

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

"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."

NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 14.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI,

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

DEVOTION.

A devoted heart is like a warm spring gushing through an iceberg. As the spring melts its way through the ice, so the spirit of zealous piety bursts through all opposition and worldliness, and pours out streams of holy and permanent influence on the world at large.

FLOWERS.

We seem to have been impressed by our Creator with a natural love of flowers. They are the playthings of childhood, and the solace of declining age; they draw away the soul from materialism to idealism, from the fleeting shadows of external to the imperishable riches of internal life.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT SON.

[Sidney Giles, a pure and angelic spirit, was born in Mount Street, Nottingham, in 1814, married at Leicester in 1841, and died in the latter town in the autumn of 1846, and was interred along with the "Infant Son" of the subjoined poem in the burial ground of Gallowtree Gate meeting-house.]

We cannot choose but weep:
He was our dearly loved, our only one;
And brightest hopes and joys are with him gone
Within the grave to sleep.

We hoped to hear his voice,
In accents sweet his mother's name;
We thought when summer flowers in beauty came,
He'd pluck them and rejoice.

We hoped he would have knelt
With us, to ask a blessing on our home.—
That discord might not ever near us come,
Nor woe be ever felt.

We thought he would have trod
With us the fields where we delight to rove;
And we had planned to guide his thoughts to love
Nature, and Nature's God.

We hoped he would have proved
For many years our help and joy and pride;
Then taking to himself a happy bride,
Love, e'en as we have loved.

Yet let us cease our sighs;
For he has passed from darkness into light,
And is united with the INFINITE,
The ETERNAL and ALLWISE.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my book-case, and a bit of board lying in my lap was my writing table. I had no money to purchase candle or oil: in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless men—and that, too, in the hours of their freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under these circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?—*Cobbett.*

SCHISM.

But is there no sin resembling what so many learned and pious writers have termed *schism*, and against which all the members of religious bodies have need to be carefully guarded? I do not doubt but there is; and I cannot tell whether this, too, may not, in a reasonable sense, be called *schism*: I mean a causeless separation from a body of living Christians. There is no absurdity in taking the word in this sense, though it be not strictly Scriptural. And it is certain all the members of Christian Communion should be carefully guarded against it. For how little a thing soever it may seem, and how innocent soever it may be counted, *schism* even in this sense is both evil in itself, and productive of evil consequences.—*John Wesley.*

Communications.

THE RECTORY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman:

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed with great pleasure the interest taken by Churchmen in this Diocese in the question to be settled on the 10th of November at the special meeting of the Church Society called for that day, as evidenced by the several communications in reference thereto which have lately appeared in the columns of your paper.

The question is undeniably an important, and in many respects, rather a difficult one. The feeling is, I think, general that a body constituted as the Church is, cannot, as a body, exercise for the best interest of the Church the power delegated to them by the act of Vic. 14 and 15, chap. clxxv.; but should, as authorized by the statute, delegate to some other body, or bodies, the power of appointing to vacant Rectories.

Several plans have been suggested for obtaining what we all desire—the advancement of Christ's Kingdom in this Diocese, by the appointment to the vacant Rectories of persons suitable for those important posts. I take the liberty of mentioning, for the consideration of my brethren in the Diocese, both of the Clergy and Laity, (none of whom, I would hope, will come pledged to any particular plan on the 10th of November) another plan suggested by a Clergyman of sound judgment, large experience, and extensive influence. It is this:—That the Church Society should pass a bye-law on the 10th of November delegating the power of appointing to vacant Rectories to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and his successors, by and with the advice and consent of an advisory council in the Rural Deanery in which the Rectory may happen to be, consisting of the Rural Dean, the two senior Presbyters, and the Church Warden of the vacant Rectory; and this council to advise and consent by a majority of votes. This plan would not deprive the Lord Bishop of his legitimate power, whilst it would afford the senior clergy an opportunity of influencing appointments to vacant Rectories, and to those, after all, the most interested in the question, and upon whose exercise of the Stewardship entrusted to them, we are inevitably becoming every year more and more dependent for the means of extending and sustaining the Church, not only in the new settlements, but in the old parishes, some voice in what so nearly concerns them. This plan, I hope, would be found to give to each party its fair share of power, and certainly would accord with the principles of the British constitution, under whose well balanced powers the Sovereign, the nobility, (represented by the House of Peers) and the people (represented by the House of Commons) act jointly and harmoniously for the common weal.

It is patent to all that in a large Diocese like this, where the several parishes can be visited by the Diocesan only once in three years, and where every thing, on the occasion of his Lordship's visits, wears its "Sunday dress," the Lord Bishop cannot know the wants and difficulties of a vacant parish as well as the neighbouring clergy can; nor can the Diocesan, from the position which he occupies, know the adaptation of the Clergy to a particular post as well as their own brethren do. I myself have been in orders in this Diocese more than 19 years, and I have not preached in Toronto since the day I took Priest's orders, and only once, by the merest accident, before my Diocesan, and yet I have been actively, and more publicly than most of my brethren, engaged in the discharge of my ministerial duties. Moreover, as in all probability we shall meet next year in Synod, the acquaintance of the Clergy and Laity will be more extended than it has hitherto been, thus affording those mingling on the floor of the Synod a better opportunity than they have hitherto enjoyed of recommending to the Lord Bishop the fittest persons for filling the different vacant Rectories.

Nobody questions for a moment the impartiality and active disinterestedness of our present indefatigable and revered Bishop; but we must expect to part with him before many years, as we have just been called upon to part with the great Captain of our nation; though, when the former shall be called to his reward in a good old age, full of works and well merited honours, we will hardly be prepared to part with him, though, like "the Duke," our Bishop may (which God grant) have attained the patriarchal age of four score years and three. But the step taken on the 10th of November determines the question: and it is very desirable that, through God's blessing, it should then be determined for the best interests of Christ's Church in this important Diocese.

I am, Rev. Sir, &c., &c., &c.,

A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,
November 4th, 1852.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

SIR,—The notice for a special meeting of the Church Society, on Wednesday next the 10th inst., in order to enact a by-law defining the manner in which the Society shall, in accordance with its recently acquired powers, nominate to vacant Rectories, has called forth various suggestions on the subject. Some of the suggestions have been made through the medium of your columns, and some by private circular, all doubtless well meant by their respective authors, but all more or less, in my humble judgement, liable to objection. Permit me therefore to state those objections as they have occurred to my own mind, and by so doing I hope I shall not be deemed captious. I can assure you, sir, that I have but one wish, which is to see the matter settled in such a Christian spirit of mutual concession as may be satisfactory to all parties.

Without making any remarks upon your own suggestions, I shall notice in the first place those of a "Well Wisher," which appeared in your paper of September 16th. The main feature of his plan is, that the Committee of the District Society shall submit two names to the Bishop, and the Committee of the Parent Society one name, from which his Lordship shall select in order to fill up the vacancy. But is there any person who upon mature deliberation would wish to see the Bishop placed in so invidious a position as to be under the necessity of rejecting any two of his Clergy who had been placed in nomination? His decision might have been most just and impartial, but considering what human nature is, would the rejected, their friends and partisans so view it? The Bishop in making a selection, would have satisfied one party and made two dissatisfied, a position in which neither the Society nor any friend of the Church ought to be instrumental in placing him.

The next suggestion is that of D. C. L., and were I to be guided by my own feelings and judgment, it is the one, I must confess, which I should prefer being adopted. His very able letter in your paper of September 23rd, is like honourable to him as a Churchman and a logician, and were there not the apostolic precept "all things are lawful, but all things are not expedient," it would be unnecessary to say any thing more upon the subject. In your paper of October 21st, "A.T." has arrived at the same conclusion, but by a somewhat different, and much less satisfactory process of reasoning.

The only remaining proposition which it is necessary to notice, is contained in a printed circular without either date or signature, but which bears the Ingersoll post mark. This is announced as a by-law to be submitted for consideration at the meeting of the Church Society on the 10th inst. There is in it so much that is objectionable and impracticable, that there is very little probability of its ever being adopted, and it is therefore unnecessary to notice it at any length. To call upon all the members of the Society, from Lake St. Clair to the Ottawa to vote, when ninety-nine persons out of every hundred could have no personal knowledge of the individual for whom they voted, is so absurd that one can only wonder there should be found any sane person who would propose such a thing. Another feature still more absurd, is, that candidates should publish their names and recommendations in the Diocesan newspaper. What Clergyman with the least spark of gentlemanly feeling would do any such thing? Who indeed with anything like common prudence would, on the slender chance of being elected, publish to his congregation, that he was anxious to leave them, and only waited till his vanity or cupidity could find something more attractive? Various other equally objectionable features might be pointed out, but it would be useless to occupy space with any further remark.

Permit me then, in conclusion, to submit for your consideration and for that of your readers, a proposition which perhaps modified and improved, might lead to the adoption of a middle course, which is generally the only safe one. The object of every sincere disciple of our Divine master, doubtless is to extend his kingdom in the world, and that must, as far as human agency is concerned, be effected by an efficient ministry in the Church. In apostolic times all were not blessed with like gifts of the Spirit, nor are all now endowed with like talent and ability. An individual may be well fitted for one sphere of labour and very ill fitted for a different one. The grand object is to send the right man to the right place, but the most difficult thing of all is to decide when the man and the place are suited to each other. As consistent Churchmen it is our duty to recognize the Bishop as the main spring in moving the complex machinery of the Church's operations. We must however have the subordinate parts so constructed as that the whole machine will run smoothly and effect the desired object. Wishing earnestly to see the Church Society at its special meeting

by the Divine help so aided in devising a plan for dispensing its patronage, that all may work harmoniously together; I would, therefore, venture to submit for consideration the following proposition.

That on a vacancy occurring in any Rectory the Bishop of the Diocese, shall, with the advice of a Committee of five members proceed to fill up the said vacancy by the appointment of a Rector.

The Committee to act as the advisers of the Bishop in making the said appointment, shall consist of the following members: The Archdeacon and the Rural Dean, within whose respective jurisdictions the vacancy has occurred. The people's Churchwarden of the vacant Rectory, and two Rectors, to be selected by the Bishop from the Rural Deanery where the appointment has to be made.

While we admit that the Bishop is presumed to know the character and qualifications of his Clergy and to be also acquainted with the various localities in the Diocese, there may be, nevertheless, many points on which others may have had better opportunities of information than himself. The Archdeacon has his attention directed to a much more limited extent of territory, and is therefore likely to be well acquainted with its several localities. The Rural Dean being resident, and having his attention directed to a much smaller district is likely to know both the clergy and the congregation more intimately than the Bishop and the Archdeacon could be expected to do. If then the Bishop has, in addition to these two individuals, two Rectors selected from the immediate neighbourhood as his advisers there is a reasonable probability that a fit and proper person will be selected. The congregation being represented by their Churchwarden, are also able to confer with the Bishop in a matter which is to them so deeply interesting. The Bishop, with so many means of correct information could not fail to come to a safe decision. The parties having to co-operate with him being all from their relative position so unlikely to lend themselves to any undue influence or to listen to any prior canvassing, their advice, might generally be depended upon. With an apology for so far trespassing upon your space.

I am Sir,

your obedient, humble Servant.

Sigma.

Toronto Nov. 3rd 1852.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, in the Diocese, towards the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of this Diocese, appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity.

