

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, NO. 18.] TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 2, 1852. [OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI.]

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

TEMPTATION.

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

BWARE OF THE FIRST STEP.

All vice, says Tillotson, stands on a precipice, and to engage in any sinful course is to run down the hill. There is therefore no safety except in the fixed principle and purpose to do right. "Tis a fond thing," says the same writer, "for a man to think to set bounds to himself in anything that is bad, to resolve to sin in number, weight and measure, with great temperance and discretion, and government of himself—that he will commit this sin and then give over, entertain but this one temptation, and after that he will shut the door and admit no more. Our corrupt hearts, when they are once in motion, are like the raging sea, to which we can set no bounds, nor say of it, *Hitherto shall thou go and no further.* When the devil tempts a man to commit any wickedness, he does, as it were, lay a long train of sins, and if the first temptation take, they give fire to one another. Let us, then, resist the beginning of sin, because then, we have most power, and sin hath least."

SUNRISE.

Mine be the joy at early dawn,
The rising sun to hail;
To catch the breezes of the morn,
And tread the verdant vale.

Then is the time that flowers unfold,
Then music floats around;
And the heart unwe'd by recent care,
Is fresh as the dewy ground.

Then from the wood-crown'd turly hill,
The mists dissolve away;
And gay as the mountain lark, the soul
Exalts in the new-born day.

Then all the kindnesses of God
In bright array pass by;
Varied and beautiful they glide,
As the clouds in the eastern sky.

The darkness of the night dispell'd
By day's delightful dawn,
Shades forth unto the musing mind
The Resurrection morn.

O! may the glories of that morn
Oft rise upon my sight!
And shed on every earthly care
Their own transcendent light.

FRIENDSHIP.

You may take saiza to open the liver, steel to open the spleen, flour of sulphur for the lungs castoreum, for the brain; but no receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsels, whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil shrift or confession.—*Bacon.*

COMMUNION OF SAINTS, INTERCESSORY PRAYER.

Nowhere does the communion of saints appear more than in intercessory prayer. One brother prays for another, and the second for the first, and all for all, in an endless chain; and strength descends, and the countless links are kept together in the unity of the whole, each by other. If men realised more fully the blessedness of love, and of love manifested in prayer, then would the unity of the Church become more and more perfect; and also in tribulation and pain, men would receive unspeakable comfort from the knowledge, and unspeakable grace from the effect, of the supplications of their brethren.

To those who have realised this truth in any degree, the Daily Service of the Church is a continual and increasing happiness. Praying at the same hour, and in the very same words of their brethren, and so fellow

members of the mystical body of Christ, they feel that their many voices rise to Heaven as one, and that one Spirit descends upon all, and abides in all, because all are one.—*Wm. Blake, by Heygate.*

LET NOT THY MOUTH CAUSE THEE TO SIN.

One light word on religion, one light joke which ridicules the things and persons belonging to it, leaves a scar upon the mind which time hardens. One cannot laugh outwardly and feel deep respect inwardly.—*Anon.*

DUTY IS OURS—EVENTS ARE GOD'S.

It may be but little you can do; the quantity of good rests with God, but that is no question of ours; it only remains with us to do what we can, to fulfil just that portion which he demands from us.—*Anon.*

FAITH AND SENSE.

Faith says many things concerning which the senses are silent, but nothing which the senses deny; it is always above them, but never contrary to them.—*Pascal.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

Previously announced in the <i>Canadian Churchman</i> , Vol. I, No. 17.....		£37 13 7
Clark's Mills	£0 15 0	
Baker's Sch. House	5 0	
Gore do.	4 1	
Read's do.	4 0	
Dunbar's do.	2 9	
Tiner's do.	2 7	
Red do.	0 11	
	£1 14 4	

—per Rev. P. Shirley, who remitted. 1 15 0
Huronian Church
—per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge..... 0 13 8

130 collections amounting to. £240 2 3

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

Dec. 1st, 1852.

Correspondence.

(For the *Canadian Churchman*.)

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDANT OF SCHOOLS, AND HIS REPORT FOR 1851.

Dear Sir,—The Chief Superintendent having favoured us in the *Canadian Churchman* of the 4th instant with a long extract from his forthcoming Report, I crave a little of your space to meet some of the numerous fallacies which it contains.

First, however, I would direct attention to the adroitness with which he endeavours to evade the Editorial in the *Churchman* of the 21st October, on the Church's "democratic right" to separate Schools. The only way in which he attempts to meet the arguments of that article, is by saying, "That if the School tax paying Electors please, denominational Schools—and no others—may, according to law, be established in every city and Town in Upper Canada." Now no one knows better than Dr. Ryerson that this is no answer to the Church's claims; it is only in fact subjecting her to the smaller tyranny of cities and townships, in addition to the oppression of Provincial legislation. What we demand as Churchmen, and demand as a concession due on the most democratic principles, to the claims of our consciences, is—that wherever there are a sufficient number of Church people, they shall have a legal right to a Church school, supported by the taxes they themselves pay, and a proportionate share of the public school monies. To leave our claims to be settled by a body of dissenting, indifferent, or infidel electors, is, I repeat, but another step in high-handed religious persecution. That we wish to interfere with the municipal rights of others, as the Chief Superintendent insinuates, is simply a disingenuous absurdity; for as he knows full well, we have not the most remote intention of endeavouring to prevent any majority, legislative or municipal, doing what they

please for themselves; but we do very indignantly protest against their having the power to take our money, under the pretence of educating our children in direct opposition to our conscientious wishes.

But I proceed to notice the Chief Superintendent's extract from his Report for 1851.

First, I protest against a public document of that nature being made the vehicle of egotistical declamation, of theological discussion, and of a singularly auto-critical lecture to the ministers and pastors of this Province. It is a most unfair use of the public money, thus to enlarge, what ought to be a mere official statement of school affairs, for the purpose of enunciating the private views of an individual on a disputed religious question; and to all, but the ultra-liberal religionists whom he happens to represent, it is a grievous denominational wrong, for Provincial funds to be thus used in disseminating one class of doctrinal sentiments, since to those who hold opposite views no such means of defending their opinions is offered. While the Government repudiates the very idea of State-Ministerial support, it has surely no right to put the Province to the expense of printing the sectarian Religious lectures of one of its officers!

Besides, the whole thing is an arrogant abuse of Dr. Ryerson's office, and an insult to the Ministry of all denominations in the Province. He is neither appointed nor paid to inculcate his particular sentiments upon the question of religious education; he therefore takes a most unconstitutional advantage of his official position in thus endeavouring to bring all his numerous underlings, particularly those important classes, School Trustees and Teachers, to adopt his rationalistic theories on that vital question. Nor is he commissioned to lecture, and to denounce before the public, those Ministers, and that very numerous and intelligent portion of the lay community, who venture to differ from his most unscriptural doctrines.

If such is to be the method of procedure adopted by a Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, it need be no matter of surprise if we long a most influential portion of the people, disgusted at seeing themselves and their pastors thus demeaned over, should demand the entire abolition of the office.

But we must hasten to consider the document itself a little more in detail.

1. Dr. R. opens the extract by an attack upon England, thus: "The question of religious instruction" "has hitherto deprived England of a national system of education, permitting to it nothing but a series of petty expedients in varying forms of government grants to certain religious denominations, while the great mass of the labouring population is unreach'd by a ray of intellectual light, and is perishing for lack of knowledge." (1) amidst the din of sectarian war about "religious education," and under the very shadows of the cathedral and the chapel." The Chief Superintendent well understands the value of large assertions, boldly made, in swaying the public mind, especially where "his adversary, who, coming after, would search him," has not the same means of making himself heard.

That in a country so densely populated as England, much ignorance, both moral and intellectual, will prevail, is certain; at least until that brotherly love, which is ordinarily only the result of early religious training, is much more prevalent than, alas, it is any where at present. But that this ignorance prevails to the extent from the causes which the preceding extract would insinuate, is certainly a misrepresentation. A considerable portion of my life was spent in the manufacturing districts of England, and from personal knowledge I can declare that Sunday School instruction was very general; and most sincerely do I wish, that deep as are the evils, yet, and the guilt, both legislative and proprietary, connected with our manufacturing system,—yet, I repeat, sincerely do I wish that I could see even the same evidences of a pervading religious influence on this Continent, which I there habitually saw. But Sunday School operations on our Common School system also entirely undermines, as I purpose to show in a subsequent letter.

The need, however, of a far more general and thorough education of the masses, especially as it tends to advance their moral and religious principles, no one acquainted with England will deny. Let, however, Dr. R., and all who support him, remember, that it is owing to men of their principles, that England is not now rejoicing in a far more efficient system of education, religious and secular; as it was the bitter opposition of the liberal party to the Church of England, which overthrew the Factory Education Bill. But the Chief Superintendent will triumphantly say, that this was the very consequence of insisting upon a system of sectarian education! I grant it; yes, and will plead guilty, not only on behalf of the Church, but of Eng-

land also, to the charge, that they think no education safer than an irreligious one! Let, then, the shame, ay, and the deep sin of an uneducated people rest upon those whose unholy hatred prevented the people's being educated as men and as Christians!

England fully admits the principle that "knowledge is power," and, thank God, she has, as yet, acted on the further belief—founded on that sacred volume which was for so long the basis of her legislation—that "power," without the grace and wisdom to use it aright, is a fearful weapon of impiety towards God, and of misery and anarchy in the commonwealth! Hence she has hitherto refused to aid in imparting earthly and intellectual knowledge unless accompanied by that religious instruction and training which is the only guarantee for its right use. May she ever continue to follow this course, sanctioned as it is by the wisdom that is from on high! And with all England's evils and faults, we challenge Dr. Ryerson to point us out among the nations who have put intellectual instruction dissociated from religious training, in the fore rank of their national policy, one in which scriptural, religious principle is at this moment so generally diffused, and which, under the Divine blessing, has ridden so triumphantly over the political storms and social convulsions of the last sixty years!

