

# THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 35.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 31, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
April 3, Sun. APT. EAST.	M. Num. 16.	John 21.
" 4 "	M. Sam. 11.	Heb. 5.
" 5 "	M. " 12.	Acts. 1.
" 6 "	M. " 13.	Heb. 6.
" 7 "	M. " 14.	Heb. 7.
" 8 "	M. " 15.	Acts. 3.
" 9 "	M. " 16.	Heb. 8.
" 10 "	M. " 17.	Acts. 4.
" 11 "	M. " 18.	Heb. 9.
" 12 "	M. " 19.	Acts. 5.
" 13 "	M. " 20.	Heb. 10.
" 14 "	M. " 21.	Acts. 6.
" 15 "	M. " 22.	Heb. 11.
" 16 "	M. " 23.	Acts. 7.
" 17 "	M. " 24.	Heb. 12.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

**PALM SUNDAY—MISSION FUND.**  
Collections made in the several Churches and Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, appointed for Palm Sunday.

Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman* Vol. I, No. 34. £ 6 11 0  
North and South Innisfil, per Rev. G. Nugent. 4 5 6  
Blanchard and Biddulph, per Rev. A. Lampman. 6 12 6

3 Collections amounting to £17 9 0

**THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND.**  
Additional collections in behalf of this fund, appointed for the Second Sunday in January.

Previously announced £189 11 3 1/2  
Trinity Church, Moore, £0 17 0  
St. Mary's " 0 9 3  
8 Concession " 0 3 6  
Sarnia, " 1 12 0  
—per Rev. G. J. R. Salter, 2 1 9  
St. James's, Port Dalhousie 1 0 0  
St. John's, Jerdu, 0 8 9  
—per Rev. A. Dixon, 1 8 9  
Bath, per Rev. W. S. Harper, 0 7 6  
Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott, 0 10 0  
St. Mark's, Barricfield, 1 2 6  
St. James's, Pittsburg, 0 4 6  
McLean's School-House, 0 11 9  
—per Rev. Henry Brent, 1 18 9

144 Collections amounting to £169 18 0 1/2

Donation by Dr. Diehl, 1 5 0

Additions for Mission Fund, collections appointed for Trinity Sunday, June, 1852.

Previously announced £199 3 3  
London, per Rev. C. C. Brough, 2 10 0  
Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott, 0 15 0

137 Collections amounting to £202 8 3

Additions for Widows and Orphans' Fund, collections appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity, June 1852.

Previously announced £312 19 0  
Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott, 0 15 0

179 Collections amounting to £313 14 0

Donation by Mrs. Diehl, £1 5 0

#### PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

London, remitted per Treasurer, £70 0 0  
Moore, Subscriptions, 7 12 2  
Sarnia, 5 7 4  
Bath, including the Rev. W. S. Harper's annual subscription, 2 0 0  
St. George's, Kingston, 18 10 0  
Mohawk Mission, 2 6 6  
Special Donation, per London, for Widows and Orphans' Fund, 3 0 0  
" per Moore, 5 0 0  
Special Subscrp. " 2 10 0

£116 5 10

**GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.**  
Colchester per Rev. F. G. Elliott, 0 10 0

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. S. B. Ardagh, 11th year, £1 5 0  
" G. Nugent, 1 5 0  
" T. B. Read, 1 5 0  
" G. A. Anderson, 1 5 0  
" Henry Brent, 1 5 0  
H. A. Joseph, Esq., 1 5 0  
Rev. N. Watkins, 1 5 0

£8 15 0

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

March 30, 1853.

### REPORT OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Western District Branch Association regret to have to announce that they have received no communications from any Parochial Committees within the District, except Amherstburg, Colchester, and Sandwich. The causes of this apparent neglect are to be found partly in the fact that several of the Parochial Associations have of late years been in the habit of transmitting their reports directly to the Parent Society, and not through the District Branch Association; but chiefly to the great distances which separate the missions in this District, and the difficulty of communicating with each other at this season of the year, and of uniting in any combined plan of operations. The Committee venture, however, to express the hope, that before another year has elapsed they shall be able to make a more satisfactory report, and that in spite of the difficulties alluded to, the system prescribed by the Rules of the Society will be fully and effectually carried out.

The Sandwich Parochial Committee have to report that very heavy demands have lately been made upon the members of the Church in this District for local purposes. It had been found necessary some years ago to take down the old wooden spire of the Church; and it has now been resolved to build a substantial tower of brick and a spire, in harmony with the remainder of the building; and likewise to procure a new bell, the old one having been broken after it was taken down. For these objects a sum of £150. has been subscribed. And other claims have also been urged, and have been promptly and liberally responded to. So that this small congregation has within a few months voluntarily taxed itself to an amount exceeding £200. Under these circumstances it was resolved not to press for large contributions towards the funds of the Society from those who had subscribed towards these objects, but to forward to the Parent Society as large a proportion of the sum collected as might be found possible. This explanation will account for the fact that the names of some, who have hitherto been liberal contributors, do not appear in the list of subscribers, while others have given only small sums, in order to testify their good will, and to show that they still take an interest in the success of the Society.

The Collection amounts to nearly £10., and it has been resolved to transmit £5. to the Parent Society, reserving the balance to meet the expenses of the Sunday School; for which a considerable supply of books has been required, and to pay for some lamps which were procured for the Church.

The Parochial Committee venture to hope that after the removal of the local claims above alluded to, a much larger sum will be contributed. Sandwich, Feb. 26th, 1853.

#### NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

For the eleventh time the managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, are graciously permitted to present their annual Report, and for this mercy they desire to express their humble acknowledgements to the giver of every "good and perfect gift."

Up to the middle of October the destitute portions of the District were favoured with the able and acceptable services of the Rev. James Godfrey, late travelling missionary therein; but, at that time, owing to domestic claims upon him, he sought and obtained a resident mission, and was sent to that of Goulbourn in the eastern portion of the Diocese. Owing to the great want of Clergymen to fill vacant parishes, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has not, as yet, been able to supply his place; but your committee trust, that after a special ordination in the Spring, or the usual ordination in the Fall, our district may again be favoured with the humble, but inestimable services of a travelling missionary.

During the month of October, Parochial meetings in behalf of the Church Society were held in St. George's Church, Drummondville, attended by Rev. Wm. Leaming, Rector, Rev. C. S. Ingles, Assis. Minister, and the Sec. of the District Branch, in St. John's Church Frankford, attended by the same; with the addition of the Rev. the energetic Sec. of the Parent Society, in Trinity Church Chippawa, attended by the same and the Rev. A. Nelles, the excellent missionary to the Mohawks on the Grand River. In St. John's Church, Bereter attended by the Rev. E. Grasset, Rector, and the Sec. of the Parent Society of the District Branch. In St. Paul's Church Fort Erie, (a most numerous and highly interesting meeting) by the same, with the addition of the Rev. Messrs Townley and Ingles. In St. Paul's Church, Port Robinson, attended by the two Secs. In St. Peter's Church Thorold, attended by the same, Messrs Shanklin, the late able assistant

minister of St. Catharines, now incumbent of Oakville, and the Rev. G. A. Bull. In St. Andrew's Church Grimsby, by the Rev. Dr. Lunday, Rector, and the two Secretaries.

It is a cause of regret that at some of these meetings the attendance was thin, for it is believed that if all the parishioners in the several parishes had followed the excellent example set them by the members of the Church at Fort Erie, more information regarding the Society, its nature and operations, would have been obtained; and thus that ignorance regarding it which prevades to some extent, would be dissipated.

In accordance with a resolution of the managing Committee adopted at their meeting in Feb. last a debenture of the township of Trafalgar, for £100, was purchased by the Treasurer of the District Branch at 12 1/2 per cent discount, on which the interest is payable half yearly.

Your managing Committee would recommend a further investment of whatever funds can be conveniently spared from the current expenses of the District Branch.

The Treasurers account for the year ending this day, as follows:—

1852.		1853.	
Feb. 27	To Chairman's Cheque for Rev. Mr. Godfrey, £33 0 0 sterling	April 18	do. do. Andrew Steven Esq. 87 14 6
			do. do. Rev. Mr. Godfrey £25 0 0 sterling
			27 15 6
		Balance	143 5 6
			2 0 4
			£145 11 10
Feb. 22	By Balance per account, 100 3 7	Feb. 26	" Subscriptions for the year 45 8 3
			145 11 10
		General purposes, £39 5 6	
		Special purposes, 23 2 6	
			£2 6 4

The Parish of Niagara, through its Chairman reports,—

In submitting their Report for the present year, the Parochial committee of St. Mark's Niagara, have to congratulate themselves upon the subscription exceeding by a little over eleven percent the subscription for the last year, and they have the further satisfaction of expressing a strong hope that by the end of the present year the debt due for their Church will be entirely paid-off, a fact which, considering that upwards of two thousand five hundred pounds have been expended upon it in the course of the past twelve years; very decidedly illustrates the liberality of the congregation.

The Parish of St. Catharines, through its chairman reports—

That the amount received for the Society is £55. 3. 5.

Subscriptions for general purposes £55. 2. 5.  
Donations for special objects

The chairman remarks: If the above sum should appear small, it must be borne in mind that two important Church objects, namely, the erection of a parsonage here, and of a church at the eight mile creek, are now absorbing all efforts.

The Parish of Grimsby sent in no Report to the Secretary.

The Parish of Chippawa reports the sum of £42. 7. 6.

For general purposes.....£29. 17. 6.  
For widow and orphans Fund... 12. 10. 0.

The sub committees of Stamford and Drummondville state through their Secretary that they have much pleasure in forwarding their report for the present year. They regret however that many persons could be found within their limits who have withdrawn from the Society, though only in one instance was any objection made to the Society itself; and that the others who have withdrawn have done so from a supposed inability to contribute this year. This should not be (repeated the zealous Secretary,) but so it is: and we should be thankful that there are yet some, who, no doubt esteem it a duty as well as privilege to contribute of their worldly substance for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. We all should remember the text "of thine own have we given thee;" and then we should not be found giving grudgingly, or withholding altogether. It will, however, be found that in the united charges we have increased £2. 3s. 9d. on last year (£2. 0s. 6d. for Stamford and 10s. 4s. for Drummondville). Last year there was an increase upon the year previous of upwards of £2., which is some degree encouraging. The whole amount stands thus:—

Stamford and Drummondville.  
Special Missions, £ 2 13 10 1/2  
Special Purposes, 15 12 6

Total, £19 6 4 1/2

The difference between this amount and that reported by the Treasurer is owing to additions made subsequently.

The Secretary concludes with the remark:—

we have every reason to believe that this increase is in a great measure the result of our late parochial meetings, aided as we were by the energetic Secretary of the Parent Society.

(To be continued.)

#### THE AUSTRALIAN PROVINCE.

The death of Dr. Broughton, the late venerable Bishop of Sidney, and the Metropolitan of Australia, is an event which cannot but be deeply felt by all Churchmen, both at home and in the colonies embraced by his pastoral charge; and that equally so, whether it be viewed to reference to the personal character of the deceased Prelate, and the circumstances under which his active and devoted spirit was called to its heavenly rest, or in reference to the important object which induced him, after seventeen years of incessant labour in his extensive diocese, to revisit his native country. Nor is it possible to shut one's eyes to the painful contrast presented between the Metropolitan of the rising Church at the Antipodes, and the Metropolitan of the Mother Church by which he was sent upon his Apostolic errand. While the former was willing to encounter the fatigues and dangers of a voyage half round the globe, in order to procure for the Churches committed to his charge the exercise of synodal action after the example of the Apostolic college, the latter, ensconced within the easy staterooms of Lambeth, and the assumed prerogative of the See of Canterbury, deems it the most appropriate exercise of his high functions to obstruct every attempt of the Bishops and Churches under his care to revive the divinely appointed method of composing differences within the Church, and consulting for her common weal. The Metropolitan of Sidney held it to be his most sacred duty to call out the energies of the Church into full action; the Metropolitan of Canterbury thinks he has fulfilled all righteousness, if he can successfully obstruct energies which are panting for action, and keep everything "in statu quo."

