CHURCHMAN. CANADIAN

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

New Series, Vol. I, No. 28.] TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

TOTAL CONTINUE AND TOTAL CONTINU OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

WHO ARE THE BEST CHRISTIANS.

Generally speaking the best Christians are those who know not when they became such: who are much inclined to think and fear, and doubt whether they really be such, and therefore take mighty good care to behave themselves. Such thoughts, and fears and doubts are wholesome in themselves, besides being an essential part of that self distrust which ever goes hand in hand with a true confidence in God. He who can say sincerely "Lord! I believe," will naturally add "Help Thou mine unbelief," for the living possession of grace, must needs manifest itself in a desire to gain more, and a fear of loosing what we have. On the other hand one of the most troublesome persons, we have ever known in the Church was a man who used to be often saying, that he built all his hopes on the fact of his conversion. As his piety came by a sort of a "right about face," not by growth and the process of secret instruction, his eyes could of course be spared from the office of constant self scrutiny, to the work of spying out faults in his brethren, and of discovering how the Church might be reformed. - Churchman.

A SONG IN THE NIGHT.

Jusu I watch o'er us ! Night walks before us, The weary world with gloom o'ershadowing; Bins us enoumber! We dare not slumber Till we are safe beneath Thy guardian wing.

Each day, its sorrow Ere dawns the morrow Like driving foam will all have passed away; Save the dark lines of evil That flesh the world the Devil Have drawn athwart our spirit-travelled way

The hour is dreary ! And I am Weary ! But, if in Thee, how sweet will be my rest: In sleep reclining My all resigning
I know full well I shall be surely blest.

Oh Jesu hear me! That angels near me Their silent vigil all night long may keep; Tossed on night's billow, With me Thy pillow Make, Lord I and calm will be the stormy deep

Evening and morning, Watching and dawning Of the great day, may I till death be found! Let no sin-slumber My soul encumber, Lest in dismay I hear Thy trumpet sound.

To the Father glorious, And Son victorious O'er all the powers of darkness, glory be; And to the Spirit, Who doth inherit The realms of light, one God, eternally. —Churchman.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE.

The least difficulties and scruples of a tender conscience should not be roughly encountered; they are as a knot in a silken thread, and require a gentle and wary hand to loose them.

LET NOT THY MOUTH CAUSE THEE TO SIN

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

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FUND.

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

Previously announced in Canadian Cha	rchi	nan,
Vol. 1, No. 27£ 55		
St. John's Ch. York Mills £0 17 3		
Moore's Station, 0 9 3		
-per Rev.Mr. Mitchele, - £ 1	8	6
Penetanguishine, per ChWarden 0		0
Christ's Ch. Huntingford, £0 12 64		
Station, Lot 28, 12th Con.		
Zorra 0 7 44		
-per Rev. F.D. Farquier, 1	19	11
Rice Lake, per Rev. J. W. Beck 0	12	6
St. Peter's, Brockville, per		
Rev. E. Denroche, 8	13	8
St. Paul'sChurch,Dunnville		
per Church-Warden 1	5	0
44 Collections, amounting to £70	11	41
Additions for Widows and Orphan's Fur	ıd.	col-
lections appointed for the 16th Sunda	Y 8	fier
Trinity, June, 1852.	•	
Previously announced£296	10	9
St. Paul's Church, Dannville,		
per Church Warden,	10	0
163 Collections amounting to£298	0	9
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	-	•
	_	_
Rev. W. Stennett, 11th year,£1		0
Rev. F. D. Farquier, 11th year, 1	5	O
Thomas S. Kennei	Y.	
Sec. C. S. 1	D 2	r.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, HELD ON THE 2nd FEBRUARY.

PRESENT—The Lord Bishop in the Chair. The Hon. the Chief Justice, Hon. B. P. De-Blaquiere, Hon. G. S. Boulton, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Reverends James, Beaven, D.D., D.E. Blake B.A., J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., S. Lett, L.L.D., G. Nugent, W. S. Darling; Sheriff Ruttan, E. G. O'Brion, H. Mortimer, Alexander Dixon, and Henry Rowsell,

After the usual Prayers and the Minutes of the last Meeting were read and approved by the President, the accounts audited and recommended to be paid by the Standing Committee, were ordered to be paid.

On the recommendation of the standing Committee, Books and Tracts to the amount of £2 10s. were voted to the Rev. J. W. Beck, for distribution in his mission.

A grant of books to the amount of £2 10s. was voted to the Rev. F. Tremayne Ju. for distribution in his mission, but his application for assistance towards building a plank church, in the Township of Peel was refused, as the Society, as a general rule, decline granting aid toward the erection of churches or parsonages, built of more perishable materials than brick or stone.

A set of rough calf service books were vothe Rev. E. Grasett, for St. John's Church Bertie, on his returning an 8vo. sett, sent to him, it is supposed, by mistake.

The Society ordered the Secretary to enquire from the Rev.E. Dewar, whether, if the sum applied for by him towards the teacher's salary, be granted by the Society, the Church Catechism and the Bible will be permitted to be taught in the school.

The Rev. W. S. Darling then read the Report of the Committee, appointed at the last meeting, to take into consideration the return called for by the Rev. S. Lett L.L.D. —which report will be found below.—

Moved by Rev. S. Lett, L.L.D., seconded by Rev. James Beaven, D.D.,

Resolved .- That the Report now read be received. Moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded

by Rev. J. G. D. Makenzie, B.A., Resolved .- That the Report now received be printed in sufficient numbers for circulation amongst the members of the Society, and that it he brought up for consideration on Wednesday,

the 6th April. seconded by the Rev. W. S. Darling,

Resolved .- That the Schedules marked A, B, and C, which accompanied the Report of the ing the last year was for the Widows and Orphans' Committee on Widows and Orphans' Fund, presented to the Society this day, be referred to the Finance Committee, with a request that they will report to the Society as early as possible, the actual state of the fund invested for the account of two facts: first, that at many of the Churches no Widows and Orphaus of the Clergy up to the Collections have been made; and secondly, that close of 1852; and if any, and what interest is it is possible to make Collections at Stations. due upon such investments.

immediate investment of such balance, and gen- of Missions where all the Collections appointed by missionary enterprise.

investment and security of collections for this object, as to them may seem desirable.

The following resolution was then moved by the Hon. G. S. Boulton, seconded by the Rev. D. Blake, B. A.,

Resolved-That a Committee of three members of the Society be appointed to ascertain the in-come of each Clergyman in the Diocese, from whatsoever source derived, except from his own private property, and to report the same to a meeting of this Society in the month of May next, and that the Rev. D. E. Blake, the Secretary, and the mover, be such a Committee, in order that an appeal may be made to the Church at large, for further support, and that the Committee be authorized to apply to the Bishop for any information he can afford, to aid the Com-

mittee in their inquiry.

To which the following amendment was moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, so-

conded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq.,

Amendment - That the Lord Bishop be requested to furnish the Society with a tabular statement of the clerical incomes of the Clergy of the Diocese, setting forth the sources from whence derived, for the necessary information of the Society.

The amendment being first put to the vote was lost.

The original motion was then put and likewise lost.

The Report and the Schedules above referred to, will be published in pamphlet form and forwarded to all the members of the Society, as soon as possible.

THOMAS S. KENNEDY.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred a return setting forth the various amounts which have been contributed by the several Parishes in the Diocese, to the Church Society, both through the Parochial Committee, or by means of Special Collections, during the last three years, and how many of the Clergy had regularly paid the amount of their Annual Subscription, with a request to report thereon, and to prepare a Resolution or Resolutions the principle of which shall be "that all who desire to benefit by the Society must conform to its rules"; and also to examine the By-law for the due admin-istration of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and whether under the provisions of such By-law adequate means have been provided for the purposes therein contemplated—beg leave in this Report to call the attention of the members of this Society, and of the Church generally, to some striking and important facts of which they have become cognizant in the course of their duties.

1. There appears (from such information as your Committee possess) to be in the Diocese about 138 Parochial Clergymen, having charge of 129 Rectories, Incumbencies or Missions. In these 129 Missions there appears to be 81 Parochial Committees, but on further examination of the return, it is found that 23 of these Parochial Committees are in operation within the limits of ten Missions. Thus seeming to prove conclusively that there are 61 Missions, or nearly one half of the whole number within the Diocese wholly destitute of any "Parochial Committee".

II. The number of Souls belonging to our Communion is now estimated at considerably above 200,000. In 1847 the average number of attendants upon the several Services of the Church in this Diocese was somewhat upwards of 32,000. Since then about 23 new Missions have been opened, and many Churches built and endowed. Your Committee have, therefore, no fear of exaggerating when they place the present average of attendance at 40,000. Yet the whole number of Subscribers to the Church Society—as nearly as your Committee can approximate to it-does not greatly exceed, if indeed it reaches the aggregate of 4000 persons out of the 200,000 who belong to us, and the 40,000 who statedly attend our Services.

