

Protestants," whereas the Lutherans only were called so; the Swiss colonists were called "Reformed."

But this proves no more than that at the first the term "Protestant" was confined to those who were concerned in the original protest.—Subsequently it came to be used as the general distinguishing appellation of that great portion of the Christian Church which, at that period and afterwards, threw off the yoke of Rome; and in its present wide application its meaning is in no way at variance with, but in strict analogy, with its original and more restricted sense. It is perfectly intelligible as to everything it is ever intended to convey. The exigencies of the times and of language, required some such general name, and it answers with perfect propriety all the purposes for which it is required. May I ask, is there any particular purpose for which Mr. Neale would extinguish the name?

It does not matter to us, nor does it stultify our use of the word, to tell us that the Lutherans, who were first called Protestants, and the Calvinists, whom we now include under the same name, railed at each other with no little bitterness. The weaknesses and faults of the Reformers is an old Popish handle for throwing obloquy upon the Reformation, and Mr. Neale seems to use it much in the spirit and tone of a Papist. But Lutherans and Calvinists, though they disagreed in some things, yet made common cause against a common evil, in which our own Church and others afterwards joined; and the term *Protestant* sufficiently describes that community of cause and interest.

But again, argues Mr. Neale, it is absurd to use the term because the Greek Church has protested against Rome, and we do not call her a *Protestant* Church. Certainly not! The schism between the Eastern and Western Churches was of a date (A. D. 161) long antecedent to the Reformation, to which the term Protestant generally has direct or indirect reference. The Greek Church took no part in that Reformation, and though hostile enough to Rome in some things, yet holds many of the same errors. It never necessarily comes into the question when we have to speak of Protestants Romanists; so that the circumstance of that Church having occasionally protested against Rome, does not create any difficulty or perplexity as to the general sense of the word Protestant.

Having now relieved the word of the dilemma which Mr. Neale, with so much self-satisfaction and self-triumph, imagines that he has fastened upon it, we come to the meaning which he would attach to it:—

"By a Protestant then, you mean one who protests—not against the errors of Rome—but against something held in common by the Roman and Eastern Church. And that something is, I will venture to say, not held more strongly by either of them than it is by the English Church."

If any use the word Protestant in that sense, I am not concerned to defend them, nor need I enter upon the doctrines which he represents us as holding in common with the Greek and Roman Churches, for that would lead us far from the subject. We will keep to "Protestantism."

Now, in his definition of the term, we cannot allow Mr. Neale thus covertly to throw overboard the essential feature of our Protestantism, viz: a *denial of the errors of Rome*. Let him do that, and he may attach any meaning to it; he may conjure up any phantom he pleases, and call it Protestantism and rail at it till he is tired. To say, as he does, Protestant means one who protests—not against the errors of Rome—but against something else, is begging the whole question.—It is against the errors of Rome that we protest, and such a protest, I will venture to say, is always implied in the use of the word. If we wish to see what Protestantism denies, we must fall back upon the old controversy and see what are the errors of Rome. To my mind our own articles are clear enough on that point.

It is an easy and common artifice in argument, to fasten meanings upon a word which it was never intended to express, and then attack it.—Protestantism is not a positive definition of a creed, nor was ever designed to be so. It is a term of negation. Such phrases as "the Protestant faith—the Protestant religion," may not be explicit as to doctrine; but as far as the epithet *Protestant* goes, their meaning is obvious enough, viz: such a faith or form of Christianity as involves a denial of Romish errors.

Mr. Neale makes a great display of what Protestants disbelieve or disagree about, as if that proved that Protestantism amounted to nothing. But a similar string of illogical deductions would attenuate Christianity itself to nothing but a shadow.

Are Presbyterians Christians? Yes. Then Christians, as such, do not believe in Episcopacy. Are Independents Christians? Yes. Then Christians, as such, do not believe in any established line of ministry. And so he might go on, till a captious querist might just as reasonably ask, why, what is Christianity? So Christians believe anything? A description of reasoning which may be employed to disprove any known fact or truth, must obviously be false or defective. The reply to such sophisms as Mr. Neale's is, that individual peculiarities do not necessarily destroy a general characteristic; just as varieties in the complexion, stature and habits of the human race, do not disprove that they are not all men. His instances, if fairly stated, amount to no more than this. Are Presbyterians Protestants? Yes. Then some Protestants do not believe in Episcopacy, which makes nothing against their Protestantism. And though Protestants may differ from each other in some points, yet, if they agree in that general characteristic which constitutes Protestantism, their differences make nothing either for Mr. Neale or the Papists who have so often raised the same cry against us.

So that, despite all attempts, *Protestantism*, "as such," will still be found to mean all that it was ever intended to mean, and to embody a very valuable, and to some, a very formidable principle, upon which all Protestants are tolerably well united, viz: a denial of the false doctrines and corruptions of the Romish system. Nor do I see why we should now yield up the hard-won and long-cherished Protestantism of our Church to the groundless tirades and shallow sophisms of Mr. Neale, and those who think with him.

