoping she would say something that might alleviate our fears; but she was more agitated than we were. All I said of ill news, she knew, and by her manner much more. "They have threatened to burn the church to-night," I said in a tone which I believe almost implored her to tell me there was no such fear.

But there was no earthly hope in her voice as she answered, "I know they have, but the Lord God of your fathers deliver you!"

She continued in a broken and agitated tone to commend us all to the mercy of God our Saviour, in an earnest and solemn manner, which showed she thought we had no secondary ground of confidence.

I was afraid to trust myself with her, for all the calmness we could command was needed, and her simple affection was very touching. I made an excuse to leave her, saying, that it was prayer time, and shook hands with her, thinking that perhaps it was for the last time—and she is one of my oldest friends, and had been kind to me, making me cakes and giving me pears when I was quite a child. I turned to go away, but again she took my hand and kissed it affectionately, and said in a voice trembling with emotion, whilst the tears ran down her cheeks, "Comfort yourself, my dear lady! remember there is a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." Dear,

* It may be necessary to remark, that the latter part of this information was incorrect. The attempt to burn the cathedral was frustrated, and the Mayor's chapel, I believe not attacked. Yet at the time the report reached us, we had no reason whatever to doubt its truth. The smoke concealed the cathedral tower, and for hours the news rested on our minds as tremendous certainty.

kind Hannah! God make me worthy to meet you there. I must not linger on the separate and well-remembered hours. "We sought the Lord, and he heard us, and has delivered us, for the present at least, from all our fear." There were some people in the vestry who had been accustomed to pay a few pence at a time, for the purchase of clothes, blankets, &c.

As it was near the end of the year, we had now almost twenty pound of this money by us, too large a sum to be risked in the event of our being obliged to leave the house; so I paid those who were present, and sent word that I was doing so, as speedily as I could, by them to their neighbours. Employment is generally desirable in times of distress, yet to have to arrange money matters at that moment, was painful in the extreme; and whilst I sat waiting for one and another, and looked through the open door into the church, as the tremendous thought weighed down my mind, "They will burn it to-night!" I could not restrain my tears. I felt as if my heart would break. The people looked compassionate and civil enough; but I felt too miserable to talk, and I was grateful to them for not troubling me with commiseration.

My duty there was ended, and I thought I would once more walk round the church. I passed the lowly altar, where I have knelt in peace so often—and with such comfort only the day before—O how long ago it seemed! I looked into the seat, where I have sat Sunday after Sunday, in the midst of my little brothers and sisters in my early childhood: where I had first heard the message of salvation, and first learnt, "How amiable are thy dwellings, O Lord of Hosts." I looked up to the pulpit. Some whom I had seen stand there, were gone to give an account of their stewardship; but those, the dearest, the most highly honored, whose right it is to deliver, as ambassadors for Christ, the message of my hope and salvation—who shall dare to take that right from them?