III. They would also mention the fact that there are in the Diocese upwards of 200 Churches sufficiently complete to admit of Divine Service being regularly celebrated within them. There are also more than an equal number of Stations where the Offices of the Church are performed at Moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, stated periods. Yet from these (nearly) 500 places of worship, the whole number of Collec-tions on behalf of the Church Society made dur-Fund, 345; for the Bishops Students' Fund 228; for the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 377. Among the Collections thus made are many taken up at Stations, thus proving Looking back beyond the last year and consider-And also as to the state of the halance of ac- ing what has been done in this particular, during count of sums collected for this fund, and the the three years embraced by the Return, your steps recommended to be taken in order to the Committee regret to find that the whole number

Previously announced in Canadian Churchman, | erally as to any recommendation for the tuture | the Society have been regularia made, is 44 out

of the 129. IV. It is (as your Committee believe) generally known, that the Society stands pledged to transfer from the General Purposes Fund to the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphan's, (if its resources will permit.) the sum of £1 5s. Od., per annum for each Clergyman in the Diocese, on the understanding that he shall not only make the prescribed Collection for that object, but further that he shall himself contribute a like sum to the General Purposes of the Parent Society. Notwithstanding this circumstance, your Committee regret to find, from the Return submitted to them, that out of the 138 Parochial Clergymen within the Diocese only 71 have paid the sum specified, into the hands of the Society. They would also call attention to the important fact in connection with this subject, that of the £1 5s 0d.

is usually paid. V. Your Committee would further state as another result of their examination that 'ut of 81, Parochial Committees at present in existance. only 44 have regularly remitted the one fourth of their Annual contributions to the parent

thus paid, one fourth is all which, as a general

rule, reaches the treasury of the Parent Society—the remaining three fourths being applied to local

objects by the Parochial Committee, to whom it

Society, during the three years last past.

VI. Finally, they would call attention to the striking fact, proved by the Return submitted to their investigation, that out of the 138 clergymen holding parachial care within this Divosse only eleven have in every particular complied with the requirements of the Society.

Your Committee are sanguine that all who will duly weigh these facts will agree with them in their opinion, that they have made out a very strong case, calling urgently for the adoption of remedial measures.

In suggesting such measures, they would most carefully guard against the possibility of its being supposed that they for a moment overlook the fact that the Church Society is a purely voluntary association, and that it has no power of authoritatively requiring the clergy or laity to comply with its regulations.

Omitting the obligations to support this Society which may arise from the sanction and exhortations of the ecclesiantical authorities and, for the present, laying aside the consideration of the spiritual wants of the country which constitute so strong a necessity for General on-operation. your Committee would remind the Members of the Church at large that this Society possesses the right, inherent in every such Institution, of restricting the benefits which it is calculated to confer, to those alone who comply with the conditions which it shall deem necessary to enact.

The justice and equity of calling this right into exercise can surely admit of no controversy. The necessity for doing so must be abundantly apparent to all who will only consider the facts aiready enumerated.

On this principle, therefore, your Committee are prepared to advise, that no application from any Mission, praying for aid in carrying out any Parochial object, shall be entertained by the Society, unless the mission so applying shall have complied with all the requirements enumerated in the Constitution and By-laws of this Corpora-

They are further prepared to recommend the adoption of the same equitable principle in case of applications for relief from the Widows and Orphans' Fund. They would advise that no such application be entertained by this Society. unless the deceased Clerk shall, during his lifetime bave faithfully complied with all the requirements named by the Society.

These recommendations are of course subject to certain exceptions to be hereinafter specified. Your Committee have some further suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Society, but they will be more fitly adverted to in the course of some remarks which they would very respectfully bring before the attention of the Board

It appears to your Committee that in such an Institution as the Church Society, it is a great misfortune to have the Central Government in a weak and uninfluential state; and, since in Missionary, as in other objects, money is one great source of power, the very limited amount. of Funds placed at the disposal of the Parent 80ciety impairs, to a great degree, the efficiency of the Institution at large, and almost destroys its really Missionary character.

The present organization converts each District Branch, and indeed each Parochial Committee, into a separate and almost independent. Society for raising money, not to be employed in Mirsiorary objects but to be expended on local wants. One fourth of all annual subscriptions which is all that is transmitted to the Parent Society, is not much more than sufficient to meet the necessary and unavoidable expenses of its machinery, and preventing the possibility of its entering with vigor and effect upon any really

of this sum, (or £1,000) the salary of its officers priation. and the necessary expenses of the Society are taken, and the £1 5 for each clergyman in the Diocese has been transferred to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, there can be but a very triffing sum left, to be devoted to strictly Missionary purposes, even when to the balance thus remaining is added the proceeds of the usual collection; made on behalf of Travelling Missionaries. Indeed it may be safely stated that the united sums expended within the Diocese, through the medium of the Church Society, for the relief of those who really are in spiritual destitution, does not greatly exceed £750, the contributions of the District Brunches towards the support of travelline Missionaries not doing more than making up for the necessary expenditure of the Parent

This then seems really to be ALL that is done for others, even by those 68 missions within whose limits the 81 Parochial Committees are in operation, the remainder of their contributions being altogether expended upon their own wants.

Small, however, as appear the sacrifices which even they make to relieve the wants of those who are in spiritual need, it is matter of deep regret to find that in 61 other Missions, nothing whatever is done (in the way of annual contribution to the Church Society) either for themselves or others.

To extend any of the benefits of the Society to such parishes, appears to your Committee manifestly unjust to those who exert themselves upon its behalf, and hence it is that they feel compelled to recommend their exclusion from any claim to such benefits, until they comply, to the extent of their ability, with its just and reasonable requirements.

Your Committee has already adverted to the fact of 23 Parochial Committees being in operation within 10 Missions, -and 5 of the 23 are embraced within the charge of a single travelling Missionary. This shows that even in those parishes where the present Parochial Committees exist, their number might be very considerably increased, because in every rural Mission there are usually several churches or important stations entirely independent of each other, in connection with each of which a separate Parochial Committee might be formed. That these separate congregations are not, as a general rule, included in one Parochial Committee for the Miesion at large, is, (your Committee think) capable of proof from the records of the Society.

If, in addition to the increase which is thus considered practicable, there was, in those parts of the Diocese where no action whatever has been taken on behalf of the Institution, further than making some of the appointed collections. if there a strenuous effort was made by clergy and laity to extend the ramifications of the Society, it is evident that its resources might at once be almost doubled. Your Committee confess themselves unable to see any difficulty in making this effort when those who are called upon to make it are not held responsible for the measure of success which may attend it; and they cannot believe that any, whether individuals or Committees who decline to do so, can deem themselves unjustly treated if, in consequence thereof, the Society excludes them from any benefits it may be able to coufer.

The mere multiplication of Parochial Committees, however, although an object of the very greatest importance, does not appear to your Committee to be sufficient to meet the evil intailed by the very limited sum, which, by the present rules of the Corporation, is confided to the Parent Society, for carrying out its general pur-

The extension of the Parochial Committees, must necessarily increase the number of applications for aid, which your Committee firmly believe it will be impossible to meet, unless a larger propor ion than one-fourth of their contributions, be appropriated to the Parent Society for such purposes.

At present it is the wealthy parts of the Diocese that are assisted by the Church Society. while the poorer Districts are left unaided in their poverty, and this must of necessity be the case as long as three-fourths of all annual subscriptions are allowed to be expended upon local objects in the parishes where such subscriptions are raised.

This is a state of things forbidden by the rapidly increasing population of the countryby the pressing spiritual wants of our brethren in the remoter settlements, and by all the principles of Christian love and liberality. When it is remembered also that there is not a Mission in the Diocese where the people do not receive from some extraneous source, such as from the Clergy Reserve Fund, or from the liberality of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at least the half, and frequently nearer the whole sum, required to sustain their own Pestor, it receive such benefits, are bound by every principle of gratitude as well as duty, to aid their brethren who are less highly favoured.

Such considerations have induced your Committee to recommend that, with certain exceptions to be hereinafter provided for, the Parochial Committees be called upon to pay into the Treasury of the Parent Society, the one-half, instead of the one-fourth of their annual subscrip-

To the subject of the Widows and Orphans' Fund your Committee have given their gravest consideration.

While participating in the apprehension that made upon its resources, your Committee are not bution, it is to be feared that it will add materially due shall be deducted from the annuity payable | need struggle no longer in her behalf, but to

£4,000, if is evident that when out of the fourth | general principles of its management and appro-

It appears to your Committee, that the prosperity of this Fund is-like all the other objects of this Society -dependent to a great degree upon the general extension and support accorded to the Society itself; and it is this consideration that has induced them to recommend that no application for relief from the Fund in question be entertained, unless the Clergyman deceased shall have complied, not only with the requirements of the Society touching this particular object, but with all such rules and bye-laws as are already in force or shall be from time to time enacted by this Cor-

The ability of the Society to redeem its pledge, of paying to this Fund, for every parochial Clergyman in the Diocese the sum of £1 5s. annually from its general resources, must of course depend upon those general resources being well sustained. In addition, therefore, to their previous recommendation of one-half of all annual subscriptions being paid to the Parent Society, instead of the present proportion of one-fourth, your Committee would further suggest the necessity of requiring that the amount of the Clergyman's subscription be paid to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, to be by him transferred to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, instead of into the hands of the parochial Committee, which is at present the custom wherever such Parochial Committee ex-

For the Society to continue annually to transfer to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, from its general resources, the sum of £1 5s. for every Clergyman in the Diocese, while the majority of such Clergymen contribute to those resources only one-fourth of that sum, 6s. 3d., must eventually injure its prosperity, and cause the very extension of the Society to tend to its disruption.

Your Committee would further suggest the equity of requiring "a fine" from those who shall hereafter be received into the Diocese, on the ground of their participation in the benefit of a fund already accumulated; and they would further recommend that a fine be likewise required in the case of second marriages.

