

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, No. 34.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 24, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PALM SUNDAY—MISSION FUND. Collections made in the several Churches and Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, appointed for Palm Sunday. St. Paul's Church, Toronto, per Churchwarden.....£6 11 0

133 collections, amounting to...£189 11 3 Additions for Widows and Orphans' Fund, collections appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity, June 1852. Previously announced...£312 4 0

178 collections, amounting to...£312 19 0 PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Penetanguishine, 1/4th of collections, per W. Simpson, Esq.,.....£ 1 17 2

GENERAL PURPOSES. Singleton's Corners,.....£0 2 11 St. John's Leeds.....0 2 1

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rev. W. Bettridge,.....£1 5 0 Rev. J. B. Worrell, 2 years 2 10 0

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T. March 23, 1853.

EASTERN DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY REPORT

The Secretary of this Branch of the Church Society, begs leave to read to its members the following Report;—and upon its being read it will appear to be no ways different from other matters connected with this world. It will contain some things to be regretted, and some cheering, and for which we may all be thankful to him through and from whom all good things do come.

ment of Travelling Missionaries. To ascertain whether our contributions to them have been effectually good, we may state what they have accomplished in that time. To do this, a letter of the Rev. Mr. Pattin to the Bishop of Toronto, may be quoted with some trifling alterations. Our Travelling Missionaries are doing their work well, and laboring zealously in their arduous, but useful vocation. Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the propriety of employing Travelling Missionaries than a glance at what those in this Rural Deanery have done and are now doing.

Table with financial data for the Eastern District Branch, including items like 'Cornwall annual subscriptions £42 18 6', 'Baptismal registration fees given by the Rector 1 18 6', and 'Total £129 16 11'.

1st. That the Report just read be adopted. Moved by Rev. Mr. Kerr, seconded by Rev. H. Patton. 2nd. That the advancement of Christ's Church is an object in which every sincere Christian must feel a deep interest—that it is our duty to pray for God's blessing, not only on the Church generally, but especially on that branch of it which has been planted in this land.

REPORT OF THE MIDLAND AND VICTORIA DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—Concluded.

The Parochial Association of Bath report that, the amount of subscriptions to the general purposes of the Association during the past year, have considerably exceeded that of any previous year since its formation; still it falls short of what of what it ought and what it might be, if Churchmen generally were only more feelingly alive to their duty in this respect, and to the importance of the objects for which their contributions are solicited.

The Committee of the Napanee Branch, state that they have nothing to report, further than, that the Collections in aid of the Society's objects have been regularly made, and that this is owing in a great measure to the internal demands of their newly organized Parish, but they hope for the future to be able to do better.

The Committee of the Wolf Island Branch which has not been long established, state the amount of money contributed to the Parent Society to be six pounds, and ten pence. It now remains that we speak of the Parochial Association of St. George's Church in this city; and first we shall detail its income.

And now for its liabilities. Grants to Portsmouth, } £92 10 0 to Wolf Island, } to Barriefield, } Leaving a deficiency of £26 16 6, which your Committee were enabled to supply from the balance remaining in hand from the previous year.

members demand. To this Depository our Clerical Brethren from country Parishes look for their supplies.

Up to the present period, the sales for the present year amounted to £68. 6s. During the year there have been sold 76 Bibles, 246 Prayer-Books and upwards of 900 books and Tracts. Your Committee feeling the great importance of imparting to the young, sound principles of truth, rejoice that contracts have been entered into for the immediate erection of a Parochial School; which they have reason to believe will be ready for occupation during this summer.

Your Committee have touched upon several subjects of importance and interest, which they respectfully submit to the subscribers of this association, and to the members of the Church, with the earnest prayer, that He, who puts into the hearts of his people good desires, will bring the same to good effect—will establish, strengthen, and settle them,—will animate them with greater zeal in their masters' service—will teach them to adorn their profession by a meek and quiet spirit—by piety towards God, and charity towards all men, but especially to the Household of Faith."

Moved by Thos. Askew Esq., Seconded by Rev. H. Mulkins.

1. That the report now read be adopted and published. Moved by D. Yates, Seconded by Rev. Henry Brent.

2. That this meeting sensible of the obligation under which Churchmen be to Him in whom they live and move and have their being, desires to express as well its thankfulness for the benefits both temporal and spiritual received during the past year; as the hope that during the present year the professed members of the Church will be more diligent in their efforts to promote the important objects of the Church Society in general and of this Branch in particular.

Moved by the Rev. W. Greig, Seconded by Mr. H. Olliver.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the office bearers, and that S. Taylor Esq. be Treasurer in the place of Thomas Askew Esq., resigned, the Rev. W. M. Herchermer and Rev. Henry Brent be Secretaries, and the following gentleman the standing Committee, viz. Hon. John Maccauley, Thomas Askew, John R. Forsyth, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Jno. Macpherson, Thos Dykes, Wm. Wilson, John Watkins, Sam. Muckelson Esq., Drs. Robinson & Baker, Colin Miller, Neil Macleod, Wm. Rudstone Esq. Cap. Wright, K. Sellars, Allen Geddes Esq. Dr. Douse, J. B. Marks, Wm. Ferris, P. V. Dorland, Parker Allen, Thos. Nelson, Duncan MacKenzie, John Crookshank, John Durnford Esson Esq. Dr. Cary, Hooper, Sprole, Donnelly, Sutherland, Holditch Esqrs., and Messrs Malone Charles and Brent.

Moved by Rev. R. G. Cox, Seconded by Thos. Kirkpatrick Esq., Supported by Rev. J. A. Mulock

4. That among the many important objects which the Church Society seeks to accomplish—the establishment of a Depository well stored with the Bible, the sole rule of our faith,—with the Prayer book, the expositor of sound doctrine, the cherisher of sober and fervent devotion,—with tracts and religious books calculated to instruct and interest the man of God, is one which demands our attention, and is entitled to the undivided support of every lover of the Church.

Moved by Rev. T. Bousfield, Seconded by Samuel Maclester Esq.

5. That this meeting fully impressed with the conviction that the capabilities of the Church as the pillar and ground of the truth, and the herald of glad tidings of salvation, cannot fully be developed without a proper infusion of the lay element, rejoice at the prospect of synodical action in the Church

Moved by Rev. R. V. Rogers, Seconded by Rev. T. W. Allen,

6. That this meeting convinced that the happiness of a nation depends in a very great measure upon the principles distilled into the minds of the young, regards the establishment of Parochial Schools in which a religious as well as a secular education is imparted, as conducive to the peace and prosperity of a community. Moved by E. Palmer Esq., Seconded by Thos. Kirkpatrick Esq.

7. That the thanks of this District Branch of the Church Society be given to the late Treasurer, Thos. Askew Esq. for his long and efficient services.

THE PROPELLER—CITY OF GLASGOW.
Has arrived from Liverpool. She brings 360 passengers and a full cargo.

The *Atlantic* arrived about six p.m., having left Liverpool at 10 a.m., on 8th. The *Niagara* out on the 8th. The news generally unimportant.

The following is from the circular of Richardson & Co., "After about three weeks frost the weather has become mild and the land will in all probability soon be in a state to receive seed. At meeting this morning a usual attendance. The local dealers and millers and a few others, but not finding holders of wheat offering under prices of Friday but a small business was done. Flour was in the same sluggish state that we have of late reported, in this branch of the trade and where sales were effected, the buyer had the market in his favor. Indian corn slow for both white and yellow at 32 for American. Large arrivals of Breadstuffs have slackened the demand." Robt. Macon & Sons in their circular of 8th quote wheat 1d. lower, and flour 6d. to 1s. London Money Market quiet, consols closed 99½ a 99½.

ENGLAND—In the House of Lords, on Monday Lord Aberdeen in reply to enquiries, said that Government had no information of the escape of Mazzini from Genoa, on the British frigate *Retribution*.

Lord Malmesbury said if it was true it was an act of most ill judged humanity.

The subject of Education in Ireland has been under debate in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell, has declared the Government to be in favor of the proposed Canal through the Isthmus of Darien if practicable and desirous of the Corporation of the United States.

Parliament was to adjourn over on the 18th to 4th April.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of 30 per cent, in the value of the exports over the same month last year.

The Postage between England and all the British Colonies is to be reduced to 6d per ½ oz.

FRANCE—164 more of the political offenders have been amnestied.

AUSTRIA—The Emperor has nearly recovered from his wound. The reported conspiracy in the fortress of Comorn is confirmed.

ITALY—Mazzini has published two letters which have produced division in the democratic camp.

TURKEY—The details of the settlement of the Montenegro war are published. The ultra Turkish party are much annoyed at the submission of the Porte and the demands of Austria, and it is said the Ministry will have to resign.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. SPOONER presented various petitions against Maynooth, among them one from 17,300 persons at Manchester.

Mr. LUCAS, supported by Mr. Hume, complained that the Maynooth College was described in that petition as "Romish," but the objection was over-ruled by the Speaker.

Mr. SPOONER then moved for a committee to consider the acts on the subject of Maynooth, with a view to the repeal of such clauses of those acts as provided money grants to that institution. He had previously moved for inquiry on the subject, but as there had been no denial of his statements there was no need for further inquiry, and he called on the house, all of whose members were sworn to preserve the Church Establishment, to do its duty to the country, to the Sovereign, and to itself. The education at Maynooth justified its pupils in the violent and almost rebellious conduct pursued at the late elections in Ireland, and he read a series of accounts of priestly denunciations and persecutions of those who had voted against the Roman Catholic candidates. He thence argued that Maynooth had failed in accomplishing the objects for which it was intended. He adverted to bulls continually issued from Rome, absolving the Roman Catholics in Ireland from their allegiance to the Queen, and, insisting upon the importance of our preserving our Protestant character, implored the house, in the name of God, to arrest the downward progress the country had been pursuing too long. He dwelt upon the duty of a catholic priest to conceal confessional secrets, even when they involved murder or treason, and argued that no social government could exist where such a doctrine was taught; and he also reminded the house that in many parts of Ireland no reliance could be placed upon the verdicts of Catholic jurors, in consequence of the teaching of their priests that they could be absolved from their oaths. He concluded a speech of nearly two hours by an earnest denunciation of Popery, which he described as idolatry, and by an appeal to the government to stand by Protestant principles.

Mr. J. M'GREGOR seconded the motion, advocating inquiry into the Maynooth system, of which he believed too true a picture had been drawn.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved as an amendment that the proposed committee should consider all acts whereby the revenue of the State

was charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purpose, with a view to the repeal of such enactments. Until all sects were placed on a level, the principle of religious liberty would not be carried out. His motion did not refer to the *Regium Donum*, but he found charges for the ecclesiastical establishments in the West Indies, for commissioners for building churches, for stipends to ministers of the Church of Scotland, and for ministers in the Highlands, all of which he wished to sweep away. If, as he expected, his amendment should be lost, he should vote against the original motion.

