

# 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. 37.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 14, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI

## TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

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

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

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

## THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

### FORGOTTEN SINS.

How swift from memory glide away  
The errors of each passing day?  
Into the texture of a thought  
The sullied thread of guilt is wrought;  
Unnoted by our sin-bleared eyes,  
A thwart the web of life it flies.  
We scan it o'er and dream 'tis pure,  
While demons shout, "Our spoil is sure!"

Can good or evil ever die?  
Can aught, that from the Almighty's eye  
Hath won a smile, provoked a frown,  
Into oblivion's night go down?  
No; all the thoughts and deeds of man,  
Are graven with an iron pen  
Upon the adamantine Past  
In lines which must forever last.

Our open guilt, the bold and bare,  
We bathe in penitence and prayer,  
But oh! the sins that buried lie  
'Neath rubbish-heaps of memory;  
Full easily may we forget,  
But in God's book they're written yet.  
How will they flash upon our sight  
Held up in judgment awful light!

Oh Thou the Holy and the Pure,  
What mortal spirits can endure,  
The light of that terrific Day,  
That shall us to ourselves display?  
Oh! wash us in Salvation's tide!  
And, for His sake, the Crucified,  
The Lamb that hath no stain or spot,  
Forgive the sins that we've forgot!

### PREPARATORY PRAYER.

Holy Spirit of Grace! give us a true sight of our miseries, and a sincere shame and sorrow, when we make confessions of our sins; a feeling sense of our need of mercy, and a hope of obtaining pardon, when we beg it for thy Son's sake. May we resign our wills to thee and thy goodness, when we pray for temporal things;—and when we pray for spiritual graces, may we hunger and thirst after righteousness. Give us real love for thy Holy Word, and grace to hear it with attention. May we thankfully close with all the means of grace and salvation. When we praise thee for thy works of nature and grace, and give thee thanks for thy mercies, let us do it with high esteem and gratitude. Cause us to hear thy Holy Word with faith and attention, and to profit by what we hear, that we may return from thy Church with a blessing.—*Bishop Wilson.*

### TRUE COURAGE.

If you desire to be truly valiant, fear to do an injury; he that fears not to do evil is always afraid to suffer evil; he that never fears is desperate; and he that fears always is a coward; he is the true valiant man that dares nothing but what he may.—*Quarles.*

### GOD IS LOVE.

Let us "repose the aching heart on those declarations, so copious, so unequivocal so in-

terwoven with the whole scheme, structure and system of our faith, which concur in assuring us that *God is love.*—*Sir J. Stephen's Essays.*

### MIND.

"Mind has a fearful power. It can sin. Mind has a tremendous susceptibility. It may suffer punishment. It may be made conscious of infinite displeasure and opposition. It may be wrecked in all its highest interests and hopes. All things else fulfil their course. None fail. None are frustrated. But this, in its defeat and perversion, may draw down upon himself an insupportable misery. It may be undone in its own undoing."

### GOOD ADVICE.

Never be put down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again.

Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if a trouble comes upon you. Keep up your spirits though the day be a dark one.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist strongly. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

### FALSEHOOD.

Falsehood could do but little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth. Truth overcomes falsehood, and suspicion cannot live before perfect frankness.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Society, on Wednesday the 6th, the following gentlemen were duly elected Incorporated Members:—

The Rev. G. Hallen, James Nugent, Robert Harding, Elliott Grasset, R. Merritt, J. G. Salter, R. Shanklin and Judge Gowan.

The following gentlemen were proposed for ballot at the meeting in May:—

Joseph R. Williams, Esq., Tecumseth, }  
Edmund Lalley, Esq., Barrie, }

By the Rev. F. L. Osler.  
John S. Ranny, of St. Catharines; Capt. Alex. Vidal, R. N., of Mono; F. Talfourd, Esq., of Moore, by the Secretary.

#### 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 <i>Canadian Churchman</i> Vol. 1, No. 36.	£33 13 5
Amherstburg, per Rev. F. Mack.	1 0 0
St. Paul's, Fort Erie.	£0 18 6
St. John's, R. R.	0 10 0
—per M. J. Stanton, Esq.	1 8 6
St. Peter's, Thorold.	£1 19 4
St. Paul's, Port Robinson.	0 13 3
—per Rev. T. B. Fuller.	2 12 7
13 collections amounting to.	£38 14 6

##### DISTRICT BRANCHES

Niagara, one-fourth of collection.

—per M. G. Rykert, Esq., £75 13 4

##### PAROCHIAL BRANCHES,

Amherstburg, one-half of collections,

per Rev. F. Mack, £10 0 0

Christ's Church, Scarborough,

1/4th of collection, £1 8 2 1/2

St. Paul's, 1/4th of collection 0 17 6 1/2

St. Jude's, do. 0 5 11

per Rev. W. S. Darling .. 2 11 8

Thornhill additional.

—per Rev. D. E. Blake, A. B. .... 0 2 6

Barrie field .. 2 10 0

Adolphustown .. 1 1 5

Fredericksburgh .. 0 12 6

—per Rev. H. Brent .. 4 3 11

Church of the "Ascension" Hamilton

—per H. C. Baker Esq. .... 6 5 0

##### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Professor Irving M. A. 11th year, 1 5 0

Rev. W. S. Darling " 1 5 0

" J. A. Muloch " 1 5 0

" John Hebben M. A. " 1 5 0

### ERRATA.

In Vol. 1 No. 31 of the *Canadian Churchman* under this head for Rev. J. T. Lewis read Rev. Richard Lewis.

In the last number of the *Canadian Churchman* in the amount Acknowledged as a special donation to W. O. F. from Thornhill was included the annual donation of the Rev. D. E. Blake A. B.

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

**CHURCH MEETING.**—The annual meeting of the Caradoc and Delaware Church Association, was held on the 14th inst., at ten o'clock, p. m., in Christ Church, Delaware, which was respectfully attended by the members of the congregation, who worship at that place. A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Brough, Cronyn and Hayward, contributed their powerful assistance on the occasion. Resolutions were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen, with an earnestness and zeal becoming the occasion, viz.: Messrs. Girdleston, Bullen, Johnston, Jell, Garnett, Webb, and the reverend gentlemen composing the deputation. It was pleasing and gratifying to witness not only the marked attention of the meeting, but the lively interest manifested by the gentlemen who responded to the resolutions, which had special reference to the prosperity of the church society throughout the dioceses of British North America. The incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Flood, as chairman, complimented, in his concluding address, the meeting, by observing that he had witnessed, on the occasion, a decided improvement in point of numbers and devotedness, far surpassing those of former anniversaries, which augured favorably for the future, and expressed a hope, if all present were spared by the divine mercy, to meet again at the next anniversary of the association, the greater attendance, with an increased interest in behalf of the society, might be anticipated.—*Prototype.*

#### BROCK DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The ninth annual meeting of the Society was held pursuant to notice in the Church 17th Feb. 1853. The Rector in the Chair.

The following Clergymen were present: The Rev. C. C. Brough Henry Revell, Francis Evans, Ben. Cronyn, E. M. Stuart, (Guelph) F. D. Fauquier, Henry Hayward. The meeting was opened with the appointed prayers.

#### Report.

In printing their ninth annual report, your Committee have to express their regret, that so little has been done by this Branch in furthering the great objects of the Society. The absence of your respected Secretary necessarily caused a measure of the apathy which has marked our proceedings during the last two years; but a still more obvious and legitimate cause will be found in the large claims that have been made upon the congregation of Woodstock, for Church purposes. These claims have amounted to little less than £1200 during the last two years, including nearly £100 for repairs to the Rectory, about £70 for the new furniture to the altar table &c., and the instalments to the Building Society. Still your Committee cannot exonerate themselves from blame inasmuch as by a reference to the Resolutions passed at the last annual Meeting, it will be seen that several persons were appointed to collect quarterly subscriptions. The Resolution was doubtless well intentioned, although imperfectly carried out. It is however confidently hoped by your Committee that the energy of the present year will, in a great measure, compensate for the shortcoming of the past.

Your Committee feel constrained to advert to the report of a special Committee lately presented to the Parent Society, from which the fact is too apparent that very great and palpable negligence has been exhibited towards the Society throughout the Diocese, of course with some few instructive exceptions. As a necessary consequence, the high and holy designs of the Society have been lamentably thwarted; its missionary labours reduced to insignificance, and the prospect almost rendered certain of an early and very considerable reduction in the allowance to the Widows and Orphans of our deceased Clergy. Under these circumstances your Committee venture to express the hope that the resolution about to be presented this evening to the effect that the whole of the collection shall be transmitted to the Parent Society without any deduction; one-half to be paid to the fund for Widows and Orphans—the other half for the general purposes of the Society, will not only be unanimously adopted, but efficiently supported

by the self-denying efforts of the congregation. Your Committee feel satisfied that in order to secure a lively and sustained interest in our proceedings, the quarterly meetings as appointed by the constitution of the Society, must be regularly held, and diligently and conscientiously attended; a measure of activity and cordial cooperation will thus be infused, and the best results may be anticipated. The following is a list of the original members of the Committee still residing amongst us.

The Sheriff, John L. Vansittart, Henry Vansittart, Thos. Cottle, Henry Finkle, Jas. B. Campbell, Dr. Kingsland, John Carrall, Wm. Lapontier, Mr. S. Light, Richard Adams. The Collectors appointed at the last annual meeting are also members of the Committee. The Treasurers H. C. Barwick and James Ingersole Esq., the Secretary and Depositors are ex-officio members. The first act of this meeting will be to appoint a Secretary in the place of Mr. Edmund Deedes who from his occupations elsewhere, feels unable any longer to discharge the duties of the office. Your Committee cannot record his resignation without tendering their cordial thanks to him for his past valid and efficient services. Your Committee would finally suggest the nomination of a few more persons to the Committee, in order if possible, to ensure a sufficient attendance at the quarterly meeting for the transaction of business.

Extract from the Huntingford Parochial Committee.

"Your Committee, whilst humbly acknowledging the hand of providence as the primary cause of all good, and of any measure of success with which the church may be blessed, would take this opportunity thankfully to acknowledge the disinterested liberality of the Rev. Thomas Huntingford of Kempford Gloucestershire England, who in addition to endowing the Church which was built some years since entirely through his exertions, and almost entirely at his expense, with 100 acres of land, has during the past year permanently invested the sum of £1000 sterling in this country, and placed the same in trust for the benefit of the Incumbent of the said Church. By thus insuring the service of a resident minister, he has conferred a lasting benefit, such as it is impossible rightly to estimate, not only upon this mission in particular, but upon the Diocese at large, and deserves as your committee feel assured he will obtain, the heartfelt thanks of every true member of the Catholic Church of Christ."

(Signed.) F. D. Fauquier.

The following resolution were then unanimously adopted.

1. Moved by Richard Impett, Churchwarden, seconded by Wm. Grey, Do.

That George Alexander, be requested to accept the office of Secretary to this branch of the Church Society.

2. Moved by John Barwick, seconded by the Rev. F. D. Fauquier.

That the report now read, be adopted and placed on record.

3. Moved by Edmund Deedes, seconded by the Rev. Ben. Cronyn.

That the apathy manifested in the promotion of the declared essential objects of the Church Society, affords a striking illustration of the fallacy of the opinion, that the Church would sustain little or no injury, by withdrawing all extraneous aid to her support.

4. Moved by George Alexander, seconded by the Rev. H. Hayward.

That the best guarantee for prompt and loyal obedience to the powers that be, "is the education of our youth in the principles of our holy faith."

