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. 28.]

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

TOLD SERIES, Vol. XVI

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.		let Lesson	2d Lesson	
-	Feb. 20.	2 Stho IN LENT. & B.	Gen. 27,	Luke. 3 Gal. 3.	
	" 21.	(M R	Num. 35,	Luk 4. Gal. 4.	
T	. 22.		Deut. 1.	Luke 5.	
W	•		. 3	Luke 6.	
T	" 24.	ST. MATTH. A&M { M	Wisd. 19, Ecciu. I.	Luke 7. Ephes 1.	
r	" 25.	M.	Deut. 3.	Lake 8. Eph. 2.	
S	" 25,	{ M. R.	8.	Luk • 9. Eph. 3.	
B	" 27.	3 SUN. IN LEHT. $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M \\ B \end{array} \right.$	Gen. 39,	Luke 10. Bph. 4,	

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY. Rooms-St. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Right P.M.—Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum Nonperforming 25s.

MR. PAIGR. Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIB, Secretary & Treasure.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

SOBERIETY IN PRAYER.

Our words however and entreatings, when we pray, must be under rule. They must have quietness and modesty in them. We must consider that we stand in God's presence. The carriage of body and the measure of voice, must find acceptance with the eye divine. - St. Cyprian Treat. 7. P. 178.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

More spiritual what prayer can be, than that which was given us by Christ, by whom also the Holy Spirit was sent to us? or what prayer more true in the presence of the Father than that which the Son, who is Truth, delivered from his own month?—St. Cupriun Treat 7. P. 178.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE LITURGY.

The Lord's Prayer, like a bright jewel in the centre of a circle of pearls, now gathers up our petitions in one knot, as it were, and fastens them as with "a nail in a sure place." This perfect form of prayer is ever new, sweet, and refreshing to the simple enlightened, and unprejudiced Christian. It presents the believer with a warrant for his faith, when he knows that he " asks according to His will," who both taught us to pray, esents our prayers with acceptance to the Father. It collects our desires in their proper order, and with redoubled force: as the scattered rays of the sun are collected in the focus of a burning glass. We feel that we have God on our side, who helpeth our infirmities and who pleads in our behalf; and can say with his Holy Apostle Paul," If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall He not with him also freely give us all things?"-Rev. R. J. Whytehead.

OUR PATRER.

What indulgence is it of the Lord, what exuberance of condescension and goodness towards us, to permit us when praying in God's presence to address ourselves to God as a Father, and name ourselves sons of God,. . . . a name, which none of us in prayer would have dared to reach unto, had not He Himself allowed us thus to pray .- St. Cyprian. P. 182.

HALLOWED BE THY NAME.

Not as wishing for God to be made holy by our prayers, but asking of him for his name to be kept holy by us. By whom indeed could God be sanctified who himself sanctifies? But seeing He has Himself said "be ye holy for I also am holy," it is this that we ask and request, that we who have been sanctified in Baptism may persevere such as we have that we, who sin day by day, may cleanse a fresh our offences by a continual sanctification.-St. Cyprian. P. 183.

THY KINGDOM COME.

We pray for the coming kingdom which has been promised to us by God, and was gained by the blood and passion of Christ; that we who have continued His subjects in the life below, may afterwards reign in Christ's Kingdom according to his promise and word: "come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."—St. Cyprian. P. 183.

THY WILL BE DONE AS IN HEAVER SO IN EARTH.

Having a body from the earth, and a spirit from heaven, we are both earth and heaven: in both, that is both in body and spirit we pray that God's will may be done. Flesh and epirit have a strife between them, a daily encounter from their mutual quarrel, so that we cannot do the things that we would, because the spirit seeks things beavenly and divine, the flesh desires things earthly and temporal. Hence it is our earnest prayer, that, by God's help and aid, a peace may be established between these two, that by the doing of God's will, both in the spirit and in the flesh, that soul may be preserved which has been born again through Him. - St. Cyprian. P. 185.

GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD.

This may be understood both in the spiritual and in the simple meaning, seeing that either purport contains a divine aid, for the advancing of our salvation.—St. Cyprian. P.187.

Provincial Parliament.

QUEBEC, February 14, 1853. The House met to-day, and adjourned, without

transacting any business.

Mr. Brown gave notice of an address to His Excellency for a copy of the arrangement entered into by the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railroad and W. Jackson, Esq., for the construction of that

Mr. Robinson, of a questson whether anything had been done by Government relative to the Ocean Penny Postage.

The House then adjourned.

Quebec, February, 15th.

The bill to facilitate the executive duty of Judges, was read a first time on Monday of

Mr. Laurin.

certain state papers.

railroad; and,

Messrs. Le Blane Cartier, White, Langton, and Smith, were ordered into custody for non attendance on election committees, and the proceedings against the returning officer of Moutmorenci on the complaint of Mr. Cauchon, was postponed for a week.

The representation hill was ordered to be read a first time on 1st March.

Several despatches were sent down by the Governor General, No. 1 announced that the Imperial Government had aided Messrs. Faribault and Wickstead to procure certain books and that it had forwarded copies of

No. 2—Declining to grant medals to militia officers who had served in the war of 1812, and regretting the necessity of adhering to the line laid down in granting these

distinctions.

No 3-Acknowledging the receipt of the joint address of the two houses on the subject of reciprocity, praying that duties may be levied in England on foreign produce equal to those levied by such countries on the produce of Great Britain or her Colonies. The dispatches merely stated that her Majesty had been pleased to receive the address most graciously.

No. 4. THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Downing-street, 15 Jan. 1853.

My Lord-I have the honor to acknowaddressed to my predecessor, and forward- willingness to allow council to be heard for ing an address to the Queen from the Com- the parties interested at the bar. He also mons of Canada in Provincial Parliament stated, that he had the day before received assembled on the subject of the Clergy from France a copy of the correspondence begun. For this we daily make petition: Reserves. This address was laid before her between the French Government and the

since we need a daily sanctification, in order | Majesty by my predecessor and your Lordship was probably aware from what has recently passed on this subject in the Imperial Parliament that her Majesty's late advisers, had taken the matter contained in it into their consideration, and were preparing to communicate with you, respecting it when the recent change in the administration interfered with their intentions. In consequence of that event, it became my duty to bring the subject under the attention of my colleagues at the earliest opportunity and I have now to inform you that her Majesty's Government have determined on advising her Majesty to accode to the prayer of that address. In arriving at this decision they have felt it their duty to keep out of view the question whether or not any alteration is at present desirable in the mode of appropriation of the fund derived from these Reserves established by the 3, and 4, Vic. c. 78, they do not deny that they chare in the regret expressed by Lord Grey in his despatch of Jan. 27th 1851, that any desire should be entertained to disturb a settlement devised with a view to reconcile conflicting interests and feelings which it was hoped might have accomplishthat object, but they are fully satisfied that no such sentiments of regret would justify the government or parliament of this country in witholding from the Canadian people through their representatives the right of dealing as they may think proper with matters of strictly domestic interest. That such was to a great extent the view entertained by the British. Parliament of this question. appears evident from the provisions of the original constitutional act 31. Geo. 3, by which a wise discretion was given to the then Canadian Legislature to alter or repeal its provisions." That liberty it was thought proper in framing the Act of 1840 to withdraw, but in restoring it her Majesty's Government are but reverting to those general principles of policy which were recognized in 1791 in this instance, and which had been habitually admitted and adhered to in the Colonies-principles which alone they can conceive that the Government of Canada can or ought to be conducted on, and, by the maintenance of which they believe that those sentiments of Loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the existing connexion with this great empire which now animates the colony can be most effectually confirmed. They will therefore be prepared to follow the course already indicated by Lord Grey in the despatch above referred to, viz: to recommend to Parliament to pass on act, giving to the Provincial Parliament authority to make, subject to the preservation of all existing interests, such alterations as they may think fit in the present arrangements respecting the Clergy Reserves. Her Mi verument are induced to make these teservations, solely from those considerations of justice, which they rejoice to find so fully recognized in the addresses, which have been from time to time, presented to the Crown. The language of these addresses is such as to give every ground for confidence that the powers thus given to the Provincial Parliament will be exercised with Caution and forbearance towards the feelings and interests of all classes in those two great districts which are now happily united under the single Legislature and Government of Canada; but I must repeat that it is not from a reliance on this confident anticipation how ever strongly that they may entertain it that her Majesty's Government have come to their present decision but because they are satisfied on more general principles that the Parliament of Canada, and not the Parliament of the United Kingdom, is the body to which the functions of legislation on this subject must for the public advantage be submitted. You will take an early opportunity of communicating the contents of this despatch to the Legislature. I have, &c.

NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Drummond gave notice of the second reading of the Charitable Corporation Bill, for Friday next, and of the Seignorial Tenure ledge your despatch of the 22nd Sept. last Bill for the 25th. On the latter he stated his

authorities in the Colony, which entirely settled the question of rent which it was intended should be changed, and this in sense for which he had contended.

The Lunatic Asylum Bill was read a se-

cond time.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF

TORONTO. THROLOGICAL STUDENTS FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapele and Missionary Stations in behalf of this Fund, appointed for the Second Sunday in January.

Previously ananunced in Canadian Churchman. -per Churchwardens (omitted 28th

per Churchwardens 2 13 1. Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris...... 1 8 Ancaster,£1 0 0 _ 2 10 0

3 7 74

£1 16 (St. Jamess' Carlton Place,£0 7 0

St. John's,..... 0, 5, 0, St. George's Rawsay, 0 5 0

per Rev. A. Pyne. £0 7 01

Donaldson's School House Garraluxa,..... 0 9 24

Carrying place Murry.

—per Rev.J. Padfield,...—£1 0 0

70 Collections, amounting to £104 14 0.

Additions for Wdows and Orphan's Fund, col-lections appointed for the 16th Sanday after Mercickville, per Rev. E. Morris ... 0,15 6

St. John's, ... 0 5 0
St. Georgis Ramesy ... £0 5 0
—per Rev, A. Pyne. ... 1 0 10

167 Collections amounting to .,...£296 18 1 Additions for Mission Fund, collections appointed for Trinity Sunday.

Previously announced,......£192 3 9
Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris... 0 16 9

131 Collections, amounting to... £193 6 0 GENERAL PURPOSE: FUND. # 1 1 14 (

Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morrie, 1. 12 2 2 3 3. St. James's Carleton Place 20 70 2000 (19)

The realized of the real states of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the Wednesday the 23rd Feb. being the last Wednesday in the month, there will be a indecing of

the standing Committee held at the Society's board room at 3 o'clock P. M. (D. V.)

THOMAS S. KENNERY.

Sec. C. S. D. T.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KOW-LEDGE.—At the January meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the Bishop of Sydney in the chair, the following members were proposed by the standing committee as the committee of general Herature and education for the year insuing.—The Very Rev. Dr. Chandier, Dean of Chichester; the Ven. J.

Browne, Prependary of St Paul's and Professor in Kingston College, London ; the Rev. F. C. Cook. M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools the Rev. G. Curry, preacher at the Charterhouse; the Rev. T. Dale, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Pancras; the Rev. T. G. Hall, Professor of Mathematics in King's College; the Rev. D. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylor's School; the Rev. W. G. Humphrey Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London; the Rev. J. G. Londsdale, Secretary to the National Society; Mr. J. L. Adolphus, Mr. T. Bell, Mr. J. D. Powles, and Dr. T. Watson. Grants were made in aid of the Society's objects in the diocese of Colombo, Cape Town, Tusmania of her Ecclesiastical principles and faith than did Newcastle, Limerick, and Turonto. Legacies and donations to the amount of 790l. were announced, and 30 new members were elected.

