

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. 16.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

TEMPTATION.

When Satan tempts the afflicted Christian to rebellion by saying to him, "Where is now thy God?" he should promptly reply, "He is present with me, giving the evidence of his love to me as a son, by applying his chastening and purifying rod."

DEITY OURS—THE RESULT GOD'S.

When I am sad, I say,
"What boots it me to strive,
And vex my spirit, day by day,
Dead memories to revive?"

Alas! what good will come,
Though we our prayer obtain,
To bring old times triumphant home,
And Heaven's lost sword regain?

"Will not our history run
In the same weary round,
And service, in meek faith begun,
One time in forms be bound?"

Union would give us strength,—
That strength the earth subdue;
And then come wealth, and pride at length,
And sloth, and prayers untrue."

Nay, this is worldly-wise;
To reason is a crime,
Since the Lord bade his Church arise,
In the dark ancient time.

He wills that she should shine;
So we her flame must trim
Around His soul-converting Sign,
And leave the rest to him.

A FACT.

A young man was seen to enter Church during service. He paused at the entrance; the congregation stared; he advanced a few steps, and calmly surveying the whole assembly, commenced a deliberate march up the broad aisle. Not a pew was opened; the audience were too busy for civility. He wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping as if to Roslyn Castle, or the time of the Dead March in Saul, and disappeared. A few minutes after, he re-entered with a large block upon his shoulder, as much as he could well stagger under. His countenance was immovable. Again the good people stared, and half-rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt. Every pew door in the house was instantly thrown open. But no, the stranger was a gentleman; he came not there for disturbance; he moved not, smiled not, but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded; when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off, and placed it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.—*Baltimore Paper.*

THE FORGIVING BEDOUIN.

In the tribe of Negdeh, there was a horse, whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he wished to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of a herb, to clothe himself in rags, tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me, and Heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home, but the rogue replied, "I cannot

rise. I have no strength left." Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with difficulty set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse and galloped off with it. Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned, and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since Heaven has willed it I wish you joy of it; but I conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" said Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been." Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.—*Voyage en Orient par M. Lamartine.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

THE RECTORIES.—A MISSTATEMENT.

DEAR SIR,—The late hour at which my respected friend, Mr. Brough, made his final address last evening, prevented my correcting at the time a somewhat important misstatement into which he fell. He stated, in opposition to a remark of the Hon. the Chief Justice, that the Methodists, meaning I suppose the large Wesleyan portion of the different sects bearing that name, admitted their lay-officers to a direct concurrent voice in the appointment of their preachers. This, I beg to state, is a total error; on the contrary, they are most jealous of any such direct interference.

In corroboration of my own knowledge in this matter, I may observe that I was this morning conversing with one of the leading preachers of that denomination, who quite supported the statement I have just made, expressing his decided opposition in principle to any infusion of the "lay element" in the appointment of their preachers.

In fact the Chief Justice was perfectly correct in his statement that in their ministerial appointments, both the Romanists and the (Wesleyan) Methodists refused to allow any direct lay interference. It is not in fact till the delinquencies of a Romish priest are beyond endurance that his Bishop will remove him; this conviction at least is the result of my personal observation.

Permit me also to make one or two other observations which the lateness of the hour alone prevented my offering last evening; as I think they tend strikingly to show the evils of popular election, in any shape, of the Clergy to the cure of souls.

Previous to leaving home, I looked over a New York Church paper, to see how many Clerical changes it had recorded in the course of six months, and in that one paper I found them to amount to eighty-four. In some cases the minister was returning to his old parish! So much for the incontinence and even fickleness of parochial elections. Again, it was the remark of one of the most respectable and influential of the American Presbyters, I think to myself, that amongst them a clergyman could scarcely commit a greater sin than growing old! the reason being that then his popular fervor becomes sobered down to plain, truthful teaching. And from observations made to myself by American brethren, I can safely state that, in country parishes especially, the subserviency of the Clergy—owing chiefly to popular election—is so great, that it is almost impossible for them to be earnestly faithful concerning vices or evils peculiarly American.

Indeed, of the evils of this system, as evidenced amongst the Presbyterians, my own parish affords at this time a striking example. Several of that body being dissatisfied with their present pastor, have left his ministrations, and are now frequent attenders upon the Church Services, and probably will continue to do so until they are numerous enough to eject their own pastor, or strong enough to form a distinct religious community!

One word to your correspondent "Sigma" before I conclude. I quite agree with his remarks concerning the talented "D. C. L.," but at the same time I regret that he should have thought that I arrived at the same conclusion "by a

much less satisfactory process of reasoning." I regret this, because it appears to betoken that spirit of rationalism which in this day so injuriously infects the Church. "D. C. L." ably argued the question of Episcopal patronage, on the ground of a wise expediency. I ventured to take the higher ground of a simple reliance upon the fulfilment of the Divine promises. But alas, with "Sigma" this is a "less satisfactory" ground of confidence than the testimony of earthly wisdom!

But believe me, Sir, it is after all to a child-like confidence in the promises of her Heavenly Bridegroom, and to a simple and holy following out of Apostolic precept and primitive example that the Church now, as in the former days, must trust, if she would not have the gates of hell prevail against her. The moment she forsakes the promises and organization of Her Lord, for the miserable expedients of earthly-minded men, she stoops from Her holy eminence, and enters upon a course of disgrace and bitterness, if not of utter ruin.

Truly yours,

A. T.

Toronto, November 11, 1852.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING OF THE 10TH INSTANT.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

REVEREND SIR.—The final settlement of the question of the Patronage of the Rectories was arrested, as far as I could understand, by the supposed discovery of an irregularity which rendered the meeting incompetent to pass any By-law on the matter.

Independent of the feeling of disappointment attending this, it could not have failed to strike all who were present that, if such were the case, a most singular error had been committed in calling together such an assembly of the leading members of the Society, Lay and Clerical, from all parts of the Diocese, for the avowed purpose of effecting a conclusive settlement of an important question, without making sure beforehand that the meeting would have perfect power to do so.

As one of the Standing Committee by whom the calling of the special meeting was recommended, and having been present also at the General Monthly Meeting on the 6th ult. when the Resolutions were passed concerning the meeting, I can affirm that it was the impression of all concerned that every necessary prerequisite was observed to render the meeting competent to act decisively in the matter. It was called for that purpose, it was attended for that purpose, and I am convinced that it really was competent to have passed any By-law affecting the special matter for which it was summoned.

The words supposed to be fatal to the power of the meeting are part of the 13th clause of the Constitution of the Society, viz. "And further, that no Constitution, By-law, Rule, or Regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change, or alteration of the same, shall be passed, except notice of such intention shall have been given at the previous monthly meeting;" and it was ruled by an honorable and learned gentleman present, that, as a By-law relating to the matter in question had been brought forward at the previous monthly meetings either of the 6th ult. or 3rd inst. the meeting was incapacitated from passing any By-law, and consequently could not then arrive at any definite settlement of the very momentous question under consideration.

In this opinion the meeting acquiesced, and very naturally, considering the high legal position of the gentleman who in the course of the debate discovered this supposed impediment, and the consequence is that the chief object of the meeting was so far frustrated, a delay of at least two months caused, another special call of the Society rendered necessary, and a very exciting question kept open and undecided.

On reviewing the subject it may safely be maintained that no such disability existed. The conditions of the clause were fully complied with; when notice was given at a previous monthly meeting of the Society, "intention" to take into consideration a certain specified object and to adopt such action thereon as should be required. The action of the Society is by Resolution, Rule, or By-law; which of these forms the action of the Society shall assume, must be contingent upon the opinions and motions that may be brought forward; and it could not have been designed that the Society, having duly published its intention of taking action on a certain question, should, when the notified time arrived, be under a disability to adopt such action as it should then deem proper.

The object of the clause is to guard against hasty, immature, or secret proceedings; and this object is answered when a month's notice is given of the matter on which action is intended.

Besides if the actual By-law were required to be presented a month before its adoption, any decisive action might be indefinitely delayed. For at the very meeting intended to decide upon it, another By-law might be introduced on the same subject, totally contradicting and upsetting the former; and this, if carried, being in no sense the original By-law, would be required to stand over with notice till the next monthly meeting. Such a consequence seems absurd, and could never have been the design of the clause in question.

I conclude, therefore, that that clause does not require any actual and special By-law to be laid before the Society for a month previous to its adoption, but that its requirements are satisfied when, as was so amply and carefully done in this case, notice was given of the "intention" of the Society to take into consideration a certain Statute embodied with the Resolutions and notice, and to adopt such actions therein as its provisions should require.

The mistake, and a much to be regretted mistake it was, lay in the meeting being led to suppose itself under such a disability, and consequently deferring its decisive action upon a question which all came there with the expectation of seeing conclusively set at rest.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. C. COOPER.

Etobicoke, November 11th, 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. 10. £204 9 11

Christ's Church, Port Maitland, per Rev. A. Townley	1 13 0
Christ's Church, West Gaillonbury, per Rev. A. Hill	1 2 6
St. John's Church, Bowmansville	23 15 0
St. George's, Clarke	1 0 0
Newton	0 15 0
—per Rev. A. MacNab	15 0 10
Mono, per Rev. J. Fletcher	0 16 10
Township of London, per Rev. C. C. Brough	3 3 4
Norval	1 2 6
Hornby	0 12 0
Stewartstown	0 1 11
Georgetown	0 4 3
—per Rev. T. W. Marsh	2 11 11

105 Collections amounting to £219 17 5 1/2

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. C. C. Brough, his annual Subscription for 10th year 21 5 0 || The Hon. the Chief Justice Robinson | 12 10 0 |

£19 15 0

THOMAS B. KENNEDY,

Secretary.

DEFICIENCY OF CLERGY.—The Morning Post furnishes some suggestive statistics on this subject. "In the year 1850-51, the number of persons admitted to the Order of Holy Orders in England and Wales was 572; the number of Bachelors 278—so that the actual increase to the rank of Clergy was 294. Large as this may appear to those who have not considered the question, it is lamentably small compared with the increase of population and the wants of the Church. If our parochial system into effective working condition, would require an immediate increase of one thousand six hundred Clergy and parsons for an annual reinforcement of not less than eight hundred and sixty for the next ten years at least. This is a subject which will deserve a Churchman's careful attention. On the one hand, the demand for an increased number of Clergy is a sign of growth and activity in the Church. On the other hand it is a very significant study for the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge. The fact is established, that the supply of men sent out from their walls is less by one-third than the Church requires for even her present wants, and will of course, grow less and less in proportion to the increase of population, unless new life and vigour be thrown into the old foundation, and means be used to expand the operations of some of the noble Bequests, on which now not a few duns linger in unprofitable and impatient waiting for a College Living.

COLONIAL.

THE RED PINE QUESTION.

The following are the leading features of the report of the Committee upon "the Red Pine" duties question:

That from the evidence taken before your committee it does not appear there are any settled rules or regulations under which the orders or proceedings of the Executive Council are conducted, and that no other means exist of ascertaining with certainty what members of the Executive Council are present at deliberations except the report of Council which is framed by the clerk of the Executive Council from a list furnished by the President of the Council of the parties present, whose names are printed and those present ticked off, the clerk of the Council never being present at deliberations.

That it appears the President communicated to the clerk the names of the parties present on the 14th of Sept. last when the order in Council relative to Red Pine timber bars date.

That the report of the Council of that date was signed by the President of the Council on that day in the clerk's presence, and was formally approved of by the Governor General on the same day.

That the President informed the clerk that the members present when the order was passed were Messrs. Cameron, Hincks, Tache, Morris, Morin, Rolph, Richards and Young.

That the same order in Council was communicated by the clerk to the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the 16th of September.

That no other order in Council has been passed relative to the duties on red pine since the 14th Sept. last.