5. Moved by the Rev. C. C. Brough, seconded by the Rev. Francis Evans.

That this meeting, regretting the very inadequate support rendered to the Parent Society, and the consequent contraction of its sphere of usefulness, resolves that the future annual subscriptions and donations be transmitted to the Treasurer without any deduction; to be disposed of in the following manner, viz:—

One half to the Fund for Widows and Orphans, one half for the general purposes of the Society.

Moved by the Rev. H. Revell, seconded by the Rev. Ed. Stuart.

That in the present acknowledged lamentable destitution of the public means of grace, the extensive circulation especially of the word of God, and the book of Common Prayer, and generally of sound religious publications, must commend itself to Churchmen as a manifest and urgent duty.

7. Moved by Hugh Barwick, seconded by Joshua Walton.

That the following gentlemen in addition to those already on the list, be requested to act on the Committee—Richard Impett, John Barwick, Thos. Hart, Suttan Frizell, and Henry Stewart.

The meeting closed with the appropriate hymns.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

The "Europa" arrived at 10 o'clock from Liverpool, which she left on the 26th March.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Market inanimate; prices without material change; weather continues wintry. Western canal flour quoted by Dennistoun, & Co. at 23s 6d a 24s 3d; Ohio 24s a 25s 6d; white wheat 7s a 7s 6d; red and mixed 6s 6d a 7s; yellow and mixed corn, 30s a 31s 6d; white 33s a 34s 6d. Cotton unchanged.

The "Franklin" sailed yesterday for Southampton and Havre, with 120 passengers and 196,000 dollars in specie.

The "Humboldt" arrived off Cowes on the 25th ult. Almost the only item of interest is the settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. The difficulty appears to have blown over as it arose.

A terrible explosion took place in a coal-pit at Wigan, from 20 to 30 persons were killed.

**ITALY.**—Lombardy and Piedmont, from Milan the 17th ult. It is announced that three more prisoners had been executed for their share in the insurrection, and five others had been condemned to death. Of those five, three also had been hung.

The refugees sent out of Genoa were about nine in number.

Gravellia had been arrested for distributing Kossuth's address among the men.

## From our English Files.

## CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES.

We cannot lay too much stress upon the question of the Clergy Reserves now before Parliament and the vast and vital importance of the subject constrains us to notice it so soon again. The Bill before Parliament, introduced by Mr. F. Peck, must if successful, ensure the alienation of that property from its first and sacred intention, and the surrender to worldly and ungodly uses of what was piously given for the diffusion and maintenance of our national faith.

We have before us a pamphlet upon this subject by the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, for nearly thirty years, we understand, engaged in Missionary work in the Diocese of Toronto; and the statements he has published upon the Clergy Reserve question are the more valuable, as coming from one who must have so minute and extensive an acquaintance with the progress and prospects of the Church in that Diocese. From this pamphlet we extract the following brief history of the rise and object of this religious endowment:—

"When the Province of Canada was conquered by the British forces about a century ago, its population was exclusively French, and its religion fully established under Roman Catholic form. They possessed ample endowments for the maintenance both of Religion and education; and in accordance with the rules of an Establishment, tithes were enforced, and they are to this day paid by members of that communion in Lower Canada.

"After the conquest, there was gradually an introduction of settlers of British origin; and at the conclusion of the revolutionary war which terminated in the independence of the United States of America, the loyalists who abandoned that country were encouraged to settle in the more westerly portions of the conquered province. In the year 1791, it was considered expedient to divide the province into Lower and Upper Canada, as their respective populations had become so diverse in language, customs and creed. In framing the new Constitution consequent upon this division of the province, it was not forgotten that as an ample provision existed for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic faith in Lower Canada, some corresponding support should be secured for the Protestant religion in Upper Canada. As the adoption of tithes for this purpose was not considered advisable, one-seventh of all the lands of the province, in lieu of that ancient mode of religious endowment, was required to be set apart in the progress of the surveys, for the maintenance of a 'Protestant Clergy.' Why the term Protestant was here employed, is explained by the fact that the tithes and endowments in the sister province existed entirely for the support of a Romish Clergy. The adoption of the term Protestant in this case would render more clear the object and necessity of an appropriation of land for religious purposes. And if the term 'Protestant' was liable to misconstruction, as seeming to comprehend other religious bodies than the national Church, doubt would be removed by the annexation of the word Clergy; which according to all existing legal usage could only be felt to apply to the Ministers of the Established Church of England."

Our readers are pretty generally aware of what followed. Claims were set up, founded upon the vague signification of the word "Protestant"—by the Kirk of Scotland, as early as the year 1816, and subsequently by other religious bodies; and after a vigorous and protracted resistance to these claims on the part of the Church of England, as being unconstitutional and unlawful, a law was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1840, deciding that the term "Protestant Clergy" might be construed to include other ministers than those of the Church of England. By the provisions of the law, too, there was assigned to the latter about one-half of the provision for religious instruction, which had always been regarded as exclusively her own. This in the preamble of the Act was stated to be a final "settlement," and such it was acquiesced in by all parties.

In 1850, agitation was renewed upon this question; but how the happy tranquillity, which for ten years had existed, came to be interrupted can be better explained in the pamphlet before us:—

"If it be asked to what this extraordinary change of sentiment is to be attributed, the answer is ready,—that in new countries if not in all countries, the Parliamentary aspirant cannot afford to be without some grave or interesting topic, by which to keep up the political excitement that may serve his turn where his abstract merits would not be discerned. The question of the Clergy Reserves,—with which there could be associated threat of a religious despotism on the one hand, and the charm of religious equality on the other,—was just the one for the political adventurer to seize upon with avidity. And it is important here to state, during the period of our temporary quiet from the stir and strife of the Reserve question, that disruption took place in the Church of Scotland which ended in the formation of a separate communion, styled the Free Church; and that however unnecessarily or unaccountably, this controversy in the Established Church of the neighbouring country extended to the Colonies. When the same disruption took place in Canada, and when the large body of seceders came to regard the smaller body of adherents to the Scottish National Church as invested with a share of public endowment from which by their separation, they voluntarily excluded themselves, jealousy, combined with the heat of religious animosity, led the members of the Free Church to seek the overthrow of the settlement of 1840. Where no modification could be entertained by a party who professedly abjured at the outset all State endowments and aid, it was not unnatural that they should attempt the entire destruction of that provision for religion by which their rivals were so much benefited.

"This was a happy opportunity for the political trader, who must have a capital to work upon; and while the members of the Free Church of Scotland were engaged in hearty advocacy of the abolition of the Reserves as a religious endowment, it was easy to enlist other allies from among those who were lately apathetic. The ranks of that party were easily swelled, too, by proposing the catching lure that the appropriation of these Clergy lands to ordinary education, would save the people from a considerable burden of taxation for the support of their common schools. At the same time it was becoming usual to elect the preachers of various denominations as township superintendents of schools; with a respectable salary, likely to be much augmented if the Clergy Reserves could be thrown into the common fund; and so it was not unnatural that the alliance and hearty support of those should be secured in this agitation who could thus transfer the revenues of the religious endowment into stipends, under another name, for themselves.

"These combined circumstances, however unjustifiably and wickedly, accumulated strength and importance to the agitation. Political capital was made to abound on one hand, and the lure of interest acted on the other; and this connected with the alarm which can be thrown into simple minds by re-awakening the ancient cry of danger to religious liberty, easily produced that amount of fierce discussion and turmoil which would warrant the Parliamentary aspirant in bringing it more formally before the public."

In compliance with the demand of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, that the unrestricted control of the Clergy Reserves should be yielded to them, Earl Grey, little more than a year ago, was about introducing a Bill to make this concession to the full extent of the demand. But the Change of Ministry frustrated the intention; and the government of Lord Derby, after mature deliberation, came to the wise, and honest, and Christian determination not to allow the settlement of 1840 to be disturbed.

But the present Ministry, to the intense dissatisfaction of a large majority of Churchmen in this kingdom are actually reviving the unconstitutional action of Earl Grey, whom they dared not take into their Cabinet, and are resolved to concede to the Colonial Legislature a power over the Clergy Reserves which must end in their total sequestration from the Church and all religious uses. The only plea, having a show of force or respectability which can be advanced for this act of contemplated spoliation, is, as we briefly stated last week, that it is simply a Colonial question, and, as such, must be left exclusively to Colonial adjustment and decision. We think the strength of this plea is completely annihilated by what is stated in the Archdeacon's pamphlet:—

"It is contended, that as they [the Colonial Legislature] are invested with power to 'vary or repeal' the provisions of that Act, they are only exercising a constitutional right in dealing absolutely with this property. That there is an evident misapprehension as to the meaning and extent of the powers thus conveyed, is proved from the opinion of Her Majesty's Judges themselves, who, on the 13th April, 1840, expressed themselves upon the words 'vary or repeal' as follows:—

"My Lords,—In answer to the question secondly put to us, we are all of opinion that the effect of the 41st section of the statute is prospective only, and that the powers given to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the Provinces cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appointed under former grants; for the manifest import of the 41st section appears to us to be limited to this viz., 'the varying or repealing the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands,' and not to comprehend the 'varying or allotments, or appropriations, which have been already made under provisions of the Act, while such provisions continued unrepealed and in full force.' The provisions of the Statute of Wills might be varied or repealed without affecting the devises of land already made under it."

"In other words, the Provincial Parliament, by the force of that clause, had power to 'vary' the amount of appropriation, from a seventh to a

tenth, or a twentieth, for example; and to 'repeal' the power of making further reservations of lands beyond what were already set apart for that purpose.

"Equally unfounded is the claim that the local Legislature have a right to the disposal of the Colonial Reserves, as being a Colonial property. But that surely cannot be a Colonial property which was acquired originally by conquest, at the expense of the blood and treasure of the British Empire, and which was so acquired before there was a single Protestant inhabitant in that portion of the Colony in which the disputed property lies. Moreover, after conquest of the Colony from the French, the native North American Indians were regarded to a certain extent as proprietors of the soil in Upper Canada; and the lands, considered to be rightfully possessed by those natives were actually purchased from them by the British Government, and they are to this day, in part at least, being paid for by annual presents from the Imperial Treasury. It is most unreasonable, then, to affirm that the Canadian Legislature have any just control over a property acquired by the British Government both by conquest and purchase. If the right of the Colonial Legislature be conceded in this case, it could hardly be resisted if they should demand those other numerous and valuable portions of land throughout the province, which are reserved by the Crown for fortifications and other public purposes. These are of no inconsiderable value; in many cases they are unemployed, and held reserved for any special object which the course of events may render desirable or necessary; and not unfrequently the inconvenience of such reservations to local interests is complained of."

We hear of excitement in the Colony upon this subject, and of the agitation which will be created if the prayer of the Legislative Assembly for absolute control over this property be not granted. Honest legislators and an honest government will never be goaded by excitement or agitation into a palpable wrong, a flagrant injustice, and a ruthless violation of constitutional principle. But we doubt the strength and extent of this agitation. It is limited to the noisy few; and the unreasonable clamour reaches not to the sound-hearted, the right-minded, and the religious of the population. But let the proposed act of spoliation be passed, and we shall have a more deeply-rooted discontent and a more perilous agitation from those who are now the best friends of the Crown and of British connexion; we shall have a convulsion of society in Canada, which must lead, too soon we fear, to the dissolution of the last link which binds that great province to the mother country.

The trial of strength upon this question in the House of Commons, comes on, we understand, tomorrow evening. We hope that our Legislators will weigh well the importance of this question; and not allow this Christian country to have the burden laid upon it of another most causeless, and wanton, and wicked act of Church robbery. Let them, too, duly regard the consequences to ourselves of passing an Act involving so flagrant a violation of principle. In the words of the pamphlet from which we have been quoting,—

"It, in defiance of law and justice, and in contravention of all precedents, the Church of England in Canada is to be deprived of her unquestionable rights, what ecclesiastical property in the empire is anywhere safe? Should her revenues be sacrificed in Canada, because a real or presumed majority demand it, can they, with the same weight of argument and high moral influence, be preserved in Ireland? And if, in one dependency of the empire after another, they be given up to a causeless and unjustifiable clamour, how long shall the same concession be withheld in England? Cut away the power and vitality of the extremities, and will the heart be safe?"