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION. - A candidate for Orders, Mr. Hayward, has been rejected by the Bishop of Ripon, on the ground of unsoundness Bishop giving the f llowing certificate of the

ground of rejection :-

This is to certify that the Rev. George A. Hayward was examined by me as a candidate for Priest's orders; that his examination was in every other respect satisfactory; but that I found myself unable to ordain him, because he persevered in maintaining that the inward and spiritual grace of haptism is "a saving grace," which he explained as meaning "a grace which effectually ensures salvation," so that none but those who are ultimately saved can have received of this grace.

(Signed) C. T. RIPON. Palace, Ripon, Nov. 29, 1852.

THE " STALLAN GAWTHORN"-ABBE DE COL. Since the days when George Psalmanazar imposed upon half the learned men of London by inventing the alphabet, grammar, language, history, and manners of the people of Formosa, the Abbate Casianno de Col must bear the palm in fraudulent ingenuity. Mr. George Psalmanazar boaxed the then Bishop of London and the Secretary of the Royal Society, and Mr. Francis Rees Gawthorn imposed upon an Archbishop of Canterbury whose simplicity of character exceeds his critical acumen; but the great De Col contrived to mystify for a time six London Clergy-men, among whom may be found heads as cool and calculating as any of our day. Each of this triad of impostors was a Roman Catholic. Psalmanazar was a pupil of the Jesuits at Rome. and his trade with the English Clergy was that of a distinguished renegrate, animated by a pious desire to expose his own Church. Gawthorn was a Rommist, simulating Protestant zeal in order to betray a weak individual into incattious language, and to lead him to commit, so far as that exalted personage could commit, the English Church But De Col is the greatest riddle of the three. He is probably a virulent and disguised Jesuit, and an Austrian spy animated by the double purpose of detecting wavering Romanists and of getting up for political objects a case against English Ecclesiastics for interfering in the domestic government of a foreign State. Each of these worthies tried to make capital out of his religious professions. Psaln.anuzar succeeded though but partially, and lived to confess his im-Inture - Gawthorn trimumphed egregiously, having the easiest materials to hoax, and boasts of his shameless trickery-but what the Italian, has made by his fictions is at preasent unknown.

We conclude that our residers remember the general outlines of the last-mentioned case. It was detailed with great ability and clearness by -for there is no reason to conceal his name—the 22nd, December respectively. The narrative has all the dramatic interest of a novel, and De Col's character, shrouded as it is mystery, is a complete study. One of his letters, in which he represents the Reformed Consistory burning with indignation at the first faint suspicions entertained respecting their beloved brother De Col's honesty, is quite a triumph of art. De Col is one whom it requires P.elding to paint. Jonathan Wild was never more indignant in the cause of virtue than De Col. by procuration, is in defence of his own injured ino-

Early in 1851, several zealous London Clergymen -- unimated by the expectation of the coming of more foreigners to the Great Exhibiton than ever arrived—organised a Committe for mutual intercourse between foreign Pastors and ourselves. Out of this proceeding grew the affair Gaw-thorn; and it also called De Col into activity. De Col presented himself to the Committee as the representative of a great reforming movement in North Italy. He stated that he and his conditators had heard of the English Church; and he probably hinted that he had declined fellowship with Achilli and could not stand Gavazzi. He professed to be deputed by his reforming brethren to make himself acquinted with the Anglican doctrine and polity; and be consequently applied to the Foreign Aid Committee of English Divines and Dignitaries. That body received him with some caution, but with more sympathy. And here we may slate distictly that we honour the Committee for their share in the transaction. We have had serious differences with Mr. Burgess-we have had our eay, and that a serious one, on the respective charges of the twin Archdeacons of London-the only time that we ever mentioned Dr. M'Caul was in anything but friendly termsbut we repeat that the London Committee, in their intercourse with De Col, have nothing to reproach themselves with. They might have been somewhat hasty in taking up the man at once, but it is easy to say this when the impostor is detected; and an honest effort after Christian

Committee in Padua. This letter is not exactly all that we would wish, but it is good an far as it goes. It indicates a pions wish for Christian. union -it points out the true grounds of unionit appeals to Scripture, as interpreted by Catholic antiquity, as the rule of faith-it recognizes the ancient Liturgies as the Liturgical model-and it speaks of the three orders of the Ministry as essential to the Ecclesia rile constituta. And this is a great deal. The Church of England would have no cause to blush, had none of its members, or even its primates, ever given a worse account the six Clergymen writing from King's College.

Fortified with this commendatory letter, De Col returns to Italy; and the model Church of England is introduced to a goodly band of sympathisers. The "Telegraphic Academies" of which he had been the representative in this must have known that De Col was an impostor of views on the Sacrament of Baptism, the country rapidly multiply into central and affiliated Committees 116 reforming Priests meet in Synod for three days at this triduum or Latrocinium. shall we call it?—Synodical Acts are passed the overtures and the commendatory epistle of the English Clergymen are canvassed and accepted,-a copy of the Synodical Acts of the Lounhardo-Venetian Clergy, formally signed, scaled, stamped, and attested, is actually sent to England —and it is announced that 740 Priests in North Italy alone are already incorporated: into this reforming Consistory. Yet all this is a pure invention of the ingenious De Col. Mr. Burgess went to Italy purposely to inquire into the matter; and the members of this great Synod resolved themselves, on investigation, either into persons who, never had any existence except in De Coi's brain, or into persons who though actual entities never heard of the Synod.

Whether De Col alone invented this wonderful and wicked tissue of lies remains doubtful. Like the question about Homer and the Rhadsodists, it proves a crux to the learned. We inline, with Mr. Burgess, to the belief that he had confederates, but inferior one,—the whole plot is uniform, and betrave fiction. The acts of this famous Synod are in existence, and Mr. Burgess speaks of them as a "literary curiosity." They are this, and more; and we should be glad if Mr. Burgass would give the whole of the doc-

uments to the public.

The Synodical letter opened the eyes of the six Clergymen. The fact is De Col shewed his hand too soon. President and Chapter Clerks, in their address to their "most beloved prethren in London," are truly thankful for Anglican sympathies—they set a high value on the prayers of their dear brothren-they ask for Jewel's Apology. and as may copies as can be spared of the "Lucilla." whatever that may be—they request a grant of Bibles and Prayer Books-and they promise a reformed Italian Prayer Book on the Anglican model, and a translation of Jewel, both to be executed by De Col. But above all, they sedulously recommend the employment of the Abbate De Col "in the new Church about to be established by your charity in London:" and they ask for the prayers of their friends, and a grant of money ! " Please to send the books and the money. to the British Consul." "First of all, please to assist us with money." The London Committee took the hint; and one of them delicately hinted to his good brother, the pious Abbate, the suspicion that he was a swindler.

The Piedmontese Association blaze out with a superb indignation at this scandalous imputation. Hon, Miss Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont, is The Piedmontese honour is insulted. Anglican prayers are all very well-Anglican sympathies truly edifying and Anglican Bibles- and so is Rev. Richard Burgess, in three communications, Jewel's Apology; but as no Anglican gold is addressed to this journal on the 16th, 20th, and forthcoming, "Barbieri, President," and Barozzi Secretary," beg to have nothing more to say to their beloved Anglican brethren. It was in vain that De Col.-sweet soul, and peace-loving Abbate; -protested against this resolution of the and "earnestly plended for a calmer determination. The Synnd Consistory, and Reformed Association having melted into thin air from which De Col's ingeniously complicated imposture had evoked them, two facts only remain. De Col is seized, and suffers a short imprisonment; whilst the letter of the six English Clerymen, and the existance of a plot on the part of the Church of England to proselytise among the Italian Clergy, are denounced by the highest authorities of Rome in their organ the Civilia Cattolica. This article is transferred to the Univers, and from that source it found its way into our columns, and was commented upon by our correspondent "D. C. L."

What, then, it may be asked, is our opinion about He Col? It is this-that he had all along two strings to his bow. He was ready enough to become the Pastor of a reformed Italian Church in London, if we had been willing to bribe him for his conversion. It is a fact that there are plenty of dissatisfied Roman Catholic Clergymen in North Italy; and De Col made a shameful use of their names. He made them unconscious parties to his plot, as they have found to their cost; but all along he had but his selfish purposes to serve. He forged their signatures—he invented the Synod—he manufactured the Synodical and commendatory letters; but as soon as his designs on Anglican credulity and Anglican cash had failed he made a bargain with the Austrian and Roman authorities, and denounced the Italian Reformers and the English sympathisers. It is possible that he knew enough of the dissatisfaction existing among his brethren to render his information valuable. At all events, he had no scruple about betraying his friends; for there have been numerous arrests and delations among the Lombard Clergy. Whether his imprisonment was real

of the first steps taken by the Committee in is to our mind, decisive. It could only have London was to address a Latin letter to the Central reached the Roman authorities through De Col; and his reconciliation with the Jesuits could only have been at the price of his perfidy to his italian friends and his English houts.

A single reflection in conclusion . Here are

two recent cases of Gawthorn and De Col. They have one common feature-enormous wickedness and falshood, perpetrated in the name of religion, and for the alleged benefit of the Church; and in each case this is done by Roman Catholics affecting dissatisfaction with the errors of their own communion. We are not desirous to generalise hastily but it is a melancholy fact that cases are constantly occuring in which systematic fraud, purjury, and personation, are resorted to by Romanists, religionis causa. Crimes like this of De Col go far to justify the severest imputations against Papal truthfulness. The authorities of Rome of the first magnitude; yet they had no difficulty about availing themselves of information from such a course, gained by the most iniquitons deceit, provided they can make it tell against the English Church. Happily the English Church has nothing throughout the transaction, to be ashamed of; and we only trust that this disgraceful case will not damp the energies of those who are labouring for Catholic union on Catholic principles .- Chronicle.

The Morning Herald states, that Lord Malmesbury, while Foreign Secretary, effected the following arrangement in reference to the Consular Chaplaincy question, viz, "that the Bishop of London should, with the approval of the A rchhishop of Canterbury, grant licences to such Consular Chaplains as required them for their own satisfaction; but that they should be given with the condition, under the Bishop's hand that any such licence was void from the moment the appointment was cancelled by the Crown." This arrangement is evidently defective, but it is certainly better than the open defiance of Episcopal authority which was previously maintained.

The Bishop of Munch ster recently held a Confirmation in the Gaol of Preston, administering the rite to twenty-eight of the prisoners, varying in age from fourteen to fifty five. After the service the Bishop delivered an impressive address to the prisoners, touching their present position, and the further responsibility they had taken upon themselves in their acceptation of the rite administered to them.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gobat, Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem, is said to have stated in an address at Malta College, on the 5th of November :-

"That the terms on which the Anglican Bishopric was founded having been submitted to diplomatic consideration between the Courts of England and Prussia, with the full concurrence of the highest Ecclesiastical authorities in England, any secreters from the Communion of the Thristians of the East, comprised in the Bishop's Diocese, may now be received into communion with the Church of England in Jerusalem, provided they make a declaration, before the Competent Turkish authority, of their wish to be placed under the British jurisdiction, which secures for the proselytes the protection of England. Prussia, and the Sublime Porte.

The Guardian axys it is reported that, at Wells, the Rev. Patrick King, a Descon of the Church of Rome, lately renounced Popery, and was received into the Church of England. The also announced as a recent convert to the Church from Rome.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Society rates, the grants due at Christmas, £4600, were ordered to be paid. The receipts for the quarter were only £3243, 7s. 3d., so that further inroad was necessarily made into the Society's capital, 127 urgent applications had to pass unheeded.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Society for Providing Additional Pastoral Superintendence and Church Accommodation in the diocese of Llandaff, two grants of £100 each were made to the Churches of St. James's Pontypool, and Pentyrch, two of £50 to Shire Newton and Canton, and one of £100 towards the purchase of the impropriate tithes of Llauhilleth. The report

The prospects of the Society are most cheering. It has already made grants for the maintenance of additional curates in fourteen of the most populous and destitute localities of the diocese; while under its auspices ten new churches are already either completed, in building, or immediate prospect of erection; but still fresh and pressing applications are being made for aid. and large and increasing populations are yet to he supplied with the privileges and ordinances of the Church.