Sir WM. CLAY seconded the amendment and said that if Mr. Spooner's speech had any weight, it was merely as making out a case for inquiry, which he did not ask. But he contended that all ecclesiastical endowments interfered with the right of private judgment.

Col. GREVILLE could not think that the motion was calculated to increase the loyalty of the people of Ireland, or to inspire them with confidence in the Legislature of this country.

Mr. MIALL did not choose, by a vote in that House, to express his opinion upon the comparative merits of religious creeds. But if State money were to be given, he would rather give it in support of error than of truth, and the last creed he would wish to see endowed was his own. If you must give endowments, give them to the morally heathen, who admitted that they could not do without them. But he wished to see both Protestantism and Roman Catholicism without assistance from the State.

Mr. ED. BALL observed that the inference from the last speech was more severe as regarded the Roman Catholics than anything Mr. Spooner had said. He reiterated the argument that the Maynooth endowment had failed in accomplishing its objects.

Mr. DUFFY, after denying the value of the newspaper statements brought forward by Mr. Spooner, asked whether it was thought that the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant would put an end to the teaching of the Catholic religion in Ireland. It might be worth considering whether the Irish Catholics were to be driven to seek assistance from foreign sovereigns. Should this motion be carried, the Irish Church establishment must speedily fall, and he for one would never pay another shilling of tithes. But he invited the Government to extend to Ireland the wise system of legislation they were adopting towards the Cape and Canada, namely, that of consulting the wishes of the people.

Sir JOHN YOUNG regretted that this useless and irritating motion had been brought forward, but he was not surprised at it after the language of the Irish press and Irish politicians. The latter, however, he could not regard as representatives of the real feeling of the Irish nation. In regard to Mr. Spooner's objection to the principle on which the Maynooth grant was founded, he cited the contrary opinion of an English bishop in 1798, and alluded to the thorough discussion the subject had undergone in the times of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool, and Sir Robert Peel, and he quoted the speech of the Duke of Wellington on the subject in 1846. The measure had not been one of mere kindness to the Catholics, but was one of Imperial policy, designed to prevent them from acquiring Ultramontane opinions, and Mr. Grattan himself had borne testimony to its beneficial results. Defending the course Sir Robert Peel had taken, and referring to that statesman's declaration that his policy had been received in Ireland with as much gratitude as he expected, he added his own belief that there were thousands of Irish Catholics more kindly inclined to the English constitution in consequence of the increased grant to Maynooth. In regard to Mr. Spooner's allegation that the Catholic clergy had forfeited all claim to consideration by their conduct at the late elections he would say that we should not be hasty to condemn, but consider the circumstances of excitement at those elections, at which persons who had not a chance of success started in opposition to the popular feeling, when they could only hope to win by unconstitutional means. Then there were the proclamations against processions and the Stockport outrage. And there were 60 or 80 elections in Ireland, and 3,000 priests, and yet, on the evidence of ten or twelve papers, Mr. Spooner brought a charge against the whole body. After remonstrating with Mr. Spooner on his one-sided use of Scriptural language, he urged that there were some five millions of Roman Catholics in the kingdom, who paid perhaps ten millions to the revenue, and yet £30,000 was grudged to this body for education purposes. Mr. Spooner had complained of the persecuting spirit of Roman Catholicism, but though he himself could not persecute, the will was there, and he did all he could by excluding Catholics from posts of distinction. This was the beginning of a retrograde and condemned policy, of the

kind to which great part of the evils of Ireland were to be attributed. The Protestants, being a majority, were to be urged to disregard the wishes and feelings of the Catholic minority. But he appealed to the Protestants of the House not to be turned from their onward course, but to go on in their calm strength, and in the light of their own pure faith, disregarding any ingratitude they might have met, and avoiding even the appearance of persecution, by rejecting this motion by a large majority.

Mr. STANHOPE spoke warmly against both the principle and the working of the Maynooth grant. It being then past midnight.

Mr. FAGAN moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, but not without cries for a division.

The consideration in committee of the Examiner in Chancery Bill occupied the next hour and a half.

The House then adjourned at half-past one.

THE FRENCH INVASION.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier has addressed the following letter to the *Times* of Thursday:—

Sir,—Lord Mount Edgecumbe has written you a very alarming letter. No wonder; he lives near one of our great arsenals, and knows its weakness, and he has no wish to see a French admiral or general in his house. Mr. Ewart on the other hand has written a very tranquilizing letter, which is not surprising, as he has been living in the society of the scientific and learned men in Paris, who cannot desire war. Had he associated with the naval and military men, I suspect he would have come to a different conclusion. Mr. Ewart, I am glad to see, approves an effective system of defence. All experienced and right thinking men agree with him. Lord J. Russell, as you observe, Sir, has announced that it is not the intention of the Government to further increase the army or navy. I am sorry for it. I am told that you cannot bring into the field more than 20,000 regular troops of all arms, after leaving garrisons in places that must be defended. That is a very small force for the protection of the country, even when supported by 80,000 militia. The Government, however, seem satisfied. I therefore conclude they have no fear of a sudden attack, and the 80,000 militia, if well officered and well commanded, and kept longer in the field, will no doubt become effective in time. As to the navy I am in hopes the 5000 seamen and 1500 maines voted will enable the Admiralty to produce an efficient Channel fleet, and as the Committee have made their report on manning the navy, it is to be hoped some plan will be fixed upon for the Queen to call out the seamen wanted in any emergency. The country looks up to the navy as its surest defence, and I have no doubt it will do its duty; but it cannot do impossibilities. The attacking party at the beginning of a war has always the advantage, because it can call in all its ships from foreign stations without ont knowledge, and concentrate them where it pleases, and steam greatly facilitates such an operation. In 1840 this was done. France disagreed with the Allied Powers on the affairs of Syria, a rupture was expected, a French fleet superior to ours, was collected at Toulon, and no less than twenty ships-of-war of different sizes—eight being large frigates—were assembled at Martinique and Guadaloupe, to face which we had a half-manned British frigate. This can be done again, and there is our danger.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A lamentable accident, resulting in the death of one of the directors of the Great Western Railway, and the serious injury of several other persons, took place yesterday morning to the up express train, leaving Bristol at 8 10 a.m., and due in London at 11 30 a.m.

The Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company has communicated to us the following official account:—The morning express train from Bristol reached the Ealing cutting at the usual time 11, 14, and had passed the Ealing station on its way to Paddington, when the travelling porter, who sits on the tender, looking back on the carriages, observed one of the first-class carriages to sink at one corner and to run off the rail. He instantly called to the engine driver, who on looking back upon the train, saw the gravel flying about, and shut off the steam, reversing his engine. When this was done, but before the train could be stopped, the three first-class carriages broke away from the coupling, and were discovered running up the left slope of the cutting. The foremost of them, after reaching the summit of the slope, fell over, and the second carriage coming into violent collision with it, also fell over on its side. The last carriage was but slightly injured and the passengers in it escaped without injury. In the second body of the middle carriage four of the Great

Western directors were seated, coming to attend a regular meeting of the board. One of them, Mr. James Gibbs, of Bristol, we lament to say, was killed on the spot. Dr. Prichard Smith was severely injured by a dislocation of the shoulder. The other directors Mr. Potter of Gloucester, and Mr. Simonds of Reading, escaped unhurt. Three or four of the Passengers met with some injury by cuts or contusions, but not in any case to a serious extent, and all were enabled to proceed on their journey. The only cause which can be assigned for the accident is the breaking of the scroll iron and axle guard of the first-class carriage, and it is difficult to distinguish whether either or both of these were fractured before the carriage left the rail, or when it was upset. The wheels and axles proved to be entire, one axle only being bent, which was obviously occasioned by the blow when the carriage was thrown over from the slope of the cutting.—*Morning Chronicle*.

IRELAND.

SHOCKING DEATH OF CHARLES KAVANAGH, ESQ.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Charles Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris House, formerly of the 3rd Buffs and late of the 17th Hussars, under the following melancholy circumstances. It appears that this young gentleman, the representative of the ancient Kings of Leinster, and who so very recently succeeded to the family estates, on the death of his elder brother, was alive and well on Sunday morning, but whilst shaving himself, it is said, too near the fire in his bed-room, his morning gown caught the flame and blazed about him, whereupon he flung himself upon his bed, to the curtains and sheets of which the flames were communicated, and before assistance could reach him he was so fearfully burned in many parts of the body that he only lingered to Monday evening, when he died. Mr. Kavanagh was in his twenty-fourth year, and was to have been married on Easter Monday to a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, residing in the county of Meath. Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., the youngest of the three sons of the late Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., and Lady Harriet, succeeds to the family property.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

United States.

Degradation of the New York Common Council.

The corrupt practices of the New York civic authorities have for years been matter of grave public censure; but a check has at length been given to them by the conviction of fourteen aldermen and seventeen assistants for passing a resolution to suit their nefarious purposes. Alderman Sturtevant was the most prominent actor, and of course the sentence has fallen heavier upon him than the rest.

We copy the following report of the trial before the Superior Court, from the *New York Herald*:—

"What will be done with the Common Council?" was the enquiry that struck upon our ear from every group about the City Hall, and from all quarters of the court room. "Nothing," was the laconic reply, in more instances than one.—Others, however, supposed there would be a fine and an admonition, but no imprisonment.

Shortly after ten o'clock the court was filled in every part, leaving scarce room for the seven-and-twenty defendants of judicial injunctions. Some time before the hour appointed (eleven o'clock,) for the sentence, the Aldermen and assistants entered the court, and with some difficulty made their way to the position assigned them.

"Make way for the Aldermen," was heard from the stentorian lungs of the official, who, though not a lachrymose individual, is called a "crier;" but, to look on the portly array of the Common Council, and their good humoured faces, there seemed no need of tears of sympathy for them.

All conjectures as to the amount of penalty, were soon, however, at an end. The Judges having taken their seats, the clerk proceeded to call the names of the defendants.

The clerk said all but three answered to their names.

Here Alderman Cornell, who is a fine, jolly, rotund looking specimen of civic good things, was seen waving through the mass of people that thronged the court.