But that neither England nor England's Church undervalues education in the proper sense of the term, that is, religious and intellectual training, I will adduce the testimony, first, of an American prelate, and then of an English Wesleyan Minister. That noble hearted prelate, the Right Reverend Samuel A. McCook, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Michigan, thus expressed his sentiments at a meeting in Exeter College, Oxford: "On behalf, then, of the American Church, I heartily thank you for your kind expressions of esteem; and permit me to say, that one of the greatest comforts for the present and the future with regard to yourselves, is the connection which I see every where in England between religion and education." "It is this which is the security; and will be the strength of our land." *Dissever religion and education.* "I believe it was the remark of an eminent individual in your own land, whose name is always remembered with gratitude, the Duke of Wellington—"I believe it was he who said, '*Dissever religion and education, and you only make men clever devils.*' It has always been so; and it will be so still in our land (the United States) which we deeply deplore, and with respect to which we look to the future with feelings of disaster; it is that severance." Such are the sentiments with respect to the inseparable union which ought to exist between religion and education, and such his admiration of the conduct of England herein of an American Bishop. How beautifully it contrasts with the official slipshod of a Canadian Chief Superintendent of Common Schools!

In a letter recently reprinted in the *Christian Guardian*, and supposed to be written by the Rev. Doctor Hannay, one of the most able of the English Wesleyan Ministers, language almost equally strong with the above is used, as to the energy and success with which the Anglican Church is endeavouring to educate her people, and to this, as one chief cause, he attributes the rapid increase of the Church. I regret that the paper in which an extract from this letter appeared, is destroyed; however, the Doctor concludes thus—"From this it will be seen that the relative strength of the religious parties in this country (England) has, during the period referred to, been very much changed; the Church having in that time gained much ground; and if the non-conformist bodies have not actually lost ground, they have relatively done so by the growth of their rival (the Church of England)." Again contrast the conduct of the English Wesleyan Minister, with the want of it in the Canadian position, Methodist Minister.

A. T.
Diocese of Toronto, 25th November, 1852.

(To the Editor of the *Canadian Churchman*.)
THE RECTORIES,

LETTER I.
Reverend Sir,—At the future mode of presentation to the Rectories is still an open question, some remarks upon the subject may not be deemed obtrusive or useless.

The vesting of the Patronage solely in our much-revered Diocesan, for the remainder of the time during which it may please Almighty God to protract his eminently useful life, was a step respecting which the sentiments of the Diocese will, it is trusted, be as unanimous as was the act of the Church Society at its meeting on the 10th instant. It was a high, but well deserved token of the respect and affection entertained both by the Laity and Clergy for our ve-

nerable Bishop, and was evidently received by him in the same spirit in which it was given. Nor was this only a becoming tribute to him, but it has the advantage of removing from a discussion into which the rights of the Episcopate must enter, and be freely spoken of, all fear of giving pain or offence in a quarter where no member of the Church would wish to cause such feelings.

The advowson of the forty-four Rectories belonged solely to the Crown, in virtue of the endowments having been given by the Crown. This is the well-known, ancient, and still acknowledged principle of that right of presentation to a benefice which is called patronage; and has ever been freely accorded to the Crown, to individuals, or Corporations, as a just return for a certain permanent maintenance secured by the donor to the Church for ever.

This patronage is purely a secular matter; at least as far as the term "secular" can be applied to a matter in which the Church is interested. It is a question of Church Temporalities, and is quite distinct from the spiritual rights and office of the Church and its ministry. These are regulated and taken care of in other ways. The Patronage of benefices has never, as an original and essential right, pertained to any one class or order of men in the Church: for spiritual rights, and the duties of a spiritual office, having reference only to the souls and consciences of men, do not primarily, or *per se*, embrace a power over lands and their revenues. Bishops by their office could send whosoever they thought proper to preach and minister to various congregations; they could distribute their Clergy through their Dioceses as they found expedient; but in the allotment of lands to the support of spiritual persons, another party came in to be considered, namely, the original owners of the soil. A spiritual office would could not of itself originate such an ownership; for it could not dispossess the first proprietors.

The Church's title, therefore, to lands and their revenues, is derived from the secular proprietors, and has been by them granted in various ways; sometimes with reservation of the patronage to themselves and heirs, or as an appanage to the manor or estate from which the globes were set off, the advowson in this case passing with the estate; sometimes the patronage has been given to Colleges or Ecclesiastical Corporations; sometimes to Bishops, and when glebes were granted out of the public domains, the patronage remained in the Crown. In all these various modes of patronage, one invariable principle has been recognized, that the donor might reserve or vest the patronage as he pleased, inasmuch as the endowment originated with him. Such patronage, therefore, has always been considered a temporal right, and even when annexed to a Sep, has always been derived from secular persons. Nor has it been found contrary to the interests of the Church to accept endowments upon such terms, the more especially as the person possessing the advowson was under an obligation, as *Patron*, to protect and defend its rights, such being the first meaning of the word.

Neither can it be strictly said that this was the admission of what has been called a "pounds, shillings and pence" principle into the disposal of the Church's benefices. It was not conceding to individuals a right of interfering in spiritual things because they were able to give of their abundance; but it was allowing them a certain privilege in a Church matter, in consideration of the piety and regard for the Glory of God which must be assumed to have dictated a gift of endowment productive of permanent benefit to the Church.

H. C. C.

THE RECTORIES.

LETTER II.

The change in the Patronage of the Rectories caused by the late Statute is very material; and however intended, cannot be injurious to the Church, nor is it an innovation upon any established custom or principle. The Patronage was of right strictly and solely in the Crown. Of that patronage the Crown has formally divested itself, and transferred it to a certain Ecclesiastical Corporation in which the same rights are now vested as legally and effectually as in the former patron; nor with reference to the rights of the Bishop in the appointments of the Diocese, was the transfer any infringement upon those rights; for however we may justly complain of a want of respect on the part of the Government here towards the Bishop, in not previously consulting him, the Crown only transferred what was absolutely its own, namely—the patronage of certain Rectories endowed by the Crown.

The Government has hitherto exercised this patronage, on the recommendation of the Bishop; and this as a matter of necessity, since the Rectorial lands do not furnish a sufficient maintenance without the addition of the missionary stipend from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is dispensed by the Bishop. This rendered the Crown's right of presentation almost a barren privilege; still the right was there, in the Crown, not extinct, though in a certain sense dormant, and not permitting any independent action on the part of the Patron, but always formally recognized; for the Letters Missive requesting the Bishop to institute came in every case from the Crown.

But, as before observed, the acting upon the Bishop's recommendation was a matter of necessity; and as that necessity would gradually diminish, as the patronage would gradually be required that reality and independence of action which is inherent in the privilege. As the

Glebes from time to time become successively adequate to the maintenance of the Rectors, without missionary allowances, the patronage would have come to be exercised, as all Crown patronage, by the Ministry of the day; and we may be sure that the Government would not have been slow in assuming its right to bestow, as soon as any of the Rectories became worth bestowing.

In reality, then, the change is in favour of the influence of the Bishop: vesting the patronage in the Church Society, of which he is *ex officio* President, it reserves to him in perpetuity and a legal right, a previous voice in the presentation to the Rectories, which was only accorded to him before by courtesy, or through a necessity which must gradually have disappeared.

So far I have spoken of the Patronage as purely a Church Temporalities question, and as distinct from the spiritual rights which pertain to the Bishop as the chief pastor, to whom is committed the oversight of the Diocese, and who is responsible for the fitness of the subordinate ministry. These rights are guarded by the process of *institution*, which is solely the Bishop's act, and in which he exercises his discretion and judgment, as to the fitness of the person presented to him by the patron.

It may be as well to observe that what is popularly termed—the *appointment* to a benefice, includes three separate acts; 1st. the *Presentation* of the clerk to the Bishop by the Patron; 2nd. the *Institution*, or admission by the Bishop; 3rd. *Induction* by mandate under the Episcopal seal addressed to the Archdeacon, which is the formal investiture of the new incumbent with the possession of the church and its endowments.

This right of *Institution* is the same under all forms of patronage and in whosoever vested: it belongs to the Bishop wholly and absolutely in virtue of his high spiritual office, and is part of the action of that office; it constitutes a check upon the abuse of the right of patronage, by preventing unsuitable or immoral persons from being intruded upon a benefice, by the favour of a careless patron, to the injury of the Church and of the interests of religion. Still the right of *institution* cannot be arbitrarily exercised, as ecclesiastical law limits the power of refusing to institute to a period of 28 days; and if a clerk consider himself unjustly refused, an appeal lies to the higher courts. Briefly it may be said that while Patronage confers the right of choosing an Incumbent for a Rectory, *Institution* gives the right of rejecting him, but with the necessity of shewing sufficient grounds for refusal.

Under the present Patronage of the Rectories, matters need never go so far as a refusal to institute; for the Bishop having a disallowing power in all by-laws of the Society, it is not to be expected that he will approve of any plan which does not give room for the exercise of his judgment on the fitness of a nominee at a preliminary stage of the appointment.

In all propositions respecting the management of this Patronage this ought to be borne in mind—though in some it has been overlooked—that the patronage is now in *fact* positively in the Church Society, and that the Bishop's Presidency necessarily gives him a leading voice in all the acts of that Society, and consequently in its Patronage; and that such voice now pertains to him as essentially as any other legal trust vested in the Bishop of Toronto and his successors. To ask the Bishop of the Diocese to surrender in favor of any particular persons that voice in the Patronage of the Rectories, which, as President of the Corporation in whom the Advowson is vested, he now for the first time legally and in his own right possesses, would be an unreasonable and unjustifiable demand.