THE CONVOCATION OF 1702 AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir,—The discussions that took place in the House of Commons relative to the sitting of Convocation manifested on the behalf of many of the speakers such a wish to crush the liberty of the Church by the force of civil power, that I think it well to direct attention to a certain resolution passed by the Commons of the above date, in order that some honourable gentleman may be reminded that their House of Parliament stands pledged to reject any infringement on the rights of the Convocation.

In November, 1702, during the reign of Anne. Sir John Pakington complained to the house of Commons of the great influence which Dr. Lyod the Bishop of Worchester had exercised to prevent his being elected a member for the County of Worchester; and which influence he had exminon is not to be criticised coldly. Indiscretion, or collusive is immaterial. The fact that the letter recised on behalf of his son to secure his return

Allen, Archdeacon of Salop; the Rev. R. W. in such a cause is better than indifference. One of the six Clergymen was first published at Rome to Parliament. On this complaint being made, the House passed a resolution declaring that the proceedings of the Bahop, his son, and his agents in order to hinder the election of Sir John, had been malicious, and privileges of the Commons; and addressed the Queen to remove the Bishop from being Almoner, with which request she complied, although the House of Lords presented her with a counter address.

The Convocation was sitting at this time, and the Lower House returned thanks to the Commons for the regard they had to their privileges in the case of the Bishop of Worchester and his son,—when the Commons immediately passed a resolution " that they would upon all occasions, assert the just rights and privileges of the Lower House of Convocation."

As this resolution has never been recinded, it would be as well if some friends of the Church in our present House of Commons, would, when the liberties of the Convocation are attacked, rise and remind the House that it stands pledged to support the privileges of the Convocation, and that no proposition can be entertained to suppress those privileges in the face of a resolution that binds the house to uphold them.

The House of commons has always been proverbially tenacious of its privileges. At the commencement of every Session, the following resolutions are passed;--

"It is a high infringement of the liberties and priviliges of the Commons for any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord-Lieutenant of any County, to concern themselves in the election of meinbers of Parliament."

By another resolution the House declares that: "It is highly criminal in any Minister, a servant under the Crown. directly or indirectly, to use the powers of office in the election of representatives to serve in Parliament."

When an assembly is so sensitive of its rights as to make a declaration of them when no encroachment is made on those rights, it should be the last one to impeach the privileges of the convocation. By the constitution of the country the Convocation has as much an inherent right to assemble at the House of Commons, and any effort and any effort made by that House to throw an impediment to its, meeting is "as high an in-fringement of the liberty and privileges of the Church," as it is "a high intringement of the liberty and privileges of the Commons for any Lord of Parliament, or Lord-Lieutenant of any County to concern themselves in the election of members of Parliament."

The resolution passed by the Commons in 1702 is binding on the present House until they as formally recind it, as it was unanimously passed by their predecessors; and I cannot but again express a hope that some friend of the Church will direct attention to that resolution, whenever any member of the existing House shall so far forget it as to make an attack upon the right and privelege of the Convocation to assemble for business.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, Christmus, 1852. English Churchman.

CATHEDRAL AT VICTORIA, CHIRA. - On Sunday, September the 19th, St. John's cathedral was consecrated by the bishop of Victoria. The church was opened for divine service more than three years ago, by license from the Bishop of London but owing to technical delays, it could not, untill now, be formally consecrated.

CONFIRMATION AT FROME SELWOOD. - A special confirmation recently held here, by the right reverend G. T. Spencer, D.D., late Bishop of Madras, acting for the lord bishop of Bath and Wells, when upwards of 100 persons, from the for Promoting the Employment of Additional Cu- ages of 14 to 80, received the holy rite. This rates, the grants due at Christmas, £4600, were confirmation was held by his lordship in compliance with the request of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar, who, in his anxiety for the spiritual welfare of his flock, had represented to his diocesan the fact that a large number of his parishioners many far advanced in life, had never received the holy rite of confirmation, a most impressive address was, delivered to the candidates by the hishop, on the value and importance of the rite, and solemn the promises and vows they had in their own persons ratified, and the blessing resulting from the participation in the ordinance. We are however, obliged to mention an unpleasant circumstrace which we could heartily have wished had never happened. As soon as Mr. Bennet, received notice of the day appointed by the hishon he communicated with the incumbents of the two district churches, informing them of the arrangements made, and expressing his readiness to present to the bishop any candidates they might have under their charge ready for coafirmation. This arrangement, however did not seem to meet the wishes of these ministers of peace; and a communication was made by one of them to the bishop, and great exertions used to induce him to forego his intention of holding the confirmation, added to which attempts were made in several instances to persuade the candidates from presenting themselves. However the forgiving spirit of the vicar again showed itself in an invitation to them to meet several of the neighbouring clergy at the church on the Thursday in Ember week, to partake of the holy communion. To this most Christian invitation, one of them returned a curt refusal; the other in that peculiar style for which he is so very remarkable, entered into an egotistical dissertation respecting doctrines and practices, which, after floundering through several pages, ended by refusing to attend. In spite, however, of the bitter opposition continued most unrelentingly by the protesting clique and coercing itself by the most exaggerated and falacious statement, fabricated when an end is to be gained, a steady and permanent improvement in the parish, so long neglected is clearly visible. - Bristo! Journal.

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 5th February, 1853. His Excellency the Governor General has been

pleased to make the following appointments, viz: The Reverend William Bleasdell, M. A., Shel don Hawley, Stephen Young and George E. Redmond, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Hastings.

Elias Burnham, of Peterborough, Esquire. Barister at Law, to be a Notary Public in that part t the Province called Upper Canada.

Arthur Shaw, of Niagara, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's

James Kinnear, of Walpole, Esquire, to be a Revenue Inspector for the County of Haldimand. John Fitzgerald, of Stratford, Esquire, to be a Revenue Inspector of the County of Brant.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Eastern-THE CHEEF JUSTICE.

Brockville	Monday, 25th April.				
Cornwall	Monday, 2nd May.				
L'Original	Wednesday, 10th May,				
Bytown	Tuesday, 17th May.				
Bytown Perth	Wednesday, 25th May.				
- Midland-Mr Justice Draper.					

Kingston Wadacaday 20th April

Belleville	Monday, 6th May. Wednesday, 9th May.				
Cobourg	Wednesday, 18th May.				
Peterborough Monday, 30th May.					

Niagara...... Monday, 28th March. Guelph Wednesday, 4th May. Berlin Monday, 9th May. Barrie Tuesday, 24th May.

Oxford-Mr. JUSTICE BURNS. Brantford Tuesday, 5th April. Hamilton Monday, 11th April. Cayuga Tuesday, 10th May. Simcoe Monday, 16th May. Woodstock Monday, 23rd May.

Western-Mr. JUSTICE SULLIVAN. Sandwich Tuesday, 5th April. Chatham Monday, 11th April. Goderich Monday, 2nd May. Stratford Friday, 6th May. London Monday, 18th April.

Toronto-CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY. Toronto..... May 2nd.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA

The Nizgara, from Liverpool, arrived at New York at seven o'clock yesterday, with 35 pasengers, among whom were Chevalier Hulsemann. Liverpool cotton continued steady during the week, and closed firmly with advance on quotations of last week; sales of the week, 55,650 bales.

Breedstuffs all down.

Wheat 2d. and flour 1s lower. Canal flour 25s 9d to 26s 6d. Ohio 28s. Write wheat 7s 3d to 7s 6d. Red mixed 6s 9d to 7 2d. Corn—yellow mixed 33s to 34s. White 36s. All closed—dull. Beef active. Prime Mess. 97s 6d to 100s 10d. Pork 1s to 2s advance, but little doing. Lard dull

Ashes dull; Pots, 26s 6d; Pearls, 28s.

LONDON MARKETS .- Colonial and foreign produce-armer feeling, Flour and Wheat rather lower. Money in demand, without change in rate of discount. Bullion decreased 617,000.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.—The arrangements for ne marriage of Napoleon, were nearly completed. The Empress Eugenia, has very sensibly written to the Corporation of Paris, declining the acceptance of presents of Jewellery, suggesting that they had better lay out the money in works of charity. It is said that an amnesty on an extensive scale would be promulgated immediately after the marriage. The rumour is still current in Paris, that a modification of the Ministry was about to take place. M. de Morny, would succeed Drouin de L'Huys. N. Magne, was spoken of for the Finance department, and Gen. Randon, for the War-office. The health of the Counters Chambord is in an alarming state, and her physicians express faint hopes of her recovery.

The Commerce of Cadiz announces that the steamer Nevada and transport Naviglande would shortly sail for Havana with re-inforcements for the army in Cuba.

The Rhine rose on the night of the 15 ult. seven feet. On the following day the stream continued to rise a foot and a half every hour.

ENGLAND.—The non-arrival of any large portion of vessels with gold, known to be on their way from Australia, caused disappointment in London. Nearly half a million sterling was at sea previous to last advices via Singapore, and it is probable the Great Britain and Sydney steamers are now within 4 or 2 weeks of their return with an equal amount. At the same time, the exportation of goods had been good to an unprecedented extent and is increasing, so that Australia is at present indebted to shipments from England some

Some specimens of Canadian gold from the St. Joseph District, on the Chaudiere River, have been tested by Themas A. Bell. & Co., and are worth three quarter grains less than standard with 28 penny weights of silver per pound.

R. F. Pries, the torger, is fully committed for

two charges of lorgery.

A collision took place in the channel, between the ships Herald, of London, and the Johan Carl. of Riga, by which the former was sunk, and some ! might have been continued to be used with per- | given rise to the idea that the stole or modern 20 persons drowned.

India.—General Godwin, having imprudently stationed an advanced post of only 400 men at Pegu. 60 miles from Rangoon, and within a short distance of the main body of the Burmese army the Burmese commander immediately attacked it. cut off its communication with Rangoon, and seized an ammunition convoy, harrasing the little garrison day and night. A naval force with 100 marines, 300 European troops and a steamship attempted to force the passage and reach the place, but were driven back with loss. Two columns of 2.400 men then left Rangoon, and encountered the Burmese and defeated them with great loss, and succeeded in reaching Pegu.

Communication.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

Sig.—As my letter on Confession was the subject of your last editorial article, I hope you will allow me to make further remarks on the subject. First of all it was never my intention to advocate the revival of auricular Confession, I never wished to see young ladies and genlemen walk up to their Parish Priest, to confess their venial sins which they may have committed during the week, but I merely endeavoured to show that according to the doctrine of the Church of England, Priests have power to absolve all true penitent sinners and in support of what I advanced gave quotations from three different parts of the common Prayer Book. My object in writing the letter was to contradict the assertion of the evangelical party: who totally deny the Power of granting absolution as vested in the Priest-hood, now it is a notorious fact that thes meddlesome clergymen do not attend to their duties and will not allow those who are willing to discharge their mission faithfully. I cannot see why you should take me to task for my explanation of the difference between the Church of England and Rome, as regards the practice of confession. I stated that in the one it was optional and in the other it was obligatory. Surely if confession is allowed in the Church of England it must be the one or the other, as far as morality is concerned I do not think we, Protestants, have much to boast of. Secondly, do we take up an old country Newspaper but we see some horrible murder, seduction, and infanticule, this, too coming from people who are so zealous in circulating indis-criminately the Bible. As I see that you are shortly to have an article on liturgical reform I shall refrain from making further remarks on the present subject until I have seen it. In conclusion I always have great pleasure, in reading your paper as I am sure it is a true exponent of the Church doctrine. I wish I could pay the same compliment to all papers devoted to the interest of the Church, in Canada West. I remain yours truly,

English Churchman.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman: TABLE OR ALTAR.