As to the Church not calling herself Protestant anywhere in her Articles or Liturgy, this may easily be accounted for, on the grounds that, at the time when these were compiled, the name was not so comprehensively assumed by, or applied to, all the reforming churches. Besides our Reformers were too intelligent to employ a merely negative term in framing positive declarations of faith; nevertheless, their pointed condemnation and explicit disavowal of all the Romish errors marks what we call their *Protestantism*, as decidedly as if they had used the actual word over and over again. In the prayers and offices of the Liturgy, terms which expressed the truth and universality of those original and permanent features of the Church, were of course preferable to a word which only referred to human errors and unfortunate perversions of true religion. Unquestionably the Church of England is Catholic; but she is Protestant also. While she is a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church—nay, for this very reason, because she is so, and that she may be a faithful witness of the truth—she joins in the general protest, and is bound to maintain her Protestantism in opposition to those errors of a particular church which had taken, and still retain, so fatal a hold upon the human mind.

H. C. C.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)  
THE FUTURE PATRONAGE OF THE  
RECTORIES.

REV. SIR.—At the meeting of the Church Society on Wednesday the 1st June a By-law proposing to vest the future patronage of the 44 Rectories in the Bishop of the Diocese for ever, is to be brought up for consideration—a notice of an amendment by the Rev. D. E. Blake, is also before us, by which the power of confirming, or otherwise his Lordship's nomination is proposed to be retained by the Society.

It is I believe further understood that the discussion of this and other questions of unusual moment will be deferred by adjournment until the next or some early day, as it would be manifestly inconvenient to enter upon them at the annual meeting.

There are many members of the Society who consider that great importance will hereafter attach to the way in which the presentation to the Rectories shall be settled; and I had hoped that some influential member would ere this have urged the propriety negating the determination of this question at present.

The members present at the meeting on the 10th inst., resolved with great unanimity to vest the Patronage in our venerable Diocesan "from respect and affection and a debt of gratitude for untiring exertions and indefatigable zeal"; may I ask why we cannot with propriety stop here? The act conferring the Patronage upon the Society gives us power to determine upon the method in which it shall be exercised "from time to time," the Charter of the Society requires the written sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese to any By-law or repeal or amendment of any existing By-law, consequently should we pass the proposed By-law we shall deprive our successors of their undoubted right of exercising the same patronage, unless the future Bishop is willing to resign it into their hands; I cannot think we are justified in legislating so absolutely for those who are hereafter to fill our places in the Society, we may fairly interpret "from time to time" to mean that the members of the Society shall as such in all time to come possess the right so granted in perfect freedom.

I see no good reason for legislating to day for a period which may yet be remote, and for those also who by divisions of the Diocese may become equitably, if not legally, entitled to a controlling voice, and I hope for the sake of the future usefulness of the Society that the proposed By-law may be as harmoniously postponed until it may please God to place upon us the necessity of action, as the existing one was so unanimously and feelingly agreed to.

AN INCORPORATED MEMBER,

May 23, 1853.

BIRTH.

At Rusholme, Toronto, on the 25th May, Mrs. George T. Dennison Jun. of a son.

New Advertisements.

Wanted Immediately.

A young lady as Governess, a member of the Church of England competent to instruct in Music and French and the usual branches of an English education.  
Address R. S., Box 244 Post Office Toronto.

LAW BOOKS.

SMITH ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, by Symons and Rawle, law Sheep 17s. 6d.  
YOUNGE & JERVIS EXCHANGE REPORTS, 2 vol. do £1 17s. 6d.  
HOLTHOMES LAW DICTIONARY, 10s.  
For sale by  
HENRY ROWSELL,  
King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

PRICOLA, the prisoner of Fonestrella, or CAPTIVITY CAPTIVE, by X. B. Saintine, cloth price 3s 6d.  
ENDLESS AMUSEMENT, a collection of nearly 400 entertaining experiments in various branches of Science, cloth, price 3s. 6d.  
PHILOSOPHY IN SHORT MADE SCIENCE IN EARNEST, being an attempt to illustrate the first principles of Natural Philosophy by the aid of the toys and sports of youth, cloth 5s.  
READINGS FOR THE YOUNG, from the works of Sir Walter Scott, 2 vol. cloth, 6s. 3d.  
MEMORIALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX, edited by Lord John Russell, 2 vols. cloth, 8s.  
MEMOIRS OF THE QUEENS OF HENRY THE EIGHTH, and of his mother ELIZABETH OF YORK, by Agnes Strickland, 5s.  
MEMOIRS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 7s. 6d.  
For sale by  
HENRY ROWSELL,  
King Street Toronto.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

THE Foreman system, a very short, easy and most efficient method of learning German—adopted in the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and in many of the principle Schools and Colleges of the United Kingdom, is now to be had at MR. ROWSELL'S, King Street.

Modern Languages.