H. C. C.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE OPENING OF CONVOCATION.—PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.—Yesterday being the day after the meeting of Parliament, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was opened at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at the Chapter-house, on the north side of the Churchyard about eleven o'clock, and was received by the Dean of the Arches, the Vicar-General of the Province, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, the Advocates and Proctors of the Court of Arches in their full dressed robes; and these functionaries forming into procession, accompanied his Grace across the Churchyard to the Cathedral. The Archbishop wore his scarlet Convocation-robe over his usual Episcopal dress; his train was borne by a gentleman usher, and he was accompanied by his Chaplain, and attended by Mr. F. Kayvet, the Apparitor-general. At the entrance of the Cathedral the Archbishop was met by the Dean of St. Paul's and Canons Hale and Villiers, the Bishop of Winchester, Oxford, and Landaff (wearing their Convocation robes), the Deans of Ely, Bristol, and St. Asaph, Archdeacon Sinclair and G. A. Denison, Drs. Jeremie Jeff, and M'Cauley, the Reverend J. Jackson and a number of Clergy in their gowns and hoods. The assemblage attracted a considerable crowd of spectators in the Churchyard, but the public were not admitted into the Church. The procession from the western door through the nave into the choir would have had a very imposing appearance, but its effect was unavoidably marred by the preparations for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. The operations of the workmen were of course suspended for the time; but the way through the Church lay amid such a forest of piles of beams that it was impossible to obtain a complete view of the entire train. The Archbishop took his seat in the Dean's stall in the

choir; and the rest of the assemblage having also taken their places, the Junior Bishop (the Bishop of Landaff proceeded, in a remarkably clear and distinct tone, to read the Litany in Latin, with the addition of a prayer for the Convocation, that, assisted by God's grace, they may be able "ea omnia investigare, meditari, tractare et discernere, quo honorem suum et gloriam promovant, et in ecclesiam cedant profectura."

The Litany being ended and an anthem sung.—"O, pray for the peace of Jerusalem."—The Rev. Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, preached a Sermon in Latin, taking for his text, Mark xiv., 34, a passage ending with the admonition, "Tarry ye here and watch." Upon this last word—"vigilate" the discourse was in fact founded. Adverting to the causes that called for vigilance at this time, he first mentioned the Rationalist party—men striving to deprive us of all consolation and hope—"quæ satura uicivertur dissimulilla Nemesis opinio nis sum." Parsing then to a greater danger, seeing that men are less inclined to be cast about in doubt all their lives than to suppose that they are in a safe port, the Preacher proceeded to characterize the Romish Church, of which he observed (adverting to such cases as that of the Madriais) that that Church, not content with shutting the doors of the Kingdom of Heaven, like the Scribes and Pharisees, did what neither Scribes nor Pharisees ventured upon, for when persons sought that Heavenly kingdom they sent them to prison and the gallies. But that Church not only proscribed Scripture, but also the use of the reasoning powers of men. Dr. Jeremie dwelt on the necessity of relying entirely on the written Word, considering the authority of Scripture to be the hinge of the differences between that Church and the Reformed. He noticed next the call to watchfulness in consequence of internal enemies and discords. There were many vehement men who would shut the door of the Church to all who differed from them in any respect, and tear asunder what had been well conjoined. He earnestly deprecated such a mutilation, and adverted to the case of the Nonjurors. People might say he was timid. Timidity was not blameable when it was shewn, not in shrinking from danger, but providing against it. In that most solemn Temple in which they were met, whosoever one looked of course the memory recurred to that great leader, whose death caused such profound grief to fall upon all, that it seemed to each like being deprived of a parent. There were many reasons why people would naturally look up to a man in that high position, but what mainly caused such unity of admiration was his strong sense of duty. To many, like the mother of Siseria, thought little of the devastation and evils of war, and dwelt on its rewards and spoils; but the veteran soldier, who knew what war meant, was always the most steady and earnest adviser of peace. We might well keep his example before us.—"Nobis certe, si quid inconsultus paravimus, nobis obstat imago illius gravis et eximie prudentis viri, qui ad omni partium statu longissimi abfuit, qui sua commoda patrie commoda semper posthabuit, qui civium animis utcumque incitos, a periculis et violentioribus consiliis ad quietam et cogitata revocabat." But, looking upon the noble building in which they were gathered, where (said the Preacher) "pendent funeris ac sepulture opera interrupta" we need not merely think of that great man, of whom it was soon to be the "domus ultima." Other melancholy thoughts might come into the mind. When the Jews looked upon the temple at Jerusalem, they beheld its splendour with admiration; our Saviour saw the vain show pass away, and nothing left but blackened ruins. Our divisions had just been alluded to; no institution was so strong, no empire so stable, that it might not be overthrown by intestine discord. Yet he would not wish to appear to speak words of ill omen respecting his mother Church. If there were evils, they should be approached with solicitude and tenderness, as the wounds of a parent. Then, after a glowing description of the Church, and recognition of the benefits she confers, the Preacher, reminding the assembly of the day on which he was addressing them, concluded with an earnest aspiration, "Tu vero, qui hoc olim die in summo nostro periculo subveniens, nocturnas improborum hominum insidias immanemque conjurationem patefactisti et dispulisti, patefacias nunc et dispellas quicquid sit in consilio amicorum, quicquid sit in nostris ipsis mentibus enbrarum!"

The Sermon being over, "Gloria in Excelsis," was sung and the Archbishop pronounced the benediction in Latin; and then his Grace and the members of Convocation repaired to the Chapter-house. There the Bishops being seated and the other Clergy standing, the Queen's writ for summoning the Convocation was read by Mr. F. H. Dyke, the registrar, and the return and certificate of the due execution of the mandate to cite the Province. Afterwards, to adopt the description official programme, "the registrar pronounced the Bishops mentioned in the return; the Archbishop referred to the Vicar-General to report upon the certificates transmitted by them and the registrar read the schedule of contumacy by which all parties cited and not appearing were pronounced contumacious, with a reservation of the penalties until a further day." The Archbishop, in Latin, then admonished the Clergy of the Province to withdraw, under the direction of the Dean of St. Paul's, to the aisle on the north side of the choir of the Cathedral, there to form themselves into a Lower House, and to choose a prolocutor, and to present him for approval and confirmation to his Grace in "a certain upper chamber, commonly called the 'Jerusalem Chamber,' situate in the Collegiate

Church of St. Peter at Westminster." on Friday, the 12th inst. to which day the Archbishop then adjourned the Convocation.

The members of the Lower House accordingly walked in procession, headed by Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Ven. W. Hale, Archdeacon of London, to the aisle on the north side of the choir of the Cathedral, where the chair was taken by the Dean of St. Paul's. The number of the Clergy present was not very large. The names of Clergymen elected as representatives of their brethren in Convocation having been called over by the Dean of Bristol (the very Rev. G. Elliott), the House proceeded to choose a prolocutor. On the motion of the Dean of Norwich (the Hon. and very Rev. G. Pellew), seconded by the Dean of St. Asaph (the very Rev. C. S. Luxmore), the very Rev. GEORGE PRACOCK, D. D., Dean of Ely, was elected to that office. The Dean of St. Paul's and Archdeacon Hale were then appointed presenters, and they returned to the Chapter-house and announced the result of the election to the Vicar General, Dr. Travers Twiss, the Archbishop and Bishops having taken their departure. In the course of the proceedings at the Cathedral some conversation took place with reference to the Archdeaconry of Westminster, but as no accommodation was provided for the reporters, who were at a considerable distance from the Chairman, they were unable to gather its purport. It was whispered about that though nothing could be said yesterday, there will be an animated debate next Friday in the "upper chamber commonly called the Jerusalem Chamber."—Saturday's Times.

SCOTTISH CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD.—An Episcopal Synod was held at Edinburgh on the 30th ult., at which there were present the Bishop of Aberdeen, Primos, and the Bishops of Edinburgh, Brechin, Glasgow and Galloway, and Moray and Ross, when the two following declarations were adopted:—

"That whereas cases have occurred in which the rites of the Church have been demanded at the burial of persons not members of the same, the Bishops declare, That no Clergyman shall be required to read the service of the Church over any such persons."

"That whereas persons refusing to be confirmed have claimed to be admitted to the Holy Communion, the Bishops declare, That any Clergyman who should refuse to admit such persons to First Communion is fully supported by the laws of the Church."

The subject of an authorized Hymnal was postponed. The synod also made arrangements with the Rev. T. Wilkinson, the newly-appointed Government Inspector of Schools.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ANDREW'S.—The election of a new Bishop in the room of the late Bishop Torry will take place at Coupar Angus on the 10th of next month.

COLONIAL ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE.

ORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.—The Bishop of Melbourne has, in an appendix to his charge, published a statement of the qualifications in respect to knowledge which he will require of all candidates for ordination. They are:—

1. An accurate knowledge of the English Bible.
2. Ability to state and to prove the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel.
3. A competent knowledge of the evidences of Christianity.
4. A familiar acquaintance with the Book of Common Prayer and the other Formularies of our Church.
5. A knowledge of ecclesiastical history.

With regard to the Fathers, and the Latin and Greek languages, the Bishop states his reasons for not requiring a knowledge of them. The former, because a superficial acquaintance with them is likely to be prejudicial rather than beneficial; the latter, because Latin is no longer essential for holy orders, and because Greek, although valuable for reading the New Testament in the original, is not indispensable.