Previously announced in the *Canadian Churchman*
Vol. I No. 13.....£185 2 8
Binbrook.....£0 13 11
Stony Creek.....0 6 1
—per Rev. J. L. Alexander.....1 0 0
Dundas.....1 15 0
Ancaster.....1 11 4
—per Rev. W. Belt.....3 6 4
St. John's Church, Jordan.....0 10 0
St. James's Church, Port
Dulhouse.....1 0 0
—per Rev. A. Dixon.....1 10 0
St. James's, Toronto, additional:
—per T. D. Harris, Churchwarden.....0 15 0
Milton:
—per Rev. J. R. Tooke.....1 11 3

86 Collections amounting to.....£192 5 3

Donation:

Joseph Dixon, Esq.,—per J. W. Brent,
Esq., for Widows and Orphans'
Fund.....1 7 6
THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretary.

RENUNCIATION OF THE EMANCIPATION ACT BY THE PAPISTS.

Scarcely has the Earl of Derby had time to read—if, indeed, his Lordship has read—the serene effusion of that modern Chrysostom, Dr. Cahill, before he is honoured with a communication from another no less famous Irish epistolographer, the renowned Dr. M'Hale. Whether the document dated "St. Jarlath's, Tuam, feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin, 1852," has been forwarded to the Noble Premier in manuscript, with the signature "John, Archbishop of Tuam," in autograph, does not appear. If it has, the Attorney-General for Ireland will probably be instructed to acknowledge its receipt; if not, the publication of that signature in

print, as addressed to Her Majesty's Prime Minister, will, we fear, prove but an additional instance of those insolent but empty bravadoes, with which the eye of Protestant England has become but too familiar, and which accord so marvellously with the spirit of the Papacy, the most consummate combination of the coward and bully the world ever produced. As, however, it is far from improbable that Parliament will, in the course of the next session, devise a remedy against the continuance of this paltry system of protected defiance of the law, it is, perhaps, hardly worth while to pay much attention to the form of Dr. M'Hale's epistle. Our present business, at all events, is not with its signature, but with its substance,—not with the misdemeanor which it parades, but with the treason it contains.

Her Majesty the Queen is, by the Coronation Oath, solemnly pledged to "maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established," and to "preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England and Ireland, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law appertain to them." Dr. M'Hale announces to the Queen's Prime Minister, on behalf of "the Catholic people of Ireland,"—whom he and his fellow-labourers in a *pseudo*-apostolate are using their utmost endeavours to seduce from their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, and to bring into subjection to the Papacy,—"their unconquerable resolve to carry on a vigorous, and legitimate (!), and constitutional (!) opposition to this Moloch of the establishment;" the object of this opposition being, as it is variously expressed in Dr. M'Hale's florid style, to "extinguish this national nuisance,"—to "relieve the country from this incubus,"—to "ease the country of the burden of that establishment." And this "resolve" Dr. M'Hale endeavours to enforce upon the mind of the Earl of Derby by the threat that his own and every successive Administration which shall refuse to become the tool of the Papal faction for extorting from the Sovereign a violation of the Coronation Oath, shall be overthrown by the votes of the Popish Members in the House of Commons.

Now to this challenge there is a plain and an obvious answer. When, some twenty-five years ago, the Papists sued to the British Crown and Parliament for the repeal of those statutory enactments by which they were excluded from the Legislature and from political office, the most solemn asseverations were made both by Popish Prelates and by Popish lay-aspirants to political power, in their examination before Parliamentary Committees, that it was not the intention or the desire of the Roman Catholic body to interfere in any way with the Church of England and Ireland as by law established, or with any of its property, its rights and privileges. The Papists, in fact, said, "We are no longer the same people that we were when those laws were enacted. We are not now the arrogant, the persecuting, the disloyal body that we once were. We have become humble-minded, tolerant, loyal. All we wish is to enjoy, in addition to the freedom of worship already granted us, the free and full exercise of our rights as citizens. Grant us that, and we shall be content. We promise you that the power which we shall acquire by such a concession on your part, shall never be used to disturb the settlement of religion or property in the land, to subvert the Established Church, or to interfere with her temporalities." To give practical and permanent effect to these professions, an oath was framed, with the full assent and consent of those who represent the Roman Catholic body, to be taken by every Papist before his admission to any political office or to a seat in the Legislature, which oath contains, among others, the following clause:—"I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm; and I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever; so help me God."

In the teeth of all the professions made previous to the passing of the Emancipation Bill,—in the teeth of the oath in which those professions are embodied, and which every Popish Member has to take at the table of the House, before he can take his seat,—Dr. M'Hale now gives formal notice to the head of Her Majesty's Government, that under the influence of the Popish hierarchy a number of representatives have been chosen in Ireland, who are instructed not to wait, nor take office, nor favour of any kind from any Minister until the country is eased of the burden of that establishment," which they are solemnly sworn not to disturb. On the part of the Papists, therefore, the compact on which the Emancipation Bill was founded, is plainly broken. They repudiate with scorn the conditions on which Members of the Popish sect were admitted to the Legislature and to political office. Let the Earl of Derby take them at their word. Let him do what the ill-trusted hero now waiting the last honour to be paid to his remains, pledged himself to do whenever need should so require. Let him introduce a short Bill, recounting in the preamble the breach of compact on the part of the Papists, and repealing the Bill of 1829, which was, at best, a weak concession to a perfidious enemy. The Earl of Derby is the national heir of the pledge to that effect given by the Duke of Wellington; for the Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister when

the pledge was given, and the Earl of Derby is Prime Minister when the time has arrived for redeeming it. Nothing short of this will secure the peace of the country, and curb the arrogant and encroaching spirit of Popery.

The programme of Dr. M'Hale for the appropriation of the temporalities of the Church in Ireland after their proposed confiscation, leaves no room for doubt as to the ultimate objects of present agitation:—"These ecclesiastical funds, so long misused, should, after the life interests of their present occupants, revert to their own original purposes of promoting Catholic piety, charity, and education. It is fortunate that there remains such a fund for the erection and endowment of Catholic schools and the building of Catholic Churches, and should it extend so far, to serve as an outfit for the purchase of Catholic glebes, all as free and independent of any sinister interference of the secular power as were those funds when first abstracted from those pious uses. It is only on such conditions they will be claimed; on no other should they be accepted; and on such equitable terms it would be the height of impolicy to withhold them. It will be an act of just and tardy restitution of property long diverted from its legitimate objects." It is to procure the legislative annihilation of "the Protestant Establishment," and to enrich the Papacy with the spoil of the National Church, now, as in the dark ages before the Reformation, that the Parliamentary retainers of Dr. Cullen and M'Hale will be sent to Westminster in November next. Open war is declared by the Papists against the Church and Constitution of this realm. The question is not whether we shall accept or decline that declaration of war; the only option we have left us, is either to submit to Papal dictation, or to crush the treasonable conspiracy which is thus openly rearing its head. With such an alternative before us there can be no room for hesitation, even though the adoption of the course forced upon us by the Papists should involve the humiliating confessions that our forefathers knew better what they were about when they enacted laws for the exclusion of Papists from political office and from the Legislature, than we did when we consented to their repeal.—*John Bull.*

United States.

The plan adopted for the New York World's Fair building is a Greek Cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 395 feet long and 149 feet broad, and the dome is 130 high. There will be in this building 111,000 sq feet of space on the ground floor, and 63,000 square feet in the galleries. It is estimated to cost \$195,000.

The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, and is already advertised to be opened on the 2nd day of May, 1853.

The other plans were beautiful and in genius, but the directors are confident they have selected the best.

On a post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. Webster, yesterday, at Marshfield, it was found that he died of a disease of the liver, and that the immediate cause of his death was hemorrhage of the stomach and bowels, owing to the morbid state of the blood caused by the disease. There was also dropsy of the abdomen.

A letter of condolence has been addressed by the President and Secretaries to Mrs. Webster. None of the Cabinet will attend the funeral except perhaps the President.

It is generally reported here, that Hon. R. C. Winthrop will succeed Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State.

Messrs. Stevens' Drug Store Burlington Dry Goods Store, Weaver's Clothing Store, and S. M. Weed's dwelling were destroyed by fire, at 12 o'clock last night.

An accident occurred on the Portage R.R., by which one of Messrs. Adams, & Co.'s Express cars, together with a locomotive, a passenger and baggage car, were shattered to pieces. No lives lost.

The ceremony of erecting the first column of the Crystal Palace, is postponed in consequence of the death of Mr. W.

Colonial News.

From the British Canadian.

The state of parties in the House is now rather peculiar. Hitherto the Government have been sustained in their position chiefly by the support of the French Canadian members, receiving occasional support from the Conservative members of Upper Canada, on such questions as were deemed suitable for such support, and thus have they hitherto been able to present to the public the appearance of commanding a respectable majority, while in reality they were tottering to their fall. The Main Trunk Railway Bill has been the means of altering their position or rather of disclosing their real one. It was the generally received opinion that the proposed line would take the north shore of the river St. Lawrence from Quebec to Kingston, and under this impression the representatives of the several counties along that route were resolved to give it their strenuous support; instead of this, however, the Government suddenly resolved to keep to the south side of the St. Lawrence, adopting as part of the Main Trunk Line the Quebec and Richmond Railway, for the construction of which Mr. Jackson is the contractor, and thus leave the huge tract of

country to the north of the St. Lawrence, including the best parts of the Lower Provinces and about 400,000, or nearly half its population without the expected benefits from the line. Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered that a Meeting of some of the French Canadian and other members interested in the country north of the River was held, and that the result was that Mr. Cauchon and fourteen of the Lower Canada members withdrew their support from the Government, and have formed an independent opposition of their own. In fact they have now placed the Government in a minority as regards Lower Canadian support and with a very questionable majority at least in the Upper Province, it must be manifest that the position of the Ministry is critical in the extreme.

In this state of parties, it is not to be wondered if there be all sorts of rumours afloat as to new combinations, either to retain or to win office, but we have neither space nor inclination to enter upon the discussion of their probabilities upon the present occasion.

From the St. Johns Courier.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 21

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come his Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have called you together at this unusual season, because I am desirous of receiving your advice and assistance with reference to a matter of very great importance to the future interests of New-Brunswick. I invite you to consider certain propositions which will be laid before you in the form of Bills, for securing the speedy and complete construction of the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, and having reference also to other lines, or branches, which may be connected therewith. Such a project is already familiar to you. You know the advantages which will accrue from increased facility of communication between different portions of our own Province; and you are well aware of the Commercial benefits to be derived from uniting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Port of St. John, and the Markets of the United States. On these matters I need not enlarge on the present occasion.

I trust that you will find every care has been taken in digesting the details of this undertaking so as to submit it for your consideration in a mature and definite form.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have already in this place expressed my conviction that the introduction of British enterprise and British capital, was essential to such an undertaking as a Railway in New Brunswick. The scheme which will be placed in your hands professes to obtain our object by such means.

What is now sought is the approval of this scheme by you as the Constitutional Representatives of the people. You will now scrupulously weigh the advantages to be gained and the liabilities to be incurred. You will sanction nothing but what you intend to fulfil in perfect honour and good faith; and you will therefore take care that the burthens to be imposed on our revenue do not exceed our resources. You will observe that it is in the power of the Province to secure for itself the full benefit of the increased value of the Crown Lands, through which the Railroad would pass—a benefit which I have been most anxious to retain for yourselves, and your children.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It affords me great pleasure in meeting you here to offer you my congratulations on the late Harvest with which Providence has blessed us. I sincerely hope that your deliberations on the present occasion, may result in enhancing the value of these and similar blessings, by opening fresh avenues to our Commerce and fresh markets for the produce of our Agriculture.