The proceeds, then, of the general collection made on behalf of this Fund-the special donations which may be made towards its augmentation—the dividends accruing from its vested enpital—the £1 5s. per annum paid from the General Purposes Fund for each Clergyman in the Diocese, and the fines above suggested, appear to be all the sources to which we can legitimately look for the purpose of sustaining this most important object.

Your Committee are deeply sensible that, re-garded upon any principle of Life Assurance, the proceeds arising from the various sources just enumerated, must be pronounced inadequate to secure for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy the sum which is at present assigned to them.

To adopt the principles of Life Assurance, would be indeed to render sufe whatever amount of income might be warranted thereby; but it would at the same time so reduce that amount, as to render it insufficient to answer, in any adequate degree, the object for which the Fund was origi-

Your Committee are therefore brought to the conclusion, that it is impossible, with due regard to the object at which it aims, to reduce the Widows and Orphans' Fund to a matter of simple Life Assurance; and they are convinced, that the best practicable method of attaining the object of the Society, is to disregard the apparent hazard of the step, and to go on in FAITH, regarding the proceeds of the annual collections as income-to be expended, if the demands upon the Fund shall so require-to be invested as permanent capital in whatever measure such demands shall leave it

unconsumed But while your Committee are impressed with this conviction, they are equally impressed with the vital necessity of adopting every legitimate means in order to maintain the largest possible capital, for the purpose of securing as far as practicable the safety and efficiency of this most important Fund.

Since there is, unquestionably, great danger of the Widows and Orphans' Fund being eventually unable to meet the demands hereafter to be made upon it, your Committee are disposed to think that the Clergy at large are bound to consider whether or not from their own resources, or by the assistance of their parishes, they could not contribute a larger sum to this object than £1 os., if such payment will tend to secure to their families so great a boon as the pension at present paid from the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

Your Committee are aware that many of the Clergy pay from their very limited incomes to various Life Assurance Companies an average of about £15 per annum, for the purpose of securing to their families the sum of £500; a sum which, however well invested, can hardly be expected to produce a larger return than £35 per annum. If therefore, to secure an income of £35 to their famust surely be felt that they who themselves milies, they readily pay a yearly premium of £15, your Committee are disposed to believe that they would gladly pay a larger sum than £1 5s., if it can be shown that by so doing they would in any considerable degree add to the ability of the Widows and Orphans' Fund to assign a pension of £50 to their widows and their orphans.

It will naturally be said, however, that the very fact of many of the Clergy, struggling amidst much self-denial to pay this annual premium to the Assurance Companies, renders it vain and unreasonable to expect them to do more on behalf of

the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Your Committee are deeply sensible of this difficulty; but the question appears to them to reunless very energetically supported, it will ere solve itself into a choice of difficulties. If the long be unable to meet the demands likely to be. Clergy are required to pay a much larger contri-

which they are often surrounded, in consequence of the scantiness of their means. On the other hand, if from their own resources, or through the assistance of their parishes, a large measure of unfluctuating support is not given to the Widows and Orphan's Fund, there is but too much reason to apprehend that, after having laboured during life in the service of the Church, after death their families may be left in poverty and perhaps in destitution.

It does not appear to your Committee that their language is too strong, when they say that this is a prospect which is in truth appalling. In order to avoid it, they find that many of the Clergy continue to pay to the Life Assurance Companies at the rate of £15 per annum, because such payment is absolutely necessary, in order to enable those Companies to secure to their widows and children a yearly sum of £35. If, therefore, it can be demonstrated, that to enable the Widows and Orphans' Fund, with anything approaching certainty, to pay £50 annually to their samilies, it is equally necessary to pay a larger sum than the £1 5s., which is at present contributed to the General Purposes Fund. Your Committee are disposed to think that the Clergy would gladly do so, even although they were thereby compelled to lessen the amount paid to the Assurance Companies, or to practice more self-denial, if possible, in their daily lives.

Your Committee have felt called upon them largely to discuss the nature and necessity of this suggestions which they have to offer, because they feared that if they simply embodied them in a series of resolutions, they might appear to be advising a stringent and high handed course, enentirely inconsistent with the character of a voluntary association which this Society is confessed to be.

They again repeat that they have never for a moment forgotten or overlooked the fact that the Church Society has no intentions to lay any authoritative obligations upon the clergy. The course which they respectfully recommend can be adopted only on that principle, which they before alluded, as inherent in every corporate body, of restricting the benefits it conters to those alone who comply with the conditions it

This point being thoroughly understood your Committee cannot doubt that every one who will duly reflect upon the facts they have brought forward and the statements they have moved will feel that if the Church Society is to fulfill the object for which it was originated, some vigorous and energetic step to place it upon a proper footing ought to be taken without delay.

Your Committee find from the subjoined document, marked A., that there has been collected from the 3rd to the 10th year inclusive, for the Widows and Orphans, £3,480 9s. 11d. Of this sum there has been invested and disbursed £2,-552 15s. 0d.

A reference to the abstract, s(marked C.) will show that the investments of the above Fund amount to £2,808 16s. 2d.

RESOLUTIONS.

That in Article XVIII of the Constitution of the Church Society, in the 28th line after the word respectively that the following words be introduced, and do form part of said Article, together with the full sum of one pound five shillings for each duly recognized elergyman within the district, or, in case of life membership the sum of £12 10s.

2 That in third Clause of the By-Law to provide for the due administering and improving the widows and orphans fund of the diocese of Toronto.

3 At the ninth line, the words from "on" to the end of second said Clause be omitted and the following inserted "under the provision of the XIX Article of the Constitution of this Society, shall have established a Parochial Committee of this Society under the provision of the XVIII Article of the Constitution thereof reporting to and in communication with the parent Society, shall have remitted the required share of the annual subscriptions made therein to the same Parent Society, shall have conformed to all the requirements of the said constitution generally, unless upon the omission of such requirement a special written dispensation had been granted by his Lordship the President, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Society for registration within three months after the date thereof, and also shalt have paid the fine or fines or the instalments of the same to which he may have been liable as herein after provided. Provided nevertheless that it shall at all times be competent for the President to recommend to the Standing Committee any case which in his Lordships opinion may require special consideration, and, should the Standing Committee reportfavourably thereon, that then the Society may grant such proportion of an annuity as to them may seem fit." Provided nevertheless that nothing here-in contained shall be deemed to exclude any clergymen of this diocese, who may bave been placed by the Lord Bishops or any supersnuated list, from participating in the full benefits of the By-Law, provided he conformed to all the requirements of this By-Law up to the time at which he was placed in said list. That all the

words in the said Clause be omitted and the fol-

lowing inserted in liew thereof, "that all clergy-

men entering the diocese and desirous of avail-

ing himself of the provision of the By-Law be re-

quired to pay to the credit of the widows and or-

phans fund the sum of £10 within 6 months af-

ter said entrance into the diocese in one payment

or, under the sanction of the Bishop, by 8 annu-

al instalments of £1 5s., and in case such eler-

gymen shall decease before such instalments be

paid, that then such instalments as they become

Taking the income of the last two years at | prepared to advise any material change in the | to the many trying and harassing anxieties by | to his widow or orphans: and that every clergyman of the diocese remarrying and desirous of availing himself of the provision of the By-Law be required to pay to the credit of the widow and orphans fund the sum of £10 in one payment within three monihs after said remarriage.

4 That in the seventh clause, first line, the word Treasurer be omitted, and the word Secretary be inserted in lieu thereof.

5 That in the eighth clause, tenth line, and all other places in this By-Law where the personal subscription of the clergyman is alluded to, after the words " one pound five shillings per annum" there be inserted, " or shall have become a life member under the third Article of the Constitution of this Society".

6 That whereas after eleven years working of this Society, it has appeared that the proportion of one-fourth of all moneys collected in the Parochial Committees now required to be remit. ted to the Parent Society, is not sufficient for fully carrying out the object of the Society, Be it therefore resolved, that on and after the general annual meeting of the Society, which shall be held in June 1855, the proportion shall be 'onehalf, and that after said meeting the words onefourth, in the twenty seventh line of the eightcenth clause of the Constitution thereof be omitted, and the words one-half inserted in lieu there-

7. That the following be among the Standing Orders of the Society .

First Standing Order.

That after the adoption of this report no application for a grant, loan, or other assistance, be entertained from any Rectory, Incumbency or Mission, in which there shall not have been established a "Parochial Committee" of this Society, under the provisions of the article of the Constitution thereof, reporting to and in communication with the Parent Society, and in which all the requirements of said Constitution shall not have been complied with, unless upon the omission of such requirement a special written dispensation had been granted by his Lordship the President, and forwarded to the Secretary for registration within three months of the date thereof; and further, that accompanying such application there be a distinct and accurate description of the object towards which aid is sought, together with a detailed account of the sums of money collected in the locality or elsewhere towards the same object, and how applied: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be at all times competent for the President to recommend to the Standing Committee any case which in his Lordship's opinion may require special consideration; and should the Standing Committee report favourably thereon, that the Society may in such case grant the assistance so sought, or any portion, thereof.

Second Standing Order. That after the adoption of this report, no application be entertained from the Widow or Orphan or the guardian of the orphan, of any deceased clergyman of this Diocese who shall not have conformed to the provisions and requirements of a certain By-law entituled a "By-law for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," and also of any amendments to the said By-law, which may be enacted from time to time according to the provisions of the constitution of the said Society unless upon the omission of any of the said requirements a special written dispensation had been granted by his Lordship the president and forwarded to the Secretary for registration within three months after the date thereof. Provided nevertheless, that it shall be at all times competent for the President to recommend to the Standing Committee any case which in his Lordship's opinion may require special consideration, and should the Standing Committee. report favourably thereon, that then the Society may grant such proportion of an annuity as to said Society may seem fit.