Judge Duer then delivered the written judgement of the Court, which is very elaborate, and occupied more than three-quarters of an hour.—He concluded by saying:—

Alderman Sturtevant's case is different from that of the other Aldermen. His framing and preparing this resolution was a deliberate act; the adoption of it by his brethren might have been the result of haste or passion. The sentence as to Ald. Sturtevant is, that he shall be imprisoned in the City Prison for the term of fifteen days; and he shall pay

to the city treasury a fine of \$200, and to the relators for their costs and expenses \$102.07. In relation to each of the Assessor's men who voted for the resolution of A. J. Sturtevant—with the exception of A. J. Wesley Smith, who, in suitable terms, has expressed his regret, and has made what we deem a sufficient apology—we impose upon each of them, a fine of \$250 in addition to the sum of \$101.51 for the costs and expenses of the relators, to be paid to them. Alderman Dougherty voted against the resolution, and Alderman Smith has very properly submitted himself to the judgement of the Court by a concession of his error. Upon each of them, therefore, as well as upon each of the Assistant Aldermen who laid the resolution upon the table, we impose a fine of \$100, to be paid to the treasury of the city, in addition to the sum of \$101.51 for the costs and expenses of the relators. In each of these cases a warrant will be issued, committing the parties to prison until the fine that has been imposed is paid. Judge Emmet differed from the court as to the undertaking were put in on behalf of the defendants, and after some desultory conversation the court decided that the notice of appeal and the filing of the undertaking would operate as a stay of proceedings. Judge Duer said that it was unnecessary to do so; that if the other party issued out the warrant of commitment pending the appeal, they should do so at their own risk. Alderman Sturtevant will be, therefore, at large, and the imposition of the fines suspended, until the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Colonial News.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House continues to be occupied with the discussion of the Representation Bill in Committee, and Mr. Hincks has already consented to various important amendments not the least of which we learn from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* is the concession of a preponderance of ten additional members to Upper Canada. Among the other alterations in the bill will be the following divisions of counties at our door:—

The County of York shall be divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding.

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of King, Whitechurch, Georgina, East Gwillimbury and North Gwillimbury.

The East Riding shall consist of Markham, Scarborough, and that portion of the Township of York lying East of Yonge Street.

The West Riding shall consist of the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan, and that portion of the Township of York lying West of Yonge Street.

The County of Ontario shall be divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively, the North Riding and the South Riding.

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of Reach, Uxbridge, Brock, Scott, Thorah, Mara, Rama, and Seugog.

The South Riding shall consist of the Townships of Whitby, Pickering and the Village of Oshawa.

The County of Simcoe shall be divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively, the North Riding and the South Riding:

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia, Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, and the Town of Barrie.

The South Riding shall consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Adjala, Tosorontio, Mulmer, and Mono.

Quebec, March 21, 1853

Mr. Leblanc moved for an address to his Excellency for copies of certain documents relative to the Commission appointed in 1845 to enquire into the Rebellion losses in Lower Canada, and also the several original journals of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 12 Vic. cap. 58. Motion lost on division.

Mr. Leblanc enquired of the government, whether they admitted that the Rebellion Losses Act had in view the indemnification of every person who has suffered losses, if such person had not been convicted or banished as specified in the proviso to the preamble of the act. Whether, admitting such intention, the government does not regard as absolutely illegal, null, and a violation of vested rights, exclusions from the benefit of indemnity, contrary to the aforesaid principle: And whether the government had the intention of doing anything for persons illegally deprived of their rights by the Rebellion Losses Commissioners?

Mr. Moran replied—it was not usual for a government to interpret acts of Parliament.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act for the formation of joint stock companies in Lower Canada.

Mr. Langton introduced a bill for the protection of mill owners from vexatious actions.

Mr. Wright (West York) introduced a bill to extend to all the inhabitants of this Province, the privilege of loaning money on the same terms as are now allowed to be demanded by the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company.

Mr. Cartier introduced a Bill to extend the time for the completion of the works for the improvement of the River Du Chien.

Mr. Tessier moved for a special Committee of

seven members, with instructions to enquire concerning the Judiciary organization of the Courts of Justice, and the administration of Justice in Lower Canada, with authority to send for witnesses, papers &c.

Mr. Drummond resisted the motion on the ground that the Government had the matter under consideration. He stated that he did not intend to bring down a message or the total remodelling of the present system this session, but only one to facilitate its working, with a view to establishing ultimately a complete system of de-centralization.

The motion was withdrawn after a discussion.

Quebec, March 22nd, 1853.

Last night after the report left Mr. Richards introduced a bill to separate Wentworth.

On motion of Mr. Polette a committee was appointed to take into consideration the advantages which would result from the formation of an ice bridge above Richelieu Rapids.

The Bill to enlarge the representation was again considered in committee, and the question being proposed that the report be now received. Mr. Malloch moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to amend the same by attaching Gloucester and Osgoode to the County of Carleton, which was lost on a division, 38 to 18.

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same by dividing Lennox and Addington into two electoral divisions which was lost, 38 to 21.

Mr. Wright moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to make provision for the representation of Peel, by two members, Lost, 31 to 25.

Mr. Brown moved a long amendment affecting various constituencies, which was lost by a vote of 9 to 54.

Mr. Gamble moved in amendment that whenever the population of either section of the province shall exceed that of the other, by one third, every County or Riding the containing a population of 30,000 shall send a second member to the Legislative Assembly, and it shall be the duty of the government to divide such county into two, Lost, 20, to 43.

The question being then proposed that the report be now received.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to amend the same by detaching Grenville and Louth, from Lincoln, and annexing them to Niagara, Lost 51, to 7. The bill was then reported.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the commercial policy of the country was postponed till Wednesday week.

Hon. M. Cameron moved that the Bill to restrain the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors in certain cases, shall be read a second time. He spoke at some length.

The following Bills were read a third time:— To provide for the care of drunkards. To amend the laws in relation to real property in Upper Canada. To annex Georgina to York. Mr. Drummond then proceeded to move the second reading of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill.

ALL attempts to make men honest by Act of Parliament having failed, the hon. Malcolm Cameron has placed himself at the head of some Temperance fanatics who think they may succeed in making men sober by Legislative enactment, and with this view Mr. Cameron has introduced into the Legislature a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada.

There are no more zealous advocates of Temperance than we are, but it is in vain to ensure it except by the sense of its moral impropriety in the mind. This no prohibitive legislative enactment can produce. We trust this measure may be scouted from the House. Nay more, when we find every petty Town Council in which these Temperance fanatics have a preponderance, resolving themselves into so many little Peddlington Parliaments and enacting Bye-laws in opposition to the laws of the land—prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within their rule, and refusing licenses to tavern-keepers and hotels, we think it is high time that the government should interfere to control these gentlemen by requiring the submission of their Bye-laws for revision, to the law officers of the Crown whenever appealed against by any of the parties affected, and not to be in such cases in operation until approved of.

The Lunatic Asylum Bill is at length printed and we have received a copy. It proposes to vest the Asylum property in the Crown, the Financial business to be managed by a Bursar who, with the Medical attendant shall be appointed by the Governor-General, who shall also appoint four Commissioners to frame bye-laws and keep records of proceedings. There are several clauses as to the control of the property of the Lunatics. The Medical Superintendent to be resident, and have power to hire and to discharge the keepers and servants, &c.—*Brit. Canadian*.

Quebec, 17th March, 1853.

At the period of my last communication, a warm debate was in progress, on the subject of the General Incorporation Bill, which as I anticipated resulted in what may justly be called, a triumph for the opposition. Never, perhaps since their accession to power have Ministers had more just cause for anxiety and alarm than on the night of Thursday last, just before the division on Mr. Brown's amendment, for the six months hoist of

the bill. Malcolm, the indefatigable whipper in might be seen hurrying about the lobbies and the reading room, mustering his scattered forces.—Turcotte, who knew full well, that a Government defeat would for ever destroy all hopes of that £300, which he claims for past services, and which is prudently held in abeyance as a means of ensuring his unwavering support, might also be seen earnestly exhorting his French Canadian brethren, among whom those who were not openly opposed to the bill, seemed anxious nevertheless to shirk the division; messengers were despatched in all directions for absent members—in short every thing that could be done was done, and as a result of their indefatigable exertions, Ministers procured the second reading of their precious document by the overwhelming majority of six! The announcement of the decision was received by the ministerial party with mingled feelings of triumph and rage. They did carry their point, but by what a sacrifice! By effecting what they have hitherto carefully avoided, an undisguised and open coalition and alliance with the pure Clear Grit party as a means of support and defence against a section of their hitherto French Canadian supporters. And how it will be asked did they procure the support of such men as Messrs. Hartman, Wright, and Christie to a measure which will have the effect of establishing religious corporations without end all over the Province? simply by pledging them, that the bill should never be brought up for a third reading,—by promising them that if they would but pocket their principles for one minute and save the Government from defeat, the measure should be dropped, and such will be the case. The bill is therefore defeated, and a division, which will I think be permanent has been effected, in the hitherto combined ministerial party. So violent is the indignation expressed at that infernal abolition of the law of Marriage Bill, that Gov. seem to have made up their minds to drop it without a word. This, however, they will not be allowed to do. Sir Allan McNab as you will see by the report of proceedings, gave notice yesterday, that he would to day enquire of Ministers whether it is their intention to proceed with the bill during the present session, and one of the French Canadian members, intends to enquire whether the bill has been brought in with the concurrence of the French Canadian members of the Administration.

A melancholy circumstance has been the result of excitement during recent debates, and more particularly the debate on the Usury Laws. Mr. Marchildon, a really independent French Canadian member has been attacked with brain fever and fears are entertained that the disease will merge into a permanent derangement. The conduct of Mackenzie at the division on the General Incorporation Bill is worthy of special remark. I may mention for the information of your readers that there is before the house a very curious document purporting to be a petition from one W. L. Mackenzie as executor to the estate of Robert Randall, Esq., and in which it is understood the independent members for Habibiand is deeply, very deeply interested. When the vote was taken Mackenzie voted against the bill, but when the majority of four was declared, that gentleman seeing the Ministry were saved got up and changed his vote, thus making the majority of six, declaring that he was asleep when the question was put! The conclusion to be drawn is I think obvious. On Friday the Bill for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure was brought up for second reading, when Christopher Dunkin, Esq., of Montreal was heard at the bar as counsel for the Seigniors. This gentleman having made the Seigniorial Law his peculiar study, was enabled on Friday last in a speech of five hours and a half to give a most masterly exposition of the origin of Seigneories, and the laws affecting the rights of Seigniors and their duties to their censitaires or tenants. He yesterday entered upon the consideration of the bill now before the house, reviewing it and commenting upon it clause by clause, and in a further argument of six hours length urged the claims of clients so forcibly that I understand some important modifications will be made in the bill. To-day the house resume the consideration of the Representation Bill, and as its details will offer endless grounds for discussion, I fancy nothing definite as regards its final destination will be known for some time. I notice the arrival of your Mayor; I presume he has come down on public business.—*Quebec Correspondence of the British Canadian*.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Thomas Miller, of the Township of Sheffield, on the 3rd instant, by Macdonald, Esq., Coroner. It appeared in evidence, that deceased had taken off part of his clothes and boots, which were found near the Salmon River, contiguous to where he resided, and that from tracks on the snow, it would appear that he threw himself, or waded into it with a determination to put an end to his life, he was found under a set of ice in an erect attitude, without any mark of violence. The jury gave a verdict accordingly—*Whig*.