Sen .- Your correspondent, "Churchman," perceive advocates the use of the word "Allar" in preference to "Communion Table" &c.—giving an extract from Stanton's dictionary of the Church in favour of his view.

The said dictionary says "The terms Holy Table, Communion Table, and Lord's Table, are sometimes substituted by the Church for the word "Alter." Now whether or not the Church in the States makes the substitution anly some times, and uses "Altar?" interchangeably, with other terms, I,am not prepared to say; but we all know that our Church throughout the whole Book of Common Prayer invariably uses the term "Table." And while half christendom used the word Altar as the corollary of a false hypothesis, and as a necessary accompainment of a groundy superstitious tenet, our reformed Church was perfectly justified in expunging the name, together with the doctrine and the thing; and is adopting instead the simple term Table, which is a standing denial of, and protest against, that particular error.

Seeing too that the term alter is so much insisted upon by a parties whose notions of the Eucharist have a remarkable leaning to that mystification on which Transubstantiation is founded, the safest course is to adhere strictly to the laidguage of our Church, which admits of no mistake.

Your correspondent, with Wheatley whom he quotes approvingly-though the Prayer Book is much better authority, than Wheatley's comment upon it-eave that " for the first three hundred years after Christ the term alter was invariably used by the Church, and it was not until the very same period from which we date the rise of corruption, that the appellations came into general use, to the prejudice of the original name.

That it was so universally used is very questionable, notwithstanding Wheatley, and the allusions instanced by your correspondent, in some ancient cannons. But admit that it was, and that the word Table only came into use, at the period when corruptions began to appear, instead of its being one of those corruptions, as our friend quietly insinuates, is it not just as likely that it was adopted in contrudiction of a rising error t

Suppose that in the early ages the primitive names were more generally used, it is probable enough that the prevalence of an idea that an "allar" was a necessary part of Christian wor-ship prepared the way for the payment of transubstantiation. The deceit itself required an altar, and found one ready for it.

fect harmlessness, had not a particular horesy grown up in which an alter became a thing of necessity, as part of the false doctrine involved

in that heresy.

If we could metamorphose ourselves into the Primitive Church, or spunge out Romanism from the tablets of the past and the present, "Altar" or "Table" might be irrelevant. But this cannot be; and in our estimate of the right or wrong of any question—not being a Scripture doctrine or an Apostolic ordinance—we must be guided by the requirements and aspect of our own times and the voice of our own Church.

Your correspondent after stating the difference between the Romish doctrine of the Bucharist and that of our Church, observes, that " if this distinction had always been kept in view, the clamour about converting alters into tables would have sunk to rest, entombed in its own

I may be permitted to suggest as not at all improbable that the fathers of our reformation were quite as well aware of all the great distinctive leatures of Romanism as we are, -that through the whole of the arduous task which they so nobly performed, they never lost sight of those distinctions—and that it was to maintain still, more decidedly the distinctions between the Romish and English Church on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, that the substitution of table for alter was made. And it does seem to me very unaccountable that persons specially designating themselves Churchmen, should be so ready to set themselves against the language of the Church, and to speak of one of its delib-erate and well weighed acts as a mere concession to a clamour which deserved to be entombed in its own folly.

However those who maintain the use of the word table in preference to alter have the Cannons on their side, which, the others have not. A table is what it really is—a table is what the Church has ordered to be used, and a table is

what the Church calls it.

For the I then of the Vandon Gray ning (To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

i Dram: Bin, If your correspondent Peter Brown, had adhered to his intention expressed in his letter of the 3rd inct.; he would have been wise. But instead of that, fearing lost he should appear to be "written down" he besterme it: he has again appeared in your paper of the 27th instant, and there disingenvously wavolds the point at issue, and concludes by asking a ques-

le Now, I appeal to any apprejudiced person, whether he has answered, or even really touched upon, what I advanced in the 5th and 6th saregraphs of my letter as printed in your paper. Whether it would be correct to ascribe this to what he designates!" obtacity;" or design, I leave the public in: judge, after station that my own opinion is that he has acted disingeniously.

"He alleges that I "avoid anything like a figia analysis of the words of the Cathin," and evidently assumes that he is the correct expositor of its sense. Surely the language of the indigment Cicero would not be inappropriate in reference to this assumption of Peter Brown, —"Quousque tandem" abbtere, Catalina, palientia hos inder?" Quamdia etiata farce istes tuas hos elides?" Quandia etiam revor ister that not sincer?
Here in this matter he shows himself ready to
go with the innovating spirit of the age and
country, that would destroy or make void all our
ancient institutions, by thus invading the priviteges of our ancient Church Universities, and travestying the bedges of their Boudard. 10 10 10

Agoin I call his attention to the words of the Canon, which (hood) no Minister shall wear (being an Graduate) under phin of subjention.

Not with sunding, it shall be lawful for such Ministers as are upl Graduates to wear upon their Surplices, instead of Moois, some decent Tippet of black, so it be not of silk.

Liefe the language is express, the hood (capetium), is forbidden altogether, and the tippet (liripipium) prescribed. Nour oprrespondent indeed, in his second letter admits that the liripipe or liripoop, is not a hood, but only part of it, in the following words, The liripipe is that part of the hood which hung down, often to a great length from the part which more immea great length from the part which more immediately covered the head;" and he further refers us to Strutt's English dresses.

Mow, I have a work which contains engravings from Strutt, and from M.S.S., in the Royal col-lection, which illustrates this point, via., ? Old England, published in two folio votes, by Knight, of London. And I am willing to believe that the word was applied, but not altogether to what might be designated the tag tail or tag-end of the hood. If Reter Brown is content with this interpretation, and will act upon it, I am sure that I am.

But 'in the water of justice and common hodesty. Edo trust that the hond itself, whicher It be imitative of some university one or most will stot be sammed by any one who shap persuch university status as a degree conferred by an university that prescribes the use of the bood.

In the 1st vol. of the work to which I have referred, at page 381, the anthor designates certain pendants worn or attached to the shoulders and hanging as low as the knee, in the male and female costonic of the reign of Edward I.I., and figured in the engravings numbered 1129 and 1138 as "long streamers of tippets." And this I apprehend, is the original meaning of the world tippet. tippet, which might be applied to these pendante, or to the part of the hood to which I have referred. These streamers appear to have been fastened to the part of the dress covering the

soarf was the ancient tippet.

If your correspondent would prefer such tipputs as I have here adverted to should be wirn, have no doubt but that every Graduate would say that he and his sympathizers were welcome to their use, but not to the hood.

I would. Mr. Editor, as much as possible. abetain from a creasm, but I am sorely tempted to it in dealing with the position assumed by your correspondent, and I should be sorry that any literate should do anything at which "the hand of scorn might point his slow, unmoving finger at," which would certainly be the case as soon as the university bond was aped or imitated. It is in accordance with the spirit and teaching of our Church that men should appear what they really are, and not what they are not. A nongraduate has no academical standing, no university status, consequently he has no pretence for wearing a hood. Let the literate in orders wear all that belongs to his office as Descou or Priest, but not that which is the layman's right as well as the clergyman's; provided that they are graduates of an University where the use of the hood is enjoined.

With respect to Peter Brown's remark that there" will not be many of my way of thinking," referring to the mode of attack &c. I can only say that my two nearest clerical neighbors, speaking of the point at issue only two days since, said that your overespondent's position was such that they entirely approved of the overse adopted toward him. Furthermore, one of them. a Rector and Rural Dean, said that he would not allow a literate with a spurious imitation of a bood to officiate in his Church.

Whatever may be the ecclesiastical faults imputed to the Bishop of Manchester, by your correspondent, he is not destitute of that spirit to which I have already referred as incoloated by our Church, of men appearing what they really are, and consequently determining that those over whom he exercises authority should cononi-

cally appear so too.
In ounclusion, I would remark, that if in any thing I have said in this letter, I may have api peared too severe, I can only say that an inveterate disease requires strong remedies, and in his last letter Peter invites it by accusing me of refusing "to follow the Canon to its legitimate results," and language of a similar character.

Yours, faithfully, A. GRADUATE.

Diocese of Toronto, ? Jan. 31st, 1852.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.) Sec. 25. 1. 16. Mono Feb. 7th 1833.

Rev. Sir.—I sent a letter to the Editor of the Christian Guardian on the 12th ult. in reply to some remarks which he had made in the previous number of that paper, on myself and the treatment that he pretends "Wesley received from the Church; but he refused to insert it. Will you do me the favour to give it an insertion in your next issue.

I am Rev. Sir, yours sincerely, all John Fletcher.

(To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.)

Sir .- A friend has lavoured me with a copy of your papers of the 5th instant, in which Lob-serve a critique upon a letter that Leonsidered it increasely to address to the members of your Seciety in myamission Leonset that you will give me the opportunity of acting your readers right with regard to the misstatements, you have made in it, as they are calculated to mislead those who have not had the opportunity of seeing the subject of your animadversions

tenden to discharge the duty of an impartial critic would you not have had the honest maniness to take extracts from the work upon which you were commenting, in order that your readers might have had the opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. But this course Sir, would not answer your purpose. My plain straightfore wardproofs would ill comport with your rose perjudges, you will appear weighed in the halance and found wenting

Might I not also properly ask, is your editorial a general sample of the "Christian" spirit of what you profess to be the "Guardian," as if so it is diametrically at variance with the Christianity of the Bible. There we are taught that humility is characteristic of the followers of the lowly Jesus, but in your observations I see too clearly displayed that spirit for which your Society has been and is still noted—spiritual pride—I shall now proceed to notice your missiatements and

deviations. So a second to a second the parties of the purpose of properly tism. If you Sir hadrend the pamphlet who prefend to cate-chize, you would have seen that this was not its object. Had this bear my doign I would have adopted a far different style and shown not only the beauty of that Church of which I have the honour of being a minister but also the deformity of the system which I would have been opposing. But instead of doing so I merely acted on the defensive, answering from Wesley's works objections made in this neighborhood against the Church of which Wesley lived and died a minister. If you had had a desire to see what was the intention of my letter, you would have found that in was " to support the following assertion, that the objections to the Church which are commonly held by you, were not held by your founder, and that consequently methodism in Mono and I It does not however seem to me to be of very fastened to the part of the dress covering the suppose in the whole of Canada is not the meth-great moment whether it was so used or not. It shoulders; but notwithstanding this, it may have odism of John Wesley." This fir is the petition I

have laid down in my pamphlet. This position I have supported by an examination such objections as had come within the compass of my own knowledge, and a comparison of them with extracts from the writings of Wesley stale quotations as you are pleased to call them, but stale or fresh, draw i from the fountain head of the standard edition of his works. Although en pasentI cannot perceive the force of your objection, to state quotations, as, it they had any authority when first extracted frequency of quotation would not take away this authority, this I repeat in view in addressing those calling themselves tracts I have taken from the works of your founder or misrepresented his sentiments. Until you have done this, I shall still consider that Modern methodism in not Wesleyan methodism, and therefore that you have no claim to the name

2. "The Church persecuted and mobbed Mr. Wesley." This assertion I think would be best met by its contrary, "The Church did not persecute nor mob Mr. Wesley." Let these assertions be weighed by direct reference to Mr. Wesley's own testimony, and I have no doubt that it will be allowed by an unimpartial judge that your's is untenable. I have shown in page 39 of my letter that during 51 years the number of refusals to permit him to preach in Churches were 35, of which only 21 were by clergymen, while during the same period he preached in 512 churches. Does this look like persecution, especially when we remember that he acknowledged that he had more invitations to preach in churches that he could possibly accept of? But you may say he was mobbed. I do not deny it, but I a y that it was not by the CHURCH. He was mobbed, I believe at Walsall, but is a Walsall mob the Church 1 What principles of special pleading will show that a very insignificant, part is the whole. Allow me to put your assertions before your readers in a syllogistic form.