That the Hon. John Young, one of the ex-Council, states positively that the order in Council was not made until after the 15th of Sept., and that he was not present when such order was made.

That the order in Council was communicated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Collector of Timber Duties at Quebec on the 20th of September.

That orders in Council take effect from their date unless otherwise directed by such order.

That on the same day the Collector inquired of the Commissioner of Crown Lands by letter asking whether the order in Council of the 14th of Sept. referred to what red pine had already been measured (upwards of a million feet) or from the passing of the order.

That in reply to the Collector's note, the Commissioner of Crown Lands instructed the Collector that the order was intended to take effect from the first arrival of a red pine raft this season, and that he must act accordingly. That the first raft arrived about the 1st of August.

That no authority appears for the Commissioner of Crown Lands letter directing the order in Council to take effect from the 4th August.

That the effect of such letter to the Collector was the superseding of the order in Council.

That the effect of the order in Council of 14th September, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands letter was a loss to the Province to the extent of £4,600.

That by such reduction of duties, two members of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Egan and Mr. McLachlin benefitted as follows:—Mr. Egan to £819 6s., and Mr. McLachlin £673 4s. 7d.

That there has been no export or other duty levied since such reduction was made.

That long prior to the meeting of Parliament the reduction of duties on red pine had occupied the attention of Government, but that no reduction was made because large sums were lost to the Province from frauds practiced in the lumber trade, and that the reduction was delayed because a general measure was under the consideration of the Government to lay on export duty on lumber, and that up to the 16th September no action was taken by the Government because such general measure was not passed.

That no particular reason has been assigned for reducing the duty after it was declared on the 16th by Mr. Young, that it would not be reduced until the passage of a general measure.

That the authority to alter or vary the lumber duties is under authority of 12 Vic. cap. 30, sec. 1.

That such act does not authorize the remission or refunding of any duties previously imposed by orders in Council.

That no such general measure for regulating the lumber dues has been shown for reducing the duty on red pine before steps were taken to protect the Province from frauds now practiced in the trade, and yet allowed to be perpetrated.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion from the evidence before them that there exists no sufficient rules or Regulations

for the conducting of important matters and interests passing through the Executive Council—that for want of such rules there is no satisfactory means of knowing who are present when orders in Council are passed—that they are of opinion that the order in Council referred to, dated 14th Sept. last, and bearing the approval of the Governor General was not finally passed before the Council until after the 16th of September.

That no sufficient cause has been shown for making such reduction in red pine whilst the Government thought some measure necessary to impose an export duty to secure a large additional sum that the Government is annually defrauded of and before such measure was adopted.

That the duties on red pine measured prior to the 14th of Sept. were illegally removed, and that in consequence of such order and the Commissioner of Crown Lands instructions about £4,600 was unnecessarily lost to the Province in addition to a sum which ought to be collected in addition to what was received prior to the 14th of Sept. and for the collection of which no steps have as yet been taken.

Mr. D. E. Billings at La Grange, (says the Poughkeepsie Eagle.) has two cows which having given him a sufficient quantity of milk and butter, besides which he has sold in six months and six days, 209 lbs. of butter, amounting to \$89. The cows have had no other food than pasture.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Owing to the period when we went to press last week, it was out of our power to furnish a detail of the proceedings of the important meeting held on the 10th current. We now subjoin a report of the various speeches, for which we are indebted to the *British Canadian*:

The Rev. F. L. OSLER, Vicar of Bond Head, rose and said, that he had heard that various plans were put forward with a view to a settlement of the matter now before them, and that circulars had been sent to the Clergy and Laity in different parts of the country embodying these plans: he had not read any of them, but being sincerely desirous to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of the question, he came there to propose a resolution to the effect that the patronage should be vested in the Lord Bishop during his Incumbency, as a mark of our regard, affection, and esteem.

This resolution having been seconded by Alex. Dixon, Esq., and put from the chair,

The Rev. D. E. BLAKE said, that he believed every Churchman would unite in giving the patronage now placed at our disposal to our Ven. Diocesan. But although entertaining this feeling, he thought it would be wrong in principle to vest it in him as stated in the resolution from "feelings of regard, esteem or affection." If we put the question why we should do so, these he would say were not sufficient grounds, we should do it on higher and holier grounds. He quite agreed with his Lordship that it was an insult on the part of the Legislature to take the patronage from him, but he was glad to find that his Lordship considered that in the disposal of the patronage some attention should be paid to the wishes of the people. He was no advocate of the voluntary system, but he would wish at all times to consult their wishes and promote them in any way by which the Bishop and the Laity might be kept in full agreement. It was evident we must look to the Laity, mainly, for support, but even so, he thought it would be wrong to deprive the Bishop of that power of appointment which he had so long exercised.

The Rev. B. CROFTON said, he would make a few remarks on the resolution now before them. He thought the patronage might well remain with the Lord Bishop during his incumbency, for the reasons set forth in the resolution, particularly as those reasons went apply beyond his Lordship.—But as Government had seen fit to place the patronage in the Society, he must say it with great regret, he thought it would be only right to leave it hereafter in his hands, but not thereby interfering with his Lordship for we all know and feel how much in debt we are to his Lordship. In thus doing we conferred no favour upon him. He Mr. Crofton for one would be the last to interfere with his Lordship, but as the Society had the power they ought to retain and exercise it. In their hands it was mixed patronage, and as Government had there placed it, it would be well to retain it, vesting it in his Lordship during his episcopacy. Moving a general resolution continuing the patronage to his successors, would not be as satisfactory as this resolution, which can not refer to any other individual, and he would move an amendment, enabling them to frame a bye-law, declaring that the Society should retain the future disposal of the patronage, subject to his Lordship's life exercise of it.

The Rev. F. OSLER said, the resolution as proposed by him was written before he came to the meeting, and the wording of it was intended to vest the patronage in his Lordship during his incumbency. In all probability those who succeeded him would find the Diocese divided, and consequently the patronage small. Therefore he felt strongly that the Bishops of the several divisions would be the fittest patrons, and that the future patronage should be in them and their successors.

The Rev. H. J. GRASSETT suggested, that whatever bye-law was now adopted conferring the patronage on his Lordship in furtherance of their present views, it would be competent to the Society to alter hereafter.

The Rev. Mr. CROFTON said, "from time to time" it would be open to them to do so.

The Hon. PETER DE BLAQUIERE said, he rose in order to afford an explanation upon this question, which he believed it was not in the power of any other person present to afford, namely in reference to the manner in which this Act passed the Legislature. Upon this point it was necessary there should be a full understanding. At that time his Lordship was not in the country. An Act was brought in for the purpose of putting an end to the existing manner of appointing to the Rectories, but though a large body of the House of Assembly were prepared to put an end to the power of appointment by the Crown, it was found at the close of the discussion, that if the power was rescinded without providing a substitute there must be an end of the Rectories, with the incumbency of the existing possessors. He would not say it was wise in the hon. member for London to do as he did. It certainly was not the intention of the mover, who said it was not his affair who had the future patronage, his object being to put an end to appointment by the Crown. Then it was, that suddenly and hastily, but as he believed with the best intention, the Act was passed vesting the patronage in the Society, and it would be for them to remedy the evil tendency of that Act. He mentioned this to shew that transferring the patronage was not a deliberate Act. This it was important to know in discussing the question. It now remained for the Society to express their opinion upon the general principle involved. In his opinion this Society was not a fit receptacle for patronage. He would not call in question the Act, but certainly the Church was indebted to the existence of the Society for its present position, and thus has been forced on her an act diametrically opposed to church principles. He thought were the Society to exercise its powers it would do wrong, and were she not to repudiate them, she would be wanting in her duty to the Church in Canada. He was prepared to suggest a mode to give effect to the principles on which it was founded, for he considered that the Society as now constituted could in no way afford to the Church any guarantee for the proper exercise of this patronage. In his opinion the objectionable point is, that it is a principle of pecuniary deposit by subscription which constitutes the right to vote in the disposal of this patronage. Now this is a principle which should be repudiated in its disposal (hear, hear). We can not too soon disburden the Society of what has been forced upon it by this Act, and it was fortunate that we had the power of doing so now once and for ever (hear). A Reverend gentleman had stated that it was not proper to put forward our feelings of respect and esteem for his Lordship as the ground on which a great principle should be sustained. He concurred in that opinion, but he thought that the discussion of the matter so far rightly conducted would strengthen the church, if the means and opportunity now afforded of declaring in whom the patronage should rest were used, and that they resolved to carry out their views, not by any temporary expedient, but by a permanent arrangement. He would suggest that the Society should for ever disburden itself of the power of appointment by vesting the patronage in the first instance in his Lordship, and whenever the Diocese should be divided then in the different Bishops in whose Diocese the vacancy should arise (hear). He would therefore propose his resolution embodying these views.

"That the future appointment of Rectors in the Diocese of Toronto, now vested by Act of the Legislature in the Incorporated Church Society of Upper Canada, shall alone be made on the nomination of the Bishop of the Diocese; and in case the said Diocese be hereafter divided, then by the nomination of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the vacancy has occurred."

The Rev. F. OSLER thought it better calculated to meet the views of the meeting than the resolution which he had moved, and he would therefore withdraw his resolution and cordially second that of Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE thought that one resolution might well follow the other, the first would be expressive of personal feeling, the second might embody the permanent arrangement, and thus both might be happily carried into effect.

The Rev. C. C. BROUGH also thought that without interfering with the spirit of the resolutions, the principles which they desired to assert might be kept in view and coupled with them.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE would wish to see put foremost in the resolutions the public principle involved, and highly as it was necessary to record our affection for his Lordship, still putting it on this footing is not putting it on public grounds. He would here ask a question—has the resolution of the society the force of a bye-law, or is a bye-law necessary to carry out their object?

The CHIEF JUSTICE observed the statute of incorporation says that it must be a bye-law.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE—Then a resolution adopted to-day might be set aside to-morrow; but he had hopes that when the question was put it would be put in a manner distinctly transferring the right of patronage now and for ever to the Lord Bishop and his successors.

The LORD BISHOP said he liked the resolution if put in the way desired by Mr. De Blaquiere as it affirmed a great and high principle.

The Rev. Mr. CROFTON wished to know which of Mr. Osler's resolutions was to be put, whether that personal to his Lordship or that of the

general nature, if the latter he had some observations to make upon it. With reference to the question of principle he did not view it as did the hon. gentleman who thought it contrary to all Church principle that the patronage should be in this Society. Not one-eighth of the church patronage at home was exercised by the Bishops, therefore it could not be said it was opposed to the principles of the Church that lay patronage should be exercised in it. We knew by our own Temporalities Act that any one who built or endowed a Church in Canada might hold the patronage for ever. In this Society the annual payment of £1 5s. would give the right to be an incorporated member on ballot, and he saw no objection to the members retaining the patronage after his Lordship's time. No doubt they would all wish to record their sense of his Lordship's services by placing the whole patronage of the Diocese in his hands, but his Lordship's successors would have the appointments to all the missions, though not to those 44 Rectories. He contended it was not inconsistent for laymen to hold such patronage. Good has arisen at home from doing so. The great Hooker and others had entered the Church through lay patronage. He would not interfere in any way with his Lordship but he thought that after him, and he prayed he might be spared many years over us, the Society should retain the patronage. This would not be derogatory either to the Church or the Society. As for the future, the lay element was entering so rapidly into Church affairs that even if we could make a successful effort to exclude them we ought not, but should rather try to interest them more and more in Church matters. (Hear, hear.) He would support Mr. Osler's resolution particularly as the act says we may alter our Bye-laws "from time to time," and the time might arrive when we should deem it necessary to change the disposition thus made.