All of which is respectfully submitted. STEPHEN LETT, Chairman. P. B. DEBLAQUIERE, D. E. BLAKE W. STEWART DARLING, THOMAS S. KENNEDY, Secretary C. S.

THE EIGHTH REPORT OF THE LLOYDTOWN PARO-CHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. January 20th, 1853.

The great Apostle of the Gentiles, St. Paul, endeavoured to impress on the minds of those who had been baptized into Christ, the fact that they were members one of another, " For as we have many members in one body and all members have not the same office, so we being many are one body in Christ, and every one members, one of another." As the body naturally suffers even when the most insignificant and apparently useless portion is injured, and rejoices when the cause of that pain is withdrawn, every member having a care overand an interest in the other members; so should it be in the Church of Christ. so should it be among us, for we are a portion of the body of Christ, we are members in particular. The Church has from the beginning, been called on to contend against innumerable adversaries. Her mission was, and still is, to wage war against sin and wickedness, and to bring the nations to the obedience of taith. In her endeavours to fulfil her mission her course is not always smooth, nor is her sky always bright, but the promise of her God is always the same, "Lo! I am with you always even unto the end of the world, and no weapon formed against thee shall prosper." She may at times in some portion of the battle-field, seem as if altogether in the power of her adversaries, and her faint-hearted children think they

patientfaith the prize is sure", and they who would and friend of the Church in carrying out the to the Parishes. The mover again addressed | various members of the Church in this Divcese; must in sunshine and in gloom remember that Society in this Diocese. Christ's signet is on their brow, and as His faithful soldiers and servants they must contend even to the death, for the faith once delivered to the Saints. A few years ago the Church appeared to have forgotten her mission, to have been insensible of her divine character, but by the quickening energy of God's blessed spirit she has been roused to exertion; and now, alive to her high and holy calling, she is extending her conquests not withstanding all opposition, and " false doctrine, heresy and schism" are flying before her. If we look to England, she is faithfully doing her work and gathering into her bosom the outcast and the wanderer. If we look to Ireland, she is seen there attacking the strongholds of Popery itself, and thousands are being made partakers of the glorious liberty of the sons of God. If we look to the vast extended Colonies of Great Britain, to them the Church has turned her attention, and by means of her Missionary Societies is overthrowing the barriers of Idolatry and Superstition. While venerable and noble Societies, under her direction are doing much to hasten the time when the kingdoms of the world, shall become the Kingdom of the Lord and of his Christ, younger, and perhaps, less noble Societies are in these North American Colonies, becoming imbued with the same spirit, and according to their ability doing service in the cause of truth. Such are the various Church Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Montreal, New-Brunswick and last, though not the least efficient, that of the Diocese of Toronto. Each of these Societies are rendered more or less efficient in proportion as the several Parishes within their bounds act as members of one great body, of which Christ alone the Head. Each of these Societies will promote the Spiritual well-being of their several provinces as the members of each parochial branch are alive to their individual responsibility. In bringing before this meeting the eighth Report of the Lloydtown branch of the Church Society, the Committee desire to record their gratitude to Almighty God for even the small measure of success with which it has pleased Him to crown its labors, while at the same time it is sorry that its financial affairs are not quite so favorable as the year previous. They do not, however, despond, but trust rather to the united co-operation of every member and friend of the Church, for the accomplishment of more than has ever been done before. By referring to the returns of the Parish, which extends over the very limited space of about two hundred square miles, your Committee find that during the year ending Easter 1852, there have been 85 baptisms, 8 marriages and 9 burials; while the amount contributed towards Church purposes, which includes the offertory Collections, Clergyman's Stipend, Diocesan Society, &c., was about £110. £60 19s. 10dl of which was collected in cash and produce towards the Stipend of the Clergyman doing duty in this Mission.

In regard more particularly to the Lloyd:own Parochial Branch of the Church Society, your Committee beg to report receipts and expendi-

Forwarded to Parent Society £2 6 3 Paid Lumber for Fence 1 17 6 Balance from 1851,....£2 2 11 Collected by the Misses Gardiner and Stead,.... 9 1 3

£11 3 41 Balance.....£ 2 14 71

each and all to make the interest of the Church | Members of the Church of England in this Dioin this particular locality, a matter of special an frequent prayer, uniting therewith the "work of faith and labor of love.

HENRY B. OSLER, Secretary.

Moved by Rev. A. Hill, Seconded by Mr. J. Lawrence.

Resolved-1. That this meeting in moving the adoption of the report of the Lloydtown Parochial Branch of the Church Society, desires at the same time to record its thaukfullness to Almighty God, for the measure of success which has attended the labors of the Parent Society during the past year.

Moved by Rev. H. C. Cooper, Seconded by Mr. W. Heory.

Resolved-2. That while this meeting rejoices to hear of the success which is following the labors of the clergy of the Church, both in Engand Ireland, and that in those countries pure religion is extending itself; it calls on all to unite in prayer to "our father which is in heaven" that he would so continue to bless their labors as that the united Church of England and Ireland may become a praise in all lands.

Moved by Rev. F. L. Osler, Seconded by Mr 8. Gamble.

Resolved-3 That while this meeting rejoices to hear of the prosperity of the various missionary Societies, in connection with the Church Catholic, it feels called upon, especially to praise God for having caused His blessing to rest so abundantly on the two nuble and venerable Socicieties to whose care and liberality we in this Diocese are so largely indebted. The Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Moved by Dr. C. Jones, Seconded by Mr. H Varcor.

be counted worthy to share her final triumph objects specified in the constitution of the Church the meeting at some length. The scope of the

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONVENTION.

On Wedensday, the 19th instant, the clergy and lay delegates of the several congregations in connection with the Church of Eugland in the Diocese of Montreal, assembled in Montreal at the call of the Lord Bishop. After morning prayers and the administration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral, the Convention met for desparch of business at the National School House. The Bishop haveing taken the chair opened the meeting with prayer, and the Roll of the Convention being called, there were found to be pre-

OF THE CLERGY. Rev. J. Bethune, D. D., Rev. J. Morris, Rev. A. D. Campbell, M.A., Rev. W. T. Lench, D.C.L, Rev. W. Bond, Rev. J. Irwin. Rev. J. Ellegood, B.A., Rev. D. Robertson, Rev. E. Rogers, Rev. W. Abbott, Rev. J. Braith waite. M.A., Rev. W. Brethour, Rev. J. Constantine, Rev. R. J. Cornwall, Rev. E. D. Duvernet, B.A. Rev. J. Flanigan, Rev. C. Forest, Rev. N. Guerout, Rev. W. Jones, Rev. W. Lindsay, Rev. A. Lockhart, Rev. C. Morice, Rev. J. Mountain, B.A., Rev. J. Pyke, Rev. J. Reed, M. A., Rev. A. Stephenson, Rev. J. Scott, M.A. Rev. J. Sutton, Rev. G. Slack, Rev. M. Townsend, M. A., Rev. Thomas Young, and the Clerical Secretary, the Rev. C. Brancroft, M. A., making 32.

LAY DELEGATES, -Hou. W. Badgely. M.P.P., Hon. Judge McCord, and Messra. H. Thomas, H. H. Whitney, M. H. Gault, A. Gough, E. Jones, J. H. Schneider, E. A. Clark, Hop. R. Jones, Messrs. W. Bowman, W. Leggett, J. Coote, Col. Austin, Messrs. Henry Martin, W. McDonald, O. Owen, G. Rodgers, J. Armstrong, J. Drake, G. Alsopp, C. Jones, W. Williams,— Morrison, D. S. Ramsay, C. Schneider, R. S. Robins, John Standish, W. Parker, D. Westover, A. L. Baker, R. Toynton, A. Vaughan, T. Hawley, Major Campbell, and Dr. Smallwood, and the Lay Secretary, Geo. Pyke, Esq., making in all 37, representing 27 parishes out of 46.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Committee appointed at the General meeting held in January, 1852, were read by one of the Sccretaries; showing as a result of their deliberations, their consideration of the Bill introduced into the Imperial Parliament upon the subject of Colouisl Church Government, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the preparations of certain amendments thereto, which were recommended by the Committee for adoption by the Convention. The Bishop read a letter to the convention, from the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting his opinion of the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Bill. In reply His Lordship had informed Sir John Pakington, that he would take steps to enable him to give the opinion of his Diocese upon the subject. He had accordingly submitted it to the convention Committee, whose report thereupon was now before them.

Thereupon it was moved by the Hon. W. Badgley, seconded by the Rev. M. Townsend that the report of the Committee be now received and cousidered clause by clause.

