CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

New Series, Vol. I, No. 12.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI.

COMMON PLACE BOOK

DISCIPLINE IN CHILDHOOD.

Young people who have been habitually gratified in all their desires, will not only more indulge in capricious desires, but will infallibly take it more amiss when the feelings or happiness of others require that they should be thwarted, than those who have been practically trained to the habit of subduing and restraining them, and consequently, will in general sacrifice the happiness of others to their own selfish indulgence. To what else is the selfishness of Princes and other great people to be attributed? It is in vain to think of cultivating principles of generosity and beneficence by mere exhortation and reasoning. Nothing but the practical habit of overcoming our own selfishness, and of familiarly encountering privations and discomfort on account of others, will ever enable us to do it when required. And therefore am firmly persuaded that indulgence infallibly produces selfishness and hardness of heart, and that nothing but a pretty severe discipline and control can lay the foundation of a magpanimous character.."—Lord Jeffrey.

THE BEST SERMON.

That is not the best sermon which makes the hearers go away talking to one another, and praising the speaker, but which makes them go away thoughtful, and serious, and hastening to be alone. - Bp. Burnet.

THOUGHTS IN A SICK ROOM, ON THE FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELA, 1852.

The Angel of the sick room! Him I know, By his soft touch,—by his low voice and sweet It is no dream that makes my spirit glow With a glad armor, when his name I meet! Most like our LORD, this patient Angel tends The sick, whose every moment sufferings fill; And should rebellion wake, his whisper lends Heavenly suggesting still to love God's will.

Oh, EVERLASTING GOD! Who hast ordained, The services of angels and of men In order wonderful; we have obtained, Blessings beyond our hope's remotest ken! Thy mercy undeserved, Thy gracious love, E'en while receiving highest angel's praise, Forgot not us,-but from THY throne above, Sent those pure ministers to guard our ways.

THOU hast appointed angels to defend, And succor us on earth! how can we show Our sense of that great Goodness which could send

Holy companions for weak man below? They raise our hearts to THEE! and still refuse Homage or worship (which we ne'er could pay;) And their appointed guardianship we use, To lead to CHRIST,-The Life, The Truth, the

Way! - Banner of the Cross.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.

As a proof of what an immense book the heavens are, and also of the indefatigability of the student man in turning over its leaves, Dr. Nichol, in his work describing the magnitude of Lord Rosse's telescope says, that Lord Rosse has looked into space a distance so tremendous, so inconceivable, that light, which travels at the rate of 200,000 miles in one second, would require a period of 250, 000,000 of solar years, each year containing about 32,000,000 of seconds, to pass the intervening gulph between this earth and the remotest point to which this telescope has reached! How utterly unable is the mind to grasp even a fraction of this immense period; to conceive the passing events of a hundred thousand years only is an impossibility, to say nothing of millions and hundreds of millions of years. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles distant from the earth, yet a ray of light will traverse that immense distance in 480 seconds; long as the distance may seem to be passed in so short a time, what comparison can the mind frame between it and that greater distance, which Dr. Nichol and Rosse demonstrate, would require every second of that time to represent more than | Canaia, whereby certain lands, formerly known | Friday, the 12th of November. The most stren- received as his patrimony, must go to meet the

the study of astronomy is not only useful to excite emotions of grandeur and sublimity at such discoveries; but it is the basis of navigation and of our note of time, and unites the strictness of mathematical reasoning and the most certain calculation.

Communications.

THE RECTORY APPOINTMENTS. To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

Dear Sir,-I regret the discussion upon this question; all such controversies give our enemies a handle against us, which they but too well know how to make use of. I still more regret, however, the popular ground which has been taken by yourself and others on this sub-

To me the matter assumes simply this shape: either you must leave the appointment to the Rectories in the hands of the Bishop, or the Parishes will save you all further trouble by taking it into their own! Be assured that with the example of parachial election so near as in the neighbouring Republic, our people will never for long consent to leave the choice of their Ministers to an irresponsible set of electors such as the Board of the Church Society would be. Nor is it reasonable that they would; " for what is there," they may ask, "in the constitution of the Church Society that makes it more fit to select our pastors than for ourselves to do so:" and in point of fact it would be difficult to find a satisfactory answer to such a question, since there is no guarantee that the members of the Church Society shall be even baptized Christians; much less that they are regular communicants and earnest minded men!

It is much to be deplored that the Act vesting the patronage of the Rectories in the Church Society was ever passed in its present shape; but being law, all that now remains is for the Church Society, by its wise and Church-like conduct. to avert the evil by vesting the appointments, practically, in the Bishop of Diocese.

To that wisdom and holy discretion, which, trusting to the Divine promise, we have a right to expect, will usually be found in those invested with the Episcopal office, we may hope our Canadian parishes may long, perhaps for ever, be induced to entrust the appointment of their Pastors: for in truth who can have so good a knowledge of the wants of the various Parishes, or of the suitable character of his Clergy, as the Bishop for the time being?
To say that this power may be abused, is only

to say that we are in a world of sin; to deny that it is less likely to be abused when vested in the Episcopate, than in any other hands, is to argue more like a scornful infidel, than a simplebearted Christian, who firmly believes his Saviour's promise to that Episco am with you always, even to the end of the world."

If, therefore, the Churchmen of this Diocese would not introduce amongst us all the evils of a parochial election of the Clergy, where, not the hody, but the pew-holders are the electors, and the Panahes subject therefore to all strife and bitterness, and the Clergy to the fearful snare of man-plasing-if, we say, our brethren of the Church Society would not entail these ruinous evils tpon us, let them beware how they take the appointment of the Clergy out of the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Yours truly, A. T.

THE RECTORIES.

Mr. George Brown, not content with originating a new agitation on the Clergy Reserves, is now about to open a broadside on the Rectories.

The following is the Bill proposed:

"Whereas the establishment and endowment of cetain Rectories in Upper Canada, under colour of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britan, passed in the thiry-first year of the Reign of King George the Third, and entituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in he fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitued, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebic, in North America, and to make further provision for the said Province," hus caused great and just disatisfaction; And whereas it is expedont to revoke all that has been done in the premses, and restore the land taken from the public domain for the said purpose, to the general me of all Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canala; Be it therefore enacted, &c.

"That the several Letters Patent passed under be great seal of the Province of Upper

five hundred thousand years! And recollect | as Clergy Reserves, were set apart, or intended | nous exertions are being made by the High to be set apart, as endowments to be held appurtenant to the Rectories therein respectively mentioned, for the use and benefit of Clergymen of the Church of England, shall be, and are hereby declared to be and to have ever been null and void to all intents and purpose whatsoever; And the several lands described and set apart in the said Letters Patent, as endowment as aforesaid for the said Rectories, shall be held to be vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, for the support of the Common Schools in Upper Cauada; Provided always, that the several Rectors now legally in the possession of any of the said lands under the said Letters Patent, shall respectively hold and enjoy the same during their natural lives or incumbencies : And provided also, that the Governor of this Provigee by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, in all cases where Churches or Parsonages have been erected upon any of the said lands, may in his discretion grant and alienate for ever to the owner or owners of such Churches and Parsonages respectively, a quantity of the land on which such Churches or Parsonages have been built, to the extent of five acres for each such Church or Parsonage and no more."

Ecclesiastical Jutelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CRURCH 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 in this Diocese, appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity.

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Previously announced in the Canadian Churchm	an		
Vol. 1, No. 11	61 !		
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MISSION FUND,			
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Christ Church, Hamilton, ner Thos.			

Christ Church, Hamilton, per Thos. Stinson, Churchwarden,£ 3 10 6 122 Collections amounting to.....£187 16 0 Wednesday the 27th being the last Wednesday in the Month, there will be a Meeting of the Standing Committee at the Society's Board Room, No. 8. Wellington Bulldings, at 3. P.M.

THOS. S. KENNEDY, Sec. Ch. Soc. D. T.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued his precept to the members of Convocation to assemble on the year. Whatever property he may have

Church party to be allowed to sit for despatch of business-an event which has not taken place since 1717, at which time, the Upper House being engaged about the writings of Bishop Hoadley. the Crown interposed, and the proceedings of Convocation were brought to a close. There are two Coavocations-one for the province of York, and one for Canterbury; our notice refers to the latter only. The assembly is divided into two houses—the upper and the lower. The Upper House consists of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Exeter, Ely. Salisbury, Chichester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Peter-horough, Hereford, Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol, Llandaff, Worcester, Bangor, St. David's, and Bath and Wells. The Lower House is composed of all the deans and archdeacons in the province, who are members ex officio, and three proctors from each diocese, two of whom are elected by the clergy, and one by the chapter. The Lower House is presided over by a prolocutor, who is elected by the general body of the members .- Globe.

Our Ecclesiastical intelligence contains all account of the inquiry instituted by the Bishop of Exeter into the charges preferred against the Rev. G. R. Prynne by several of his brother Clergymen, on the ground of alledged indelicacy in the questions put by him in confession. The spectacle of such conflicts between those who have to labour among a profoundly ignorant and deeply demoralized population,—us the facts elicited in this inquiry but too clearly prove,—must sadden the heart of every one who feels concerned for the true object of the Christian Ministry which is not the carrying out of this or that theological system, but the salvation of

RESIGNATION OF THE PROTESTANT PRIMATE. -It is currently rumoured that his Grace the Lord Primate of Armagh is about to retire from the Primacy, the duties in connection with which he has so long and so faithfully discharged. His Lordship, it is believed, resigns his place in order that Lord Derby may have the opportunity of appointing a successor to him previous to the expected "break up" in the ministry, and the withdrawal of those powers and privileges with which the Premier is at present invested .--Banner of Ulster.

INADEQUATE SUPPORT OF MINISTERS.

The experiment as to the exact minimum of the world's goods necessary to sustain the life of a minister of the gospel and his household, seems to have been in process of trial for a long time amongst almost Whlist the voluntary principle for the sup-port of the ministry has been fully shown to de practicable, very limited views prevailing, as to the amount requisite to their proper and comfortable sustenance, and the obligation resting on the people to furnish it, has rendered the working of the system, in many cases, most unjust and onerous to the valuable men immediately concerned. A majority of pastors in the cities and larger towns. together with manny in rural districts, are perhaps respectably provided for; but with the great mass of the ministry it is very much the reverse. Their condition as to temporal matters, is not unfrequently attended with great harbships. They have voluntry relinquished the means of accumulating worldy substance open to other men, and were, by their talents, application and euergy, they might have secured enough and to spare. From six to eight, or ten of the earlier years of there lives have been appropriated to preparation for the second office, at an expense of perhads thousands of dollars. Since entering the ministry they have devoted their entire services to the welfare of others, endeavouring to instruct them in what pertains to their present and oternul good, visiting then in sickness, comforting amidst the difficulties and perdlexities attendant on various circumstances. It was necessary that some one should abandon secularities, and give himself to the care of their spiritual interests; and he has made the sacrifice, He is a man of intelligence, of general cultivation equal to that of most of his flock, and requires at least the ordinary comforts which belong to persons living in a respectable condition in life,

And yet how little, of tentimes, is the share of this world's goods given their minister by those who are themselves supplied with means enough to sustain them in every comfort and lexury, and far more besides! Not a day of his life passes when he is not under the pressure of actual want. Amidst all the cares of his resposible office, perhaps a greater care still is the continued question as to how he shall meet the claims of those dependent on him for daily bread. With the most rigid economy, the pittance of salary afforded him will not make bouth ends meet at the end of

afterwards the best way he can. His family meanwhile increases, his children are to be educated, and what end of these things is to be, is more than he can tell. He trusts God that better things may be in reserve than he can now foresee, and toils along under mountains of care, until, at lenth, continued anxiety has interferred with his pulpit preparations, and rendered him so unacceptable, that he must give place to some more populas man; or his burdens are to much for him, and his helth giving way, he is compelled to resign his charge, and seek, as best he may, to recuperate his broken constitution. Or, amidst the complicated difficulties, his life is prematurely cut off, and he dies, leaving a helpless widow and children penniless.