I feel sure that our Gracious Queen will hail with the utmost satisfaction, every increase to your prosperity, and will rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of the people of New-Brunswick.

This is a concise, business-like document, and, we are happy to find, has been met in the best spirit by both Houses. Addresses of the Council and Assembly, in reply, having been carried without amendment. In the House, indeed the vote was taken without debate, and was a unanimous one.

On Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill to amend the Passenger Law, by reducing the head-money, which, it is thought, has had the effect of retarding immigration to the Province.

The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, moved a resolution for a joint address from both Houses approving of the measures adopted by the Home Government for the protection of the Provincial Fisheries.

Yesterday, the Railway Bills were read a first

and second time in the House. We received copies of these documents this morning, but at too late an hour to publish them entire.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE, 1852.

On Tuesday, October 12, Mr. Secretary Morin brought down from the Governor General, a brief statement of the Revenue of Canada, some particulars of which are as follows:

PAYMENTS MADE FROM PUBLIC REVENUE IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1852 (TO JULY 31):	
Paid interest on Public Debt.....	£112,051
From permanent revenue fund (constitutional act of 1840, modified).....	32,263
Permanent charges under statutes of Upper and Lower Canada.....	6,151
do. do. do. Province of Canada..	68,506
Paid charges to be provided for under estimate of 1852.....	37,426
Excess of receipts over payments in last 6 months of 1852.....	119,255
	£375,652

This is a highly encouraging state of things.

NET REVENUE, 6 MONTHS TO 31ST JULY, 1852.

Net Customs Revenue (that is after deducting all charges of collecting, &c.)	£321,352
Net Excise Revenue.....	13,721
Net Territorial (Lands, Timber, &c.)..	1,276
Bank Tax or Imposts.....	9,453
Net Revenue from Public Works.....	38,486
Militia Fines, &c., £2. Fines and forfeitures £1,061.....	1,061
Casual Revenue.....	8,338
Law Fee Fund.....	2,148
	£395,837

From the above payments to the Receiver General, there are to be deducted certain payments by him on warrants.....

20,185

£375,952

Out of the balance at credit of the General revenue fund of Canada, 31st of January, 1852, the following payments were made up to July 31st, viz:—

On account of Sinking Fund for 1850,	£63,000
do. of balance of appropriations	34,214

THE CENSUS.—A return has just been laid before Parliament, showing the expenses attending the taking the Census of Canada in January, 1852, viz:—

To census Commissioners and Enumerators, for taking the Census of Canada East.....	£7,734
To ditto ditto Canada West....	6,407
To Hon. E. P. Tache, for contingencies	1,015
For postage.....	913
To printing and stationary.....	872

£16,842

To this sum is to be added the expense of taking the Census in the Counties of the Two Mountains, Brant, Haldimand and Lincoln, the accounts from which places were not come in on the 8th of September.

It is probable that the total cost of taking the Census will be over £18,500.

ON FRIDAY LAST A MAN BY THE

name of Patrick Hawkins, a butcher or drover, lately in the employ of Mr. Yielding of this town, attempted to drown himself, but was prevented. On Saturday morning, after going to church, he returned home before his wife, and having sent out a little girl who was in the house, cut his throat with a razor. Dr. Robichaud was immediately sent for, who dressed the wound, and he is now in the hospital. He is said to be insane, caused by drink.—*Ottawa Citizen, Oct. 16s*

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—

This affair came off at Guelph on Friday last, the Stock being shown on the Market Square, and the Produce and Roots in a building of Mr. Thorp's. The entries of Stock were numerous as ever, that of roots, &c., rather less than usual, whilst in quality the show was far superior to those which have preceded it. The premiums for gain and entire horses having been distributed at a previous show room did not display all the variety of former occasions; but the cheese, butter, &c., was as good as we ever tasted, whilst in roots, we are informed, competition with the Provincial Show would have done us honor. The sheep, the hogs, the cattle, were very superior, as may be supposed from the number of prizes which were brought to this neighborhood from the Provincial Show. It is only necessary to mention the names of Messrs. Howitt, Hodgskin and Hood as amongst the entries, to say there was good cattle; whilst those of Messrs. Thompson and Parkinson are a sufficient guarantee for sheep. Besides, we had those recently imported by Mr. J. C. Wilson and Mr. Nicholson. We noticed on the ground the ram of Mr. L. Parkinson, which that gentleman recently purchased from Mr. Thompson of Waterloo for £17. In Hogs quite a business was done. The boar which took the first prize carried off the same at Puslinch, where he was sold for £4 10s, and re-sold at the County Show for £10.—Another boar of the Berkshire breed was sold for £7 10s; and Mr. H. Lynch sold his sow for £7 10s, after carrying of 30s as a premium. After the Judges had closed the performance of their duties, about 35 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the British Hotel, the president, James Wright, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Thorp had catered well for his friends, and deserved a larger amount of patronage than was extended to him on the occasion.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

We learn from the *Simcoe Standard* that the Orangemen of Elgin County, intend cele-

brating the 5th of November, the anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot," at Vienna, and should the weather be favourable they will be joined by a large number of the brethren from this county.—Divine Service will be held in the village in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the brethren will dine together. Particulars of the celebration will be found in the programme. The brethren from this county will be required to be at Fredericksburg, at six p. m., on the morning of the 5th, should they desire to go with the main body. At Staffordville they will be met by a deputation from No. 170, Vienna, and conveyed to the place of meeting, we hope a very large number of our Norfolk brethren will respond to the kind invitation of those of Elgin and Middlesex, who so nobly turned out to do us credit at our celebration on the 12th of July last; together with the pleasure done themselves, they will be returning a compliment very justly due—a courtesy kindly extended.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT BURLINGTON HEIGHTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Craig, on view of the body of a labourer on the Great Western Railroad, named William Keefe, who accidentally lost his life while descending from a large block of concrete or cemented gravel, which rolled down upon him, crushing him to death almost instantly. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The deceased was a widower, and has left two children to deplore his loss.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred yesterday morning on the line of the Great Western Railway, passing through this town. About 7 o'clock in the morning, while several of the men were engaged in undermining the high bank in front of Mr. Finkle's property, it suddenly gave way, and buried under an immense load of earth, a man named Peter McInnes, a native of Scotland, who had emigrated to this country four years ago. Every effort was made to extricate the unfortunate man, but could not be effected until life was extinct. He has left a wife and four small children to lament his loss.—*British American.*

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—His Lordship the Chief Justice allows no time to be wasted, but makes the members of the bar toe the mark as their cases come up on the docket. The result of strictly adhering to this rule has been that, since the commencement of the present Assizes, ten days ago, an immense amount of business has been got through with, at least two-thirds of a very large calendar, both civil and criminal, and the expenses of paying jurymen, clerks, &c., for an additional week has probably been saved to the public. When we write, several important civil and criminal cases have yet to be tried; the latter including one for murder, which will itself occupy a whole day; but it is anticipated that the whole business will be got through with, and a general jail delivery effected, about the middle of next week.—*Kingston Argus.*

RAILROAD MEETING IN BLENHEIM. A meeting of the rate-payers of Blenheim, was held at Drumbo, 7th Con. of that township, called by the Reeve at the request of E. Wolverton, Esq., and others, for the purpose of ascertaining the minds of the people, regarding the propriety of the municipality taking stock in the Buffalo and Goderich Railway. The meeting was but poorly attended, and in consequence of the indisposition of J. Jackson, Esq., Reeve, Joseph Laycock, Esq., was called to the chair. When it was moved and seconded that "this meeting do adjourn for one month" which was carried, and the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned accordingly.—*British American.*

The Rev. Mr. Boomer will deliver a Lecture on Education in the Town Hall, Galt, on Thursday evening next. This is the first of the series of Lectures to be delivered by the Clergy and others of this town, during the ensuing winter.

The *Champion* ran a shore in a fog at Salmond Point, about 60 miles above Kingston on Thursday evening. Preparations were making to get her off.

The Town Council of Guelph have petitioned Parliament that the town may not be joined with others in sending a Member to Parliament, but be allowed to remain attached to the County of Wellington.

COUNTY OF HALTON.—We believe there is now no doubt that Milton will be selected as the County seat of the new County.

The Provisional Council of the County of Grey met at Sydenham on the 18th instant, and resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Dougal and Dowling, of Sydenham, for the erection of the County Buildings, at a cost of £3,250. The money was borrowed from Mr. Hewitt, of Guelph, at eight per cent. discount.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held this morning before Mr. John Shaw, Coroner, at the house of Mr. Elder, Ontario Street, on the body of a man named Edward Wilson. It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that the deceased belonged to a raft, which was behind Mr. Fraser's wharf, and that, at about half past ten o'clock, as he was proceeding there, he fell through the wharf, which is in a most insecure state of repair. Verdict, accidentally drowned. The Jury highly censured Mr. Fraser's conduct in allowing his wharf, which is a public one, to remain in such a dilapidated state.—*News.*

WRECKED.—On Monday night last the small schooner, Highland Mary, of this port D. McCarty, master and owner, foundered in Lake Huron. The propeller *Kent* took off the crew and passengers. The gale was very severe

but we have not heard of any other casualties.—*Simcoe Standard.*

DROWNED.—On Monday morning, an elderly man named George Grant, was unfortunately drowned while attending to his duties as keeper of Lock No. 11. He had gone out at midnight to commence the lockage of vessels on the Canal, and at about five o'clock his wife looked out for him; and not finding him about, she gave the alarm. Presently his hat and the oil can were found floating on the water, and at ten o'clock his body was recovered. It is believed that he had fallen from the plank crossing the waste weir, in the act of letting on the water mills below.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT. A painful Accident took place in Walsingham on Thursday last, by which a respected young man was instantaneously hurried into eternity. It appears that on the day above mentioned the deceased William Craig, in partnership with his brother Mr. Robert Craig, was engaged in taking out saw logs, went to a portion of the woods for the purpose of cutting a large pine tree into logs, in company with Joseph Hill, one of his hired men. The tree had fallen across some logs and was partially in a cramped position, consequently before they had sawed through it closed upon the saw, and it was necessary to put in some wedges to free the saw. They continued cutting till but a small space remained, when Hill took an axe and attempted, to cut the rest. While engaged the wedge came out and the deceased (Craig) reached over to get it, having to stoop across the log, when the log gave away and carrying the deceased with it, literally crushed his head to pieces against an adjoining piece of timber.—Hill endeavoured to roll the log from the body, but only partly succeeded; but on assistance arriving it was extracted and found to be quite dead.—*Simcoe Standard.*

TORONTO TOWNSHIP FALL FAIR AND SHOW.—This Agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing demonstration took place at Cooksville on Friday, the 15th instant, and though the attendance was not by any means so great as might have been anticipated, it might have been worse. The display of stock, produce and implements was on the whole respectable, and the awards of the judges appeared to give general satisfaction.