It is not from any feeling of personal disrespect to Dr. Sumner, or from any intention of placing him in an invidious light, that we call attention to this contrast. We are fully prepared to give credit to His Grace of Canterbury, for the best intentions, and for a scrupulous desire to discharge the duties of his high office in the manner most conducive to the Church's welfare.

We think it far from impossible that to a prelate whose personal character has ever been noted for meekness and humility, it must be no small self-denial; to assert the arrogant claims of a Protestant Papacy, which he no doubt

Dr. Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society in account with G. Rykert Treasurer.

GEORGE RYKERT, Treasurer.

sincerely believes to be inherent in his See, and is anxious accordingly, to transmit unimpaired to his successors. The cause of the evil is to be sought, not in the personal character of Dr. Sumner, but in the nature of his appointment, in the traditions of his See, and in the modes of thought by which he is surrounded. When the Minister of the Crown selects a new incumbent for the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury he looks out, not for the man most likely to arouse the Church to a full demonstration of the divine energy with which she is endowed, but for the man most likely to keep the Church quiet, and her enemies dormant, and to prove a pliant instrument in the hands of the Minister of the day for the government of the Church upon Erastian principles. The Prelate installed in Lambeth Palace under such auspices finds that the traditions of his See all point to his position as a great officer of State, next in rank and precedence to the Blood Royal, while the Divine institution of the Episcopate, and the origin of Metropolitan power, which constituted him *primus inter pares*, is lost in the dim distance of antiquity. And the officials by which he is surrounded, and by whose advice he deems it his duty to be guided, have no knowledge or thought beyond the persuasion that the prerogative of the Archbishop is a species of ecclesiastical omnipotence, and that the jog trot of meaningless formalities is the sum of all wisdom.

It is refreshing to turn from this sad picture to the spectacle of the fresh and healthful life which pervades the Colonial Churches, and for which to provide channels wherein it might flow fully and freely, was the high mission of him whose mortal remains are this day laid in the ancient shrine of Canterbury. That high mission it was not given him to accomplish; he has bequeathed it as a sacred legacy to his successor whoever the man may be, endowed with Evangelic simplicity, burning with Apostolic zeal, and richly furnished with Catholic lore, that shall be privileged to tread in the footsteps of Dr. Broughton over the ancient wastes and through the new-born cities of Australia, and to rear upon the pattern of the primitive Church the Godly structure of which that devoted "man of God" has so well laid the foundation.—*John Bull.*

### Colonial News.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 19th March, 1853

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Valentine Hall, of the Town of Brantford, Esquire, to be a Collector of Customs in Her Majesty's Customs.

Thomas Lambert, of Quebec, Gentlemen, to be a Tide Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.

James Richard Thomson, of Hamilton, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 13th March, 1853.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct that a Volunteer Battalion of Militia Cavalry, consisting of Four Troops, be formed in the County of York, to be composed of Volunteers from the Militia of that County, and to be styled the "First Battalion York Light Dragoons." and that Major George T. Denison's Troop of Toronto Independent Cavalry, shall compose the first Troop of this Battalion; and His Excellency is further pleased to appoint Major George T. Denison, of the first Troop of Toronto Independent Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the "First Battalion York Light Dragoons."

By Command,

D. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.  
Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia.

Quebec, March 26th.

On Thursday night, after the report left, Sir A McNab asked the Ministry whether they intended to proceed during the present session with the bill to amend the law with respect to the solemnization of matrimony.

Dr. Rolph said it was not usual to ask such questions when a bill is before the House, but he would answer, and say it was the intention to proceed with it and make it as suitable to the country as possible.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the bill entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Toronto Water Works and Water Co." with amendments.

Hon. Mr McDonald introduced a bill to simplify the proceedings in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada.

Mr. Dubord moved an address, assuring Her Majesty that great inconvenience, &c., was occasioned to the trade of this Province, and to the shipping interests in general, from the expense attending the proceedings in the court of Vice Admiralty at Quebec, and from the fact that there is no authority in the Province empowered to modify the same, and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to adopt such measures as may be necessary for empowering the Government, or such other authority as Her Majesty may think proper, to regulate fees to be taken in said Court of Vice Admiralty, and to make a tariff of such reduced fees.

Mr. Christie (of Gaspé) moved an amendment that a Committee of seven members be appointed to enquire whether any and what fees are paid to the Proctors or Barristers practising in the Court of Vice Admiralty in the Province, on cases insti-

tuted in and disposed of by the said Court. The tariff or table of such fees, and the authority in virtue of which they are established and exacted from suitors in said Court, which was agreed to unanimously.

The order of the day being read for resuming the adjourned debate on the question which was on Monday last proposed, that the bill to restrain the sale &c. of intoxicating liquors in certain cases, be now read a second time, and the question being again proposed, the House resumed the said adjourned debate.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, the debate was further adjourned till this day week.

The bill to incorporate the Bytown and Pembroke Railway Company was read a second time and referred to the standing committee on Railways. The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

**THE FISHERIES QUESTION—ACTION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**—The select committee of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, to which was referred the subject of the fisheries, have made a very able and spirited report, in which they state that the action of the Imperial government during the past year, have enabled the colonists in North America to enjoy their rights and privileges, and inspired them with increased confidence, and the conviction is expressed that a continuance of these measures will prove more advantageous than any equivalent which the American government have offered. The report alludes to the importance of the harbor and river fisheries; maintains the exclusive right to fish within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland; recommends a retaliatory policy, and a modification of the navigation laws, and concludes with protesting against any treaty being concluded between the two governments, unless the colonies are consulted as to the surrender of rights which belong to their inhabitants by their inheritance, and the universal custom of nations.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.**—In compliance with order of the Legislative Assembly, 5th November, J. T. Gilkison, Esq., the Secretary, makes the following return:—

Total shares, 29,719. Of those, four Corporations hold, 5000; the Directors, 394; and private individuals 24,425. Amount paid up by the first, £93,750; by the second, £7,506; and individuals, £435,870. Total paid, £537,126—and amount unpaid, £205,818. The Directors are:—

Robert William Harris, <i>President.</i>	Wm. P. MacLaren,
Sir Allan Napier MacNab, <i>Chairman.</i>	J. W. Brookes,
John Young,	J. Masterman, <i>Jur.</i>
Erastus Corning,	Henry McKinstry,
R. Jenson,	John M. Forbes.
George S. Tiffany,	

**BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY.**—The contract for the excavation, grading, &c., on the section of this road between Brantford and Paris, together with the building of a bridge over the Grand River at the latter place, was let out on Saturday last. Mr. Morell, one of the contractors on the Great Western, was the fortunate competitor.—*Brantford Expositor.*

The section of the road between Brantford and the Paris depot of the Great Western Railway, was Contracted for by Messrs. Morrell, Mellish and Russell. This section of eight miles has some heavy gradings, and includes a bridge over the Grand River, at Paris. The bridge is to be of the Patent Howe Truss principle, and will be 750 feet long, having 5 spans of 150 feet each. The grading is to be finished in eight months from the time the contractors take possession of the land. Four locomotives have already been contracted for, and they are to be delivered on the line in the months of May, June, July and August next, and four more are to be ordered. A large number of freight and platform cars are also being manufactured for this line. Ten passenger cars have also been ordered, to be made of the best patterns and of the best style of any in the United States.—*Paris Star.*

The schooner *Swift*, of Port Credit, arrived at Tinning's Wharf yesterday afternoon, from Lewiston, with a cargo of limestone. This is the second sailing vessel that has arrived in port this season.

The international copyright treaty with England will not be passed by the United States Senate during the present session. The plan agreed upon by the Governments does not altogether please the Senators, who are, however, in favour, it is said, of some arrangement of the question being made.

**PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.**—Since the article on our first page was in type, relative to the terrific accident on the Great Western Railway in England, on the 24th ult., we have been informed the Lord Bishop of this diocese was a passenger in the front first class car which ran up the embankment and then fell backwards over that behind it. This we believe is about the most extraordinary escape on record, none of the occupants of the car being killed, though its upperwork was broken throughout nearly down to the seats.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Kingston city council has had before it the question of the subscribing £30,000 towards the construction of a railroad from Kingston to the Georgian Bay. It was resolved that the survey be proceeded with before any other action be taken.

Port Hope Harbour presents all the bustle of summer, last Sunday evening a large three masted Schooner, *Indiana*, from Oswego, with plaster, arrived, and several Schooners are being loaded with pine lumber for Oswego. The fleet, which will be loaded, and ready for sea in a few days, will carry from fourteen to fifteen hundred thousand feet of Lumber. This is a pretty good beginning for the season's business. We under-

stand that there will be between ten and twelve millions of feet sent from this Port the approaching season.

#### GREAT RIOT!

"Great excitement prevails amongst the passengers of the ship *Winchester*—in this port, bound for the United States—in consequence of the brutal treatment they are receiving at the hands of the crew. The rascals, not satisfied with robbing the property of the passengers, have been attempting outrages on the persons of their wives and daughters. We understand that one of them was bound in irons on the passage, but in consequence of the threats of the others, the Captain was compelled to release him. It is to be hoped that the officers in charge of the vessel will adopt such steps as will remedy the insubordinate conduct of the crew, and ensure the safety of the passengers.

Several of the crew of the *Winchester* were severely beaten by some of the populace of the city, excited by the revolting reports in circulation.

A Police force was sent on board the ship, to bring off witnesses and the sailors charged with crime, and an examination went on throughout the afternoon, by which it is apparent that some of the crew have acted in a most shameful and atrocious manner on the passage, towards the female passengers.

While we were in Court in the morning the Capt was present, accompanied by a Surgeon, who expressed his willingness to give evidence "before a Court of Justice." It seems he was in the Court till about 5 o'clock, giving evidence. On coming out of the Court House at about 5 o'clock it was surrounded by a dense and excited crowd, they followed him, and at Wallace's, Hollis Street, being closely pressed and assailed, it seems, he discharged a pistol, which was knocked from his hand the other loaded barrel discharged and splintered his leg.

The crowd vented itself on the unfortunate Doctor, who is severely if not dangerously beaten, and dreadfully mangled.

It was found necessary, in the evening, to procure a Military force of 100 men, to protect those of the Ship's Crew, who were under arrest, while being removed from the Police Office to the County Jail.—*Halifax Paper.*

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The "*Asia*," reached her dock at 6 p. m., having left Liverpool at 11 a. m. on the 12th. She brings 37 passengers.

**ENGLAND.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in Parliament that Government did not intend to take any steps in relation to the depreciation in gold.

On motion for the repeal of the Attorney and Solicitor's annual duty, the Government were defeated by a majority of 52.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton with 1,443,000 dollars.

**FRANCE.**—It is currently rumoured that the Empress Eugenie is already *en route*!!! Coronation expected to take place next month. Three new senators will be appointed.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

New York, March 28.9, p. m.

The *Franklin* left Southampton at 6 p. m., on the 15th. The following Liverpool Market of the 15th is from the Circular of Messrs. Maxwell:—At this day's market there was a fair attendance and a large business might have been done in wheat and flour had holders been disposed to take prices current the day previous. More money was insisted on, and where sales were made the depression noted on Friday per *Asia* was recovered. Indian corn on the spot was in small demand and fully 1s 6d per quarter lower for white. Cotton unchanged. London corn market dull and heavy. Money market slightly easier. Consols 100 to 100½ for money.