My heart bounded, but sunk again almost in despair. I passed the poor children's seats, and the pretty font, and turned to the north aisle. I looked down on a grey unlettered stone. "This time to-morrow, the heap of ruins may lie here. Those who clear them away, may not trouble themselves to distinguish this grave—there is no marble to mark it—not one word, no name; but we shall never forget it. Trouble and dismay shall never erase from our hearts the memory of the sleepers there. Dear pious grandmother! resting after the toils of three score years and ten—dear sister! of whom I remember little, but whom I humbly trust to know better in heaven—and you, with the remembrance of whose loss our hearts yet ache—you, whom we missed whilst the song of your dear voice was ringing in our ears, and whilst we watched the bounding of your glad steps—you our youngest, our most light-hearted, darling and pride, brought home to your grave on the very day you had bidden us expect your return with joy. O my brother! my brother! from what evil has God seen fit to snatch you! 'He calls them earliest whom he loves best!' O, at such a moment, how natural it is that our hearts should long to hear, and to obey the call also; and yet shame on us! how they sink again, how they cling to earth again, the moment the storm passes. The quiet of that melancholy hour was too deep to last long; a friendly hand was laid on my arm, and a kind voice breathed a prayer for us—so simple, so passionate—and it has been answered. We returned home. But I did not then, nor could I, sufficiently realize the terrors of our situation. It seemed but a dream to me, when I met the different members of our household, busied in packing up, and removing such articles of clothes, &c. as could be disposed of in haste. "I hope we are taking labor in vain," said our clerk, kindly endeavouring to comfort me; "but anything you'd like, you'll please to bring directly—we want to fill up this pit as soon as we can." How strange it seemed to see the bundles of clothes and handsome books, piled into the wet pit in the dirty fowls' court. O of how little value anything in the world seemed then! I thought, I shall not give myself any trouble about it. Yet there are a few even inanimate things to which we find the heart clings. One puts on at such a time the little ring, or brooch, less valuable for its pearls and gold, than for the love which gave it, or the lock of hair which it encircles, and which, it may be, clustered on some fair brow, long hidden in the dust. Another looked with tears on the speaking miniature, so carefully guarded till then, and hesitated long before trusting it to that unsafe hiding-place. And you my poor manuscript, bear on the very page on which I am writing, a soiled mark to tell of your adventure, for you found a picturesque and appropriate place of refuge in the hollow bank under the foot of the old cross. It was just whilst we were all so very busy, that we parted with a dear friend. She did not leave us, because she does not know how to comfort those who are in trouble, but her own family were anxious for her safety, and for us, it was uncertain how long we might have a home to share with her. So we bid her farewell, and told her to hope for better times, and one of us gathered her the last spray of jessamine, sweet, but faint and pale, like the smile that tried to come as we parted. It was after she left

us, under the escort of our faithful collier Isaac and his wife, that the reports as to the number and intention of the rioters were again and again brought.

We traced every quarter of a mile of their approach by messengers arriving all the morning long. Yet we could do nothing—what could the assistance of a few unarmed men, faithful and steady as they were, avail us against a mob? We wandered from one room to another, looking at every well-known article, and certainly more astounded than terrified. There were the pictures whose progress we had watched,—the handywork of a skilful and beloved hand—the plants which we had reared—the Narcissus roots that blossomed so splendidly last spring, and are just now putting forth the green leaf—and there by the parlor fire, which has been his place for ten years and a half, lay my father's favorite, poor grey tabby, in a state of most enviable unconcern; but I felt the tears in my eyes when I stroked him at parting, and told him he would never have a better master. At length our last informant, one who had been brought up at our school, and whom we felt pleasure to see, had not forgotten us in our distress, came to urge our leaving the house; and the noise at the door told us that for the female part of the family it was time. So we went down through the lower garden, not knowing whither we went; and another of our former school-boys, married last Christmas, ran after us to say that Betsy "had put every thing in order and would make us as comfortable as she could." We shall never forget all the kindness we met with on that trying day.

So not knowing how or when we might return, and leaving our faithful friends to do the best that circumstances permitted, we wandered mournfully down the field—stopping often and looking back. For myself I am sure I speak truth in saying, expecting every moment to see the windows filled with ruffian forms, and the fire blazing round our dear home. And why was it that the shout which rung in our ears the instant after, did not tell us that their frightful work was begun? Why was it that, maddened as they were, they did not accomplish the worst of what those who had incited them could have desired? It is true they were in number not above a fifth part that we had been told to expect; their party had thinned at the very numerous public houses on their way, and those who remained were incapable of acting on any regulated scheme. Yet enough remained to work us irreparable mischief. It is not to secondary causes that we will attribute our preservation from that dreadful calamity. If, not knowing their own strength, they feared the resistance that our small party could have offered—we will recollect who alone can make one man to chase a thousand. If their misguided rage was changed into a foolish mirth, which made it easy to manage them with money, we will remember who turned the counsel of Abithophel into foolishness, and who restrains the remainder of wrath. And when the door was once more secured after them, and we returned to the home lent us yet for a little while—if it was with peculiar gratitude for our renewed mercies, and yet of deep feeling of their uncertain tenure, we will pray that such impressions may be abiding, even if we should live to a state of things less awfully reminding us of the fact, than at present seems possible. Hannah came a few minutes after our return. She had been home to put her neat house in yet neater order for us, had arranged her clean bed-furniture, and came to offer us all she had, and with all her heart. She said she would do any thing for us, and we are sure she would; and whilst acknowledging our gratitude to the God of all consolation, we will also with thankful hearts, remember not the wide ocean only, but the pure streams also.