ENGLAND.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The design for the lying in state has been completed by Professor Cockerell, assisted by the practical experience of Mr. Holland, and has also been seen and highly approved of by the Queen and Prince Albert, to whose inspection it was submitted the evening before last by the Marquess of Exeter, who went down specially to Windsor for the purpose. Her Majesty was, we understand, most warm in her expressions of admiration. We were favoured yesterday evening with a sight of the completed drawing, and venture to anticipate that the royal approval will be ratified by the verdict of the public. Commencing at Queen's-row the public will pass into the hall through a partially covered way draped with black cloth, into the vestibule, the dome of which, nearly one hundred feet high, will be gracefully festooned in the same sombre material. The long draperies will descend to the floor, and be finished and held together in the centre by an enormous plume of black feathers, descending in the form of a chandelier. A dim light will be here diffused by means of a few candelabra, this sombre illumination being purposely arranged in order to bring out in more striking

contrast the extreme gorgeousness of the interior. On entering the hall, the eye, assisted by eighty-three enormous candelabra, ranged round the hall, will be first struck with the sable hangings with which the walls and ceiling are completely covered, and the niches, in each of which will stand, with arms reversed, soldiers in pairs of the Duke's regiment. A passage strongly tiled off, and eight feet wide, will carry the public up to the dais, the magnificence of which will far surpass anything that has hitherto been seen in this country in the way of funeral decoration. It will be forty-five feet wide by thirty-five deep, and completely covered with cloth of gold of the most costly description. From the ceiling will descend a magnificent canopy of black velvet spanned with silver stars, and fringed with ornaments of the same material. Over the front of the canopy will be thrown a heraldic mantle with the family arms of the deceased emblazoned in gold. The lining will be silver tissue decorated with black spangles, and the corners will be looped up in festoons also suspended from the ceiling. The coffin, which has already been described, will be placed on a raised platform, surrounded by an ornamental fence massively silvered, on the pedestals of which will be placed lions rampant, each bearing a shield with one of the Duke's numerous armorial devices. The dais will be lighted from ten hollow columns having reflectors inside, and so arranged as to throw the light completely on the bier, while appearing themselves dark and sombre to the spectator. The designs of these columns will represent bundles of spears bound with laurel and studded with hatchments. Besides these the bier will be surrounded by twelve smaller candelabra silvered, and containing four lights each, the whole so arranged as to throw the whole body of light on the dais and its contents, while the remainder of the hall is left in comparative gloom. The back ground of the whole will be formed of a "Triptych," consisting of the flags captured by "The hero of a hundred fights," in his various well-fought fields, while at the foot of the coffin, in front, will be seen a touching memorial of his greatness, being a collection of all his military insignia and decorations. Among these are nine marshal's batons, foreign orders innumerable, and last, but not least interesting, the sword he wore at Waterloo. At the head of the coffin will be placed three handsome chairs, for the chief and two assistant mourners—functions which will no doubt be fulfilled in turn by some of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, as there are few who would not deem it an honour to be recorded as one of those who had so officiated. The whole of the draperies of the hall will be trilled with silver cord.

The difficulty of carrying out all these elaborate and costly arrangements in time will severely test the resources of Messrs. Dowbiggin and Holland, especially as several of the materials to be used must be specially manufactured. Among other things, they have had to send to Germany for a large portion of the gold and silver cloth, it having been found quite impossible to get it in sufficient quantity in England. These articles, which will cost respectively £3 5s. and £2 5s. a yard, will be among the most expensive features in the decorations.

The inscription for the coffin plate, which was only returned from the Lord Chamberlain's office yesterday evening, is as follows: "The most high, mighty, and most noble Prince Arthur, Duke and Marquess of Wellington, Marquess Douro, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley; Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces. Born 1st May, 1779; died 14th September, 1852."

A Quaker named Luscombe was recently fined £2, at Devonport England, for refusing to remove some military stores with his horse and cart. Luscombe belonged to the peace society, and stated in defence that he could not conscientiously assist the military in any way whatever.

AN AFFECTIONATE SON.—An old toper in the last stage of drowsy was told by his physician that nothing could save him but being tapped. His little son objected to this proposition by saying "daddy, daddy, don't let him, for you know there was never anything 'tapped' in this house that lasted more than a week."

Three American clippers engaged in the Chinese trade with England, the *Racoon*, *Surprise* and *Challenge* having been trying a long race with the *Chrysolite* and *Siornoway*, two Aberdeen ships sailing on the same route. The latter vessels sailed first; the

Chrysolite arrived in the Mersey in 104 days, and the *Siornoway* at London in 107 days. The American vessels, in order to make equally good time, should have arrived a few days before the last steamer left, but had not made their appearance.

POPEARY ABROAD.—*Ecclesiastical Discipline Extraordinary.*—The *Nouveau Patriote Savoisine* has the following curious story:—"The Vicar of Buge has lately accustomed himself to impose as a penance on the females of his flock, the obligation of coming to his chambers, where, after their backs are stripped, they receive a flogging from the pastoral hand. There is no mistake about the fact, which has evoked a cry of indignation throughout the commune. More than thirty females are known to have submitted to this infliction; others have refused to endure the degradation. The last attempt of the Priest failed. The Vicar had in his chamber a female who was *excellent*, whom, under the pretext of penance, he was desirous of flogging, and was about to proceed by force to carry out his purpose; but the woman being frightened, uttered loud cries which brought the neighbours to aid."

PROTESTANTISM ABROAD.—*The French Protestants and Louis Napoleon.*—During his stay at Nismes the President was waited upon by the Protestant pastors of the district, and the Pastor-President had afterwards a long private interview with Louis Napoleon, in the course of which, it is stated, he promised to the Protestants full protection of their rights, and authorized the Pastor-President in case of grievance to write not to the Ministers, but to himself directly.

POPEARY AT HOME.—*Investiture of Dr. Cullen with the Pallium.*—Dr. Cullen has been invested with the pallium, by Dr. O'Connor, Popish Bishop of Pittsburgh, United States, who, says the *Freeman's Journal*, "was specially entrusted by his Holiness with the duty of conveying the pallium, accompanied by a manifestation of paternal regard and consolatory encouragement to his Grace our revered Archbishop."

THE CHURCH AT PANTASA.—The Church at Pantasa, erected by Viscount Fielding on the occasion of his Lordship's marriage with Miss Penrudd, has been opened as a mass-house by Dr. Brown, the Pseudo Bishop of Shrewsbury.

THE MIRACLE OF LA SALETTE IN ENGLAND.—The story of the alleged miraculous appearance of the Virgin Mary to two children some six years ago at St. Salette, has been retailed at the mass-house at Clifton, Bristol by Mr. Northcote, one of the parverts. The *Times*, in its ignorance of the story, with which our readers are familiar, devotes a column and a half of its closet type to a report of the discourse.

On the authority of the *London Athenaeum*, we are now enabled to state that in a private letter from Captain Kellett, to a gentleman in London, he states that when at the mouth of Wellington Channel, he and his officers saw a great number of birds perched on what turned out on examination to be square pieces of whale blubber, which were drifting out of the channel. They bore every appearance of having been cut from the animal. Captain Kellett came to the conclusion that the *Prince Albert* was close at hand, but that ship was at the time in Regent's Inlet. The blubber must, therefore, have been cut either by the Esquimaux, or by Franklin's party. We should state, the *Athenaeum* continues, that when the blubber was seen Sir E. Belcher had not gone up the Wellington channel.

UNITED STATES.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, (Nov. 13,) the large flour and seed store of Messrs. Wohlrahe and Widmayer, at Stapleton Dock, Staten Island, suddenly fell in, burying eight persons in the ruins. Mr. Wohlrahe, John McMarra, aged 25, John Lacy, 16, James McDormott, 30, John Irvin, (colored), 35, with a family, John Dunn, (colored) 20, Jacob Kittner, German, 50, and one person, name unknown, were the persons thus buried.

Mr. Wohlrahe fell upon his back, upon a pile of feed in bags; the upper floor, which was loaded with bale hay, fell upon him so as to confine both his arms, but his head lay between two floor beams; so that he could breathe freely until he was taken out. He was extracted from his painful position at about 5 o'clock, having been buried in the ruins about two hours.

John Dunn, (colored,) was on the second floor in an upright position, but crushed down between the floors, his head fortunately, coming between two of the beams. When the crowd were removing the hay and parts of the floor, a quantity of loose seed was let down upon him, so that he was in danger of being suffocated, until Justice Frean thrust his hand down into the seed and felt his face.

A small space was soon cleared in front of his face, while Mr. Frean kept his hand near his nostrils, and in a few minutes he was out of danger. But the ruins were in such a position that it was not possible to get him out until seven o'clock—four hours after the accident.

John McMarra and John Lacy were killed. Mr. Wohlrahe and James McDormott were much injured. They are doing well.

GREAT SPEED.—The special train on the Connecticut River Railroad, running between South Vernon and Springfield for the purpose of carrying the returns of the election yester-

day, ran 51 miles in 57 minutes, and 17½ miles of this distance in 16 minutes. The train made stoppages to receive returns of the election in the various towns on the route.—*Daily Advertiser.*

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—Cincinnati, Nov. 13.—The steamer *Buckeye Belle*, exploded both boilers in Beverly Locks, 12 miles below Marietta, last night, killing fifteen persons, and wounding several others, among them several ladies.

The following is a list of the killed, so far as at present known: John Barlow, of Pittsburgh, produce dealer; Joseph Daniels, engineer; John West, coal trader; Butler, colored; Edward Atherton, of Beverly; Wm. Stull. There are nine or ten others, whose names are not known.

Among the injured are the following; Capt. Hahn, arm broken, and badly scalded; William Whisson, first clerk, leg broken, feet and ankles smashed. He will probably die. Calvill Stull, C. C. Covey, leg broken; Edward Blackmerr, and many others.

The boat is completely torn to pieces. Every flue in one boiler is collapsed, and the other boiler cannot be found.

The accident is attributed to the gross carelessness of the engineers, one of whom at the time of the explosion was standing on the safety valve.