The village of Lindsay, is fast rising to importance. The Upper Canada Bank has established an Agency there. This promises to be one of the most popular towns in that neighbourhood.

We are given to understand that the man and his son who were carried out by the ice from Bayfield on Sunday week last, were rescued on Friday afternoon, having been out on the lake five days. Fortunately they had dog with them, which they killed and made use of as food. When they reached shore, we are informed, the father had become delirious, but the son had received little or no injury.—*Huron Loyist*.

FIRE.—On the morning of Friday last, the Dwelling House of Mrs. Campbell at Oliver's Ferry was burned down, with all the furniture,

&c.,—nothing was saved, we understand, but a few articles of wearing apparel, and her account books and papers. The latter were saved by one of Mrs. Campbell's daughters, who entered the house through a window after the roof had fallen in, and succeeded in securing the books and papers. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed that it commenced in the kitchen. The property is a total loss, as it was not insured. This is the third time that Mrs. Campbell has been burned out.—*Courier*.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. Thomas Patterson, St. Vincent Road, was consumed by fire, together with all its contents, leaving the family without even a change of clothes, on Tuesday last.—No insurance. We understand his neighbors collected a day or two after, and put him up a log cabin. This is neighbourly.—*Owen Sound Comet*.

We learn that a petition is now getting up, for the immediate separation of the County of Durham, with Port Hope as the County Town and that a bill will be introduced into the Legislature during its present session for that purpose. The town of Port Hope proposes to present the people of the County the necessary public buildings at its own expense, as an introduction for separation at once Liberal.

Mrs. Baker, the unfortunate woman who threw herself from the fourth story of the Robinson Hall, London, has since died from the effects of the fall.

Mr. Smiley, of the *Hamilton Spectator*, has given the £10 awarded to him by the jury at Hamilton, for a libel by the *North American*, to the Ladies Benevolent Society of Hamilton.

FIRE IN WELLESLEY.—About three o'clock in the morning of the 3rd inst., a fire was discovered in an outbuilding belonging to Mr. Thos. Vipond, in the township of Wellesley, which burnt it entirely to the ground, destroying a valuable span of horses, a cow, a number of hogs, two sets of new harness, a turning-lathe, window sash, window and door frames for a new house, a quantity of pine lumber, hay, &c., and a variety of farming implements. When the fire was first discovered the interior was one mass of flame, which rendered it impossible to rescue anything from the devouring element. How the fire originated is not known, as no light was taken to the stable on the preceding evening. He estimates his loss at four hundred dollars. Mr. Vipond has a large family to provide for, and having lost his stock and the only team he had, just at the approach of Spring, he will be but poorly able to support them, if some assistance is not given him.

WOODSTOCK AND DOVER RAILROAD.—At the meeting of the Rate-payers of this Town, held at the Court House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of deciding on the By-law for Stock on the above road, the said By-law was confirmed by the almost unanimous vote of the people: four hands only being held up against it, and no Poll being demanded.—Woodstock has thus been true to herself, even the two who were opposed to taking Stock, will, we are satisfied, before two years are passed, acknowledged that one of the greatest benefits has been secured to them, that has ever yet been placed within their reach:—the Reeves of all Municipalities who have taken Stock, and others interested in the undertaking, will meet at Norwichville on Monday next, when some immediate action will be taken.—*British American*.

About six weeks since, a young lady, residing with her parents in this city, entered into matrimonial engagements with a gentleman of some capital, conducting a lucrative business in a neighbouring village. The young man had often proposed for his "lady love," but without succeeding in gaining any decided answer, either negative or affirmative, owing to the fact of a former suitor being daily expected from the mother country, and on whom it appears she would not have hesitated to bestow her "hand and heart." The lady received information of the arrival of her "first love" in the United States, and his intention to approach with her, the hymenial altar, immediately on his arriving at Hamilton. A short delay, however, having unavoidably occurred to him in New York, and her late admirer pressing his suit, it was at length agreed that marriage should take place, as "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The nuptials were accordingly celebrated with great *clat*, and young Mr. S—, conducted his "better half" to her new home, in which she had securely arrived, when "her first love" made his appearance "just in time to be to late." The newly wedded couple lived apparently very happy for about three weeks, when the lady expressed a desire to visit her parents, to which the husband readily consented, and accordingly conducted her into town, left her at her father's residence. Pleading urgent business, he returned the same afternoon to the village of H—, hired a horse and "buggy," and repaired to Toronto, where he disposed of his conveyance to his own advantage, and has not since been heard of.—*Hamilton Journal*.

EARTHQUAKE.—Evident signs of an earthquake were felt on Sunday morning last for several miles around this neighborhood. Just about 5 o'clock a. m., a heavy shock was felt, accompanied by a rumbling sound as if hundreds of heavily laden waggons were passing the street, then followed three other shocks which caused everything to tremble to its very centre. It was felt in the neighborhoods of Grimshy, Jordan, Thorold, the Falls, Queenston, and Niagara. At Fort Mississauga everything reverberated again with the crash. The cause of this unaccountable freak of nature has not as yet been ascertained, but we have no doubt it has had its origin in the Niagara River or some part of Lake Ontario adjacent this neighborhood.—*St. Catharines Constitution*.

The subpoena to answer the Bill filed by the citizens against the Mayor and others in reference to the £50,000 debentures has been served on his Worship in Quebec. It has been decided that the Mayor is not to be called to the Legislative Council in consequence of serious opposition to the proposition.

St. Patrick's Day, was celebrated in this City, by a large number of our Irish Roman Catholics marching in procession, with flags, banners, and music, accompanied by the children of the Christian Brother Schools. There were perhaps about 2000 men and boys in the procession, which was most orderly. The various flags, were green and all appeared to have been neatly trimmed with Orange fringe, as an emblem of peace and good will. The procession was most orderly, and after service at the Chapels dispersed. The members of the St. Patrick's Society supped together at the Western Hotel.

On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the Pine Grove Tavern, Parliament St. kept by Mr. Hugh Taylor, which was totally consumed, the inmates with difficulty escaped with their lives.

DARING ROBBERY IN A CHURCH.—A robbery of a very unusual nature occurred in this City on last Sabbath night. Some person or persons succeeded in effecting an entrance into the vestry room of the English Church on James Street by picking three large and well constructed locks. A gown valued at \$120 belonging to the Rev. Mr. Geddes and a quantity of wax candles, books, &c., were taken away. Information of the circumstance was conveyed to the Police office early yesterday morning and the Police officers immediately placed themselves on the alert. It is to be hoped that the offenders will be brought to justice, but from the nature of the articles taken the Police will have many difficulties to contend with in their endeavours to apprehend the parties.—Hamilton Journal.

The whole of the stock reserved for Canada in the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company was subscribed for on Friday last in Toronto and Hamilton. The rest of the stock has been taken up in England.

WE understand that James Cotton Esq., has commenced an action against J. G. Bowes Esq., for defamation, in which the damages are laid at £5000. The case will come on for trial at the next assizes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Anglo Catholic is unavoidably postponed.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.

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

MR. PAIGE, Conductor.

G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns: Date, Lesson, 1st Lesson, 2d Lesson. Rows include Easter Sun, Monday, Tuesday, and subsequent days with corresponding biblical references.

Ver. 22. Athanasian Creed. Pr. Ps. M. 20, 40, 54. Ev. 69, 83. Pr. Ps. M. 2, 57, 111; E. 113, 114, 118.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1853.

THE HOPE OF THE PATRIARCH JOB.

It has been said that the Holy men of old knew but little or nothing of the blessedness of a resurrection-hope—an opinion as unreasonable as it is contrary to the plain letter of God's infallible word. Many instances, a large amount of evidence might be cited to the contrary; but nothing is needed beyond the highly satisfactory and explicit declaration of Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth &c., (Job xix, 25.) The book of Job—it ought to be remembered, is one of the oldest books of the Bible, and the Patriarch, whose varied and trying life it records, is one of the most ancient characters of the Sacred History. The O. T. pattern of patience under misfortune, has left us in no doubt as to his possession of the resurrection—hope. It is manifest from his strong and ardent and peculiarly distinct language, that he was thoroughly assured of the doctrine of the Resurrection, not only of the resurrection of the

dead in some sense, but of the rising of the body really and identically. It is clear that only one view can be taken of Job's profession of faith in the resurrection, so that there could hardly be any other than a perfect agreement of commentators on this precious passage of Holy Writ. Thus we find one commentator giving us this paraphrase;—"However I am judged by you, (my well meaning but misjudging friends,) yet this is my comfort that I know I have a Judge and a gracious Redeemer to come, who lives eternally when ye shall be gone to dust, and shall one day come down to judge the quick and the dead; and shall in that last day of our general account, present himself here upon earth to the eyes of all flesh." Another paraphrases the Patriarch's testimony in this manner. "Though after my skin which you see so miserably affected by disease, this whole frame shall be dissolved into dust; yet I believe that I shall live again hereafter, as truly and as certainly as I do now, and shall appear personally before my Judge, whom I shall see for myself, or in mine own cause, prepare to do me justice; and conscious as I am of my innocence, I shall look up to him with joy and hope; whilst others my accusers, unable to behold Him, shall look down with shame and confusion."