W. Bowman, Esq., moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Robert Jones, Whereas the subject matter of the Report now submitted was not referred to the Committee at the last sitting of this Convention, but is founded upon a Bill Your Committee in conclusion, would invite in the Imperial Parliament, which Bill the Lay

> Resolved, That the Report be not now received and that the proposed Bill, the subject matter of the same, be referred to the several congregations of the Church of England in this Diocese, for their opinions thereon, to be evidenced in writing with the signatures of the Members in each congregation approving and disapproving

Hon. Robert Jones objected that the Laity of the Diocese were not sufficiently represented to warrant the meeting taking action upon a matter of such vital importance, and wished to know how many delegates were present, and how many absent. This having been explained, the Lord Bishop stated that he knew of no better way of securing a full representation than the plan he had taken. He could not compel delegates to come, and it was never expected that all the members of a representative assembly would be in attendance, and as to the importance of the matter, the present question was simply as to whether it was desirable that the Church in the Colony should be allowed to make rules for its guidance, subject always to certain restrictions. After a lengthy and somewhat irregular discussion, the amendment was put and lost. The following persons only voting in the affirmative. Rev. W. Bond, Rev. J. Irwin, Rev. C. Bancroft, Hon Robert Jones, W. Bowman, Esq., W. Leggett, Esq., J. Coope, Esq., and C. Jones,

The original motion was then put and carried. The Bill with the amendments of the Committee and certain other amendments was then, after consideration and some discussion adopted, clause by clause. The bill as thus amended will given below, the amendments, proposed in Convocation, being printed in Italics.

observations of the opponents of the measure (which want of space compels us to omit) seemed to us to consist in this, that a Bill coming from Mr. Gladstone, an avowed leader of the Tractarian party, should be looked upon with suspicion, as likely to give a despotic authority to the clergy, and remove the Colonial Church from the salutary influence of the legislative supervision: that in the first clause of the bill the Bishop was given authority to negative any of the proceedings of the Convention, which would be giving an unworthy prelate, if ever they should he so unfortunate as to have one, to great a power. These objections had been urged at Cape Town, in New South Wales, and in New Brunswick.

On the other hand, it was urged that it did not matter from whence the bill came so that its provisions were good; that it had been the desire of the members of the Church of England here to be allowed to hold Conventions similar to those held in the neighboring States, in which would be vested the authority over the clergy and members of the Church in matters of discipline, an authority which seemed to be vested in nobody, and impossible to be exercised. Therefore it was well to accept a Bill which defined their position, and gave them the desired authority, if they could get such amendments made in it as were then proposed.

As for the power of veto given to the Bishop, it was held by the Bishops in the United States, and had given no occasion for complaint there-It was farther objected in support of Mr. Bowman's motions, that sufficient time had not been given for the mature consideration of the Bill, and that the Laity being imperfectly represented it would be well it should be referred back to the

In reply, it was said that that meeting was about as large or perhaps a larger meeting of Delegates, than could be got together again; that if the Bill were referred to the Parishes, some would take no action upon it, and nearly all the rest would find it impossible to give it mature consideration, and would adopt the views of leading members of the congregations—probably of the very delegates sent to the convention. Further, that it was of importance that the matter should be decided now, as the Imperial Parliament would likely take action on it during its present session, and the Bishop was to proceed to Great Britain ere long, where he should be empowered to express the opinions of this Diocese on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Bancroft desired to make an explanation of what might appear inconsistent in his conduct as a member of the Convocation Committee who prepared and presented the report, voting against its immediate adoption. At the time the Bill came before the Committee he had recently returned from England, and had not seen or considered it at all. It seemed to him all right, and he had voted for its adoption. Further reflection had convinced him that under the circumstances they required to proceed with deliberation and caution, and he desired therefore, that further delay should be granted, for a full consideration of the subject by all the congregations in the Diocese. This was his reason

for voting against its adoption then.

The Rev. Mr. NEVE, seconded by the Rev. W. Abbott, moved in amendment, that the final consideration of the question be now proceeded with, which was carried.

It was farther resolved, on motion of Major CAMPBELL, seconded by the Rev. Dr. LEACH, that this meeting are decidedly of opinion, that unless the amendments now proposed are faithfully adopted in the Bill. it will not be satisfactory to the Church in this Diocesc.

It was finally moved by Col. Austin, seconded the Key. Dr. Bethune, and resolved, the Bill with its amendments be adopted, and that his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested to forward the same to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such observations or remarks as to his Lordship may seem appropriate. His Lordship remarked that the only observations he should send would be a succinct statement of facts; and that if any congregation should feel aggrieved and desire to send in a remonstrance against the Bill, he would see it faithfully forwarded to the proper authorities.

The meeting was then closed with prayer. The statement of the Lord Bishop will be found below.

EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS, &c.

Exlanatory Observations drawn up by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in compliance with the Resolution of the Clergy and Lay Representatives of the Diocese of Montreal, assembled at the National School Room, in this City, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1853.

Having been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal, on its separation from the old Diocese of Quebec, I arrived in Montreal on the 16th of September, 1850. I had scarcely entered upon the duties of my office, when cases came before me, in which it was necessary for me to take action, and which obliged me to inquire, what means I possessed of administering the Ecclesiastical affiairs of the Diocese, and by what system of law and discipline I was empowered to exercise any authority. I soon found that all was involved in doubtand difficulty; and that, in consequence of our anomalous state there was really be found with the Statement of the Lord Bishop no code of Ecclesiastical law in force; and that nearly every thing seemed to depend upon the individual will of the Bishop. Upon consulting Resolved—4. That this meeting invites the onded by the Rev. C. Bancroft, that the Bill with were equally at fault with myself. The subject Rev. J. Leach, D. C. L., Rev. A. D. Campunited and hearty co-oporation of every member its proposed amendments, be printed and referred was from time to time much canvassed among bell, M. A., and the Clerical and Lay Secretaries

and on the 1st of July, 1851, at a meetsug of "The Church Society," on the motion of the Rev. C. Morice, seconded by the Rev. C. Baucroft, a Committee was appointed to consider what steps might be taken to provide a remedy for such a state of things, either through the action of Synods or Conventious or otherwise.

The Committee consisted of the following porsons:-The Lord Bishop; Rev. J. Bethune. D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. W. Leach, D.C. L., Minister of St. George's Church, Montreal: Rev. M. Townsend, Roctor of Clarenceville; Rev. C. Bancroft, Rector of St. John's; Rev. C. Morice, and Rev. J. P. White. Missionaries; Hon. Judge McCord, and Dr. Holmes. On the 5th of August, following there were added to the above, Colonel Wilgress, Major Campbell, and John Abbott, Esq. The Committee held one or two meetings at which the subject was generally discussed. But as there was then an immediate prospect of a conference of several of the Bishops of the North American Dioceses being held in Quebec, where it was expected that some action would be taken by them in the same matter, it was thought advisable to suspend the proceedings of this Committee until the result of that conference should be made public. The Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland. Fredericton, and Montreal, met at Quebec on the 24th of September, and in the published " Minutes" of their " Conference" the following was the first subject that had engaged their attention:-CONVOCATION,

" In consequence of the anamalous state of the Church of England in these Colonies with reference to its General Government, and the doubts entertained as to the validity of any Code of Ecclesiastical Law, the Bishops of these Dioceses experience great difficulty in acting in accordince with their Episcopal Commission and Prerogatives and their decisions are liable to misconstruction. as if emanating from their individual will, and not from the general body of the Church; we therefore consider it desirable, in the first place, that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Church of England in each Diocese should meet together in Synod, at such times and in such manner as may be agreed. Secondly, that the Laity in such Synod should meet by representation, and that their Representatives be Communicants. Thirdly, it is our opinion that, as questions will arise from time to time which will affect the welfare of the Church in these Colonies, it is desirable that the Bishops. Clergy, and Laity should meet in Council under a provincial Metropolitan, with power to frame such rules and regulations for the better conduct of our Ecclesiastical affairs as by the said Council may be deemed expedient. Fourthly, that the said Council should be divided into two houses, the one consisting of the Bishops of these several Dioceses under their Metropolitian, and the other of the Presbyters and Lav Members of the Church assembled (as before mentioned) by representa-

Upon these grounds it appears to us necessary that a Metropolitan should be appointed for the North American Dioceses."

It seemed now desirable that the subject should be brought in a more formal manner before the whole body of the Clergy and Luity of the Diocese; and as I was about to hold my first "General Visitation of the Clergy," in the month of January 1852, I requested in my notice to the Clergy, respecting the Visitation, that they would, if possible, bring with them on that occasion, two Laymen, to be chosen by the Vestry, as Representatives from each Mission or Parish, with whom we might take mutual counsel and advice. In my Visitation Charge, delivered in the Cathedral, on the 21st of January, 1852 I again adverted to the unsatisfactory state in which we were placed as to all matters of discipline and exercise of authority, and referred to "the minute" of our conference at Quebec, as given above. In the evening of the same day a preliminary meeting of the Clergy and Lay Representatives was held in the National School-Room, to take down the names of all present, and agree on our course of proceedings. And on the following day, we met again by adjournment at 12 o'clock. The Primary Visitation of their Bishop, naturally induced the Clergy to assemble in full numbers, and out of firty-one officiating Clergymen in the Diocese, forty-nine were present; and there were sixty-eight Laymen representing forty two Parishes or Missions, out of forty-six. In consequence of the expence many of the Parishes only sent up one Lay Representative. The first subject brought before the Meeting was "the government and discipling of the Church;" and after a lengthened discussion, it was moved by the Rev. C. Bancroft, seconded by the Honorable Judge McCord, and carried unanimously, "that it is the opinion of this meeting that in consequence of the want of any Law Ecclesiastical for the government of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Colony, and the acknowledged difficulty of carrying into effect any efficient system of Church discipline, it is imperatively necessary that a body should be formed with power and authority to frame and enforce laws and regulations for the government, discipline, and internal management of the Church; such power, however, in no manner to extend to matters of faith, or in any way interfere with, or alter doctrines or forms of prayer; and that such body shall consist of Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, meeting together in such manner, and exercising auch functions and duties as may be hereafter by law authorized." In passing this Resolution, it was felt by all, that we had then no definite proposition before us; that we had met rather for consultation on the general question, and accordingly a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Bishop, Hon. George Moffatt, Judge McDowning Street, 30th July, 1852.