The carpenter of the boat states that he told the engineer that there was too much steam on, five minutes before the explosion. The B. B. was a mail packet.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, after the first storm had abated in violence, the steamer *Mohawk* Captain Hollowood, fired up with the intention of running from Grand River harbour, Canada West, where she then lay, to Port Stanley. The chief engineer sent the second engineer, whose name we could not learn, to grease some portion of the machinery near the wheel. The second engineer accordingly got into the box in which the wheel revolves and was engaged in performing the task, when the mate gave orders to give the wheels a turn ahead. He was ignorant that the second engineer was in the wheel at the time, and the first engineer, also forgetting the unfortunate man's position, obeyed the order of the mate, and set the machinery in motion. The poor fellow was of course whirled round with the wheel and terribly mangled. His screams were heard and the machinery instantly stopped. When released from his horrible position, he was found to have sustained dreadful injuries, his head being truck cut, his face beaten up, and his legs broken and mangled. He was removed on shore for immediate medical assistance, but died after two hours suffering.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

THE STORM ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

During the greater part of Thursday a heavy storm of wind and rain from the north-east prevailed till about ten or eleven o'clock at night, when the wind shifted to the west. From the tremendous force with which the wind blew and the point of compass from which it came, we are inclined to think we shall hear of many disasters at the lower end of Lake Erie. The wind during the day was fair for vessels bound up the Lake, but when they had got 80 or 100 miles up, the change of wind would effect them severely, especially as they would be all pretty heavily laden.

The *Sam. Ward* which came up yesterday forenoon from Cleveland, reports some nine or ten small crafts ashore at the mouth of the river.

The *Brig Sam. Hale*, is on shore at Windmill Point. She had on board a cargo of Oats and Beef from Milwaukee. Propeller Eclipse is going up to lighten her, and to try to get her off. She will not be damaged much.

The *Brig Patrick Henry*, broke from her moorings at the dock at Michigan City, and was driven ashore by the force of the storm about ten o'clock on Thursday night. She had on board 200 tons of railroad iron for the New Albany and Galena Railroad. A gentleman informs us that she is most probably gone to pieces, and will be an entire loss. She is reported as insured for \$6,000.

The Propeller *Forest City* was struck by the change of wind off the Point au Pellee, but succeeded after a hard struggle in getting into Mulden. She came up to the dock yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock all right. The captain had not seen any vessel ashore except the small craft reported by the *Sam. Ward*.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A rumour was prevalent yesterday that the *Empire or Empire State* was lost. We were unable to find any foundation for the story, unless it is the report which was brought by the *Sam. Ward* from Cleveland, that the captain of a boat which had arrived from Buffalo, had passed a quantity of furniture floating on the lake.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, when the wind had risen to its strongest pitch, the front of the Unitarian Church erecting on the corner of Shelby and Lafayette streets was blown down by the force of the wind. An elderly woman, who lives close by was unfortunately passing on the side-walk at the time when the wall fell, and was knocked down and severely hurt. About twenty minutes after the fall, the remaining side-wall was also blown down, the other wall having been previously destroyed by the storms of the last few days.

THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—We are indebted to the Office of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company for the following list of disasters by the gale

on Lake Erie:—Propeller "Princeton," lost; propeller "Onida," capsized; propeller "Sampson," lost. Steamer "Empire State," aground; steamer "Globe," lost her smokepipes. Schooner "Sam Ward," lost; schooner "Rip Van Winkle," ashore; schooner "Abigail," ashore; schooner "Margon," beached; schooner "Arkansas," ashore; schooner "Gold Hunter," ashore; schooner "Twin Brothers," ashore. Twelve vessels ashore in the Ohio River. Schooners ashore "Eagle," "Sovereign," "Lady Bagot," "Governor," "Ariel," "Hamlet," "D. Newell," "Sea Gull," Brig "Powhattan," ashore. Propeller "Ohio," ashore. Thirty vessels in the Grand River more or less damaged. Schooners "Sarah J. Easton," ashore; "Storm," sunk; "Constellation," dismasted; "Jenny," dashed to pieces; "All-Vernon," injured. Among the injured are they brig "Burns," "Mohican," "Peeble," "Oleander," "Boston," "America and Venice," Barques "Canada" and "Utica." Schooners "Canton," "J. G. King," "Pathfinder," "Home," "Venice," "Hope," "Miranda," "Pratt," "Dawn," "Manitou" and "Congress."

COLONIAL.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The inquest on the body of Hardiman, adjourned till Tuesday night, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the following parties. Hardiman's wife and daughter, a man named Swinburn and a fiddler who was in the house during the evening previous to the death of the unfortunate man. All the parties were committed to gaol to await the next sitting of the Court.—*Patriot.*

The Bank of Montreal has declared a semi-annual dividend of three-and-a-half per cent, payable on the first of December.

The City Bank of Montreal has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on the first of December.

The *Canada Advertiser* says a white-fish was caught the other day in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, weighing 7½ lbs. There are some five or six fine fisheries between Sandwich and Petite Cote, three miles below.

This morning we are all taken by surprise by a report just from the diggings, that 150 men are at work in the gold mines of Artimeia, about 35 miles from our good town. The messenger that brought a specimen of the ore, says, that most of the people on the New Line are hastening to the scene of action. Report also says that they have had a row there already, which has resulted in a man being killed or nearly so. We hear that many from this town are getting ready to seek their fortunes.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

It has at length been decided by a majority of the Directors of the Great Western Railroad, that the Depot is to be directly opposite the Michigan Central Railroad, and not opposite the terminus of the Pontine Road, as was at first imagined.

The Rebel Loss Commissioners have adjudicated on some 2,244 cases whose alleged losses amounted to £187,967 14s 3d. They have decided favourably on claims to the amount of £85,332 6s 5d. As the Act appropriated £100,000 to this object, there will be nearly enough to pay 20s in the pound, on all claims actually allowed.

The *Voice of the Fugitive* of the 4th inst., says that within two days there had been twenty-three arrivals at Windsor from American slavery.

On Tuesday evening while the family were at Church, the house of Mr. John Parkias, on James Street was broken into, and several articles of wearing apparel, a dozen of teaspoons and several dollars of money were stolen. The thieves left a great coat behind them, which may be some clue to their discovery.

An order in Council appears in the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday last, dated at Quebec, of 3rd July, 1852, conveying to the "Port Whitby and Lakes Scugog, Simcoe, and Huron Road Company," the Whitby Harbour, Piers, Broadwaters, approaches and other works, and the macadamized, plank and gravelled. Public toll road known as the Windsor and Scugog Road, together with all bridges, toll gates, toll bars and toll houses thereon; and the tolls arising therefrom; subject to the conditions mentioned in the said order in council.

Merrittsville, in the County of Welland, has been appointed the County Town of that County and the Reeves and Deputy Reeves have been created into a Provisional Municipal Council, and their first meeting appointed to be held at Merrittsville, on Thursday, the 25th of November next.

The *Long Point Advocate* says that on the 28th ult., two young men named Becker and Berritt, with dogs and guns, succeeded in killing a very ferocious animal of the cat kind, "the like of which never before seen" in that part of the country. After being wounded by a shot it nearly killed four large dogs, so fiercely did it fight. Its teeth and claws were over an inch, each in length. It was equal in size to the largest panther, and perhaps was one.

The Hon. John Ross, Solicitor General, has left for England, on business of the Grand Trunk Railway, of the Board of Incorporation of which he is the President.

The work on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad is progressing rapidly. It is expected that cars will be running by the first of August next.

Mr. Benedict, chief Engineer of the Great Western Railroad, and one or two of his staff have resigned in consequence of a disagreement with the American Directors. Their resignations have been accepted and their places filled, report says, by a gentleman who has been doing a little espionage in the McKibby and Malcolm Cameron line for some time past.

REMITTANCES received to Wednesday, Dec. 1st. Hy. Carlisle's remittance was acknowledged last week. A. S., Galt. H. McC. Vankleek bill. M. D. Dixonville. F. H. Whithy.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns: Day, Date, 1st Lesson, 2nd Lesson, 3rd Lesson, 4th Lesson, 5th Lesson, 6th Lesson. Rows for Dec 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P. M.—Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 7s.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Dir. Conductor. G. H. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1852.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, held on Wednesday the 1st current, the Committee appointed by the Special General Meeting of the Society, held on the 10th ult., made the following Report:

The Committee appointed to frame and report a By-law for carrying into effect the provisions contained in the 3rd Clause of the Provincial Statute 14 & 15 Vic. ch. 175, respecting the right of presenting to certain Rectories and Parsonages in Upper Canada, have not agreed to recommend that in the case of the Rectories or Parsonages referred to in the Act, any exception shall be made to the mode of appointment which has hitherto prevailed within this Diocese.

They therefore submit 1st, a draft of a By-law vesting in the present Bishop of Toronto the right to appoint to all Rectories and Parsonages within his Diocese, as it is now defined, or within the territory which shall constitute his Lordship's Diocese in any division which may hereafter take place.

2nd, A draft of a By-law making a general provision for the appointment by the Bishop for the time being in all such cases.

The Committee have reported these two By-laws, in order that the first, which is in accordance with the Resolution of the Church Society passed at their special meeting, may become a Law without unnecessary delay—so that no inconvenience may occur for want of present provision for filling up vacancies. And that the draft of the second By-law may await the consideration of the Society, to be taken up, and proceeded in at such time as they may think proper.

In the event of its being thought better to provide for the whole by one By-law, the Committee reports a third draft of a By-law which seems to them would in that case be sufficient.

J. B. ROBINSON, Canon.

1st December, 1852.

[BY-LAW NO. 1.]

To be finally disposed of on Wednesday, the 5th of January, 1853.

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, passed in the fifteenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, in the presence of Her Majesty in Council, and declared by Proclamation, published on the 12th day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two—(which said Act is intitled, "An Act to regulate the mode of appointing to certain Rectories and Parsonages in the Province of Canada, and to vest in the Bishop of the Province of Canada, the right of presenting to such Rectories and Parsonages as are in that Act referred to, were erected according to law, and until a final decision shall be obtained on each question, the right of presenting an Incumbent or Minister to such Parsonage or Rectory shall vest in and be exercised by the Church Society of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Quebec and Toronto." That from and after the passing of this By-law, the right of presenting an Incumbent or Minister to any Parsonage or Rectory within the present Diocese of Toronto, which by the said Act passed in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, is vested in and appointed to be exercised by them, or is vested in and appointed to be exercised by such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as such Church Society shall in manner aforesaid direct or appoint, shall be vested in and be exercised by the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto for the time being, or by the Bishop of that Diocese of the Church of England within which such Parsonage or Rectory shall in case of any division of the present Diocese of Toronto be situated.