The Rev S. B. ARDAGH said that when he came up, from the circulars transmitted he thought several Utopian schemes would be put forward. In his locality the several clergy agreed as to a course, and he had no hesitation in saying the universal feeling was that his Lordship should exercise the patronage. His parishioners were called together and were unanimous, but as the Rev. Mr. Crofton observed, the lay element should have a due preponderance in the Church, it was considered that the Bishop should have the appointment to the vacancies, but in connexion with the congregation, the Rural Dean, the two senior Clergymen, and the Churchwarden, the Bishop to be advised by them. This would satisfy the laity they had a voice in the nomination, but he thought if the elective principle is to be adopted it should be embodied in a bye-law.

Hon. P. DE BLAQUIERE did not consider the question of lay participation at all mingled up with the general subject, though when the lay voice came to be tested by subscription it was found to be orthodox. (Hear, hear.) If the mere fact of subscription were sufficient what security had they against their nomination being influenced by parties without religion. (Hear, hear, hear.) As to the question of lay patronage as exercised in England, he hoped to see it exercised in Canada by the founding and endowment of Churches, not the restriction of it to those who purchase their right to vote by the payment of £1 5s subscription annually. (Hear, hear.)

Rev. Mr. CROFTON observed it was not every one who did so could vote—that privilege was confined to incorporated members alone paying £1 5s. or life members giving £12 10s. These were the parties eligible to become incorporated members subject to ballot, and he did not consider they did so to buy a vote, but he trusted were influenced by higher motives, by the spirit of religion, and would be so as long as the Society existed—(hear.)

Hon. JUDGE DRAPER said, in reference to the question as to a Bye-law, it was competent to the Society to pass a resolution but not to make a bye-law; the latter could not be passed unless upon due notice, given at one monthly meeting to consider it at the next; no notice had been given of any action on this subject, and even if there had been, this was not a monthly meeting.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE drew attention to the 12th rule of the constitution adopted in 1844, which still prevailed unless it was regularly altered.

The SECRETARY read the rule as it then stood, and as lately altered and numbered 13 in present year's report. He gave as a reason for the alteration that it gave members at a distance timely notice of proposed change, and enabled them to express their opinion on the subject.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE said if this general principle were to be adopted, more deliberation would be required, and therefore the natural course would be to adopt two resolutions to the effect proposed, and then consider the general question, which would suggest a bye-law being framed in accordance with the resolutions, notice to be given at next meeting, and considered subsequently, and he read the draft of a bye-law accordingly which was laid on the table.

Rev. W. BETTINGER thought the thanks of this meeting should be frankly offered to the Chief Justice for his draft of bye-law; we should act with deliberation, not hastily, and instead of dragging the clergy and laity down here again at an early day, it would be well to leave the patronage until next annual meeting in the hands of his Lordship. This would give them an opportunity of conversing with many. He thought the lay element—and he was neither afraid nor ashamed to avow it, ought to have its weight. His friend on his left knew that in Southampton, in one of the Churches, the appointment of the Clergyman was in the laity alone; true it was

the Bishop disapproved of the manner of appointment, yet at the time he was appointed to the charge, there were 42 candidates. But the question of great importance to the Society was whether or not its interest would be advanced if the lay element were now introduced, and if members of the Church being communicants had a vote in the appointment; he thought increased interest would arise if the laity were more consulted, and had more opportunity of expressing their opinions, and it would be more satisfactory to the Church at large. He was not desirous of taking the patronage out of the hands of the Diocesan, but he thought it would be more satisfactory to deliberate between this and June upon it, and at that season many would be induced to attend who at this season cannot come, and a fuller and fairer expression of opinion would be then obtained if the Chief Justice would consent to defer his resolution.

Dr. MACKELCAN said, many had travelled from a distance to attend this meeting, and if it were incompetent to it to pass a By-law, it would be better to defer the question to another time. He differed widely from some of the speakers on the subject of excluding the laity. He thought the time was come when they must more or less have a voice in the selection of their Clergy; and while he laments the danger of losing the endowments, yet if they were examined into it would be found they were clearly inadequate to their present wants, and still more so to the future. In Canada the voluntary principle was beyond doubt in operation. The Clergy were thrown to a great extent on the affection and liberality of their flock, and he would like some plan which might ensure them an adequate support; and though opposed to the democratic principle of election, yet he thought some opportunity might be given to the laity to express an opinion, they might suggest whom to appoint without interfering with the patronage. He saw there was a strong feeling evinced in the meeting as to the necessity of continuing the patronage in the Bishop and his successors, but this would not be satisfactory to the laity. As one of that body spoke plainly, and he would say it was difficult to arouse in them feelings such as ought to prevail, but would effectually by giving them a voice in the nomination. In England the principle works favourably, in many places the congregations alone choose their pastor, and the support was derived from the pew rents and such funds. The Rev. Hugh McNeill, of Liverpool, and other eminent divines received their stipends from such sources, and so it will be in this and other Canadian Dioceses. Everything is now in favour of giving the laity a voice in the nomination, and if they had it they would come forward and support the church more effectually. He did intend to suggest that whenever a vacancy arose the District Branch should select a clergyman and the pewholders another, and submit their names to the Bishop, but he saw it would be of no use, as a bye-law can not now be passed if he understood rightly, and under these circumstances he thought that it was as well to adjourn the final decision upon the matter until June.

The Rev. C. C. BROUGH thought by the plan proposed no infringement upon the prerogative of the Diocesan was intended, but it occurred to him that whilst desirous by our acts to preserve that prerogative, we might endanger it by tempting parties to get up independent chapels, and if we altogether repudiated the lay element parties might be found who from unworthy motives would do so.

THE LORD BISHOP said, as the non-attendance at this meeting of many had been observed upon, he wished to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that to every Clergyman in the Diocese had been sent copies of the Act they were now discussing, not only for their own use, but also sufficient for their people, and if they did not now attend, that was no reason why they should keep the Diocese longer agitated upon the subject.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVAN rose to a point of order. There were two resolutions under consideration. He would suggest that the first should be put, and then they could discuss the second.

GEORGE DUOGAN, JR., Esq., thought there was much feeling amongst the Laity, and a desire to have lay influence introduced. It would have the effect of uniting the Clergyman and his flock. He had conversed with many on the subject, and thought it would not be an undesirable mode to name a Committee, who would frame bye-laws accordingly, and report them at the next monthly meeting, in order to their being adopted at the following monthly meeting or in June. People were to blame for not availing themselves of the present opportunity for discussing it. It was said that the Laity were not sufficiently aware of it, and were this so, it would be well to afford them more opportunity. There was at this meeting no opinion of the Laity. It was said they were unanimous in their approval of the course proposed. This was not so. There were many who he knew would not desire to transfer the patronage beyond the present Diocesan, in whom they would place it not for the reason in the preamble alone but because doing so was also best calculated to promote the interests of the Church.

Hon. J. HILYARD CAMERON said that the observations of Mr. Duggan arose from suggestions made by himself; and as this meeting was not competent to go further than a resolution, it was as well people should know the deep responsibility thrown upon them in framing any bye-law which would give the Laity influence in the election, and as a bye-law cannot be passed now,

he thought it would be no harm to name a committee to prepare one, and report at the next meeting. In the meantime means might be taken to make these proceedings known through the length and breadth of the land. He did not think the principle of lay nomination was against the principles of the Church. At home, both in England and Ireland, Collegiate and corporate bodies exercised that power. With them they did so as a governing body; and though with us the power would be in the body the principle was the same. If his opinion as to the exercise of this power were to be expressed, he would vest the power in His Lordship so long as his life was spared, and he prayed God his span might be extended to the longest limit assigned to man. (Hear, hear.) The reason he urged this strongly was, that he felt His Lordship enjoyed the favour of his people, and he as strongly felt that the patronage during His Lordship's life should not be out of his hands; but he was not prepared to say he would submit to have it in the Diocesan at all times, nor was he prepared to say he would not; but he must reserve his decision to a future period. If the Laity had not more largely availed themselves of this opportunity for discussion on the subject, they had only themselves to blame. Yet he as one was not prepared to say what his ultimate decision would be, or what it would not. He considered the Act fortunate. He was himself an humble instrument in promoting the passing of it, based on a little Bill which had been introduced, and which would have swept away the Rectories as they became vacant (hear, hear.) When the suggestion to refer it to a Committee was adopted, an amendment was introduced to take that vital action upon the Rectorial question in the Court of Equity, in furtherance of which they might not be aware a Bill had been filed to abolish them all. At that critical moment there was no time for deliberation, and when he considered the actual constitution of the House, deficient as it was of influential members of the church of England able to do justice to the church, he secured the patronage being vested in the Church Society as the best governing body that offered, having the Bishop to consult with. In fact, he felt that when the time came for its removal from the hands of Government, where it was placed with men nominally Churchmen, who left it with his Lordship, yet the time might come when the Government would not take the recommendation of the Bishop. (Hear, hear.) He felt, he repeated, that in doing as he did he was taking from them the means of doing the Church an injury; and, therefore, he was desirous of taking it out of their power, and placing it in other and more friendly hands. That being the case, every means and opportunity should be given to the whole Church, Lay as well as Clerical, to pronounce an opinion upon the question of its ultimate disposal. There should be no error, no mistake, in what we do, and he would suggest the appointment of a Committee to prepare a bye-law, and submit it to the consideration of the next general meeting, and to be published one, two, or three months beforehand, so that all might know what was being done, and all express an opinion upon the question.

THE LORD BISHOP rose to say he considered the course pursued by Mr. Cameron a very right one.

The Hon. JUDGE DWARKE said he had prepared a resolution which he thought would meet the views of all; and the several proposers and seconders had some conversation as to alterations and amalgamations so as to embody them.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE said he considered that ample notice had been given of this meeting. He had seen it in remote parts of the Province, and he thought the sense of the meeting seemed to be to vest the patronage, not only in the present but future incumbents of the See. He saw no necessity for a delay until June. This act cannot be said to have become law until the Proclamation of last September, which gave it effect, so that no time had been lost in convening this meeting. If the decision of the Society on the question now before them, were postponed until June, and that in the interim a vacancy arose, there could be no legal institution of a pastor by any but the Church Society or some one intrusted by it, with the patronage. Legal questions also might arise, questions of title and right of ejection, for instance. If a vacancy were now filled by his Lordship, the question might arise, how was the incumbent appointed, whether by the Church Society or its nominee? The answer must be—No. For any inconvenience and delay, they would therefore be responsible as well as for any division which might be created. As to the interference of the laity, it was said they were not represented here. Were that whose fault was it? but he saw many here, and there was nothing to prevent their intending as well as the Clergy, many of whom had come from a distance. Some talk of not interfering with the rights of the Bishop, but they were not free from being charged with inconsistency. (Hear, hear.) They would nominate three or four and let the Bishop choose therefrom. Now he would like to know was not this an interference, yet if it would have the effect of creating among them a warmer interest, that might be a necessary reason for adopting it, but, for his part, he thought the great bulk of the people by whom the appointment might be thus made, would much more steadily support the pastor named and appointed by the Bishop, than one named by a majority of the laity against their individual wish. (Hear, hear.) He had seen some strong examples of the inefficiency of the voluntary system in Canada. Look to the Roman Catholics, to

the Methodists.—Do they consult the laity in nominating a pastor? No. If any one desecration in Canada, more than another, exercises that power it is the Church of Scotland. It was an undesirable state of things, and as to the sufficiency of the voluntary system, we had only to turn to the neighbouring States, where he had seen it stated on good authority that, in the State of Pennsylvania the laity of the Presbyterian body, who were consulted in the appointment, did not contribute an average of more than \$150 to the support of their clergy. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. MACKELCAN said that in latter years the income of the Church Society diminished, instead of increasing with the wealth and population of the province, and contended that if the laity had confidence in the Church Society, a larger income would fall in to it. Now one means of effecting this was to continue the patronage in the laity as they must have a voice. He was no friend to the voluntary system, but he would not say we may yet come to it, and he thought if an arrangement were entered into, to give them a voice in the nomination they would take a greater interest in the Society, see more of its practical benefits than now, and attend more regularly the ministrations of the Church. With these views he would suggest that the District Branches of the Church Society should have the nomination of candidates to the Bishop. This would give the laity a voice in the nomination, and check the election of clergy contrary to the spirit of the church. Thus would all be brought in harmony, and it must tend to extend the church more widely. But as this meeting was not competent to adopt any bye-law upon the subject, there was no use in pressing it now.