One word I think it a duty to say with regard to the colliers, of whom I observe people in general form a very false opinion. To the present time, 17th December, they have been quite peaceable—I pray God to keep them so. I do not mean to say that no individual collier joined the rioters—I know of none who did; and as a body of men, the colliers of this parish did not on those two days leave their work at all.

And now, my dear reader, I cannot but feel that an apology is due to you for detaining you so long over this melancholy page. I will not weary you with an account of another weary night of watching, and two long days more of fear. But it was a remarkable passage in our lives, and this record is the only testimony I have to offer of gratitude to our Almighty Preserver for his interposition on our behalf. May he give us grateful hearts! Joyful ones they cannot be at present. The last words of Pitt ring for ever in our ears, "O, my country, my country!"—and we can in some small degree understand the feelings of a greater patriot than Pitt, who wept over the coming desolation of his own Jerusalem. "A great country in ruins," says the most interesting of letter writers, "will not be beheld with eyes of indifference, even by those who have a better country to look to. Well, all will be over soon! The time is at hand, when an empire will be established, that shall fill the earth. Neither statesmen nor generals will lay the foundation of it: but it shall rise at the sound of trumpets!" Dear reader! do not lay aside my chapter till you have answered the question, "Will that trumpet be a sound of joy to me?"

Advertisements.

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

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f

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

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

J. E. PELL, GILDER, Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER, 30, KING STREET, TORONTO. Gill Inside Moulding always on hand. Toronto, October 22nd, 1851. 12-1y

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

J. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Mue. Enc. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

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. 61

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

HAVING devoted special attention to the study and practice of ECCLESIASTICAL AND SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE, is prepared to receive commissions from persons intending to erect buildings of this description, in any part of the Province, and requiring Professional assistance. W. H. does not confine himself solely to this department; but also renders his services in every other branch of his profession: assuring those who may honour him with their patronage, that in the designs he may submit, purity of style, economy of space and material, and strength of construction shall always be most carefully studied. Toronto, Oct., 29th, 1851. 13-1f

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 Elmley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drammondville, 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 18, 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. 15-1f

LANDS

TO BE LEASED

ON FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS, and, if desired, for long terms:—

COUNTY OF STORMONT. Roxborough..... Lot No. 10, Con. 6..... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF PRESOTT. Plantagenet..... North half of Lot 18, Con. 7..... 100 acres. Lot 21, " " 8..... 200 "

COUNTY OF CARLETON. Marlborough..... East half of Lot 18, Con. 6..... 100 acres. Lot 13, " " 5..... 200 "

Goulbourn..... North part of Lot 2, " " 12..... 100 "

COUNTY OF LANARK. Bathurst..... North-east half of Lot 14, Con. 11..... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC. Pittsburgh..... North part of Lots 22 & 23, Con. 1..... 267 acres. Lot 22, " " 12..... 200 "

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Hungerford..... Lot 33, Con. 8..... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF DURHAM. Clarke..... Lot 19, " " Con. 10..... 83 acres. Cartwright..... East half of Lot 14, " " 5..... 100 acres.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH. Dummer..... Lot 28, Con. 2..... 200 acres.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA. Rama..... North half of Lot 18, Con. 2..... 100 acres. Broken Lot 2, " " 4..... 200 "

Bexley..... Lot 4, " " 10..... 100 "

Fenslon..... West half of Lot 4, " " 10..... 100 "

Marijosa..... Lot 8, " " 10..... 200 "

Ops..... Lot 2, " " 6..... 200 "

Belmont..... Lot 9, " " 8..... 200 "

Verulam..... Lot 29, " " 5..... 200 "

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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, Crosses, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &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. 35-1y

MR. JULES HECHT, (Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfurt 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. 6-1f

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 Bessborough. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Liverpool. 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 Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newswater. 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. Harcourt, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. J. Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdonnell. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH—TORONTO.