The arrival of the India mail confirms the advices from Burmah as to the revolution in Ava, and the deposition of the King of Burmah by his brother.

The English Parliamentary news is unimportant. A great republican demonstration in Paris on 13th. 30,000 men attended the funeral of Raspail's wife, the celebrated state prisoner. A strong military force prevented the delivery of speeches over the grave, and all passed off quietly. *Mazzini* is still supposed to be secreted in Piedmont.

Australian advices to the 10th Jan. give most flattering accounts of the yield of gold. The price of flour was falling.

A telegraph despatch from Vienna announces the death of Marshal Haynau. An American lady had been arrested at Urdleburg suspected of having revolutionary documents in her possession.

The *Arctic* was off Holy head, at 4 p. m. on the 16th.

The Australian mail packet *Australia* had again the fourth time put back to Plymouth having sprung a leak in the Bay of Biscay and was only saved by the exertions of the crew and passengers, who had to work day and night at the pumps.

Advices from China report the successful progress of the Rebels.

Switzerland was in great agitation in consequence, of measures adopted by Austria, on its

frontier. It was feared a collision would take place. The town of Cremora was placed in a state of siege.

Louis Napoleon has obtained the consent of the Pope to visit Paris in May, to perform the Imperial Coronation.

On Thursday an application was made in the Perogative Court, at the instance of the Lords of the Treasury, that the original will of the late Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte should be given out of the registry at Doctors' Commons, and delivered up to the Foreign Secretary for transmission to the French Government. An affidavit from Lord John Russell was put in, to the effect that the French Government had applied for this will, and that, on grounds of public policy, Her Majesty's Government thought it advisable to comply with this request. The Queen's Advocate, who appeared for the application, stated various precedents for the proposed removal, and, among others, that in 1839 the codicil of the will of Sir Halbert Taylor was delivered up, to be recorded in the proper Court, or with the legal authorities of France. The Court demurred to the plea of public policy as a good ground in law for the surrender of the documents; but, in considering the precedents, that of Sir Halbert Taylor was held to be analogous. Under all the circumstances, it decreed that the will should be delivered, not ostensibly, to the French Government, but that it might be sent to the legal authorities of France, a notarial copy being retained. For this purpose it will be delivered up to Lord John Russell.

Within the last fortnight fifteen Greenwich watermen have left for Australia, a free passage being granted on account of their working during the voyage.

A few days ago, a gentleman residing in Newcastle, purchased a codfish. The cook, in cleaning it, discovered a gold ring securely embedded in the entrails of the fish.

A shark, nearly eleven feet in length, was recently caught off the east Neuk of Fife. The shark had swallowed a codfish, which was hooked, and became so entangled among the tackle as to be secured by the fishermen.

There are now eight steamers either going out to Australia or at the Australian ports, or on their way from thence to this country via the Cape of Good Hope, and four more steamers will leave England for the gold regions during this month.

A member of the civil service of the East India Company has placed in the hands of trustees £300 as a prize to the composer, in the English language, of the best essay in relation of the errors of Hindu philosophy, according to the Vedanta, Nyaya, and Sankhya systems.

An iron steamer, 45 feet long, purchased in Glasgow by the master and part owner of an iron ship now on the stocks, on the Tyne, in order to take it with him to Australia as cargo, and sell there for intercolonial purposes, has just been brought by railway to the Tyne, for that purpose.

**SINGULAR ACTION FOR DAMAGES.**—A Mr. Dean sent for Mr. Pike, a packing-case manufacturer, to measure a picture for a case. In going into his warehouse Mr. Dean leaped over a counter to get near the picture. Mr. Pike followed the example, but unfortunately alighted on a floor of glass, and immediately fell through into the shop below. The plaintiff was taken to the hospital, where he remained three weeks, but having lost the use of his right hand, he brought the present action in the Queen's bench to recover damages for the defendant's negligence in inducing the plaintiff to follow him and not giving him proper warning as to the nature of the flooring. The jury gave a verdict, damages, £30.

**THE VICAR OF FROME'S VOLUNTARY SUBSTITUTE FOR CHURCH RATES.**—The Rev. W. E. Bennett, in his sermon on Sunday week announced his intention for the future, in lieu of church rates, to have a collection in his church, with the offertory, every Sunday morning; also, a collection at the Sunday evening Service once a month, by which he hopes to raise a sufficient fund for all church purposes of his district, including schools, library, &c.

**DRUNK FOR TWENTY YEARS.**—A government clerk who, too habitually intoxicated to perform his duties, was pensioned recently, died a few days ago, at his lodgings in Albury-street, Regent's park. His landlord informed the coroner, that during all the time that the deceased had lived with him, a period of twenty years, he had never one day seen him sober, except Sundays. On Sundays he would barely taste drink, but dressed himself up in such things as he had, and would go regularly to church.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—We have only one other communication to notice and that is of so curious a nature that we cannot pass it over. It is a letter from Tromsøe, dated the 18th of September, stating that the ships from Spitzbergen have brought home a great number of reindeer skins with cuts (slits) in their ears. To account for this peculiarity, it is conjectured that the slits were made by Franklin's party, who caught the deer to the north of Spitzbergen, and liberated them (thus marked for the purpose of creating a chain of communication with parties to the south. We confess that this explanation appears to us more ingenious than probable.—*Athenæum.*

**THE FORTIFICATIONS OF DOVER.**—Considerable curiosity has been excited in the minds of many of the inhabitants of Dover during the week, on account of the warlike preparations that are going forward. Many men of the royal artillery, 67th depot, and others have been employed in forming the outline and breastwork of an angular battery on the Western Heights



sufficiently large to mount within its inclosure eight guns of large calibre. The site of the new work of defence is a little below, and to the south of, the flagstaff at the Drop Redoubt, and near to the face of the cliff. Thus situated, it will take in a more extended range along the beach, both to the east and west, than the Drop does. It will also have full command of the harbour and the entrance to it; and one angle can be brought to bear upon the Deal-road as far as the toll-gate. Guilford battery, situate between the castle and the sea, and a little above high-water mark, is undergoing an entire renovation. It is at present completely dismantled, every gun being dismounted. This is to be raised and enlarged to a six-gun battery. The artillery and a number of the 30th depot have been engaged, under the direction of officers of the engineer department, in carrying out the contemplated improvements.

**REPORTING THE DEBATES.**—It is pleasant to look over the papers in the morning, after having spent the night in the House. But how great the discrepancy between what you there saw and heard, and what you now read! Here, for example, is the terrible speech of the hon. member for North Wiltshire. For a full hour we had to endure the infliction of his insufferable, dull, and dreary oratory, and that, too, unfortunately, at a time when, like another wedding guest, we "could not choose but hear," the house being so nearly empty, that all the noise the members present could make did not suffice to drown the drowsy voice still drawing in our ears. Well, here is that speech in print; and, besides that you can read in easily in twenty minutes, it really is very tolerable—sensible, pertinent, and with some point in it, too. Whence all the difference, then? Ask the reporter. Then, usually expresses himself in somewhat lengthy and complicated sentences, finds great difficulty at times in getting fairly to the end of them; and occasionally, after backing and floundering about for a while in the endeavour to escape from one of these verbal intricacies, gives the matter up as hopeless, and bolts to the beginning of a fresh sentence; even he becomes quite a respectable speaker in the hands of the gentlemen of the press. His speech here, in the newspapers, reads as smoothly and evenly as you could desire; there is not a broken or unfinished sentence throughout, and all the painful embarrassment, hesitation, and tedious repetition in its delivery, give place to a steady and sustained flow of language, such as no one could object to. Two-thirds of the speeches delivered in parliament are similarly metamorphosed; they are corrected and condensed, and become so improved in character, that even the makers of them must sometimes fail to recognise their own productions.—*Houshold Words.*

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

The EARL OF DERBY presented between sixty and seventy petitions from Scottish Presbyterian congregations in Canada, praying that the settlement of 1840 might be maintained. His Lordship went into the whole case, of which we can only give an extract:

Having recapitulated the history of the reserve fund, and the legislation connected therewith, Lord Derby insisted that the object of the great bulk of those now seeking to disturb the present settlement, was to alienate from religious purposes altogether that provision which the piety of former Sovereigns and Parliaments granted, and to introduce throughout Canada the republican principle of voluntarism adopted in the United States. "Let not the house deceive itself by supposing that the object of the parties was a better distribution of the revenues for the purposes originally intended—the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, the support of the Protestant religion, or of any religion whatever; the object, the avowed object, of a large portion of those who were proposing to deal with this question, was the secularization of these revenues, and their application to other than the original objects. It might be said, indeed, that if such an attempt should be made, the Crown could still interpose its veto. But the argument of the Government was, that with regard to these affairs the colonial legislature was the best and only judge; and to give that Legislature a power of dealing with these revenues, and then, by authority of the Crown, control the manner in which they should think fit to deal with them, would be, if you could maintain such a position, a mockery; and if you attempted to maintain it must lead to interminable discord and confusion. He was speaking with a full sense of the gravity of the alternative when he said that if, in truth, it was the desire of the people of Canada that they should exercise a wholly independent power of legislation, that they should in no respect be checked by the vote of the Crown or the interposition of Parliament—far better admit that principle frankly, and at once relieve the minister of the Crown of a nominal and often a very painful responsibility, declare openly that over the legislature of Canada we exercise no control, and refuse to go through that farce (as it would then be) of advising the Crown, by a responsible minister, to assent to or to withhold assent from

any specific measure. Admit the independence of Canada; if the colony remained connected by the tie of the Throne with this country, in that case let it be distinctly asserted that the Crown acted upon the advice, not of the imperial, but of the colonial Legislature and that this country stood towards Canada in the same relation in which it had formerly stood towards Hanover. Such an arrangement would give him cause of regret, but it would be far preferable to that doubtful position in which they at present stood, affecting to exercise a control which they dared not exercise, and responsible, or nominally responsible, for the approval of measures which, whether they approved them or not, whether such measures were in violation of the pledged faith of Parliament, of the guarantees of the Crown, or of the rights of property, they equally held themselves bound to assent to upon a general and board principle that the colonists were the best judges of their own affairs, and that which the Legislature of the colony had acceded to, the Minister of the Crown was not entitled to forbid, or justified in forbidding in this country. In a pecuniary view, the result of such separation would be very great. With regard to the friendly relations which might still be continued, he did not despair but that those relations might be maintained and upheld, or even improved, by the absence of a nominal control; and, if the province desired to place itself in that position, he for one, would not be the person to withhold the consent of Parliament. But so long as the province remained a province,—so long as the Minister of the Crown was charged with the vindication of the rights of British subjects,—so long as Parliament reserved any portion of the colonial legislation in its own hands, and maintained the rights of British subjects guaranteed by that legislation,—so long whatever might be the hazard, he would not be a party to assenting to sacrifice those rights, or to allow any interposition with regard to the rights of property which he would not sanction in this country, which he would not sanction with regard to the rights of the Church in Scotland, with regard to the rights of the Church in Ireland, or with regard to the rights of any portion of the community whose rights of property was guaranteed to them under the faith of the Crown, and by an authority competent so to guarantee them. Their lordships must not flatter themselves that if they passed the bill of the Government they would avoid future controversy and future religious discord. On the contrary, they would do much to perpetuate, to aggravate, and to embitter such controversy. When the colonial legislature should have been enabled and empowered to deal with the clergy reserves, there would arise a bitter strife between all the contending parties who sought to appropriate these reserves to their own service, and between them and that larger body still which sought to deprive all religious bodies of these reserves, and to secularise the whole amount of the revenues. They must remember that this was a question which mainly applied to the Province of Upper Canada; but in the Province of Lower Canada there were very large endowments in land, and very large compulsory payments in force by law in aid of the Roman Catholic Church, and those rights of property rested on a footing not one whit more strong than that of the clergy reserves. (Hear, hear.) The noble dukes opposite (the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll) cheered that observation. Did they believe it possible that, with the sanction of the Government, the principle of secularization once introduced, the Protestants of Upper Canada and the Protestant minority of Lower Canada would be satisfied with the the assertion of the principle that there should be no dominant church, so far as related to the Protestant body—that all parochial and all territorial revenues appropriated to the purposes of the clergy should be secularised, and converted to other purposes? And did they believe that that body of men would tamely submit to the continued endowment of the Roman Catholic Church with enormous revenues as the only endowed church, after the British Parliament had sanctioned the confiscation of the only provision which their ancestors had made for the conservation of Protestant worship in a Protestant portion of the colony? From that moment would arise a bitter feud for the alienation and confiscation of the provision made for the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada. From that moment all the differences of race and of creed would at once be brought into hostile collision. At the present time the superintending and controlling authority of Parliament kept all these elements in check, and by sanctioning a provision, which once received the sanction of all as a final arrangement and compromise of this difficulty, withdrew these elements of controversy and contention from the province and the local assembly, and had, to a great extent, saved the colony from the agitation arising out of them; but the