And be it further declared, enacted and ordained, that the Presentations or Presentations which may have been made by the Bishop of Toronto to any Parsonage or Rectory, or Parsonages or Rectories, within his Diocese, since the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, came into force, shall be, and the same is, and are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Majesty's Reign, is vested in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to be exercised by them, or is vested in and appointed to be exercised by such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as such Church Society shall in manner aforesaid direct or appoint, shall be vested in and be exercised by the Right Reverend John Strachan, the present Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto so long as he shall live and continue Bishop of that Diocese: Provided always, that in the event of the present Diocese of Toronto being divided, then the provision made by this bye-law shall in respect to any presentation or appointment to be hereafter made, apply and extend only to such part of the present Diocese of Toronto as shall form the See over which the present Bishop of Toronto shall continue to preside, and so long only as he shall live and continue to be Bishop thereof.

And be it further declared, enacted and ordained that the Presentations which have been made by the Bishop of Toronto to any Parsonage or Rectory or Parsonages or Rectories within his Diocese since the said Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifteenth year of the Her present Majesty's Reign, came into force, shall be and the same is, and are hereby ratified and confirmed.

BYE-LAW, NO. 2.

To be considered in the month of June next.

[Preamble as in No. 1.] And, Whereas, it appears to this Society that no method of appointing to vacant Parsonages or Rectories would be so likely to secure the harmony of the Church, the due supply of a faithful and efficient Clergy, and a just attention to their respective claims arising from long and faithful service, and from ability and zeal in the discharge of their sacred duties as to leave the presentation to be made as it has been hitherto, by the Bishop of the Diocese.

Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the authority of the Act herein before recited and of the Act passed in the seventh year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto," that from and after the passing of this Bye-law, the right of presenting an Incumbent or Minister to any Parsonage or Rectory within the present Diocese of Toronto which, by the said Act passed in the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, is vested in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to be exercised by them, or is vested in and appointed to be exercised by such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate as such Church Society shall in manner aforesaid direct or appoint, shall be vested in and be exercised by the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto for the time being, or by the Bishop of that Diocese of the Church of England within which such Parsonage or Rectory shall in case of any division of the present Diocese of Toronto be situated.

BYE-LAW, NO. 2.

To be considered in the month of June next.

[Preamble as in the preceding.] Be it therefore enacted and ordained, by the authority of the Act herein before recited, and of the Act passed in the seventh year of Her present Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto," that from and after the passing of this Bye-law, the right of presenting an Incumbent or Minister to any Parsonage or Rectory within the present Diocese of Toronto, which by the said Act passed in the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, is vested in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be exercised by them, or is vested in and appointed to be exercised by such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as such Church Society shall in manner aforesaid direct or appoint, shall be vested in, and be exercised by the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto for the time being, or by the Bishop of that Diocese of the Church of England within which such Parsonage or Rectory shall in case of any division of the present Diocese of Toronto be situated.

And be it further declared, enacted and ordained, that the Presentations or Presentations which may have been made by the Bishop of Toronto to any Parsonage or Rectory, or Parsonages or Rectories, within his Diocese, since the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, came into force, shall be, and the same is, and are hereby ratified and confirmed.

It was then moved by the Hon. P. B. de Wauquiere, seconded by Rev. D. E. Blake, and unanimously resolved.

That the consideration and adoption of Bye-Laws Nos. 2 and 3, of which notice has been given this day, be postponed until the regular Annual Meeting of the Society in June, 1853, and notice thereof be given to the Corporate Members of the Society, and that Bye-law No. one be disposed of at the next monthly meeting.

The Rev. D. E. Blake gave notice that at the meeting in June he would move the following amendments to Bye-law No. 2:—

That after the word "Diocese" in the latter part of the second paragraph, the following word be introduced:—"The Society occupying the place of the Clergy, and observing to itself the right of exercising all the rights of parsonages formerly belonging to the Clergy, by virtue of the right to nominate as hereinafter provided to the Bishop."

That in the 3rd paragraph the words "the right of presenting" be expunged and the following introduced in their stead—"the right of nominating."

That in the same paragraph the words "be vested in and" be altogether omitted.

And that the following words be added after the word "situated" in the latter part of the same paragraph. "The Society, in each case, having the power of confirming the Bishop's nomination or otherwise as it sees proper; and should the Society in any case see fit to withhold its assent from the Bishop's nomination, then, and in that case, and so on, until the Bishop and Society concur, the Bishop be respectfully requested to submit another nominee to the consideration of the Society."

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON AND EDUCATION.

Some of our radical contemporaries are striving to manufacture capital out of the appearance of the Hon. the Chief Justice, at the opening of the Normal and Model Schools, last week.

We feel convinced that the Chief Justice will thank us for reminding the aforesaid journals, that in his address on the above occasion, he distinctly and emphatically expressed himself opposed to any system of education which did not recognize and comprehend Christianity amongst the branches it professed to inculcate. "I should be unwilling," said the hon. and learned gentleman, "to suppose that any doubt could exist as to my own opinion on this question."

DR. RYERSON ON THE CANONS.

Anxious to defend and bolster up his creedless schools, the Chief Superintendent has recourse to the Canons of the United Church of England and Ireland. Without dread of contradiction do we assert that the annals of special pleading do not furnish a more glaring instance of sophistry than this attempt to wrest the words of the Church to a meaning they were never intended to bear.

The Doctor writes as follows, in his newly issued Report:

"The constitution or order of discipline of each religious persuasion enjoins upon its pastors and members to teach the summary of religious faith and practice required to be taught to the children of the members of each such persuasion. I might here adduce what is enjoined by the Roman Catholic, and the several Protestant Churches; but as an example of what is required, in some form or other, by the laws or rules of every religious persuasion, I will quote the 50th canon of the Church of England, which is as follows:—

"Every parson Vicar, or Curate, upon every Sunday and Holy-day, before Evening Prayer, shall, for half an hour, or more, examine and instruct the youth and ignorant persons in his parish in the Ten Commandments, the Articles of the Belief, and the Lord's Prayer; and shall diligently hear, instruct, and teach them the Catechism. Fathers, mothers, masters, and mistresses, shall cause their children, servants, and apprentices which have not learned the Catechism, to come to the Church at the time appointed, obediently to hear, and to be ordered by the Minister until they have learned the same. And if any Minister neglect his duty herein, let him be sharply reprov'd upon the first complaint, and true notice therefore given to the Bishop or Ordinary of the place. If after submitting himself he shall willingly offend therein again let him be suspended; if so the third time, there being little hope that he will be reformed, then excommunicated and so remain until he be reformed. And, likewise if any of the said fathers, mothers, masters, or mistresses, children, servants, or apprentices, shall neglect their duties, of the one sort or the other, causing them to come, and the other in refusing to learn, as aforesaid, let them be suspended by their Ordinaries, (if they be not children,) and if they so persist by the space of a month, then let them be excommunicated."

Hitherto all is plain sailing. No one can question the soundness or orthodoxy of the above quoted paragraphs. But let us attend to the deduction which the Chief Superintendent draws from these undeniably excellent premises:

"The theory, therefore, of the denominational day schools is as expedient on religious grounds as it is on the grounds of economy and educational extension. The demand to make the teacher do the catechetical work of the clergymen is as impossible as it is useless. Economy as well as patriotism requires that the schools established for all should be opened to all on equal terms, and upon the principles common to all—having to each religious persuasion the presence of its own children. Surely it is not the province of government to usurp the authority of the religious persuasions of the country; but it should recognize their existence, and therefore not provide for denominational teaching to the pupils in the day schools, any more than it should provide such pupils with daily food and raiment, or weekly preaching, or places of worship."

We have put the word "therefore" in the foregoing passages in italics, that we may call special attention to the most preposterous non sequitur which it embodies. Clergymen are bound to instruct "the youth and ignorant persons" in their parishes for half an hour or more "upon every Sunday and Holy-day before Evening Prayer;" therefore, argues the Superintendent—therefore it is inexpedient "on religious grounds" to inculcate the rudiments of Christianity through secular agencies in week day schools!

Who after this will presume to insinuate that Dr. Ryerson is not a Churchman of the very highest complexion, when he exhibits such a nervous anxiety for the integrity of the 59th Canon? Rather than run the risk of having its spirit counteracted, he would banish the Gospel from the seminaries over which he presides!

The whole affair reminds us of an incident in one of Daniel DeFoe's historical fictions. A soldier of fortune serving in Low Countries, was one day asked why he never attended to his devotions during the week. "Do you think," replied he, with some indignation—"do you think that I would be so profane as to pray except on Sunday? I hope I know my duty better!"

Joking apart, however, we cannot command language sufficiently emphatic, to mark our indignation of the manner in which Dr. Ryerson has endeavoured to twist the above mentioned Canon to serve his own purpose.

Every tyro in the history of our nation must be well aware that when the "Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical" of the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church were framed, sectarianism was not presumed to have any existence. Men in those days had not acquired the enlightened liberalism which is so strikingly characteristic of our day and generation! Dr. Ryerson then would have met with but few sympathisers with his cherished doctrine that schism, upon the whole, is a blessing, and that the more the professing followers of Christ are split up into separate bands the more likely would be the accomplishment of their Master's prayer for the unity of His flock!