This is no fancy picture, but sober, sad reality. The counterpart of it may be seen in hundreds of congregations at this day. We not long since heard a faithful minister, occupying an important missionary held in one of our largest cities, say that with a wife and five children to support, and no means of his own, he was compelled to live on a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars. A few years since, we heard another faithful man of God state, that he had a wife and nine children to support and had never received but two hundred and fifty dollars a year for his entire services. We doubt not that we could fill our column with facts similar to these.

Now, we solemnly put the question to the churches, whether, or not, such provision-or rather non-provision-for the ministry is consistent with the value received from them in actual labour, with the honor due to the office they hold or with the obligations which the word of God has rendered incumbent on the people. There is no reason why it should be so. The Presbytarian Church is by no means afflicted with poverty. As a general thing, our people are the prosperous and well-to-do in the world. They lack but the willing mind, in order that the ministry should be provided for adequately and comfortably.

We are persuaded that this subject must sooner or later receive the attention of the Presbytarian Church. The Episcopal ministers in Connection pinched to the last extremity by their necessities have recently as a body remonstrated with their people, because their average salaries of four hundred and fifty dollars, are inadequate. The Presbyterian ministry, whose average salaries, taking the country over, are less than this, would be warranted in doing the same. Delicacy has long prevented them from speaking of the wants. They have patiently suffered on But the evil is bringing forth its practical results. The life of penury these men of God have been leading is no longer a thing under a bushel. Their own sons have seen it; their daughters, amid the toils of their menial work, have felt it, and remember it, when they have sons of their own; the young men in the churches know it; and hence, when the Macedonian cries are coming up on every hand, for more laborers, the youth, to whom the Common might look for recruits, are not ready to respond to her appeals. Their piety, sincere though it may be, will not nerve them to en-counter the toil and poverty which they know to be so much the lot of ministers of the gospel. We are not all sure, that the present dearth of ministers and candidates, may not be a direct judgment of God, on the Church, for the famrshing condition in which she has kept His servants Jesus Christ is jealous of his honour, and, "Inasmuch," said he, "as ye did it not to these the least of my disciples .- Philadalphie Presbytarian

Again, the Episcopal Recorder, in noticing reports of Episcopal Churches in Pennsylvania, presents the wollowing facts.

"The Number of clergy men reported, is one hundred and forty-four. Thirty of these either Sixty-five include in their parochial statistics. the amount of their salaries, as all are required to do, by a resolution of the Convention adopted May, 1819. The total amount of the salaries of thirteen clergymen, is two thousand and ninety dollars ! There were in the diocese in 1850, five clergymen whose salaries were one hundred dollurs, or less; eighteen, three hundred dollars, or less; thirty-five, five hundred dollars, or less; fifty-one, eight hundred dollars, or less; and only two of the eleven, out of the city and county of Philadelphia."

Colonial.

Our Almisters seem to be fairly in a dilemma. They would not make the Legislative Council what the voice of the country demands it should be, and they dare not, nay, it they dare, they have not the power to make it what they would. Hence it is they have submitted to the country a project for the reconstruction of that branch of the Legislatine with which they meant to amuse the public and which has excited the derision of all classes, but which as the question is now fairly started by them, may be stripped of its absurdities by the hands of their antagonists, and admitting as it does the necessity of change, may be made the basis of a reformed Elective Legislative Council in which property, character and talent will have due weight.

only to the lowest canaille among their sup-

ministerial project and what for the rational modifications of rational men.

them the whole Conservative body of Upper nadian. Canada and also the English Conservatives of Lower Canada who will never aid in setting a beggar on horseback, or a fool in the Council. At their hands they must expect such alterations to be urged as may make the measure a very different one from that which has been introduced by Mr Morin.

Then comes the question will the same following Resolutions:motives which have hitherto coerced the to support them with their votes while they condemn their measures, ensure their saving aid upon this occasion? We do not think

We see strong indications that the French Canadians feel that the time is at hand when a sense of honor and duty alike compels them to a bold uncompromising and consistent course of both argument and action if they would wish to retain the favorable opinion of them which has been fast growing in the Upper Province, for though the few may understand the motives of their policy and even consider it for the moment excusable, yet the many are ignorant and may thus justly condemn their act. Yes, we repeat we see indications of a change of action by them, and so do the Ministers. When the "collision" resolutions were carried by their aid with the word "collision" omitted, Mr. Hincks flung his hat in the air in ecstacy, deeming that the French were all own his thereafter. But in a few brief hours he found his mistake. He would reward his French "friends in need "by the elevation of Mr. Cartier to a seat in the Clear Grit Cabinet as Commissioner of Public Works, but Mr. Cartier refused the very questionable honor, stating in the House as his reasons amongst others that he considered a qualification of £2000 real property necessary for the occupier of a seat in the Legislative Council, observing that "he thought property was the governing element of the world, and that property should be ruled by property," for in the fact that "man had acquired property was to be found the proof that he was industrious, intelligent, energetic, and moral."

These were the sentiments of Mr. Cartier, to which we can heartily subscribe, and when in their maintenance he refuses office and its emoluments, we may fairly give him that meed of praise of which he is deserving, and rank him among those independent French Canadian Members who

prefer principle to party.

But the ministerial project for a Legislative Council is criticised by the Montreal correspondent of the Journal de Quebec, in such caustic but truthful language that we have translated it for our readers and give it in another place. It will be found both amusing in itself and instructive upon the question;—on the whole our readers will agree with us that the extent of support which the ministerial project is likely to receive from the French Canadians will be on a par with that which they are likely to receive from the Conservatives. By common consent the principle of an Elective Legislative Council will be recognized by a large majority-a suitable property qualification will be declared essential—and election for such a term of years as will ensure the independence of the body. Rather than incur a certain defeat by vain opposition, Ministers will probably accept the modifications thus made and retain their offices .- British Canadian.

What can be more humiliating than the degrading position in which Mr. Hincks has placed himself by his denials of the state-ments of Mr. Papineau, and his subsequent eating up of his own words! To give the lie, to repeat it and then to confess that he himself is the liar is the lowest depth to which the humblest individual, much less the first Minister of the Crown could fall.-"But Gallio careth for none of these things" and Mr. Hincks submitted patiently not only to this, but also to the many other defeats which he and his colleagues have suffered within the past few days. Their plan for an Elective Legislative Council is exciting the decision of the House and the Country .-Their University spoliation measure is denonneed on all hands, yet will Dr. Rolph persevere with it as we already stated, even at the risk of his seat in the Cabinet. The Agricultural Bureau Bill is denounced by both French and British Canadians, as containing clauses worse than an Imperial Ukase. Other measures emanating from Ministers and their clear grit allies in them are almost as objectionable, but rather all probability will not relish a change from than risk a collision with their antagonists. their project which could give satisfaction they are ready to after them so as to meet the views of the opposition, thus verifying the porters whilst it must disgust all others. truth of our allegation that powerless as some On this a collision will probably arise wiles contend the Conservative body to be, it

deficiency; and that grone he must struggle on [sion to save their places. It may be well to see events restraining their power for evil, or as [duce the public expenditure as far as can be done what are the chances of support for the the Journal de Quebec, coinciding in our views so happily expresses it, Le Ministre regne et l'opposition gouverne. Ministers reign In the first place they have opposed to AND THE OPPOSITION GOVERN.—British Ca-

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We perceive that Mr. George Browne is resolved to keep the question of the Clergy Reserves before the Legislature, in one shape or the other, having given notice of his intention to move the

Resolved .- That the Constitutional Act, 31st great body of the French Canadian members | Geo. III., cap. 31, directed that in respect of all grants of land made in the Province of Canada by the Crown, a quantity equal to one-seventh of the land so granted should be reserved for the support of a Protestant clergy, being one-eighth of each Township; that instead of this proportion, and in direct violation of the Imperial Statute forming the only authority for the Reserve, there was actually set aside in Upper Canada as Clergy Reserves, by fraud, or error one-seventh of all the land, or a quantity equal to one-sixth of the land granted; that the same violation of the Act occurred in Lower Canada, but to a greater extent,—a quantity equal to one-afth of the land alienated having been reserved for the Clergy, instead of one-seventh; and that the public domain was thereby wrongfully divested of 300,000 acres in Upper Canada, and 227,559 acres in Lower Canada, or, in all, of 527,559 acres of land.

Resolved .- That it is expedient forthwith to restore the lands so illegally set apart, to the use of all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province; That a select Committee of five members be therefore appointed to prepare and report to this House, a measure providing for the recovery from the Clergy Reserve Fund, of the money received in payment of the lands so wrongfully set apart, and for the appropriation of such money and of the land so wrongfully set apart, and yet unsold, to the maintenance of Common Schools. The said Committe to consist of Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Smith. of Durham, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Ferguson and the Mover.—British Canadian.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 9th October, 1852.

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

Horatio Nelson Patton, Esquire, of the Parish of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, Inspector of the Peace for the several parts of Parishes, &c., in the Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers and St. Francis. through which the Quebec and Richmond Railway will pass, under the 8 Vict. cap. 6, and 14

and I5 Vic. cap. 76.
Messieurs Leon Ducharmes, Charles Tessier David Bludette, M. A. Besette, and Pierre H. Lawrence, to be Commissioners of Small Causes in the Township of Stukely. [Commission dated 11th June, 1851, revoked.]

Quebec, 9th October, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been

pleased to appoint-

Alfred K. Dewson, M. D. James Dougail, James Cuthbertson, Samuel S. Macdonell, and Colin McEwan, Esq., to be Health Officers and to constitute a Board of Health, at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a Licence to James Stephen, of the City of Hamiton, Esquire, Surgeon, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwisery, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

The following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:

An Act for avoiding doubts which might otherwise arise from the Act making alterations in the Territorial Division of Upper Canada having tome into effect since the last General Election.

An Act to repeal the fifth and sixth Sections of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

An Act to declare the intention of the law organizing the Notarial Profession with respect to the Study of that Profession.

An Act to confer certain powers on Municipal Corporations and Companies to take materials to

An Act to authorize the City of Toronte to negotiate a Loan of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to consolidate a part of the City debt.

An Act to provide an efficient remedy against any inconveniences which might result from the destruction of certain Registers of the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbiniere.

RESOLUTIONS.

On the Commercial Policy of the Country, to be moved in Committee of the Whole by the Hon. Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Brown, on Wednesday, 20th October, 1852.

1. That the rapid advance of this Province in population and wealth, and the prosperity witnessed in all branches of industry, are highly satisfactory; that the Commercial policy pursued during the last few years has greatly contributed to that prosperity; and that it would be unwise to adopt any new policy, which, on the mee hope of securing a prospective advantage, world coerce a change in the present currents of Traie, and might be attended with serious mercantle embarrassment.

5. That the only true policy of Canada is to JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., at the eleventh hour they skulk from a divil controls the Ministry, if not for good, at all simplify the machinery of Government, and ze-

with due regard to efficiency; to remove all restrictions on Trade and Commerce, not rendered necessary for revenue purposes; and to use the great natural capacities of our Country, as shall best advance our own interests—without regard to the policy of other Nations.

3. That it is highly expedient to place the internal water communication of the Province in the best possible condition, without unnecessary delay. That with this view, Ship Canals to connect the waters of the River St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and Lake Superior with Lake Huron, should be forthwith undertaken as Public Works; that the Navigation of the St. Lawrence below Quebec should be improved by the construction of Light Houses; and, that every other means should be taken to lower the price of freight on Canadian waters between the far West and the Atlantic.

4. That it is inexpedient to impose higher Tolls on Foreign Vessels passing through the Canals than are charged on Canadian Craft.

5. That it is highly inexpedient, and would be most unjust to the consumers of Canada, to impose heavier Customs duties on Foreign Merchandise imported inland, than when imported by the St. Lawrence.

6. That it is expedient that raw materials required for manufacturing purposes should be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties.

7. That it is desirable that the full control over the Navigation of the St. Lawrence and other internal waters of Canada, should be transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Legislature.

8. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, based on the first six Resolutions.