We trust that greater interest will be manifested by the denizens of our Township at the next recurrence of this bucolic festival. If our resources were properly developed we could produce a show which few quarters of the Province could excel.—*Streetsville Review.*

GALT FAIR.—This Market, on Thursday, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day was pretty well attended, and the quantity of Stock offered for sale was greater than usual. The Sheep were particularly plentiful and good, and many were sold at from 6 to 9 dollars a head. The distributing of such numbers of splendid rams throughout the country will soon cause a wonderful improvement both in the wool and the mutton of the County of Waterloo.—There were some good ox teams, but they were generally in poor condition; and the fear of a shortness of food for them during the ensuing winter prevented very many else. The horses and young cattle were almost unsaleable.—*Galt Reporter.*

County of Wellington.—A gentleman who has just returned from a tour in the back Townships, describes the Roads as in a dreadful state; it took him three hours to traverse four miles. He was surprised and delighted with the aspect of the country, and the improvements made by the enterprising settlers, especially in Peel and Maryboro. A new village is starting into existence (under the auspices of Mr. Clarke,) which bids fair to advance rapidly; most of the settlers around having large clearances, and good land. The want of roads is the great drawback, but this evil the Elora and Saugenee Road will almost entirely remedy.—*Elora Backwoodsman.*

BELLEVILLE AND CAPE VINCENT.—A public meeting was held in Belleville on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the expediency of putting on a couple of first-class steamboats between Belleville and Cape Vincent, to connect at the latter place with the railroad. The following resolution was adopted by the meeting.

That this meeting, having heard R. B. Doxater, Esq., Superintendent of the Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad, on the subject of building the proposed steamers, approves of his views respecting the same, and that the said Boats should not be of a less speed than 17½ miles per hour, and to cost about £9000 each; and in furtherance of the project, that subscription Stock books be at once opened at Belleville, River Trent, and Stirling; and this meeting requests the co-operation of the inhabitants of Picton and the County of Prince Edward, and the other places on the Bay.

A VETERAN PEDESTRIAN.—Mr. Elsworth, who resides at East Zorra, Co. Oxford left home the beginning of last April, on a business tour to the interior of Vermont, and from thence to Washington, arrived here this week, after travelling the whole distance on foot, except the distance from here to Lewiston. He states he has seen 73 summers and is still capable of walking 40 miles in one day.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

On Wednesday last a meeting consisting of some four hundred of the enterprising and intelligent inhabitants of Otonabee, was held at Keene, for the purpose of Petitioning

Parliament to give a charter of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad Company. The Chair was taken at one o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Laing.

Resolutions strongly in favour of the Cobourg and Peterboro' line were passed. A petition was unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting.

ENGLAND.

The Glasgow Bulwark announces in terms of great triumph the conversion of the Rev. James Forbes, Roman Catholic Priest in that town, to Protestantism. Mr Forbes is spoken of as a man of talent, in the prime of life, frank and energetic, of irreproachable character. "Many others" are stated to be likely to follow his example. The reverend gentleman has offered his services to the Irish mission, in a letter giving the history of his life, and progressive doubts of the Roman Church. He was born in Aberdeen in 1822 of a Protestant mother; his father being a Roman Catholic. At 16 years of age, he left for Paris, to be educated for the priesthood, and received the tonsure, minor orders, subdeaconship and deaconship, from the late Archbishop of Paris. Returning to Scotland, he was ordained priest, in 1848, by Dr. Kyle. Doubts set in, or appear rather to have run on, from early youth, as to the non-agreement of Romish errors with the Bible. Ultimately he determined upon seceding, which he accomplished last week.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The last few days have witnessed the most extraordinary arrivals of gold from Australia. The close of last week brought four or five ships into the Thames, with cargoes of gold dust of various amounts, up to £100,000. But all these vessels were outstripped by the *Medway*, which arrived on Saturday, with a cargo of gold dust valued at upwards of £270,000. This does not appear to include the quantity of the precious metal in the possession of the passengers on board. The whole store of Australian produce brought into port by this ship is estimated at half a million sterling. There seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports received lately from the Australian diggings, which are more like the fabulous wonders of romance than real sober realities. The import of gold may be expected now almost weekly to increase, for the accounts from the Colony represent both the population employed at the diggings to be growing rapidly in number, and the diggings to be increasing in comparative productiveness.—*Glasgow Mail, Oct. 5.*

SCENES AT THE DIGGINGS.—A letter in the *Hobart Town Courier* gives rather a forbidding account of matters at the Victoria Diggings:—"Near our country seat, as we call it, *alias* dog-kennel, a vagabond went into a man's tent and demanded his gold. The rascal being told by the man that he had none, drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball knocked out his front teeth, cut away part of his tongue, and lodged in the back of his neck. The diggers at hand immediately captured the scoundrel, gave him a good drubbing, and let him go; since which his unfortunate victim has died. They were not aware of the extent of the injuries received by the deceased, or they would have hanged the murderer upon the first tree. The next night another poor fellow was found lying dead on a sofa in a public house at Bullock Creek with a contusion behind his ear. Suspicions were entertained that the deceased had met with his death unfairly. A husband had found that he had a faithless wife. He cut her throat, allowed her paramour to escape, and gave himself up to justice. It is reported at the diggings that twenty-one dead bodies had been found at Black Forest, where very many scenes of blood, not yet, or ever by human being to be know have occurred. There are six mounted highwaymen on the road. Several cases of stabbing had occurred at the mines. Great numbers have left lately, being fearful of the winter setting in; in fact, the air is very keen morning and evening."

DARING LEAP.—The *North British Mail* states that a gentleman belonging to Ayrshire, no less distinguished as a fearless horseman than a man of letters, made a daring leap a few weeks ago, which deserves to be recorded. When exercising in a field a celebrated steed-chase mare, his own property, he found it necessary to rush her at a hedge to save himself being runaway with. The mare boldly rose at the hedge and took it; the height of the leap when afterwards measured, being found to be no less than eight-and-a-half feet, the rise being about nine feet, and the fall on the other side being about seven feet.

The wooden walls of Old England will be rendered unless ere long, if all that we read of the feats performed by our French neighbours is correct. An aspiring aeronaut at Paris has effected an ascent with a steam engine attached to his balloon, which enables him to steer his course in any direction he pleases; and a Dr. Payerne, at Cherbourg, has discovered the art of navigating under water with a submarine steamer, which may duck under in any of the dockyards of France, and not show its nose again till it reaches the English coast.

The *Times* of the 5th states that the National Debt of Britain is at present £782,869,382 sterling, which costs annually for interest £28,017,127. In 1822, the debt was £832,811,295, at an annual cost of £31,443,531.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "WASHINGTON."

NAPOLEON DECLARED EMPEROR.
New York, October 27.

The "Washington" arrived to-day at half-past ten, A.M., with four days later news and 13 passengers.

Liverpool cotton market on the 11th was a shade higher. Sales 5000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Consols had an upward tendency. Trade in Manchester active and prices firm.

The "Pacific" and "Canada" had arrived out. The whole Russian army had been ordered to go in mourning for the Duke of Wellington.

ENGLAND.—The *London Observer* denies that the Derby Cabinet will call the Parliament together before the middle of November.

The Queen had left Scotland for Windsor Castle. The owner of the yacht "America" has challenged the yatches of all nations except America to sail for £500 or £1000.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon was to return to Paris on the 16th, and extensive preparations were made for his reception.

It is supposed that the President will proceed at once to the Tuilleries. He had already been proclaimed Emperor at the town of Sevres by the Mayor. At Bordeaux his reception was most enthusiastic; he made a speech indirectly accepting the Empire.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

Halifax, October 29.
The "Niagara" arrived at an early hour this morning. She left Liverpool on 10th and brings three days later news, and 96 passengers.

Cotton a shade firmer. Sales of the week 74,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer, with a fair demand. Provisions firm. Consols closed at 100½.

Mr. Lawrence, ex-minister of the United States to England, came by the "Niagara."

The Earl of Derby has been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "PACIFIC."

New York, October 31.

The *Pacific*, which left Liverpool on the 20th, arrived to-day. On the 25th she passed the steamer *Canada*, on the 30th the *Baltic*. The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 17th.—The *Pacific* brings four days later news.

Cotton without change. Trade at Manchester satisfactory. Flour without material change—less demand. Supply of wheat good—market scarcely so firm. Corn unchanged.

ENGLAND.—Parliament had been called to meet for the despatch of business on the 1th November. It is stated to be the intention of the opposition to test the government on the subject of free trade by a direct vote before Christmas. This is a subject upon which all the Liberals agree, and they will have the support of Sir James Graham and other members of the Peel party.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington will take place on the 17th inst.

The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll had an audience with the Queen on Saturday the 16th ult., and presented his credentials as minister of the United States. He was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury.

In addition to the parties already mentioned, Lord Lonsboro' has accepted De Blaquiere's challenge, and has offered to run his yacht against the "America" for £1000 in September next, against a schooner of 100 tons, which he is having built at Poole.

It is noticeable that the Irish Catholic papers exult in the prospect of the establishment of the French empire.

The subject of reviving the convocation of the Church of England is exciting the religious world. Petitions for and against its removal are in circulation among the clergy.

A rumour *via* Paris says that the Pope has just appointed Dr. Dickson, R. C. primate of Ireland, in place of Dr. Cullen.

The Queen held a court and privy council at Windsor on Saturday, at which Parliament was prorogued from the 21st inst to the 4th November, and then to assemble for the despatch of business.

SPAIN.—Government had received despatches from the Captain General of Cuba, dated 14th September, announcing all quiet. The Steamer "Antonia D'Ulloa" will be immediately despatched to Cuba in place of the "Pizarro."

ITALY.—By a decree dated 6th instant, vessels from the United States ports are for the present subject to quarantine of observation at Leghorn of six days. The late political executions at Sinigaglia will be followed up by similar butcheries at Urbino &c.

The funeral services in honour of Wellington were celebrated at Verona on the 12th ult.

FRANCE.—After virtually accepting the Empire by his speech at Bordeaux, Louis Napoleon has returned to Paris to await the more formal declaring of his new position. His entry into Paris on the 16th passed off with the greatest eclat; even making abatement for the very florid description in the French papers. The display is said to have been especially imposing. Triumphant arches bearing transparencies, gilded eagles, deputations, processions; the army and citizens in their holiday clothes, all exhibited their splendour to the best advantage, under a cloudless sky, and the weather as fair as could be wished. The inscriptions and devices exhibited a remarkable uniformity of sentiment, so that one might consider they were mostly got up by the government. The *Moniteur*, however, states that the reception was the spontaneous tribute of the people of Paris. The grandest of the arches was one spanning the Porte D'Austerlitz, and dedicated by the City of Paris to Louis Napoleon, Emperor. The prince entered the city on horse-back by the Porte D'Austerlitz, and proceeded to the Tuilleries. The troops and an immense crowd following, with cries of "Vive Napoleon." He was surrounded by a numerous staff among whom were several foreign officers, but it was remarked that none of the foreign ministers took part in the proceedings.

Abdel Kader, the Arab chief has been liberated, and is to receive a pension from the French Government.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
C Nov. 7. 22 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 2.	Luke 24
" 8.	M. Eccl. 29.	Luke 24.
" 9.	M. " 31.	John 1.
" 10.	M. " 32.	1 Thes 4.
" 11.	M. " 33.	John 2.
" 12.	M. " 34.	2 Thes 1.
" 13.	M. " 35.	John 3.
" 14.	M. " 36.	2 Thes 4.
" 15.	M. " 37.	John 2.
" 16.	M. " 38.	2 Thes 3.
" 17.	M. " 39.	John 5.
" 18.	M. " 40.	1 Tim 1.
C " 14. 23 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 11.	John 6.
" 15.	M. " 12.	1 Tim 2.