instant they sanctioned this principle of confiscation, differences of religion and race would again arise, and they would have perpetuated and aggravated these differences and dissensions which were for so long a time the bane and curse of Canada, and the obliteration of which, by one great act of justice, was the object of the union of the provinces in 1840. Their lordships must not flatter themselves that, by what he looked upon as a dereliction of principle, they would escape from the difficulties of asserting the jurisdiction and supremacy of Parliament or that they would produce peace in the province. They would not produce peace, but perpetual and increased discord and dissension. When they had made these first concessions they would find themselves step by step involved in difficulties in which in vindication of the rights of property, of the rights of the Crown, and of the rights of the fellow-subjects, they were unable effectually to interfere, and they would be compelled to give the unwilling—he had almost said degrading—sanction of the British Legislature to objects and purposes, one after another, of which that Legislature could not approve. If he had spoken strongly upon this subject, it was because he felt strongly that the honour and dignity of the Crown were endangered by the bill. He knew there might be risk from the firm and temperate maintenance of the rights of the Crown, but, whatever risk there might be, no risk could be run by a British Parliament or a British statesman so great as the risk of abandoning, for purposes expediency, the claims of principle, of justice, and of the rights of property. As long as he had had the honour of holding office under the Crown, altho' not unaware of the temptation which existed for the adoption of a different course, he was prepared to risk the existence of the administration of which he was a member upon the maintenance of the rights of property; and, in his place as a peer of Parliament, he could not refrain from entering his protest against Parliaments being induced to do that which, as a Minister of the Crown, he never would have consented to sanction."

The Duke of Argyll replied, and urged the fact that Lord Derby had formerly admitted that a redistribution of the fund might be found necessary as circumstances altered. Had a re-distribution been proposed, the Bishop of Exeter would have denounced that as "sacrilege."

The Earl of Desart defended Sir J. Pakington's conduct on this question, and disapproved of the present Government's mode of dealing with it.

The Bishop of Exeter wished that the Duke of Argyll would quote his language and opinions correctly. The fact was that he did not apply the word "sacrilege" to the re-distribution at all, but to a measure which would lead to the confiscation of the reserves, because he held that money once devoted to the service of the Almighty could not be torn away from the sacred purpose for which it had been given without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. He did not wish it to be supposed that he was ready to acquiesce in a measure of re-distribution, if it were suggested; most probably he would not; but certainly he did not mean to say that that would be sacrilege. (Hear.)

The Duke of Argyll apologized for misunderstanding the Bishop.

The Bishop of Oxford, after much consideration, had arrived at a different view of the subject from that of the Canadian Bishops. He thought that however inexpedient, it was a matter of strict justice to give the Canadian Legislature the power of dealing with this as with all other internal matters. Even if that Legislature would abuse their rights, it was no more an argument for withholding them than it would be to withhold an estate from the lawful heir because he would squander it away. All that we could do would be to give good and earnest counsel, in either case, and he did not feel those fears others felt, that this counsel would be thrown away in the present case. The noble earl (Derby) held that in 1791 the reserves were so entirely set aside for the benefit of the Church of England, or "the Protestant Clergy," that it was not competent to deal with them. If this were so, the £1,369 per annum which was given to the Roman Catholics in 1840 was a most direct act of spoliation and sacrilege, according to the Right Rev. Prelate (the Bishop of Exeter). He contended then that the legislation of 1840, to which the Right Rev. Prelate was an actively assenting member, cut down altogether the argument that the legislation of 1761 had so dealt with the property that it could be a subject of legislation no more.

The Bishop of Exeter said, that what his Right Rev. friend had said of his (the Bishop of Exeter's) having supported the measure of 1840 was not only not true, but the very contrary of truth. So far from assenting to that measure, he had done his utmost to oppose it, and in Committee he had moved the insertion of the word "Protestant" for the very purpose of preventing that which his Right Rev. friend had charged him with desiring to effect. Upon that occasion he had even gone so far as to divide the House, but he had been beaten. He would venture to suggest some little fallacy in the illustration which his Right Rev. friend had employed. He said that the case was as if he were trustee for a minor, and, though he saw that the minor would dissipate all his fortune, yet he must give him up his fortune when he became of age. But the real illustration would have been, that there should be a

reserve in the trust to the effect that he should have the enjoyment of the estate upon the payment of certain charges for the benefit of the Church in his parish. Would his Right Rev. friend say that he was to dispense with that condition, and allow the minor to neglect altogether that reserve? His Right Rev. friend contended that we had already conceded to Canada the right of legislating upon all domestic matters; but if so, and his Bill come within that category, whence was the necessity of introducing it in the Imperial Parliament? It was because the right was withheld that their Lordships were called upon to consider the whole question; it was because the colonial Legislature had not had these reserves surrendered to it, that their lordships had still to consider whether they would surrender them to it. There was a College in Canada, founded and endowed by the British Government, and it was the earnest desire of William IV. that there should be instituted a professor of divinity in that College. What had become of these endowments? Why the very liberal local Legislature which it was proposed to intrust with the Clergy reserves in Canada, had swept them entirely away.

Lord Redesdale would really beg to call the Right Rev. Prelate to order. The Right Rev. Prelate must himself see that he was altogether exceeding the utmost limits of explanation. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of Oxford, for his part, had to call upon his Right Rev. brother of Exeter for an explanation. (Laughter.) He must really put it to his Right Rev. brother, that it was not agreeable to hear it roundly stated that what one had said was not only untrue but wholly contradictory to truth. (Hear, hear.) He would really suggest that such phrases as these had better not be bandied about. (Hear, hear.) He was quite aware that his Right Rev. brother had divided the House upon the word to which he had referred, but there was much in the measure which his Right Rev. brother should, on the same principle, have resisted, but which he had not resisted either by vote or by protest.

The Bishop of London said that the simple proposition on which he proceeded was, that the Canadian Legislature has no right whatever to deal with the money of the Church in Canada. Such a right was never given to that Legislature; on the contrary, the maintenance intact of these Clergy Reserves was one of the conditions of the Canadian constitution conceded by this country. Were Canada to become independent, the question might assume a different form, but so long as the dependence subsisted that condition would subsist also. His Right Rev. friend had spoken of the secularization of the property under the proposed change as a far remote contingency—a vision; but he must confess, after maturely considering the history of the proceedings of the Colonial Legislature, that such a result appeared to him by no means a vision, and anything but remote. He would quite as soon trust to the Canadian Legislature the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, with the notion that it would deal generously with them, as he would trust the lamb to the wolf. Assuredly, if the language of his Right Rev. brother of Oxford were based on truth and justice, he did not see how the Church could go on at all. (Hear, hear.) With slight variation, the arguments of his Right Rev. brother applied to the case of Churches nearer at home. It appeared to him (the Bishop of London) that the Clergy Reserves of Canada were a sacred trust placed in the hands of the Imperial Parliament, and that to permit the alienation of any portion of that fund, more especially at a crisis like the present, would be a criminal abandonment of that trust, a flagitious violation of a sacred compact. Consider the state of things in Canada; look at the tide of civilization flowing thither year after year, at its accession of immortal souls year after year, numbering, in each twelvemonth, he believed, not fewer than 500,000. (Hear, hear.) What would become of this great population without spiritual instruction? And whence was it to derive spiritual instruction, except from the provision set apart in these reserves? Was England, then, after all, to stand alone in withholding from her distant dependencies that support which every Christian nation in the world deemed it a sacred duty to supply to those of its subjects who had left its shores for distant provinces within its realm? No colony, no dependence of France was left unprovided with a Bishop and Clergy of the National Church. Was it to be the reproach of England, that her dependencies alone were to be deprived of this consolation and support? It was only wonderful how much the Clergy of Canada had done with the miserable pittance placed at their disposal,—a pittance which, were it equally divided among the 550 parishes of the province, would give to each Clergyman no more than £70 per annum. There was no doubt that, since 1840, when this question was thought to be finally settled, the Church of Canada had greatly progressed, and agitation against it greatly diminished—a result attributable to the indefatigable energy of our Clergy, and to the admirable manner in which their very limited resources had been husbanded and applied to the best possible advantage. Earnestly, then, would he oppose any measure which went to deprive this valuable member of our Church of means with which so much good was effected.

The Duke of Newcastle spoke briefly; some explanations followed, and the subject dropped.

**TUESDAY.**—The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill in Error Bill went through Committee and was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Earl of Malmesbury moved for certain returns relating to railway accidents during the past year, the number of which had been so great, as to create a general opinion that the lines of railway were in a dangerous state. Ordered.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 4.

## CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) BILL.

Sir J. Pakington presented several petitions against the above bill, being, as he said desirous of laying them on the table before the order of the day for the second reading was moved. One, from Presbyterian congregations in Canada, was signed by 8,000 persons; another, from the Bishop of Toronto and the clergy of the diocese, had 6,000 signatures. They varied in language but the prayer of all was in substance that the bill before the House should not become the law of the land.

Sir R. H. Inglis, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who, regarding themselves as the guardians of the Church of England abroad, prayed the House not to sanction the bill now before them, and suggested that the bishops and clergy of Canada, acknowledge the supremacy of the Crown alone, were at least as much entitled to the consideration of Parliament as a clergy who only acknowledged the sway of a foreign potentate.

Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the bill.

On the motion being put,

Sir J. Pakington said he approached the discussion of this subject with the deepest conviction of the truth and justice of the course he was about to advocate, and under serious apprehensions that he might be unable to lay before the House with the force due to the merits of the cause on which they had to decide; but he should be followed by others who could make ample amends for any deficiency he might labour under, and all he asked of the House on both sides was, that they would attend to the arguments which would be submitted to them. So far as he was concerned, he relied exclusively on what he believed to be the real merits of the question, and he wished no hon. member to go into the same lobby as himself who was not convinced of the truth and justice of the case. He desired to assure the Government and the House that he deeply regretted the necessity of resisting that stage of the bill. In the present state of feelings in Canada on this subject, he thought it would have been most desirable that it should not be made the ground of anything like party purposes. He was very sorry that his sense of duty compelled him now to resist the progress of this bill, and he must express the deep disappointment he felt that it had been laid on the table of the House in its present shape. After the extraordinary circumstances which marked the debate on the introduction of this bill, he must say he had hoped it would have been offered to them now in a different form. He thought he was justified in applying the word "extraordinary" to those circumstances. Let him remind the House who were the speakers who took part in that debate. The bill was introduced by the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; the next speaker was the right hon. gentleman the member for Northampton; and the third was the noble lord the member for the city of London. Now, what was the language which those hon. members held? He asked the oldest member of that House if he could call to mind a case in which a member of Her Majesty's Government, bringing forward a measure on their behalf, admitted at the close of his speech that the bill he introduced was calculated to shake public confidence in all religious endowments? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Peel here rose to explain.—What he said was this—that the bill was calculated to shake the confidence felt by the clergy at present supported out of this fund in the stability of the appropriation of that fund to religious purposes.