Patrons:

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archbishop of York

Directors:

- The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lakin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. F. Vanhook, 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 arrears, 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.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years

Table with columns for Age, One year Premium, Seven yrs Annual Premium, and a second set of columns for the same terms.

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, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium, and a second set of columns for the same terms.

April 30th, 1851.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

THOS. CHAMPION, Secretary Land Committee. Toronto, Nov. 26, 1851. 17-1f

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON BEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of seasonable goods have come to hand. The Subscriber in announcing the arrival of his new goods, considers it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to secure for his Establishment a continuance of the distinguished patronage, with which it has so long been favoured. N. B.—University work in its various orders, as well as Barristers', Queen's Counsel, and other official robes, will continue to have that regard paid to the correctness of style requisite to that branch of the business. Toronto, October 25, 1851. 16-3m

Tras. Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-1f

THE MISSES MACNALLY
BEG to announce that the Classes will be Resumed
after the Christmas Vacation, on MONDAY the
5th of January, 1852.

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

THE design of the Principals of this Establish-
ment is to offer to Parents for the Education of their
Daughters advantages rarely combined, and which may be eume-
rated as follows:
1st. Every facility for the practical acquisition of the French
tongue, which is spoken in the Family and in the Schools; sound
instruction, from the primary departments to the senior Classes,

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 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 us 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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
AND
Metropolitan Building Society,
Office - No. 3, King Street, West.

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

R. SCORE,
Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker,
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;
BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of
Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally,
that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have
come to hand, consisting of
West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Dreskins,
Tweeds, Whateys, &c., &c., &c.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,
(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Dow's Drug Store, and
in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Dentist.

DR. JAMES HOPPE'S
VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS
AND
ORIENTAL BALSAM.
THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried
efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the
Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases
arising from Impurities of the Blood.

DR. JAMES HOPPE'S
VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS
AND
ORIENTAL BALSAM.
THIS valuable Family Medicine of long-tried
efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the
Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and those Diseases
arising from Impurities of the Blood.

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 conse-
quence of the increasing demand for Church accommodation—beg
to solicit the Contributions of all who may feel disposed to assist
them in their undertaking.

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.

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 at
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.

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

Table with columns for Men's Etouffe Shooting Coats, Men's Etouffe Trousers, Men's Etouffe Vest, Do. Witney, Do. Broad Cloth, Do. Etouffe Over Coats, Do. Beaver, Boy's Etouffe Coats, White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped Shirts.

DRY GOODS:
Flannel, Red and White, from 1s 3d
Blankets, per pair " 8s 9d
Seaf Shawls " 1s 9d
Factory Cotton " 0s 2d
Cotton Warp, per hundred " 4s 4d

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, 30 Yonge-street, will meet with
prompt attention.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
J. LINDSAY
BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends
and the Public generally, that he has commenced business
in the above line, at
No. 95, Yonge Street, Sign of the Black Boot.
Three doors North of the store lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE
W. MORGAN.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
The Earl of Aldborough cured of Liver and
Stomach Complaints.
Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa
Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the
following complaints.
Ague Asthma Bilious Complaints Blisters on the Skin Bowel Complaints Colic Constipation of the Bowels Consumption Debility Dropsy Dysentery Erysipelas

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE - No. 11, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers
INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building
It is general, Merchandise, Household Furniture
Mills, Manufactories, &c.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.
Capital - £100,000.
Directors:
A. M. CLARK, President.
J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President.

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 10 and
further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 29, 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 applica-
tion and all necessary particulars may be obtained.
T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director
Toronto, September 7th, 1850



HOME DISTRICT
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE - No. 11, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers
INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building
It is general, Merchandise, Household Furniture
Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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

TERMS:
Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted
if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the
time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less
than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all
arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
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for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d.
for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion.
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line for every subsequent insertion.