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 2s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. Conductor.
G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

The General Meeting of the Church Society will be held, D.V., on Wednesday, the 3rd November, at the Society's Board Room, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, East, at 3 P.M.

On Wednesday the 10th there will be a special meeting of the Society, to take into consideration the statute vesting the patronage of the Rectories in the Church Society, and for the purpose of adopting such action thereon as its provisions may require, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

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

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In another column will be found a communication from the Chief Superintendent of Schools, which is eminently characteristic of the writer. Our remarks on this production will be very brief, inasmuch as every statement which it advances has been refuted over and over again, and we have no inclination to repeat ourselves.

The writer affirms that we have "assailed him personally on the subject of religious instruction and separate schools." We are not aware of having done so. If the Dr. will condescend upon a specific instance where we have exceeded the legitimate limits of controversial expression, we shall readily make him amends.

"Although you," says the Chief Superintendent, "and a few of the Clergy of your Church, write against the public school system, many of the Clergy of that Church, and the great body of the Laity, are as active and patriotic promoters of it as there are in Upper Canada!"

This assertion we meet with a flat and unqualified denial.

On the 1st and 2nd of May, 1851, the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland of the Diocese of Toronto, and delegates of the Laity within the same, assembled in Conference in the City of Toronto, to take into consideration the state of their ecclesiastical affairs.

At this Conference the following resolution was passed unanimously, upwards of one hundred and twenty Clergymen, and a like number of Lay delegates, being present, representing a population of 223,928:

"That this meeting desires to express its sense of the paramount duty of connecting religion with secular education, and, in order to carry out this obligation, they deem it necessary to petition the Colonial Legislature to permit the establishment of separate Church Schools; and that the assessment paid by Churchmen for the support of Common Schools be applied to the maintenance of such as are in connection with the Church, whenever such appropriation is practical and desired."

How, in the face of such a resolution, the Chief Superintendent could have mustered assurance sufficient to make the assertion quoted above, far exceeds our comprehension.

The existing school system, may be approved of by a few, but by the vast majority of churchmen it is merely tolerated for lack of a better.

Dr. Ryerson affirms that under the existing law "if the Board of School Trustees in the city of Toronto choose to establish Church of England Schools, they can do so."

This assertion is at once trifling and disingenuous. Right well does the Superintendent know that the restless jealousy of conflicting sectarians stands in the way

of any such consummation. Liberalism generally plays a winning game when clamour and agitation are the leading elements of success. These are weapons which she wields with peculiar skill.

Besides, self-interest would constrain the sects to unite in opposing any concession being made to the Anglican Church so far as separate schools are concerned.

In Toronto, a large proportion of the assessment for educational purposes, comes out of the pockets of the Churchmen, and hence dissenters have a direct interest to oppose the erection of separate schools. It is their sordid interest to support a system which conserves their own pockets, even though the saving is purchased by the ignoring of Christianity in our public seminaries.

We demand to be placed upon an equal footing, in educational matters, with our Roman Catholic fellow subjects. This is our undoubted right, and with nothing short of this will we be satisfied, the sophistries of the Chief Superintendent notwithstanding.

THE RECTORIES.

We have to direct attention to several communications in our sheet of to-day, bearing upon the question to be discussed next week by the Church Society of this Diocese. Sincerely do we trust that the importance of the matters to be considered will ensure a full attendance of members.

AN ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We look upon Mr. Morin's Bill for the creation of an Elective Legislative Council, as one of the most dangerous measures ever brought before our Provincial Parliament. It goes to establish a precedent which with very slight extension would land us in the meshes of republicanism. An Elective Governor-General, would naturally succeed to an Elective Legislative Council.

That some change however in the present most unsatisfactory state of things is required, no one can question, and we entirely coincide with the following judicious remarks of our contemporary the *British Canadian*:

"It is agreed on all hands that the corrupt tampering of our liberal Government with the Independence of the Council has so paralyzed its functions, debased its character and brought it into contempt with the people of Canada, that high and low, rich and poor, Radical and Tory, all agree that the well-being of the Province requires some immediate and vigorous action to restore its efficiency; and that we must either retain it on its present British basis, and whilst improving the superstructure, adhere more strictly to the British model; or we must at once adopt the elective principle which prevails in the adjacent States.

"Now if the latter course be adopted—if this attempt to create an aristocratic and Conservative check upon a democratic basis be made, we will find it a very difficult matter to define the boundary beyond which we should not go in a democratic movement, or having defined it to avoid crossing it; but there are a large number both in the House and out of the House who believe that there is no better remedy for the present evil than the adoption of the elective principle, and if there be nothing more practicable there can be little doubt that we shall be driven to adopt it.

"But before this irrevocable step be taken it behoves all those who are attached to those monarchical institutions which have raised Great Britain to her present pitch of greatness, and it behoves all those who are desirous of maintaining that system of responsible government, for which Canada struggled so long, to consider well whether or not there be any more desirable means of restoring the balance of the Constitution and the character of the Legislative Council, in preference to a step which can be regarded only in the light of a forerunner in a series of changes, all directly tending to the abandonment of the British Constitution as a model, and our gradual assimilation to those institutions so much in favor with our democratic neighbours.

"The proposition of the Government has at all events been productive of one good result. The question has been canvassed in the House and by the Press, and however much difference of opinion there be on some points there are three leading principles on which we believe the Canadian public are well agreed, namely, the necessity of limiting the number of the members, the possession of a suitable property qualification, and the payment of the Council when in attendance. Why not then apply these remedies to the House as now constituted. They might restore life, and health, and vigor to the sinking patient, and though it must take time to make it all it ought to be, it might by these means be preserved as a constitutional check upon the other branches

of the Legislature, independent alike of the Crown and the people, yet sustained and respected by both."

LETTER TO THE MAYOR OF TORONTO

We have been specially requested to publish the subjoined letter. The charge which it brings against the Mayor, as a member of the Conservative party, is a serious one, and we trust that he will be able satisfactorily to demonstrate that the accusation has been made on insufficient grounds.

Quebec, 22nd Oct., 1852.

To John G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.

SIR.—Mr. McDougall, the Editor of the *North American*, and a Professional Gentleman, residing in Toronto, having this day appeared before the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to investigate the charges made in a certain Petition presented to this House against my return for the City of Toronto, and stated— "that he was not authorized or requested by any of the Petitioners to attend as Counsel and substantiate the charges contained in the petition, but that he was requested by you to appear in that capacity and support the petition." I beg to apprise you that the Committee declined to hear Mr. McDougall, they not considering your authority sufficient.

At the same time I conceive it to be my duty to acquaint you that this attempt on your part to interfere in my election, though unwilling to assume the responsibility of petitioning to deprive the City of Toronto of the member of its choice whom you had promised to support and who had faithfully done his duty—against whose return not one of the petitioners has appeared before the Committee to substantiate their charges, although no less than six of the petitioners have been in Quebec since the Committee was struck, and declined acting in the matter or appearing against me—compels me to withdraw from that body over which you preside, and of which I am one of the Aldermen—as I feel that you and I can never meet again at the same Board in the relative positions we now occupy, with these feelings which should prevail amongst men desirous of promoting the public good and which are so essential to the securing any thing like unity of action.

I beg leave, therefore, to resign my seat as one of the Aldermen for St. Patrick's Ward, in that body, where I have remained as long as is consistent with self-respect, and beg that you will communicate this my resignation to the Common Council of the City of Toronto, and will thank you to acknowledge its receipt.

Your obedient Servant,
W. H. BOULTON.

DR. RYERSON ON SCHISM.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools in the extract appended to his letter which appears in another column, thus expresses himself on the subject of schism:

"Some, indeed, have gone to the extreme of viewing all religious persuasions as evils to be dreaded, and, as far as possible, proscribed; but an enlightened spirit rather views them as holding, and propagating in common, the great principles of virtue and morality which form the basis of the safety and happiness of society; and, therefore, as distinct agencies more or less promotive of its interests—their very rivalry tending to stimulate to greater activity, and therefore, as a whole, more beneficial than injurious. I think a national system of public instruction should be in harmony with this national spirit!!!"

Our Redeemer prayed most earnestly for the entire unity of His people; and yet the Chief Superintendent deliberately pronounces the divisions of Christians, "as a whole, more beneficial than injurious!!!"

Instead of making any comment upon this dismal contradiction offered to the solemnly pronounced words of the incarnate God, we transcribe, for the benefit of Dr. Ryerson, the following remarks from the *Christian Advocate*, a Methodist journal, published at Memphis, United States:

"Jesus Christ has emphatically declared, that an evil tree cannot produce good fruit. The apostle Paul protests it was a slander to affirm that he taught evil must be done that good might ensue. In the face of these objections and mutually declared truths, we daily hear a pseudo christian philosophy endeavouring to reconcile to us existing and glaring evils, on the ground that they are of themselves productive of good. This absurd falsity is in nothing more manifest than in the customary cant with which well-meaning but egregiously mistaken pietists endeavour to excuse the present sectarian organization of the church. They tell us that sectarianism, in itself an evil, is necessary to the activity and purity of the church; that the debate and collision of the sects, keep up a healthy emulation, and evolve truth; that a unity of organization would tend to stagnate the energies of the Church, and cause it to slumber over the insidious and silent progress of error. And therefore, it is said, we must have sects.

Just so long as this doctrine obtains in evangelical christendom, it never can be truly energetic in its efforts to secure complete christian unity in the church. Is it sound doctrine? Is it the doctrine which shall result in bringing together the hosts of Jesus' saints in firm array, for the great millennial battle against Gog and Magog? In all her doctrines, in all her plans of action, in all the elementary principles of her policy, the Catholic Church should have in view,

the great and final triumph of Christ's kingdom over sin and unrighteousness. Does this doctrine, this almost universal sentiment of apparent piety and resignation to supposed invincible evils, accord with the grand aim of universal sway, contemplated by Christ in the establishment of the Church? Suppose the whole world christianized—although we have no warrant for expecting it through the instrumentality of a divided church—but suppose the thing possible, and the world christianized, the church still remaining in its present sectarian form of organization, will the gospel have accomplished its mission, to the full design and satisfaction of its Divine Author? What says the Apostle? "And he gave some Apostles, and some prophets, and some Evangelists, and some Pastors and Teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." "That, in the dispensation of the fullness of time, he might gather together in one, all things in Christ." Will the church, split up into the numerous sects of the present day, fill up the compass of this magnificent design? If not, is that sentiment a sound one, a safe one which is plainly hostile to the glorious consummation anticipated by the spirit, in his dispensation of moral forces to the church."

THE HAMILTON GAZETTE.

This sound-principled journal made its appearance on Monday in a new, enlarged, and greatly improved form. The *Gazette* has always advocated the soundest principles, ecclesiastical as well as political, and we trust that as it now presents increased attractions, its circulation will experience a corresponding enlargement.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM JOB.