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**—A fire, occasioning great alarm to the Sovereign, and involving a lamentable destruction of property, broke out in the private apartments of Windsor Castle, at a quarter before ten o'clock last night, (Saturday 19th March.) The outbreak was discovered within a very few minutes of its occurrence, but unfortunately the fire had already obtained such ascendancy, that its progress was not altogether subdued until six o'clock this morning. The damage to the rooms in the Prince of Wales's Tower and adjoining apartments is very serious; all the apartments in this tower, including the beautiful Gothic Dining-room, are destroyed—indeed, the tower may be said to be completely gutted, as the fire extended to the roof, which is also destroyed. The precise extent of the damage done cannot at this moment be ascertained.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert having arrived at the Castle from Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, dined in private, as was their usual custom on the days of their arrival, the dinner being served up in the Gothic Dining-room. Her Majesty and the Prince had not left this room scarcely an hour, before Mr. Barker, the head cellerman, whose duty it was to be in attendance in the dining room, observed smoke issuing from the north angle of the apartment; he immediately communicated the occurrence to Mr. Norton, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, who lost no time in summoning the fireman, and communicating with gentlemen of the Royal suite.

Owing to the exertions of the servants of the household, and others directed by Mr. Turnbull, the clerk of the works, and the military who brought the barrack engines into operation, the damage was ultimately confined to the Tower where the fire began. The ceiling of the Queen's dining-room, in the story above, was completely destroyed.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present until the fire was got under. Her majesty remained during the whole time in the adjoining

rooms, and, we are happy to say, has sustained no inconvenience from the alarm which such an event was likely to cause.

As no portion of the property was insured, the loss will fall chiefly on the Lord Chamberlain's department. The origin of the fire has not as yet been satisfactorily ascertained.

Her Majesty on finding that all danger was over, took her departure for Frogmore (the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent) accompanied by the Prince Consort.

## THE JEW BILL.

That Christians with whom Christianity is nothing more than an abstraction, a "mode of thought," a "form of belief," to which no reality corresponds, should see no inconsistency in this arrangement, is perfectly intelligible. Why should an unsubstantial notion, shut up within a man's brain, and having no existence elsewhere, interfere with the tangible affairs of the world where all men have equal rights, and no rule over them, except what they may agree among themselves to take for their rule?

Again, the Jews with whom Judaism is nothing more than an abstraction,—a hereditary profession to which they feel all the more pride in clinging pertinaciously, because they utterly disbelieve and heartily despise it, and their continued adherence to it is, therefore, a magnanimous act of purely gratuitous patronage towards their own race,—should see no reason why either their Hebrew origin, or the Rabbinical Shibboleth which they adopt, should exclude them from the exercise of rights and privileges which, in the country where they dwell and traffic, are enjoyed by others for whose religious convictions they have no more respect than for their own, is likewise perfectly intelligible.

It is far from being equally intelligible that a Jew who is in earnest about the religion he professes, should be anxious to take a part in the government of a Christian country. He would rather shrink than otherwise from being a party to the maintenance of a system of creature-worship which he is taught by his creed to abhor from his very soul. Besides, he is not, nor can he ever feel himself to be a citizen of this or any other country; he is an alien and an exile, mourning over the desolation of the land of his fathers, and of their holy city, and watching and hoping from day to day for a signal to return to his own country, his only true home on the wide earth.

Still more unintelligible is it, that Christians who are in earnest about their religion, should admit a Jew to frame laws for a Christian country, or have a voice in its government. If they believe what they profess, that Christ is the Head and the Fountain of all power in heaven and on earth, and especially of all Kingly power, that He raiseth up kingdoms and nations for no other purpose than that they should honour Him, and that He requires kingdoms and nations to govern themselves according to His laws,—how can they possibly admit to the councils of their kingdom and nation any man with whom it is, as he professes, a matter of conscientious conviction, that all this is a mere antiquated fable, originating in a vile imposture, and that in fact there is no such Christ; and no such law of Christ, nor any obligation to govern any kingdom or nation according to such pretended law?

To Christians who realize the facts of Christianity, the notion of having a Jew to bear rule in a Christian kingdom, is as intolerable as was to the Jews eighteen centuries ago the notion of having "THAT MAN" to reign over them. Let those who feel this speak out. Let them bear themselves, and pour in upon the House of Commons their protests, by way of petition,—a brief and appropriate form for which, circulated by the National Club, will be found in another part of our columns. Why should those whose Christianity is a reality, be subjected to such an intolerable outrage by a faction of sham Christians leagued with half a dozen overgrown sham Jews? We Christians have no right to demand of the Jew to give up his Judaism to please us, though it were better for him if he did so. No more has the Jew a right to ask a Christian nation to give up their Christianity, to sink and obliterate the national profession of it, simply to please the Jew. No wrong is done to the Jew who persists in remaining a Jew, by the refusal on the part of Christians to consent to what they cannot consent to without virtually renouncing their character as Christians. The injustice, the iniquity, the hardship of the case, lies not in the reasonable, justifiable refusal, but in the unreasonable, the unjustifiable demand.

John Bull.

**RIBBONISM IN ARMAGH.**—The *Newry Telegraph* says:—"The Ribbon campaign has opened among us, with the ordinary accompaniments. A placard caught our eye, on Saturday, presenting the very tempting offer of a reward of thirty pounds to the informer who might supply a clue to the source whence there had proceeded an information, to a justly-esteemed fellow-townsmen, that he might prepare himself for summary removal from this state of existence. On inquiry, we ascertained that this remarkably munificent proffer on the part of the Executive, had been elicited through the service, by the instrumentality of the Post-office, of the following notification, dated 'Adenappa, 31st January, 1853;—'Now Scott say one word AGAINST HART if you den'this day—remember it is worse than ejecting tenants out, remember Chamberry You will get the same.' J. P."

**ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.**—The *Tipperary Vindicator* reports that on Monday night, as the two Messrs. O'Keefe, of Rockvale Mills, and Mr. Slavin, of Nenagh, were proceeding towards the town of Borrisoleigh, a gun was discharged at

them from behind a hedge, and a bullet lodged in the collar of their horse. The intended assassin, it appears, had made a mistake. It was Mr. Richard Bourke he intended to kill. The charge against Bourke is that he has lately taken some land from which a family named Ryan was ejected. He was expected to return by the road taken by Messrs. O'Keefe, on a car somewhat like the one by which they travelled. Denis Ryan and his servant named Tracy had been arrested under very suspicious circumstances. Tracy had been examined before the Magistrates and remanded.

MURDER IN DERRY.—The Derry Sentinel says:—"It will be in the recollection of our Readers that on the 30th of September last, whilst Patrick McKenna was executing a civil-bill decree on the lands of James Doherty, sen., near Claudy, in this county, he was set upon by the Dohertys, and received such serious injuries that he died shortly afterwards. The elder Doherty engaged in this outrage succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the constabulary until Wednesday last, when he was apprehended by the Claudy constabulary. He was found secreted in an out-house near his own residence."

PROTEST AGAINST THE QUEEN'S LETTER.—The so-called Evangelical party have issued a protest, and circulated a memorial to the Queen, against the Royal Letter granted to the National Society. In the memorial they state that "they are not fully persuaded in their minds that the affairs of the Society are conducted according to the true and Protestant principles of the Established Church;" that "on the contrary, they have reason to believe that a party in the Church, who incline towards Romish errors, exercise undue influence in the councils of the Society, and that restrictions are thus laid upon the Clergy, and terms of union prescribed which interfere with the liberty of judgment and action." They further allege that "in the training or normal colleges of the Society, or in some of them (which colleges they regret to find now, for the first time, introduced into the preamble of the Royal letter,) principles are inculcated and practices observed of a dangerous and Popish tendency;" and they pray that, "seeing there are many other societies for which the memorialists are called to plead, quite as nearly connected with the Church, but without the aid of a Royal letter, and that the National Society itself professes to be a voluntary institution, they may be permitted to understand the Royal letter as a recommendation: not as a command—that so their consciences may be relieved from the burden of disobedience on the one hand or of insincerity on the other." The Record, in commenting on the issue of the Royal letter observes:—"We hope our clerical friends are not at all more disposed to swell the funds of the Society than they ever were. We hope, indeed, they are far more averse to do so than formerly. The Queen's official letter must of course be read; and in all probability, that is fully as much as Her Majesty wishes to be done with it. But the various congregations can be easily acquainted with the real merits of the case, whether as it regards the Queen or the Archbishop, and the result be in harmony with the true merits of the Institution. Indeed, we hope that multitudes of our readers will do still further than what we have indicated above, and sign the petition to our Gracious Queen, not to grant another Letter to this so-called National Society, till it becomes sound in its faith, and useful, instead of destructive, in its practice."

Erard's magnificent piano, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851, has been purchased by the Emperor of France for the Empress for 40,000*fr.* The experimental squadron has sailed from Toulon, for a few days' cruise. A panic-stricken Highland dame who had money in the Thurso-Savings' Bank, called upon the actuary, the other day, to withdraw her deposits, having heard that the French were likely to land in London and sack the Bank of England. Mr. Samzelson, of Banbury, has recently produced and patented a new machine for digging. It is simple in construction, goes deeper than the plough by several inches, covering from two to three times its breadth, and reducing the land to a tith equal to several ploughings and harrowings—in fact to trenching. It is equally effective in breaking up land for railway and other public works.

Notwithstanding the many failures of the steam-carriage on common roads, it has again made its appearance between Bath and Bristol, and has thoroughly realized the expectations of the projectors. The rate of travelling is about twelve miles an hour, and the cost is trifling.

On Sunday week, a singular accident occurred at Monk Bretton Church, near Leeds, one of the communicants, a lady, having while kneeling at the altar, sank into a vault eight feet deep. The accident was occasioned by dry rot having destroyed the timber upon which the stone floor was supported. Fortunately she sustained no particular injury.

DEFENCE OF LIVERPOOL.—ARRIVAL OF A WAR STEAMER IN THE MERSEY.—On Monday Her Majesty's war steam ship Encounter, carrying 14 guns, arrived in the Mersey from Portsmouth. We understand that she has been sent to Liverpool pursuant to orders issued by the government, and will remain in the Mersey, off the battery at the north end, as a marine station guard for the port. It is understood that in a few weeks another vessel, of similar capacity, will be sent round from Portsmouth.—Liverpool Standard.

RELIGION IN PRUSSIA.—According to the last official statement of the various religious confessions of the population of Prussia, the Catholics number 6,063,186; the Protestants 9,987,277; and Methodists, members of the Greek Church,

and Jews, 231,551; together 16,295,014. Since this census the population has increased to within a very few of 17,000,000. It appears from an official report that the directors of the East India Company have spent £53,000 in house dinners during the last 18 years.

There is a Bible still preserved, written on palm leaves, in the University of Göttingen, containing 5,367 leaves. Another Bible, of the same material, is at Copenhagen.

An extraordinary game of cricket was played last week, by permission of the Duke of Devonshire, on the Swiss pond, at Chatsworth, the players twenty-two gentlemen of Sheffield, being skaters.

Subscriptions are being raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Dr. Muir, better known by his literary contributions *Blackwood* under the signature of "Delta."