Accordingly, as the Chief Superintendent requires not to be informed, the compilers of the Canons took it for granted that professing Christians could have no objections to Christianity forming an element—and a prominent element, too—in a system of national week day education. How very explicit are the requirements and language of the 79th Canon on this head. Charitably presuming that by some strange accident Dr. Ryerson's copy of our Constitutions is devoid of this important item, we transcribe it for his special information:

THE DUTY OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

"All Schoolmasters shall teach in English or Latin, as the children are able to bear, the larger or shorter Catechism heretofore by public authority set forth. And as often as any Sermon shall be upon holy and festival days within the Parish where they teach, they shall bring their scholars to the Church where such Sermon shall be made, and there see them quietly and soberly behave themselves; and shall examine them at times convenient, after their return, what they have borne away of such Sermons. Upon other days, and at other times, they shall train them up with such sentences of Holy Scripture as shall be most expedient to induce them to all godliness. And if any Schoolmaster, being licensed, and having subscribed as aforesaid, shall offend in any of the premises, or either speak, write, or teach against anything whereunto he hath formerly subscribed (if upon admonition by the Ordinary he do not amend and reform himself) let him be suspended from teaching School any longer."

So anxious was the Church for the faithful carrying out of the above requirements, that in the 77th Canon she enacts as follows:

"No man shall teach either in public school or private house, but such as shall be allowed by the Bishop of the Diocese, or Ordinary of the place, under his hand and seal, being found meet as well for his learning and dexterity in teaching, as for sober and honest conversation, and also for right understanding of God's true religion; and also except he shall first subscribe to the first and third Articles aforementioned simply, and to the two first clauses of the second Article."

Is it not astounding that in the face of these two most explicit and circumstantial Canons, the Chief Superintendent had the nerve to quote, as he has done, the 59th Canon of our Church?

Desirous to think the best of all men, we are wishful to believe one of two things. First, that (as before hinted at) Dr. Ryerson has the misfortune to possess a garbled or mutilated copy of the Anglican Canons, and that said copy lacks numbers 77 and 79; or, second, that never having perused the entire collection, he wrote in ignorance of the existence of the two Canons above mentioned.

In either case the duty of the reverend gentleman is plain and imperative.

Having in a public document, printed at the public expence, made an assertion directly opposed to fact, viz., that the United Church of England and Ireland only sanctioned and provided for the inculcation of religious instruction upon Sundays and holy-days—it is incumbent upon him, as an honest man, to retract the error into which he had been led.

Should he decline to adopt this straight-forward course, we leave the conduct of the Chief Superintendent to the verdict of public opinion.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The December number of this periodical exhibits an improvement in many respects upon its predecessors.

With astonishment, and we must add indignation, we learn from the Editor's Shanty, that the Post Office authorities threaten to charge Mr. Maclear with postage upon the exchange newspapers which come to the Magazine.

The Rev. C. B. Pettit requests that all letters and papers for him be addressed - Burford?

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Nov. 29.

The Baltic arrived here yesterday morning with 78 passengers.

The Baltic left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 17th at noon; she experienced a gale of great severity in the channel.

The new Cunard steamer Anles would leave for New York on the 8th Dec.

Liverpool Cotton Market continue depressed; and advanced 6d. and wheat 1d. Corn unchanged with fair demand—stock becoming reduced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 12, 1852.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.

The Comptroller of the Household appeared at the bar with a message from the Crown respecting the public funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

ALTERATION IN THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that, on the 26th inst., he should lay before the House some alterations in the system of our taxation.

THE REPORT ON THE ADDRESS—CLERGY RESERVES.

On the motion for bringing up the report on the address, Lord John Russell remarked that the royal speech took no notice of the Burmese and Kafir wars.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

In reply to Mr. Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that negotiations were going on in a most satisfactory spirit with the Government of the United States respecting the Fisheries.

IRELAND.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Dawson Massy, of Carlow, is on a visit in Limerick, with his brother, the Rev. Godfrey Massy, whose dissolution, we regret to say, is hourly expected.

The rectory of Rath, Killaloe, is vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward P. Mangin, probably the very oldest clergyman in the diocese; and the Benefice, in the gift of Ad-

miral the Marquis of Thomond, is not worth more than 100l. a year.

The living of Templetohy, with a prebendal stall in Cashel, is vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

The Rev. William Walsh, lately curate of the parish of Tullyaughnigh, diocese of Raphoe, has been appointed deputation secretary to the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. J. H. LeFanu, rector of St. Paul's, to be assistant chaplain to the Dean of the Chapel Royal.

The clergy of Birmingham have agreed, by a large majority, to an address to the crown against the revival of convocational action.

The Rev. S. Butcher, D. D., is it to be the new Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin.

COLONIAL.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A blunderbuss or gun heavily charged with buck-shot was fired through the front window of a house directly opposite to this office.

AWFUL DEATH.—The following extract from a letter, dated Charlotte Town, November 1st, gives the particulars of the melancholy death of a Mrs. Davies.

The last Official Gazette contains a notice of an application to Parliament at its present Session for a charter to construct a ship canal around the Fort Erie Rapids.

On the evening of Saturday the 13th instant, in compliance with a short notice given by Mr. Thomas Kydd—a meeting of a large number of the inhabitants of the town of Goderich favorable to the formation of a Mechanics Institute was held at the Huron Hotel.

The Quebec Bank has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable on the 4th December next.

The Examiner having ungratefully shut the door in the face of its old friend, William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P.P., this worthy is about to start a journal of his own in this city.

In the last Canada Gazette, we find the Proclamation of his Excellency, giving effect to the Company just formed for the construction of a Railway Eastward from Quebec.

Mr. J. S. Howard, the contractor for the first section of the Bytown and Prescott Railway, has suddenly left his contract unfinished and his labourers unpaid for six weeks.

A LADY is anxious to meet with an engagement as a governess. Apply by Letter, post-paid, addressed No. 123, Post Office Toronto.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Four Lives Lost.—We have again to record one of those sad accidents of which our harbour is unfortunately so fruitful.

Resolved—That we, the undersigned Cabin Passengers on board the "Princess Royal," return our sincere thanks to Almighty God for the protection vouchsafed to us during the severe gale of yesterday.

The number of sea-going vessels in the world is about 25,000, of which two-thirds belong to England and the United States.

TORONTO MARKETS, Nov. 30, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 18s 9d to 20s; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 16s 3d to 18s; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 4s 1/2 to 4s 3d; Spring—Barley 2s 4d to 2s 5d per bushel.

MARRIED.

At St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, on Wednesday the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. MacNab, the Rev. Charles B. Pettit, B. A. Incumbent of Trinity Church, Burford, to Helen only daughter of Thomas Parker Esq. of Belleville.

At Christ Church, Detroit, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. C. Aldis, the Rev. Francis W. Sandy, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Chatham, C.W., to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Edward Moeran, Esq., Cork, Ireland.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, at Yorkville, by the Rev. Robert Irvin, of this city, Mr. William Reid to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Bigham, formerly of Kirkcubright, County Down, Ireland.

At Quebec on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Mr. H. J. Gear, of Toronto, C.W., to Jane, third daughter of Mr. W. W. Martin, of that city.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., Mrs. John Platt, Nelson Street, Toronto, of a daughter.

New Advertisements.

County Contract.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Wednesday, the 22nd December next, for the supply of

Bread for the use of the Guelph

of the United Counties of York Ontario and Peel, for the Year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1853. Said Bread to be made of the best Wheat Flour, and to be supplied in such quantities and in such form or shape, as the Gaoler may require.

The Tenders to state the rate per Four Pound Loaf at which it will be supplied throughout the year. The conditions of the Contract to be entered into, and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this Office.

Two sufficient Sureties (to be named in the Tenders) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same.

GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk of Peace, U. Cos. Y. O. & P. Office Clerk Peace, U. Cos. Y. O. & P., Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1852.

Patriot, Mirror, Colonist and North American to copy, and insert till 22nd December.

Plan of St. James's Cathedral.

JUST PUBLISHED and For Sale, at Messrs. H. Scoble's, and H. Rowse's Book Store, a Lithographed Plan of Grounds and Galleries of St. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, showing the situation of each Pew, and those that will be for Sale, when the Church is finished.

PRICE 1s. 2d. Toronto, Nov. 29, 1852. 1s. 1m.

Resolved—That the undersigned Cabin Passengers on board the "Princess Royal," return our sincere thanks to Almighty God for the protection vouchsafed to us during the severe gale of yesterday.

Resolved—That we, the undersigned Cabin Passengers on board the "Princess Royal," return our sincere thanks to Almighty God for the protection vouchsafed to us during the severe gale of yesterday.

Resolved—That we, the undersigned Cabin Passengers on board the "Princess Royal," return our sincere thanks to Almighty God for the protection vouchsafed to us during the severe gale of yesterday.

Resolved—That the foregoing Resolution be inserted in the Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston and Hamilton Newspapers.

(Signed.) THOMAS CORBETT, (Chairman) Kingston, H. H. BELL, London, England, ANDREW TODD, Scotland, R. C. FORD, Simcoe, HUGH FRASER, Montreal, F. H. HAMMOND, Hamilton, JAMES THOMPSON, Perth, CLEMENT HOOMAN, New York, HOBERT SMITH, Toronto, JOHN SNOW, Grand Trunk Telegraph, LEONARD B. BLISS, L'Orignal, WM. ELLIOTT, Bowmanville, WM. H. THOMPSON, Chatham.

Upper Canada College.

The WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of December, 1852.

F. W. BARRON, M.A. Principal U. C. College. No. paper to insert unless directed so to do. Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1852. 17-4in

MONSIEUR E. COULON. Professor of French from Paris.

HAS the honour to announce to the public that he will give Lessons in the French Language, both Private and in Schools.

Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools, Bay Street; George Duggan, Jr., Esq., Corner of Adelaide and Shepherd Streets, where the Advertiser resides. Toronto Nov., 25, 1852. 17-3in

J. CHARLESWORTH, WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the public generally, that his Fall Millinery, Cloaks, Shawls, and Felt and Shawl Hoods,

opened on Tuesday, 2nd November, with a great variety of Fashionable Styles. Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1852. 17-6in

Trinity College.