My Lord, -As your Lordship must naturally feel much interest in the debates of last Session in the House of Commons upon the Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone for regulating the Church of England in the Colonies, I forward to your Lordship some copies of the speech in which I stated my objections to Mr. Gladstone's measure.

I also send to your Lordship copies of the Bill, ! and of the altered Bill which Mr. Gladstone subsequently introduced, but which was not discussed | next.

in the House. The subject will doubtless be renewed in the

legislation upon it by Her Majesty's Government, it will afford me much assistance if your Lordship will favour me with your opinion upon the preplace the Church in your diocese in a more efficient and satisfactory position.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The Lord Biship of Montreal.

I stated in reply that " I had referred the above letter together with the accompanying documents, which I had the honor to receive, to a Committee which had been appointed in Jan. last, at a General Meeting of Clergy and Lay Delegates assembled in Montreal. That that Committee would make a Report to the Clergy and Laity, who would meet again in January next by adjournment: and I should lose no time in forwarding any Resolutions, which might be adopted on the subject. -But the subject was so important, and any false step will be so injurious, the members of the Colonial Church, if they could only feel assured, as we ought now to do, that the authorities at home were really auxious to assist us would I was certain deprecate any legislation until the matter was most fully weighed and digested; and for myself I should desire, if possible to have something more definite laid down in any Act passed notwithstanding their miserable unsoundings. dance, as it would be extremely inconvenient and cation generally entrench themselves. detrimental to the interests of the Church if, as I conceived under Mr. Gladstone's proposed Bill might be the case, each Diocese were to adopt a different system of internal discipline and rule "

Having summoned the committee appointed at a general meeting of the clergy and laity as mentioned above, the communication received by me from Sir John Pakington, with the; accompanying documents, was taken into consideration at velopment were provided. The Parliament three successive meetings. Through some mis- became the Legislature of the Church, and conception of the Assistant Secretary of "the that legislature has ever shown itself to be Church Society," he had summoned on the 3rd most averse to entertaining any project for December all the gentlemen who had been originate mouitication of the Church." Again, renally on the first committee appointed by "the Church Society." And as Dr. Holmes, Col. Wilgress, John Abbott, Esq., and the Revds. E. Rogers and J. P. White were present when the committee met, it was resolved that they should act with us, to which I readily assented, as my only object was to give the matter a full and fair consideration. Meetings were subsequently held the committee on the latter day, I addressed the following circular to all my clergy, together with a copy of Mr. Gladstone's Bill and the Report of the Committee.*

MONTREAL, Dec. 31, 1852.

Sir John Pakington a copy of a bill introduced into the House of Commons in June last, by Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Colonial Church accompanied by a request that I would favour. him with my orinion upon the present state of the Church in this Diocese, &c. I have thought it best to bring the subject under the consideration last by the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Diocosan Synod.

Gladstone's proposed bills; that we may be pre- them to be so, and yet in such case to make pared to agree to some statement which may be them, is surely inconsistent alike with the forwarded to Sir. John Pakington, in reply to his honour of a gentleman and the faith of a

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours faithfully, F. MONTREAL.

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.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

MR. PAIGE. Conductor. G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Date.	Ist Lesson

Day.	Date.		ist Lesson	2d Lesson
_ B	Feb. 13.	1 SUND IN LENT. [M.	Gen 19a	Mark 13. 2 Cor. 9.
M	" 14-	Ember Day. Fast $\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{E} \end{array} ight.$	Num. 13	Mark. 14 2 Cor.10
T	15.	{ M. E.,	" 16 " 17.	Mark 15. 2 Cor 11.
w	16.	Ash Wednes, † § ${M \choose E}$	" 20 " 21	Mark 16. 2 Cor.12.
T	. 17.			Luke. 15. 2 Cor.13,
P	18.	Ember Day. Fas _{t.} { M.	" 24. " 25.	
s		Ember Day, Fast. $\left\{egin{aligned} \mathbf{M}, \\ \mathbf{E}, \end{aligned}\right.$	1	Luke. 2, Gal. 2.
B	·· 20.	2 SUN. IN LENT: \{\begin{align*}M. \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Gen. 27.	Luke. 3. Gal. 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

a To verse 30.

c From verse 39.

The communications of "H. C. C." and "A Graduate" are unavoidably postponed till our

We do not consider that a newspaper is the proper place to discuss the queries transmitted to next Session of Parliament, and in the event of us by W. Sanders. They had better be submitted to the Rural Dean of the District, the Rev B. Cronyn M.A., London.

The letter from the Rev. W. S. Darling, did sent state of the Church in your diocese, and what not come to hand till we were on the eve of legislative changes you would suggest in order to going to press, consequently cannot appear this

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

"LITURGICAL REFORM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

ARTICAL III, IN THE " NORTH BRETISH RE-VIEW;" AUGUST, 1852.

Although the subject of Convocation does not come professedly within the compass of the above article, yet the Reviewer with such comfortable sung froid assumes as unquestionable, so many false premises on that important matter, that we should not be jusare the principal bulwarks behind which, the eighth or any other "Jove," occuby the imperial Legislature for our general gui- ness, the opponents of the revival of Convo-

even charges had been desired by the But the real reason why dissenters whether all matters, both of doctrine and discipline. Church at large, the machinery for accom-plishing them was wanting. The Church of England came forth at the Reformation. like Minerva from the head of Jove, of full grown stature: no means for subsequent deferring to this same subject he says .- "It is not probable that English Statesmen will ever consent to the creation of a synod whose authority should rival and, when firmly established, overrule that of Parliament. It is certain that in no case will they allow any eclesiastical body to modify, by its own right on the 7 and 13th Dec., and on the breaking up of the doctrines professed by the established Church. On the other hand, the dislike of applying to parliament for doctrinal reform, ament became the legislature of the Church." and the unwillingness of Parliament to en- Here again is either disgraceful ignorance, tertain any such proposals, grows stronger or, still worse, wilful perversion. Surely a every day. The Church is thus left to itself writer in the North British Review does not REV. AND DEAR SIR-I have received from to take its chance of standing or falling in need to be informed, that Parliament had for the form in which it was originally construct ages been the secular legislature of the ted at the Reformation." These extracts Church; just the same in principle that it are amply sufficient to show the animus of was in the reigns of Henry the eighth and this writers statements and feelings on the his children, and remained in some degree subject of Convocation; and to evidence down to the recent repeal of the Test and how completely the "wish is father to the Corporation Act, when, as its members ceaof the Committee which was appointed in January thought;" for that like most separatists, he sed to be necessarily members of the Church fears, perhaps unconsciously, the renewed it, of course, became unfit any longer to perenergy which, with the blessing of Almigh- form the functions of a Church legislature. I have now to request that you will attend an ty God, Convocation would be likely to infuse But then this parliamentary legislation, it is adjourned meeting of that Diocesan Synod, to be into the Church. But statements such as to be strictly remembered, was, in all doctri-

of the Meeting, viz., the Rev. C. Bancroft, M. A., now send you a copy, together with one of Mr. ly suppose, but that a scholar must know in Church matters, was no novelty, introdu-Christian. Let us examine them a little in

> 1. First our Reviewer suffers no opportunity to escape of impressing his readers with the idea that the Church of England, like the Kirk of Scotland and the reformed Communities of the Continent, was a new creation which started into being at the time of the Reformation at the will of the British nation. Thus in the passages just quoted he tells us that "the Church of England came forth at the Reformation, like Minerva from the head of Jove, of full grown stature: again he speaks of "the form in which it was originally constructed at the Reformation." Now the Irish bog trotter who has heard such statements, less classically propounded perhaps, from the lips of his priest, little better informed in such matters than himself, may be excused for believing them; but, from the pen of a North British Reviewer, they are absolutely worse than unpardon-able. In what was the Church of England "originally constructed" at the Reformation? How was the creation of Henry VIII, the "love" we imagine in our Reviewer's mind, when he made this most inapt comparison. Was it in her Episcopate and Priesthood with its succession unbroken for nearly twice one thousand years? Was it in her ancient Liturgy, which this very writer describes as the precious tradition of the religious feeling and most exalted aspirations of many centuries of Christianity." Was it in that "much of the ancient Catholicism "which he himself states that(ultra) - Protestants " were startled to discover, had been retained in the Church of England? Or, will our Presbyterian friend say that the Church of England was "born" at the Reformation, because she then threw off the Romish novelties of papal supremacy, the idolitry of the blessed Virgin and the Saints, the coarse heresy of a natural corporeal presence in the holy Eucharist, &c. &c. Snrely not, for then these heresies must have been us old as Christianity in England, a falsity which he will have to wish to uphold. Or, was it her connection with the State which made the Church a new creation in the reign of Henry the eighth? Why that connection had already existed in all its vigour for seven or eight hundred years!