9. That an humble Address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty, based on the seventh foregoing Resolution.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A truly British feeling must animate the finny tribe on our coasts, if we may judge by the following passage in the Boston International:

"This sudden expulsion of our people is the more vexatious, that the forbidden waters are now teeming with fish in the most plentiful manner, within three miles of the shore all round. The late concessions to our fishermen were of very little value; the mackerel will not come to them, prefering, apparently, to aid the cause of the Colonists in this business. In fact, the discomfiture of our fishing interest is complete. While the people of the North are throwing their fish away for want of means to preserve them, our men are coming back empty-handed."

On Sunday morning another inquest was held upon the body of Theophilus O'Rourke, of Madoc, who while in a state of intoxication, fell from one of the Wharves into the river and was drowned. Verdict, "Died from drowning while in a state of intoxication."—Intelligencer.

On Friday, about noon, an accident happened on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, on the unfinished part of the road between Laprairie and South Montreal, by the running off, from the track, of one car of a sand train, which carried with it all the following cars. There were six men (laborers) on the train, three of whome escaped unburt; of the three others one Nicholas Bateman, aged 30 years, was instantly killed, and John Hasting had his left ear and part of the cheak torn off and had his lower jaw fractured, and the third, Walter Webb, had his left foot so severely bruised (crushed) as to require amputation of three of his toes. Hastings and Webb were both brought to the Montreal General Hospital in the afternoon, and are both doing well so far. Neither of them is dangerously hurt.

On Monday last, another accident occurred u the falling in of an embankment of a gravel pit near St. Johns, from which the contractors were taking gravel to fill up part of the new road of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, by which two men were instantly killed

DROWNED .- An inquest was held upon the body of a negro, named Gooden, some day last week, who was drowned by jumping from a schooner in the River. It appeared from the evidence that he leaped for the wharf, but the night being dark, he missed it and fell in the water, and before assistance could be obtained, he was drowned. Verdict, " Accidental Death by drowning.'

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada have made the following answer to the invitation extended to take a part in the Grand Fair next year at New York. This matter could not be brought out under better auspices than under those of the Aricultural Aosociation of Upper Canada.

[Copy.] TORONTO, Sept. 15. 1852.

Sir,-I am instructed to inform that your communication to the President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada on the subject of the proposed Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in the City of New-York during next year, was laid before the Annual Meeting of the Association held yesterday, when it was resolved that the Board of Agriculture should be requested to communicate with the Minister of Agriculture, with a view of ascertaining the sense of the Government on the question, and what course of action, in relation thereto, be likely to meet with the approbation of the Legislature.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant, GEO. BUCKLAND.

Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.

The Windsor Canada Oak states that a dreadful accident occurred on the line of the Great Western Railroad, near Windsor, on the 8:h inst It seems that a man, named Dubois, who was engaged in drving piles, was in the act of adusting one of them, when the massive hammer used for beating them down unfortunately slipped from its fastening and struck him on the head, literally smashing it to atoms. Of course, therefore, his death was instantaneous.

At a meeting of the citizens of Quebec, held on Saturday, the 9th instant, the Mayor, N. F. Belleau, Esq., in the chair. It was amongst other things,-Resolved, That whilst several sections of this country are already engaged in the construction of considerable portions of this line, it is incumbent upon the citizens of Quebec and district of Kamouraska that they should, without delay, engage in the execution of their part of this great undertaking and,-Resolved, That a company should be formed for the building of a railway, from Point Levy to Trois Pistoles. if it is found advisable, and from thence to the frontier line of New Brunswick, to form a portion of the main trunk line, and for that purpose to chtain an act of incorporation, and the guarantee of the Province for one-half of the cost of such road, with such other assistance as may be deemed necessary. That for the purpose of more effectually ensuring the success of this undertaking, it becomes necessary that an appeal should be made to the corporation of the city of Quebec, with a request that that body should lend its assistance to the work in contemplation by engaging the credit of the city to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds, in order to give confidence to capitalists. A provisional committee, composed of the Hon. W. Walker, Sir H. Caldwell, J. T. Taschereau, F. R. Angers, Dr. Morrin, E. H. Simard, H. LeMesurier, and J. B. Forsyth, Esquires, with power to add to their number: and that a subscription be opened to raise the funds necessary to carry out the undertaking in

An idiot, whose name was not known, died in the jail on the 14th instant. The deceased came to this city about two years ago, and being supposed to be from the Township of Pickering, he was called William Pickering. A few days previous to his death he was taken suddenly ill in consequence, it is supposed, of drinking his allowance of porridge too hot; and he continued ill until the 14th when he died. George Duggan, Esq. held an inquest on his body and the verdict of the jury was, that he died from a disease of the stomach.

STRATFORD ANNUAL AGRICULTU-RAL SHOW .- On Tuesday, the 5th inst., the same day as the Dun.fries Show at Galt, the Stratford Show took place, and a finer day could not have turned out for the purpose. The e was a large collection of cattle, a me show of horses, sheep, and some fine boar pigs. There were 94 prizes awarded. There was the Stallion prize also, awarded in April last. The show of young bulls seemed of a better class and make than the older ones, though there was none shown but which were of pure or mixed breed. There were few buyers for cattle .- Gult Reporter.

held on Thursday last, in this town, was decidedly the largest which was ever held in the capital of Lanark. About 1,400 head of cattle were offered for sale, of which nearly 800 changed owners .-Oxen were in great demand; and yokes of the heavier sorts were sold readily at from £15 to £25. There were but few horses offered for sale. The rates offered by purchasers were considered much too low and will account for the large num-

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

The following are the divisions of Counties and horoughs proposed in the new Representation Bill :-

The Counties of Perth. Essex, Kent, Lambton Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Brant, Halton, Waterloo, Wellington, Grey, Reel, Peterborough, Victoria, Prince Edward, Frontenac, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont. each.....

The Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Wentworth, Ontario, York, Simcoe, Durham, Northumberland. Hastings, Leeds, Lanark, two members each.....

The Counties of Huron and Bruce, one member for both.....

The Counties of Lennox and Addington, one member for both..... The Counties of Prescott and Russell, one member for both.....

The City of Toronto, two members..... The Western Towns, comprising Goderich, Chatham, London, St. Thomas and Woodstock, one member.....

The Niagara Towns, comprising Simcoe, Niagara, St. Catharines and Cayuga, one

The Brant Towns, comprising Brantford, Paris, Galt, Guelph and Berlin, one mem-

The City of Hamilton and the Town of Dundas, one member for both..... The Lake Towns, comprising Belleville, Coburg. Pert Hope and Peterborough,

one member.... The City of Kingston and the Town of Picton, one member for both..... The River Towns, comprising Brockville,

Prescott, and Cornwall, one member The Towns of Bytown and Perth, one member for both.....

Ayr New Fair.—We rejoice hear-tily to say that the experiment of establishing a fair in this village has been highly successful.—

agents. Now it is probable that the heated air proceeding from the lungs may form an atmos-phere within the veil of silk, of power enficient Crowds of people, and a very considerable quantity of Stock came into the village, and during the whole time buying and paying were the order of the day. Some troublesome fellows got their heads broken, in order to celebrate the occasion, but some others who deserved like treatment, got i home scathless. On the whole the experiment was highly successful and Avr Fair is now an established fact in the history of Dumfries .- Galt Reporter.

Puslinch Agricultural Show, on last Friday was remarkably well attended, and upwards of three hundred and fifty lots of Stock and Produce were exhibited. Mr. John Winger took the first prize for a splendid sample of marrow fat peas. Mr. W. Dickie took the second prize for Cheese .- Gult Reporter.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 12.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS BY THE "ANERICA." Sales of Cotton for the week 96,000. No change to notice in breadstuffs, the business being to a moderate extent at the following quotations of Brown, Shiply & Co.: White wheat 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.; red 5s. 3d for 70 lbs. Western Canal and Canadian Flour 20s. 6d. to 21s., Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s. 3d., Ohio 21s. 6d., sour 17s. 6d. to 19s. per barrel. White Indian corn 31s., Ohio 29s. 6d., mixed 29s. per quarter. Provisions unchanged. State of trade in England-more than an average amount of of business has been doing. Yarns and goods suitable for export, particularly for India, have

advanced in proportion with the raw material. The English papers are speculating on the aspects of affairs in France, and the position of the Lobos controversy, but no new or interesting facts are developed. It is supposed that the session of Parliament will open on the first prox.

Violent gales had occurred in the English and Irish Channels causing great destruction of shipping. Two more arrivals of gold from Australia are reported.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the ministers at foreign courts have been instructed to announce the probable convocation of the Senate to restore the monarchy, and at the same time to repeat the assurance of the Prince President's desire for

Great activity prevails in the Navy yards of

GERMANY.

Negotiations are in contemplation in Germany for a mutual reduction of import duties between the United States and the Zollverein.

In Spain, suitable honors are to be paid to the Duke of Wellington.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT'S STEAMSHIP.

A Dublin letter says :- " Last evening arrived PERTH FAIR .- The Fair which was in Kingstown harbor, this magnificent new steam yacht, called Fuid Rabani, Captain Brown, 189 tons, with oscillating engines by Todd and Macgregor, 150 horse-power. "'She is,' says a correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, 'intended for the Pacha of Egypt, and is now on her passage to that country; one of the principal officers of his highness's household, Maaomaud Senan Effendi, accompanies her. No description can give an idea of her internal grandeur. ber of oxen, &c., which remained unsold.-British | His highness's bedroom is on the star-board side, and opposite his bath-room and dressingroom, and these apartments are fitted up in a style that utterly surpasses anything I have ever witnessed; they are fitted up with true Oriental grandeur. Her Majesty's yacht could not bear a moment's comparison. You then approach her dick saloon, which is intended for his reception :com, and the cushions all round present one surface of gold, the fringe of gold bullion being 18 inches in depth. From this you descend to her regular saloon—the stairs formed Glengary, Carlton, Renfrew, one member of the heaviest plate-glass, stained in various colours—the banisters solid rose-wood, and the pillars at both ends, standing, say four and a half feet in height, composed of solid silver, their base measuring in girth 28 inches. The doors are inlaid with silver, forming curious devices-the handles, finger-plates and hinges, are all solid solver—the ceiling in her saloon is of so adounding a character, that I was induced to ask he probable cost, and I found it reached nine guiness the square-yard. I heard with regret that she takes her departure at an early hourin the morning."

A MODEL TELEGRAPH LINE .- A line of electric telegraph has just been established in France, which may be regarded as a model tele- of minor importance, such as railways and a refegrath.—It extends from Paris to Bordeaux. The rence to the deplorable state of Ireland, after wire, ten in number, go the whole distance under ground. They are five inches apart, and form a hollow square. To guard against humidity, they are supported upon wooden blocks, with the necessary isolations, and encased in a coating of guta percha and lead. An ingenious contrivance enailes the guardians to detect at once the exact spo where any flaw or break has occurred, withoutdigging up any portion of the trench.

SLK A PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION. of asisting the noxious influence, and of neutral-three years' probation in the Dartmouth and

to decompose the miasma in its passage to the mouth, although it may be equally true that the texture of the silk covering may act mechanically as a non-conductor.

ACCIDENT AT THE NELSON COLUMN. - On Saturday last an accident occurred at the Nelson Column to a man named Daniel Allmond, a labourer, which was nearly producing fatal results. It appeared that a number of workmen were engaged in fixing the grand bronze alto relievo, representing England's naval hero at the battle of St. Vincent, which will cover the western side of the base, facing Cockspui-Street, and for which several holes had been drilled in the granite block to receive the bolts by which the casting is to be kept in its position. These bolts were being fastened in by boiling lead, and Allmond was steadying one of them whilst the lead was being poured in from the vessel, which contained about twelve pounds weight of it; and, atter nearly ten pounds had been run, a loud gust was heard, when the whole mass instantly rushed out in a stream full upon him, going into his mouth and eyes, and burning his face in a frighttul manner. His screams were heartrending, and he was immediately conveyed to Charing-Cross Hospital, where, upon examination, the above parts were found to be dreadfully burnt, and his jacket and waistcoat were literally soldered together, in which state they may be seen at the hospital. Proper remedies were applied. but the right eye appears so much injured that his sight is likely to be impaired. whilst his face will be considerably marked. The cause of the explosion of the boiling lead is said to be some water in the cavity of the hole, which was instantaneously converted into steam, thus producing the explosive power.