Mr. Wesley was mobbed at Walsall and other

Some of these mobs may have consisted of persons belonging to the Church, therefore: The Church mobbed Mr. Wesley!!! Would not the most inexperienced logician perceive the inadequacy of your proof and consider it unvalid. now put to you Sir, this question, I ask on this subject in my letter "Can you Mr. Editor, or any other individual, shew that Mr. Wesley was "legally shut out of the Church by excommuni-"cation or deposition, or that he was prevented "from prenching in any of the churches of Enghand by episcopal inhibition." Until you have yroved that he was talk no more of persecution. 3. "The Church disowned those of its adher-

ents who had been saved from their sins through his instrumentality." To this assertion I give the most complete contradiction; bring forward if you can, a single proof in support of your assertion. This Sir, you cannot do. You may try to prove it by stating that some ministers opposed Methodism and Methodists, but some ministers are not the Church, and opposing Methodists is not disowning the adherants of the Church. You are well aware that the cutting off members from the Church, can only be effected by judicial proceedings, and also that such proceedings have never been taken against any individual because of his connection with Methodism, I cannot avoid considering such an assertion as a gross and palpable untruth, and unworthy the pen of any individual pretending to the unequivocal tokens of the Divine favour,

to which you refer.

4. " That the writer of that pamphlet is a part of an unskilful arguer to make up in abuse what he is deficient of in reasoning, and this Sir you have endeavourhd to do as fully as you can. You are pleased to heap upon that unfortunate individual, epethets more snitable for a contentions workling than a spiritually minded methodist preacher, c. g. self constituted teacher, Romanizing teacher, unfair representor of Wesley's sentiments, false representor of the came, a propounder of the dogma of a Puseyite ereed, a supporter of old views, fables, &c., a purblind advocate of a visionary scheme of sacramental salvation, a most wilful and stupid proverter of Wesleys sentiments, one ignorant of the principles of true religion &c. &c. But would it not have been far more becoming to deal less nn invective and more in reasoning. Passing by my being a self constitued, teacher which you know is not the case, let me ask in what respect am I a Romanizer &c., and is it for quoting Wrsley's views, or certain parts on which you differ from him, and I only agree with him. If so your righteous indignation should have been expended on John Wesley, not on John Fletcher. You have my pamphlet before you—show one sentiment in it of a Romanizing enaracter, or, acknowledge that you have have vilified a peron whose opinion you have had otherwise no opportunity of discovering. I have always defied yon to bring Yorward an instance in which I have wilfully perverted the sentiments of Mr. Wesley. Bring forward one and I shall at once acknowledge that I am wrong in doing so.

5 "Mr. Wesley was not a supporter of baptismal regeneration." Why Sir, I cannot repress my astonishment at your boldness in making such an assertion in the face of the proofs which I have brought forward to the contrary. What does he mean in your 476,477, and 740 Hymns by rising and washing away sine in haptism ,by being plunged by it into a second birth by God's annexing in it the Spirit's Senl? What does he mean when he says that the outward sign duly received is always accompanied with the inward grace? What does he mean when he says by buptism we who were by nature the Children of wrath are piade the Children of God, and that by this re-

he says, who denies that you were then made Children of God and heirs of heaven? There can be no meaning in words if these do not plainly and distinctly shew that he supported this doc-

6. "The Church forced Mr. Wesley to take the position that Methodism now occupies, and to provide an ecclesiastical arrangement for his Society." The position Methodism now occupies was not taken until after the death of Mr. Wesley, is my position, and is the principal object I had and consequently not by himself. Up to that time it was in a position of friendship towards the Wesleyans. I dety you Sir to controvert that Church, and afterwards of enmity; so that the position, or to prove that I have garbled the ex- final part of this statement is talse, and the second is equally so, for the ecclesinatical organization (as I have shewn on Methodist testimony) arose from the pressure from without in 1792 and 1816, and therefore was not provided by him.

7. "The Church is a fallen Church."! I am afraid your sub-editor is not kept under proper check or else that your memory must be exceedingly defective since in a recent number of your paper a letter appeared that was copied into other papers which shewed that the Church so far from being fallen is manifesting signs of a vitality far exceeding that of any other denomination of professing Christians, so that your assertions in one issue is contradicted by an opposite assertion in another.

There are other misstatements in your article that would require some remarks upon them, but I think that I have said enough to show that you have either willfully, or I hope, ignorantly perverted the truth, and shall, therefore, pass them by unnoticed, merely recommending you in conclusion, not to arrogate to yourself and your Society the influences of the Spirit: nor to imagine that you alone are the people of the Lord, for such assumptions are too frequently the strongest evidences that those who make them have not the Spirit of Christ.

> I am Sir, your's respectfully. Joun Fletcher.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—As the motion of the Hon. Geo. Boulton, and the amendment moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquier, at the last monthly meeting of the Chur h Society together with the names of those who voted for and against those motions will appear in the columns of your journal. I feel myself constrained to adopt the same medium in order to say that upon the occasion in question, I for one voted under a misapprehensisn.

The information called for, by the motion and the amendment in question, if embodied in a written document and placed among the records of the Society for the use of members thereof,

ia. I conceive most desireable.

The original motion, with the amendment proposed appeared to me to present two modes in which this necessary information might be obtained, and owing to ignorance of the exact mode of proceeding in the case of a division. I was under the impression that our votes were simply determining not whether the information desired was or was not to be obtained, for that desire seemed with only two or three exceptions to be unanimous, but which of the two methods proposed for procuring it should be adopted.

It is not easy to express the anoyance experienced on finding that, in common with some others I had, awing to this misconception assisted in "shelving" the whole matter.

Though strongly averse to taking so public a mode of making this statement, I prefer to do so rather than be supposed capable of aiding to stiffe" information which whether it be necessary or not is unquestionably desired by a large number of the members of the Society.

No trace of any wish to withhold the information in question appeared to me to actuate any member of the board on Wednesday last-ull were perfectly willing that the information moved should be, obtained though one or two gentlemen considered it unnecessury-There cannot be a question that but for the misapprehension alluded to, if one method of obtaining it had failed the other would have been carried.

I remain faithfully yours, W. STEWART DAYLING.

Bearborn, Feb. 5, 1853.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

THE REPORT OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, TO THE MOST HON'BLE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ON THE SUB-JECT OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

Toronto, Upper Canada, Feb. 4th, 1853 My Lord Duke,-On my return from a confirmation of several months to this place, in September last, I found the following circular letter which had arrived during my absence, from the Right Honorable Sir John Packington, Bart., then Secretary of State for the Colonies:---

Downing Street, 30th July, 1852.

My Lord,-As your Lordship must naturally feel much interested in the debates of last Session in the House of Commons, upon

Colonies, I forward to your Lordship some copies of the Speech in which I stated my objections to Mr. Glasdtone's measure.

also send your Lordship copies of the Bill, which Mr. Gladstone subsequently introduced-but which was not discussed in

the House.

The subject will be renewed in the next Session of Parliament, and in the event of Legislation upon it by her Majesty's Government, it will afford me much assistance if your Lordship will favour me with your opinion upon the present state of the Church in your Diocese, and what Legislative changes you would suggest in order to place the Church in your Diocese in a more efficient and satisfactory position.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most ob't Servant, (Signed,) John S. Packington.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Not supposing that the measure would be taken up in the early Session of November, I addressed a circular letter to my Rural Deans with copies of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and of Sir John Packington's speech, desiring them to consult the Clergy and others of their respective Deaneries, and report to me, at their early convenience.

On receiving their reports I consulted with some able friends, and more particularly with the Chief Justice of the Co'ony-and have now the honor to enclose for the information of your Grace the result of our combined deliberations.

I have the honor to be, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's Most ob't Servent. John Toronto.

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Downing Street, London.

CON VOCATION.

It is now generally admitted that the rapid growth of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies, and the great increase of the Clergy present new and urgent arguments for some ruling power to enforce stricter discipline and greater efficiency and uniformity of action than she has

When the lay members of the Church in the various dependencies of the British Empire are believed to exceed one million, and one diocese (Upper Canada) approaches one fourth of that number, with several hundred clergymen scattered over vast regions and thus far separated one from another, it must needs be that grave difficulties and offences will arise, and how are they to be dealt

The Bishops are in most cases powerless, having indeed jurisdiction by their Royal appointment and Divine Commission, but no tribunals to try cases, and to acquit or punish as the case may require.

Hence they feel themselves frequently weak and unable to correct reckless insubordination, sullen contumacy and even immoral conduct. At one time they are accused of feebleness and irresolution-at another, when acting with some rigour, they are denounced as tyrannicle and despotic.

On all such occasions they are without support or the refreshing counsel of their Brethren-nor have they any Constitutional way open to them by which they can devise and mature such measures as may be found necessary for the welfare and extension of the Chuich.

The growing evil and inconvenience of this state of things has at length forced itself upon the notice of the Imperial Government, and a Bill has been introduced into Parliament by the Right Honorable William Gladstone, which seeks to place Church affairs in the Colonies under the government of an uniform and well defined system. And, although the Secretary of State, Sir John Packington, offered some well founded objections to the proposed Bill, he frankly admitted that the Church in the Colonies laboured under great disadvantages, and that it stood in need of legislative assistance, in order to enable it to make such regulations as are essential to its proper functions. Both Statesmen consider legislation necessathe advice and assistance of the Colonial terests. Bishops and their Clergy, in dealing with This great advantage would follow from

The Bill as amended, has not only been sent out to the different Colonies to be submitted to the judgment of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity, but one Bishop at least that the Constitution would be found to be from the different groups of Colonial Di- sustained by the general voice of the Colonies, oceses has been invited to England to assist although there might be an unfortunate spirit

generation we are made the Children of God by the Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone, for in its modification so that it may meet the adoption, not grace? What does he mean when regulating the Church of England in the purpose for which it is intended,—or ratherto assist in framing a Constitution for the Colonial Church, which would ensure uniformity in all essentials to her efficiency within the Colony and at the same time preserve harmony with the Mother Church.

And surely the little delay required in pursuing this course need not be grudged after allowing 200 years and more to pass, without doing anything, when the result may: be the digesting and maturing a respectable safe and rational scheme which would give ful! efficiency to the United Church of England and Ireland, and insure through all tuture time among her numerous branches, perfect unity in all parts of the world.

Besides the Bishops and such of their clergy as visit England on this important object, those who remain in their Dioceses are expected to give their own views, and in as far as may be those of their Clergy and Laity, so that the result may be justly considered the voice of the Colonial Church at large.

Now, although we may not reckon very much upon the positive benefit to be derived from the multitude of suggestions which will be brought forward, yet there would be the advantage of considering beforehand, whatever would be likely to be urged in the Colonies for or against the act before it had passed. Besides the moral effect would be of great value by showing the members of the Church in the Colonies, that a measure so important had not been agreed upon without due reference to their wishes and sentiments,—and in the next place it would be much more easy to support the system. afterwards against any attempts to unsettle it as being a system established on mature onsideration and with a desire to meet the views and opinions of the various Colonies.

Even after all this previous care and deliberation, it might be wise to limit the continuance of the measure on its first enactment to four or five years and in the meantime to invite an expression of opinion fro. the different Colonies as to the working of its various provisions so that it may be made as perfect as possible, before it becomes a permanent law.