MILITARY CAMPS NEAR LONDON.—Captain Higginson, of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, has been engaged for several days past in taking a survey of Ascot-heath, for the purpose of selecting the most eligible position for an encampment of 7,000 of the household brigade and regiments of the line, which are to be encamped there in the months of May and June next. Surveys have also been made in the Great Park, Hounslow, and at Bagshot-heath, where it is intended to encamp at the same time as many regiments as can be spared from all the military stations in this country.

Colonial News.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 2nd April, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: Rev'd David Caw, Rev'd James Vincent, Rev'd Charles Ruttan, Robert McCosh, M. D., James Keith, M. D., Wellesley Johnstone, Frederic F. Wikes, and Herbert Biggar, to be a Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Brant.

Despard O'Keefe, of Sandwich, Esq., Conveyancer, &c., and Egerton Fisk Ryerson, of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Notaries Public in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, after the present term, will be held as follows:

Eastern Circuit.

- The Honourable THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Brockville..... Monday, 25th April. Cornwall..... Monday, 2nd May. L'Orignal..... Wednesday, 11th May. Bytown..... Tuesday, 17th May. Perth..... Wednesday, 25th May.

Midland Circuit.

- The Honourable MR. JUSTICE DRAPER: Kingston..... Wednesday, 20th April. Pictou..... Wednesday, 4th May. Belleville..... Monday, 9th May. Cobourg..... Wednesday, 18th May. Peterborough..... Monday, 30th May.

Home Circuit.

- The Honourable MR. JUSTICE McLEAN: Niagara..... Monday, 28th April. Guelph..... Wednesday, 4th May. Berlin..... Monday, 9th May. Barrie..... Tuesday, 24th May.

Oxford Circuit.

- The Honourable MR. JUSTICE BURNS: Hamilton..... Tuesday, 5th April. Hamilton..... Monday, 11th April. Cayuga..... Tuesday, 10th May. Simcoe..... Monday, 16th May. Woodstock..... Monday, 23rd May.

Western Circuit.

- The Honourable MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN: Sandwich..... Tuesday, 5th April. Chatham..... Monday, 11th April. London..... Monday, 18th April. Goderich..... Monday, 2nd May. Stratford..... Friday, 6th May.

The Hon. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, Common Pleas: Toronto..... Monday, 2nd May.

Of which all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Coroners, Gaolers, and other Peace Officers, are requested to take notice.

By the Court,

CHAS. C. SMALL,

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

Crown Office, Feb. 10, 1853.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Quebec April 9th 1853.

Last evening after report left, the debate was continued upon the Commercial policy of the Government and Mr. Young's amendments. After hearing Mr. Young's statements in defence of his views, and some observations favorable to them from the Conservative side of the House, from Messrs. Cauchon and Brown, Mr. Hincks declared that he saw there was a combination for the purpose of defeating the Government—that he was determined to stand by the announcement he had made and that if beaten he was ready to walk across the House.

Mr. Street following him, declared that there was no combination, that he proposed to vote for a certain portion of Mr. Young's amendments, because he approved of them.

At half-past 7, Mr. Hincks moved that the Committee do rise and report progress, in order

to proceed with the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. After some opposition on the ground of the great necessity, which exists for the mercantile community to be thoroughly informed of the nature of the future tariff, the motion carried.

Mr. Brown having previously moved some resolutions in amendment, as follows, viz: That it is expedient to admit salt, crockery, earthen ware, glass, glass-ware, and paper, free of duty, and to reduce the specific duty on muscovado and bastard sugars from 9s. per cwt. to 4s. 8d. per cwt.

The Attorney General East then moved that the House go into Committee on the Seigniorial Tenure Bill.

Whereupon Mr. Badgley moved in amendment the following:—That it is expedient to provide for the immediate abolition of the Feudal and Seigniorial system in Lower Canada, with all laws, usages and customs incidental thereto—that it is expedient to provide for the immediate conversion of all lands held *en roture* in Lower Canada into the *tenure of franc alen roturier*.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment, that it is expedient that the basis of any measure in regard to Seigniorial Tenure should be the extinction of the said tenure at a fixed period, and a substitution of freehold tenure in lieu thereof, regard being had to the just rights of all parties—and the question being put, on Hon. Mr. Badgley's motion, House divided—Yeas 12; Nays 30.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till Monday next, when the House adjourned.

Quebec, 11th April, 1853.

Mr. Cauchon moved for a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration certain resolutions relating to a Railroad on the North shore of the river St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. He generally stated that the interests of Lower Canada demanded a provincial guarantee should be given this railroad; and referred to the numerous petitions which had been in favor of it; he said he did not think it necessary to enter at length into the merits of the case, as that was sufficiently set forth in the Resolutions themselves.—Mr. Hincks replied that if Quebec had made application for the guarantee at the time the Railway policy was under discussion, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining it, but not one word was said about it then, and faith could not now be broken with the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company, by jinking the North shore Railroad a part of the provincial Trunk.

The Provincial guarantee could not be given to any line of Railroad than the Grand Trunk. He generally reproached the City of Quebec for want of energy, not only for making no application for the guarantee for this Road at the time it might have been had, but for not having obtained a survey. He said Quebec was behind any little town in Upper Canada for enterprise; they saw Port Hope, Cobourg, Brockville, and other little towns along the line, not only come forward by the exertion of their Municipal Councils in favor of Railroad enterprise, but by the exertions of individuals. For must we pass over Montreal. Montreal had the honour of being the pioneer of Railroad enterprise in Canada. In the course of his remarks, he observed, that the St. Lawrence could not be bridged for Railway purposes, except at or immediately above Montreal.

Mr. Tessier spoke in favor of the Resolutions and Mr. Morin against them.

Mr. Stuart is speaking in favor of the North Shore Railroad, as the report leaves. He says that Mr. Hincks has made a most unjust attack on Quebec, and that it was the duty of the Executive, not of Quebec, to have arranged the Railroad policy upon the most correct principles. The Government did not do that in adopting a line for the main trunk; that branched off at an acute angle, and that line passing through an unsettled country, while it might have been carried direct through a thriving country.

Quebec 12 April 1853.

The debate on Mr. Cauchon's North Shore Railroad Resolutions, was continued with much warmth, for several hours, after the report left last night, but were finally negated on the following division.—Yeas 18 Nays 49. Mr. Morin presented a return to an address, for correspondence on the subject of claims of certain inhabitants on the Indian Stream settlement, in the Eastern Township for compensation for injuries received from citizens of New Hampshire. Also returned to an address for copies of the account rendered by the trustees of the Montreal Turnpike road, and for copies of certain correspondence between the Trustees, and the Government. The returns were ordered to be printed. Mr. Richards introduced a bill to make better provision for the administration of justice in the unorganized tracts of country in Upper Canada.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the rules were suspended on petition of Port Stanley and London Railroad Company.

Mr. Rose introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the solemnization of marriage in Upper Canada.

Mr. Street introduced a bill to enable the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company to acquire certain lands in the Township of Niagara.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the rules were suspended on the petition of J. Grange and others and the Railroad Act of Incorporation therein prayed for.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the order made on the 7th inst., amending the 12th standing rule of House was rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Ridout, the rule of the House was suspended so far as relates to the petition of Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company.

Bill to repeal as much of the amended Assessment Act of Upper Canada, as requires the County Council to meet on the first day of May in

each year, to equalize the Assessments, and appointing another day instead thereof for that purpose, has been agreed to by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dubord introduced a bill to amend an Act to regulate the cutting and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals, &c.

Mr. Robinson moved that the return to an address on the subject of damages on the Beauharnois Canal, be referred to a Select Committee—the motion was negated after debate.

The following Bills were read a second time: To authorize the municipality of the County of two Mountains, to take stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company; To amend the general Railroad clauses consolidation act; To incorporate Catarqui and Peterborough Railroad Company.

The following Bills were read a second time: Toronto Gas Company Bill; to Incorporate Erie and Ontario Company; to vest part of Church-street, London, C. W., in J. Carling; Quebec Bridge Company's Bill; Brock's Monument Indemnity Bill; Bill to explain Act relative to absent Defendants; Bill to extend joint stock Road Company Act U. C.; Bill for the construction of Wharves; Bill to authorize Grey-Nuns of Montreal to sell part of their property; Bill to incorporate Roman Catholics of Quebec; Mr. Jobin's Bill to facilitate commutation of Seigniorial rights, and the Bill to consolidate the debts of the City of Hamilton. The House was again going into Committee on the Customs and Excise resolutions as the reporter leaves.

The steamer *Empire City* on her passage to Fall River last night, blew a hole in her boiler and took fire but was speedily put out, passengers and crew were taken to their destination by another steamer.

A serious affray took place in Walsingham, on the 21st ult., arising from a drunken spree. A man of the name of Rockyfellow was so badly beaten that he died eight days after. An inquest was held on the body, before Dr. Culver, and on a post mortem examination, it was found he had died from the effects of the violence he had received and a verdict was given against Jasper Ferras, Francis Ferras, Robert Holmes, Robert Thompson, and James Hogg. Two of the parties, F. Ferras and R. Holmes were arrested and placed in the County Jail, but the other three are yet at large.

On the 1st instant, Dr. McDougall was put upon his trial at the Niagara assizes, for his late attempt on the life of Dr. Campbell, by stabbing. The jury after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of acquittal, on the plea of insanity. The prisoner will be detained in custody until such time as the Governor General's directions are received respecting his destination. The necessary documents have been forwarded for his Excellency's consideration.

The contract for the building of the Erie and Ontario Railroad was given out on Saturday last. That part from Chippawa to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, is to be completed and the Cars on in 60 days. This is quick work.

SHIP BUILDING IN QUEBEC.—There are now on the stocks, besides smaller vessels, 30 ships of 1500, 1650, 1400, 1200 tons, and of lesser tonnage, giving an average of 32,440 tons, all of which will float on the St. Lawrence within three months, all of them at Lloyd's for colonial ships.

THE MICHAM.—This steamer, built originally by the British Government, as a man-of-war, has been altered to a steam-packet, and is now plying between Port Stanley, Cleveland and Detroit.

BRIDGING RICE LAKE.—The Contractor who has the charge of the above work is now at his post, building scows, and preparing his apparatus for the work. Many people were deterred by this bugbear from voting for the £15,000 grant, they will soon have proof of the mistake they made when putting faith in the stories of our enemies, whose great cry was "Oh, they can never bridge Rice Lake."—Cobourg Star.

BRITISH ARMY IN NORTH AMERICA.—In Canada, 20th regiment—2nd battalion of the 23rd regiment—54th regiment, Quebec—36th, Burmuda—66th, Quebec—2nd battalion of the 71st, Canada—72nd, St. John, N. B.—97th, St. John's and Nova Scotia—Royal Canadian Rifles, Canada. The 76th regiment are expected at Halifax from Malta. The 34th regiment from Barbadoes, are looked for here in May.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The clothes of Mrs. W. Gooderich of Warwick, were accidentally set on fire from a spark from the fire at which she was attending to a kettle of syrup, and before assistance could be procured she was so much burned, that she died after a few days suffering on the 30th ult. Deceased was only 16 years old, and had been married 6 months.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUE IN A STEAM BOILER.—A flue of the steam boiler in the works of McLean, Wright & Co., at the Railroad Terminus, near the Queen's wharf, exploded on Thursday evening, driving out one end of the engine-house, shattering the side wall, and very severely scalding the firemen, a laboring man, and one or two others slightly. Mr. Sutherland, one of the fitters, who was looking on at the time, was severely scalded. Had the boiler burst the whole structure would have been utterly demolished. We understand the makers of the engine are Kimmont Brothers, of Montreal. The injured persons we are glad to learn are likely to recover.—Leader.

An Agricultural Society has been established in the Township of Beverly, which numbers in its ranks many of the eminent Agriculturalists in that thriving locality.

## Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1853

## TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

At a special meeting of the Council of Trinity College, held on Saturday the 9th inst., at the request of Alexander Burnside, Esq., that gentleman attended for the purpose of handing over to the Corporation of Trinity College a cheque for the amount of £4000, and also the Title-deeds of certain lands adjoined to the College grounds (valued at £2000), of which he at the same time executed a conveyance to the College. On so doing Dr. Burnside expressed the interest with which he had viewed, from its commencement, the attempt to establish a Church University, and the gratification he experienced from the conviction that Trinity College would, under the Divine blessing, fulfil the expectations of its founders. He stated that, in putting the College in immediate possession of land and money, which he had originally designed to bequeath by will, he was but cheerfully embracing the opportunity of relieving himself from further anxiety on a subject of great moment, and expressing, in a manner most grateful to himself, his kindly feelings towards the rising institution. He felt however that, while he was thus discharging a special obligation under which had brought himself, as a subscriber to the College funds; there were other obligations under which he lay to one who had the success of The College very much at heart, and that of these he could never hope to acquit himself. He was deeply sensible of the privilege he had enjoyed in having been honoured for so many years by the friendship of the Bishop of Toronto, and of the advantage which he had often derived from his Lordship's kind and prudent counsels. He spoke with great feeling of the relation in which the Bishop had stood to him as his spiritual guide, and of the benefit which he had experienced from his ministrations in the pulpit and at the altar. These were services which he could never requite, but he rejoiced to know that they would be recompensed hereafter.

The Bishop in reply warmly thanked Dr. Burnside, in the name of the Corporation, for his noble act of munificence. The gift was in itself a noble one, but its value was greatly enhanced by the effect of its example upon others. The success which had attended the effort to erect the College was, in a great degree, owing to the fact that Dr. Burnside had placed his name for so large a sum at the head of the Subscription List. His Lordship thanked Dr. Burnside for the very kind manner in which he had spoken of himself, though he could not consent to accept as his due the high encomium which had been pressed upon him. It was, however, matter of satisfaction to believe that he had in any way contributed to his welfare or comfort, and he was well assured that the act by which Dr. Burnside had marked that day, would be at all times a subject of pleasing reflection to himself, as well as a most important benefit to others. His Lordship then moved the following Resolution; which was seconded by the Chief Justice, and carried unanimously:

*Resolved*.—That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College be given to Dr. Burnside on the part of the Corporation for his munificent Donation of a grant of land in the immediate vicinity of the College grounds, valued at £2000, and of the sum of £4,000 in money paid in by him at the Board this day, making together £6,000, a gift of very great importance to the Institution at this early stage of its progress; and of inestimable value as an example to all who have the means of affording such substantial encouragement and aid to the cause of religion and learning.

In seconding the above resolution the Chief Justice observed,

That the munificent gift which the Council had been called upon to acknowledge was without a parallel, as he believed, in the history of the Province, at all events in the history of Upper Canada. On no occasion had an amount so large been given to any charitable institution by one individual in his life-time. He trusted that Dr. Burnside might long live to enjoy the grateful esteem of those whose design he was so effectually promoting, and to witness the benefits resulting from this generous devotion of his wealth.

The Bishop further intimated that the attention of the council would be called to the consideration of some plan by which the name of Dr. Burnside might be permanently associated with the fund which he had added to the endowment of the College.

The ninth of April was, at Dr. Burnside's express desire, selected for the transaction of the important business which it has been our pleasing duty to record, in consequence of his entering on that day on his 73rd year. We may be permitted to congratulate Dr. Burnside on having thus ennobled, by an act of

piety and charity, the anniversary of his birth; and on having, amid the sufferings and infirmities of age, distinguished the day, of whose successive return the poet mournfully exclaims "less and less white its mark appears," by a mark far whiter than any by which the hand of youth even in its happiest hours, records the possession of health and the enjoyment of pleasure.

## CONFERENCE.

It was stated by the Lord Bishop at the general meeting of the Diocesan Church Society last week, that it was his intention to convene a Conference of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese in the month of June. As however, His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to introduce a measure respecting the government of the Colonial Church, it has been deemed expedient to postpone this Conference, till that measure has been passed.

## CLERGY RESERVES.

Our English exchanges contain full reports of the debates in the House of Commons upon the Clergy Reserves Bill. We at one time thought of giving an abstract of these, but finding that it would occupy so much of our space, and nothing new having been advanced during the discussion, we have altered our intention. Not a single argument in justification of the proposed measure was advanced by its advocates, which could stand the test of justice or equity.

Every thing approximating to principle was studiously avoided, and the most sordid and unblushing expediency was the avowed order of the day.

Some of our contemporaries appear to attach importance to the omission of the third and last clause of the Bill, by which omission the guarantee on the Consolidated Fund is retained. This, however, was a new piece of clap-trap, got up, apparently, for the purpose of diminishing the odium which even Lord John Russell himself must have felt was attached to the measure.

## THE JEW BILL.

We regard the attempt to introduce Jews into the Imperial Parliament, as one of the most daring manifestations of infidelity which this progressive age has yet witnessed. If the bill be carried we may cease to call ourselves a Christian people, and consistency will demand that if the cross be still retained upon our national banner, the "pale crescent" shall be added thereto!

From the *John Bull* we extract the following excellent article on this subject:—

Lord John Russell's Bill became the subject of discussion on Thursday last, in two very different assemblies, and as might be expected, with very different results. The University of Oxford has pronounced its verdict against the measure by a majority of 73 to 31 in the house of Convocation, where the partisans of Mr. Gladstone non-placed the remonstrance of that seat of Christian learning against the admission of the blasphemer of the Christian Faith into the Legislature of this Christian country. On the contrary, in the Common Council of the city of London, a petition in favour of the measure was carried by acclamation. Each body decided in accordance with the principle by which it is actuated.

At Oxford the supremacy of the King of Heaven is still recognized, and although, under the influence of the practical infidelity of the Gladstonian school, some of its members have been shaken in their allegiance, the ancient Faith has a sufficient hold upon the general body of the University, to reduce the modern Judaizers to a decided minority and to save the consistency of the Academic Body. No better illustration could be found: as on the one hand of the extent to which "evil communications corrupt good manners," so, on the other hand of the unfitness of Mr. Gladstone to represent the University, than this division in Convocation upon the Jew Bill. Does any man imagine that but for the strong personal attachment which is felt by a portion of the Residents of Oxford towards Mr. Gladstone, and which procured his return at the late election in the teeth of the better convictions of many who then voted for him, nearly one third of the convocation would be found to record their names in support of a measure which is neither more nor less than an outrage to the Almighty Sovereignty of Christ, and a repudiation *pro tanto* of His rule over this hitherto Christian kingdom.

The Jew, consistently enough with the traditions of his race, cries: "We will not have this man to reign over us;" and, lo! to please Mr. Gladstone, thirty-one Christian gentlemen, many of them Clergymen and instructors of the Christian youth of this land, join in the blasphemous cry. Palliate it as you will, this is the true meaning and effect of voting for the admission of the Jew to Parliament. "We will acknowledge CHRIST as the guide of our private conduct; but as citizens, in our public capacity, we will not have HIM to reign over us;"—such is the declaration of the thirty-one non-placets, when rendered into plain English. It is not surprising that there should be, in a Christian University, a majority of more than two to one against so preposterous a proposition,—a proposition

which involves a direct insult to CHRIST, Who has revealed Himself not as the founder of one out of many co-ordinate systems of religion, but as the SOVEREIGN KING of Heaven and Earth. And as Mr. Gladstone finds himself, on this important feature of his policy in such direct opposition to a majority of two-thirds of the Academic body,—probably to a much larger majority, if the whole constituency were pulled upon the point,—he himself can hardly fail to perceive that he is the representative of Oxford on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*.

The more harmonious, the perfectly unanimous decision come to on the same question by the Court of Common Council, is equally characteristic of the body by which it was pronounced. In the City of London they have no other KING and no other GOD but MAMMON. Him they serve and worship, and His behests they obey. It would be strange, therefore, if there were a dissentient voice to the proposal to commit the powers of the British Constitution and the welfare of the British Empire to one who is as great a favourite at the court of MAMMON, as the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild. In that which is, within the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Council, the great business of life, the one thing needful, the whole race to which the Baron belongs and which he so creditably represents, is well skilled beyond all comparison. That the material interests of the British Empire,—which is all that is thought of or cared for in the Court of Common Council,—will be well looked after by Jewish legislators, may be inferred from the ability and success with which Baron Rothschild has looked after his own. But while the Jew is thus, according to the only standard recognized East of Temple-bar, eminently qualified to occupy a seat in the British House of Commons, the very high place which Baron Rothschild occupies at the Court of MAMMON, will, to minds of a different stamp, suggest an additional doubt as the propriety of his participation in the discharge of so weighty a trust. While the position of a legislator is attainable, so far as the suffrages of the constituency are concerned, by money payments, without reference to the personal qualifications of the candidate, there is an obvious objection to the admission of a class of men who are, whatever they are, simply and exclusively by virtue of their money. Has Baron Rothschild himself ever substantiated any other claim to the votes of the constituency of London?

## MORAL INFLUENCE OF COMMERCIAL AND SEAPORT TOWNS.

Toronto is the metropolis of Canada West. Its rapid growth, and commercial importance at this moment, furnish a species of *data*, from which its future greatness and influence are being constantly prophesied. There is one point of view, however, in which every man who is interested in its future welfare, cannot fail to look with much concern, into its forthcoming condition, we refer to its moral state. It is an inland port—a seaport virtually, for what are our immense Lakes but inland seas? Now, since the history of all sea-ports, proves that the increase of crime is measured in a geometrical proportion to the increase of the population, we have much to fear that, notwithstanding all our literary, scientific, philanthropic and religious institutions, it will be impossible for us successfully to keep at bay those vices which characterize large and growing sea-ports.

The loose views of some of our evangelical legislators, touching the question of Sabbatical institutions,—the contemptible drivelling of some of our whiners, touching the authority of the civil magistrate in reference to the first table of the SINAIIC code, and the semi-infidel dogmas of voluntarism which furnish a pretext for open grogeries—pleasure parties, steamboat ruing on the Christian SABBATH, all these render the Christian mind apprehensive, that Toronto is doomed to become a very wicked city. In the following sketches we shall trace a few of the more prominent evils, (whose buddings may be seen at this moment among us), of commercial and seaport towns. We have adopted as a motto the prophesy of Jacob, respecting his son Zebulun.

*"Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea and he shall be an haven of ships, and his borders shall be unto Zidon."*

As Judah was, by divine command, the Royal, so Zebulun, was the commercial tribe of Israel, and hence, the geographical position assigned to this tribe was peculiarly fitted to promote the design for which the trade and commerce of the Holy Land, was entrusted to it. "His border shall be unto Zidon."

Zidon was one of the most ancient and flourishing seaports on the waters of the Mediterranean sea, supposed to have been founded by Sidon, the son of Canaan, it stood about 25 miles from Tyre, and 60 from Damascus, and from the fact of its being situated on a promontory, it afforded the highest conveniences for shipping.

Adjoining it, on the same coast, was the headland of Zebulun, fronting on the waters of the "Great Sea," and thither was transported, almost all the merchandise of the Land of Promise.