The *British Canadian* of Saturday last announces the finding of true Bills by the Grand Jury against Dr. Scott, for the alleged opening of a letter addressed by Honorable Malcolm Cameron to the Clerk of the Lunatic Asylum, but the Crown having declined to go on with the case at the present sittings, our contemporary publishes the letter in question, which we subjoin. The *British Canadian* also publishes copies of official letters from the Provincial Secretary's Office to the Board, and Minutes of Evidence given before the latter body. By these documents, and the statements of our contemporary, it appears that the Government directed the exclusion of patients, so much clamoured against during the summer, and then through their press denounced the management which apparently caused this. This is said to be done as an excuse for legislating with the Asylum, and creating a permanent berth for the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and in furtherance of it a correspondence was going on with this McKirdy, with the cognizance of one of the Board, Mr. McMaster. It was discovered by means of the following precious letter:—

Quebec, July 8th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—Your communications arrived and have been highly interesting to me. I feel a lively interest in the unfortunate individuals who are most interested in the good or bad management of the Asylum. Oh! it is hard to think that their is so little benevolence in man, that even in those Institutions which man in the aggregate from vanity, pride, and self-love raised to his own glory, the creature in his individual capacity should include in the list of his grounds for speculation, ambition, and selfishness. But so it is.

I have so far done nothing, but my mind is fixed on the subject, and every move shall be in the right direction. I will get the government altered.

Things progress very quietly. Parliament meets 19th August. There is nothing very novel. Your's truly,

M. CAMERON.
[Superscription.]
JAMES MCKIRDY, Esq.,
Clerk, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

M. C. P. C.

It is asserted that the letter did not originally bear the mark "Private," which is now upon it in a different ink, but in Mr. Cameron's handwriting, and though from the official documents, a copy as it originally stood appears to be in the hands of the Government, it has not been forthcoming for purposes of contrast. The whole affair is disgraceful to the Government, and particularly to Mr. Cameron.

The Rev. John Smithurst, requests that all letters and papers for him, may for the future be addressed "Elora."

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

SIR,—During several months you have from time to time attacked the Common School System of Upper Canada, and assailed me personally on the subject of religious instruction and separate schools in connection with the system—representing, the law as containing provisions which are not to be found in it, and ascribing to me opinions which I do not entertain. As an act of justice, therefore, to our Common School Sys-

tem, and to myself, in the relation that I sustain to it, I hope that you will insert a few passages from the remarks appended to this note, headed, "Question of Religious Instruction, in connection with our system of Public Instruction," which form the concluding section of my Annual School Report for 1851, lately laid before the Legislative Assembly, and now in press.

In this place, I shall only further add two remarks. The one is,—That, although you, and a few of the Clergy of your Church, write against our Public School System, many of the Clergy of the Church, and the great body of its Laity, are active and patriotic promoters of it as there is in Upper Canada; nor is there any other Church in Upper Canada indirectly deriving at this moment great benefit from that system. I do not believe that even a considerable party can be fomented in the Church of England itself, much less in the country at large, against our system of Public Schools.

My second remark is,—That if the School-tax-paying electors please, denominational Schools—and no others—may, according to law, be established in every City and Town in Upper Canada. The 11th clause of the 24th section of the School Act gives the Board of School Trustees in each of the Municipalities, unlimited power "to determine the number, sites, kind, and descriptions, of Schools which shall be established in each such City or Town. If, therefore, the Board of School Trustees in the City of Toronto choose to establish Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominational Schools, they can do so, as I stated in the Appendix to my Annual School Report for 1850, No. 17, p. 309. The question is not, therefore,—as you have represented it,—whether there may or may not be denominational Schools in each City and Town in Upper Canada, but whether the Municipalities themselves shall judge and decide this matter; or whether they shall be compelled to do as you demand at the expense of those very municipal rights (or, as you advocate in to-day's *Churchman*, "democratic rights") guaranteed to them by successive Acts of Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. RYERSON.

Toronto, 21st October, 1852.

The question of religious instruction has been a topic of voluminous and earnest discussion among statesmen and educationalists in both Europe and America—has agitated more than one country on the continent of Europe—has hitherto deprived England of a national system of education permitting to it nothing but a series of petty expedients in varying forms of government grants to certain religious denominations, while the great mass of the labouring population is unreached by a ray of intellectual light, and is "perishing for lack of knowledge" amidst the din of sectarian war about "religious education" and under the very shadows of the cathedral and the chapel. If I have not made this question a prominent topic of remark in my annual reports it is not because I have undervalued or overlooked its importance. In my first and preliminary report on a system of Public Elementary Education for Upper Canada, I devoted thirty pages to the discussion of this subject, (pp. 22-52.) and adduced the experience and practice of most educating countries in Europe and America respecting it. In preparing the draft of the school law, I sought to place it where it had been placed by the authority of Government and by the consent of all parties in Ireland—as a matter of regulation by a National Board, and with the guards which all have considered essential. These regulations have been prepared and duly sanctioned, and placed in the hands of all school authorities; nor have I failed from time to time to press their importance upon all parties concerned. It is, however, worthy of remark that in no instances have those parties who have thought proper to assail the school system, and my self personally, on the question of religious instruction, quoted a line from what I have professedly written on the subject, or from the regulations which I have recommended, while such parties have more than once pretended to give my views by quoting passages which were not at all written in reference to this question, and which contained no exposition of my views on it.

As some prominence has been given to this question during the year by individual writers, and some vague statements and notions put forth I will offer a few remarks on it in concluding the report.

1. My first remark is the system of common school instruction should like the legislature which has established, and the government that administers it, be non sectarian and national. It should be considered in a provincial rather than a denominational point of view—in reference to its bearing upon the condition and interests of the country at large, and not upon those of particular religious persuasions as distinct from public interests, or upon the interests of one religious persuasion more than upon those of another. And thus may be observed the difference between a mere sectarian and a patriot—between one who considers the institutions and legislation and government of his country in a sectarian spirit, and another who regards them in a patriotic spirit. The one places his sect above his country, and supports or opposes every public law or measure of government just as it may or may not promote the interests of his own sect irrespective of the public interests and in rivalry with those of other sects, the other views the well being of his country as the great end to be proposed and pursued, and the sects as among the instrumentalities tributary to that end. Since, indeed, have gone to

the extreme of viewing all religious persuasions as evils to be dreaded, and, as far as possible, proscribed; but an enlightened and patriotic spirit rather views them as holding and propagating in common the great principles of virtue and morality, which forms the basis of the safety and happiness of society; and therefore as distinct agencies more or less promotive of its interests—their very rivalry tending to stimulate to greater activity, and therefore, as a whole, more beneficial than injurious. I think a national system of public instruction should be in harmony with this national spirit.

2. I remark again, that the system of public instruction should be in harmony with the views and feelings of the great body of the people, especially of the better educated classes. I believe the number of persons in Upper Canada who would theoretically or practically exclude Christianity in all its forms as an essential element in the education of the country, is exceedingly small, and that more than nine-tenths of the people regard religious instruction as an essential and vital part of the education of their offspring. On this as well as on higher grounds I lay it down as a fundamental principle that religious instruction must form a part of the education of the youth of our country, and that the religious instruction must be given by the several religious persuasions to their youth respectively. There would be no Christianity among us were it not for the religious persuasions since they, collectively, constitute the Christianity of the country, and, separately, the several agencies by which Christian doctrines and worship and morals are maintained and diffused throughout the length and breadth of the land. If in the much that certain writers have said about and against sectarian teaching and against sectarian bias in the education of youth it is meant to proscribe or ignore the religious teaching of youth by sects or religious persuasions; then is it, the theory, if not the design of such writers to preclude religious truth altogether from the minds of the youth of the land, and thus prepare the way of raising up a nation of infidels! But if, on the other hand, it is insisted, as it has been by some, that as each religious persuasion is the proper religious instructor of its own youth, therefore each religious persuasion should have its own elementary schools, and that thus denominational common schools should supersede our present public common schools, and the school fund be appropriated to the denominations instead of to the municipalities; I remark that this theory is equally fallacious with the former, and is fraught with consequences no less fatal to the interests of universal education than is the former theory to the interests of all Christianity. The history of modern Europe in general, and of England in particular, teaches us that when the elementary schools were in the hands of the Church, and the State performed no other office in regard to schools than that of tax-assessor and tax-gatherer to the Church, the mass of the people were deplorably ignorant and, therefore, deplorably enslaved. In Upper Canada, the establishment and support of denominational schools to meet the circumstances of each religious persuasion would not only cost the people more than five-fold what they have now to pay for school purposes, but would leave the youth of minor religious persuasions, and a large portion of the poorer youth of the country, without any means of education upon terms within the pecuniary resources of their parents, unless as paupers, or at the expense of their religious faith.

3. But the establishment of denominational common schools for the purpose of denominational religious instruction itself is inexpedient. The common schools are not boarding, but day schools. The children attending them reside with their own parents, and are within the charge of their own pastors; and therefore the oversight and duties of the parents and pastors of children attending the common schools are not in the least suspended or interfered with. The children attending such schools can be with the teacher only from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of five or six days in the week-day and the whole of Sunday they are with their parents or pastors; and the mornings, and evenings, and Sabbath of each week, are the very portions of time which convenience and usage and ecclesiastical laws prescribe for religious studies and instruction—portions of time during which pupils are not and cannot be with the teacher, but are and must be under the oversight of their parents or pastor. And the constitution or order of discipline of each religious persuasion enjoins upon its pastors and members to teach the summary of religious faith and practice required to be taught to children of the members of each such persuasion. I might here adduce what is enjoined by the Roman Catholic, and the several Protestant Churches; but as an example of what is required, in some form or other, by the laws or rules of every religious persuasion, I will quote the 59th canon of the Church of England,—which is as follows:

"Every Parson, Vicar, or Curate, upon every Sunday and Holy-day, before Evening Prayer, shall, for half an hour or more, examine and instruct the youth and ignorant persons in his parish, in the Ten Commandments, the Articles of the Belief, and the Lord's Prayer; and shall diligently hear, instruct, and teach them the Catechism. Fathers, mothers, masters and mistresses, shall cause their children, servants, and apprentices, which have not learned the Catechism, to come to the Church at the time appointed, obediently to hear, and to be ordered by the Minister, until they have learned the same. And if any Minister neglect his duty herein, let him be sharply reprov'd upon the first complaint, and true notice thereof given to the Bishop or Ordinary of the place. At, after

submitting himself, he shall willingly offend therein again, let him be suspended; if a third time there being little hope that he will be therein reformed, then excommunicated; and so remain until he will be reformed. And, likewise, if any of the said fathers, mothers, masters, or mistresses, children, servants, or apprentices, shall neglect their duties, of the one sort of not causing them to come, and the other in refusing to learn, as aforesaid; let them be suspended by their Ordinaries, (if they be not children,) and if they so persist by the space of a month, then let them be excommunicated."

The theory, therefore, of denominational day schools is as inexpedient on religious grounds as it is on the grounds of economy and educational extension. The demand to make the teacher do the canonical work of the clergyman is as impolitic as it is selfish. Economy as well as patriotism requires that the schools established for all should be opened to all upon equal terms, and upon principles common to all—leaving to each religious persuasion the performance of its own recognized and appropriate duties in the teaching of its own catechism to its own children. Surely it is not the province of government to usurp the functions of the religious persuasions of the country; but it should recognize their existence, and therefore not provide for denominational teaching to the pupils in the day schools, any more than it should provide such pupils with daily food and raiment, or weekly preaching or places of worship.