The system by which the Episcopal Church in the United States of America is governed, and that in Scotland, would naturally be considered in framing the Constitution of the Colonial Church and some hints might possibly be derived even from the looting on which the Protestant Church has been placed by the late acts of the Government in

The members of the Episcopal Church of the United States were unavoidably influenced in laying the foundation of their system by considerations which do not apply in our case. They would not submit to a controling power in a foreign country, for that would have placed their Church in a disadvantageous light before the public.

With us there need not be, and is not in fact any jealousy of the kind, on the contrary I believe the general feeling of the Laity as well as the Clergy at present would be found to be in favour of seeking security against error and against rash changes by having points subject to th the Mother Church, and not left to be debated or reso ved upon by Colonial Conventions or convocations.

Let us suppose then a Constitution framed in England under the best advice and upon mature consideration, the most desirable course would, I think, be to give that Church Constitution to the Colonies by an Imperial

But, where we apprehend a difficulty will present itself if the Bill should go into such details in regard to Church government and discipline as it ought to do. Would the House of Commons entertain it? and would the Government ask them to do so with the hope of a satisfactory result? I hope they could: but I fear they could not.

If the Government could and would proceed in that manner, and if a Statute could be passed, approved of by the heads of the Church and placing the Church of England in the Colonies on tirmer ground as to doctrine and discipline, a very great object would be gained because then the Convocation or whatever it might be called, within each Diocese, not having these matters within their reach (and I think they ought not) would be occupied only in such things as would not disturb the unity of the Church, that is, in enforcing the power given by the ry, althoug't they differ in the details; and Constitution in regard to discipline and in both appear desirous to avail themselves of regulating and advancing her temporal in-

this question, which is certainly not a light leaving our System of Church Government resting on such a foundation, as could not be readily disturbed; for it would not be easy to procure any alteration of what had been so carefully considered. And we might hope

could have its way.

If it should be found that the Government would decline attempting to procure from Parliament a measure which should go suiiciently into details, the next best thing would seem to be to proceed at any rate as has been suggested in devising a Constitution by consultation among Colonial Bishops, and with the Government and Spiritual Heads of the Church of England, and then providing for a convention of the members of the Church of England, Lay and Clerical, in due form in each Colony, and submitting the Constitution to their adoption. The great object would be to gain the assent of the Colonial Church to a Constitution settling all cardinal points and placing them beyond the influence of disturbing forces within the separate Dioceses, which might destroy the unity of the Church and impair its resemblance to the Church of

England in England.
We must all agree with Sir John Packington in objecting to the plan of setting each Diocese separately to work to lay down a system for managing their Ecclesiastical af-Church might, I fear, be placed either at once or in time, under the influence of various causes, on so inconsistent a footing in the different Dioceses that the Church of England would no longer seem to be one Church in the Colonies, and we should have some Crotchet established under peculiar circumstances in one Diocese which would tend to unsettle the Church in other quarters, when, without such example the proposition would have received no encouragement. Moreover, the preponderating element in the population of a particular Colony- the tone of public feeling on various questions—the accidental circumstance of the Personal Character of the Bishop who would first have to set the machinery in motion—his discretion, his tirmness, and ability to resist pressure and various other circumstances, would be almost certain to bring about different results-and possibly, in some Colonies, results that would be much regretted, and ought to be deprecated in all.

And besides, there may be differences in the present actual condition of the several Colonial Dioceses which could hardly fail to occasion a far greater diversity than ought to prevail in one Church in regard to matters of common interest.

CONSTITUTION.

The Members of the Church of England in the Colonies, desire in the first place, that the Constitution, or Act for the better government of the Church in the Colonies, should acknowledge the Supremacy of Her Majesty over all persons in all causes Ecclesiastical as well as Civil, within her dominions. We are deeply sensible of the necessity of preserving that Supremacy unimpaired, and are determined, in so far as in us lies, to maintain and defend it.

We desire, in the second place, that provision be made that the Church shall continue, as we have ever been, an Integral portion of the United Church of England and Irelandenjoying the true Canon of Holy Scripture as our Rule of Faith-acknowledging the three n authentic interpret Scripture as they are embodied in the Liturgy, maintaining the Apostolic Form of Church Government by Bishops, Priests and Deacons -and we declare our firm and unanimous resolution in dependance on the Divine aid, to maintain those benefits, and transmit them | part to dispose of, not according to any sys-

unimpaired to posterity.

Hence we deprecate all attempts to tamner with the Doctrine of the Church, or any of her formularies. We deprecate any tendency to add to or diminish the deposit of Faith committed to the United Church or England and Ireland as a Branch of the Church Catholic-or to narrow her terms of communion as laid down in her Book of Common Prayer and Articles, for the preservation of which, we desire to express our deep thankfulness. and it is our earnest wish that Provincial and Diocesan Convocations in the Colonies, may be restrained from meddling with, much less from altering such high and weighty matters. and that they be confined to discipline and the temporalities of the Church, and such regulations of order and arrangement as may tend to her efficiency and extension.

The Constitution having secured the acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy-the Unity and sound teaching of the Colonial Church in all things essential, and her identity as an integral part of the Church of Empire is a matter about which we can

England might proceed.

1st. To restrict the Provincial or Diocesan Convocations of the Colonial Church from entertaining any proposition for any change of the articles, Doctrines, Liturgy or offices in the United Church of England and Ireland.

2:id. To provide for the enforcing of proper discipline-the method of proceeding upon complaint against any clergyman,for immoral conduct, insubordination, not politic to recite that it was doubtful, to be passed by the Parliament of the United First Page.

doctrine, breaches of orders &c. &c. The sentence that may be imposed and in certain cases the right of appeal.

3d. To provide for the appointment and removal by due authority, and after proper proceedings, of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacous.

4th. To provide for dividing the Dioceses into Parishes with proper regulations in case of future subdivision, with a view to Church purposes only.

5th. To provide for the extension and members assessing themselves to raise Funds for building, repairing Churches, Parsonages, School Houses, for the support of the Ciergy and School Masters, and the maintenance of Public Worship.

6th. To provide for the regulation of lees for marriages, baptisms and burials.

These and various other matters affecting the welfare of the Church would require to be taken up one by one and provi. ded for-the design being to have certain things fixed by superior anthority so as to tairs. Some points of vital importance to the he subject to no change by any legislation within the diocese.

I would more briefly recapitulate what appears to me desirable.

1st. That one Constitution be framed for the government of the Church in all the Col-

2nd. That the Constitution should provide 1. For the establishment in each Colonia! Diocese, of an Assembly for managing so far as may be committed to it, the affairs of the Church.

2. For giving such assembly the most appropriate name.

3. For establishing how it shall be composed, as to the proportion of Clergy and Laity-what shall form a quorum-how questions are to be decided-what regulations as to times of session, -prorogationadjournment &c.

4. Who shall preside—if the Bishop, shall he possess an absolute veto, or, one modified, or merely the casting vote.

5. Shall there be a power in the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Crown. to disallow, within a limited period, any law or regulation of the Convocation.

From a review of these principles and details, two or three good men could, I think, in a single week, suggest a system for them all-not such as would satisfy and please every one, because that is not to be hoped for, but such as persons of good judgment and good, intentions and with some knowledge of Colonial feelings and prepossessions. would think reasonable and practicable.

In regard to Sir. John Packington's well grounded fear of diversity of regulations in different Colonies it must be carefully provided against, since that would evidently be the effect of leaving a wide scope to Colonial Convocations or Synods, and I should much rather prefer that an Imperial Statute should lay down the system as regarded cardinal points, leaving minor points to be the subject of regulation within the Colony respecting which some diversity of system would not

signily. The great use and importance of the eming body would rather consist in their being called on to execute the powers delegated to them by the Statute. I mean in their application of them to individual cases, as they arise and which it would be their tem of action devised by themselves, but in the manner prescribed by the Imperial Stat-

THE RIGHT HON. W. GLADSTONE'S BILLS. The Bill as at first framed, appears open to several of the objections urged against it, and such require to be removed or satisfactorily modified.

This has in some measure been done in the amended Bill, but further alterations and amendments may with propriety be suggest-

Whether by the law as it now stands, the Bishop with the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese in a British Colony can legaly assemble of their own accord and make regulations for the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs to the extent contemplated in the amended Bill is a point which ought not to be treated as doubtful. unless it really be so.

Surely the status of the Church of England throughout the Colonial possessions of the hardly suppose that there had been no opinion or intention in all times past on the part of the Parliament and Government of Eug-

Would it not therefore be safe to assume that the Bishop Clergy and Laity had not authority of themselves to lay down a system of self-government without the sanction of Parliament, or of the Crown-and if this

prevailing at times in one or two of them habits and pursuits inconsistent with their whether they could or could not do so; Kingdom, or by the Legislature of the Colony that would unsettle any sound System, if it sacred calling, neglect of duty, unsound because it might be that Parliament would within which such Dioceses are respectively not pass this proposed Bill, or concur in any isituated. act upon the subject, and then the admission that it was doubtful whether the power does not already exist might afford a strong argument in the Colonies for assuming an authority that might not be very discreetly exercised.

It would have been better in my humble opinion to have commenced by reciting, "That it was expedient to enable &c." saying nothing about doubts.

I venture to remark that the introduction temporal interests of the Church,—by the of such a Bill should be preceded by some preliminary notice either on the part of the Government or of the proper Ecclesiastical authority in England,—it being desirable that Church affairs in the Colonies should be governed according to some uniform and well defined system prevailing throughout.

THE AMENDED BILL.

(TITLE.)
It should not be entitled an act to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies,—but "an act for the better Government of the Church in the Colonies."

PREAMBL.E

Neither the Title nor preamble explain anything—the latter expresses donbts, and then proceeds not to explain them but to make positive provisions or Enactnents. It does not propose to amend any particular Laws, but introduces for the first time a system for regulating certain matters which before had not been subjected to any regulation. How much better to commence by reciting "That it was expedient to enable "the Bishop of any Diocese in the Colonies "with his Clergy and Laity to meet together "from time to time in Synods or Convoca-" tion &c."

Should not the words "Ecclesiastical affairs" be defined—what is understood by Ecclesiastical affairs—has the expression a reference to doctrine, or the form of prayeror the ceremonial of public worship—all these are Ecclesiastical affairs. It is not easy to foresee to what subjects and objects such Synods or convocations might not attempt to apply themselves as coming within the construction of the words Ecclesiastical affairs. Some Convocations might understand that there are limits to their power of regulation and management, which limits other Convocations might not acknowledge.

FIRST CLAUSE.

1st Clause instead of being a mere negative provision that no Laws shall be construed to prevent and should, I think, in a natural and plain manner anthorise that to be done which it is intended should be done.

"Being declared bonafide Members of the Church " seems not an accurate form of expression-for being disjunctive either of the requisites must be taken to beloufficient. What is a declared member of the Church? Must Deans, with the desire that they consult most anyone be received as a Member of the Church of the Clergy of their respective Deaneries, who declares himself to be such—though he may never have attended one of her places of worship or joined in her service up to the that the present position of the Colonial moment that he declares himself a Member, Church is in many respects unsatisfactory, and claims upon that declaration to have a and requires greater powers for regulating its communicants" better, that is, a the 21 Canon, every person Communicating thrice a year a Canonical Test not unreasonable for those admitted to legislate for the

so definate as it appears to be-who is to pronounce upon two bonafides? And what shall be the criterion? Moreover this first clause makes no provision for calling the first meeting. When and how-or by whom, nor may obtain from the Colonies and other by any means clearly who are to meet or who is to preside.

If there is no dissentient voice, there would be common consent—but if all the Clergy vote one way or a majority of them, and all union of Dioceses should only be permitted under a Metropolitan, and include all under such way as in the form annexed. his jurisdiction.