The Windsor Castle, 140 gun ship, was launched at Pembroke dockyard, 21st, and will be fitted with screw propeller and 700 horse power engine by Napier.

Two of the wrecked vessels of the Spanish Armanda have been found off the west coast of Donegal. An anchor has been raised, and is to be sent to the British Museum.

Father Mathew, the noted tectotaller, and five other Roman Catholic priests, have sailed for Calcutta. Their business in India is, it is reported, the foundation of a Romish see at Hyderahad.

The Journal Debats publishes the following accounts from Rome, dated the 14th inst. :-

"Sir Henry Bulwer has had, some days before a long interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State. The principal points discussed at it had transpired, and were the subject of general conversation. According to the on dits currents in political circles, this is what took place :- The conversation had at first turned on the maintenance of friendly relations between the two Governments, which had been somewhat impaired, on the one side by the introduction of the Roman Episcopal Hierarchy into England and the trial of Murray, and on the other, by several Legislative enactments and the Achilli trial. The better to secure friendly relations, said the Envoy of Lord Derby, would it not be advisable to accredit at Rome an agent with a more elevated title than that of consul, an ordinary Minister for instance? The reply to that demand was that it would be time to examine the question when a Nuncio of the Pope would be admitted to London; and that as far as Mr. Freeborn, the English Consul, was personally concerned, the Pontifical Government, by not withdrawing his exequator, sufficiently proved that the recal or maintenance of that agent was completely indifdocuments connected with the trial of Murray, which Sir Henry Bulwer demanded, the reply of the Secretary of State, it is said, was expressed by a formal and peremptory non possum. He was even reported to have added-" A judgment had been recorded in England which had astonished and afflicted us. But what hevor may have been onr astonishment and affliction, we do not wish to question the verdict (in the case of Newman) pronounced by a Jury legally constituted by a regular Government, the matter of its penal legislation. We also are a regular Government -we have a penal logislation different from yours, but it is a legislation sanctioned by the Prince-applied during many years in the country, and functioning according to rules of which we do not admit the right of any other Government to demand the justification. Murray has fallen under the infliction of that penal code. It was applied to him regularly, according to the usual custom. To demand the communication of the proceedings would be casting a doubt on the judgment, which would be an insult to the Roman State which has confided to that Court the honour, the property, and the lives of its subjects," The conversation then turned on matters which the interview concluded. The inhabitants of Rome, it is said, were in general satisfied with the turn the affair had taken.

For the present it appears that her Majesty's government has resolved to discontinue sending convicts to Van Diemen's Land. It has, however, been determined to make Freemantle. in Western Australia, a convict settlement, and early next month the first batch of 250 transports will be dispatched. A superior class of convicts A ilk covering, of the texture of a common will be sent to the penal colony. They will hardkerchief, is said to possess a peculiar property | consist principally of persons who have served ising the effects of malaria. It is well known Pentonville prisons, and whose conduct there has tha such is the nature of malaria poison, that it entitled them to favorable consideration. Each is saily decomposed by even feebly chemical convict, on landing, will receive a ticket of leave,

which will be available only within the limits of Western Australia. The transports will be accompanied by a body of enrolled ('helsea pensioners, who will go out as a convict guard. As the pensioners will take with them their wives and children; they will remain in the country sa military colonists.—Liverpool Mercury

In connexion with the late floods, the Swiss papers report an accident which has befallen the Duchess of Orleans, On the 17th, the Duchess, accompanied by her two sons and tifteen persons of her suite, was going from Lausanne to Berne; but on arriving at Moudon, she learned that the bridge at Courtilles had been carried away by a flood on the previous night; and she was thus compelled to return with her two travelling carriages, and to take the route of Romont, Fribourg, &c. She had passed Oron about noon, but at about two o'clock, one of the carriages returned, containing the Duchess, the two Princes, her Lady of Honour, &c., all drenched to the skin, and the Duchess having sustained an injury. It appeared that her carriage, owing to the imprudence of the coachman, had fallen into a wide ditch full of water at the entrance of the village of Promasens, and had turned completely upside down. The Duchess had her right collarbone broken, and the other travellers have escaped with some bruises.

At home, the Duke of Wellington's death, and his public burial, are the sole topics, if we except the speculations as to the successors to his various offices. We believe that some Clergy last Sunday postponed their allusions to this event on the ground that they would be more proper after the funeral; but as this will probably not take place for above a month, we presume that the subject will be brought forward next Sunday. We are inclined to think that the very best time for preaching upon public events is when they are freshest in the public mind.

There is one suggestion for honouring the Duke's memory which we have heard, viz., that the present Duke should relinquish the title (taking the second title) so that the late Duke would be, in every sense of the word, the Duke of Wellington.

With regard to the Chancellorship of Oxford. we can only express a hope that the matter will be settled without a contest. There can be little doubt, we apprehend, that the Earl of Derby will be the most generally supported unless any attempt is made to give the election a party character.- English Churchman.

GOLD IN POTATOES - Extract of a letter from a firm in Culifornia to their correspondents at Glasgow :- " An extraordinary discovery has been made on board the Victory, denoting the presence of gold in Van Dieman's Land, at O'Brien's Bridge, a quarter of a mile from the main road. It having become necessary to sort each box of potatoes, men were employed upon them, and in some instances hardened lumps of earth was taken out that had been thrown in by the packers in Van Diemen's Land to hasten the filling of the boxes fraudulently. One of these lumps attracted the attention of one of our workmen, who broke it and took from it four pieces of gold, one of which is enclosed. This created some excitement on board and a good deal of discussion, whether the discovery were feigned or real; the latter was established yesterday by Mr. Garside who examined a piece of earth (taken then from a box), and discovered several small particles of gold imbedded in the lump in such a way as art could not have effected. There were also some pieces of quartz."

IRELAND.

A gentleman of the country Clare, who engaged a passage in the Peru, to Australia, and had all his haggage on board, in the meantime got an order on the bank at Cork, and on returning to Queenstown he had the misfortune to see the vessel steering out of the harbor, and a long distance from him. However he took a six-oared boat, but was unable to catch her as there was a good breeze blowing. The unlucky gentleman had his intended on board, and was to have married her on his arrival out.

Sir Henry de la Beche, the eminent geologist. who laid some interesting papers on that subject before the British Association at Belfast, has since been exploring the cost and mountains of

It is rumored that Sir Richard Kenne, brother of the late Lord Keane, has been appointed hes of the police department in Australia, and be in about to take out a large number of the constabulaly of Ireland to form, as it were, nucleus of the force to be established in that country.

GREAT DUBLIN EXHIBTION.—DEPULATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT .- On Thursday, September 23, a deputation from the General Committee fo the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853. had an interview with his Excellency the Lord Lientenant, at the Castle.-The plans of the intended building were submitted and explained by Mr. Benson, and minutely examined by the Lord Lieutenant, who was pleased to intimate his great admiration at the beauty of the design. His Excellency was particularly struck with the perspective view of the interior of the great hall. In the course of the interview the Lord Lieutenant expressed his anxious desire to co-operate with the committee in every possible way, to promote the interests and success of the Exhibition, and informed the deputation that he would visit the works frequently during their progress. His lordship then undertook, at the request of the committee, to forward to Prince Albert a set of drawings, now in course of preparation, for the inspection of his Royal Highness.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. lat Lesson 2d Lesson Date. Oct.24, 20 S. AFT. TRIN M. Joel 2. Luke 10. K. Micah 6. Eph. 4. M. Ecclus 4. Luke 11. E. 5. Enh. 5. 6. Luke 12. 7. Eph. 6. 8. Luke 13. 9. Phil. 1. M. Job 24 25. Luke 14. R. Job 24 Phil. 2.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY. Rooms-St. Lawrence Buildings.

" 31, 21 S AFT. TRIN. [M. Hab. 2, Luke 16, E. Prov. 1, Coll. 1.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.— Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum;

Nonperforming 25s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. Conductor.
G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Edch having failed to favour us with his name and address, we cannot insert his communication

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS,

DEMANDED BY POLITICAL CONSISTENCY AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS.

In bringing before our readers the momentous subject of the Christian Education of the masses in this Province, and especially of the youth of our Church as it is affected by our Common School law, we have hitherto argued the question on what are, perhaps, the only proper grounds-those of moral necessity, and sound Christian principle. To-day, however, we purpose to prove our right to separate schools on the score of political consistency, and democratic rightspleas which, we regret to think, may be more powerful with some of our rulers than those higher and holier principles which we have before adduced.

No ministry will acknowledge that they are actuated by merely selfish motives, or by the caprice of tyranny. All profess to be governed in their public conduct by certain political principles, and that consequently they are bound in honour rather to resign their office than to sanction any enactment which is opposed to their principles. Hence courtesy to our present rulers requires us to suppose that in granting separate schools to the Roman Catholics they have in no way violated their political consistency. But if so, on what principle do they refuse them to the Church of England, or to any other denominations requiring them?

Gentlemen of the Canadian Ministry !that we believe your political principles to integrity. We ask you, then, as gentlemen and honourable politicians, how, after having conceded the principle of separate schools to less loval than they? Have we fewer claims on Britain that they? Are our consciences less tender than theirs? Or is the British Government-of which we doon that you still esteem yourselves a part-pledged to be more careful of the religious rights and privileges of Romanists than of those of any other portion of the community?" Churchmen and Protestants? Sirs, we would not forget the respect due to those in authority; but we feel aggrieved and indignant that—as a portion of the Church of that Empire which enjoys a world-wide fame for its Catholic truth and Protestant purity-our holy rights should be trampled upon, and our consciences, so far as you can do it, viowe would deprive our Romish brethren of one iota of their just claims. Far from it. they shall be protected to the exclusion of the Primitive Catholicity and British Protest-

antism of our Colony. If, therefore, you as Her Majesty's advisers in this Province, continue to resist our rightcous claims, we can henceforth only attribute your doing so to one of three causes:either that you have violated your consciences for the sake of retaining the emoluments of oflice, in granting separate schools to the Roman Catholics; or, that you are now withholding from us what you must in consistency contess to be our just rights, still from a grovelling desire to keep in office, in the hope of thereby securing the votes of the St. Catharines, on Wednesday and Thursday

cular, - that in the arrogance of official tyranny, you are resolved to make no concessions to religion, but those which are absolutely forced from you. We repeat, with all respect, to your offices, we do not see, if you still resist our righteous demands, how you are toclear yourselves as individuals from one or other of these charges of unprincipled selfishness and tyranny.

To return, however, to the general question. We further claim separate schools, as being under existing circumstances, our democratic right. Self-government is the ac-knowledged idol of the self-styled "liberal," or more properly, the "democratic," party at present governing this Province. This self-government implies, we suppose, that there will be as little interference as possible with each individual's rights or wishes, and that the rights of one class of the community shall in no case be sacrificed to the wishes, or for the advantage, real or supposed, of any other class or section of the commonwealth. Thus should the Lower Canadians, for instance, being the large majority, desire to force all the inhabitants of that Province to attend Muss, under the impression that it would tend to the well-being and cordial peace of the entire community to compel them to worship the one way-the theory of democracy, not now to speak of higher principles, would at once denounce any such attempt as being a most unwarrantable interference with that liberty of conscience which is the undobted right of the minority equally with the majority. Or, should they attempt to pass a law compelling all Lower Canadian children, British and Protestant as well as French, to attend schools superintended by the Romish Priesthood, on the same ground, that the harmony of the whole population would be thereby increased, how indignant would be the opposition of all the sincere democrats in the House! In fact, if democracy be not altogether a lie!-if the boasted liberalism of our present Canadian Government be not altogether a selfish, hypocritical sham! its principle is, that it abhors class legislation, or the oppression, either in their conscience or their estate, of any portion of the citizens, at the pleasure, or for the benefit of their oppressors.