We have been particular in fixing the interpretation of this passage because supposing the Old Testament furnished no other evidence of the kind, it would be of itself conclusive, in settling the question as to what were the hopes of a future state entertained by holy men before the coming of Christ, and because it is a religious, solemn, and important testimony Job himself we may plainly see regarded it in this light. The hope of the resurrection appears to have been a great source of comfort to him, in the midst of all his woes. Was it not in the full assurance of such a hope, and under the influence of a strong persuasion of his own personal interest therein that he exclaims.—"Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! that they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever!" After an exordium of such peculiar solemnity, we are prepared for the sequel as most impressive.—"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another, though my veins be consumed within me." Surely all this is the language of deep conviction, and breathes the confidence of a hope—full of life and immortality. Yes Job too saw the day of Christ, and rejoiced to see it as much as Abraham, David, or Isaiah; and centuries before the Apostle of the Gentiles was born, or the Gospel he preached was given, was his own experience realized by this Patriarch of the land of Uz, ardently looking out for the day when he should attain unto the resurrection of the dead. Observe too, as we have hinted already, the deep-toned solemnity in which he gives utterance to the climax of his desire. He would have his words to be written as uttering them with deliberation, and not intending either to qualify or retract them. Nay, he would prefer their being printed in a book (and in what a glorious book have they been printed!) in order that the publication of his hopes might be general, or their expression prove still more lasting and indelible. Nor is this enough, he would have his words given or traced with an iron pen on lead (for that is probably the import of the phrase, with an iron pen and lead) that is, traced with an iron pen on sheets of lead. Yea: more than even this: he aspires to a yet higher degree of durability: he would have his words abide so long as the earth continues: he would have them graven in the rock for ever. He longs for their endurance to the latest generation, and intends them to be carved on the smoothed surface of the rock as inscriptions have frequently been carved in eastern countries or fixed in letters of adamant on the stones of his sepulchre.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth"; that he liveth after having burst the bars of the grave; and from that grave I know that he will release me too. It is, indeed, a cold dark place that grave; it is a long and solemn journey which we have to take at last,—from time to eternity,—from this world to the next; yet, though our bodies must descend into the grave and be consumed there—yet those very bodies shall stand before the Throne,—the identity as uninjured as if they had been living on during the whole interval between death and the Resurrection. God will assuredly raise them up with a perfect continuity of being, so to speak, so that the same body which lay down to sleep, shall wake up at the summations of the last trumpet. "In my flesh" saith Job, shall I see God,—whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another: these my eyes, now dimmed with tears and aching from many a sleepless night, shall reflect the light

of Heaven, and look though with drooping lid on the glory of God. Yea: no difference to the body will it make, whether pious hands deck with garlands its resting place of clay; or the soil of the battle field owed to its rank fertility, or the restless waves dashed it against the sharp rocks. Heathen persecutors, it is true thought, they had discovered an infallible means of baffling the vigilant eye of the Divine Watcher who counts the slumbering dust when they burnt to ashes the martyr's mangled form, but their cunning stratagem was vain we know, as the fancied cleverness of the Jewish sages who made—that is—tried to make the Sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and setting a watch. The voice of the Archangel and the trumpet of God shall burst on the astonished ear, and neither man nor Devil shall be able to suppress the start, to check the upward spring of the rising dead, when the omnipotent gathering-cry shall go forth.—"Ye sleepers, in the tomb awake,—shake off your long and profound repose, ye dead arise and come to judgment." Then shall earth and sea heave with a strange animation,—as though God's spirit with quickening energy moved once more over the face of creation,—when the wretched armies of the dead shall emerge from the deep, whilst millions of others are contending upwards through the opening earth. Then, after the different members—how widely separated soever they have been—shall have come together and completed the frame; then shall each individual soul recognize and claim its familiar, though transfigured habitation.

Are we looking forward with hope to that day? Do we expect with pleasure the resurrection which Christ had accomplished for our bodies,—because we have Christ in our hearts? Have we good and comforting reason for believing that a song of joy and transport will issue from our lips when we shall awake from the sleep of death? Then happy are we. So sure as winter is followed by spring, the leafless tree by the green and shady foliage; so surely as the decayed seed gives birth to the fresh and goodly plant, and laborious seed-time is followed by the golden honours of the harvest; thus surely will there be a resurrection of the dead. On then and follow Christ, in the path of duty,—cheered by the hope of the eternal spring which will bloom—of the cheerful day which will break—on the other side of the grave. The horizon of futurity will brighten as you advance—more and more distinct as you hasten on—will that dawn become which the hopeful Christian can see—even in his darkest hours—flushing the tops of the mountains which encircle the happy land. There is no winter there to form a parable of death; and there is not death there—answering to the darkness and dreariness of winter, or needing—as we do here, for the comfort of beings who have to die, the resurrection—emblem of spring. Onward then fellow pilgrim in Christ Jesus—onward in the holy ambition to reach that holy world; onward in the steps of those dear children of God who are now resting in their beds, each one walking in his uprightness:—

"They climbed the dizzy height to Heaven, Through peril, toil and pain,— Oh God, to us may grace be given To follow in their train."

TRINITY COLLEGE AND THE COLONIST.

It is a matter of no small astonishment to us that our contemporary the Colonist who has for so long a period professed to be a purveyor of information for the public should either have betrayed such gross ignorance of the original Constitution of "Trinity College," or have allowed his judgment to become so perverted as to give publicity to his recent articles, relating to the test required of graduates in that institution.

It was upon the faith that the originally styled "Church University" should be so not only in name but in spirit, that the noble appeal made by our excellent diocesan was so promptly responded to by Churchmen through the length and breadth of this Province. It was upon the same assurance that Churchmen in our Fatherland, stretched forth their hands and opened their hearts to aid the Bishop in the work which, at so much sacrifice of comfort and convenience he had undertaken. It was, induced by similar representations, that the contemplated University should to all intents and purposes be a Church of England establishment, that our brethren in the United States, separated by political relations, but joined together in the same ecclesiastical Communion, contributed liberally of their means towards the funds of our infant College.

Shall the "child of our good Bishop's declining years," now that it approaches adolescence, forget the hands that fed it? Will it break faith with its benefactors? Will it attempt to throw off restraints in the shape of tests, because it feels the glow and vigour of

coming manhood? Has it made the word of promise to the ear to break it to the sense? We confidently pronounce that it will not. Expediency, that cancer-worm of our day, would call for such a course, but so far as Trinity College is concerned it will call in vain. We are persuaded that its faculties are too honorable and high-minded to barter the birth right of their principles for a mess of pottage.

Our views with regard to religious tests, have been most ably anticipated by a contemporary the United Empire. We make no apology for making the following extract, in the sentiments of which our readers doubtless most fully and unreservedly concur.

There are some who are afraid that the development of the exclusive character of Trinity College will be detrimental to its success as a mere educational institution. We are not of that number. We believe that no educational institution will ever be successful, except for harm, that is not exclusive. But before entering on this part of the subject, we will take another ground, and that is, that if Trinity College ever admits any man to graduate within her walls, without first declaring his unfeigned assent and consent to the formularies of the Church of England, she assuredly will, by so doing, commit suicide, as the man who habitually takes increasing doses of laudanum.

The College is established and chartered "for the education of youth in the doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion, as INCULCATED BY THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, and for their instruction in the various Branches of science and Literature." And it would be simply absurd as well as a gross piece of inconsistency, for such an institution to confer honours, and to allow a participation in the management of its concerns to any one who declines to subscribe the tests required. For be it remembered that a degree in Medicine is, so far as the College is concerned, much more than a certificate that the holder of it has passed through a certain curriculum of study and certain examinations, and is therefore entitled in society to the status of a learned man, and moreover, that in cases of sickness he may be consulted as one having knowledge and ability to prescribe the required remedy. As a member of a College it is more than this, it gives the holder of such a degree a place in the Convocation of that body, it gives him a right to "Have exercise and enjoy all such powers and privileges in regard to conferring degrees, and in any other matters, as may be provided for by any rules, orders or regulations prescribed by the College Council." To admit men to such privileges who are not actual members of the Church and ready to avow their membership by signing her articles, would be as foolish as it would be to admit aliens to all the privileges of a British subject, without first taking the oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

In conclusion we have no hesitation in repeating, that were any of the tests prescribed by the Charter or constitution of Trinity College abolished, it would be a gross breach of faith to the benefactors of the institution. The aiders and abettors of such an act would be guilty of nothing less than an *accademical swindle*.

THE SEE OF LINCOLN.

The Rev. John Jackson, M. A. Oxon, rector of St. James, Piccadilly, has been appointed to the vacant see of Lincoln.

Speaking of Mr. Jackson's promotion, the Guardian says:—"It is a very satisfactory appointment, and we believe that the zeal, energy, and eloquence which has made the reverend gentleman most popular in his own parish will be brought to bear on the neglected diocese over which he is called to preside, to the glory of God, and the building up of His Church. Mr. Jackson has been an active parish priest, and, as such, will bring valuable experience of the sort most required in Lincolnshire."

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

It is stated by the Globe of this morning, that the Clergy Reserves Bill past its second reading in the House of Commons, on the 4th inst by a majority of 83.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

We are much pleased with the April number of this periodical, which already has made its appearance. The history of the American war is continued, and advances in interest as the narrative proceeds. This is a very valuable feature of the Magazine, and must invest it with an importance peculiarly its own. There is a marked improvement in the illustrations. If Mr. Maclear continues to present us with plates of equal merit to the views of *Sault St. Marie*, and the *Thousand Islands*, he need not dread comparison with Harper, so far as pictorial excellence is concerned. In a literary point of view the *Anglo American* is decidedly superior to its New York rival. We commend to the special attention of our readers, the letter of *John Canada*, which contains a withering and by no means uncalled for castigation of the egotistical escapades which our republican neighbours too frequently indulge in.

Communications.

TIPSETS.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

Sir.—Two of your correspondents have been carrying on a rather angry discussion respecting Tippets and Hoods; perhaps a little information I happen to have, may assist them to agree.

When I was select preacher at Oxford, on some specific occasion the verger would provide me with a miniature tippet to wear instead of my M. A. hood; which tippet he suspended by a button to the left shoulder of my gown behind. This tippet is round, like a cape or like tippets which ladies generally wear; and it has no collar. This is evidently the relic of the tippet prescribed by the Canon, as it is worn instead of the hood, but as now worn, it is folded up into a triangular shape.

Besides this I have a copy of a cutting in stone on the tomb of the Rector of Draycot, in the Moors in Staffordshire in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Fifth, which represents him in his surplice and stole, and over these a round tippet, covering his shoulders and reaching nearly to the elbows; and I have seen copies taken from other ancient monuments, representing the same dress.

It has therefore long been clear to me that if our non-graduates wish to wear anything instead of a hood on the authority of the Canons, it must be a tippet, and not anything in the form of a hood.

I am Sir,
Your humble servant,

JAMES BEAVEN.

P. S. Perhaps it may not be amiss to add that, when I was a young man I read a good deal on the subject of Church vestments; but I found no facts on this subject so much to the purpose as those I have stated above.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

REV. SIR.—Will you permit me to ask through the medium of your paper, what is the precise meaning your correspondent designating himself an "English Churchman" attaches to the following passages of his last letter, viz:—

The whole of the passage or sentence commencing "my object in writing the letter was to contradict," &c.

The whole of the passage "surely if Confession is allowed in the Church of England," &c., and the succeeding one commencing "secondly, do we take up an old country newspaper," &c.

Also in the letter of the paper of the 13th ult. the sentence beginning "when will the Church be purified of these men," &c.

It is especially necessary that men rejoicing in the designation of "English Churchmen" should speak in less ambiguous language at the present day, especially when they appear as the apologists of such proceedings and such men as Mr. Pryne. It appears to me that the English Churchmanship of such extreme men is of a doubtful character. It is often little more than the name. Vox et preterea nihil.

Faithfully yours,
SCRUTATOR.