The Rev. J. G. GEDDES said, it had been lately observed to him that the Church Society was losing the confidence of the people, but he at once denied that such was the case, and to sustain this denial he opened the reports and shewed therefrom that although at the close of the year report the Society was labouring under the shock given to it by the painful irregularities of a confidential servant, still the report shewed, in many instances, a larger amount of subscriptions; a brother clergyman had made the same remarks. This statement had been made here, and he thought this ought to be corrected; and when it is said the time named by the notice was not sufficient, he certainly differed in opinion for he did think ample time had been given to all. The subject had been much discussed, there had been writer upon writer upon the subject in the columns of the press. He came there prepared to act in the matter, but he was not previously aware that this was no time to pass a bye-law.—His belief, however, was that even if it were known we were competent to do so, no larger meeting of the clergy and laity than the present was likely to be got together. It was contended that it would increase interest in the Society if it had this patronage, but he would like to see the subscriptions of the laity flow from some purer and holier motive—(hear)—from a desire to propagate religion; to send missionaries to relieve the spiritual destitution of the distant settlers, and not from a desire to grasp the patronage of the Church or exercise its power—(hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. CHOWN said he dissented from the resolution as framed partly for the reasons already explained and partly because it was competent to them to pass any bye-law they saw fit "from time to time." If we finally disposed of it now we would be anticipating the wishes of the Society at a future day when there might be good grounds for changing our opinion. The Rev. Mr. Geddes had said that the Society was not in any languishing state. Now if the population increased in any great ratio so ought the congregation and the funds; but he believed the funds were at a stand, and this was not a satisfactory state of things. It was said this was essentially different from the exercise of lay patronage at home. The Colleges in Ireland had endowments bestowed upon them, the University had its endowments and great patronage. In this instance the Government had handed those endowments to us, and that being the case he did not think it inconsistent to exercise the patronage with which the Government had thus endowed us. He did not see in what lay patronage differed from these cases he had cited, and saw no argument against the Church Society retaining in its hands the patronage confided to it. It was time now to introduce the lay element into the Church. They must in secular matters work together; and over spiritual matters might their Bishop long preside. (Hear, hear.) Endowments were the secular matters. These Government had provided for the Church and with them he would maintain the laity had a right to interfere, and the time was coming when they would. We should not therefore pass what would be a vain resolution. The Roman Catholic Church did not allow lay interference in nominations, but if they had reason to be dissatisfied they could constrain their Bishop to remove the minister and he did so. Thus we behold the lay element recognized in that iron bound church, but he would rather see it recognized in the appointment than in the removal of a minister. (hear.) How do the Methodists act? The Conference appoints and that Conference was largely composed of their laity. He was not prepared to say how it would work with us. The sooner we introduce it into our secular affairs in aid of the Lord's work the better would we be able to devote ourselves to spiritual affairs.

The Rev. Dr. LOWNY made some observations which we did not catch, his back being turned to us.

The Rev. Dr. LERR said the only question now was whether the appointments should be hereafter in the Church Society or in the Bishop.

In all meetings such as this opportunity was desirable. To a certain extent it now existed, namely, so far that all agreed in confiding to his Lordship the exercise of the patronage during his time, and with one voice rose to show their respect to him. But its after disposal was the knotty point. As to this he would appeal to the meeting, and ask them would it not be better to let the further discussion of the matter drop now, and he sincerely hoped that for many a year it might not be necessary to revive the question. Let us when we go from this meeting be able to say that there were no dissentient voices raised, and that we were unanimous in our decision. If this course were approved of, let this disputed point drop with the consent of the proposer and seconder, and a bye-law embodying the spirit of the resolutions be prepared giving the patronage to the Bishop for life which could be submitted at the next monthly meeting, and in due time formally adopted. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. T. B. FULLAN said it would afford him much pleasure to vote for the first resolution, but he confessed he should like to see the question finally disposed of, as he thought any postponement on that point might hereafter be deemed invidious to his Lordship's successor. In his opinion the present was the time to settle it. According to the constitution of the Society no By-law could have effect, without the consent of the Bishop, and he did not think his Lordship's successor would be likely to consent to a By-law which would take it from him. (Hear, hear.) He could not vote for Mr. DeBlaquiere's resolution, for he thought the time was come when we must call in the assistance of the laity. We do not hold the position that we ought. When parishes became vacant there were no clergy to fill them. Look to our Divinity Students, are they in number as they ought?—No; and why is this, but because the leading families in the country do not encourage their sons to study for the Clerical Profession. This was not a proper state of things, and to remedy it we must call in the assistance of the laity. Let us look to the condition of the Church in the United States, under God, its existence and present prosperity is to be attributed to the laity, and there so well had it been working that one half its present members had been born in other Protestant denominations. Their laity have a legitimate voice in the Church, and when we see it there, growing from a small beginning we have no reason to be disappointed. As evidence of the feeling of the laity in the adjacent States, he instanced a Church in Buffalo, the incumbency of which was lately vacant, and a debt lay upon it amounting to \$3,000. A member of the congregation said to another that it would be desirable that the new incumbent should not enter with such a debt upon it, and he proposed to pay one half if his friend would pay the other. The proposal was accepted, and the debt paid. There was evidence of the beneficial working of the lay element in the adjacent State, and he could not help thinking that if the laity were not allowed to use their legitimate influence here the consequences might be disastrous.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE said that nothing had been he hoped dropped by him calculated to create disunion. There was a great principle involved in the resolution, and any deviation from that he thought was to be avoided. He would now observe on one point: It was said that the lay element would, by having a voice in the nomination be stimulated to exertion; there was no one more anxious than himself that the lay element should be legitimately drawn forward. Its proper place was in the government of temporal affairs, and that would be best attained by keeping from them the power to appoint in spiritual affairs. He would, however, for unanimity withdraw his resolution, but his opinion was not the less confirmed of its propriety.

The Rev. C. C. BROUGH said that if the resolution could go forth with the explanation given it would be satisfactory, but otherwise it might be supposed we would repudiate the lay element. If any real good could be effected by passing it thus, he would say go on.

J. H. HAGARTY, Esq. said, he would record his emphatic protest against this principle.—What has the lay element to do with the appointment? Why introduce *ad captandum* argument—if withdrawn it would be against his emphatic protest against the patronage being in any hands but the Bishops; but for unanimity he would withdraw it, at the same time he asserted that the parishioners should in no way interfere in the nomination.

The Rev. Mr. CHOWN said that if the patronage was given to this Society, Laymen would have a voice, being incorporated members to whom the Government had given the patronage, and it was these, not the Parishioners, would have a voice. The Bishop, the Clergy, and the Lay element elected in, constituted the Corporation.

The Rev. ADAM TOWNLEY said he came here at great inconvenience in order to support a principle, and if they were to adjourn their decision to to-morrow, be it so, and no farther.

The Rev. Mr. CHOWN suggested that the proposer of the original resolution should withdraw it, and if the seconder were equally willing to do so, and take up the resolution as proposed to be altered, unanimity might be obtained. He was not prepared to support it as it now stood; but must vote against it: in fact, there was so many propositions before them, that no one could well tell what they were called on to consider.

(The resolutions were published in our last.)

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
C Nov. 21. 33 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 13.	John 13.
	E. " 14.	2 Tim 4.
M " 22.	M. Baruk 6.	John 14.
	E. Illa. Sus.	Titus 1.
T " 23.	M. Del & Dr.	John 13.
	E. Ianiah 1.	Tit 2. 3.
W " 24.	M. " 2.	John 16.
	E. " 3.	Philom.
T " 25.	M. " 4.	John 17.
	E. " 5.	Heb. 1.
F " 26.	M. " 6.	John 18.
	E. " 7.	Heb. 2.
S " 27.	M. " 8.	John 19.
	E. " 9.	Heb. 3.
O " 28. 24 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Malah 1.	John 20.
	E. " 2.	Heb. 5.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Thoroughly approving, as we do, of the sentiments so well enunciated by *Anglicanus*, we deem it inexpedient to publish his communication. The journal to which his strictures have reference is unworthy of his notice.

We shall probably have occasion before long, to take up the subject of the letter of an *English Churchman*; and in the meantime take the liberty of postponing the publication thereof.

Had the report of the meeting held in St. James' Kingston, on the 1st, been transmitted to us in proper time, we should willingly have given it insertion. The Church Society having already taken action on the question, it would be unnecessary now to publish the resolutions of a single congregation.

We have to acknowledge receipt of Scobie's *Canadian Almanac*, and shall notice it at greater length in our next.

The Address of the Congregation at Cornwall to the Rev. Henry Patton, came to hand too late for insertion this week.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

THE RECTORY MEETING.

In another column will be found that portion of the report of the important meeting held in Toronto on the 10th inst., which we were unable to give last issue.

Most gratifying was the unanimity with which the resolution to vest the presentation to vacant Rectories in the hands of our venerable and beloved Diocesan was adopted. It was an appropriate tribute to one whose best energies have ever been devoted to the interests of our branch of the Catholic Church, and we feel assured, moreover, that the Society by their decision have best consulted the welfare of the Diocese, by coming to such a decision.

Pending the report of of the Committee it, of course, would be improper for us, to throw out any suggestions as to the mode in which the patronage of the Rectories should be administered in future times. We have full confidence in the judgement of the parties composing that Committee, and doubt not that the plan which they recommend will be considered at the next monthly meeting with that prayerful deliberation which the importance of the subject demands.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The funeral obsequies of the greatest Captain of ancient or modern times, are to be celebrated this day, and we direct attention with much gratification to the Proclamation of His Worship the Mayor, in reference to that solemnity, which appears in another column. We cannot doubt that the inhabitants of Toronto will respond to the invitation of their chief magistrate, and honour themselves by doing honour to the memory of one who contributed so largely to the glory and prosperity of that mighty Empire to which our Province pertains.

In other quarters of Canada, besides Toronto, preparations are making to erect enduring monuments commemorative of the prowess and virtues of the departed warrior and statesman. Our excellent contemporary the *Hamilton Gazette*, contains some suggestions on this subject, which so thoroughly coincide with our own opinions, that we gladly transfer them to our columns. Sincerely do we trust that the idea thrown out by our brother will be generally adopted and acted upon.

In looking over some of our recent English papers, we lighted upon a piece of intelligence which we perused with much satisfaction. The parish Church of Brighton, it appears, requires rebuilding, and the inhabitants of that town have resolved to do so. A memorial to the Duke of Wellington, is contributing one hundred

pounds towards the scheme, the Bishop of Chichester bestows cordial commendation upon the idea. He expresses his satisfaction at the project of an enduring record of the consistency and steadfastness in after life of the Duke's habit, now universally known, of public worship.

"Might not the rule adopted at Brighton, be worthily extended to Canada? Throughout the Province, the lack of Church accommodation is painfully felt, and the means of supplying the deficiency are discouragingly scanty. In such circumstance what more graceful or appropriate monuments to a Christian soldier could be conceived than some temples to the God of battles, bearing the name of the illustrious departed?"