This fact was prophesied by Jacob when he announced the blessing contained in our text, and it was repeated by Moses immediately before he ascended Nebo, (Deut. 33 chap. 18v.) "Rejoice O Zebulun in thy going out, and Issachar in thy tents,—they shall call the people unto the mountain, there shall they offer sacrifices of righteousness, for they shall suck of the abundance of the seas, and of the treasures hid in the sand." Long after the death of Moses, Joshua in the general distribution of the land among the tribes of Israel, had special regard to the promise of the dying Jacob, and therefore it was he who apportioned Zebulun this part on the sea coast, and long, long after Joshua; Joseph and Mary became residents of this very region. (Nazareth being one of the chief cities of Zebulun) and we learn from high authority that "The angel Gabriel was sent from God to a city of Galilee named Nazareth, unto a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David," (Luke 1 chap. 26v.) So that while the Son of man was born in Bethlehem of Judah, the town of David according to prophecy, still his parents were resident in the tribe of Zebulun, and hence He was called "Jesus of Nazareth." To the historical facts thus collected from the page of inspiration, we might be permitted to add a sentence from uninspired authority. Dr. Clarke in his travels remarks, "After leaving Skefhamer, the mountainous territory begins, and the road winds among valleys covered with beautiful trees, passing these hills we entered that part of Galilee which belonged to the tribe of Zebulun, whence, according to the song of Deborah and Barak, issued to the battle against Sisera, they that have handled the pen of the writer, the scenery is as delightful to the full as in any of the rich valleys to the south of the Crimea, it reminded us of the finest parts of Surry and Kent. The soil though strong is exceedingly rich, but now entirely neglected, the delightful plain of Zebulun appeared every where covered with spontaneous vegetation, flourishing in the wildest exuberance." It appears from what we have thus noted, that Zebulun was destined by God to become the great commercial emporium of the Land of Promise, while into its ports the produce and opulence of foreign climes were to be imported. And while its maritime position rendered it the most convenient spot in the whole of CANAAN for promoting the shipping interests of the country, the richness and fertility of the surrounding districts, augmented the wealth, comfort and luxury of its seaports, so that Zebulun was, in point of wealth and influence one of the leading tribes of Israel. Being the parent of so much opulence, and the nursery of so much luxury, as it was the receptacle of such an amount of merchandize, it is only natural to suppose that Zebulun was more exposed to temptation, and became more abundant in vice than any of the other tribes whether rural, royal, or ecclesiastical. The commercial tribe was doubtless the most wealthy, but it was the least Godly of all the tribes of Israel. This was partly owing to the nature of its employment, hence the proverb, "Can any good come out of Nazareth." Its commercial prosperity was its bane and its curse,—the very procreator of all its iniquity. In reflecting therefore upon the peculiarities of commercial and seaport towns, especially with respect to their bearing on the general interests of religion.

1. Seaports are the rendezvous of a foreign and sensaring population, on which account they generally become the nurseries of intemperance, dissipation and licentiousness. The harbours of such towns are crammed with foreign vessels, and their wharves crowded with foreign seamen, many of whom are not under the influence of religious restraint, but abandoned to the lowest, and most debasing vices,—so that even were there not a large amount of crime already existing among the resident population, there is a constant influx with each new gang of foreigners. The very fact that they are foreigners and strangers, tends to render the reckless and the hardened, more daring and unblushing in their deeds of sin. The Sailor-boy who has never set his foot on the street of this city, and who is uncontrolled and unchecked even by the feelings of shame, will run unblushingly into excess of riot, from which the local resident is kept back; if, by no other restraint, at least, by the fear of detection. To a man who has been accustomed to the monotony of a rural life, and whose Sundays have been spent in the domestic and public exercises of devotion, to such a man, a Sunday scene in one of our crowded cities, certainly presents an appalling contrast. Instead of the solemn tone of the Church-bell, he hears the whistle of the steamer; instead of the breathless silence of the country district, only broken by the chirrup of the grasshopper, or the beat of the woodpecker, he hears the din and the bustle of the crowded street, the sneer, the laugh, or the obscene song of the intemperate sabbath breaker. And instead of seeing the peaceful and pious parishioner, with meditative mind, and measured tread repairing to the house of God, he might witness the idle lounge, or the pleasure hunter driving his vehicle into the country, or perhaps worse than all this, he might see what the author of this paper saw not long since, from his own window, at an early hour on the morning of the Lord's Day, two respectable citizens of this city, passing his door, one carrying a fishing rod, and a gun, on their way to some woodland stream, to convert the Lord's day into a day of sport. Among a thinly scattered people such evils could

not exist, because they would be kept in check by the power of public opinion; but in a dense community the facility of individualization is diminished, and the stranger taking advantage of the fact that he is not known, will indulge in vices, from which he would flee, were he in different circumstances. It is generally admitted that the great amount of crime of our large cities, is traceable to the foreign population, and on this account, it is calculated, that the aggregate amount of crime, increases far above the increase of the population. A commercial city of 40,000 inhabitants will, it is calculated, contain about 4 times the amount of crime, contained in one of 20,000, thus proving that crime increases in seaports, in the geometrical ratio of the increase of population. The reason is manifest. It is owing to the chances of escape being more in a large than in a small community, and the power of individualizing diminishing in the inverse ratio of increase in the population, there are more chances for escaping detection and exposure in the one case, than in the other. While a great majority of the leading patrons of vice, in our commercial cities are foreign; still we must not omit to consider, that the means of maintaining and propagating intemperance and licentiousness are all local, they are patronized by a resident and settled population; and the chief patron of vice in large cities, is not the stranger who is within their gates—he is not the sturdy tar, who spends his hard-earned shilling in the first tavern he meets after he sets foot on shore,—he is not the drilled and attired soldier, who spends one half his pension on intoxicating beverages, and the other half in the society of the degraded prostitute,—he is not the travelling agent, who may pass through our cities, and spend a day or a night in one of our public hotels,—he is not the merchant from a distance, who has come to purchase his supplies and haste to his home; he is often among our young men, and often among the idle and unemployed aspirants to some of the learned professions. And alas! that it should be told, but the truth must be told, and may God bless the telling of it, the patrons of vice in our large cities, are too often found among the upper classes, the heads of houses, and the fathers and husbands of respectable families. Let any man who has read the statistics of crime in London, New York, or Paris, only consider the fact for a moment, and weep over it tears of sorrow, for it is a fact authenticated by the most reliable authority, that the leading patrons of vice in such places, are often found among the heads of firms, and the heads of families.

(To be continued.)

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

We this week give the conclusion of the Rev. A. Townley's letter to the ministers of the various Protestant dissenting communities in Canada. It is an earnest and able document, replete with suggestive matter, and merits a thoughtful perusal.

### READINGS IN POETRY.

We learn that Professor J. W. Taverner Professor of Elocution from England, intends to give one of his Readings from Shakspeare and other poets, on Saturday evening, having seen Professor Taverner's testimonials, which are of the highest order, we have no hesitation in recommending him to public favour.

*Autobiography of an English Soldier in the United States Army.* Stringer & Townsend, New York, 1853. J. Maclear, Toronto.

The Book whose name our readers have at the top of this notice, is a book *suigeneris*. It is not a catch-penny—it is not a mere trifle for a day—it is not a romantic wild story of a fictitious adventurer. On the contrary it is a most valuable contribution to the current literature of the day—a faithful and correct account of the late Mexican war viewed in a political diplomacy, commercial and military light. The causes which lead to that war, the manner in which it was conducted, with the results of the whole in a national point of view—all these kindred topics are treated, not in a romance style but with the calm and reflective power of a most superior mind. In fact the book is more like the work of a Political Economist or a practiced Historian, than that of a soldier.

(For the Canadian Churchman.)

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

(Concluded.)

With these unanswerable facts and conclusions staring us in the face, would it not be the height of unpardonable presumption—a very tempting of the judgments of a holy God, allow me respectfully to ask, for the Christians of this Province to permit the dearest interests of their Children to be any longer sacrificed to so unholy a method of instruction; one which has already been productive of so much evil in other lands? I say "permit" because I repeat if we are only earnestly united in the matter we have the power constitutionally to wrest a better system from the hands of the Government.

I must hasten, however, to notice the objection to which I alluded above. It is this, that denominational schools will increase the bitterness of religious party strife. It appears to me, that the objection is so groundless, that it must be made either in culpable thoughtlessness or, hypocritical; especially as the parties making it are often

those who most vehemently urge the influence of Sunday Schools as a substitute for week-day religious instruction. But clearly, if Denominational Schools, on a week-day will increase religious strife, they must do the same on a Sunday! I repeat then, the objection is little better than clear hypocrisy! But what is the design of religious instruction? Why, however seriously the different denominations may differ as to the means of accomplishing it, their aim is one; namely to implant in the human bosom love to God and man. Where sin yet lurks, earnestness, on any subject, will sometimes produce bitterness towards those who oppose it. But in order to remedy this evil, shall we train our children in utter indifference, not only to all distinctive religious truth, but to whatever else can excite any interest in either head or heart? And yet this indifference is the only method by which those who advocate secular as opposed to religious training, can hope to lessen party strife. Verily the cure is infinitely worse than the disease! Nay, rather, let the Christian Pastors, Parents, and Members, of the Province insist upon religious and secular training being inseparably combined, as the only true method of uniting in our youth, the meekness with the earnestness of Christ.

I will proceed then finally, to state the plan, to which I have alluded for combining the religious and secular education of our youth by the establishment of Denominational Schools. I propose then that a Provincial School-law shall be enacted as follows:—

1st.—That any religious denomination, or distinct congregation, which desires to establish a Common School of its own in any particular locality, shall have the legal right to claim for that purpose the School Assessment of its own members, and their corresponding share of the Provincial or local Educational Grant.

2nd.—That the appointment of the Teacher, with all other internal regulations of such school shall be in the Minister, and lay officials, as churchwardens, elders, or class-leaders, &c of said denomination in such locality.

3rd.—That such Denominational School shall, not interfere with the right of the school-section in which it is situated, to establish other denominational, or non-religious schools.

4th.—That where in any school-section there are only Denominational Schools, then, the parents or guardians not belonging to the denomination or denominations unto which such school or schools belong, shall have a legal right to send their children to such denominational schools, provided there be no other within distance. Provided always, that in such case, the school assessment of parents so sending their children and their corresponding share of the Provincial grant shall then be paid to the denominational school to which they send their children; such parents also paying their equal share of such further tax as the managers of the school may find it necessary to impose.

5th.—That parents or guardians not belonging to the Denominations to whose school they send their children, shall have a legal right to require that they learn no catechism, or other religious formula, the Bible only excepted, but such as they, the parents, approve.

6th.—That the poor shall, without payment, have the same legal right with those who pay, to send their children to any school, upon their solemn declaration of their inability to pay. The authorities of such school having a claim upon a public fund to be established for that purpose, for a certain rate of payment for all such scholars. In case of supposed imposition, an appeal shall lie to the council of the township in which such school is situated.

7th.—That where there is but one school in a section, whether it be denominational or otherwise, it shall have the right to the use of the school-house for the time being; but that, where there shall be more than one school-house, it shall rest with the majority of the inhabitants of such section to say, from year to year, which school shall have the use of it.

8th.—That parents or guardians, not belonging to any denomination, which shall have established a school of its own, under the sanction of this Provincial law, shall not have a legal right to send their children, under the exemptions aforesaid, to said school, if there be a school of their own denomination, or one non-religious, either in their own or a neighboring school section, within distance. Nevertheless, be it enacted that, if such parents shall be content to subject their children to all the regulations and teachings, religious or otherwise, of such school, then they shall have a legal right to send their children to said denominational school, even though they, the parents, do not belong to that particular denomination—subject always to payments hereinbefore provided in such cases.

9th.—That where no denominational school is established, then the majority of the inhabitants shall have a legal right as now, to establish a school on such basis as they see fit, and to assess all the inhabitants for its support, excepting only such persons as may be sending their children to some neighboring denominational school, under the conditions hereinbefore provided.

10th.—That all Common Schools, denominational or otherwise, shall publish annually, in the nearest newspaper, a statement of their entire receipts and expenditure.