Sir J. Pakington said he must, of course, accept any explanation of his language made by any hon. member. If the hon. gentleman wished to recall what he had said, he (Sir J. Pakington) took no exception to it, but, as a matter of memory, he must say he had taken a note of the language of the hon. member at the time, and the reports which they all read every morning confirmed his version. (Hear, hear.) The language of the hon. member was commented on the hon. baronet the member for Oxford University the same evening; and though as he said before, he was willing to take the explanation of the hon. member, even on that explanation he must say he thought a bill was never before introduced with such a statement. Next came the speech of the hon. member for Northampton. The same spirit of candour which animated the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and led the hon. member to touch—very lightly indeed, and as if afraid of it—on the position which some persons had taken, that this was only a bill to transfer a portion of this property to the Legislature, and that it did not repeal the bill called the Clergy Reserves Bill was followed by the hon. member for Northampton, who threw ridicule on that idea, and frankly said, "If you give up this property you must make up your minds that the Legislature of Canada secularize it." (Hear, hear.) Then came the speech of the noble lord, who said this bill must be introduced by the Government, but that the necessity of the measure was a subject of regret with him, and that he doubted the wisdom of the proposal. He did not pretend to quote the exact words of the noble lord, but the effect of what he said was, that he thought it not wise to revive this subject, but that even if that were the opinion of the Government, there were paramount considerations which induced them to urge the measure forward. Now, he did not wish to compare the inexperienced Government who had lately vacated office with the practical statesmen who now composed the Ministry; but he must

say that the Government of which he was a member did not commence their career by apologies for the indiscretion of their own speeches nor did they preface any measure of theirs by such a declaration as that to which he had referred on the part of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State (Mr. F. Peel.) He (Sir J. Pakington) did not underrate the high honour of bearing a part however humble in the Government of this great country, but he would rather forego that honour entirely than bear any part in the introduction of a measure which was preface by such expressions as were used with reference to this bill. (Hear, hear.) What had been the language he ventured to hold on that occasion? He had implored the noble lord to reflect upon his own act of 1840; he had implored him to pause before he introduced such a measure; and anxious to avoid resistance to the bill in this stage, he had begged the noble lord to consider whether he would not respect the rights of the two Churches of England and Scotland. He was disappointed when he found that the bill, as laid on the table of the House, made no reservations of any kind, but went the whole length of abandoning the duty which he thought was imperative upon the Government of this country, as regarded these churches, and of delegating to the Legislature the right of dealing with this subject as they might think fit. Now, so unwilling was he to resist the bill even at this stage, that he would gladly abandon further opposition to it if the noble lord would hold out any hope that in committee upon the bill any amendments would be introduced which would have the effect of guarding the religious disposal of these reserves, and of fairly respecting the rights of the churches of England and Scotland. (Hear, hear.) The broad principle at issue in this question was the principle of religious endowments or of secularization. (Hear, hear.) If the noble lord would make no such pledge as that he had desired, he (Sir J. Pakington) was called upon to decide, uncertain as the results of the committee, whether he could give his consent to the second reading of the bill as it stood. According to the forms of the House the bill must be rested upon the second reading or not at all, and if he had no hope of seeing the amendments he wished to introduce in committee, he had no alternative but to resist the second reading now. (Hear, hear.) In doing so if the House would favour him with their attention, he would state as fairly and as briefly as he could the argument involved in the question.—The issue was, in fact a narrow one. It was simply this;—On his side it was contended, and he was prepared to contend, that these endowments had been appropriated by a succession of Parliaments in this country to the support of the Protestant Church in Canada and to the worship of God in that country according to the Protestant form; that that appropriation was ultimately confirmed and developed, but not made by the act of 1840; and that it was not open to the Government or the Parliament now to depart from that appropriation so made without a breach of the national faith; and he was afraid he might go so far as to say, without national sin. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe any gentleman opposite would dispute either the fact or the solemnity of the guarantee on the part of this country, but he was met with the argument that grave and solemn as might have been the terms of that guarantee, the right of self-government in our colonies was paramount and that that consideration overruled the force of all the appropriations to which he had alluded. This was a fair statement of the point at issue, and he should endeavour to show that, important—he might almost say, sacred—as that principle of self-government was it did not apply to this case. Before proceeding to that one main argument, however, he begged permission to clear the ground by adverting to two other points which had been brought forward in the course of former debates—arguments which the House would no doubt hear again. The first of these was the point that this bill was not one for the secularization of the clergy reserves, but only to transfer the power of dealing with them to the local Legislature, and that therefore, it was a bill which this House, consistently with its obligations might pass. (Hear, hear.) So untenable, however, did this argument appear to him, that he should not have glanced at it had it not been for the pain with which he had listened to what he might call the plausible fallacies on this subject which he had heard from the lips of a Bishop of the church of England on a former evening in another place.

A Roman Catholic gentleman had said to him, after the delivery of that speech, that he did not think it had been possible for any Bishop of any church to make such a speech. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He (Sir J. Pakington) entirely concurred in the opinion of that Roman Catholic gentleman, and he would not further dwell upon a speech to which he had listened with the deepest pain. That speech, however, compelled him to say that he thought there was no ground for the supposition of that right rev. prelate, and of those who thought with him, that the House might safely send this property to be dealt with by the Canadian Legislature, and that consistently with the obligations of this country, that power might be safely granted. As he had said before, this idea had been dwelt upon even with ridicule by the right hon. gentleman the member for Northampton (Mr. Vernon Smith). But he would turn to official language on this subject. It had been remarked that two divisions had taken place in the Canadian Government upon the question, and that a motion for the secularization of the clergy reserves was beaten by very large majorities. Undoubtedly that was true, and the reason for that might be perfectly well understood. It did not suit the policy of the Canadian Legislature at once to declare that they were going to secularize the reserves (hear, hear) but what did Mr. Hincks say, in the letter

addressed to him (Sir J. Pakington) last spring? That letter was a very able one, and was written in a very candid spirit in support of the claims of the Canadian Legislature to the bill; but Mr. Hincks said candidly that he would not conceal from Her Majesty's Government the strong feeling which existed throughout the colony in favour of the secularization of the reserves (Hear, hear.) But he would appeal also to a commissioner of Crown lands in Canada and a member of the Canadian Government. That gentleman, in a speech delivered on the 24th of September, 1852, had used this language:—

"If we said at once that we desired to secularize the reserves, our request might be rejected on that ground alone. It we did not say so, we had reason to expect the support of Earl Grey in the House of Lords."

This language might throw some light upon the majorities which had been obtained against the proposal for secularization. (Hear, hear.) But even if the argument that the Canadian Legislature might deal honestly with the two churches in their legislations with regard to those reserves was seriously urged, no such belief on the part of any hon. member served as the slightest excuse for deserting their duty (hear, hear); this house would, nevertheless, be guilty of a breach of trust by adopting the course now proposed. (Hear, hear.) There was another ground to which he must advert.—The noble lord, in his speech on a former evening, said that his (Sir J. Pakington's) despatch to Lord Elgin last spring contained language which was inconsistent with the views he had now adopted; and in another place this argument had been pressed as if importance was really attached to it.—Now, he contended, that his language on that occasion could not be turned against him in any such way. He receded from nothing he had written in that despatch, to the language of which he completely adhered, and the full spirit of which he was willing to carry out. He thought it would be admitted that he had always approached this subject in a fair spirit towards Canada, and that his language had been the language of conciliation. (Hear, hear.)—The passage in his despatch which had been referred to was this:—

"They (Her Majesty's government) think it may possibly be desirable, on account of the changes which may be effected in the character of the population through extensive emigration or other causes, that the distribution in question should from time to time be reconsidered. Any proposal of such a nature Her Majesty's government would be willing to entertain."

That was the whole of the passage to which the noble lord referred, and of which he had endeavored to make use. Now, he must advert to the fact that the Canadian government, in sending their second address to the Crown on this subject, had appeared to have misconceived his language. In their petition of last October again praying for the bill before the house, they had applied this language to his expression:—

"We are confirmed in this hope by the suggestion in the despatch of the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, that your Majesty's ministers are prepared to recommend amendments in the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act."

The House would see that he had never made any such statement. The language he had used was, that the Government did not deny the possibility that a revision of the subject might be necessary, and that they were willing to entertain proposals of such a nature. (Hear, hear.) The feeling upon which he wrote these words was that in some respects, without question, the exact details of the appropriation of 1850 were not satisfactory. But that was not all. He believed the noble Lord would not have drawn up the bill of 1840 as he had done, if he had foreseen the unhappy event which had occurred a year afterwards—he alluded to the rupture in the Church of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) The appropriation to the Church of Scotland had been made with relation to the then existing numbers, but within two years he believed he was correct in saying that more than one-half of its members in Canada had separated from that Church, and the remainder of these Presbyterians, not differing in doctrine and discipline, or in any but trifling and hardly perceptible points, from those from whom they seceded, were left without any provision out of this grant. (Hear, hear.) Again, he had never approved of that arrangement which left three-sixths of the undistributed reserves at the disposal of the Governor General in Council. That provision was, he considered, an unsatisfactory one, and an accumulating balance of something like £200,000 was going on from year to year quite unappropriated; the whole of which, he contended, ought at this moment to have been used and to be available for the dissemination of religion. (Hear, hear.) Looking to these circumstances, he had been willing to admit—as the matter was urged upon the Government by the local Legislature—that grounds did exist for the redistribution of this property. He would go further and say that, provided a guarantee could be given that they would guard the fair and just rights of the Protestant Churches of Canada, he was willing so to shape this bill as to allow the Legislature of Canada to redistribute this property. (Hear, hear.)

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we must adhere to the resolution already expressed, and decline the insertion

of "A Graduate's" communication. The subject in dispute has been thoroughly exhausted, and the patience of our readers will not stand its further discussion. On some other topic we shall be glad to hear from our esteemed friend.

An *Anglo Catholic* was in type, but forced out for want of room.

The list of acknowledgements were left out for the same reason.

## Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1853.

## THE CLERGY RESERVES.

As briefly stated in our last, the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was on the fourth inst. read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of 83.

This result, however much it is to be deprecated, can excite but little surprise when we consider the worse than latitudinarian character of the present House of Commons. It was dimly consistent that a body which had just before declared that Jews ought to be permitted to legislate for a Christian nation, should adopt a measure the ultimate object of which is confiscation of property set apart for the propagation of Christianity!

Heartily do we pray that the Peers will put a decided and indignant veto, upon both the outrages to which we have alluded.—Heartily do we pray that they will keep the doors of Parliament closed against a race who regard the Lord Christ as a justly punished empiric, and preserve from the hands of political incendiaries the slender provision made in Canada for the maintenance of religion!

The ablest speech by far delivered in the debate, was that of Sir John Pakington. It was characterised by the logical accuracy of an accomplished politician, and the grave earnestness of a Christian gentleman. Most lucidly were the points of the question brought forward, and no point of importance was left untouched. We give elsewhere a portion of this masterly address, and shall add the remainder next week.

In another column will be found the details of an interesting discussion which took place in the House of Lords upon the Clergy Reserves.

Our readers we are convinced, will join with us in expressing astonishment and regret, that the Bishop of Oxford should have adopted the extraordinary ground which he did on that occasion. Better things were to have been looked for from an Anglican prelate, and one moreover bearing the honoured name of Wilberforce.