"There would be something peculiarly congruous in such a species of commemoration. As His Grace of Chichester well remarked the Duke was distinguished in the autumn and winter of his days, for the consistent and steadfast attention which he paid to the public observance of Divine worship. When we call to recollection the various features of his momentous life, none are more marked and striking than the one to which we have reference. How fondly does the mind dwell upon the simple unpretending old warrior marching on foot "in summer's heat and winter's snow" to take part in early prayers, and not infrequently setting an example to the less zealous worshippers, by the energy and fervour of his responses! There is far more of the sublime in that most touching picture, than even in the one which represents the mighty Captain giving orders with "flashing eye and flushing brow," for the final "king-making charge" of Waterloo! Most fitting then, we repeat, would be the class of votive structures, for which we plead. Neither "storied urn, nor monumental bust" are required to keep green the renown of one, whose name is for ever associated with the annals of the most momentous half century, which the world, perchance, ever witnessed. And right certain are we that the pomp-despising judgment of Wellington would infinitely prefer to have his memory linked with the "heaven-pointing spire," then with the proud pillar which architect could design, or sculptor execute."

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We extract from a Boston Journal the following nervous and pointed remarks upon the resolutions proposed by Mr. Hincks relative to the Clergy Reserves. It may be salutary for some of our unscrupulous agitators to learn the estimation in which their proceedings are held by the sound thinking portion of our republican neighbours. Small wonder that a people, who in the turmoil and heart burnings of a revolution respected ecclesiastical endowments made by a Crown against which they were contending, should look with indignant astonishment upon the course pursued by the liberals of Canada.

"The control of the Clergy Reserves is now claimed as an absolute right! England it seems has nothing whatever to do with the property, — not the slightest interest in its proper disposition and management. But it is demanded of her by Mr. Hincks, in the language of the highwayman:—"Your money or your life!" This is the purport of his Resolutions—nothing more, nothing less."

"It has always, however, appeared to us to be a piece of matchless assumption to call these Reserves the property of the Colony; and to deny the right of England to legislate for them. These Reserves were formerly the wild ungranted lands which fell to the Crown of England on the conquest of the Colony, in the year 1759. — They were purchased by the arms of WOLFE and his glorious companions-in-arms, and by the treasure of the British people. It is therefore, the British people to whom they properly belong, for it is they who purchased and bought them and paid full dearly for them with their best blood too. What has Canada, as a Colony, ever granted paid or alienated for them?—Nothing."

That England is bound, in disposing of these lands, to do so for the use and benefit of the Colony, according to her best judgment and discretion, we readily admit—for such is the end of all good government. But that the colony has any right to dictate to her in the matter, and to prescribe rules for her adoption,—and that too, under a threat of rebellion, we most emphatically deny."

CONVOCAION.

We learn with pleasure from our English papers that Lord Derby is prepared to advise, if he have not already advised, the Crown to issue its License to the New Convocation to resume its synodical action. It is thought its deliberations will be confined to a single point, namely, to devise and recommend a scheme for self-reform and reconstruction according to the altered condition of the Church and Society.

Since the above was put in type, we have met with the following in a later exchange:

The Ministry have authorized the denial that they have any intention to sanction the revival of the active powers of the "Convocation"—a matter that appears to have caused considerable excitement among the members of the Church of England.

We fondly trust that there is no foundation for the foregoing denial. The Church has been looking with longing eye to Lord Der-

by's administration for liberty to exercise her legitimate functions without undue obstructions by the State, and it would be indeed lamentable if her reasonable aspirations were doomed to disappointment.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Mr. Maclear has just published a second edition of this popular fiction, making a Canadian impression of eight thousand copies.

We do not wonder at the wide extended circulation which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has met with. Written in a lively and graphic style, it presents in bold relief the features of a system which every Christian and philanthropist must long to see abolished.

It is to be regretted, however, that the accomplished writer does not advocate some scheme for compensating the parties, who from circumstances chance to be slaveholders, in the event of an emancipation act being contemplated. Such a scheme, we are well aware, would be attended with formidable difficulties; but assuredly the friends of the Republican self must grapple with them if they would hope for success in their agitation. The planter has rights as well as the slave; and men must combine justice with generosity.

We feel convinced if a method for remunerating the Southern slaveholders was recognized by the Northern abolitionists that all parties would cordially unite in endeavouring to give effect thereto. There are hundreds and thousands both in Canada and the mother country who, disapproving of the attempt to procure unconditional emancipation, stand aloof at present, would in such an event, cordially combine in the good cause, and spare no exertions to accomplish an end so devoutly to be desired.

CONSECRATION OF DR. WAINWRIGHT.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the Consecration of the Rev. Jonathan W. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., to the office of Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, took place in Trinity Church. We derive the following particulars from the *Churchman*.

"The day was auspicious, and an immense congregation, crowding the vast edifice in every part, witnessed the solemn and imposing ceremony.

"The attendance of clergy was very large, and we may venture to state that about two hundred from this and the adjacent diocese, were present, and of these about one-half were in surplices. The Bishops present were the venerable presiding Bishop, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Bishop of New Jersey, the Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, the Bishops of Western New York, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and the Assistant Bishop of Connecticut.

"The Right Rev. the Bishop of New Hampshire preached an impressive and appropriate sermon from the 15th v. of the 1st ch. of the 1st Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy.—"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." After some introductory observations on the solemn occasion on which they were assembled, and the appositeness of the text, he proceeded to state, first, the doctrine of the Atonement, and, secondly, the course and means in the Covenant of grace by which man becomes entitled to it, Conviction, Repentance, Faith—the Church—Baptism, and Eucharist—and dwelt with great earnestness and force on the truth of a divinely appointed and successive ministry from the time of the Apostles. His Address to his Rev. Brother now to be admitted to a share in the same Apostleship and Ministry, was fervent and affecting; especially when he declared from his personal experience in the Diocese the greatness of the work he had to do, and the warm hearts and willing hands from whom he would find welcome, through all its length and breadth.

"Bishop Kemper then pronounced the invitation for the congregation to join in prayer, and the Bishop of New Jersey said the Litany. Bishop Kemper said the prayer following in the service of consecration, and put the questions to the Bishop-elect. He also led in the *Veni Creator*, and offered the prayer previous to the act of Consecration. The Bishop-elect was robed by the Rev. Drs. Creighton and Higbee. The Presiding Bishop was the consecrator, assisted by the Bishop of Montreal, New Jersey, Missionary N. W., Western New York, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania."

BLASPHEMOUS ADULATION.

FRANCE has long been fertile in profanity, but the following specimens furnished by a correspondent of the *London Guardian* equal, if they do not surpass them all. We commend the extract to the attention of the *True Witness*, who, perchance, will be able to discover Catholic reverence in a political parody of our Lord's Prayer, and an application of a prediction referring to Emanuel to the most notorious demagogue of modern times.

"You will hardly be surprised to learn that the adulation offered up to the powers that be, by Roman Catholic Bishops has not failed to work its due effect upon the functionaries of a lower order. He whom prelates have not shrunk from designating as "the man of God—the man of

Providence—the man of God's right hand," scarcely fail to receive less than divine honours at the hands of a rural mayor. The blame, therefore, of such ignorant profaneness as the following—too profane, indeed, almost to be transcribed—should fall most justly upon the shoulders of those who, by their own language, have been guilty of exciting it. The mayor of a commune, called Villeneuve, in the department of L'Heraut, presented the following address to the President, the model upon which it is impiously framed being unhappily but too apparent:

"Prince—May your name, which is in power by right of birth and the acclamations of the people, be everywhere glorified; may your reign come and be perpetuated by your acceptance of the Imperial crown of the great Napoleon; may you strong and wise will be done in France, as abroad. Give us this day our daily bread, by reducing the duties of the Custom-house, and permitting the entry of necessary, and the exportation of superfluous articles. Forgive us our transgressions when you shall feel certain of our repentance and amendment. Permit us not to yield to the temptations of avarice and pleasure-bunting; but deliver us from evil—that is to say, from secret societies, from vicious institutions, from the excesses of the press, and from elections of every kind; and continue to make more and more a matter of honor the practice of morality and religion, respect for authority, agriculture, and industry, the love of order and labour.—Amen."

"The above is, I presume, one of those reminiscences of the Prince's passage which his Minister, M. de Pezigny, will be anxious that the Department of L'Heraut should preserve as "one of the rarest relics of its archbishops."

"The Bishop of Montpelier thus opened his address to the President:

"Prince—In the book of divine oracles it is written that 'the honour of the earth is in the hand of God, and he will raise over it in his time him who shall reign for the interest of all.' Such is your faith as a Christian Monseigneur; such is your mission as a prince. The people believe the one, and is happy for it; France reaps the benefit of the other, and its acclamations tell all its gratitude."

THE MAPLE LEAF.

We have perused with much pleasure the November number of the above mentioned periodical, which is published by Mr. Lay of Montreal. Though more immediately intended for the information and amusement of the young, it is not unworthy the attention of readers of riper years. The original articles betray judgment and ability, and the selections are varied and interesting. Neatly got up, and sold at the low price of five shillings per annum, the *Maple Leaf* merits, and we trust will obtain, an extensive circulation.

COLONIAL.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR CATARACT.

Miss Sarah Hawley, of the Township of Malahide, in the County of Middlesex, was born blind, and for 21 years she groped her weary way thro' life, in total darkness. The disease, which had so entirely obscured her visual organs, was Cataract, and in the hope that something might be done for her, by Dr. F. A. Cadwell, (Oculist and Aurist), of Toronto, the friends of the blind girl brought her to Brantford, a few weeks since, where the Doctor was professionally sojourning. An examination was made, and the Dr. pronounced his patient curable, and on the 21st ult. he performed an operation upon her eyes, with complete success.

To describe the sensations of the young lady, when the first welcome ray of light entered her hitherto sightless orbs, would be beyond our power. In an instant—as if by magic, the ideas of material things which she had cherished for so many years, through the sense of feeling, were entombed in memory. A new and a bright world full of light and life—full of wonder and admiration—terrible, because hitherto unknown in its realized beauty and grandeur, arose before her. She looked and trembled; she shook from head to foot, like an aspen leaf; and unable to utter a word, she gazed in wild astonishment on the scene before her. When her emotion had somewhat subsided, Dr. Cadwell enquired if she saw him. "Yes," said she "I see you. O! how white you look." Subsequently she noticed a pair of brass candlesticks in the room, and inquired what they were. On being informed, she was incredulous. The ideas which she had formed of a candlestick were far different from those which her newborn sight conveyed. The candlesticks were brought to her—she handled them, and exclaimed, "Oh yes! they are candlesticks, how bright they look." Dr. Cadwell showed her his gold watch, and inquired if she knew what it was. She answered in the negative, and on being informed, she said "what a queer thing it is; both sides of it are not alike."

We may add, that the young lady's sight is daily improving in strength, and that she returned to her home in Malahide, a few days since, rejoicing in the light of life.

THE DARLINGTON FAIR.—On Friday last, the annual Fair of the Township of Darlington, was held in the Village of Bowmenville. Some good cattle were shown. A few good sheep and swine, also were on the ground. The young horses were, comparatively, the best of the stock exhibited.

THE STORM ON LAKE ERIE.—The Buffalo Commercial of Monday says the wind, which had been blowing from the northeast for several days, changed to the west on Saturday night and blew with great force. Some damage has been done to the shipping caught out. The schooner M. Duhaime, loaded with coal, is sunk in the harbor of Erie. The schooner R. C. Soper, also loaded with coal, has gone to pieces at Bare Point. The barque Omaha, with a cargo of coal for Chicago, is in after leaving Erie, was struck by the gale and had her topmast almost carried away. She ran for this port, which she reached during the storm on Saturday. A schooner loaded with lumber, is reported ashore at Long Point. The steamer Michigan and Tanager, which left Saturday night, returned to port yesterday, the weather proving too heavy for them.