Upon the principles of democracy, then, we take our stand, and demand SEPARATE schools for the members of the Church of England. The democrat and the infidel have demanded schools, from the routine instruction of which religion shall be excluded; with this demand the Government have cheerfully complied. Nor, considering them as democrats, who govern, not as the servants of the only wise God for his people's good-but as the slaves of the people, receiving their thousands simply to carry out the people's will,—we say, considered as democratic rulers, we blame them not—they could do no other; their only law is, and must be, the will of the people. But then, let their obedience be even-handed! We, be wrong in toto, we make no secret in the Church of England, as a portion of the declaring; but we would yet fain hope, for people, and neither a small nor an influenthe sake of yourselves and your friends, that | tial portion, also demand our separate schools. they will be held by men of honour and No matter whether our request be wise or whether give be the most degrading superstition or the purest wisdom. With this, we contend the Roman Catholics, you can withhold on their own principles, our rulers have nothern from the Church of England? Are we thing to do! Domocracy asks not, what is wise? but, what is the will of the people? • All that the present Government have a right to ask, if they have any political consistency whatever, is, "Does the Church of England, in their present request, seek to interfere with the rights and privileges of

To this we fearlessly answer-No: and challenge successful contradiction. We leave to the intidel-his godless school-we say, give the Romanist, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, &c., give all who desire it, and can raise the requisite number of children, separate schools; only do not, with a tyranny worse than that of the Sultan, lated, while those of the schismatic adherents of the great corruptor of our Faith are careof the great corruptor of our Faith are care-fully protected. Think not, however, that deepest souls, as men answerable to a holy God, we thoroughly condemn, and at the thoughts of the effects of which upon the But we cannot, and will not, consent that present and eternal interests of our children we sincerely tremble! We repeat, you may esteem us weak and foolish, but we call upon you-the Ministry of this Provincesince we may evoke no holier motive, by the sincerity of your principles as a Liberal or Democratic Government, to give us these separate schools to which, as a portion of the Canadian community, we have an undoubted right, and which, upon our honour as gentlemen and our faith as Christians, we positively declare our consciences require!

BAZAAR.

ultra-radical mob in this Province; or, that hext, in aid of the in. I for the erection of a

you have such a personal dislike to what is | Parsonage House, in connection with St. | holy, and to the Church of England in parti- | George's Church of that town. We learn that strenuous exertions have been made to render the display more than usually attractive, and that a great variety of articles, useful as well as ornamental, will be exhibited for sale. Should the present delightful weather continue, our Toronto friends could not do better than pay a visit to St. Catharines on the above occasion. Independently of the Bazaar, the scenery of that quarter of the Province will well repay the small amount of time and expence required for the trip. Sincerely do we trust that the proceeds of the sale will prove sufficient for accomplishing the important and praise-worthy object to which they are to be devoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Hay, which appears in another column. From personal knowledge, we can speak in the most unqualified terms of his professional skill and attainments. The testimonials which he brings with him to Canada are of the very highest order, and the works which he has executed emphatically speak for themselves. We may refer to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bermuda, building from the plans of Mr. Hay, and to the Cathedral of Newfoundland, the erection of which he personally superintended.

In connection with this subject, we subjoin the following correspondence:

To the Editor the of Canadian Churchman.

DEAR SIR,-By giving insertion in the Lext Churchman to the enclosed note from Mr. Hay, I consider you will confer an obligation on the country Clergy generally, as well as on

Yours, very truly,
THOMAS S. KENNEDY. Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

> 18, King Street, Toronto, 12th Oct., 1852.

REVEREND SIR,-From the conversation I had with you lately on the subject of Ecclesiastical Architecture for this Province, I understand that you have occasionally some difficulty in meeting the several applications you, as Secretary for the Church Society, receive from some of the Clergy of the Diocese for plans of rural churches and in supplying information required on many points connected with the building of a church.

As this is a subject I have some experience of, and in which I take the greatest interest, I shall be happy at all times to afford you every facility for meeting those wants by supplying any information, sketches or plans, if required, that might tend to the improvement of rural church architecture in the Province.

> I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM HAY. The Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec. to the Church Society.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

This Bill has at last been printed, and we are indebted to our contemporary the British Canadian, who appears to have obtained an early copy, for the following abstract of the leading enactments. It will be seen therefrom that the wrongs which will be ruthlessly erpetrated on individuals are great, and however much we may condemn the principle on which the College has been based. we can not derive any gratification from the sufferings of antagonists. It is unnecessary for us to add the university in its new shape will be as godless as ever, but with less learning within its walls.

"The preamble states that certain Acts, thereby repealed, had "failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no College or Educational Institution had under them become affiliated to the University to which ther relate, and many parents and others are deterred, by the expense and other causes, from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large city, distant in many cases from their homes, and from these and other causes many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other institutions." "That the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London is well adapted for the therefore the Acts 12 Vic. C. 82, and 13 & 14 Vic. C. 49 be repealed, as also so much of the Charter granted by King George IV. as may be inconsistent with this Act.

The future substitute is to be called the University of Toronto;" and there shall be no Professorship or other Teachership cates after examination—the corporation to of faith shall be required of any professor, A Bazaar will be held in the Town Hall of consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and teacher or student except as aforesaid. Senate, the former to be appointed in the These are the principal features of this of Listing by the Governor General, the mysteriously concocted measure. It sweeps

Vice-Chancellor to be hereafter elected by the Senate from that body; the Chancelior to be always nominated by the Crown; the Governor General to be visitor, with powers of delegation; the Senate to manage the business of the University, with power to make statutes, and in addition to the power of conferring degrees in Arts and Faculties, a further power is given of granting certificates of proficiency in such branches of knowledge as they shall from time to time, by future statutes determine.

The Act further provides, that all persons shall be admitted as candidates for degrees on proof of having completed a certain course of instructions "in any of the Colleges in Upper or Lower Canada Incorporated by Royal Charter, or by act of the Parliament of this Province, or of either of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and also such other institutions corporate or unincorporated as now are or shall hereafter be established for the purposes of education within this Province, which the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate." "And for the improvement of Medical education and legal education, the Senate " shall from time to time report to the Governor of this Province what appear to them to be the Medical Schools, (Dr. Rolph's for instance) and institutions, or the law schools and institutions whether corporate or unincorporated in this Province, it may be fit and expedient to admit candidates for degrees in medicine or law, and on approval shall admit them for such purpose, and be authorised to confer such degrees, declaring in certain cases relative to proficiency and classification, and giving certificates accordingly, special regulations if necessary to be made in respect of Students in the University before the passing of this act."

There are several clauses as to the foun-

dation of Scholarships and other incidental matters, and the bill then goes on to constitute a University College in the City of Toronto, under the management and administration of a body corporate, to be called the Council of University College, to consist of a President, Vice-President, and ten members to be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, one half going out annually; and in such University College there shall be such professors, lecturers, and teachers as the Council shall determine, but there shall be no professor or teacher of divinity in the said College, and after a day to be named there shall be no Professorship or Teachership of Law or of Medicine, Anatomy, or subjects immediately connected with the study and practice of medicine or surgery. The professors, lecturers, teachers, officers and servants, to be appointed by the Governor, and hold office during his pleasure. Existing professors to continue unless otherwise directed, except those who may be professors or teachers of those subjects which are not under this act, to be taught in the said College.

It is further declared that no religious test or profession of faith shall be required of either officers, servants or students, but the Council may regulate as they please as to their moral conduct and attendance on public worship, and then it proceeds to dissolve the Corporation of Upper Canada College and Grammar School and to place it under the control of the University of Toronto, the Governor to appoint the Masters, &c., during his pleasure, the present Masters, &c., to remain in office, unless otherwise ordered, at the present salaries and emoluments. No religious test to be required.

The endowment and property of every description belonging to the University of Toronto is to vest in the Crown to be hereafter managed by a Bursar appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, who shall hold office during pleasure, his salary to be fixed by the Governor in Gouncil and who shall account for the College Revenues as therein mentioned, such Revenues after paying the charges of management to be appropriated to pay the current expenses of the University and University College, and in aid of athiliating colleges not exercising the power ofgranting degrees except in divinity and athliated to the said University, and receiving attainment of the objects aforesaid; and pecuniary aid from the Legislature for the same year, the sum awarded to each such college being in proportion to the amount of such aid received by it. Provided that the receipt of any portion of such sum by any college shall be held to imply an abandonment by such college of any clause in its charter providing for or authorizing any religitherein, but its functions shall be limited to ous test or profession of faith on the part of the examining of candidates for degrees in any student in such college, or any professor the several Faculties, or for certificates of or teacher therein except the professor of proficiency in other branches of knowledge, divinity, and to be a declaration by such coland the granting of such degrees and certifi- lege that no such religious test or profession

sated, and if we read the act aright, the fate of the Bursar is only a degree better, as, if the Governor-General pleases he may appoint him Bursar in the new University at the same—at a higher or a lower salary,—just as he pleases. It gives extensive patronage to Ministerial disposal. And that the Bishop of Toronto had no hand in the concocting of the measure, as stated by the Globe, is evident from the fact that special care is taken that Trinity College shall not derive any benefit That there are great efforts being made to defeat or modify its enactments we believe, but what may be the measure of success, it is impossible to say. It professes to take the Constitution of the London University as its model, but there is little semblance in the leading features.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

It is our mournful task to chronicle the decease of the Right Reverend Thomas Stewart Townsend, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath. His Lordship died at Malaga, almost in the prime of life, on the 16th inst.

An English contemporary says:-

"The lamented prelate had been suffering some time from pulmonary affection; and latterly there had been little hope of his recovery. Dr Townsend, was a member of the Irish Privy Council ex Officio, a commissioner of national education, and an ecclesiastical commissioner for Ireland. Already speculation is busy as to the successor of Dr. Townsend, and there is a report that the Hon. and Very Rev. H. Pakenham, dean of St Patrick's, and brother-in law of the late Duke of Wellington, will obtain the vacant mitre. It is more likely that Lord Derby will select for the first Irish bishopric that has fallen into his patronage the Rev. Dr. Singer regius professor of divinity in the University of Dublin, who has been an active and decided opponent of national education."

TRINITY COLLEGE.—MATRICULATION.

On Monday, the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were admitted members of this University:

Abr. Jas. Broughall, Henry Wm. Davies, Thomas Leish, Scholars. Geo Noel Higginson, Francis Ricd. Tane, Thos. Alex. Parnell, Theological Students. James Smyth, Octavius Weld, Jas. Edwin O'Reilly, Frederick Schofield, Commoners. William Cruden, Chas. W. Robinson, Hert. Chilion Jones, Samuel S. Macklem, H. W. M. Murray, Everett H Coleman, Arthur Hy. Paget, Charles Miller, Medical Students. John George Grey. A. James Thibodo,

The Fourth Scholarship was obtained by Mr. John Langtry, already a member of Trinity College.

Prizes were also adjudged to the following members of the University:

Charles Edward Thomson, Classics. Thomas D. Phillipps. Mathematics. Joseph C. Gibson, Theological Essay. Henry Hayward, English Poem.

Honourable mention was made of Mr. Tempest T. Robarts as having obtained the first place in the examination of Theological Students.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday Mr. George Brown moved the following Resolution :- "That it is expedient to prevent any new incumbents being placed on the list of clergymen, who receive an annual allowance from the Clergy Reserve Fund, while the question of its final disposition is undetermined." After discussion, the motion was lost, on the

following division:—
YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Mackenzie, and Amos

Wright .-- 3. NAVS-Messrs. Badgley, Bouiton, Burham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie (of Gaspe), Christie (Wentworth), Crawford, Dixon, Drummond, Dubor, Fortier, Forneir, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Laterriere, Laurin, Leblanc, Leboutillier, McDonald (Cornwall), McDonald (Kingston), McNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Papineau, Patrick, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Seymour. Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Tache, Tassier, Valoise, Varrin, Viger,

COLONIAL.