The last three lines of the first clause, "subject always as at this time in common "with all other Religious Communions, to the authority of the Local Legislatures respectively, and to such Provisions as they " respectively, and to such Provisions as they "may think proper to enact" are intended perhaps to meet Sir John Packington's objections as tending to make the Church dominant to a greater degree than it has been hitherto-by giving to the regulations of the Colonial Synods an authority supported by Parliament and so beyond the control of Coionial Legislation. Now, instead of these three lines it would be wiser, I think, to guard against any supposition that such dominancy was intended, by inserting in the middle of the clause some such words as be so, it can hardly be right and certainly these:-Not repugnant to any Law passed or

2ND CLAUSE.

2nd Clause. As it is here assumed that regulations will be made for the trial of offending Clerks,-it appears desirable that the Bill should contain a definitive provision for the erection of a Court for the purpose of giving authority to the Bishops for suspension or deprivation of office on conviction of the offender.

3RD CLAUSE.

3rd Clause. This Clause could be better framed I think, by providing that no regulation so to be made should have power to affect any person not being a Member of the Church of England.

4TH CLAUSE.

4th Clause. I would certainly leave Bishops, as now, to be appointed by the Crown. or if any voice or control were intended to be given to any authority within the Colony, 1 would provide for it in the act. I mean as to the point of voting, by whom to be exercised, and how, and not leave it to be the subject of a regulation by a Colonial Convocation-and for obvious reasons. Some concession may be made to the Colonies which provide for the becoming support of their own

5TH CLAUSE.

5th Clause. I would make the sunction of the Queen, through her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or of the Archbishop of Canterbury, necessary to all regulations not clearly within the powers given by the Constitution—such sanction to be given or withheld within twelve months, and this if it were only to preserve a wholesome link of unity and subordination, which Churchmen generally are not indisposed to entertain and because of its tendency to produce uniformity. 6TH CLAUSE.

6th Clause. I would provide that nothing should be dispensed with which in England is indispensable for obtaining Ordination, unless it be something which is inapplicable to the case of Colonies.

Toronto, Canada, 4th Feb. 1853.

(CIRCULARS.) Toronto, 20th October 1852.

J. T.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-The Secretary of State, Sir John Packington, has requested my views on the Hon. Mr. Gladstone's measure respecting the Colonial Church.—It is contained in the two bills which I enclose, or rather in the amended one of the 25th of June

The subject being of vast importance, I am anxious to avail myself of the assistance of my Brethren in making up my repo t, but as it is rather a private than a public communication, I confine myself chiefly to my Rural and others as they may think fit.

The Secretary of State while admitting vote in her Convocation. "Being regular own affairs, and maintaining its own disci-communicants" better, that is, according to pline, yet considers Mr. Gladstone's measure open to serious objections, as appears from his speech enclosed. But being desirous of remedying the evil, he wishes to procure the opinions of the Colonial Bishops and others, A bould fide Member of the Church is not ou a matter of so great consequence, to enable him to frame an effective, and sale measure, either by further amending that of Mr. Gladstone's, or introducing a new one, framed on his own views and such information as he

I should like to forward my Report early. What does "by common consent" mean? next month, and therefore request your reply at your earliest convenience.

Allow me further to suggest, that as I want my communication to the Secretary of State the Laity or a majority of them the other way, to be as brief as possible, your reply would which opinion shall prevail for the better suit me better in the shape of concise remarks conduct of their Ecclesiastical afflairs. The on the different clauses, keeping rather to principles than entering into details, in some

I must not conceal from you, that I consider Mr. Gladstone's Bill, defective as a remedy. I think it not only in some degree open to Sir it states doubts, explains nothing, and refers to no law. Indeed, the preamble, as well as every clause, seem capable of improvement, and some matters are omitted which ought to be provided for.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours truly, JOHN TORONTO.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Parliament re-assembled on Monday. For report of proceedings, see

BARDOLPIPS.

St. Bardolph's is an ancient country church, in pleasant Westchester county, and its recends his career therein. The time of the narrative is conveniently set back some sixty years to avoid charges of personality and the present day. Though its hero is a parbeing an irreligious one. Mr. Shelton while giving his satire full play with the oddities of treat sacred things with becoming respect.

pretensions to an elaborate plot or the dignity of a didactic work—but it is not on this acthat desirable commodity in Mr. Shelton's humourous incidents and dry mode of parrating them and get some good lessons, in church matters in the bargain, while on the other hand the young divinity student will gain some hints not to be despised for the practical guidance of his future career from its pleasant pages.

The following sketch will convey a good idea of the agreeable style of the volume: "The old sexton as he arranged his surplice, shook his head, and remarked with sorrow his sunken cheeks and hacking cough. He would say, with the hand upon the knob, as he reluctantly opened the vestry door, 'your Reverence is too ill to preach to-day' -and as he glided in like a ghost, he said to himself, he will not long be here. He is going the way of all living. The poor will miss him sadly when he is gone.' And he would go up, sit upon his chair by the bell rope, aud sigh. The sexton was distinguished by a precise and formal attention to the duties of his place, which he had held for forty years. How gingerly would be glide through the aisle in softest slippers! how delicately would be creep up on tip-toe and whisper a message in the rector's ear! With what official importance would be call the physician from his pew when there was urgent need! With what sacred tutelage would he bear the basket which contained the communion service on his arm, and as he put it down, first peep reverently under the snow white napkin, then lift it slowly from the polished cup and paten! With what a succession of politest bows would be guide the stranger to a pew! How kindly would be up and remonstrate with the woman with the crying child, and if it kept on talking aloud take it from her arms as it struggled violently and kicked his stomach crying all the while, 'I'll be good, I'll be good!' How carefuly was his eye fixed upon the crazy vagabond who would sometimes stray in! How would he sit in the belfry with his corpulent silver watch in his palm, untill the minute hand reached the half hour dot, and then he would seize the rope coiled at his feet, and placing his foot thereon caused the bell to send forth the requisite number of vibrations of the air! How solemuly did he make it toll! When service was over, how scrupolously would be collect the contributions from the plate, place the books aright, close the pew-doors, lock and double-lock the church as he went out the gate, turn round to take a look to see that the steeple was firm! While he held office, the the seats were well-dusted, the tables free from cobwebs, and the mats which lay in the portico well beaten out. When at the funeral be three times severally sprinkled the earth upon the coffin, to the touching words, ' Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' he shook bissolemn head and was a standing essay on mortality. There was great weight in his words to the offending urchin who too thoughtlessly sported around graves, 'Young man! remember that you must at some day come to this!' Oh! how many and how many did he commit most decently to the

dust before he was gathered to the narrow

house appointed for all living. If any man

MR. SHELTON'S RECTOR OF ST. 'had earned for himself a respectful burial, a long train of mourners, a not too hasty committal and putting away from human sight, he was the man. But he was not so well tor is a worthy clergyman who begins and buried at last as he buried others. The duty was committed to a raw hand, who rudely raked the earth upon his grave, and few attended his burial, and no stone marks partisanship, but it is still applicable to and the spot where he lies. The sexton was one evidently based on the parochial practices of of these very few who are found just in sufficient numbers to fulfill the wants of every son, the story is not what is technically called community, and to him could be entrusted "a religious novel." It is far, however, from with all confidence the sacred necessary office of laying out the dead. For he would dispose their limbs as gently and as tenderly as those human nature, the humors of the choir, the of a sleeping child, and draw upon them the acandal of the tea-tables, the eccentricities funeral cerements like the curtains of a couch. of parsons the petty aunoyances to which the land when the task was done, he would stoop rector is subjected from carping parishioners, low, and gazing silently for a moment on the the potency of crack sermons, knows how to | rigid features of some well-know face, go his way in lowly sorrow, and with a sigh. Oh, good He does not drink healths out of the church Mr. Fennell! the sexton has degenerated sadly of late, because it is to be feared that The work is, as we have said, simply the reverence is on the wane. It is an old-school career of a country clergyman—making no virtue, an obsolete quality, put aside by the rushing hurry of the age. The course of life is so precipitated that there is no time count to be neglected by the reader for ; for the slow and somewhat elaborate formality amusement, who will find an ample supply of | which decency requires. Let the dead bury their dead!

"I know not why I have made so little mention of the sexton untill now, unless it naturally occurs that I have reached a period in the narrative suggesting that his services might be required. He was one of the best friends whom the Rector had, and there was an unmistakeable sincerity and sorrow in his look when he said, 'Your Reverence is too ill to preach to-day.' He said 'Your Reverence," because he was from the old country and did not belong to the race of sextons who impertinently remark to the rectors that they are hired by the vetsry, and who go about their business as a servant would brosh out a parlor, or an hostler a stable."-Literary

Advertisements.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Buc. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, May 7._1851.

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,

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

No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto. September 14th, 1851 6.tf

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

REACHER of Italian and English Singing Piano Forte and Organ, &c., having be come 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.

T. BILTON. M ROHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. HERBERT MORTIMER

BROKER, House, Land and General Agent,

No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

(Opposite St. James's Church.) REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Bsq., P. Paterson, Rsq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowesk Hall. Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers&Co., Ross, Mitchell

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Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

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LONDON, CANADA WEST. February, 1852.

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.

W. Morrison, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,

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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.

M. ANDERSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER.

TN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852.

MR. WILLIAM HAY, Architect, Civil ngincer, and Surveyor, No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

DEFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto-the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto-the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, of Streetsville.

Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852.

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For Culinary Purposes.

TS now an absolute necessary to all Housekeepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispen-

Price, 71d. for the lb packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it,

JOHN A. CULL, Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS as daily or resident Governesses, two Young Ladies, competent to teach the usual branches of English, with the rudiments of Music, Drawing and Painting, with all kinds of Fancy work.

References kindly permitted to be made to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to Church Society, or Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

A I ADY is anytous to meet with an engagement as COVERNESS. Apply by Letter, post-paid, addressed hox 183, Post Office Toronto. for nto, Nov. 30th, 1852.

LADY requiring a Governess is desiron A LADI requiring a Universes is desiron 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.

LADY is desirous of engaging a govern-A ess, who is thoroughly competent to teach French and Music, with the usual branches of English education.

Address G.D. Dunnville post office, County of Haldimand.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES. PINBHURST, TORONTO.

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

114	1C31U/3
of Singing	Mr. Humphreys.
of Music	Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy.
K English.	Mr. Bleakley A.B. T. Colt. Du.
)!	. Mr. Phbles
of Drawing	Mr. Honnner Meer
of Calisthenics	. Mr. Goodneir.
Terms per quarter.	for boarders including allutha.
aniamahan ta E	L D

ranches in French, English, with Music. Drawing and Needlework. Day Pupils Including Music by the Master

Singing.....

3-tf

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST, WHOLESALD AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTR.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

·· 🧸 🗓	١. (٠.	8.	D.		5. D
Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 4	4	Men's Black Cloth Vests fro	m 7	6	Men's Moleskin Trousers,	6 7:
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0)		~ 8	9	Do. Linen Drill do. "	
Do. Black Alapaca do. " 10 0)	Do. Fancy Satin do.	" 8	9	Do. Check'd do. do. "	5.00
Do. Russell Cord do. "12 6	5	Do. Holland do.	.3	4	Do. Courderoy do. "	7.6
Do. Princess do. do. "12 6	6	Do. Fancy do.	" 4	4		11.3
De. Canada Tweed do. "17 6	-	Do. Velvet do.			Do. Cassimere do. "	13 9
Do. Broad Cloth do. "80 ()	Do. Marseiles do.			Do. Buckskin do.	Live
Do. Cassimere do. "25 (D	Do. Barathea do.			Do. Doeskin do.	1390
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4		Boy's Fancy do.	" 3	9	Boy's Drill do. "	4 4
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 (D		" 5		Do. Check'd do. "	
Do. Moleskin do. " 6 3	-		" 5	0	Do. Moleskin do. "	
Do. Tweede do. "10 (" 5	0	Do. Canada 'Cweede do.	4 4
Do. Broad Cloth do. "17 6		Do Tweede do.	" 4	0	Do. Cassimere do. 45	10
Do. Russeil Cord do. " 8 8	•		" 5	0	Do. Tweede do. "	
White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 4		Meu's Cloth Caps	" 2	6	Red Flannel Shirts "	
Striped " " 2 6	5	Boy's do.	' 1	10	Under Shirts and Drawers.	