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

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

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

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

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. N. B.—Early application should be made to the Provost for the subjects of examination and any other information desired, by all who intend to present themselves as Candidates either for Scholarships or for admission. Toronto, November 4th, 1852. 1-a-m

Medical Works.

Wilson on Syphilis, 40 11 3 Simon's General Pathology, 6 6 3 Neligan on Diseases of the Skin, 0 5 0 Gregory on Eruptive Fevers, 0 16 3 Eberle on Children, 0 15 0 Taylor on Poisons, 0 15 0 Graham's Elements of Chemistry, Part I, 0 7 6 Burns' Principles of Midwifery, 1 4 0 Meig's Treatise on Obstetrics, 0 17 0 Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vol. I, 1 0 0 Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condie, 0 16 3 Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, 1 0 0 Dewees on Females, 0 15 0 " Children, 0 14 0 Sargeant Minor Surgery, 0 7 6 Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy, 2 Vols, 1 12 6 De La Beche's Geological Observer, 1 2 6 For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, 9, Wellington Buildings. Toronto, 4th Nov., 1852.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

To be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, B. A., Principal. [As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state that his intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.]

Toronto July 6th, 1852. 48-1f.

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

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

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

W. MORRISON.

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWARD DAVENPORT, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 113, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College. By order of the Committee. S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec. Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 1-1f

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. LONDON, CANADA WEST. February, 1852. 28-1f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

Barriester, Attorney, &c. &c. OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to Bland's Hotel.

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Patron:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS Collegiate School will re-open upon October 2nd 1852. A large and well arranged Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady Matron, of great practical experience, whose special duties will be to treat the manners, promote the happiness, and watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care.

The Rev. Principal and second Master, will reside with the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of their strictest attention.

The Rev. H. B. Jessor is desirous likewise of forming a Class of young gentlemen who intend reading for Scholarships in Trinity College, and who can have private rooms in the Institution.

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessor, M. A. Principal, Cobourg. Cobourg, 11th Aug., 1852.

DR. BOVELL,

John street, near St. George's Church. TORONTO. Toronto, January 7th 1852. 22-1f

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

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto. Toronto, February, 1852. 24-1f

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto. September 4th, 1851. 6-2

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS OF CONVICTIONS

Before Justices of the Peace for the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, transmitted to my Office by the Justices whose names are annexed, and now Published by me

GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk Peace, Cos. Y, O., and P.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Cos. Y, O. & P. Toronto, November 24, 1852.

Table with columns: NAME OF PROSECUTOR, NAME OF DEFENDANT, NATURE OF CHARGE, DATE OF CONVICTION, NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE, AMOUNT OF FINE, PENALTY OR DAMAGE, TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID TO SAID JUSTICE, TO WHOM PAID OVER BY THE SAID JUSTICE, IF NOT PAID, WHY NOT? GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I certify that the above is a true and correct account of the Returns of Convictions made to this Office from the 12th July last to this date.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, Toronto, 24th Nov, 1852.

GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk of the Peace, Cos. Y, O., and P.

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

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

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

Toronto, September 1th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

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

Directors:

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

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

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

Quebec, Thos. Morhill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Deane; Colborne, M. McKinnon; Brantford, Prior McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agents will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 1, 1850. 12-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Br. Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

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

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852

361-ly

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

KONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEBURST, TORONTO.

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

Of Singing, Mr. Humphreys. Of Music, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Stratley. Of English, Mr. Birkley A. B. T. Coll. Du. Of Writing, Mr. Ebbles. Of Drawing, Mr. Hopper Myer. Of Calligraphy, Mr. Goodhair.

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

Table showing fees for various services like Day Pupils, Including Music by the Master, Singing, Italian, German, Dancing for the Season, Calligraphy.

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

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

OF

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

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

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodians. Ready to be seen at Mr. CHALMERS'S No. 60, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852.

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST,

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

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

Such Subscribers as wish the work bound in any particular style, are requested to inform Mr. ROWSELL, the Publisher, before the 11th of September next, for after that date it will be sent to all Subscribers bound in boards. Price in boards, £2 10s.

Toronto, September 1st, 1852.

DYEING AND SCOURING,

63, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Morven 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 Flax Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.

Residence.—J. Shaw, J. McMurich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

NOTICE.

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

HEALTH WORTHY THOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 3 Little Thomas Street, Gibe n Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 18, 1850.

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

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing various ailments treated by Holloway's Pills, such as Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Inflammation, Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 234, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

For Sale by S.F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto. Wholesale Agent C.W. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1851.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and Consumption.

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

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

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

"Dear Sir.—I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, &c. In the family of my friends, this I have a number of highly degrees of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as the ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases."

P. AYER, CLEVELAND, M'D. Braintree, Mass., Feb. 9, 1852.

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

Yours respectfully, J. D. EMERSON.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the medicine was undoubtedly the cause of his recovery.

UNION STATE HOTEL, SEPTEMBER 1852.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has cured me of a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of arched consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your Cherry Pectoral, which has effected a gradual relief, and I have been enabled to enjoy my usual health.

While using your medicine, I had the pleasure of curing with it my nephew, (John Smith,) of the same District, who had been confined to his bed for several weeks by a severe attack of bronchitis, which was cured by your Cherry Pectoral.

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, and am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. CALHOUN, of C. Carolina.

CHESTER, PA., APR. 21, 1852.

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 some three or four weeks, and was incessantly night and day, became greatly and pale, my eyes were inflamed, and I had great difficulty in breathing. I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While at the Methodist church, I met the Rev. John L. Taylor, of the Methodist church, who brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, JAMES GOPPEY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Knox, in Kingston by W. J. Farnham, in Montreal by Lyman & Co., in Quebec by Joseph Bowler, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Toronto, March 24th, 1852.

NOTICE.

To Holders of Corporation Notes.

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

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, November 3rd, 1852. 15-4in

WANTED Board and Lodging in about a month, in a respectable private Family, for an elderly couple, no objection to the Country if near an Episcopal Church. Address A.B. Box 397, Toronto, stating Terms. Toronto Nov. 16th 1852. 18-1f

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

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

MR. CHARLES RAIN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

Terms—Cash—without exception.

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

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College. Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-1f

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AT

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

- Brocaded Lustres at 7 1/2. Cashmeres, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles. Plaid and Fancy Cloakings. Silk Velvets (too many) will be sold low. Chintzes, 4 1/2. per yard. Prints, do. do. Linen Handkerchiefs, 3s. 1 1/2. per dozen. Bath Coatings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of

HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces

- British, Staple, Grey Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, and Stone Marten.

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.

JOHN McDONALD,

103, Yonge Street.

Toronto, October, 1852. 13-1f

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

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

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, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bownes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-1f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

Barriater, Attorney, &c. &c.

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

Toronto, September 17, 1852. 1-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST,

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

Toronto, January 13th, 1837. -1f

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

2. Resolved—That for the reasons herein stated, the Council having been compelled to relinquish their plans, the Church of England Proprietary School is hereby given up accordingly.

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

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:

MRS. P. OETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

- 2nd English Teacher,..... Mrs. LIDDELL. 3rd English Teacher,..... Miss KENNEDY. French..... Madlle SIMON. Master for Writing and Arithmetic..... Mr. EBELLS. Master for Drawing..... Mr. BULL. Master for Music..... Mr. STRATHY. Master for Singing,..... Mr. HUMPHREYS.

In consequence of the number of Shares not having been taken up for the Proprietary School, the Council had been compelled to relinquish their plans, and Mrs. Poetter has therefore undertaken, with their sanction, the present Establishment, under the same system as the Proprietary School, and on the same Terms, without the liability of the shares.

The Studies will include a thorough English Education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Wax Flowers, Embroidery, and all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, are also taught.

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

TERMS.

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

NO EXTRAS.

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

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York Street. Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A SERMON Preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Toronto, on Sunday, June 27, 1852, by

GEORGE WHITAKER, M. A.

Provost of Trinity College.

Published at the request of the Students. Price 1s. 3d.

Any profits arising from the sale of this Sermon will be given to a fund for the erection of a College Chapel.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher, King Street. Toronto, Sept. 17th, 1851. 1-1f

ANGELL & Co.'s

PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

For Culinary Purposes.

It is now an absolute necessity to all House-keepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispensable.

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

JOHN A. CULL,

Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.

Toronto, October 28, 1852. 13-1y

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 30th October, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Will be held at the Company's Office, Wellington Street, in the City of Toronto, on MONDAY, 6th December, 1852, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.

NOTICE is also further given, that at the said Meeting, the Directors are to be elected to serve the ensuing year, in place of the Three who go out of Office, in the rotation provided by the Act of Incorporation.

By Order.

ROBERT STANTON, Secretary.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852. 15-1m

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

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

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

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.

- James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson, Franklin Jackson, John B. Warren, A. McMaster, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

"The Canadian Churchman"

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 113, King Street East, corner of Nelson Street.

TERMS:

FIVE SHILLINGS a year if paid in advance: SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE if not paid within one month of subscribing; TEN SHILLINGS if not paid within six months. These rules will be strictly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Mr. S. A. Ackley, Fredericton, N. B. T. J. Scovil, Esq., Cambridge, " James Grover, Esq., Woodstock, " Mr. W. L. Averley, St. John, " L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq., Richibucto, " Rev. Jas Hudson, Minnetaki, "

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE

OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN CHURCHMAN," No. 113, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

1852.

1852.

1852.

FALL IMPORTATIONS ARRIVING AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

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

J. CHARLES WORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to the citizens of Toronto, and Western Canada generally, that he is receiving by the various arrivals from the

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

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

Millinery Department

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLES WORTH.

SIX MILLINERS WANTED.

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

J. CHARLES WORTH,

Toronto, October 26th, 1852. 12-4f