Diocese of Toronto,
Feb. 22nd 1853.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW CASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society was held in St. Peter's Church on Wednesday the 23rd ult. The attendance on this occasion was not so large, as we had every reason to expect. The business of the evening was preceded by the usual service, Prayers being read by the Rev. Wm. Logan, and the lessons by the Rev. H. B. Jessopp. The Chair was taken by the Rev. J. Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, the senior Clergyman present, owing to the absence of the Venerable the Archdeacon in England, and the lamented illness of the Rev. S. Armour of Cavan. The Rev. J. Wilson then read the report of the District Branch, which was highly satisfactory, exhibiting a very prosperous condition of the Society. The report of the Parochial Branch was read by Wm. Gravely Esq., and of this it will be sufficient to say, that it reflects the highest credit on those Gentlemen, who kindly undertook the laborious part of collectors. The sum collected during the past year amounted to £85, in addition to the large sums subscribed for the enlargement of the Church.

The first Resolution was moved by G. M. Boswell, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Gravely, Esq. 1. That the Report now read be adopted, and that it be published under the direction of the Managing Committee.

Mr. Boswell spoke at some length, and stated that although so much had been done by this Parish, still, in the case of the Clergy Reserves being wrested from us, so much would have to be done.

The Rev. W. Beck, Missionary at the Rice Lake, in a very able and eloquent address, moved the second Resolution.

2. That this meeting, while it regrets there should be any falling off in the measure of support accorded to the Society, nevertheless desire to return its sincere thanks to the Almighty God for whatever good may have been accomplished by its instrumentality during the past year.

Mr. Beck pointed out the necessity of a still greater exertion being made by the Society, showing that in some of the Stations, which he

had from time to time visited, within twenty miles of this town, the word of God was seldom heard, and many children were growing up unbaptized without any knowledge of the existence of their heavenly Father.

D. E. Boulton Esq., with a few very appropriate remarks, seconded this Resolution.

The third resolution was moved by the Rev. W. Logan, Missionary at Cartwright and Manvers, and seconded by R. D. Chatterton Esq.

3. That the rapidly increasing wants of the Church in this Diocese, call loudly and earnestly for the exercise of Christian beneficence from every member of our communion; and that while we regard the Church Society as an invaluable institution for the promotion of true Religion through the instrumentality of the Church, we beg respectfully to urge upon the Laity the necessity of united and zealous co-operation in carrying out its various objects.

Mr. Logan said, that although the Townships in which he laboured, had not yet subscribed anything to the Church Society, they had not been idle. They had within a short period built one Church, and are now taking steps for the erection of another; and the building of a Parsonage house is also contemplated. He also stated that one half of his salary was obtained from his people.

In moving the fourth Resolution, H. J. Rutlan Esq., alluded to the necessity of religious and secular education being combined, and to the attempts now made by the enemies of the Church, to break off this connection. He also bespoke on behalf of Trinity College, the generous and hearty support of all Churchmen.—His resolution was—

4. That the cause of religious education calls for the united sympathies of all classes of the community; that, considering our infant University of Trinity College, an institution where the youth of our Church may obtain a sound, liberal and Christian education, we would bespeak for it the cordial and generous support of all sincere Churchmen throughout the Province. This Resolution was very ably seconded by the Rev. H. B. Jessopp.

The Rev. J. Wilson, in a very feeling and well received speech, moved the next Resolution seconded by J. Vance Boswell Esq.

5. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby most respectfully tendered to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, for his zealous and laborious exertions on behalf of Trinity College, and for his faithful and self-denying labours in England on behalf of the Canadian Church generally.

Mr. B. Clark moved this resolution, seconded, with a few appropriate remarks, by Jas. Calcutt Esq.

6. That the thanks of this meeting be hereby given to those gentlemen who have so kindly assisted in taking up subscriptions on behalf of the Society.

The proceedings of the meeting being now closed, it was moved by G. S. Daintry, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Corrigal Esq.

7. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for presiding with so much patience, impartiality and attention, on the present occasion.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—It is with feelings of deep regret we announce the death of Dr. John Kaye, the learned and excellent Bishop of Lincoln. Dr. Kaye received his early education under the celebrated Greek scholar Dr. Burney, and afterwards became a member of Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1804 he took his B. A. degree, and obtained the highest distinctions, both in classics and in mathematics, which the University can bestow. The only other instance on record in which the same person has won the double honour of senior wrangler and senior medalist is that of the present Baron Alderson. In 1814 he was elected Master of Christ's College, in 1815 he was created D. D. by Royal mandate, and in 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity. It was in this last important position that he delivered his lectures on ecclesiastical history, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr; lectures which were subsequently published, and which form a most valuable portion of theological literature. The other duties of his arduous office he discharged with equal ability and success. His commencement speeches at the creation of Doctors of Divinity were always topics of great interest, and expressed in the purest taste and in the most elegant Latin; one of them was on the subject which now engages public attention—the question of University Reform. In 1820 Lord Liverpool selected him at an unusually early age for the Bishopric of Bristol, vacant by the death of Dr. Mansell, Master of Trinity. In 1827 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln. In consequence of this promotion his immediate connexion with the University ceased. He was succeeded in his academical offices by two of his friends, men of high abilities and kindred feelings,—in the Mastership of Christ's by Dr. Graham, the Bishop of Chester; and in the Regius Professorship of Divinity by Dr. Burton, the present Bishop of Ely. His attention was now devoted to the care and superintendence of his large diocese; yet, in the midst of his labours, he found time to publish not only many admirable sermons, many important charges, treating of all theological questions which successively agitated the public mind, but also works on a larger scale and of more enduring interest, such as his "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria." To many treatises he never attached his name.

Two of these are well known. His "Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures," and his "Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman." These smaller tracts are replete with learning, marked throughout by acute reasoning and sound interpretation, and enlivened by a vein of most delicate pleasantry which exposes the errors and inconsistencies of his opponents without ever deviating from the courtesy of true Christian controversy. His last volume, a portion of which is actually in the press, is "On Athanasius and the Council of Nice." All these works are of value to the inquirer after truth, not only on account of their calm tone and perfect fairness, but of the nice precision and accuracy with which all the real questions at issue are touched. However intricate might be the subject, he seized at once, as with intuitive preception, the exact point on which the controversy turned. The results of his knowledge, the conclusions of his well-balanced mind, were always accessible. They were communicated, too, with the utmost simplicity. In public and in private alike there was not the slightest tinge of exaggeration in his language. It was all natural and unassuming. He knew nothing of the declaimer's art, by which he overstates to others what he too frequently understates to himself. But the excellence of Bishop Kaye must not be estimated by his intellectual attainments, however rare and remarkable in their character and combination. His friends dwell on the higher worth of his moral qualities. They recall his piety, his mild virtues, his gentle manners, his meek and humble deportment, and that "pleasantness of disposition" which the pious Herbert so justly deemed a great means of doing good. These qualities were equally appreciated by the high and the low. While the most polished found delight in the unaffected grace and charm of his conversation, the poorest and most obscure who applied to him for aid or advice felt at once that they were in the presence of a truly good man,—one no less prompt to relieve than patient to listen to their humble tale of trouble or distress. His contributions to various charities were always liberal—often munificent; but those which have met the public eye form but a very small portion of that unceasing stream of quiet benevolence which flowed on in silence, known to few or none but the receivers. One of his latest acts was to build, at his sole expense, the beautiful church of Riseholme. It was at the consecration of this church, at which Dr. Jenkins, the master of Balliol, was present, that the bishop alluded, in the most feeling and grateful terms, to the high compliment which had been paid to him by one of the most distinguished colleges in the university of Oxford. The master and fellows of Balliol, enjoy the singular privilege of electing their own visitor, and on the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who had held that honourable post, they sought for his successor in the sister university of Cambridge, and elected the Bishop of Lincoln. In the distribution of his patronage, if he had any fault, it is a fault which many in these days will willingly forgive; but which, it is hoped, the friends of the departed prelate will not willingly forget—that, in his impartial and disinterested anxiety to reward what he believed to be the merits of others, he omitted the opportunity of rewarding an exemplary minister whom he most deeply loved, and to whose claims there was but one objection,—that he was his own son.—Times.

DIED.

In Yorkville, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., after a lingering and painful illness Catherine Shaver, the beloved wife of Dr. John Grant, and niece to Peter Shaver Esq., of Matilda, for many years M. P. P. for the County of Dundas, C. W.

The resignation with which her severe bodily sufferings were borne, and the steadfastness of her faith exhibited an affecting illustration of what the Apostle saith—"Though our outward man perish, the inward man is renewed day by day." The frequency of her prayers; her unrepining submission to God's will; the satisfaction she appeared to derive from the Clergyman's visits; and her earnest professions of reliance on the alone and all-sufficient merits of the sacrifice of the death of Christ afford a cheering hope that her faith and repentance have been accepted, and that her immortality is blessed.—Communicated.

At Brockville on the 8th inst., Charles Henry, son of Sidney Jones Esq., aged 8 years.

On the 22nd inst., in the 55th year of his age Mr. Thomas Richard Brooke.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A LADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B. box 305, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected. 2-in. Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT or BOOK OF PRACTICAL FORMS, full bound sheep; 8s. 9d.

H. ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, King Street, Toronto. March 3rd, 1853.

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

1. They must pass before entering, the Matriculation Examination.

2. They must keep terms during two years in College, under the regulations provided in the case of Students in Arts, and pass the examinations for Students in Arts falling within that period.

3. After the second year they must reside either in College or in licensed Lodgings (unless their Parents be resident in Toronto) at the discretion of the Provost and Professors.

4. They may proceed to the degree of M. B., at the end of a Medical Course, of four years, commencing at the expiration of the Arts Course of two years, provided that they shall, at that time, have entered on their 22nd year.

5. They will be required before admission to the degree of M. B. to declare themselves bona fide members of the Church of England, and to subscribe the Three Articles of the 38th Canon.

JAMES BOVELL, Dean.

Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

University of Trinity College.

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

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

Fee for each Course Five Dollars.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West.

Toronto, February 8th, 1853. 46-3m

N. B.—Churchman, Colonist and Globe, insert for three months.

Important to Importers of British Goods.

First steamer to Rochester. THE STEAMER

ADMIRAL.



CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, calling at the North Shore Ports, (weather permitting,) every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at ten o'clock, commencing Wednesday 2nd March.

Will leave ROCHESTER LANDING every Monday and Thursday Night at Eleven o'clock. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1853. 43-4

To Grammar School Teachers.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Hamilton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Elmslie, and of the Grammar School established at Oakville, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of teaching on or before the 23rd of April, and presenting themselves for examination at the Grammar School in Hamilton on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The subjects of examination will be from Homer, Iliad Book VI, Lucian, Life and Timon, Horace, Odes, Sallust, Translation of English into Latin, Ancient Geography and Mythology, Greek and Roman History and Antiquities, Geometry, First Six Books Euclid, Mensuration, By order of the Board of Trustees, WM. GRAIGIE, Secretary.

March, 17, 1853.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL,

Three Rivers, C. E.

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

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

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

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

S. S. WOOD, A.M.,

Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector Three Rivers, Jan. 15, 1853.