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Muslin Delaines, y wide, from 101 Prints, Fast Colours do. " 0 71 Bed Tick, and Towels, Heavy Ginghams do. "0 72 Crapes, and Materials for Mourning. Splendid Bunnet Ribbons " 0 71 Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock Bodies. "13 Shawls, Handkerchiefe, and Neck-ties, Straw Bonnete, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Edgings, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alapacas. Orleans, Cobourgs, De Laines.

Factory Cotton, Striped Shirting, Cotton Warp, Ladice' Stays, Pringer, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Drewes. Silk Warp Alpacas.

T No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

FROM SCOTLAND.

LVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemens' 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 Phid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.

Dyed.
REFERENCES. -J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Mac

thriane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

Never Failing Remedy! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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,

DRAR SIR,-I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Omtment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. Wm. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running uleer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest case, and with re

> J. THOMPSON. (Signed)

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

newed health and vigour.

SIR, -Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eraptions over the body and limbs. Lobtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

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. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD. Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCE-RATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

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

DEAR SIR,-I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31. Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stoms derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds. or running sures, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work .-In this distressing condition she adoped the use of your Pills and Uintment, and she states, that in a wonderful short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her condition to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REDEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF A R

OF A BAD LEG. Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR. - Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about fire miles from this City. She had alcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your O.niment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect apon so old a person, she being about 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter-

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cared 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 speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) April 6th, 1862.

WALKER & Co.

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Bunions.

Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Pilés, Bite of Moschetees and Rhoumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples.

Sore-throats,

Scurvy, Sore-heads,

Tomours,

Skin-diseases,

Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Chapped:hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff

Ulcers, Wounds, Joints, Elephantiasis. Yawa Fistulas, &c., &c.,

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Hollo-WAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilined World, in

la 11d; 24 9d! 48 6d; 11s; 22s, and 33s each.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sixes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidan se to patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot. December 4th, 1852.



AY ER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Brenchitie,

Whooping- Cough, Croup. Asthma, and Consumition. In offering to the community this justly calebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to tride with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguish id men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We aincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering hum shifty which facts will not wervans.

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

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and

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

Dear Siri I delayed endwering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an apportunity of witnessing its elects in my own family; or in the families of my friends.

This I have n w done with a high degree of satisfaction in cases of both isdalts and children.

I have found k, as; its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

ENKER ULEAVELAND, M'D.

BRUNSWICK, Mk., Feb. 5. 1847.

Lowast, Aug. 10, 1849.

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

Yours respectfully, 8. D. EMERSON. Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a tial. This patient had become very feeb'e, and the effete a the medicine was unmistakently distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRIMGS July 5, 1849 f
Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled
consumption, for more than a year. I could find no mediclue that would reach my case, until I commenced the use
of your "Channy Pattonal," which gave me gradual
relief, and I have been steadily gaining my stiength till my
health is well night restored.
White mice are medital.

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

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

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.
J. C. Ayer, Sira I was taken with a terrible cough J. C. Ayer,—Sir I was taken with a terrible cough brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and it such discreas for breath, that last little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Leller, of the Methodist church) bringht me a bottle of your Casany Pacronal, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue it use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months' I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.
With the deepest gratitude, yours, c.

JAMES GODFRY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilto by Hamilton & Kneeshaw: in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co..: in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggiats everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, Blarch 9th. 1862

Plan of St. James's Cathedral.

TUST PUBLISHED and Por Sale, at Messes, H. Sco-ble's, and H. Rowsell's Block Store, a Lichographed Plan of Grounds and Galleries of S.F. J. MESS CATHEDRAL, shewing the situation of each Pew. and those that will be for Sale, when the Church is thuished.

PRICE Is. 34. Trouto, Nos. 29, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIRTARY SCHOOL.

T a Meeting of the Council on Thursday, A the 13th of August, the following Minute

were passed:--2. Resolved—That for the reasons herein stated,
Council having been compelled to relinquish their plans
the Church of England Proprietory 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 Rughand Proprietory School, they have the less hesitation in according to Mrs. Poetter's proposal, and they hereby allow her to state that she has their sanction for using their name, and they hope that her exertions may most with that success which she so well deserves."

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL: MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS: 2nd English Teacher, Mrs. LIDDELL. 3rd English Teacher, Miss KENNEDY. ithmetic,.... Mr. EBBELLS.

Master for Drawing Mr. BULL. Master for Music, Mr. STRATHY. Master for Singing, Mr. HUMPHREYS.

In consequence of the number of Shares not hav ing 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 Proprietory 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 Oma-mental Needle Work, are also taught.

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

TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.) Education£15 per annum. Finishing Pupils..... 5 additional. Boarding..... 30

NO EXTRAS.

Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST LARGE and carefully selected Stock of

DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do. viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

Brocaded Lustres at 7id. Cashmeres, from Is. 1d. heautiful styles. Plaid and Fancy Cloukings. Silk Velvets (too man)) will be sold low. Chintses, 4 ed. per yard. do. Linen Handkerchiefs, Se. 14d. per dosen.

Bath Coatings and Flannels of all shades. A very large assortment of

HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces British, Staple, Grey Squirrell, Mink, Molimsky, and Stone Martin.

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE. JOHN McDONALD.

103, Yonge Street. Toronto, October, 1852.

MR. CHARLES RAHN. SURGEON DENTIST.

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

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Torms-Oush-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 gen-

tlemen 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 Exhibiton, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s, to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronts University, and of Trinity College. Toronto, Sept. 17, 1832. 1-tf

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS

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 8mo, Boards-Price toNon Subscribers HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher. 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.

FOR SALE.

Toronto, Dec. 8th, 1852.

TIBE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, Esquinz;

COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORNHTO-Let 17, North side of Kingstreet; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wand, Esq.); Lat 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 Yarkville, 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 Lat in front of the West beif of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street,

Township of York-Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd conoccion from the Bay, on the West side of Yange-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. ip of North Gwillimbury—Rest half of 28. in 3rd onuore-ion, 100 Acres; Lut 23, in the

4th concession 200 Acres. Township of Caledon-North east half Let 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th conces sion, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. Township of Saltfleet-Lors 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOR

Township of Inniaft-North half 13, in 10th concernim 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand-Let 20, bruken fronts B

and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray-Lite 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF LABARK. Township of Mentague-Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to GROUGE CHOOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, .1850. 15-tf

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET.

TOHN RUSSELL, begs respectfully io inform Surveyors. Railway Directors, Contractors, Engineers, &cc., &c., that he has triumphantly succeeded in Water Proofing Boots. Specimens may be seen sunk to the water-proof line, or affoat. Russell's unequalled Hook. Lace, Knee and Think Boots, and Water-Proof Varnish.

7, King Street West. 37-2ia Toronto, January 21, 1853.

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst., the wife of J Stewart, Esq. Dundas, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Cavan, Feb. 5th, by the Rev. S. S. Armour, Mector of Cavan, Alfred Edwin Hayter, Esq., Lieut. R. N., Cobourg, to Miss Sabina Dayman Hoar, third and youngest daughter of Mr. William Hoar, of the township of Hope.

At Smith's Falls, on the 2nd instant, of dropsy, Col. W. P. Loucks; deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest residents of that neighbourhood.

New Advertisements.

Important to Importers of British Goods.

First steamer to Rochester,

THE STEAMER

ADMIRAL.

CAPTAIN RUBERT KERR,

WILL leave WELLINGTON SQUARE for TORONTO and ROCHESTER, calling at the North Shore Ports, (weather permitting,) every Wednesdoy and Sulurday Morning, at half-past Eight o'clock, commencing 2nd March; will leave TORONTO at noon. Will leave ROCH-ESTER LANDING every Monday and Thursday Night at Eleven o'clock.

Royal Mail Packet Office. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased the Wharf and premises known as McLEAN'S WHARF. will be prepared, on the opening of the naviga-tion, to carry on a General Forwarding Business, in connection with his present business as Coal Merchant. Spacious store houses are now in course of erection on the wharf for the receipt of Flour, Grain and Merchandize.

G. MURRAY JARVIS. Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1853. 39·1m

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day, entered into Co-Partnership as Coal Merchants and General Forwarders, under the title of JARVIS AND

G. MURRAY JARVIS.

Toronto, Feb 1, 1853.

WALTER ARNOLD.

T is particularly requested by the Subscriber. that all monies due to him on account of his business as Coal merchant prior to this date, be paid in, on or before 1st March. G. MURRAY JARVIS.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 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 lliar, Book xxiv., and Odyssey, Book xxiv; and on intermediate days the continuation of Demosthenes de Corona, and Polybius. gil's Æneid, Book xti., Tacitus de Moribus Ger-

SECOND CLASS. - GREEK-The Œdipus 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.

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

GRADUATE, intending to take Holy A Orders, wishes to obtain a situation either as Tutor in a gentlemans family, or assistant Master in a Grammer School. He has had some experience in teaching. The highest references can be given. Toronto Feb. 1853.

Trinity College, Toronto.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Royal Charter, the Council of Trinity College will proceed to the Election of Chancoller of the University, at a Meeting of Council at Trinity College, on Thursday, March 3rd, at 3 o'clock,

CHARLES MAGRATH,

Bursar and Secretary. Toronto, Feb. 3rd, 1853.

LADY who has been for several years en-Raged in Tenching both English and French, wishes to obtain the situation of Governess in a family. Satisfactory Testimonials can be produced.

Address 8. B., care of John F. Marling, Esq.,

Toronto. January 20 1853.

1853.

1853.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY.

THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW,

No. 60 King Street East, 6 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

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

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

The Staple or Domestic Department

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

The Millinery Department

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

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

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which from principle he cannot deviate from, vis.:

On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favour of the buyer, or against the Seller. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself .-- Asking the lowest

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

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A Youth that has had some experience in a Country Store.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER, about closing the L Subscription to the new Mohawk Church in Tyendinaga, in grateful acknowledgement thanks the Clergy and Luity of the Diocese of Toronto, for their prompt and liberal support to his call upon their benevolence; and hopes in the course of the ensuing summer, (D.V.) to present, in their name and behalf, to the Missionary of the Mohawks, and congregation of the new Church in Tyendinaga, the gift of the Communion Service, with its necessary furniture, as being an affectionate token of Christian fellowship with the Mohawk nation, and also a durable memorial of our union in the Doctrines, Worship, and Discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland.

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NOTICE.

Toronto, Febuary, 1853.

LL Persons desirous of obtaining License A for Taverns or other Houses of Public Entertainment, for the current year, are requested to send Petitions to the Inspector of their respective Ward, on or before the 22nd day of February, current, as after that date no application will be received.

(By Order of the Board.) WILLIAM MURPHY. Chairman.

Persons having charges to prefer against Tavern-keepers, or keepers of other Public Houses of Entertainment, will please make the same known to the Board of Inspectors, who will meet at their office in the City Hall, on the aforesaid 22nd day of February, current. Wm. M., C.B.I.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1853.

40-5in

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WILLIAM SHANNON. Price-3s. 9d. Cloth, Half bound, 5s. HENRY ROWSELL.

Publisher. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, January 26, 1853.

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852. TOTICE 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.

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

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Toronto, September 7th, 1850



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The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronte. Dec. 11 1861.



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Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

21-+ ?

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