By a disaster received this morning by the Huron Western Line dated Erie, 8th, we learn that the barque Rochester, Capt. Myers, left Cleveland at 3 o'clock Saturday night, loaded with 600 tons coal for Messrs. May & Chapman, Buffalo. When off Grand River she sprang a leak. In some time overboard about one o'clock Sunday morning. Was held for the shore and struck about three o'clock near Wilson Creek. The Captain and one hand saved by swimming ashore. The balance of the crew were lost, nine in number. The U. S. steamer Michigan went to the rescue but arrived too late. It is believed they saved the mate who was clinging to the rigging. The bodies nearly all on the beach. Boat and cargo a total loss.

ERIC, Nov. 8, 10 A. M.—U. S. steamer Michigan has returned, and in addition a portion of the wreck of the Rochester vessel gone to pieces, all but the Captain and boy. Vessel owned by F. W. Myers of Buffalo. Insured forty five hundred dollars.—Ontario Times.

Mr. Griffiths, one of the lately expelled preachers of the Wesleyan connection being mentally deranged, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

An Insane Jew died at the House of Industry in Boston last week, at the age of 30 years. This is the first Jew that ever became a public charge in the city of Boston, within the memory of the oldest city official.

A requisition signed by about 100 influential Freeholders of the County of Halton, has been presented to the Warden of the United Counties for the purpose of calling a Public Meeting of the inhabitants to take into consideration the propriety of having a separation of the Counties and of establishing the Village of Milton as the County Town. In compliance with the Requisition the Warden has called the meeting for the 17th.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.—The St. John Morning News of 3rd inst. says in regard to the railroad that the first sod will be turned up early in the spring; that upwards of thirty vessels will arrive at that port by the 1st of May next, or thereabouts, with laborers, plans, and working materials; and that business on the road will go on from that time forward in right good earnest. It states also that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Peto will both be in St. John next Spring.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon last, we learn that a woman, named Sarah Roy, was run over by a horse, in crossing Hay Market Square. She received a severe injury to the scalp, the skull being laid bare to a considerable extent. Having been taken to Dr. Scott's, in the neighborhood, it was ascertained that her injuries were, happily, not of a dangerous character.

There are six steamers contracted for, and some of them commenced, of the largest dimensions ever built upon the lakes, to run on Lake Erie, and to be out in the Spring. No pains or expense is to be spared in making them superior in point of speed to anything afloat.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—An George Minnis, labourer, was on his way from Brantford to this City on Tuesday last, with a load of flour, his wagon came in contact with that of a teamster at a place known as Beauty's Corner, on the road to Dundas. The wagon was upset and a barrel of flour rolled over Minnis, dislocating his shoulder. The driver of the other team was also injured in the leg.—Hamilton Gazette.

AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Hon. Edward Everett had been appointed to succeed the Hon. Daniel Webster as Secretary of State, and has accepted the appointment.

The English papers announce the death of Lieut. Gen. Clitheroe, who, it will be recollected, some years since held the command in Western Canada.

Lieut. Colonel John George Irwin, Extra Provincial Aid-de-Camp, has been appointed Provincial Aid-de-Camp in the room of Colonel Antrobus, deceased.

STEAMER BURNT.—We learn by a Port Maitland correspondent, that the Propeller Vermont, of Cleveland, with a full cargo, was burnt to the water's edge, at that place on the 26th ult. She had sailed for wood, and so rapid were the flames, that nothing was saved of her valuable cargo—a portion of the wark was destroyed, also, about one hundred cords of wood belonging to Mr. R. Richardson, of that place.

On Sunday evening last as the Railway train was starting from the Falls for Buffalo, a young man named LeRoy Barney, clerk in the employ of the Messrs Bull, of Buffalo, who had stepped into a saloon to purchase a cigar, heard the train move off and reach it to secure his

passage. He seized the railing of one of the passenger cars with one hand, and attempted to jump into the car; but his foot slipped on the wet platform, and he was immediately precipitated under the revolving wheels, and they passed directly over his head, crushing it to powder. He was returning from a visit to his mother at Chippewa.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 6th Nov., 1852.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Reverend Charles Dewar, Albert Prince Samuel S. Macdonnell, John McEwan, and James Donald, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of Essex and Lambton.

Matthew Hicks, of Marysburg, Gentleman, to be an Inspector of Fish for the County of Prince Edward in place of Mr. Nelson Dodge, resigned.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 11th Nov., 1852.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased, in conformity with the provisions of an Act of the present session, intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be one of the Directors of the Company incorporated by it, and as such to represent the interest of the Province in the undertaking, viz:

The Hon. Francis Hawks, M.P.P.; the Hon. James Morris, M.L.C.; the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M.P.P.; the Hon. John Ross, M.L.C.; George Etienne Cartier, Esq., M.P.P.; George Crawford, Esq., M.P.P.; Thomas Ryan, Esquire; Alexander Tillich Galt, Esq., and Luther Hamilton Holton, Esquire.

UNITED STATES.

From the Lake Superior Journal, October 13.

COPPER FROM ISLE ROYALE.—The schooner Fiorence, Captain Reed, come in from the Island to-day with six tons of copper in barrels from the Siskawit Mining Company. We learn from passengers that the mine is looking well.

NEW MINES.—We are informed that a new mine has been opened one and a half miles from Eagle River, owned by Messrs. Kelsey and Mosger. They have four veins running parallel within one hundred feet of each other, all of which are rich in stamp and barrel ore. In one of the veins a mass is exposed in the bottom of the "ancient diggings," which has the appearance of being very large. This mine is valuable on account of its proximity to the lake, and we congratulate our friends on having prospects so flattering before them.

FOREST MINE.—The news from this mine continues to be of a very encouraging character. The mine work consists of three shafts, one to the depth of 50 feet, one 161 feet, and one 36 feet—the last is a new shaft lately commenced, and is very rich in copper. They have drifted and cross cut 1,130 feet, but have not stopped any. They have taken out and have ready for shipment this fall eighteen tons in masses and barrel work.—This copper has all been taken from the shafts and levels opened since the first of November last, with a force not averaging over 12 miners.

ENGLAND.

IRISH AGITATION.—An English gentleman, who had by commercial enterprise accumulated a large fortune in India, recently arrived in this country, with a view of purchasing property and becoming a settler here. This step, it seems, he had taken contrary to the advice of his friends in London; but it was not long before he had reason to repent that he had not given ear to their counsel. Although a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church, a very brief residence in the vicinity of Dublin speedily gave him such a fore-taste of Irish society, under the present system of "religious" agitation, as to convince him of the utter folly of investing his capital in a land torn asunder by dissensions, polemical and political, and where no man can count with safety on the ultimate results of a long reign of interested turbulence and discontent. Wisely adopting the maxim of "better late than never," the intending settler has retraced his steps and returned to England, there to spend the fruits of his industry.

The reduction of the French Army is said to be decided upon, and at least 15 000 men will be released from service. The arrangement it is feared will not be as comprehensive as reported, and it is not improbable that exceptions will be made in the case of those who are considered personally inimical to Louis Napoleon. Among others General Changarnier is reported as one of the principal ones.

A difference of opinion has arisen, as to the title of the future Emperor. Some are for Louis Napoleon 1st, while others are for Louis Napoleon third. The friends of the latter instance the case of Louis 18th, as Louis 17th never wore the crown. The former party deny that the cases are similar. It is mentioned that the son of the Prince of Canino will be chosen heir presumptive to the Crown. The Electors it is thought likely would be convoked on the 21st to vote, and that the Legislative Corps will be summoned on the 28th to convoke the votes.

By the Pacific, from Liverpool, we have received late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, which gives a better prospect of a speedy termination of the Caffir war than has been entertained at any previous time. The retreat of the Chief Krelu, has been attacked and burned, and 10,000 head of cattle being captured on the occasion.

Some of the minor chiefs have, at the same time, made overtures of peace, and general signs of encouragement have been exhibited on the part of their followers. As regards the supposed discovery of gold, mentioned by the former arrival, it appears that the specimens sent in, turned out to be merely sulphuret of iron. From the nature of the country, however, the colonists entertain an impression that valuable mines will ultimately be found.

A fatal duel has been fought on the Crown Farm, near Windsor, between two foreigners. On assistance proceeding to the spot, a man was found lying on his back and shot through the body. He was conveyed to the nearest house, where he died in about an hour. His name was Comaer, about forty years of age, and was formerly a Captain in the French navy. Information was sent by telegraph to London, and three or four men were apprehended on the arrival of the Windsor train at the station, where a number of foreigners had assembled to learn the result of the duel. Two duelling swords were found on one of the parties arrested. An examination was held before the magistrates, but the result did not transpire.

The Royal Commissioners have purchased the large tract of land, now principally occupied as market gardens, between Hyde Park Terrace and the Kensington turnpike, for the site of the proposed national galleries, with ornamental grounds surrounding the new buildings.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

The Atlantic, with dates from Liverpool of the 31st inst., four days later, arrived this morning. She brings a fair amount of passengers and freight.

Cotton market was a 1-16th lower, on account of the more favorable advices from the United States, by the Asia. Sales in three days, 21,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation for export. Fair Orleans 67, Middling 64, fair Upland and Mobile 62.

ENGLAND.—Preparations for Wellington's funeral, and the opening of Parliament, engross attention. It is not yet decided whether or not Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person. The election of Speaker will take place on the 4th inst. No opposition is anticipated. The address in reply to the Queen's Speech will be moved in the Commons on the 11th.

The gales along the East coast during the present week were very destructive to shipping and life.

A public meeting was held at London for the purpose, as expressed in the bills of sympathizing with and aiding the foreign refugees now in the metropolis. The meeting was noticeable from the circumstance that letters were received from Keasth's approving of, and Mazzini and Louis Blanc opposing it.

The Asia arrived out on Monday morning.

FRANCE.—The employees of the Elysee take every opportunity of parading the pacific policy of the Emperor.

Preparations were going on for the meeting of the Senate in the hall used as a chamber of Peers under the restoration, and under a part of the regime of Louis Philippe. It is believed that the Senate will hold only four sittings, and that the vote of the public will take place on the 21st and 22nd inst., and that the suffrages will be counted by the Legislative Corps on the 1st December, and that the proclamation of the Empire will be on the 2nd.

Letters from Paris state that Prince Kulinachi the Turkish ambassador, has received letters of recall.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

New York Markets, Nov. 16.

Ashes—Pots \$4 68c., Pearls \$5 62c. Flour is held a shade higher this evening. Markets, however, less buoyant. Prices tend downwards. Sales 10,000 bla. \$5 12c. to \$5 15c. for State. Some sales were reported at \$5 for old in store, \$5 25c. for prime State. Market for Canadian less firm, buyers generally do not offer over \$5 to \$5 6c. Sales 200 bla. \$5 12c. Rye, flour, and corn went nominally the same. Wheat market less buoyant. Sales 9,500 bushels, white Michigan \$1 20 to \$1 22c., inferior at \$1 10c., common white Southern \$1 14c. Rye, sales 100 bush. at \$1. Corn Quiet—Western mixed held at \$1, and 96c. offered. Oats firm 56c to 58c. Provision.—Pork market dull and lower \$15 25c. for prime, \$18 25c. for mess. Beef firm and quiet at previous prices. Lard firm 11c. to 12c. Butter in good demand 19c. to 23c. for Ohio, 23c. to 26c. for Western.

New York, Nov. 16, 2 o'clock, P.M.