4. But, it may be asked, ought not religious instruction to be given in the day schools, and ought not government to require this in every school? I answer, what may or ought to be done in regard to religious instruction, and what the government ought to require, are two different things. Who doubts that public worship should be attended and family duties performed? But does it therefore follow that government is to compel attendance upon the one, or the performance of the other? If our government were a despotism, and if there were no law or no liberty, civil or religious, but the absolute will of the Sovereign, then government would, of course, compel such religious and other instruction as it pleased,—as is the case under despotisms in Europe. But as our government is a constitutional and a popular government, it is to compel no farther in matters of religious instruction than it is itself the expression of the mind of the country, and than it is authorized by law to do. Therefore, in the "General Regulations on the Constitution and Government of Schools respecting religious instruction," it is made the duty of every teacher to inculcate those principles and duties of piety and virtue which form the basis of morality and order in a state, while parents and school-teachers and school managers are left free to provide for and give such further religious instruction as they shall desire and deem expedient. If with us, as in despotic countries, the people were nothing politically or civilly but slaves and machines, commanded and moved by the will of one man, and all the local school authorities were appointed by him, then the schools might be the religious teachers of his will; but with us the people in each municipality share as largely in the management of the schools as they do in making the school law itself. They erect the school-houses; they employ the teachers; they provide the greater part of the means for the support of the schools; they are the parties immediately concerned—the parents and pastors of the children taught in the schools. Who then are to be the judges of the nature and extent of the religious instruction to be given to the pupils in the schools; these parents and pastors, or the Executive Government, counselled and administered by means of heads of departments, who are changed from time to time at the pleasure of the popular mind, and who are not understood to be invested with any religious authority over the children of their constituents?

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)
APPOINTMENTS TO THE RECTORIES.

DEAR SIR,—A Presbyterian of deservedly high standing in this Diocese lately suggested a scheme with respect to the subject of election to the Rectories, which, in my opinion, is infinitely superior to any I have yet heard of. He proposes that in every Deanery there should be a Council consisting of three senior Clergymen, whose duty it would be to advise with the Bishop, in the case of a vacant Rectory; the consent of both parties being necessary to the filling up of the vacancy. The whole matter to be conducted confidentially; thus avoiding the unpleasant feelings which must arise if there should be a public controversy respecting the merits or demerits of the parties proposed. Now it seems to me that this is an excellent plan; for, along with avoiding the miserable canvassing and degrading collisions which must ensue if the appointments are made by a great number, and which will keep the best men from entering into the contest, there is also the surest guarantee that can be given, that the most suitable men will be appointed. It stands to reason, that the three Presbyters residing in a District must have a far better idea of the character of a vacant parish, and the qualities required in an individual to fill it successfully, than strangers to that District can possibly have; and that, therefore, their knowledge would be of the greatest use to the Lord Bishop.

Trusting that these suggestions may receive due consideration,
I remain faithfully yours,
A RECTOR.
Canada West, November 21st, 1852.

Trinity College.

The Annual Examination for Matriculation and for Scholarships will commence on Monday, October 3rd, 1853.

The following Scholarships will be open to competition:

Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz., one of £30 currency per annum; two of £25; two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the two first of which they must attend the lectures in the Arts course.

One Law Scholarship, of the value of £30 currency per annum, tenable for three years, on condition of regular observance of terms and lectures, and good conduct.

Candidates for Matriculation must have entered upon their sixteenth, for Scholarships on their seventeenth year.

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct.

N. B.—Early application should be made to the Provost for the subjects of examination and any other information desired, by all who intend to present themselves as Candidates either for Scholarships or for admission.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

Medical Works.

Wilson on Syphilis,	£0 11 3
Simon's General Pathology,	0 6 3
Neligan on Diseases of the Skin,	0 5 0
Gregory on Eruptive Fevers,	0 16 3
Eberle on Children,	0 15 0
Taylor on Poisons,	0 15 0
Graham's Elements of Chemistry, Part I,	0 7 6
Burns' Principles of Midwifery,	1 4 0
Mey's Treatise on Obstetrics,	0 17 6
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vol. I,	1 0 0
Watson's Practice of Physic, 6th Edition,	0 16 3
Dunghison's Medical Dictionary,	1 0 0
Dewees on Females,	0 15 0
" " Children,	0 14 0
Sargents Minor Surgery,	0 7 6
Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy, 2 Vols.,	1 12 6
De La Roche's Geological Observer,	1 2 6

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller & Stationer,
9, Wellington Buildings,
Toronto, 4th Nov., 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND 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 according 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."

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:
MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:
2nd English Teacher,.....Mrs. LIDDELL.
3rd English Teacher,.....Miss KENNEDY.
French,.....Mad'le SIMON.
Master for Writing and Arithmetic,.....Mr. EBBELLS.
Master for Drawing,.....Mr. BULL.
Master for Music,.....Mr. STRATHY.
Master for Singing,.....Mr. HUMPHREYS.

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.

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.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE from the celebrated Vineyards of Messrs. Bouche, Son and Drouet. "The Queen's Own."

THOS. BRUNSKILL.
Toronto, October 13th, 1852.

FOREIGN CHAPLAINCIES.

(From the London Chronicle.)

This is not the place to discuss under what circumstances English congregations may, without infringement of canonical order, be formed in places where another branch of the Church is settled, which refuses to admit English Churchmen to communion, except on conditions which they cannot accept. We take things as we find them. At the best English congregations abroad are, we admit, a theoretical anomaly; but immediate needs, must be satisfied. It is of little use to maintain, as Mr. Bennett has done, the utter unlawfulness of such congregations; because to say this is only a narrow and inadequate way of saying that the Church ought not to be divided. But, unhappily, it is divided; and it therefore becomes necessary—more necessary, if possible, in foreign countries than in England, that our congregations should show themselves to be of the Church, developing and acting on Church principles, and rigidly faithful to Church order. At home we have all sorts of safeguards against the Church being considered a mere department of civil government; but abroad we are misunderstood and misrepresented, and it is peculiarly important to show that our clergy are spiritual persons, acting under authority delegated by ecclesiastical superiors, and representing a Church and a Bishop.

The general practice, for at least two hundred years, has been that, wherever there is a British factory or consul, the Bishop of London should license a chaplain, with cure of souls, to the British residents. In the reign of George IV., when the State view of the Church of England was culminating, the Government, probably with the best intentions towards the Church—agreed that, whatever sum might be raised by English residents in foreign places, the Treasury would meet it with an equal amount, for a chaplain's stipend and for general Church purposes. But this concession was coupled with the condition that the chaplain, though he was "to be licensed by the Bishop of London, was only to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure"—or rather, during the pleasure of a Secretary of State. Sooner or later, that flaw in the system was sure to come out. In 1845 the famous Madeira case began. For some twenty years, Mr. Lowe, a clergyman of very distinguished powers, had resided in that island, ministering in peace and usefulness. He held the Bishop's license. Some of his congregation, chiefly Dissenters, picked a quarrel with him, petitioned the Foreign Secretary for his removal, stopped his salary, and ultimately got his appointment cancelled. But the Bishop of London did not withdraw his license. The Foreign Secretary, however, set the Bishop and his licensed chaplain at defiance, and appointed one Brown Government chaplain. Of course, this person had no spiritual authority—no license—no cure of souls—no communion with any Church on earth except that of Patriarch Palmerston. The result was the Madeira schism. One congregation clung to Mr. Lowe, because he held the Bishop of London's license; whilst the other clung to Mr. Brown, because he did not hold the Bishop's license—because he came out to Madeira purposely to erect a conventicle in opposition to the Bishop and his authority—because he gloried in the title of Government chaplain as opposed to that of Bishop's chaplain.

Here then, was a case involving the most fundamental principles. It embodied a dispute which has often occurred in the history of the Church. On the one side, is the nominee of the State, defying the Bishop—on the other, is the Church's minister fighting the Bishop's battle, defending the Bishop's mission, and making the largest sacrifices for the Bishop's authority. It would of course be superfluous to ask what side the prelate himself, whose jurisdiction and license were assailed, took in the matter. Equally superfluous would it be to enquire what re-arrangement of the Consular Act could alone satisfy the Bishop or vindicate the Church's spiritual power in giving mission. The Church could not acquiesce in anything short of an enactment declaring that the chaplain when once appointed, should be irremovable, except on the revocation of his license by the Bishop—this was surely the very least which a prelate

could insist on. But what was the course adopted towards Mr. Lowe and towards the faithful Churchmen in Madeira, by the Bishop of London? How did his lordship show his appreciation of the gallant stand which they had made, during seven years of distress and difficulty, in the vindicating his authority when it was set at nought, insulted, and contumeliously defied by Mr. Brown, and his patron, Lord Palmerston? The Bishop certainly did not withdraw Mr. Lowe's license; for he knew, not only the latter had committed no canonical offence, but that his only fault was conformity to the Prayerbook. But he actually offered—even while Mr. Lowe remained at Madeira, in possession of his own license—to license Mr. Brown, on Lord Palmerston's nomination. This offer Mr. Brown, at the Foreign Secretary's bidding, spurned. Although the Bishop, at an entire sacrifice of principle, was willing to whitewash Mr. Brown, this person refused to commune with the Bishop, and thus consummated and fixed his schism in the most daring manner.

At length Mr. Lowe accepts English preferment; and thus the obstacle which the Bishop had long wished out of the way is removed. Mr. Brown is prevailed upon by the Bishop to accept the license which he had formerly refused; and the prelate, it is announced, has, by this notable expedient "compromised" the question of foreign chaplains; but the episcopal license is only to be of force so long as the chaplain holds the appointment from the Secretary of State. And this we are told, is a "compromise." It is a naked, entire, and total surrender of the whole question. The Bishop binds himself hand and foot to allow himself, his license, and his chaplain, to be for ever under the absolute control of the Foreign-office. This is the most complete abandonment of the episcopal authority on record—the most direct and unqualified capitulation of Church principles to Erastianism. We must say it is no sin to fight the Bishop's battle. To vindicate his authority is the most certain way to incur episcopal desertion. If a clergyman openly defies the Bishop, he secures his submission; but if, on the other hand, a clergyman sacrifices health, peace, fortune, and preferment, in the Church's cause—especially in personal vindication of the Bishop himself—he and his cause are sure to be sacrificed in the end. In the case of the Bishop of London's famous charge of 1842, those of the clergy who yielded obedience to it were ostracised, whilst those who scouted its recommendations were at once submitted to. *Qualis ab ineptis*. The termination of the foreign chaplaincy dispute in 1852 is the exact repetition of what took place ten years ago with respect to conformity to the Prayerbook.

We have no wish to use harsh language, or to exaggerate the melancholy significance of this "compromise." But we will illustrate its inevitable working. Among the Foreign office regulations the money qualification remains. That is to say at a foreign station, a British subject, be he Jew, Roman Catholic, or Dissenter, may, by paying a certain sum, have a vote in all Church matters—in other words, a majority of persons who are not even in profession members of the Church of England, may at any moment dismiss the licensed chaplain. Such was actually the case at Madeira. And the Bishop of London has tied himself, in every such instance, to endorse such dismissal—he has pledged himself to withdraw a chaplain's license whenever it may happen, for example, that the British residents, or the majority of them in vestry or church meeting assembled, avow a conscientious dislike to the Apostles' Creed. We do not desire to pursue this topic further.