HOLY WEEK.

THURSDAY.—Continued.

St. Peter was now warned that he would thrice deny his Lord before the cock crew. It was night when Judas went out. And now was ordained that new Passover, that new feast, that most blessed, most mysterious feast of love, that Sacrament whereby we both show forth the Lord's death, and partake of His life, that we may live by Him. "As they were eating Jesus, took bread and blessed it, and brake it, and gave thanks, and gave it to the disciples, and said Take eat; this is My body. And He took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them saying drink ye all of it; for this is My blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." This bread He blessed, He consecrated by His blessing to be unto us His body; this wine He also commanded by His blessing to be unto us His blood. Then His disciples fed spiritually upon their Lord: thus did this Man give us His flesh to eat, which is meat indeed; thus did He give us His blood to drink, which is drink indeed. Thus was accomplished that mystery which could not be understood by the unbelieving when they asked, "How can this Man give us His flesh to eat?" Thus did He ordain that feast whereby His Church would be fed even unto the end of the world; thus did He ordain that feast whereby the souls of all His servants, new-born in Baptism, would be sustained in spiritual life and strength till they appeared before Him. Thus beforehand did He prefigure the sacrifice of Himself, His own passion, His own sufferings, the pouring out of His blood, the rending and piercing of His body how can we be Christ's disciples if we neglect to derive life and strength from Christ in this blessed Sacrament? How can we be His disciples if we break the loving commandment our Lord wih He gave to us the night on which He was betrayed, the night before He suffered for our sakes.

O Blessed Lord, though we be unworthy to gather up the crumbs under Thy table, may we thankfully draw near and partake of Thy Body and Blood, so that our sinful bodies may be cleansed, and our unclean souls purified by Thy Body and Blood. May we thankfully do this thing in remembrance of Thee, and so prepare ourselves for this blessed Supper that we may derive therefrom that grace and strength which Thou doest graciously convey. O Lord, we bless and praise Thee for inviting us to this mysterious banquet provided for the strengthening and refreshing of our souls.

Many comfortable words did our Lord speak to His disciples at that Supper. He declared Himself to be the Way, the Truth, the life. He gave the great promise of the Comforter. He shed abroad upon their hearts His gift of peace. They then sang a hymn and went out to the Mount of Olives that beloved place where our Saviour was wont to resort with His disciples. On their road He spoke other comfortable words, and offered up a prayer to His Father for the unity of His flock.

And now our Lord drew near to the garden of Gethsemane; leaving the rest of the disciples He took with Him the beloved three, Peter, James, and John; then from even these three He withdrew Himself about a stone's cast, that He might be alone. Awful was that hour; sleep was upon man, yet the Son of Man had His watch to keep; in the stillness of the night, in the dark garden, in solitude, the sorrows of death came upon Him. He had said to His disciples, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death;" and when He left them at a little distance this exceeding sorrow increased greatly. Agony came upon Him, bitter anguish, distress of spirits; thrice He threw Himself upon the earth; thrice He prayed to His Father to remove the cup of death from Him if it were possible, submitting Himself to His Father's will if it behoved Him to suffer. He prayed in an agony of prayer; He threw Himself upon the ground; He bowed Himself to the earth; and as He prayed His agony was so great that His sweat was as it were great drops of blood; the sorrow of His soul so overcame the flesh that His veins gave forth blood. While He was thus suffering so very heavily, His disciples slept; He was alone in His sorrow, and yet not alone, for an angel appeared strengthening Him.

And all this sorrow of Christ was for our sakes, by reason of our sin; all this anguish

was borne for us; we caused it; for us it was endured. Nothing had He done, for He was without sin. It was the weight of our sorrows which bent Him to the earth, which caused His soul to overflow with sorrow, and which made His flesh to weep forth tears of blood.

Most holy, most loving Saviour, grant that we may continually behold Thee in Thy agony, that we may learn to hate sin more and more, and more and more to love Thee for Thy most wonderful love. Blessed be Thy Name for Thy exceeding mercy in becoming the man of sorrows, who needst never have sorrowed.

O son of the Highest, grant that we may behold Thee in Thy agony bowed to the earth in deep abasement, bowing Thy head low, humbling Thyself before Thy Father, and teach us somewhat thus to pour out our complaint unto God, thus after the manner of Thy earnestness to offer prayers, kneeling down and seeking Thee in all times of lonely sorrow and desolation, who hast Thyself felt all the tribulations of man, who knowest all our heaviness. Have pity on us when we have to taste the bitter cup of affliction; when our head is a fountain of tears, come down and succour us; by Thy bloody sweat we pray Thee to comfort us in our hour of agony, and to strengthen us by Thine own presence and by the ministrations of Thine angels.

The hour was now come for the Lord to be delivered into the hands of men. With lanterns, and torches, and staves, a great multitude led by Judas, who knew the place, came and seized hold of Jesus and led Him away to Annas and Caiaphas. When He was examined in the presence of the chief-priests, and elders, and scribes, and confessed Himself to be the Son of God, they did spit in His face and buffeted Him; and "others," smote Him: with the palm of their hands." Alas, at this time, St. Peter, on being asked whether he knew his Lord, thrice denied that he knew Him; then, as the cock crew, our Lord turned and looked upon Peter; he remembered His words, and went out and wept bitterly. O that we may be able bravely to confess our Lord; or, if we fall, may we as quickly and as sincerely repent of our sins. It was now night. Look back and think over all the scenes of this momentous day, and in great awe consider the cursedness of sin which thus brought our Lord from all the glories of heaven to this bitter agony, to this deep shame and sorrow; consider how often we ourselves have grieved this loving Lord and forgotten the sufferings which He bore to rescue us from the power of sin. On our knees let us confess in all sincerity the greatness and multitude of our sins, praying earnestly for pardon, and resolving by the aid of the Holy Spirit to walk more closely with our Blessed Saviour for the remainder of our lives.

GOOD FRIDAY.

This day let our words be few, our thoughts many and very deep. Let us by faith behold the Man of sorrows in the height and extremity of His sorrows; let us think, meditate, ponder, through and through, over and over, in all ways, trying to know the great act of this great day, though we know nothing; yet let us speak but little, let us almost hold our breath, and in awful stillness stand, as the whole scene of Scripture words passes before our eyes in its fearful vividness. It is the day of the cross, the good day, the evil day, the blessed and the bitter day. Very early was our Lord led to the high-priest and to the council. Bound with cords He was led from thence to Pilate, from Pilate to mocking Herod, and from Herod to Pilate. Judas in the mean time hanged himself, loosing all he had thought to gain, and hurrying himself into that everlasting woe which he had drawn upon himself by the darkest sin ever committed upon earth. Pilate pronounced our Lord innocent; but the people thirsted for the blood of the Holy One, and the wavering judge yielded to the madness of the people. Behold now the ever blessed Jesus condemned, given over to death, even the death of the cross. Behold Him scourged, mocked with the purple robe, crowned with the sharp, piercing crown of thorns, derided, sticken, bearing His cross, fainting under it until it was laid on Simon the Cyrenian; taken to Golgotha, offered the vinegar and gall, nailed upon the cross, from which He prayed for His murderers, lifted up above the blasphemous

crowd, with a thief on either side numbered among transgressors, derided by one thief, confessed by another, to whom He promised a place that day in Paradise for his most wonderful faith; beholding His mother, loving her, caring for her in the midst of His own deepening agonies, delivering her to St. John, crying out at the ninth hour, after fearful darkness had come over the earth, those awful and mysterious words, "Eli, Eli, lama sabaethani;" crying out again, "I thirst;" tasting the vinegar that was brought to Him; then saying, "It is finished;" after this, "Father into Thy hands I commend My spirit;" bowing His head, giving up the ghost, the veil of the temple being at this time rent in twain.

Thus began, thus ended the scene of blood. What shall we say! Yea, let us rather keep silence, even from good words. O Holy Saviour, what can we say concerning Thy cross, Thy suffering, Thy death? We stand before Thee confused, awe-struck, amazed, humbled, overwhelmed with misery, convinced of sin, overpowered with Thy love. We bow ourselves before Thee this day; we ask to know Thy love, which passeth knowledge; we ask to know our own sinfulness, that we may lay the weight of our sins at Thy feet, and that by Thy cross our sins may be forgiven. All we know is that Thou didst suffer out of Thy love, that we desire to be saved by Thy blood, not knowing how to speak except with stammering lips, casting ourselves before Thee on this great, good day, and saying, "Lord Jesus, have mercy on us."

When it drew towards evening, the soldiers broke the legs of the two thieves, who were yet alive, and on finding that our Lord was dead already, one of them pierced His side and "forthwith came thereout blood and water." Later in the evening Joseph of Arimathea begged the body of Jesus, which he laid in his own new tomb hewn out of a rock. Nicodemus also showed his love at this time, while Mary Magdalene and the other Mary beheld where He was laid.

SATURDAY.

This was the great Sabbath; yea, it was indeed the greatest of Sabbaths, since God rested from the creation, a day of awful blessed rest, the day on which our Lord rested from the work which He had finished upon the cross, the day on which His body, so lately in an agony, so lately scourged, rent, torn with the nails, fainting, giving forth his blood which is the life, was calm and still, in deep repose, placid, unmoved, free from pain, past all suffering, taking sweet rest in Joseph's grave. Yet was it an awful stillness, awful repose and rest, for it was the rest of death; death, the mystery, the fruit of sin, was on His limbs; death had passed over Him; it was not taking of rest in sleep. Awful it is to see the stillness that comes upon any sufferer when he dies; the cry of anguish, the convulsed limbs, the tortures that precede death, yield to an awful stillness when we say, "he is dead." How much more mysterious and awful the death of the Son of Man, who is God of God! To have subjected Himself to death, to have gone through it, to have experienced the common lot of man, this is Christ's love manifest in His death.

Through the hours of the Sabbath He was at rest; the stone was at the door of the sepulchre; His body lay untouched and undisturbed; His soul was in Paradise. "To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise," He said on the cross to the penitent and dying thief. When He gave up the ghost, thither did His soul go to tarry till the first day of the week.

Through the hours of this day let us meditate in holy stillness on the mystery of death, and pray very earnestly for God's grace that being ourselves buried by Baptism unto death, we may continue dead to the world, and thus be prepared for that hour when we must ourselves be laid in our tomb. O Blessed, blessed Jesus, when it is our hour to depart hence, grant that our flesh may be laid in the grave with hope, and that our souls may pass into Paradise. Be thou with us in the hour of death, be thou with our spirits when they are separated from the flesh, and take them nearer to Thyself; take them to the blessed place of departed saints, who have fallen asleep in Thee, and in Thee have found a sabbath of sweet rest.

Thus, brother, have we journeyed through the chief acts of this Holy Week. May we have grace to think of these things more

deeply all our lives, and not let them pass away like the scenes of a dream! Amen.