11th.—That it shall be competent for the Government to appoint inspectors of all schools receiving public money, denominational as well as others, whose duty it will be to see that the teachers are of competent ability, and that the schools are properly conducted, and that the advance of the pupils in secular knowledge is satisfactory.

Such, Reverend Sirs, is the outline of the plan for denominational schools, which I earnestly recommend to your serious and unprejudiced consid-

deration. I do not, of course, pretend that it is perfect in all its details—still less do I think that it is all that Christians and Christian legislators ought to desire; but I do most earnestly contend, that it is immeasurably better than our present system, and capable, even in this religiously-divided land, of being beneficially and satisfactorily worked.

You will please to note that I have carefully provided against increased public expenditure, and the clashing of religious interests, and the supposed danger, under a system of denominational schools, of those places being left without any school, where no one denomination was numerous enough to establish its own.

The length of this letter quite forbids the possibility of my urging the adoption of the principle of Denominational Schools, on the ground of the well known fact, that the present system works most unsatisfactorily; however, I less regret this, not only because your own experience must be sufficient to convince you that such is the case; but because your position as Ministers and Pastors is the pledge that you seek to be guided by higher principles than any of mere expediency.

But had space permitted, I should have wished to point out the vastly increased efficiency, secular as well as religious, which would be given to our Common Schools by that religious supervision which I am advocating. It must be so: from the simple fact that the Minister, the lay-officials, and even the members of the different denominations, would all take a deep personal and religious interest in their prosperity,—very opposite to the cold indifference of township superintendents, trustees, &c.; indeed the Ministers of the different denominations would become necessarily identified with, and, to a considerable extent, answerable for the success of their various schools.

Again soliciting your forgiveness, Rev'd Sirs, for this intrusion, and earnestly entreating your deep consideration of this most vitally important question, and begging to suggest that there be an immediate, simultaneous and determined application to the Provincial Legislature for an Act authorizing the establishment of DENOMINATIONAL COMMON SCHOOLS, in place of our present deadly system,

I remain,  
Your faithful obed't servant,  
ADAM TOWNLEY.

Dunnville, March, 1853.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

Sir.—It is now nearly a year since I addressed two letters to you on the subject of "prayer with the people." I endeavoured briefly to show that, if this were more attended to, our Church Service would in many instances assume a more attractive appearance and form. This endeavour was strengthened by suggesting that the Priest or Officiating Minister, should at prayer face either to the north or south side of the Desk or to the east, and thus lead the people to the throne of grace, and pray with them. This practice is perfectly legitimate, and in accordance with the tenor of our Prayer book, and carries with it nothing extravagant or superstitious, but adds solemnity to the service of God; and would be more likely to force the people to pray with the priest or officiating minister, a practice too little understood, or if understood, too seldom acted upon, and it is also one which is truly Scriptural. It is then to this latter subject that I would at this time desire to draw the attention of your readers.—I would premise that I do this with no ulterior views, save that I may be an humble instrument in promoting God's glory by endeavouring to bring our congregations to consider, more particularly, their manner and posture during prayer in the House of God.—Nor would I be thought to do so in any thing like a dictating spirit or as talking upon myself the direction of any congregation.—I wish merely to draw attention to the fact that our congregations are not wholly as yet praying congregations.—In many instances they come to Church and listen to the prayers instead of praying themselves, and some I will not say many, for in this I think we are improving yearly if not weekly would that I might, add daily, "Not unto us O Lord not unto us, but unto thy name give the glory," and some were sitting or standing or looking about as if they were listening to a harangue in a public building instead of praying with the voice and the heart, and being as they really are, in the immediate presence of their Maker, their Redeemer their Sanctifier. Is this to be ascribed to any want of direction on the part of the Church herself, or to any want of discipline, any lack of power to enforce this discipline, or is it to be ascribed to any negligence or apathy on the part of the Clergy? I shall endeavour to answer these questions; but will at present content myself with the earnest prayer that God may so direct and rule our hearts, that in all our thoughts, words, and actions, we may ever intend his glory, and the salvation of men. Yet I cannot close this letter without drawing the attention of all the members of our Zion to the very name of our prayer book, viz; Book of Common Prayer; and also to the numerous directions of the Church contained therein to all her members to follow in heart, and frequently audibly and with a loud voice in the various parts of our truly beautiful, Scriptural, and time-honoured service book.—They would there see that they were not to be inactive silent lookers on and worshippers, but were, sinners themselves, and though needing direction and intercession with God, by the officiating minister alone, he being God's commissioned servant for this very purpose, yet they must also pray themselves, and that along with the Priest, that so their united voices may ascend

like incense before the throne of God; and be an odour of a sweet smell well pleasing unto him.

Yours &c.

AN ANGLO CATHOLIC.

Lent 1853.

### MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. F. Thomas, John Twiss, Esq., to Amelia C. Merrick, eldest daughter of W. Merrick, Esq., Merrickville.

In St. Mary's Church, Tullamore, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Gilbert Armstrong, Ex. S. T. C. T., Minister of St. Mary's, Mr. John Ellis of the village of Tullamore, in the Township of Chingacoosy, to Miss Mary Sarah Little, of the same Township.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas Widdis, to Miss Mary Henry, of that part of Tullamore in the township of Albion.

On the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Shaw, of the Gore of Toronto, to Miss Jane Black of the same township.

### DIED.

In Lundy's Lane, after a long and painful illness, which she was enabled to bear with perfect resignation to the Divine will, Margaret Hickman, wife of the Rev. William Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, aged 75 years.

As fall the last lingering leaves of autumn, so fall around us from time to time the few, who knew this country when still a wilderness. Nearly seventy years ago Mrs. Leeming came a child to Kingston, with that noble band of U. E. Loyalists, who preferred their allegiance to their property. During that long and eventful period she has witnessed many wonderful changes: she has lived to see almost all the companions of her childhood and early years precede her to the tomb; but now obedient to the law of our fallen nature, she too, though long lent to her sorrowing friends, has been gathered to her fathers, in a full age, like a shock of corn, cometh in his season.

Early trained in the principles of our most holy faith, for which privilege she expressed deep thankfulness in her last illness, she was enabled, by Divine grace, to exemplify them in her daily life and conversation. Endowed with a superior mind, which she carefully cultivated according to the best of her opportunities, she adorned every station she was called to fill during a long and eventful life. Blessed with a warm heart, great activity of body and mind, she was an instrument of conferring many blessings on her fellow creatures and thus endeared herself to many of all ranks and conditions, whose tears on the day of her funeral proved the loss they sustained. Though denied children of her own, she proved herself more than a mother to those whom at a tender age she took in faith, from their widowed dying mother (a widow then herself) and, with the self-denying aid of her now bereaved husband did for them more than their own parents could have done. She has left to mourn their loss—her eternal gold—the kindest and most devoted of husbands, warmly attached relations—one who was only not her child—and a large circle of friends, who knew how to appreciate her superior character, her rare endowments, her many graces. But she has not left them to mourn, as those without hope; for she died, having the testimony of a good conscience, in the communion of the catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religiously holy hope, in favor with her God, and in perfect charity with the world.

In this City, on Saturday the 11th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. George Dye, Printer, aged 32 years.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., at the Don Mills, Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Helliwell, in her 20th year, regretted by all who knew her.

At Morpeth, C. W., on the 4th inst., Christiana, daughter of Adam Laidlaw, Esq., aged 3 years and 1 month.

At his residence in Prescott, on the 4th inst., after a prolonged illness, Thomas W. Liard, Esq. Barrack Master at this post, aged 56.

### J. W. TAVERNER,

### PROFESSOR of ELOCUTION,

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND.)

WILL give one of his *Shakspearean* Readings on SATURDAY, April 16th, at THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

**PART 1st.**—Hamlet, retaining the scene with the Grave Digger.

**PART 2nd.**—King Henry Vth, including the scene in which the Welshman makes Pistol eat the leek, and the courtship between the King and the Princess Katharine of France.

He will also give one of his Comic pieces from Goldsby.

To Commence at half-past seven.

Admission, 25 cents.

April 14th, 1853.

### University of Toronto.

AN open Meeting of Convocation for the Matriculation of Students, and for Admission to Degrees, will be holden on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the House of Assembly, Parliament Buildings.

HENRY CROFT,

Vice-Chancellor.

Toronto, May 14th, 1853.

## CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH.

We assume, then, that the Church is something real and active—not a mere abstraction. But if real, it must be effective; hence there must be a unity of design. The church of Christ then, is not a loose association with which any man, holding whatever tenets he please, may enrol himself. It is not a Babel, where, under the common name of Christianity, confusion and all imaginable discord may prevail. Nor does it comprise, on the other hand, all those past, present, and to come, who, without any other mark of connection, agree merely on some leading fundamental truth. The Church of Christ does, in one sense, connect, past, present, and future; but these rather have been, are, or will be, members of her visible body, which has continued from its original constitution, and we believe will be continued till all be accomplished. It had the Divine promise stamped upon its perpetuity, and that perpetuity could only result from a fixed organization. If a property be perpetuated in a family, it must be handed on from one to another in order that the right may be continued. So in the Church's charter. If it has not been transmitted by unbroken succession, it must have had a renewal—and what power could be authorized to grant a renewal, save that whence the charter is primitively derived? But no commission has proceeded from the mouth of the Great founder since the original; hence any later system than that He instituted could only proceed from man; and what man originated, man of course can alter and remodel. I do not stop to combat those who deny that such commission ever was given. I am waiting to Churchmen; and would only therefore say, if our Lord's words be not sufficient to prove the perpetuity of this commission, as I do not doubt they are, we have the evidence running up to the time of those by whom those words were received, that but one meaning was attached to them. Nor was there any doubt on the subject till, at the stirring up of the mighty deep three centuries ago, man's minds breaking loose from those galling fetters that had enthralled them, in their fitful energies, threw off principles till then held sacred, with more of passion than calm discrimination. In our favoured land, the Reformation, though disgraced by the iniquity of its secular agents, was a religious movement, protected by a merciful Providence from the lawless devastation that had marked it elsewhere. Man did not attempt, with sacrilegious hand, to pull down and reconstruct God's work. The edifice was restored after a purer model, but it was the same edifice still. And so it has continued through its eventful history. The spirit which had razed the Church to the foundation abroad, made fierce assaults upon her here; and for a time there was a fear lest it should prevail. But the Hand which presided at her reformation has never been withdrawn; and every corner of England bears testimony to the blessed fact, that the Church of Christ yet stands upon its original ground unmoved and immovable.