White, Wilson. Young.-57.

Every day's intelligence from the seat of Government supplies further evidence that by sufferance. So great is the discord which instant. forms which the Telly, so with their congress. From market very firm-prices in some in-

roughly contemptible have they shewn them-selves, that if the "powerless" opposition had not taken the guidance of affairs to some extent into their own hands, and tried to save them from knocking their heads against the walls, in order that important and essential public business should be got through,-the crisis must have come ere this. Mr. Hincks talks boldly as to the question of the Legislative Council, and declares that he will pass his first resolution, affirming the elective prinfrom the funds, unless the experiment of ciple, but he will postpone the consideration surrendering a Royal Charter be again of the others. The reason is, that he knows hazarded, which is not likely to be done. the Conservative body will support the principle which that resolution embodies, as the more practicable means of restoring the balance of the Constitution and the conservative character of the upper House of Parliament; but beyond that, he dare not proceed with the Ministerial absurdities, as there are principles and details in the other resolutions which the House is not likely to sanction.

The resolutions of Mr. Young cannot be shirked in the same manner, and it would not at all surprise us to find that they are carried against Ministers by a large majority, unless they can shew most cogent reasons for an altered commercial policy, even protective though not retaliatory.

But our railroad measures must be passed through the House, and it is probable that to secure these the consideration of Mr. Young's resolutions may be postponed until the former are disposed of, and so prolong the Ministerial agony.—British Canadian.

MEETING TO TESTIFY RESPECT TO THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Last evening a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Toronto convened by the Mayor, pursuant to requisition, took place in the St. Lawrence Hall for the purpose of paying some tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious Duke. In the absence of the Mayor from town, the Chair was taken by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff, who read the requisition and briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Gurnett suggested that a suitable mode of expressing their sense of his merits would be by adopting an address of condolence to Her Majesty on the loss she had sustained of her most faithful and bravest subject, and that this should be followed up by some more substantial token of esteem by the erection of a cenotaph or monument in some conspicious part of the city; and, having thrown out some suggestions for the purpose, he proposed a resolution accordingly, which was seconded, in a brief but feli-

citous speech, by J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q.C. Colonel Duggan, Mr. Barron, Mr. Walter MacKenzie, Col. Irwin, and several other speakers followed, but we must defer a lengthened report until our next. The meeting was unanimous in the determination to erect a suitable monument to the Duke in some conspicuous part of the city; a committee was appointed in furtherance of the object, and an address of condolence to the Queen having been read and adopted, the Chairman vacated the chair, and the meeting separated first giving three hearty cheers for their beloved Queen.—British Canadian.

THE NORHERN RAILROAD.

Front Street within this last week has undergone a complete metamorphis. A large number of workmen have been placed on the works between the Queen's Wharf and the City Hall, and the grading is now completed as far as York St. Such evidence of progress is most gratifying, and we have no doubt a large portion of the Christmas fares of the good citizens of Toronto will arrive here by Railway.

Esquesing Fair.—The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of the Township of Esquesing was held at the Village of Stewarttown, on Friday the 8th instant. The show of animals—horse, cattle sheep, and swine, in their several varieties displayed considerable attention to this department of Agricultural operations, particularly among the horses. The cattle were the best ever exhibited in this Township. There was a good competition in the sheep class.

The turnips and apples were the best ever exhibited here. The dairy produce was very limited; much more so than on any former occasion, owing we suppose, to the limitedness of the premiums in this class.

During the fair a part of a platform gave way, precipitating about 50 persons together with a pile of hardwood lumber a distance of about 11 or 12 feet among old timber and other rough materials usually about such places. The pile of lumber also came down on the unfortunate individuals. Upon extracting those upon whom the lumber fell, it was ascertained that none were killed, although some were dreadfully bruised and mangled.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. The steamer " Arctic" arrived this evening at the Ministry of the day is but the Ministry 8 o'clock, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th

off Professors unmercifully and uncompen- [ate incompetence for business, and so tho- | stances 6d. better. Wheat had advanced 1d. to] 2d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn a shade higher, with good enquiry. Provisions generally unchanged.

The American packet ship "Mobile" bound for New Orleans, was wrecked off Liverpool, Sept. 29th-captain and all his officers and 40 passengers, after enduring the severest hardships, were washed overboard. The lifeboat had been upset off Lytham, by which eight lives were lost.

FRANCE.—The President was being received everywhere with cries of "Vive L' Empereur." The proclamation of the Emperor was being openly agitated, but the time fixed was still uncertain. A portion of the cabinet was in favor of immediate proclamation, while the remainder were disposed to wait till after the marriage of the President.

M. Socigere, responsible editor of the Siecle, had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, PARIS BOURSE, SEPT. 30.—Closing prices: Rentes Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104f.25c. ditto, Three per Cents. 781. 30c.; Bank of France 2,837f. 50c.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Trieste, Thursday, Sept. 30, 9 P.M. The India Mail has arived with advices from Bombay to the 1st Sept.

The Governor-General returned to Calcutta on the 6th August.

Commodore Lambert, with Captain Rundall. of the Engineers, had preceded in the Phlegethon to recomnite. Other vessels were to follow, and Prome to be occupied by detatchments of the 18th Royal Irish and 40th N. I.

It was generally understood that as soon as four or five additional regiments should have arived a general advance would take place.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

October, 1st. The Moniteur publishes a telegraphic despatch announcing that Louis Napoleon left Toulon for Marseilles yesterday at 9 a.m., by the Napoleon steamer.

Gaillard, the person accused of getting up the infernal machiene at Marseilles, has been arrested at St. Etienne.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Meetings in behalf of the Society will be held (D. V.) at the following times and places:

Oct. 18th, 7, P.M. 4 19th, 101 A M. Drummondville, Stanford, 3, P.M. 44 44 Chippawa, 4. 20th, 11, A.M. St. John, Bertie, St. Paul's, Fort Erie. 7, P.M. St. Paul's, Pt Robinson " 21st, 11, A.M. Thorold, 7, P.M. St. James', Louth, " 22nd, 11, A.M. St. John's, " " 7, P.M. St Andrew's, Grimsby, " 23rd, 11, A.M.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Church will show their interest in the Society by their attendance at these meetings, which will be addressed by the Rev. T. S. KENNEDT, Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society; and at which the claims of Trinity College will also be presented.

T. B. FULLER, Secy. N. D. B. C. S.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS, Oct. 19, 1852.

Flour-Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 17s 6d to 18s 9d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 15s to 16s 3d; Wheat-Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Spring — Barley 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel; Oatmeal per barrel 200 lbs 18s 9d to 20; Oats per ushel, 34 lbs is 3d; peas per bushel 2s 3 4d : potatoes per bushel 1s 6d to 2s; hay per ton 45s to 55s; butter, fresh per lb 10d to 1s; tub do 9d to 10d; eggs per dozen 7d to 71d; beef, 31d to 4d per lb; Mutton, 3ld to 4ld per lb; Pork fresh 25s to 27s 6d per cwt; ducks Is 8d to 2s per pair; fowls 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. J. D.

Murray, of a son. In this city, on the 18th inst., Mrs. J S Blogg,

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. James Myers of a son.

DIED.

At Morpeth, County of Kent, on Friday the 8th instant, after a protracted and painful illness borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Baird, County of Mayo, Ireland, and the beloved wife of Mr. M. Scott, late of Norwich-ville, County of Oxford. Her remains were conveyed to their last resting place amid a large procession of sorrowing friends—truly the words of the Poet may be applied to the above,
"Oh! why has worth so short a date

While villians ripen gray with time."

At Toronto, on 17th instant, after a lingering illness, Fanny. the beloved wife of Henery Imlach, Esq., of Port Maitland, aged 29 years.

At Hammondsville, Township of Toronto, on on Saturday, the 2nd instant, Joseph Adamson, Esq., M. D., aged 66 years, oseply regretted by a numerous and attached circle of friends.

COLLINS AND WILSON. SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON.

BEG respectfully to inform the Ladies of Toronto and its vicinity that their Millinery and Cleak Room.

will be opened on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., with the Latest Parisian & English Fastions. ريدن المناس المالات

COLLINS & WILSON,

(SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON.)

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

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods suitable ior the Season.

Oct. 20th, 1652.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ADDRESS.

THE Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute have, for some time, been painfully conscious that the energies of the Institution were cramped, and its usefulness much impaired, from the very limited accommodation afforded by the Building they now occupy in rear of the Court

Convinced that an Institution like this, contemplating the intellectual improvement, and in some degree the education of our Mechanics. should occupy a prominent position in the City, the Committee have made several attempts to dispose of their present, and erect larger and more communious premises in a less retired locality, so that by enlarging the operations and increasing the usefulness of the Institute, it might become in every respect such as to command the support and co-operation of a large portion of our citizens, besides those for whose immediate benefit it is intended. Hitherto these efforts have not been successful. Lately, however, they have purchased a very valuable Building Lot, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, upon very favourable terms of payment; and on this they contemplate erecting a New Hall, to cost about £3000, which is intended shall be built in such a style as to be an ornament to the city. Besides furnishing all the accommodation required by the Institute itself for Lecture-theatre, Library, Reading-room, &., it will contain a Music Hall, 76 feet long by 56 feet in width, with five ante-rooms attached, admirably adapted for Concerts and other public purposes-approached by a spacious stone staircase.

The Committee propose to raise, by subscriptions and donations in the city, among the friends and supporters of the Institute, the sum the new building is to cost, estimating that the revenue they may reasonably hope to derive from it, together with the price they expect to get for the premises they now occupy, will be more than sufficient to pay off entirely the price of the ground.

If the past is any guarantee for the tuture, the Committee of the Institute point with confidence to its history as affording strong ground to hope that it will continue to advance, so as fully to supply the increasing demand for useful informa-tion and learning, and keep pace with the growing importance of our flourishing city. That with this extension of their borders, the Institute will obtain great additions to its members, sustain a larger and better Library, a much superior Reading Room, and will scatter more widely those benefits which such Institutions are intended to

With a view to stimulate to exertion in its behalf, and to publish their plans and expectations, do the Committee circulate this address in the hope that when they call upon the friends of the Institute for aid in the enterprise they have thus undertaken, their appeal may meet with a hearty and liberal response.

FRFDK. W. CUMBERLAND, President, THOS. J. ROBERTSON, First Vice-President, WM. EDWARDS. Second Vice-President, JOHN HARRINGTON, Treasurer. PAT'K FREELAND, Corresponding Secretary

JAMES ROGERS, Librarun. Committee.

HENRY Y. HIND, WM. ATKINSON. THOS. HENNING, JOHN ELLIOT, SAMUEL ROGERS. VINCENT PARKES, JOHN MOBEAN, HIRAM PIPER, JOHN CARTER. GEORGE DUFFETT, WILLIAM J. SLATER.

Toronto, Oct: 19th, 1852.

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

FERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishup of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector of St. James', the Rev. J. & Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J Macgeorge, of Streetsville.

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

Apply. B. C., office of Canadian Churchman, post paid.

Toronto. 13th October, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED

F a Member of the Church of England and Ireland, WILLIAM SADDLER, son of the late Edward Saddler, Derry Hollow, near Drimsambo, Ireland. He is 22 years old, middle size, long visage, light complexion; sailed from Liverpool three years ago last May day. When last heard of, he was in Ohio.

This is anxiously looked for by his widowed mother, Mrs. Saddler, Fitzeny Harbor, Ottaws.

Exchange papers, particularly Church papers in the States, are requested to give this advertisement on insertiou for charity's sake.

Toronto, Otcober 14, 1852.

HE LATE REV. F. S. MINES.