We had prepared some observations upon the matters touched upon above, but the following remarks from the *English Churchman* are so apposite and forcible that we willingly adopt them in preference to any thing of our own.

"The debate on the Canadian Church on Monday, the 28th, in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 4th, in the Commons, have filled us with gloomy apprehensions. That the opinions expressed on this subject by the Episcopate and Clergy in Canada, and embodied in a petition adopted unanimously by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, should not have had zealous advocates, but have found strenuous opponents in those two distinguished persons who are most honourably connected with the Diocese and University of Oxford, and whose names will immediately occur to our readers, is and must be a cause of bitter regret to all Churchmen; on which ever side the truth may lie, as indicating a deplorable contrariety of sentiment and dangerous hostility of action in this vital question."

"We deliberately call it a vital question. In our judgment, it affects the integrity of the British Empire, and the welfare of the united Church of England and Ireland at home as well as abroad. And we apprehend that, if the Bill which has unhappily been accepted by the House of Commons should become a Statute of the land, a few years will prove the truth of the prediction: 'Let our readers first be requested to observe that England has a special responsibility in this matter. Canada is a colony of the Empire, and not a separate State. If it were, we readily allow, then, it might and must be left to act as such. But this is not the case. The Bill itself declares that Canada is dependent on England, and dependent on her in the question before us. For why otherwise is the Bill necessary? The Bill gives a power to Canada to confiscate the life incomes of their present holders. Thus the Bill asserts the responsibility of England in this vital question; and, having thus asserted its responsibility, shall England stultify herself by saying that she will have no complicity with Canada in whatever it may do? This was Pilate's plea; but it was not a sound one."

"Let us now consider the measure—first, in its imperial results. The Romanists of Lower Canada and the Liberals of Upper Canada have adjourned the discussion of their differences, and have combined their forces together for a time in order to consummate the confiscation of the endowments of the Canadian Church. Let their request be granted. Let them be permitted, by the British Parliament, to have their will. Then what will follow? The Churchmen of Upper Canada, who are almost synonymous with the



Loyalists, will look on themselves as betrayed—cruelly betrayed—by Great Britain. They will be estranged from us. They will then seek either for provincial independence, or for annexation to the United States. Thus the connection between England and Canada will be weakened, perhaps severed. But it may be said that the Romanists of the Lower Province and the Democrats of the Upper Province will be conciliated by this act of concession, and be attached more firmly to the English Crown. A patched truce of a few months may be the result. But soon the sound of exultation will be heard. The din of agitation will rise higher. The sacrifice of the Clergy Reserves at their dictation will be regarded by them as a homage paid by England to their power? Has it any conservative elements in it? Is it animated and controlled by a spirit of loyalty to the Crown of England, or of reverence for the laws of England? Let the recent Canadian insurrection (quelled mainly by Churchmen) supply the answer. The sacrifice of the Clergy Reserves will be an act of parliamentary and national submission to the Democracy of Canada. The Crown will seem to be lying at its feet. This act will aggrandize the power of revolution, and when that power has become more formidable and fierce, then will be the day of shame and dismay to the cause of the English law and of the English monarchy in Canada.

The result of this concession as affecting other colonies is obvious. They also will learn their lesson of combinations. The Canada Reserve Act will be their teacher. Romanism and Radicalism will unite elsewhere against the rule of England. The same elements of antagonism to English authority will be found in other colonies. Indeed, where will they not be found? They will be encouraged by the success of the Canadian confederacy, and stimulated to sedition. They will seem to be dependent on the feeble power of England, which has acknowledged that the colonies are free to commit spoliation and sacrilege. They will cease to be colonies. And by this sure process of disintegration and decomposition the Colonial Empire of Great Britain will gradually crumble away, and England will be shorn of her dependencies, and, at length, perhaps become a petty province of some foreign power.

It is the unhappy and degraded condition of present legislation to have little foresight. Governments are creatures of a day. They feel a pressure which galls them—an immediate difficulty which must be removed. They are circumscribed within the horizon of a few months. Hence with some few noble exceptions they have no faith, and little courage. The race of great Statesmen, we fear is almost past. There is little legislation for posterity, and therefore we must needs tremble for the sorrow of the time.

It has been argued by those distinguished persons to whom we have already referred, that the question concerning the Clergy Reserves ought to be left to the Canadian Legislature, as a question of purely Colonial interest, and not of imperial concern. We confess that these words so used, cause us an involuntary shudder. Mr. Gladstone says, "if this measure belongs to the category of imperial interests, then the Bill ought to be rejected." But it does not, therefore it ought to pass. What then, is the moral of Mr. Gladstone's speech? Be it known to the whole world that the Legislature of England no longer regards the maintenance of endowments set apart for the support of Christianity as a matter of "imperial concern." It is a mere local question, to be classed with timber duties, and taxes on leather.

We will not confound Christianity with endowments for the support of Christianity. Yet in sequestered hamlets and vast and thinly populated districts, like those with which the Church of Canada has to deal, the terms are too nearly identical. And we fear that the sequestration of the Reserves in Canada will be the propagation of Paganism.

But can we admit the premises of the two distinguished individuals to whom we advert? No certainly not. The confiscation of Christian endowments is a matter of imperial concern. Wherein have ye robbed Me? In tithes and offerings. Surely robbery of Almighty God is a matter "of imperial concern." And woe to the people that tacitly connive at this act, and woe to the nation that is an accomplice in this sin! His indignation will be upon it—its empire will be wasted—its armies will be routed to the field—and it will learn too late that to honour God is the greatest of imperial concerns, "in regis rebus maxime regium," and that to despise His Name, and to outrage His Honour, and to connive at robbery of His Church, is the sure signal of imperial ignominy, and the certain road to imperial ruin.

Let us consider the consequences of this measure in Ecclesiastical respects.

We are told by the two most prominent advocates of this measure that it is an act of "social justice." The Church (they say) is a minority in Canada. The Provinces are a colony; they ought therefore to be left to settle their own Ecclesiastical affairs. The majority desire the sequestration of the Reserves. *Actum est.* The Reserves are theirs. Which of all these arguments may not in a short time be applied to Ireland? Yes and applied to Ireland by those very same persons who now apply them to Canada? A few years since Ireland had a Parliament of her own. A large portion of the Irish people desire the restoration of that Legislature, and they regard its suppression as an act inconsistent with "social justice." The Irish Church is a minority. Its existence is regarded by some millions in Ireland as incompat-

ible with "social justice." There is the same unscrupulous majority in Ireland as in Canada, of Romanists leagued with Liberals for the spoliation of the Church, and for the humiliation of English supremacy. The work now going on in Canada is a rehearsal on a small scale of what English Bishops and statesmen will soon see attempted on the other side of the Channel. Are Mr. Gladstone and his friends prepared to surrender the Irish Church as a victim to the demands of "social justice?" Let this question be asked now. Let them answer it now.

Let the Canada Bill become the law of the land to-morrow, and in a few days a reply to these questions will be necessary. They are preparing for themselves and for the country, for the Church and for the Crown, a war of civil and religious discord in the Sister Kingdom—a war of race and religion—which will recoil back the long meditated revenge of a foreign foe to humble the power of Great Britain.

It was said on Monday, the 28th, by the eloquent advocate of the Bill in the Upper House that he "believed it to be essential to him as a member of the Church of England to do what in him lay to free the Canadian Church from any fetter that would impede her spiritual action, and disable her from her high enterprise. He believed that to represent to our colonies the Church as an *endowed scion*, maintained from the mother country in hostility to their own feelings, was of all ways the most certain to deprive her of her utility." He should, therefore, support the Government measure. Let our readers mark these ominous words. If this Bill pass, the day will shortly come when they may hear it declared from the Episcopal Bench in the House of Peers to be incompatible with pure religion to maintain the Irish Church in possession of her revenues, in opposition to the desires of the majority of the people, and when it will be said to be necessary "for her spiritual accomplishment of her high enterprise," that she should be shorn of her temporalities!"

SUCCESSION OF THE ANGLICAN BISHOPS.

In times like the present, when Rome is putting forth her utmost powers to extend the circle of her usurped authority, it is most necessary that, the Anglican Churchman should be well armed for the conflict. Most necessary it is that the sons of our beloved mother should be able to render a sound reason why they may not desert her arms for the meretricious fold of the Italian Bishop.

We notice that of late our Romish contemporaries have been making frequent allusion to the legend of the "Nag's Head" consecration. They clamorously argue from the assumed truth of that legend, that the United Church of England and Ireland can lay no better claim to Apostolic commission than the thousand and one schisms which rend and fester Christendom.

The story told by the Papish romancers is to the following effect.

In the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign the "Catholic" Bishops having been deprived and committed to prison, the parties elected to fill their sees met at an inn in Cheapside London, having for sign a *Nag's Head*.

To this place the Bishop of Landaff an aged and timorous man, came upon invitation to consecrate the candidates, but being frightened by a threat of excommunication in a message from Bonner Bishop of London, then in prison, he refused to lay hands upon them. Being thus disappointed, the expectants said—"this daring old fool thinks we shall not be Bishops unless we be greased," and then applied to Scory, an apostate monk, who in the reign of Edward VI, had, without consecration, possessed himself of the Bishopric. This person laid his hands upon each of their heads and said: "Take thou authority to preach the word of God sincerely," and so they rose up Bishops.

This relation *Champney* professes to have heard from a priest, a Mr. Bluet who learned it from a Mr. Neale, who pretended to be an eye-witness of the transaction.

The Rev. E. C. Harrington M. A. Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, has recently published a well digested little volume, presenting in small compass the arguments and facts bearing upon the subject. These (though familiar to the student of ecclesiastical history,) being scattered through various works, some of them comparatively rare, are not patent to readers in general, and consequently the work in question is calculated to be of extreme utility.

At some future period we trust to be able to reprint the whole of Chancellor Harrington's treatise, and in the mean time lay before our readers an abstract of its leading contents. For this synopsis we are indebted to our excellent contemporary the *Calendar*.

The Chapter of Canterbury did, on the 1st of August 1559, choose Matthew Parker for their Archbishop, and certified this election to the Queen, which she confirmed by her letters patent. He was consecrated alone, at Lambeth, in the Church, by four Bishops, authorised thereto by commission under the great seal of England, with sermon, with sacrament, with all due solemnities, upon

the 17th day of Dec. 1559, before four of the most eminent public notaries in England, the same who attested Cardinal Pole's consecration, as a comparison of names and handwriting clearly proves; and the rest of the Bishops were consecrated at other times, some in the same and some in the following year. To prove the truth of this relation and the falsity of the other, we produce the Register of the See of Canterbury, as authentic as the world hath any; the Registers of the other fourteen sees then vacant, all as carefully kept by sworn officers as the records of the Vatican itself. We produce all the commissions under the Privy Seal and Great Seal of England, the rolls or records of the Chancery, an act of Parliament express in the point, and all the controverted consecrations published to the world three years before Archbishop Parker's death, whilst all things were fresh in man's memories.

Now the first reason to be adduced against this ridiculous fable is taken from the palpable contradictions and gross absurdities and defects of the Romish writers who have related the silly tale. Some say that an attempt was made to consecrate at the *Nag's Head Tavern*, others that one or more were actually consecrated there, but they name none; others name some, but they accord not in their enumeration. The time, a principal circumstance in all consecrations, is concealed in this fabulous relation; neither did the silly inventor understand that consecration must be performed before one or more public Notaries.—Enough are proved to have been present at Archbishop Parker's consecration at Lambeth; but none recorded the *Nag's Head* consecration!

A second reason against the senseless fable, is the late discovery of it to the world. It is asserted that it was "notoriously known to all the world" in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and yet not a single Roman Catholic writer alludes to it for forty years ensuing.