Advertisements.

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

February, 1852.

28-1f

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
King street Toronto.
Toronto, February, 1852.

27-1f

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

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,
TEACHER of Italian and English Singing
Piano Forte and Organ, &c., having be-
come resident in Toronto, will be happy to
receive application for tuition in the above
branches of Musical Education.
Residence, No. 62, Church Street.
Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Shuter Street.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

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

W. MORRISON,
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery
Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery
and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 6-1

MR. WILLIAM HAY,
Architect, Civil engineer, and Surveyor,
No. 18, King Street, Toronto.
REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and
Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toron-
to, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of
the University of Toronto—the Rev. H. J. Grasett,
M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Ken-
nedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto,
and the Rev. R. J. Mudgeorge, of Streetsville.
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE RISE AND PROGRESS
OF
TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.
With a sketch of the Life of the
LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,
as connected with Church Education in Canada,
BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.,
The Appendix contains a list of the Benefactors
to the College.
Demy 8mo, Boards—Price to Non Subscribers
7s. 6d.
HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.
8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.
Toronto, Dec. 8th, 1852. 19-1f
efficient working.

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

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

Price, 7½d. for the lb. packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

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

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Clergy, that that useful little Tract intitled "POPULAR BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED," by the Rev. Jas. T. Lewis, B. A., which appeared a short time since in successive numbers of the *Canadian Churchman*, has been re-printed and is for Sale at the Church Depository.

PRICE.—3s. per Dozen, or 20s. per Hundred,
HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller and Stationer,
8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.

**HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH
DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION
AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD
TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwin, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time, I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN LLOYD.
June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

**INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT
WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT
HEAD-ACHES.**

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measels and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

**A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM
IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.**

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bestock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds,

smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM BESTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ague, | Inflammation, |
| Asthma, | Jaundice, |
| Bilious Complaints, | Liver Complaints, |
| Blotches on the Skin, | Lumbago, |
| Bowel Complaints, | Piles, |
| Colics, | Rheumatism, |
| Constipation of the Bowels, | Retention of Urine, |
| Consumption, | Scrofula, or King's Evil, |
| Debility, | Sore Throats, |
| Dropsy, | Stone and Gravel, |
| Dysentery, | Secondary Symptoms, |
| Erysipelas, | Tie Douloureux, |
| Female Irregularities, | Tumours, |
| Fever of all kinds, | Ulcers, |
| Fits, | Veneral Affections, |
| Gout, | Worms of all kinds, |
| Head-ache, | Weakness, from whatever cause, |
| Indigestion, | &c., &c., &c. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s 1½d; 2s 9d; 4s 6d; 11s; 22s; and 33s, each Box.

For Sale by S. F. URQUART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent for Canada West.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
December 1st, 1852 22-1y

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 4½	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. " 8 9	Do. Linen Drill do. " 5 0
Do. Black Alapaca do. " 10 0	Do. Fancy Satin do. " 8 9	Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0
Do. Russell Cord do. " 12 6	Do. Holland do. " 3 4	Do. Courderoy do. " 7 6
Do. Princess do. do. " 12 6	Do. Fancy do. " 4 4½	Do. Satinett do. " 11 3
Do. Canada Tweed do. " 17 6	Do. Velvet do. do.	Do. Cassimere do. " 13 9
Do. Broad Cloth do. " 30 0	Do. Marseilles do. do.	Do. Buckskin do. do.
Do. Cassimere do. " 25 0	Do. Barathea do. do.	Do. Doeskin do. do.
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4 4½	Boy's Fancy do. " 3 9	Boy's Drill do. " 4 4½
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Silk do. " 5 0	Do. Check'd do. do. " 4 0
Do. Moleskin do. " 6 3	Do. Satin do. " 5 0	Do. Moleskin do. do. " 5 0
Do. Tweede do. " 10 0	Do. Cloth do. " 5 0	Do. Canada Tweede do. do. " 4 4½
Do. Broad Cloth do. " 17 6	Do. Tweede do. " 4 0	Do. Cassimere do. do. " 4 4½
Do. Russell Cord do. " 8 9	Do. Cassimere do. " 5 0	Do. Tweede do. do. " 2 6
White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 4½	Men's Cloth Caps do. " 2 6	Red Flannel Shirts " 4 4½
Striped " 2 6	Boy's do. " 1 10½	Under Shirts and Drawers.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
uslin Delaines, y wide, from 10½	Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes,	Factory Cotton, from 2½
Prints, Fast Colours do. " 0 7½	Bed Tick, and Towels,	White do. " 3½
Heavy Ginghams do. " 0 7½	Crapes, and Materials for Mourning,	Striped Shirting, " 4½
Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 0 7½	Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies,	Cotton Warp, " 4 4½
Straw Bonnets, " 1 3	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties,	Ladies' Stays, " 2 6
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces,	Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts,	Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings,
Edgings, Artificial Elowers,	Collars, Silks, Satins, &c.	Barege Dresses,
Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alapacas.	Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.	Silk Warp Alpacas.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

381-ly

**JUST PUBLISHED,
THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTRL.**

A SELECTION of the most NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL, and LOYAL

ORANGE SONGS and POEMS,
With a large number of

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

WILLIAM SHANNON.

Price—3s. 9d. Cloth, Half bound, 5s.

HENRY ROWSELL,
Publisher.

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

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,
FROM SCOTLAND.

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

REFERENCES.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-1f

NOTICE

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

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

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Establishment for Young Ladies,
CONDUCTED BY
MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,
PINEHURST, TORONTO.**

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

Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys.
Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy.
Of English.....
Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles.
Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer.
Of Callisthenics..... Mr. Goodneir.

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

Day Pupils	£15 0 0
Including Music by the Master	6 0 0
Singing	7 0 0
Italian	5 0 0
German	2 0 0
Dancing for the Season	3 0 0
Callisthenics	3 0 0
Quarterly Payments required.	0 15 0

Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 3-1f

LAW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED.

Cripp's Laws relating to the CHURCH AND CLERGY, price £1 19 0,

ALSO

A w copies of Taylor on EVIDENCE, 2 vols. price £3 15 0.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller & Stationer,
King Street.

Toronto, March 4th, 1853.

TUITION.

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

Address A. Z., Box 192, Post Office, Toronto.
Jan. 27th, 1853. 26-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M.D.
BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.
Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

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

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

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

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

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 months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Leller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

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

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.
Toronto, March 9th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Whereupon it was resolved—

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:

MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

2nd English Teacher, Mrs. LIDDELL.

3rd English Teacher, Miss KENNEDY.

French, Mad'le SIMON.

Master for Writing and Arithmetic, Mr. EBBELLS.

Master for Drawing, Mr. BULL.

Master for Music, Mr. STRATHY.

Master for Singing, Mr. HUMPHREYS.

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

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

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

TERMS:

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

Education, £15 per annum.

Finishing Pupils, 5 additional.

Boarding, 30

NO EXTRAS.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED;

A Table of English History

COMPILED BY MRS. POETTER, FOR THE USE OF HER SCHOOL.

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

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

1853. WINTER. 1853.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW, No. 60 King Street East, 6 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER.

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

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

The Staple or Domestic Department

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

The Millinery Department

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

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

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

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

A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

Small profits and quick returns makes a heavy purse.

AN EXAMINATION OF STOCK AND PRICES IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Remember the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street East.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED,

An Experienced Salesman, to take charge of the Store.

ALSO

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

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or the DAYS

WE LIVE IN, by Mrs. Gun; price 3s. 9d.

LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG

ARTIST, by Ann Harriet Doury; 3s. 9d.

ALSO

fresh supply of THE CANADIAN CRU-

SOES, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs.

Frail; 3s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Toronto, March 3rd, 1853

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOK-

ING FOR THE CHURCH,

By One of Three Hundred.

Complete in One Vol. Cloth, 5s. Part 2nd only,

cloth 3s. 9d. Paper 2s. 6d,

HENRY ROWSELL,

Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, February 23rd, 1853. 45-tf

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and

the public generally, that he has just returned

from New York, where he has been spending

some time with Professor John Allen, of the

College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from

whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the

late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that

of uniting single teeth to each other and to the

plate upon which they are set, by means of a

fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and

around the base of the teeth upon the plate in

such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial

gum. By this method the cavities between the

teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are

completely filled up leaving no chance for secre-

tions 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. Rahn to give

instructions in this beautiful art to educated gen-

tleman 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 Exhibi-

tion, for a Gold Medal. value £12 10s. to be left

to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto

University, and of Trinity College.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-tf

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a Lady to fill the situation

of GOVERNESS, capable of teaching

French, Music, and the usual English branches.

Address Box 96, Post Office Brockville.

March 10th, 1853. 32-3i.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS as daily or resident Gover-

nesses, two Young Ladies, competent to

teach the usual branches of English, with the

rudiments of Music, Drawing and Painting, with

all kinds of Fancy work.

References kindly permitted to be made to the

Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to Church Society,

or Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

A GRADUATE, intending to take Holy

Orders, wishes to obtain a situation either

as Tutor in a gentlemen's family, or assistant

Master in a Grammar School. He has had

some experience in teaching. The highest re-

ferences can be given.

Address, A. B., care of Rev. W. A. John-

son, Cobourg.

Toronto Feb. 1853.

A LADY requiring a Governess is desirou

of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition,

including a good knowledge of Music and

French.

Apply B. C., office of Canadian Churchman,

post paid.

Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President

and Board of Directors have this day de-

clared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th

of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office

on and after the 22nd day of December, instant,

with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added

to the paid-up Capital. By Order,

ROBERT STANTON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

December 4th, 1852. 24-tf

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap.

18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20,

to grant

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company

on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Dam-

ages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favour-

able terms.

OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of

application and all necessary particulars may be obtained

of T. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-tf



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

President, Isaac C. Gilmore, Esquire.

Vice-President, Thomas Howarth, Esq.

Directors:

George Michie, M. P. Hayes,

James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,

Eug. Miller, Rice Lewis,

And John Howarth, Esquire

Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Stanton, Esq.

Solicitor, Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home

Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Com-

mercial Bank.

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

ISAAC C. GILMORE, President.

ROBT. STANTON

Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:

In addition to those previously notified, the following

are appointed:—

Quebec, Thos. Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph,

T. Saunders; West Plamboro', Wm. Coleclough; Fort

Eric, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen,

George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A.

Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmoin; Preston, L. W. Des-

sauer; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter Mc-

Phail; Kincaidine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B.

Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly

notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11 1851. 12-vf



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Brothers.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Build-

ings, in general, Merchandize, Household Fur-

ture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

John McMurrich, Esq., President.

James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin,

Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers,

Jesoph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson,

Franklin Jackes, John B. Warren,

A. McMaster, B. W. Smith,

J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by

mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

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