One reflection remains. We were told to expect great things in Church matters from a Protectionist Cabinet. The foreign chaplaincy question, in particular, was marked out as one in which the Church was sure to receive justice at the hands of Lord Derby's Government. The Whig tyranny was to be reversed and apologised for. Many Churchmen were so sanguine on this point that they based their confidence in the present Ministry on its satisfactory settlement. For ourselves, we were exposed to especial obloquy because we withheld such sweeping and anticipatory confidence; and our censors bade us wait for the adjustment of this question as a certain confirmation of our misgivings and suspicions. Yet,

after all, we were right. Lord Malmesbury has fixed that yoke on the Church which Lord Palmerston had failed to impose; and it will be among the most tangible proofs of the Churchmanship of the Derby Government that they have succeeded in extorting from the Bishop of London an entire surrender of the independence and authority of the Episcopate. Lord Palmerston's career was only a struggle with the Church; but Lord Malmesbury's tenure of office is already signalised by a complete and unqualified triumph over its principles.

FUNERAL RITES.

Mary.—May I say those verses, mamma, you gave me to learn.

Miss O.—Yes, do.

Mary.—

"Our mother, the earth hath a cradle bed,
Where she gathereth sure and sure,
And the old world's fathers are pillow'd there,
Her children every one;
And her cradle, it hath a dismal name,
In mirth or music's din;
And pale is the cheek at dance or wine,
If a song of its sleep break in.

But our mother, the Church, hath a gentle nest,
Where the Lord's dear children lie,
And its name is sweet to a Christian ear,
As a motherly lullaby;
O the green churchyard, the green churchyard,
Is the couch she spreads for all;
And she layeth the cottager's baby there,
As the lord of the tapestried hall.

Our mother, the Church, hath never a child
To honor before the rest,
And she signeth the same for mighty kings,
And the veriest babe on her breast;
And the bishop goes down to his narrow bed,
As the ploughman's child is laid,
And alike she bleaseth the dark-brow'd serf
And the chief in his robe array'd."

Miss O.—I thought of that when I saw Mrs. Temple's little baby brought to be buried. It had lived but an hour, and not even its father came to the funeral; there was only nurse Ware with the tiny coffin covered with white under her shawl. But the little creature was a member of Christ, and had a part in His Resurrection, and so the surplice was put on to meet it, and all the glorious chapter was read in full about the corn of wheat that must die, ere it be quickened.

Helena.—And the Church could do no more for her greatest! You know Maurice was at Eton when William IV. died, and the first hundred boys went to the funeral. He said it was so very grand and striking, the procession and all that; but you know all that the Church could do in honour of him was to have the Psalms chanted, and an anthem. And when it was all over, there came the heralds proclaiming his titles, and the wands of office being broken over the grave. It sounded, Maurice said, just as if they were proclaiming "vanity of vanities," dust and ashes, over again, showing how he could take nothing with him beyond the grave.

Audrey.—How beautiful the history is of Bishop Ken's funeral, in the dawn of the morning, and just as the sun rose, the little children beginning to sing, "Awake my soul."

Helena.—Did you know that mama had a sailor-brother, who died at sea? She says it gives her an especial feeling when she looks at the sea, as if it was his churchyard, so pure and deep, and grand; and she is so glad of that sentence in the prayer-book in the Forms of Prayer to be used at sea.

Audrey.—I read the other day, that the way a Christian's grave is to be known, is by the feet always being eastward.

Mary.—O yes, Old Master Grey always digs the graves the way of the church, east and west.

Helena.—The reason of that is, that they may rise and stand on their feet, when the Sun of Righteousness comes back, rising in the East.

Audrey.—How real that does make the looking for the Resurrection seem to us.

Helena.—Monuments show whether people thought much of the Resurrection or not.

Miss O.—Yes; the cross, the palm, were simple emblems in early times.

Helena.—The beautiful sleeping praying figures of the middle ages, with folded hands.

Audrey.—Till we come to those figures, angels crying over urns, and such things, as if angels had any reason to weep for the holy

dead! O, I do so wish I could get rid of that monument to old Lady Gertrude Morton; it used to make me so inattentive when I was a little girl!

Miss O.—I could make nearly the same confession, Audrey. In my time, it used to be thought the chief glory of our church, and I should have wondered if I had been told how I should dislike it.

Audrey.—It would have done just as well if she had been a heathen Roman!

Miss O.—But we are wandering from our subject. I was going to tell you of some of the beautiful funeral solemnities of the Greek Church. The cross is carried by a young child, and the corpse in its richest dress, is carried on an open bier.

Helena.—Ah! I have read of the wedding dress being kept to be worn at the funeral, with the bridal crown.

Audrey.—Or if a maiden dies she wears the dress of a bride; but that is in Italy.

Miss O.—I believe it is the same elsewhere. The crucifix is within the hands of the corpse, and the priests and mourners bear it to the Church, the service takes place and then, before the altar, a last kiss is given by the family. There is after this a prayer from all present, "Thou art the resurrection, O Christ!" and then the corpse is left for the night in the night in the church. The next day it is carried to the cemetery, and there, after the prayers, the nearest of kin kneels over the grave, and thrice calls aloud, "Come," as a summons in case any life should in truth be left, and when there is no reply, the priest covers the face with a veil, and scatters the earth on it, in the form of a cross, pronouncing, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

Audrey.—That is very beautiful.

Miss O.—Yes, it puts us in mind of the old name of our churchyards, God's Acre, as if the corpse there buried was the seed sown especially to rise up, as the Lord's own first-fruits of creation at His great harvest. The filling up of the grave is done by the mourners and spectators, each casting in a handful of earth, and saying, "It is well with thee, my brother."—*Monthly Packet*.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL,

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

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

23-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST,

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The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the
EYE, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

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PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

41-1ly

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King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852.

27-1f

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61

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,

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Hotel.

Toronto, September 17, 1852.

1-1f

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfurt on the Main.)

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Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.

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THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:

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City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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Toronto, April 21, 1852

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

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principals, two highly educated assistant English Governesses, and one French Professor.

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Terms per quarter, for boarders including all the various branches in French, English, with Music, Drawing and Needlework.

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Quarterly Payments required. Toronto, August 21st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

IS removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King-street West, where the Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of all descriptions, on the same terms as hitherto from the Church Depository. N. B.—The Office of the Secretary of the Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's, Toronto, May 6, 1852.

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodion Reeds. To be seen at Mr CHARLES WORTH'S No. 64, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852.

NOW PUBLISHED,

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THIS work, published in 580 pages, royal octavo, has been approved by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and is recommended to legal Practitioners and Students, as a complete Digest, and one of ready reference. It will be found a most useful volume, not only to Members of the Legal Profession, but to many persons engaged in public offices and employments, as it contains numerous decisions of great importance relative to Municipal bodies, the rights and duties of Sheriffs, the Registry Laws, County and Division Courts, Banking Institutions, Joint Stock Companies, and other subjects of public interest.

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NOTICE.

ANY person having STONE to dispose of suitable for breaking to repair Streets, will find ready sale with the B and O Works, at 30s. per ton. Application to be made to the City Inspectors City Inspectors' Office. Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 11f

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Sore Throats, Tic-Doloureux, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends. This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases. PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D. BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL" and never fail when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

Read the following and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effects of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRING, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my revered friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumner District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully, J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina. Chester, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine (the Rev. John Lelher, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours &c. JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Toronto by J. Van Brother & Co. in Hamilton by Hamilton & Knickerbocker, in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co. in Quebec by Joseph Bowler, and in the Druggists everywhere throughout the Province and United States.



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Agents:

In addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed:— Quebec, Thos. Morfill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Deane; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brantford, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851. 15-11

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NEW HALL.

THE Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute have, for some time, been painfully conscious that the energies of the Institution were cramped, and its usefulness much impaired, from the very limited accommodation afforded by the Building they now occupy in rear of the Court House.

Convinced that an Institution like this, contemplating the intellectual improvement, and in some degree the education of our Mechanics, should occupy a prominent position in the City, the Committee have made several attempts to dispose of their present, and erect larger and more commodious premises in a less retired locality, so that by enlarging the operations and increasing the usefulness of the Institute, it might become in every respect such as to command the support and co-operation of a large portion of our citizens, besides those for whose immediate benefit it is intended. Hitherto these efforts have not been successful. Lately, however, they have purchased a very valuable Building Lot, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, upon very favourable terms of payment; and on this they contemplate erecting a New Hall, to cost about £3000, which is intended shall be built in such a style as to be an ornament to the city. Besides furnishing all the accommodation required by the Institute itself for Lecture-theatre, Library, Reading-room, &c. it will contain a Music Hall, 76 feet long by 56 feet in width, with five ante-rooms attached, admirably adapted for Concerts and other public purposes—approached by a spacious stone staircase.

The Committee propose to raise, by subscriptions and donations in the city, among the friends and supporters of the Institute, the sum the new building is to cost, estimating that the revenue they may reasonably hope to derive from it, together with the price they expect to get for the premises they now occupy, will be more than sufficient to pay off entirely the price of the ground.

If the past is any guarantee for the future, the Committee of the Institute point with confidence to its history as affording strong ground to hope that it will continue to advance, so as fully to supply the increasing demand for useful information and learning, and keep pace with the growing importance of our flourishing city. That with this extension of their borders, the Institute will obtain great additions to its members, sustain a larger and better Library, a much superior Reading Room, and will scatter more widely those benefits which such Institutions are intended to confer.

With a view to stimulate to exertion in its behalf, and to publish their plans and expectations, do the Committee circulate this address in the hope that when they call upon the friends of the Institute for aid in the enterprise they have thus undertaken, their appeal may meet with a hearty and liberal response.

- FRYDK. W. CUMBERLAND, *President*,
 THOS. J. ROBERTSON, *First Vice-President*,
 WM. EDWARDS, *Second Vice-President*,
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- Toronto, Oct. 19th, 1852. 10-11

Trinity College, Toronto.

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THE LECTURES upon the following subjects will be delivered during the present Winter Session, at the Rooms of the Faculty—First House in Spadina Avenue, North of Queen Street.

- Chemistry*—9 A. M., by Professor H. Y. Hind.
Anatomy and Physiology—10 A. M., Professor Bethune.
Materia Medica, &c.—11 A. M., Professor Halliwell.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—2. 30, P. M., Professor Hodder.
Practice of Medicine—3. 30, P. M., Professor Badgley.
Principles and Practice of Surgery—4. 30, P. M., Professor Denzey.
Institutes of Medicine—7, P. M., Professor Bovell.
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Toronto, October 20th, 1852.

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 Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Directors hereby give Notice, that they are now in a position to receive Lunatics at the Institution from the Municipalities, as formerly. Attention is directed to the observance of the printed forms in use for the reception of each patient.

Toronto, 25th October, 1852. 12-3in

1852. 1852. 1852

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Will be furnished with a great variety of Satin, Silk, and Velvet Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Capes, Mantillas, Cloaks, Children's Plush Hats, Dresses, and other articles suitable for the season, all made in the latest styles, and of the most fashionable materials.

J. C.'s Stock this Fall will be much larger, and consequently better assorted than heretofore. Having given up a branch Store in the Town of Woodstock, C. W., will be enabled to attend more to the increased demands of his business in the city, he therefore pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to keep his stock well assorted, and the prices low to meet the approbation of his daily increasing customers.

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Toronto, October 26th, 1852. 12-1f

MR. CHARLES RAHN. SURGEON DENTIST.

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen, of the College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and around the base of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are completely filled up leaving no chance for secretions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth. Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Terms—Cash—without exception.

This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen, in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rahn to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant

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T. W. BIRCHALL, *Managing Director*

Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



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Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

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