A third reason is the strictness of the laws which will allow no consecration except in a sacred place, with due matter, form and prescribed rites, by four Bishops, or three at least, and that after the election has been duly confirmed, and upon the commission of the King, under the Great Seal of England, under the pain of forfeiture of lands, goods, livings, liberty and protection.

A fourth reason is, that there was no necessity for all this illegality. It was just as easy to perform the consecration in due form and at a proper place as in the manner alleged. As to the competent number of Bishops, we have the satisfactory and reliable testimony of the *Great Seal of England* affixed to the *Queen's Letters Patent*, authorizing the consecration, and directed to seven Protestant Bishops.

Lastly, from *Mason's Vindication* we learn that, "it pleased God to preserve us one witness, venerable for his great age, and every way above the reach of exception, Lord Charles Howard, late Lord High Admiral of England," who testified with many other noble lords, he was present at the consecration, and his relation exactly agrees both with the acts of Parliament and the venerable records of the Church of England.

We are persuaded that no intelligent and upright jury could hesitate for one moment as to the verdict which they should return in such a case. The arguments which support the consecration of Parker at Lambeth, are founded upon incontrovertible facts and authentic documents, whilst the opposite arguments rest upon mere suspicions, and possibilities the most remote.

The consecration of Archbishop Parker being once ascertained, the validity of our succession is established as a necessary sequence.

That Prelates consecration, taking its source in the ancient and unquestioned Episcopate, reunites it in his person to the new, and leaves no space to fill which can give suspicion of the slightest interruption.

It is not strange that the Italian Bishop should lay such a stress upon a fable unsubstantial as the traditions of fairy-land. He cherishes it, even as a drowning man clings to a straw, because it is his only defence against the charge of gigantic schism. If he once admitted that the *Nag's Head* narrative was a mere coinage, all the sophistry of the vatican would fail to clothe his pretensions to jurisdiction in Great Britain, with the most meagre fig leaves of a pretext!

EDUCATION IN MADEIRA.

Some of our readers may possibly desire to have one or more of their sons educated in Madeira from considerations connected with health and constitution. To such parties we can with the utmost confidence recommend the "English Collegiate School" established last year in that beautiful Island. The head Master is the Rev. Alexander J. D. O'Orney, formerly of Glasgow, a gentleman well known to us as a sound Churchman, and an ex-

perienced and successful teacher. Many are the advantages which this institution holds forth, and we shall be happy to furnish more detailed information to any parties desirous of obtaining it.

THE INFAMOUS MARRIAGE BILL.

We boldly trusted that the all but unanimous burst of indignation with which the attempt of Dr. Rolph to secularize marriage, had been received by an outraged community, would have insured its abandonment. In this expectation we have been disappointed. The Dr. has announced the determination of Government to proceed with the revolting measure, thus wantonly and audaciously bidding defiance to public opinion.

What a hollow sham is *Responsible Government* after all! Practically this expression means nothing more than the determination of a dominant faction to ride rough shod over the feelings and convictions of the people whom they mis-govern!

Even our republican neighbours view the matter with astonishment and disgust. Hear in what terms the *Albion* speaks on the subject:

"Dr. Rolph proposes to pass an Act which shall repeal all former Marriage Acts, and then by simple enactment allow the sacred ceremony of matrimony to be performed by Magistrates and others in the most simple form. It is henceforth to be a more civil contract, wholly divested of religious forms, ceremonies, and obligations. The effect of such an enactment can be readily imagined, and we shall think meanly indeed of public opinion in the first British colony in the realm, if such an infidel and dangerous law be made. It aims a blow at the root of all morality, and its consummation would be a disgrace to the age in which we live. We had better embrace Socialism and Mormonism at once."

DIED

At his residence in Nassagaweya, on the 21st of January last, after an illness of 11 months, the Rev. Geo. Graham, aged 75 years.

The funeral of this Rev. gentleman took place on Monday 24th, at the Church in Nassagaweya, where he had been doing duty for the last eight years, making him a total of 41 years a minister. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Marsh of Norval, after which the Rev. T. Greene Rector of Wellington Square, preached a very appropriate and impressive sermon to a large and respectable concourse of people who came to pay their last duty to him who they respected as their Pastor.

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CHURCH AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA CANADA WEST.

A BAZAAR will be held about the middle of August next, at Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in building a Church in that village; those who are kindly inclined to lend their aid, are earnestly requested to send contributions to either of the following ladies, before the first of August.

- Mrs. Ingles. Mrs. Leonard.
- Mrs. Woodruff. Mrs. Blackwell.
- Mrs. Murray. Mrs. Mewburn, Stamford

March, 1853.

Wanted for a Seminary.

A LADY of some experience to take charge of the advanced Pupils in a School for Young Ladies. Satisfactory references as to ability will be required. Applications to be addressed "Box 411, Post Office, Hamilton." Hamilton, March, 15th, 1853.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Temperance Hall, OAKVILLE, the 15th and 16th of June, for the purpose of creating a fund to assist in the erection of a Parsonage-House.

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

- Mrs. Jarvis.
- Mrs. Col. Bigger. Mrs. Grantham.
- Mrs. Pettit. Mrs. Geo. Chisholm,
- Mrs. Wm. Thompson. Mrs. Wm. Langrey.

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

NOTES MADE ON THE CONTINENT  
IN 1848-9.

BY REV. J. A. SPENCE, D. D.

(From the Evergreen.)

*Start for Pompeii—First Sight of the Ruins—Singular Effect—Musings—House of Arrius Diomedes—Size, &c.—State of the Ruins—No one Edifice Complete—Via Appia—The Shops, Inns, &c.—Advance in Art—House of Sallust, of Pansa, &c.—Pantheon—Artist's Studio—Temples and Places of Amusement—Amphitheatre—Herculaneum &c.*

One of our earliest visits was, almost as a matter of course, to the remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum. There is a railway to the former City some fourteen miles from Naples, but as the train is very slow as to speed, we preferred taking a carriage, and riding along the bay eastward, on the road to Pompeii. It was a delightfully clear and pleasant morning when we left the hotel, skirted along the bay, by the well-paved road or street, passing through Portici, where is a palace of the king's, and in about two hours reached the entrance to the ruins of the unearthed city. Some soldiers were lounging around, and several persons to act as guides, one of whom accompanied us throughout, receiving a small fee in recompense. We entered at the western end of the excavations, nothing of which was visible till we came right upon them: previously we had seen only a large, black colored hill or mound, the result of the labours already devoted to this matter, and the collected ashes and cinders which had lain for so many centuries upon the corrupt and lost city of Pompeii.

The first sight of these ruins produced a singular impression upon my mind: it seemed impossible that they could have been in the condition in which they have remained nearly 1800 years, or that they were not the ruins of a recent date, so natural appeared the well-paved, but well-worn streets—the *Via Appia*, of classic memory—the walls of the houses, the temples, the forum, &c., and so bright and fresh seemed the beautiful mosaic pavements, most of them, as well as many of the paintings in fresco, the statuary, &c. I could not help standing still for some moments in a sort of musing on the strange scene before my eyes; I, a stranger, from a land utterly unknown to the Pompeians of old, treading their very streets, and gazing at their very houses and places of retirement, ages after they themselves had been swept off the earth. There are few places in the world where a thoughtful mind will not find occasion to note the changes which time produces in all things human; but there could hardly be a more impressive proof of the mutability of man's career, than this ruined city affords; the busy hum of trade and merchandise, the gay equipage of fashion, the thoughtful diligence of the laborious, the childish carelessness of the idle populace, the frivolity and eagerness of the debauchee, the imposing air and costume of false-hearted pagan priests, the hurrying crowds to the amphitheatre, or other places of amusement, all hushed and silent as the grave; not a sound, not a sign of life, not a whisper betokening existence: there we stood, we alone living, they, the dead far, far away; we gazing on their dwellings and the objects of every day life, and they, thousands of years gone by, mouldered into dust. It was truly a scene most impressive, and full of matter for reflection and improvement.

We first entered the house of M. Arrius Diomedes, which was disinterred between the years 1771 and 1774, and a skeleton probably that of its master, found near the garden gate, with a key, some gold ornaments, and coins in his hands. The house was a large one, and presents a good specimen of an ancient mansion, as we know it by the description of the early writers: this was certainly two or more stories in height, though, generally, the Pompeian houses seem to have been only one story high. The interior may be termed a long square, surrounded with a portico, supported by stuccoed pilasters, and in the centre was a garden, of no great size, with six columns, a basin of white marble, and a well. Most of the rooms are small, especially the bed-rooms, having walls composed of tufa and lava, and painted in fresco, and floors uniformly of mosaic, some of which are very beautiful and must have been very

costly. Under the garden portico is a cellar, into which we descended, and which contains some of the numerous vases used by the ancients for preserving wine: it was astonishing to notice the singular fact, that the fine ashes and dust of the eruption of A. D. 79, have penetrated every thing, even the wine-jars, filling them to the very brim. The communication with the second story is by two staircases, and the second floor itself is placed in the midst of a covered court, with fourteen brick stuccoed columns, and a mosaic pavement.

I fear that I shall be able to present but a very imperfect idea of the actual condition of the edifices remaining in Pompeii, since the description of Roman houses, usually given in books on antiquities, applies, of course, to a state of things quite different from what we now see here: though some of the remains are in astonishingly good preservation, and aid one materially in understanding the mode of life common among the ancient Romans, yet it must not be supposed that any house or temple or other building, is at all complete in its respective parts. On the contrary, it is needful to bear in mind that in consequence of the earthquake in February, A. D. 63, and the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, there is not now a building in Pompeii (at least so far as has been excavated) but what has suffered the loss of the roofs, windows, doors, most of the columns, parts of the walls, and the principal portion of the interior, whether devoted to mercantile purposes or those of domestic privacy and comfort; still further, a very considerable part of what was found in unearthing the various edifices, streets, &c., has been removed to Naples, and placed in the museum there, and this not only of such movable articles as bronzes of all sorts, vases, ornaments, statuary, &c., but also many paintings in fresco, found on the walls of the houses and temples, and numbers of the splendid mosaic pavements which adorned the ancient mansions. Without pretending to stop and note everything which we saw, let me beg you to go with me, in imagination at least, over the ruins, as the guide leads us about, and recites rapidly his well-conned lesson. Leaving the house of Diomedes, the most interesting and perfect, as a whole, in Pompeii, we walk along the *Via Appia*,\* in a south-easterly direction, noting first the large five-sided stones, well laid and very solid, forming a road hardly wide enough for a modern cart, with elevated sidewalks, as in our streets, and gradually ascending as we proceed towards the centre of the city. On one side are various shops, bakeries, oil shops, inns, wine shops, &c.; on the other, we notice some large and imposing tombs, with inscriptions, a semi-circular roofed seat, probably as a convenience for foot-passengers, several entrances to houses, porticos, the dwelling devoted to the Vestal Virgins, &c. We cannot stop to examine any of these very closely, though we take a rapid look at the outer stuccoed walls, on which were inscribed, in a sort of red paint, instead of our modern numbers, the names and occupations of the owners; admire the mosaics in the interior; wonder at the smallness of most of the rooms, are surprised at the numerous domestic conveniences and comforts they possessed; and quite astonished at their skill in the arts, and their taste in the way of ornament. Occasionally we are shocked and disgusted at the evidences of depravity and licentiousness, even yet apparent, most of the fresco paintings and obscene object, of one kind and another, having been removed, and deposited, under lock and key, in the Royal Museum in Naples; but, happily, this is but very seldom.