The funeral obsequies of the late hon. Daniel Webster are now coming on in this city. Day fine. Business very generally suspended, and weather very favorable for the occasion. The procession forms at one o'clock and during its march the bells will toll and minute guns fired. The houses in the street through which the procession will pass are deeply draped with mourning, and from the shipping halls flags are flying and many buildings are beautifully decorated. The Herald is in receipt of private intelligence, which, it says, is derived from the most authentic sources, that the government at Washington have completed arrangement for despatching an expedition to Central Africa with a view of finding a healthy position, some place inland, fitted for the purpose of colonization. The command and entire management of the expedition is entrusted to Commodore Lynch of the Navy; and if the result of his investigation be favourable, his report will be submitted to Congress; but if the contrary, nothing official will be said about it. The solemnities in honour of Daniel Webster

to-day were of the most imposing character. The whole procession was nearly two hours passing the Astor House. Immense crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed. It is estimated that at least 150,000 persons attended it.

Another plot to destroy the life of the President is reported.

Two decrees have been signed by the President; one for the converting the 4 1/2 per cent stock into 4 per cent, and the other fixing the legal rate of interest at 5 per cent.

Abdel-kader had an audience with the President at St. Cloud on Friday, by whom he was warmly embraced, when the ex-Emir renewed the oath which he had taken not to return to Algiers. Crowds of people surrounded his carriage and paid him every attention, and seemed to rejoice that he had been released from his captivity. Abdel-Kader has received an invitation to dine with the minister of war.

Preparations are making in Paris for the organization of the civic household of the Emperor. The columns of the Moniteur are again filled with the names of places at which addresses have agreed to, in favour of the Empire.

ITALY.—A change has occurred in the ministry. The ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior have tendered their resignation, which have been accepted. Count Savour having undertaken the task of forming a new cabinet and failed, Count Balto had taken the responsibility on himself.

BELGIUM.—A new ministry has been formed at Brussels.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times under date of October 27th says, "The news from New York relating to Cuba reached us yesterday, and the opinions of the Government have been given at length in the Austrian papers. The Lone Star men are of course not very favourably spoken of, and a hope is expressed that Spain will receive the support of the maritime powers whose interests it cannot be to let Cuba fall into the hands of an association which takes the right of deciding on peace and war out of the Legislative authority."

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS, Nov. 16, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superior per barrel 17s 6d to 18s 9d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 15s to 16s 3d; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 3s 10d to 4s 1/2d; Spring—Barley 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel; Oatmeal per barrel 200 lbs 18s 9d to 20; Oats per bushel, 34 lbs 1s 5d to 1s 6d; peas per bushel 2s 8d to 2s 11d; potatoes per bushel 1s 6d to 2s 3d; hay per ton 60s to 70s; butter, fresh per lb 10 1/2d to 11d; tub do 9d to 10d; eggs per dozen 8d; beef, 3d to 4d per lb; Mutton, 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d per lb; Pork fresh 22s 6d to 27s 6d per cwt; ducks 1s 8d to 2s per pair; fowls 1s to 1s 8d per pair.

MARRIED.

At Rouee's Point, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Aaron Hall, Mr. Charles Vanelson, of Montreal, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of John Williams, Esq., of Toronto.

At Port Hope, on Tuesday, October 29th, by the Rev. Jonathan Short, George Smart, Esq., of Port Newmarket, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Charles S. Rynter, Esq., of Port Hope.

On Tuesday the 2nd inst. at St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, by the Rev. W. A. Johnson, Dr. J. Fidler, of Lindsay, to Laura, third daughter of Morgan Jellett, Esq., Moira Cottage, Cobourg.

At St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 3rd inst. by the Rev. J. Short, Rector of Port Hope, assisted by the Rev. Walton Beck, of Port Hope, missionary of Rice Lake, the Rev. Henry Eric Jessopp, M. A.; Head Master of the Church of Trinity School and Assistant Minister, St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, eldest son of the late Henry Jessopp, Esq., of Bradwell, near Toronto, to Maria Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of James Calcult, Esq., of Cobourg.

DIED.

After a fortnight's illness, on the 7th inst. 1852, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Condon, Cabinet Maker King Street West, much regretted by all who knew her.

In Quebec, of cholera, on the 5th ult., aged 24 years, James Geddes Orier, eldest son of the Rev. John Orier, A.M., Rector of St. Lawrence. His remains were attended to by the grave in St. John's church-yard by a number of his friends and acquaintances.

This accomplished scholar and promising youth, in whom many fond hopes centered, who had sailed the following day for a few years residence in Australia.

NOTICE.

To Holders of Corporation Notes.

THE City of Toronto will be prepared to receive their Notes, with the average interest thereon, on and after the 18th inst., and the holders thereof are requested to present them at the Office of the Chamberlain for Payment.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, November 3rd, 1852.

WANTED Board and Lodging in about a month, in a respectable private Family, for an elderly couple, no objection to the Company if near an Episcopal Church. Address Ad. No. 897, Toronto, stating Terms. Toronto Nov. 16th, 1852.

Poetry.

THE BLIND BOY.

It was a blessed summer's day,
The flowers bloom'd, the air was mild,
The birds poured forth their gentle lay,
And every thing in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on,
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon,
Two children who had hither strayed.

Just at an aged birch-tree's foot,
A little girl and boy reclined,
Her hand on his she kindly put,
And then I saw the boy was blind!

The children knew not I was near,
A tree concealed me from behind;
But all they said I well could hear,
And then I saw the boy was blind!

"Dear Mary, said the poor blind boy,
That little bird sings very long;
Say, do you see him in his joy—
And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes, replied the maid,
I see the bird in yonder tree;"
The poor boy sighed and gently said—
"Sister, I wish that I could see."

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,
And I can feel the green-leaf's shade—
And I can hear the notes that swell,
From these dear birds that God has made."

"So Sister, God to me is good;
Though sight alas! he has not given,
But tell me are there any blind,
Among the children up in heaven?"

Dear Edward, no—there, all can see,
But why ask me a thing so odd,
Oh, Mary! he's so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God.

His long disease his hand had laid,
On that dear boy so meek so mild,
His widowed mother wept and prayed,
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his cheek,
And said, "Oh, never weep for me,
I'm going to a bright, bright place,
Where Mary says, I God shall see."

"And you'll come there dear mother too,
But mother, when you get up there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you,
You know I never saw you here."

He spoke no more but sweetly smiled,
Until the final blow was given,
When God took up that poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes in heaven.

from "Observations of a Parish Priest on
Scenes of Sickness and Death;" by Jas.
Dale Coleridge, LL.B.

ADDRESS TO THE ATTENDANTS
ON A SICK PERSON.

(Concluded from our last.)

We now come to the last sad scene which is to terminate the sick man's sufferings—and your attendance at the same time—that event, which as men we must all submit to, as Christians we are all concerned to prepare for; and, therefore no caution on our part, however minute, can be considered unimportant which, in the least degree promises to lessen the present distress of it to the patient, or to promote his spiritual good. As the hour approaches—which, if you are conversant in scenes of sickness, will be easily perceptible by you—redouble, if possible your care, and have not only the room but the whole house perfectly still and quiet. Persons at this awful crisis are often sensibly alive to what passes long after they have ceased to speak, and I have frequently seen them start so violently and suddenly as to threaten convulsion, on hearing any sudden noise of a door closing or the like. The room must be kept also with a proper circulation of air in it, and in order to this not crowded with an uselessly large number of persons—many of whom I have especially observed in the poorer dwellings both of my present and late parishes, seem to think it an act of humanity to surround the bed at the last, and be present at the final departure. Their intention whether it be this commendable one, or the less praiseworthy one of curiosity, is doubtless productive of evil to the dying man, whose wants, alas! require no large retinue of attendants for their supply—but whose distress and oppression will be much increased by several persons leaning over and pressing around him. And with regard to the supply of his wants, this may be said of it in general—that however kindly meant is the friendly attentions which would anticipate all, it is

commonly more painful than otherwise—and towards the very last must be wholly unprofitable; such for instance, as frequently proferring him food or refreshment, repeatedly moistening his lips, changing his position, or in truth anything whether by word or action which may tend to disturb his train of thought, which if in his senses, we may suppose occupies him—the state of his soul, and the place whither it is just now about to depart. Frequent and close observation has convinced me that, in most cases, perfect stillness and quiet is the principal, and as far as concerns the body, only thing desired by persons close to the point of death. I say this, of course, on the supposition of their being in possession of their reason, free from violent convulsions, and the organs of life gradually and gently ceasing to do their office. In which state of depression and weakness they should be allowed to remain undisturbed, a death-like silence at the same time pervading the room.

The sand of life now ebbs fastly to its finish! and each succeeding breath or groan promises to be the last; the eyes have almost ceased to see, and the ear to hear—the transient flush of the face gives place to a pale earthy hue—and the whole body, cold and icy—is gathered up and contracted in the bed previous to its being stretched out lifeless. Here at this sad moment, I addressed myself especially to the relations and friends of the departing Christian—to those who, with hearts torn with anguish and with stifled groans and sobs, are watching his last conflict with our last enemy, and praying for the Divine Grace in his behalf—them I entreat and conjure, by all the love they feel for him, by their ardent desire to soften rather than aggravate his distress—not to give vent to their feelings until all is over—not to indulge in loud expressions of grief, and even shrieks of woe, as is sometimes done, until they are quite sure that the spirit has taken its flight to the God who gave it.

Not unfrequently the breathing of a dying person after having been for an hour or two attended with great difficulty and a rattling noise in the throat, becomes, within a few minutes of his death, soft and almost imperceptible; so that while he is sufficiently alive to hear what passes, his decease is supposed to have taken place; and then have I witnessed an effect of the unrestrained expression of grief that has followed from the surrounding friends, which a revengeful man even would not wish to inflict on his enemy; the poor sufferer roused as it were from his quiescent state—rolling his eyes around the room, and with a countenance alarmed and terror-struck, beholding himself deserted by some of his friends, and agonised afresh by the cries and screams of others. During an attendance of nearly two months, in the year 1821, on a young person belonging to my late parish, no one of the heart-rending scenes that occurred during it, made such an impression on me, as that (and even the recollection of it on reading my journal, fills me with horror,) which I witnessed three minutes only before the departure. Her sense had never failed her from the beginning; and on the day before, and of her death, her self-possession and tranquility were such as to enable her to unite fervently in prayer, and to listen to and take part in, religious conversation. This at her own request, had occupied us in the presence of her mother and sisters, with little interruption, till within twenty minutes of the end, when she became silent; and her eyes closed. Five minutes only before she breathed her last she said, "One more prayer—I am going." And it was the interval between my reading the "Commendatory Prayer for a Person at the Point of Departure," from the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, and her actual passing from life to death, that her sisters, believing all to be over, burst at once into a loud paroxysm of weeping and wailing, and left the room; and her mother standing close to her at the head of the bed, and even supporting her pillow, hastily withdrew her arm, and lifting up her eyes to Heaven, and clasping her hands together with a great noise uttered a shriek of lamentation so piercing as to produce an effect on her poor daughter's countenance and frame, that may truly be called terrible. Her eyes, too, which were thus forced open once more, to survey the scene around her, had well nigh wanted the

last mournful office of closing them. Let every tender, every sacred consideration then for your dying friend weigh with you to exercise yet a little longer, that restraint on your feelings, which when in his presence you have hitherto done; and if the last moment draws on in that blessedly gradual and tranquil manner above described, avoid even the chance of wounding him so painfully as you must do, by openly indulging in that grief, which however natural, and even desirable to be thus expressed after his decease, you must be aware, should on every principle of love and duty be checked during his life.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