It was recently our painful duty to record the demise of this devout and zealous servant of the Lord at San Francisco, California, on the 5th of August a writer in the Churchman. (we presume the excellent Rav. Dr. Berrian,) gives some interesting particulars in relation to his life; from which we learn that Mr. Mines was born in Virginia, and was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. He received his academical education at PrincetonCollege and entered the Theological Seminary at that place, in order to prepare himself for the Presbyterian ministry, in which he soon attained a high position and influence. He very early gave indication of doubts and struggles in his mind, which continued for years to harass and disquiet him, before he settle down in thorough conviction, and found peace in the bosom of the Church. The motive by which he was led to change his ecclesiastical opinions and views are forcibly set fort in a series of essays which originally appeared in the columns of the Churchman, and have since been published in a volume, entitled, "A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church." Immediately after his admission to our ministry, he was engaged as assistant to the late venerable Dr. Milinor, Rector of St. George's church, New York but soon accepted an invitation to a parish in St. Croix. W. I., where he remained for several years, and had the happiness of seeing his labours crowned with most abundant success. But his health suffering from the effects of that warm and debilitating climate he returned to the United States; and remained in the vicinity of New York, until the discovery of the golden region in California exciting such a vast tide of emigration thither his ardent spirit was inspired with the desire to "preach among them the unsearchable riches of CHRIST." He departed to that distant scene of his short remaining labours, and had just succeeded in gathering a large and devotedly attached congregation, and in erecting a suitable temple to his Master's honour, when his frail body gave way and his spirit entered into rest.

For the following account of his last hours we are indebted to a correspondent of the Calcular, in a letter from San Francisco, dated August 11.

Our Rev. and beloved Brother, FLAVEL S. MINES, departed this life on Thursday evening the 5th at a little past 9 o'clock. His last sickness was protacted more than eight months, although from first to last without local pain. The consumption of his lungs was gradualy and finally entire. A distressing cough and increasingly difficult breathing with large expectoration, were the prominent features of his illness; but both cough and expectoration diminished gradually as his end drew near, untill shortness of breathing, daily and at length hourly admonished us of the final scene. He died without a struggle, or even a motion of the limbs. His breathing ceased and he was gone. But when a brother dies we always feel disposed to know how he died. Did he realize the consolations of faith?-In this it is my rare privilege to assure you he. The service with formal precision through having enjoyed from first the unrestricted the sacred familiarities of the Liturgy. A intimacy of that sacred chamber of death, andan unreserved communication of his holiest and heartfelt emotions, until having knelt alone with him and his consort by his bedside in the use of the "Prayer commendatory for a sick person at the point of departure," he died as I uttered the words "presented pure and without spot before thee." You well know his clear preception of things, his calm demeanor under all circumstances, and his warm but ever chastened exhibition of mind and heart-so characterised were all his spiritual expressions. He fully exemplified upon his which owes all its novelty to changes not in death bed all he had inculcated of the con- itself but in human life, bringing now this solations of faith from the pulpit, and taught | and now that portion into vivid light, never ns there how a Christian, and a minister of struck us more. We could not but admire Christ should die. During many weeks he the wisdom which seeking neither newness received the Holy Eucharist at my hands | nor variety, aimed by solemn repetition of the every Thursday morning and those com- few grand truths of the Gospel, to engrave Catholic; and, therefore, without the least munion seasons, I am free to say were the them deep upon the hearts of the people. Nor mixture of fanaticism. holiest and most precious I have ever witnessed can we after patient reflection, doubt that ! or enjoyed—at every successive occasion, both the great length and the great monotony his aspiration rose higher, and appeared more of the Episcopal service have some tendency English Christian may hear in the divine serholy, until it became manifest, that he had like gravity itself contending with other quite overcome the world and vanquished the forces, slowly to overcome the opposition of king of terrors. On the day of his decease the mind to religious truth, and to lodge the as I entered in the morning for my usual important principles and facts of Christianity Thursday's office he took me warmly by the in the heart of those that fall under its sway | the captious objections of contending parties, Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

thand, and with a smile which I can never | not with equal effect in cases, but benignantly | the impatience and the fastidiousness of unforget drew me down to him (for he could speak only in a whisper) and said, "brother, it is the last time." The solemn service over he beckoned his little boy to him, and laid his hand upon his head, and prayed with and for him. It was indeed the blessing of a dying father.-But I am entering perhaps too minutely into a detail of the scenes of that sacred retreat, the holy chamber whence the good man's soul took his flight from earth. My mind reverts to that chamber by day and by night, and never, to my latest breath, can I forget those scenes; I love to dwell on them. They form an era in my life, a privilege rare beyond description. His mind was never more sound healthy and clear than during all his last sickness: and without any ecstacies, calm, placid and serene, he stepped without one fear or misgiving, from time into eternity, from earth to heaven. So let me die.

Of his labors, privations, and success in San Francisco, you will learn in detail hereafter. Suffice it to say, he shrunk from no toil or privation in his Master's cause, evening, morning, and at noon day, until he had gathered around him a large congregation, not ! inferior in intelligence to any one I have ever seen; and had erected a fine large Church edifice, filled to overflowing, and entirely free from debt—in which he was allowed to preach but once before being prostrated on his bed of death. He died universally beloved and other writing not immediately divine. The respected, and of course lamented. His causes of this excellence it would neither be funeral, which took place on Sunday last, was unprofitable to trace nor difficult to discover. attended by an immense congregation of hearty mourners, and we laid him down under the chancel of his Church, to rest till the great resurrection in the last day.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH.

UNITARIAN TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICACY OF THE CHURCH SERVICE.

The editor of the "Christian Inquirer' (Unitarian) thus apeaks of the effects of the service of the Church:

" Another Sabbath morning we determined to cary into effect a purpose, long cherished, of going some miles into the country to hear an Episcopal brother, whom we had known intimately twenty years ago, before either had entered the ministry, and not since seen. At the proper hour, we were duly seated among other worshippers in the beautiful village church where the friend of our boyhood ministered. It was a stone edifice, seated low, like Humility itself, upon the ground, embowered in noble trees, as though Nature had adopted the modest and venerable temple for her own. A calmer, lovelier morning never broke. We watched the chancel door with lively interest, to catch the first look of our old companion, anxious to read the changes in our own face by those we might behold in him; more anxious still to revive the sweet memories of youth, and the faith of friendship, by what should remain unchanged. Presently the white-robed priest lighted the gloomy chancel with his appearing; but no gleam of recognition lighted our heart. Either we had forgotten our friend, or this was not strange trembling in the voices of the choir an unusual sensibility in the women of the congregation, began to give peculiar significance to the unvarying service of the prayerbook. Some marked persons in the church was perhaps sick-or dead! At lenth the text gave token of a funeral sermon, and not till the middle of the discourse did it appear that the rector of the parish bimself our friend, had that very morning passed away,

and lay dead in the neighbouring parsonage. "The profound impressiveness of a service

everywhere. There is too, in the impersonal form the invariableness, and the accustomedness of the service, a certain dignity, authority and restraint on self-assertion and selfindulgence, which are highly favourable to a true estimate of the Divine Being and to the purposes of worship. The evils of the system we are all familiar with. The inflexibility which concealed from us so long on the present occasion the cause of the unusual emotion; in the congregation was, we must confess, painful, and almost inhuman; but perhaps, it has its good side."

THE LITURGY.

I have characterised the Liturgy as Scriptural, spiritual, practical; let me ask, finally, is it not comprehensive? What part of the counsel of God, as revealed for the salvation of man, is not there to be found? Confession, prayer, intercession, thanksgiving, praise, the profitable word of Scripture, the divinely instituted sacraments of baptism and eucharistic communion—all that the most pious and best informed character can look for, whether in his daily or occasional devotions, will be found in that treasure of religious services, the common Prayer Book, arranged in the most beautiful order of succession, and expressed in such a solemn, devotional, lucid, and harmonious style of composition, as can hardly be paralleled in any They lie, indeed, above the range of those influences to which the merit of a merely human production is imputable however holy its design or admirable its execution, Neither the learning, the piety, nor the judgment of a Ridley or a Cranmer, or any other individual of that illustrious band, nor all of them in council, could alone have sufficed to make the English Liturgy such as it is, and such as we have received it from their hands. We are indebted to these great and holy men for a judicious selection, for careful adaptation, for many admirable additions, conceived in so Catholic a spirit as to render them undistinguishable from the elder portions of the work. Our obligations to the compilers of our Liturgy are, indeed, equally great, whether we take into consideration what they rejected, or what they retained; their wisdom and their moral courage being equally evident in their casting aside so much of the old material, and in their not casting aside more. To this praise they are entitled in their character of reformers; nay, it may be conceded to them that they have left the impress of their mind on the whole collection, no less in that which they appropriated, than in that which they themselves produced: that they were not a whit behind the most eminent saints that had gone before them in the spirit of prayer, to which these compositions owe their peculiar excellence; and, in the highest sense in which the words can be employed, they touched nothing which they did not adorn. Still, a its essential part, the English Ritual claims in different and an elder origin : several portions, and these the most solemn and important, date from the Apostolic age; many more to that which immediately followed it, or, at all events, to a period long anterior to the errors of the papacy. A large proportion had been in use in the church for many hundreds of years antecedently to the usurpations of the Roman see: and for the rest, the traditions of other Apostolic Churches furnished, at least, a precedent and an authority.

On the whole, our Liturgy is not to be regarded as the work of any single man, or set of men, either in their individual or collective capacities. It is the gift and contribotion of the universal church, and has become to us an accumulated patrimony, carefully husbanded and handed down from age to age. Scriptural in doctrine, spiritual in sentiment, practical in its tendency, comprehensive in form: in all these respects, in form, in spirit, in operation, and in doctrine, essentially

Such is the form of sound words which the vice of his church. Nor may I omit to add what is, perhaps, not the least praise to which it is entitled—it is fixed and uniform: secured against the endless change of unsettled creeds, farlane, Esquires.

sanctified and undevotional feelings.—Cule-

CURIOUS LEGEND.

The Church of England Magazine of this month has a very interesting notice of Swaffham Church, Norfolk. In describing the north aisle and tower, built by John Chapman, a wealthy parishioner, who was churchwarden in 1462' the following curious tradition is related:-"The said John Chapman was a tinker, who came by his money in the following manner. He dreamed that if he went to London bridge he would hear news greatly to his advantage. Having gone thither, he was, after walking about for two hours, accosted by a man, who asked him what he wanted, to which he replied that he came there on the vain erran of a dream. The man thereupon rejoined, 'Alas! good friend, if I had heeded dreams, I might have proved as very a fool as thou hast, for 'tis not long since I dreamed that, at a place called Swaffham, in Norfolk, dwells John Chapman, a pedlar, who hath a tree at the back of his house, under which is buried a pot of money!' On hearing this, John Chapman hastened home, and digging under the tree, found two large pots of money !"

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL,

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

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

23-tf

5-tf

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

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

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-11v

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852.

27-tf

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,

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

No. 7, Waterloo Buildinge, Toronto. G-tf September 4th, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH. Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.

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

Toronto, September 17, 1532.

1-cf

w. Morrison,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c.

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

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

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gen-tlement' wearing apparel. Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets

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

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservative, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford 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 accompanyment.

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

Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

1852.

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 Kingstreet: 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North balf of 9, North eide of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8. on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Eimsley 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 balf 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-Lote 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-Lote 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. Township of Thurlow-Lot 25, in 3rd concession,

200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANABK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK. Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL-£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE-TORONTO.

President Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire. Fice-President Thomas Haworth, Esq.

Directors :

George Michie, M. P. Hayes, James Beaty, Bogh Miller, Wm. Henderson, Rice Lewis.

And John Howcutt, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer,-Robert Stanton, Esq. Salicitor,-Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Coronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Com mercial Bank.

Office Hours-10 A. M., to 3 P. M. ISAAC C. GILMOR, President. ROBT. STANTON Secretary & Trecourer.

Agents :

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

Quelec. Thos. Morkill: Dundas. T. Robertson: Guelph. T. Saunders: West Flamboro', Wm. Colcleugh; Fort Ersc, James Stanton: Galt. Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson: Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker: Amherstburg, T. Salmoin: Preston, L. W. Des-saner; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter Mc-Phail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick: Port Sarnia, W. B.

•. The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1551.

Toronto, April 21, 185z.

1852.

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

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

DRY GOODS AND MILLINARY FASHIONS.