Having passed through the Herculaneum gate, one of the four entrances to the city, the ruins of what is supposed to be one of Augustus's post-houses, is pointed out; though a more probable supposition is, that it belonged to some one who worked at the trade of wheelwright or blacksmith; then the ponderarium or modern custom-house; here, too, are more shops, which, indeed, are more numerous than any other buildings; this on the

\* The *Via Appia* takes its name from Appius Claudius, the Censor, A. U. C. 442, or B. C. 312. It began at Rome, crossed the Pontine Marshes, passed through various towns, in a southeasterly direction, and ended at Brundisium, on the Adriatic. It was formed of large blocks of stone, and on each side was covered with tombs and other monuments.

right was the house of Caius Sallust, one of the largest and most splendid yet discovered, and having quite discernible several of the important portions of a Roman house; a little further was the spacious academy of music; some distance beyond, in the street of Fortuna, leading to the Nola Gate, eastwardly, is the house of Pansa, excavated in 1811 and 1814: it is in good condition, and must have been an elegant edifice in former days. Several interesting remains of ancient domestic life were here discovered, as culinary utensils, of earthenware and bronze, a curious fire-place, &c. This long street is filled with shops of various sorts, which we need not stop to look at. Not far to the south is the Pantheon, an oblong edifice, supposed, from the ruins here discovered, to have been devoted to the statues of the twelve greater deities. In close proximity are several temples, as those of Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Isis, &c., as also the interesting remains of the ancient Forum and the Basilica. Perhaps, however, no one of the remains is more interesting and curious than those of a sculptor's studio, which, when found, contained several marble statues, some finished, others in a rough state, and a large quantity of marble for other works of art: the utensils and tools here discovered have been transported to the museum at Naples. I do not recollect any one thing which seemed to me to give a more lively impression of the actual, every-day life and occupations of those who so long ago mouldered into dust. While one is compelled, as here, to deplore the ravages of earthquake and the liquid streams of fiery ashes which overwhelmed everything in destruction, there is nevertheless sufficient remaining to fill the mind of the visitor with wonder and admiration at the skill in the arts, the taste, and the love of splendor and magnificence, displayed by the ancient Pompeians. The temples of their gods and goddesses were on a grand scale, and if we may judge from what we now see, they must have been as luxurious and elegant as we know from other sources they were corrupt and licentious. The places of amusement, the Odeon, the Tragic Theatre, as well as the Forum, Basilica, temples, gymnasia, galleries of art, and similar edifices, appear to have been in keeping, and excellently fitted to minister to the pleasures of a rich, populous, and wicked city, such as Pompeii was. But why need I thus do little more than recount the names of localities in this unearthed city? I fear you will not gain much idea, from my present attempt, of what Pompeii is or was; I shall therefore beg you to imagine, if you can, the strange and wondrous scene here spread out before the eyes of the visitor, a scene more surprising than aught which it has ever been my lot to witness, and which I am sure no pen can adequately describe; a scene, too, which, when the whole city is excavated,\* will be still more astonishing, and perhaps lead to still more important results in respect to our knowledge of antiquity.

At some distance across a vineyard we came to the large and well preserved amphitheatre, a building which no doubt would have held 30,000 people in its best days,\* and which surprises, nay, almost astonishes the modern lovers of amusements by the vast preparations which the ancients made to accommodate the masses with their much-coveted and much-frequented exhibitions in the amphitheatre. The very extensive oval or ellipse into which the beasts were let, now to torture the Christians, now to fight with men trained to the purpose, and now for other purposes; the high wall which separated the centre from the seats; the numerous entrances to the amphitheatre; the various rows of stone benches or seats rising one above another; the elevated range in one corner, or more probably, at one side, for the women to sit in; these are all in such good preservation, that without much imagination one could easily fancy a renewal of the scenes which here were witnessed 1800 years ago. Believe me, this was not the least interesting spot in Pompeii, when I thought of what our fathers in the faith here underwent in the first day of our holy religion's triumph over the combined malice of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

\* At present only about one-fourth of ancient Pompeii has been brought to light. It is to be hoped that the excavations may be continued, though just now the revolutionary condition of Italy does not afford much prospect of so desirable a result.

On our road homeward we went, of course, to Herculaneum, the greater portion of which is covered by the modern towns of Resina and Portici. Descending from the carriage we went down a flight of steps to the entrance of the excavations, when the guide put a taper in our hands and bade us follow. It was pitch dark and we kept on descending, having now and then an object pointed out, and twisting and turning through apparently labyrinthine passages, till we got to the distance of 80 feet below the outer surface! The remains of an amphitheatre, about 300 feet in circumference, discovered accidentally by digging for a well in 1689, are plainly visible, and the excavation, if so it may be termed, is more surprising than at Pompeii, since there the superincumbent mass was generally ashes, cinders, and soft substances, but here the lava had hardened and become like stone, or in fact is stone. It appears, too, from what has been discovered in the excavations, that not less than six other eruptions from Vesuvius have discharged themselves upon the devoted city since the year A. D. 79. Hence what has been done, which is not, it is true, extensive, has been attended with intense labor and great expense. After coming up again to daylight, we walked a little way down a lane, and were shown some

\* The Colosseum at Rome was capable of containing not much less than 100,000 spectators. ruins entirely dug out; but as their general character and appearance are the same as in Pompeii, I shall not stop to particularize. It was from this part that the valuable remains of the papyri were brought, which are now deposited in the museum at Naples.

(To be continued.)

## Advertisements.

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House, Land and General Agent,

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(Opposite St. James's Church.)

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Rows & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.

Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

5-11

## MR. WILLIAM HAY,

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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. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, of Streetsville.  
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

M. ANDERSON,  
PORTRAIT PAINTER.

IN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sitings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852. 25-1f

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

February, 1852.

28-1f

T. BILTON,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, Wellington Building,  
King street Toronto,

Toronto, February, 1852.

27-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,  
SURGEON AND OCULIST,  
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto  
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the  
EYE, in rear of the same.  
Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.  
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,  
SINGING AND GUITAR,  
Residence, Shuter Street.  
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

JOHN CRAIG,  
GLASS STAINER,  
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter  
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.  
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.  
September 14th, 1851 6-1f



CARD.

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TEACHER of Italian and English Singing Piano Forte and Organ, &c., having become resident in Toronto, will be happy to receive application for tuition in the above branches of Musical Education.

W. MORRISON.

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

GEORGE BROOKE, BARRISTER, &c.

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A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keady near Gainsbro', dated March 1st., 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Sometime since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REDEY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOUR AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AN AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated

wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully. (Signed) WALKER & Co. April 6th, 1862.

- Bad Legs, Gout, Bad Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Burns, Lumbago, Bunions, Piles, Bite of Moschetoes and Rheumatism, Sand-Flies, Scalds, Coco-bay, Sore Nipples, Chiegn-foot, Sore-throats, Chilblains, Skin-diseases, Chapped hands, Scurvy, Corns (Soft), Sore-heads, Cancers, Tumours, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Ulcers, Elephantiasis, Wounds, Fistulas, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 1/4d; 2s 9d; 4s 6d; 11s; 22s, and 33s each.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance to patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot. December 4th, 1852. 23-1y

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A SELECTION of the most NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL, and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, With a large number of TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS,

And a CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, shewing the principal Innovations and Apostacies of the Romish Church—her Persecutions of our Protestant Forefathers, and the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution; by WILLIAM SHANNON.

Price—3s. 9d. Cloth, Half bound, 5s. HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.

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62, King Street West, Toronto. DAVID SMITH, FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Mozen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed.

REFERENCES.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-4f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto, will apply at the adjourned Session of the Legislature for an Act to authorise the construction of an Esplanade across the Water Lots in front of the City—and to provide for the payment of the cost of the same, by an annual rate to be levied thereon.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852. 27-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

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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.

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For Culinary Purposes.

IS now an absolute necessity 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

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With a sketch of the Life of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, as connected with Church Education in Canada. BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.,

The Appendix contains a list of the Benefactors to the College. Demy 8mo, Boards—Price to Non Subscribers 7s. 6d.

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ALSO

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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 evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves.

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

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

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done, with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.

CHATEAU, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became greatly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained.

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

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

TO Grammar School Teachers.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Hamilton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Elmslie, and of the Grammar School established at Oakville, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of teaching on or before the 23rd of April, and presenting themselves for examination at the Grammar School in Hamilton on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The subjects of examination will be from Homer, Iliad Book VI. Lucian, Life and Timon. Horace, Odes. Sallust. Translation of English into Latin. Ancient Geography and Mythology. Greek and Roman History and Antiquities. Geometry, First Six Books Euclid. Mensuration.

By order of the Board of Trustees. WM. GRAIGIE, Secretary.

March, 17, 1853.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, Three Rivers, C. E.

Course of Studies for the ensuing half year, ending on June the 16th, 1853.

FIRST CLASS—GREEK, The Alcestis of Euripides, succeeded by Homer's Iliad, Book xxiv., and Odyssey, Book xxiv.; and on intermediate days the continuation of Demoghenes de Corona, and Polybius. LATIN—Virgil's Aeneid, Book XII., Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

SECOND CLASS.—GREEK—The Oedipus Rex of Sophocles; Selections from Homer's Odyssey, and the Crito of Plato. LATIN—Horace—Odes, Books II. and III., and Epistles, Book I.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The usual introductory Classical Books. Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined classes, others by individual teaching.—The Holy Scriptures, the Greek Testament, English Grammar and Composition, History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c. &c.

S. S. WOOD, A. M., Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector Three Rivers, Jan. 15, 1853.

University of Trinity College.

A SUMMER Course of LECTURES will be delivered by the above Faculty, commencing the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, on the following subjects, viz.:

Practical Chemistry..... Professor Hind. Diseases of Women and Children Prof. Hodder. Operative Surgery..... Prof. Deazely. Regional Anatomy..... Prof. Bethune. Histology..... Prof. Bovell. Hygiene..... Prof. Hallowell. Medical Jurisprudence..... Prof. Badgley.

Fee for each Course Five Dollars. For further particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West. Toronto, February 8th, 1853.

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

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

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1853.

WINTER.

1853.

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HAS pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in this City, would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well assorted Stock of

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With great inducements in BONNET and CAP RIBBONS; Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 6d; Cap Ribbons worth 7d. selling for 5d.; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of CASHMERES, CLOTHS, COBOURGS, ORLEANS, PRINTED DeLAINES, &c. for Ladies Dresses. WOOLLEN HOSIERY, GLOVES &c. WOOLLEN SCARFS and SQUARE SHAWLS. SILK VELVETS, &c. &c.

J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANNELS, which will enable him to sell them to Retail buyers at wholesale prices, thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers.

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Will be found well furnished, and offering great bargains, having been bought within the last two months, with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to Bleached Shirtings, Grey Factory Cotton and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Prints and Derris, Dennims and Drills, Rough Hollands, Draperies and Huckabacks, for Towels, Grey Cloths and Satinets, &c. &c.

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Will be found replete with all that can be required for the Season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnets in Silk, Satin, Plush Silk, and Cotton Velvet, Terries, &c. &c. And for price, quality, &c., has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can under sell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparisons whatever.

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COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15

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REGULATIONS for Medical Students entering, in or after October, 1853, adopted by the Council of Trinity College, October, 1852.

- 1. They must pass before entering, the Matriculation Examination. 2. They must keep terms during two years in College, under the regulations provided in the case of Students in Arts, and pass the examinations for Students in Arts falling within that period. 3. After the second year they must reside either in College or in licensed Lodgings (unless their Parents be resident in Toronto) at the discretion of the Provost and Professors. 4. They may proceed to the degree of M. B., at the end of a Medical Course of four years, commencing at the expiration of the Arts Course of two years, provided that they shall, at that time, have entered on their 22nd year. 5. They will be required before admission to the degree of M. B. to declare themselves bona fide members of the Church of England, and to subscribe the Three Articles of the 36th Canon.

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



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Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

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