But we are told it is inconsistent with spiritual freedom that the mere fact of a Church being settled in a land should give it a claim to obedience: the Bible is the only infallible light, where that leads we must follow; no power can have a right to control our conscience on this point. Assuredly if the Bible say one thing and the Church another, there can be no question which to obey. This is the Church's own acknowledged rule; but disagreement must be proved before it can be allowed as a justifying plea for separation. Doubtless conscience is the compass entrusted by Providence for our guidance. But it is absolutely necessary for our safety that this compass point true. Yet on this there can be no *a priori* certainty.—Though placed by God in the breast of each, there are disturbing influences which may and do affect it. If the voice of conscience were infallible, it would speak the same in all. Experience, however, shows how little this is the case. Two equally conscientious men take diametrically opposite views of the same object. What is right to the one is wrong to the other; what one earnestly seeks, the other anxiously avoids. Both, too, may start from the same point. Each refers to the Bible as his rule; yet, on matters of primary impor-

tance, each arrives at a different conclusion. Now the word of God cannot be of such wide application as to suit whatever inference we may please to draw. It cannot send forth an uncertain sound. The fault must rest with us, not with it, if we be led into divergent paths. To say, then, the Bible is the sole rule we need follow, is to say one of two things; either that we are possessed of personal inspiration, or that the ways to truth are so uncertain it matters not which we follow. I speak now of points of faith; the moral precepts of the Bible are, doubtless, evident to the plainest understanding. They are to be read by the light of the heart. If that be pure and bright, the practical tenets of scripture will be clear and legible. But on what experience has shown may be disputable, and few articles of faith have not been disputed, if a man judge only by his own unaided conviction, he makes his religion merely subjective. He is a revelation to himself; the language of the enthusiast and fanatic but what no sober-minded Christian would venture to use. He may say that he is guided by reason and conscience; but I repeat that both reason and conscience must be regulated by some external power, in order to the due performance of their office. And this, in truth, is what almost all acknowledge. They may reject the Church, but they will, of necessity, turn for guidance somewhere—to some sect, or system, or favorite preacher. It is not so much the right of private judgment they claim—a right, if it be one, sufficiently difficult to exercise—but the right to choose their own guide and authority; and this is precisely what the Church cannot allow without infringing her divine commission.—*Rev. John Arncliffe.*

## Advertisements.

**HERBERT MORTIMER**  
BROKER,  
House, Land and General Agent,  
No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
(Opposite St. James's Church.)  
References kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jay Brown, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Hildout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.  
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.  
Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-tf

**MR. WILLIAM HAY,**  
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor,  
No. 18, King Street, Toronto.  
REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, 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. Margeorie, 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-tf

**WILLIAM HODGINS,**  
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,  
LONDON, CANADA WEST.  
February, 1852. 28-tf

**T. BILTON,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,  
King street Toronto.  
Toronto, February, 1852. 27-tf

**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. 41-11y

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

**DYEING AND SCOURING.**  
62, King Street West, Toronto.  
**DAVID SMITH,**  
FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed; Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.  
References.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.  
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-tf

## CARD.

**MR. R. G. PAIGE,**

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.  
Residence, No. 62, Church Street.  
Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

**W. MORRISON.**

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
**SILVER SMITH, & C.**  
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.  
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

**ANGELL & Co.'s**  
PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.  
For Culinary Purposes.

IS now an absolute necessity to all Housekeepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mauge, &c., it is indispensable.  
Price, 7½d. for the lb. packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to  
**JOHN A. CULL,**  
Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.

**MR. CHARLES RAIN,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
DEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen; of the College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati; from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and around the base of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are completely filled up leaving no chance for secretions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth.  
Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets: Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Terms—Cash—without exception.  
This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rhan to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.  
N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.  
Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1t-

**JUST PUBLISHED.**  
THE RISE AND PROGRESS  
OF  
TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.  
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 8vo, Boards—Price to Non Subscribers 7s. 6d.  
**HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher,**  
8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.  
Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1852. 19-tf

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT or BOOK OF PRACTICAL FORMS, full bound sheep; 8s. 9d.  
**H. ROWSELL**  
Bookseller & Stationer,  
King Street, Toronto.  
March 3rd, 1853.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH**  
Establishment for Young Ladies,  
CONDUCTED BY  
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THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

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English Master..... Mr. C. Luscombe.  
Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien.  
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Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework. £15 0 0  
Day Pupils..... 6 0 0  
Singing..... 5 0 0  
Italian..... 2 0 0  
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Dancing for the Season..... 3 0 0  
Calisthenics..... 0 15 0  
Toronto April 6th, 1853. 58-tf.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND

## PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

2. Resolved—That for the reasons herein stated, Council having been compelled to relinquish their plans, the Church of England Proprietary School is hereby given up accordingly.  
3. Read a proposal from Mrs. Poetter, offering to open a School upon the same plan as that intended for the Church of England Proprietary School.

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

## THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

## LADY PRINCIPAL:

**MRS. P. OETTER.**

## ASSISTANTS:

2nd English Teacher,..... Mrs. LIDDELL.  
3rd English Teacher,..... Miss KENNEDY.  
French,..... Mad'le SIMON.  
Master for Writing and Arithmetic,..... Mr. EBBELS.  
Master for Drawing,..... Mr. BULL.  
Master for Music,..... Mr. STRATHY.  
Master for Singing,..... Mr. HUMPHRIES.  
In consequence of the number of Shares not having been taken up for the Proprietary School, the Council had been compelled to relinquish their plans, and Mrs. Poetter has therefore undertaken, with their sanction, the present Establishment, under the same system as the Proprietary School, and on the same Terms, without the liability of the shares.

The Studies will include a thorough English Education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Wax Flowers, Embroidery, and all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, are also taught.  
A Lady will assist Mrs. Poetter in taking charge of the Boarders, whose sole duty will be to watch over the health and attend the comforts of those committed to her care.

## TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

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

## NO EXTRAS.

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

## JUST PUBLISHED;

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

The object of this Table is to present History to the pupil in a condensed form, and Mrs. Poetter's plan is to have it committed to memory, and enlarged upon by questions from the Teacher, after previous study of the different subjects.  
Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

## WANTED

**IMMEDIATELY,** a Lady to fill the situation of GOVERNESS, capable of teaching French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address Box 96, Post Office Brookville. March 10th, 1853. 32-21.

**A LADY** requiring a Governess is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition, including a good knowledge of Music and French.

Apply B. C., office of *Canadian Churchman*, post paid.  
Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

## WANTED,

**A LADY** of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B. box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications and the salary expected.  
Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853. 2-1m

1853. WINTER. 1852.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY,

THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW, No. 60 King Street East, 5 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLES WORTH

HAS pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in this City...

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER.

With great inducements in BONNET and CAP RIBBONS; Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 6 1/2d; Cap Ribbons worth 7d. selling for 5d.;

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;

The Staple or Domestic Department

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.

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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.

The whole Stock being manufactured in his premises, with every advantage for cutting and making up, is most calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers.

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A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns makes a heavy purse.

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An Experienced Salesman, to take charge of the Store.

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Clergy, that that useful little Tract entitled, 'A GENERAL BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED,' by the Rev. Jas. T. Lewis, B. A., which appeared a short time since in successive numbers of the Canadian Churchman, has been re-printed and is for Sale at the Church Depository.

PRICE:—3s. per Dozen, or 29s. per Hundred, HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, Wellington Building, King Street.

Never Failing Remedy!

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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 Keedy near Gainsboro', dated March 1st, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Some time 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 suffering 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 REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOUR AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG!

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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.

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. He

states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and Pills, that he is cured.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1862.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

- Bad Legs, Goals, Bad Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Burns, Lumbago, Bunions, Piles, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies, Rheumatism, Scalds, Coco-bay, Sure Nipples, Chiego-foot, Sore-throats, Chilblains, Skin-diseases, Chapped hands, Scoury, Corns (Soft), Sore-heads, Cancers, Tumours, Ulcers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Wounds, Elephantiasis, Yaws, 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

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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 of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot. December 4th, 1852: 23-1y

LAW BOOKS

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Toronto, March 4th, 1853.



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

In offering to the community this truly valuable 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 women of the highest eminence, from which they can judge for themselves.

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

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and

Dear Sir, I delayed answering the receipt of your letter, until I had an opportunity of mentioning to you facts 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 CLAYE AND SON, DANVER, MA., Feb. 2, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your Cherry Pectoral, and I 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 medicine was completely distressing.

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

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Symple 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 St. Charles, Ga., 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 gradually pale, my eyes were sunken, and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained.

While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist Church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I used with great gratification, and in expectation of obtaining relief, its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now, three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, JAMES GODFREY. Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and by Messrs. Walker & Co., Toronto.

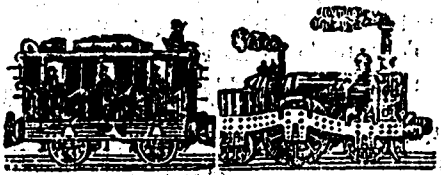
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HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,  
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Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad,  
April 7th, 1863.

**TENDERS** will be received at this office until **TUESDAY**, 12th inst., for excavating the Earth from the Depot Ground at the Market-Block. Full information may be had on application at this Office.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, and endorsed "Tenders for Excavating."  
Toronto, 14th, 1852. if

JUST PUBLISHED.  
THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL.

A Selection of the best NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS, Poems and Toasts, with a Biographical and Chronological Table, a History of the POPES OF ROME from the first until the present, and various other matters relating to our common Protestantism. Edited by Wm. Shannon, Price in cloth 3s. 9d., half bound 5s.

Parties at a distance can be supplied with copies by Mail, Stage or Steamboat, on receipt of order (ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH) addressed to:—

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller & Stationer,  
8 Wellington Buildings,  
Toronto.

March, 30 1853.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JARVIS & ARNOLD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Jarvis on his own account, who will discharge all the liabilities of the firm.

Signed, W. ARNOLD,  
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

Toronto, April 1st, 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.

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.

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. Col. Bigger. Mrs. Grantham.  
Mrs. Pettit. Mrs. Geo. Chisholm,  
Mrs. Wm. Thompson. Mrs. Wm. Langtreay.

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.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or the DAYS WE LIVE IN, by Mrs Gun; price 3s. 9d. LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG ARTIST, by Ann Harriet Doury; 3s. 9d.

ALSO

fresh supply of THE CANADIAN CRUSOES, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs. Frail; 3s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer,  
King Street.

Toronto, March 3rd. 1853

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

JAMES BOVELL, Dean.

Toronto, March 11th, 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.

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 Demosthenes de Corona, and Polybius. LATIN—Virgil's Æneid, Book XII., Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

SECOND CLASS.—GREEK—The Ædipus 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. Cumb. Rector

Three Rivers, Jan. 15, 1853.

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.

TUITION.

A UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR of the Toronto University, accustomed to Tuition, would be happy to read with one or two Pupils.

Address A. Z., Box 192, Post Office, Toronto.  
Jan. 27th, 1853. 26-tf

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

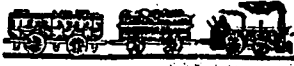
Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North-half Lot 33, in broken front A, 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to  
GEORGE CROOKSHANK,  
Front-Street, Toront.

November 19, 1850. 15



Engineer's Office, Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company,  
TENDERS

WILL be received at the above office, until the Twentieth inst., from persons willing to undertake the construction of a BRICK HOUSE at the Yonge Street Depot.

Plans and specifications may be seen, on and after Monday the 11th, at the office of this company.

Tenders to be addressed to the chief Engineer, and endorsed "Tenders for Warehouse."  
Toronto, April 7th, 1853. 58-4in

Important to Importers of British Goods.

First steamer to Rochester.  
THE STEAMER



ADMIRAL.

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, WILL (commencing on Thursday the 12th inst.) leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Burlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at TEN o'clock. Will leave ROCHESTER for TORONTO, calling at the above Ports, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at NINE o'clock. Royal Mail Packet Office, }  
Toronto, April 6th 1853. } 36

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order,

ROBERT STANTON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
December 4th, 1852. 24-tf

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

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

Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained  
T. BIRCHALL, Managing Director  
Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-41



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

President..... Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire.  
 Vice-President..... Thomas Ilwath, Esq.

Directors:

George Michie, M. P. Hayes,  
 James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,  
 Hug Miller, Rice Lewis,  
 And John Howcutt, Esquire.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Robert Stanton, Esq.  
 Solicitor.—Angus Morrison, Esq.

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

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

Quebec, Thos. Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Strickville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Desauter; Caledonia, N. McKinnou; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

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



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings, in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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 A. McMaster, B. W. Smith,

J. RAINE, Secretary.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

"The Canadian Churchman"

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow,  
 Mr. S. A. Ackley, Fredericton, N. B.,  
 T. J. Scovel, Esq., Cambridge,  
 James Grover, Esq., Woodstock,  
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