J. C.'s Dry Goods Department will in part consist of Broad Clothes, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Tweeds, Canada Clothes, Satinets, Printed Druggets. Woolen Serges, Salesbury Flannels, Red. White, Blue, and Yellow Flannels, Blankets 3s. 4d. and 6a. 4d., Bed Ticks. Linnen Baggings and Sheetings, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Table Oil Clothes, Table Linens, Bleached Sheetings and Sheetings, Unbleached Sheetings and Sheetings, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Lambs Wool, Woolen Yarn and Worsteds, Chacked Ginghams, Brown Dressed and Undressed Hollands, Irish Linens, Stays, Silk Neck and Parket Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gentlemens' 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 stilled in Ledies Dress Goods, &c. &c., Printed Cashmeres, Liesters, &c.; with other new stilled in Ledies Dress Goods, &c. &c., Together stiles in Ladies Dress Goods, Gaily Plaids and Fancy Cloakings, Umbrellas, &c. &c., together with other Goods too numerous to mention. His

Millinary Department

Will be furnished with a great variety of Satin. Silk. and Velvet Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Capes, Mantillas, Cloaks, Childrens' Plush Hats, Dresses, and other articles suitable for the season, all made in the latest stiles, 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 incrersing 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 71 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. GOND SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

MILLINERS WANTED

GOOD MILLINERS, to whom constant work would be given.

Toronto, September 28th, 1852.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALD AND RETAIL.

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be 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 Causda 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:

U. 27.	J. 2.	
Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 44	Men's Black Cloth Vests from 7 6	Men's Moleskin Trousers, 6 7
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Black Satin do. "89	Do. Linen Drill do. " 50
Do. Black Alapaca do. "10 9	Do. Fancy Satin do. "89	Do. Check'd do. do. " 50
Do. Russell Cord do. "12 6	Do. Holland do. "34	Do. Courderoy do. " 7 6
Do. Princess do. do. "12 6	Do. Fancy do. " 4 41	Do. Satinett do. " 11 3
De. Canada Tweed do. "17 6	Do. Velvet do.	Do. Cassimere do. " 13 9
Do. Broad Cloth do. "30 0	Do. Marseiles do.	Do. Buckskin do.
Do. Cassimere do. "25 0	Do. Barathea do.	Do. Doeskin do.
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4 41	Boy's Fancy do. " 3 9	Boy's Drill do. " 4 44
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Silk do. "50	Do. Check'd do. " 4 0
Do. Moleskin do. " 6 3	Do. Satin do. " 5 0	Do. Moleskin do. " 5 0
Do. Tweede do. "10 0	Do. Cloth do. " 5 0	Do. Canada 'Cweede do. 4 44
Do. Broad Cloth do. "17 6	Do Tweede do. " 4 0	Do. Cassimere do. "
Do. Russell Cord do. " 8 9	Do. Cassimere do. "50	Do. Tweede do. "
White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 44	Men's Cloth Caps " 2 6	Red Flannel Shirts " 4 44
Striped " " 26"		

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB. •

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Muslin Delaines, y wide, from 101 Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Prints, Fast Colours do. " 0 71 Heavy Ginghams do. " 0 71 Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 0 73 Infants' Robes, Cape, & Frock Bodies, "13 Straw Bonnets, Shawls, Handkerchiefe, and Neck-ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Cap Pronts, Muslin, Netts, Edgings, Artificial Elowers, Collare, Silke, Satine, &c. Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alapacas. Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.

Factory Cotton, from White do. Striped Shirting, Cotton Warp, 26 Ladies' Stays, Pringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Burege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas.

W No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

21

MEALTH WHERE 'TISSOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Curr of a Case of Weakness and Debi-lity, of Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Smith, of No. 5 Little The mas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1930

To Professor Holloway,—
Sin,—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, glddiness 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 nothing could belief me, as I had seen to many medica; 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 curlosity than a hope of being cured, however. I soon found myself better by taking them, and

so I persevered in their use for six mouths, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure. WILLIAM SMITH. [Signed]

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Indigestion inflamation Jaundice Liver Complaints Bilious Complaints Blotches on the Skin Lumbago Plies Constipation of the Bowels Rheumatism Retention of Urine Scrofula Scrottia Stone and Gravet Secondary Symptoms Sore Throats
Tic-Doloureaux Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds.

Ulcers Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Weakness fromwhatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, 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. 104d., 4s 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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., ! 2, 1651.

Ague Asthma

Colles

Debility Dropsy

Fits

Dysentery

Erysipelas

Headache

Bowel Complaints

consumption

15-11



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Bronchitts. Whooping- Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its encreas, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely piedge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanirs which facts will not werrant. nity which facts will not werrant.

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

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

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its etfects in my own family, or in the families of my friends. This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction,

in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M.D. BRUSSWICK, Mr., Feb. 5. 1847.

Lowalt, Aug. 10, 1442 Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ! ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL." and never fail, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully, 8. D. EMERSON.

**Present the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effice of the medicine was unmistakeably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS

July 5, 1849 5 Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir : I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PRUTORAL," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my bealth is well nich restored. health is well nigh restored. While using your medicine, I had the gratification of

curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis. I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully

J. P. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina. CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two mouths. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress

for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Leller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PRETORAL, 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, &c.

JAMES GODFEY

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton

by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.,; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Torouto, March 2th, 1852.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Of Writing Mr. Ebbles.
Of Drawing Mr. Hoppner Myer. Of Calisthenics..... Mr. Goodneir.

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

Singing..... 5 0 0 Dancing for the Season 3 0 Culisthenics 0 15 0

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

NOTICE.

NY person having STONE to dispose of suitable for breaking to repair Streets, will find ready sale with the Board of Works, at 30s. per toise.

Application to be made to the City Inspectors. City Inspectors' Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Toronto, September 17th, 1852.

SERMON Preached in the Chapel of Tri-A nity 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.

English Education for Young Ladics.

"I'WO Ladies residing in the beautiful Village of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, ten miles from London, receive a select number of Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms. French is fought by a resident Parisian Lady. There are now five Pupils from Canada at the School. Terms and references may e known by application at this office.

Sept. 30th, 1852,

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are res-, pectfully requested to forward all unpaid Sub-acriptions to Epwn. TAYLOR DARTHELL, Eig., Secretary to the Church Union,113, King Street Bast, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Frinity College. By order of the Committee,

S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec. Toronto, September 17th, 1852.

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST. Alf all Cases Determined in the Queen's Bench and Practice

Courts for from 1823 to 1851, including the Digests of MR. CAMERON.

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

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

IS Removed to the Store of HENRY ROW-SELL. Bookseller and Stationer, King-street West, where the Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of alldescriptions, 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 Melodian, Reeds. To be seen at Mr. CHARLESWORTHS No. 60, King Street East.

Toronto, September 28th, 1852.

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

FINEACHER of Italian and English Singing. I 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.



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

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

Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling weather permitting at Wellington Square, Oakville, and Port Credit.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 23rd, 1852.

THE STEAMER MAZEPPA,

W. DONALDSON, MASTER, WILL commence her regular trips on Tues-

DAY, the 27th, inst. Leaves St. Catherines every Morning at half-

past Six o'clock, (Sundays excepted). Returning, leaves Toronto at One, P.M.

Passengers taking the Mazeppa, will reach Toronto in time to take the Boats for Rochester, Kingston, Montreal and Hamilton.

April 24th, 1852. 4-tf

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

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

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

Royal Mail Packet Office. Toronto, April 14th, 1852.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS

LAKE ONTARIO.

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland. PRINCESS ROYAL. Capt. J. Dick.

PASSPORT, Captain H. Twohy.

BOWNWARDS. MAGNET-On MONDAYS and THURS-DAYS, leaving Hamilton at 71, A. M., and Toronto, at a 1 to 1, P.M., for Kingston.

PRINCESS ROYAL-On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1 to 1, P. M.

PASSPORT-On WEDNESDAYS and SA-TURDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1 to 1, P.M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same evening.

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permit-

UPWARDS. PASSPORT,-On MONDAYS and THURS-DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat. arriving at Toronto early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at 8, a. m., and return Tapes. Between from Hamilton to Toronto, a 3, p.m on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MAGNET,- On TUESDAYS and FRL DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3, p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat, beautiful assortment of British and American arriving at Toronto early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m.

PRINCESS ROYAL,—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next morning; and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto at 3 p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA,... ... Capt. Putnam. LORD ELGIN... " Farlinger.

ST. LAWRENCE " Howard. UPWARDS .- From Montreal to Kingston, Daily, leaving every week day at noon, and on Sundays at 101 o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2 P. M., the next day.

Daily, at 51, A. M., arriving at Montreal the and on terms as favourable, as any house in the same evening.

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickinson's Landing, East Williamsburg, West Williamsburg. Matilda. Prescott. Maitland, Brockvi le and Gananoque

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Front Street, Toronto, May. 1852. 5

MR. CHARLES RAHN. SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

Terms-Cash-without exception.

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

N.B.-Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibiton, 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.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow, And where is the man who won't say let him go; And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew, And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.

The gental showers of the Spring have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead And trees that were leadless are bursting their chain, And waving in loveliest verdure again.

The birds of our forests that left us so long, Again fill the air with the power of their song, Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.

Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you work Through many a snow storm they mantled you o'er; To wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm. Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile,

Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while; Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice, In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice. McDONALD has Bonnets, romackably low,

At sevenpence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so; And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,-The terms are certainly not very hard. A large stock of Muslins, selected with taste,-The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste: And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain; With the fine French Barage, and the printed DcLaine.

While he seeks to secure the most recent styles In the fabrics produced in the famed British Isles. Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glauce That his Gloves have the finish of Grenoble in France.

There are many things more, which one might suppose, They are mentioned below in straightforward prose; The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice, While the whole has been marked at a moderate price.

His direction will still be the same as the former, On Yonge's reet, one door from Richmond-street corner While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three!

JOHN McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS. Already Received, upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!!

which he offers from 71d. upwards. A superior stock of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, fust colours, from 73d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 2s. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimazettes, &c. Widows' Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office

5000 and 6000 Yards

of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Alpachas and Lustres for sale, from 10d. per yard. A few MILLINERS' DOLLS on hand. A PARASOLS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES. All classes of Goods necessary to carry on a FA-MILY TRADE, viz.—Towellings. Sheetings, Window Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass Cloths, Table Covers, Damasks, &c. &c. &c. MOURNINGS.

to any extent, furnished at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices. In the

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.

The attention of the Trade is called to the large Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs; DeLaines, Muslins. &c., which, with sundry Downwards .- From Kingston to Montreal, other Goods, he will endeavour to offer as cheap, Trade. In addition to the above, there can lalso be seen about

> 100 Patterns Room Paper, Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are

very beautiful and the Papers good. *. Remmber the LARGE 103, Yonge Street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

NO be re-opened after the Midsummer Vaca-tion, on Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

REV. J. G. D. McKENZIE, B.A.,

f As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. · cKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened sence 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.

Crinitn College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL **Patron**:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS Collegiate School will re-open upon October 2nd, 1952. A large and well arranged Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady

Matron, of great practical experience, whose especial duties will be to form the manners, promote the happiness, and watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care.

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

The Rev. H. B. Jassor is desirous likewise of forming a The Rev. H. B. JESSOF is desirous massive of soming a Class of four gentlemen who intend reading for Scholarships in Frinity College, and who can have private rooms in the Institution.

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessop, M. A.

Principal, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 11th Aug., 1852.

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,

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital - £100,000.

SSURANCES effected by this Company A SSURANCES enected by the Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Dame ages 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



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JOHN McMurrich, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes,

A. McMaster.

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

" The Canadian Churchman"

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURS-DAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7. King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society) Church Society.) TERMS:

FIVE SHILLINGS a year if paid in advance : Seven San-

LINGS AND SIXPENCE if not paid within one month of secribing; Tan Shillings if not paid within six months. These rules will be strictly adhered to-RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 71d for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and mier. 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and ls. for every subsequ

insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and Id. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by with instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charge

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