DR. FORNERI, I. L. D. a native of Italy and recently arrived in Toronto, Professor of Modern languages in the Royal College of Belfast, Ireland, from 1836 to 1851, and lately holding the same appointment in the Collegiate Academy, Windsor, Nova Scotia,—will be happy to give instructions in ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, and SPANISH.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of becoming his pupils are respectfully requested to address (post paid) DR. FORNERI at Mr. Rowsell's King Street, where his testimonials are lying for inspection.

Dr. F. is also prepared to attend Boarding Schools and Public Academies of Toronto.

A Lady requiring a GOVERNESS, is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to tuition including a good knowledge of music and singing. She must be of the Established Church of England, and fond of the Country.  
Apply to C. A., office of "Canadian Churchman", post paid.

Cricket Bats, Balls, &c.

THE undersigned has pleasure in announcing to the lovers of Cricket, that he has just received and now offers for Sale, an excellent assortment of XXX MATCH BATS and BALLS, and other Cricketing materials.

These having been imported by him direct from the well-known house of Lillywhite, Brothers & Co., by special order, and the selection having been carefully made in England, he can confidently recommend them as of *first-rate quality*. The prices will also be found lower than has been hitherto charged for the best articles.

HENRY ROWSELL,  
King Street.

Toronto, May 26, 1853.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Temperance Hall, OAKVILLE, the 16th and 17th of June, for the purpose of creating a fund to assist in the erection of a Parsonage-House.

The following are a few of the ladies who have kindly consented to take part in the above undertaking, to whom all intended contributions should be sent, before or about the first week in June.  
Mrs. Jarvis.

Mrs. Col. Bigger, Mrs. Grantham,  
Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Geo. Obisholm,  
Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Wm. Langtre.

The BAZAAR will close on the evening of the 16th, with a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at which several accomplished performers, both professional and amateur, are expected to be present.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES  
PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

PROFESSORS:

Of Singing..... Mr. Humphries.  
Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose.  
English Master..... Mr. C. Luscombe.  
Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien.  
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Calisthenics..... Mr. Goodwin.

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework. £15 0 0  
Day Pupils..... 6 0 0  
Singing..... 5 0 0  
Italian..... 2 0 0  
German..... 3 0 0  
Dancing for the Season..... 3 0 0  
Calisthenics..... 0 15 0

Toronto April 6th, 1853.

58-1.

VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry, the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILATING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes—from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Specific directions will be furnished gratis by application to Henry Ruttan, Esq. of Cobourg.  
J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO.  
Toronto, April 30, 1853.

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor,  
No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, L.L. D., President of the University of Toronto—the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. Macgillivray, of Streetsville.  
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Trade have opened their Rooms in the St. Lawrence Hall, adjoining the News Room, for a daily meeting of Merchants, Millers, and others engaged in Commercial pursuits.

The Doors will be opened at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P.M. precisely.

Tickets of admission One Pound per annum, which may be had of the Treasurer, JOHN HARRINGTON, Esq.

First Meeting on MONDAY, the 9th of May.  
Toronto, May 11th, 1852. 4-in

W. MORRISON.

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A 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

THE TORONTO "LADIES" SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:

MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

2nd English Teacher, Mrs. LIDDELL.  
3rd English Teacher, Miss KENNEDY.  
French, Madlle SIMON.  
Master for Writing and Arithmetic, Mr. EBBELS.  
Master for Drawing, Mr. BULL.  
Master for Music, Mr. STRATHY.  
Master for Singing, Mr. HUMPHRIES.

In consequence of the number of Shares not having been taken up for the Proprietary School, the Council had been compelled to relinquish their plans, and Mrs. Poetter has therefore undertaken, with their sanction, the present Establishment, under the same system as the Proprietary School, and on the same Terms, without the liability of the shares.

The Studies will include, a thorough English Education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Wax Flowers, embroidery, and all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, are also taught.

A Lady will assist Mrs. Poetter in taking charge of the Boarders; whose sole duty will be to watch over the health and attend the comforts of those committed to her care.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

At a Meeting of the Council on Thursday, the 13th of August, the following Minutes were passed:—

2. Resolved—That for the reasons herein stated, the Council having been compelled to relinquish their plans, the Church of England Proprietary School is hereby given up accordingly.

3. Read a proposal from Mrs. Poetter, offering to open a School upon the same plan as that intended for the Church of England Proprietary School.

Whereupon it was resolved—  
"That inasmuch as the Council had intended to place Mrs. Poetter at the head of the Educational Department of the Church of England Proprietary School, they have the less hesitation in acceding to Mrs. Poetter's proposal, and they hereby allow her to state that she has their sanction for using their name; and they hope that her exertions may meet with that success which she so well deserves."

TERMS:

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

Education..... £15 per annum.  
Finishing Pupils..... 5 additional.  
Boarding..... 30

NO EXTRAS.

Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.  
Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.

JUST PUBLISHED;

A Table of English History  
COMPILED BY MRS. POETTER, FOR THE USE OF HER SCHOOL.

The object of this Table is to present History to the pupil in a condensed form, and Mrs. Poetter's plan is to have it committed to memory, and enlarged upon by questions from the Teacher, after previous study of the different subjects.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.