If at any time an architectural society were a valuable institution, it is especially so in an age like our own, which has, to its disgrace, no style of its own. The future historian will have to record that there exists so far as the Church is concerned, no architectural style of the nineteenth century. We have been building Churches for the last half century; but, instead of considering our requirements, and building Churches adapted to the liturgy of the nineteenth century, we have been servile imitators of the Churches of the fourteenth century.—The liturgy in the fourteenth century was professional, and the sermon made no part of the ordinary service, and there were other more important differences: it was quite absurd therefore to suppose that Churches built for the requirements of such a liturgy can be calculated to meet the want of the unreformed liturgy. Our successors will hold us in derision when they record that to meet the wants of the reformed liturgy we built Churches on the method of those erected to meet the want of the unreformed liturgy. It is time that we begin to act on sounder principles. The examination of the ancient Churches is important, for all new principles: modern civilization is closely connected with ancient civilization, and historical investigation and antiquarian research are necessary as well as independence of thought. The attention to antiquarian research, which as regards mediæval architecture, commenced by Mr. Richman, has been valuable. Still the time had he hoped come, or was coming, when architects will refuse to become mere imitators, and will give full play to their genius and their powers of invention in adapting buildings to our existing wants. The existence of sufficient genius when called for is proved by the wonderful work of last year—the building erected for the Exhibition. It is to be hoped that the genius of the age will be applied to the formation of a Church architecture peculiar to our own age. Already have one or two great ecclesiastical architects indicated a determination to raise themselves above the position of mere imitators—Mr. Scott and Mr. Butterfield have asserted their independence, and it is to be hoped that in this course they will be followed by Church builders generally.—*Rev. Dr. Hook.*

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Patron:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS Collegiate School will re-open upon October 2nd, 1852. A large and well arranged boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady Maron, of great practical experience, whose special duties will be to form the manners, promote the happiness, and watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care. The Rev. Principal and second Master, will reside with the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of their strictest attention. The Rev. H. B. Jessop is desirous likewise of forming a Class of four gentlemen who intend reading for Scholarships in Trinity College, and who can have private rooms in the Institution. Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessop, M. A. Principal, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 11th Aug. 1852.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWARD TAYLOR DARTMELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 113, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College. By order of the Committee.

S. LEFF, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.

Toronto, September 17th, 1852.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL.

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

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

26-1f

MR. S. J. SWATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCULIST.

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the
EYE, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

5-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE.

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

41-1ly

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852.

27-1f

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,

Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

September 4th, 1851.

6-1f

W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,

SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery,
Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery
and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847.

61

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne
Streets, opposite the side entrance to Essex's
Hotel.



THE STEAMER MAZEPPA,

W. DONALDSON, MASTER,

WILL RUN the remainder of the Season as
follows, commencing on MONDAY, the
8th instant:—

Leaves St. Catharines every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock, a.m.

Returning, leaves Toronto on every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Nine o'clock.
Toronto, Nov. 4th, 1852.

4-1f

QUICKEST ROUTE,

From New York; and the Western States, via
Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

THE MAIL STEAMER

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,

WILL, until further Notice, leave Toronto
daily, at half-past Seven, a.m., connect-
ing at Buffalo with the Express Trains going East,
also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers
going West.

RETURNING:

Leaves LEWISTON FOR TORONTO at One p.m.,
connecting with the Mail and Through Steamers
at Toronto to Montreal.

Toronto, October 28th, 1852.

15-1f

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton, every day
at Two o'clock, P.M., (Sunday excepted)
calling at Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington
Square, weather permitting.

Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every morn-
ing (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling
weather permitting at Wellington Square, Oak-
ville, and Port Credit.

Royal Mail Packet Office,

Toronto, April 23rd, 1852.

4-1f

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, (com-
mencing on TUESDAY, the 20th inst.)
calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond
Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, weather permit-
ting, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at
the above Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday—Morning, at Nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Packet Office,

Toronto, April 14th, 1852.

4-1f

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

DEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian, or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment.

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention. Toronto September 1th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Huldiland—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A, 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

President Isaac C. Gilmore, Esquire. Vice-President Thomas Haworth, Esq.

Directors:

George Michie, M. P. Hayes, James Beatty, Wm. Henderson, Hug Miller, Wm. Lewis, and John Howcutt, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor—Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ISAAC C. GILMORE, President. ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:

In addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed:—

Quebec, Thos. Merrill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Patterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Samson; Preston, L. W. Deane; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brantford, P. ter Mehall; Kincardine, D. McKerrich; Fort Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851. 12-1f.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King & Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto.

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Fashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Men's Br. Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and their prices, including Muslin Delaines, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

381-1f

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, FINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Professors

Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy. Of English..... Mr. Bleakley A.B. T. Coll. Du. Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles. Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer. Of Calligraphy..... Mr. Goodnoir.

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

Table listing fees for various services, including Day Pupils, Music, Singing, etc.

Quarterly Payments required. Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 2-1f

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

OF

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. CHARLESWORTH'S No. 60, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852. 8-1f

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST,

Of all Cases Determined in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts for from 1823 to 1851, including the Digests of MR. CAMERON.

THIS work, published in 580 pages, royal octavo, has been approved of by the Chief Justices 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 Magistry Law, County and Division Courts, Banking Institutions, Joint Stock Companies, and other subjects of public interest.

Each Subscriber as with the work bound in any particular style, are requested to inform Mr. ROWSELL, the Publisher, before the 11th of September next, for after that date it will be sent to all Subscribers bound in boards. Price in boards, £9 10s.

Toronto, September 1st, 1852. 2-1f

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Morven and Damask, and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Field Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets dyed. Messrs.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 2-1f

NOTICE.

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

HEALTH WHERE TISSOUGHT

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 Lamb Street, Gibsons Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 13, 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 various ailments treated by Holloway's Pills, such as Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Inflammation, Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 824, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.

For Sale by S.F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto. Wholesale Agent C.W.

Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851. 16-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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 evidence 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 (children) 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 imply, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 2, 1847.

Lowell, Aug. 14, 1850. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "Cherry Pectoral," and never fall, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully, S. D. BERRISS.

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

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 1, 1850.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of "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, and my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of the District, who had been oppressed from his childhood by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have the pleasure in testifying these facts to you, and am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of St. Gamble, Canada, Pa., Aug. 24, 1850.

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 greatly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such a state for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Leller, 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, JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kershaw; in Kingston by R. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Province and United States.

Toronto, March 5th, 1853.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE WELLINGTON.

JOHN G. BOWES, Mayor of the City of Toronto. TO THE CITIZENS OF TORONTO GREETING: WHEREAS the Common Council of the City of Toronto, have adopted a Resolution to the effect following:— "That His Worship the Mayor be requested to issue his Proclamation, calling upon the Citizens of Toronto to observe "This Day, the 18th instant. Being the day of the Funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, as a day of National Mourning, and that all Shops and places of business be closed from Ten o'clock in the Morning until Two o'clock in the Afternoon on that day. That the City Bells be tolled from Ten AM. until Twelve Noon, and that each Citizen be requested to wear black Gaiters on the Hat or Arm, in honour of the illustrious deceased."

JOHN G. BOWES, Mayor. Toronto Nov. 15th, 1852.

Medical Works.

Table listing medical works and prices: Wilson on Syphilis £0 11 3, Simon's General Pathology 0 6 3, Nelson 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, Meigs' Treatise on Obstetrics 0 17 6, Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vol. I. 1 0 0, Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condio 0 16 3, Dunglison's Medical Dictionary 1 0 0, Dewees on Females 0 15 0, Sargents Minor Surgery 0 7 6, Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy, 2 Vols. 1 12 6, De La Beche's Geological Observer 1 2 6.

For Sale by HENRY BOWELL, Bookbinder & Stationer, 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:—

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.

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

Whereupon it was resolved—

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL: MRS. POETTER. ASSISTANTS: 2nd English Teacher, Mrs. LIDDELL. 2nd English Teacher, Miss KENNEDY. French, Madlle 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 plan, 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 6 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.

A LADY requiring a Governess is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition, including a good knowledge of Music and French. Apply B. C., office of Canadian Churchman, post paid. Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AT THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of DRY GOODS.

Combining the Substantial and Useful, with the Elegant and Ornamental; and well adapted, from its extent and variety, to meet the requirements of

TOWN OR COUNTRY

Purchasers. In inviting public attention to an examination of his Stock, here are certain things which

He Will Not do, viz:

He will not boast of selling better or cheaper Goods than any other Merchant in Toronto. He will make no offers of indiscriminate discounts on his Goods—his advance will not admit of it. He will make no SECOND PRICE. There are certain things, however, which

He Will do, viz:

He will sell as cheap and give as good value for Money as any other House in the City. While he offers no discounts, he will always make an allowance to parties purchasing Goods by the piece. And he will constantly make it his study to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto been so kindly extended to him.

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

- Broadened Lusters at 7/4. Cashmeres, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles. Plaid and Fancy Cloakings. Silk Velvets (too many) will be sold low. Chintzes, 4s. per yard. Prints, do. do. Linen Handkerchiefs, 5s. 1/4 per dozen. Bath Coatings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of

HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces

British, Sable, Grey Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, and Stone Martin.

In FURNISHINGS: an assortment of Sheetings, Blankets very good at 13s. 9d. per pair. Counterpanes and Quilts, Hessians, Tickings, Towellings, Medical Rubbers, Toilets, and Damasks.

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.

JOHN McDONALD, 103, Yonge Street. Toronto, October, 1852.

1852. 1852. 1852.

FALL IMPORTATIONS ARRIVING AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King Street East, 6 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to the citizens of Toronto, and Western Canada generally, that he is receiving by the various arrivals from the FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

J. C.'s Dry Goods Department will in part consist of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Dressings, Tweeds, Canada Cloths, Satinets, Printed Druggets, Woolen Serges, Salisbury Flannels, Red, White, Blue, and Yellow Flannels, Blankets 3s. 4d. and 6s. 4d., Bed Ticks, Linnen Baggings and Sheetings, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Table Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Lambs Wool, Woolen Yarn and Worsteds, Checked Gingham, Brown Dressed and Undressed Hollands, Irish Linens, Stays, Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars, Shirt Fronts, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace Goods, &c. &c., Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gimps and Braid Trimmings, Printed Delaines, Orleans and Couhours, Printed Cashmeres, Umbrellas, &c. &c., with other new styles in Ladies Dress Goods, Gaily Plaids and Fancy Cloakings, &c. &c., together with other Goods too numerous to mention. His

Millinery Department

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.

TERMS:—To Cash Customers, a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on all purchases amounting to one pound; and to MINISTER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, purchasing to the amount of one pound, a discount of 7 1/2 per cent will be allowed, if purchasing for their own wear or their family use.

REMEMBER THE SHOP NO. 60, KING STREET EAST, BETWEEN THE SIGN OF THE BRIDAL CAKE, AND GOLDEN HAT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

SIX MILLINERS WANTED.

TWO Experienced MILLINERS to assist in the management of the Business, together with Four others good ones will find constant employ ment. Apply to

J. CHARLESWORTH, At the Toronto House. Toronto, October 26th, 1852.

ANGELL & Co.'s PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

For Culinary Purposes.

IS now an article necessary to all House-keepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispensable.

Price, 7 1/2d. for the lb. packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

JOHN A. CULL, Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto, Toronto, October 28, 1852.

MRS. WILLIAM BAY,

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

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

COLLINS AND WILSON,

SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON,

will be opened on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., with the latest PARISIAN & ENGLISH FASHIONS. Oct. 20th, 1852. 12-1f

COLLINS & WILSON,

(SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON.)

HAVE now received the whole of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising a complete and choice Assortment of

Maple and Fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the Season Oct. 20th, 1852. 12-1f

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

MR. CHARLES RAIN: SURGEON DENTIST,

DEGS 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. Khan 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. 70. to grant

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, or by the Danpers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 2-1f



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: John McMorris, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex. McLaughan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackson, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathew, Thomas Clark, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. Rains, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21 f

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

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