But in truth to multiply arguments is useless! A more shamelessly dishonest statement was never uttered, than this,—that the Church of England was a new erection at the Reformation;—and the only possible apology for the North British reviewer is that he has heard the falshood so often asserted, that he repeats the convenient slander without considering its oft refuted untruth. He is however most peculiarly unfortunate in his classic allusions, inasmuch as the very reformation of the Church, so far from coming complete or "full grown" from either the "head" or hands of Henry pied a period of about thirty years, exclusive of those slighter alterations which took place some of them near a century later! Rather a the fulfilment of their office, it is evident The Reviewer thus observes, "but if longer parturition than that of Minerva! that from them must come the initiative in Romish or Protestant, so pertinaciously, and But they having propounded what, in their not very reputably, adhere to statements, for which a well instructed "fourth form boy" might put them to the blush, is doubtless a fear of the influence of the Anglican Church should Her Apostolic, descent and Scriptural purity be acknowledged; and a trembling, almost undefined, sense of sin in having left her fold, should she indeed prove to be the only true issuach of Christ's Holy Apostolic and Cathelic Church in England. In a word, we include this part of the argument in the words of Palmer, and say, " I positively deny that the Church of England was founded by act of Parliament, and require the act to be produced which pretended to found it."

But further, the Reviewer says speaking of the time of the Reformation, "The parliheld in National School Room, on Wednesday, 19th January next at twelve o'clock; and that you will communicate with the lay delegates from your mission and obtain if possible, their attendance also on that occasion, in order to receive the report of the Committee, of which I

ced at the Reformation, it may suffice to remind our readers of the facts, that in the reign of Richard the second, the clergy took the utmost pains to obtain a parlimentary act for the suppression of heresy, and that in the reign of Henry the eighth the Benefit of clergy was abridged by law. Indeed, as Palmer well observes, "it is certain that in all ages, from the time of Constantine, the greater part of the universal Church has been supported, and its regulations enforced, by the additional authority of Christian princes," and we may add by their governments, whether councils or parliaments. So much for the insinuation that parliament first "became? the legislature of the British Churches, at the time of the Reformation. To the Royal supremacy we shall have occasion to refer in a subsequent portion of this notice.

Most strange are the contradictions into which, even clever men fall when, giving themselves up to party zeal, they become too eager to make out a case! Thus the quotation we have given above, opens with the assertion that, in the Anglican Church, "the machinery for accomplishing" even desirable changes, "was wanting;" and yet in the next line he brings it as an accusation against the Church that "the Parliament became her legislature!" O! most logical reviewer! But our reviewer is not alone in his wisdom. The blind nonsense that has been written and spoken respecting Parliamentary interference in the affairs of the Church, even, while as yet in all Church legislation, Convocation was a co-ordinate council, as though such state enactments were subversive of the true Catholicity of the Anglican Church, has long as appeared to us most extraordinary; and as affording singular evidence of the fact, that it is much more easy to find fluent talkers and writers, and even learned men, than it is to meet with those who are wise,—capable of clear thinking, and sound reasoning. We know of no ecclesiastical legislation which appears to have come so near primative practice and Catholic principle as that of England previous to the commencement of the last century. We name that period, because in 1707 the Act of Union with Scotland being completed, Presbyterians were then admitted into the British Legislature; when, also, it of course became to a considerable extent unfit to exercise its functions as a portion of the legislature of the Anglican Catholic Church. Before that Union took place, however, the members of the English Parliament being necessarily communicants of the Church. were most properly and correctly, considered as the representatives of the laity of the English Church; hence, as the Church of Christ is composed not only of the clergy but of the whole baptised faithful clergy and laity, it was right, it was the only right, that the laity should have an assenting voice in all her proceedings.

We say an "assenting voice," because as God has appointed His ambassadors,-Priests and Bishops, not only as the sacramental priests but also as the authorized guides and pastors of His people, and has promised to them His especial presence and grace in holy wisdow, they believe to be the truth and righteousness of Christ, it remains for the faithful at large to receive or reject it. Thus does Palmer speak on this matter, "The position which I am about to maintain is, that the whole Catholic Church of Christ. consisting of pastors and people, and every portion of it, are divinely authorized to judge in questions of religious controversy." Again, speaking of the judgments of councils, he thus repeats the same principle, "the Church ultimately judges whether the judgment is in itself correct; and if the whole Church, in fact approves and acts on it, it becomes the judgment of the universal Church."

What is true of the whole is, of course, true of a part, circumstances being the same, -Hence we see that so long as the Parliament of England was composed of churchmen, its sanction was necessary on every scriptural and Catholic principle, before the acts of Convocation could become binding on the consciences of English Christians. How disgraceful to their authors then, become the silly speeches we so often hear, respecting the Church of England being a "Parliament Church," &c. &c.; and certainly the North British Review has lowered its own character by giving its sanction to such slanders.

It is worthy of note that the Synod or Convocation of the Church in the United States, is based on exactly the same principles as that obtained in Eugland, when its Church was happily governed by Convocation and

Thus the lay-deputies are not even necessarily communicants; and by a most unhappy succumbing, as it appears to us, to the democratic principle, on all questions, even those of doctrine and discipline, " the concurrence of both orders is necessary to constitute a vote of the Convention;" thus making the opinions of a few, it may be unfaithful (i. e. non-communicant) laymen, in place of the consent of the entire faithful, of co-ordinate authority in the holiest mysteries of our faith with that of their appointed guides, the Bishops and Priests of Christ. Never are rather a scarce commodity.—Hamilton Specco-ordinate authority in the holiest mysteries did even a Tudor parliament thus tyrannise over the English 'Arch, for its members were at least cor unicants.

We shall rest the subject in our next.

JISHOP IVES.

Deeply we regret to learn that the rumours which have been prevailing, touching the secession of Bishop Ives to the Church of Rome, have proved to be too true. A "Presbyter of the Diocese of North Carolina," has announced in the New York "Times," that a letter has been received from the unhappy prelate, giving his "reasons" for becoming

The "Gospel Messenger" contains a detailed statement of facts relating to this sad event in the annals of our beloved sister Church, which is too lengthy to be transferred to our columns. Its perusal has satisfied us, that the mind of the Bishop has for some time been in such a state of disorganization, as to render him unaccountable for his

Our contemporary the "New York Churchman," thus alludes to the occurrence in question:

"It has at last become but too evident that Bishop Ives has seceded from the Reformed; to the Romish branch of the Church. His well-known infirmity forbids us either to wonder at the deed, or to blame the man: in his case we may say, with peculiar emphasis—"Forgive him, for he knows not what he does." Those who have known him longest and best, need not be told that! his course is justly attributable to a most there. pitiable predisposition which renders him at times irresponsible for what he does. In his healthier periods he has himself been aware of this, and our readers will remember how long since he begged and obtained that that of 1853. indulgence and commiseration which his constitutional infirmity would not suffer to be withheld. Such being the case, our only wonder is that the Romanists should be so impudent as to boast of his proceeding, and the Sectarians so uncaudid or so dull as to ignore the cause thereof, and lay the blame on the Church. We have foreborne all allusion to this matter, till the certainty of the thing should fully appear; being well assured that if he had gone, the cause for mortification would be with those to whom, not those from whom, he went."

DFATH OF THE REV. JOSEPH H. EDE.

It is our mournful duty this week to record the decease of the Rev. Joseph Henry Ede, sometime assistant minister of Christ's Church Hamilton. Our brother left Canada in England, and the anxiety of the farmers for some months ago for the West Indies, in hope of arresting the progress of a pulmonary com- France.—The news to the exclusion of everyof arresting the progress of a pulmonary complaint, under which he laboured, and his friends were not devoid of expectation that the change of climate might be attended with beneficial effects. The disease however had obtained too firm a hold, and on Sunday the 12th ult., Mr. Ede expired at the residence of Mis. R. M. Jones, plantation, Houston, Demerara, having attained the age to accept their resignations. of twenty-six years.

The following extract from the Georgetown Royal Gazette will be perused with interest by the numerous parties in this diocese to whom Mr. Ede was endeared by his amiable qualities, and unobtrusive christirn, walk, and conversation. After noticing his decease, the Gazette says "His body was buried the following day in the burial ground of St. Matthew's Parish Church, and was attended to the grave by the Bishop, who read the service, the Clergy of Georgetown, and two or three lay members of the Church, desirous of paying the last tribute of respect to the earthly remains of one who, by his Christian fortitude and uncomplain- of his proiner, pecanic ing under prolonged sufferings, aggravated by separation from all most dear to him in life, While in person, manners, character and at- yards tainments, he did infinite credit to the comin search of health, but wherein he has now breathed his last, an indestructable monument of his worth, in the profound love, and affection of all who came to know him.

to the Architectural attractions of the City. rejoice to learn that it is to be surmounted by the Royal Arms.—an afterthought only, it is true but better late than never!

NEW POTATOES.—We have been shewn a sample of fine new potatoes, nearly the size of an egg, which were grown in a ground cellar, by Mr. William Finlay, of Flamboro' East, near Waterdown. This beats hot-house growing, when it is considered that the seed was planted on the

The Township of London, in public meeting, have passed resolutions disapproving of the Free School principle.

THE TEN THOUSAND POUNDS .- On Monday night after a warm discussion of two hours duration, on the petition of Mr. Paterson and others, a motion was carried in the City Council, to appoint a committee of seven, consisting of a member from each ward to make inquiry into the Railroad Debenture job, and to report at next

FIRE.—A fire occurred in the house of Mr. Clapman, on Yonge Street, near Thornhill, on Saturday last, and a servant girl was burned in the ruins. Mrs. Clapman was so severely injured, in endeavouring to make her escape, that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.

The Royal Mail Steamship Cunada urrived at this port at 71 a. m. this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd January. She had been detained at Liverpool owing to the low tide. She brings London evening papers of the 22nd, and Paris advices to the morning of the 20th.

There is some talk that the Duke of Newcastle will succeed the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor General of India.

The Bank of England has advanced the rate of interest to 3 per cent.

Yards the greatest activity prevailes.

Nearly £2,000,000 gold is reported shipped from Australia to England since previous advi-

Charles S. Lawrence, Governor of the Falkland Islands, anounces that guano has been discovered

Napier, the ship builder in the Clyde, recently received orders for sixteen frigates from France, but the British Admiralty cancelled the order and gave similar orders for England.

The budget for 1854 presents an increase over

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, February 7.

The Collins steamer Atlantic reached her dock at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings Liverpool dates to the 26th Jan.

There is an impression that soon after the reassembly of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will bring forward a motion for an increase of the

The deaths of the Earl of Oxford, Earl Beauchamp, and Dr. Percival are announced,

An influential meeting was held at Birmingham on the 24th ult., on behalf of the Florentine prisoners. A petition to the Queen was voted, soliciting her Majesty to remonstrate with foreign powers about persecution for religious opinions. Other similar meetings were also held.

More favorable weather appears to have set in,

thing else is the Emperor's marriage to Mad'sle Montigo. The proposal for her hand was formally made by the Emperor on Sunday last, and of course acceded to. The next day the happy bride-groom communicated to his Ministers that his determination was taken, and that it was a marriage of affection. One report says that the Ministers. except one resigned, but that the Emperor relused

It is said that the civil marriage has already taken place, and that the religious ceremonies will be held on the 29th inst., (January), on which occasion Prince Napolean Jerome will espouse the daughter of the Prince of Wagram, grand daughter this Ctiy aged 15 years. to Marshal Berthier. The Senate, Legislative body, and Council are summoned to-day (22nd) noon, to receive a communication from the Emperor relative to his marriage, and the marriage is understood to be fixed for the 21st, and to take place at Notre Dame. The news has taken Paris by surprise, and was unfavourably received on the Bourse. The Countess is Spanish, 25 years old, a blond, and grand-daughter of the British Consul at Malaga. - Her mother was Irish, named Fitzpatrick; her father a Spaniard, who, by the death of his brother, became Count Montigo and Duke

Twenty line of battle ships, eighteen frigates, and fifteen smaller ships of war. fitted with the had won their utmost admiration and regard. | screw propeller, are builbing in the French navy

ITALY.—The Tuscan Moniteur officially conmunity in which he was born and reared. tradicts the death of Francisco Madiai, and says He has also left in this colony, whither he; that everybody knows that the prisoners confined arrived but six months since, an utterstranger in the prisons of the Grand Duchess are treated with kindness, humanity, and philantrophy.

The Correspondent of the London Globe gives

currency to a rumour that the Pope is dangerously ill from an attack of apoplexy

Australia .- The Overland Mail brings Sydney dates to Oct. 15th, Melbourne 25th, and Ade-The New Post Office in Toronto-street was laide Nov. 6th, Flour at Melbourne was worth opened on Tuesday for public business. It is an '£40 to £47 per ton and 4-lb loves brought 2s 6d.]

elegant and commodious structure, and will add ! Gold was valued at £3 7s 5d to £3 7s 6d per ounce. Emigration continued large.

The news from the diggings was of a mixed character. Some were doing well, but many were dissatisfied. Farm labor was very scarce.

The Sidney papers apprehend temporary inconvenience if supplies of breadstuffs do not arrive MICROSCOPICAL & OTHER PREPARATIONS. from America.

The steamship Great Britain arrived at Port Philip Nov. 12th. She left Capetown Oct. 7th.

Gore and Wellington Bronch of the Churck Society.

The annual Meeting of this Society, which was to have been heald on Thursday, 27th instant, has been postponed till Thursday the 17th Febbruary when it will be held in the CITY HALL, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Managing Committee will meet the same day in Christ's Church Sunday School-room, at 12 o'clock on important business. The clergy are requested to send in their reports, not later than the 10th February.

Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society

The members of this District Branch are hereby notified that the annual Meeting thereof will be held, D. V., on Thursday the 23rd day of February. The Managing Committee to meet in St. Mark's Church, Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon; and the public Meeting to commence at 64 o'clock P. M. The Secretary requests that the Parochial reports be sent in by Friday the 18th at the latest.

T. B. FULLER. Sec. N.D.B. D.C.S.

Thorold, Jan. 17th, 1853.

Western Clerical Society.

The next Meeting will take place (D.V.) at the Rev. B. Cronyn's, M.A., Rectory, London, on Wednesday, the 16th February, at 10 o'clock

The Annual Meeting of the Church Society will take place in St. Paul's Church, London, at 7 o'clock P. M., on the same day.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Society

will take place in St. Pauls Church, Woodstock, on Thursday evening the 17th February, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

WM. BETTRIDGE, Sec . W. C. S.

MARRIED.

At Burford on Tuesday the lat of Feb. by the Rev. C. B. Pettit, BA. John McLen of the Township of Brantford, to Jane Loney of the Township of Burford

BIRTH. In this city, on the 1st instant, Mrs. George B.

Wyllie, of a son. DIED. At his residence Spring Vale, in the Township

of Haldimand, on Saturday, the 29th, January, Capt. Thomas William Colleton, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, a second Son of the late Sir James Roupell Colleton, Bart. of Ash Park, Hertfordshire, England, in the 57th year of his The death of this lamented gentleman, was

caused by a fall from his waggon, while coming to Church, at Graston on Sunday morning, Jan. 23d. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was conveyed home; but severe compression of the brain had taken place, so that he never railied, but sank on the sixth day, without pain or suffering, from the effects of the injuries which he had received.

What renders the case truly deplorable, is the fact, that he had scarcely recovered from the etfects of a previous injury, also received in going home from Church over a bad road, by which his collar bone was broken.

He was a constant attendant at Church, though living at a distance of six miles, and a regular and devout communicant. And it is consolatory to reflect, that he was found in the path of duty, when the last summons came. "Be ye also ready." Communicated.

On Sunday 30th ult., at her Fathers house Wellington Street, after a few hours illness Agnes Fisher third daughter of George Monro Esq., of

At Bath, England, on the 13th of January, in her 99th year, Marianne Arnold, relict of George Arnold, Esq., late of Holsted Place, Kent, and mother of Joan Arnold, Esq., of Toronto.

New Advertisements.

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

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

CHARLES MAGRATH,

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

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED

A PRACTIAL TREATISE

ON THE ART OF MAKING AND PERSERVING

HENRY GOADBY, M.D., F.L.S. &c.

THE above work, neatly printed on good of paper will contain clear type, from 100 to 150pages, with illustrations, is now in hand, and will soon be ready for delivery.

PRICE 5s.

A liberal discount to the Trade. Orders may be sent to A. F. PLERS, Canadian Churchman office, Toronto; and should be sent at once to secure a supply, as only a limited impression will be struck off Toronto, Febuary, 1853.

A CARD.

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

GEORGE O'KILL STUART, Ex-Missionary to the Mohawks in Tyendiaga Feb., 1853.

NOTICE.

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

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

Co-Partnership Notice.

Co-Partnership as Coal Merchants and General Forwarders, under the title of JARVIS AND ARNULD.

> G. MURRAY JARVIS. WALTER ARNOLD.

Toronto, Feb 1, 1853. 391 m

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

G. MURRAY JARVIS. Toronto, Feb. 1, 1853.

TUITION.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL.

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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

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

NOW READY THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC

FOR 1853, Price-Six-Pence.

NONTAINING the Church Calendar, with the Lessons for each day in the year, the Festivals, Fasts, &c.; also a complete list of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, a list of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, both Home and Colonial, as also of the Episcopal Churches in Scotland and the United States, Officers of the Church Society, Trinity College, &c. &c. HENRY ROWSELL

Publisher. Depository of the Church Society, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, January 26, 1853.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Continued from page 230.

Accordingly on Wednesday, the 19th of January. 1853, after Divine service with the Communion in the Cathedral, the adjourned meeting of the Clergy and layrepresentatives was held at the National Schol House at 12 o'clock. There were present on this occasion thirty-two clergymen and thirty-seven laymen, representing 27 parishes or missions. Two other Clergymen arrived at Montreal; but one was taken ill and the other was too late. After I had briefly detailed to the meeting what had been the action of the Committee, it was moved by the Hon. W. Badegly M. P. P., and seconded by the Rev. M. Townsend, Rector of Clarenceville, "That the Report of the Committee now presented be received, and considered clause by clause."

To this an amendment was moved by W. Bowman, Esq., and seconded by the Hon, Robert Jones: Whereas the subject matter of the Report now submitted was not referred to the Committee at the last sitting of the Convention, but is founded upon a bill since that time proposed to be brought forward in the Imperial Parliament, which bill the lay members of the Church of England in this diocese have not had an opportunity of considering: Resolved, that the Report be not now received, and that the proposed bill, the subject matter of the same, be referred to the several congregations of the Church of England in this diocese for their opinion thereon to be evidenced in writing, with the signatures of the members of each congregation approving or disapproving of the same.

Only eight persons voted in favour of the amendment and by desire of the Hon. Robert Jones their names were taken down :---

Montreal-St. George's Church, Rev. W. Bond, Assistant Minister; St. Thomas's Church, Rev. J. Irwin, Minister.

St. Johns-Rev. C. Bancroft, Rector; W. Leggett, Esq., and J. Coote, Esq. Christieville-Hon. R. Jones and W. Bowman,

Brome-C. Jones, Esq. In answer to the objection raised in the above amendment. I stated that Sir John Pakington having asked for my opinion, I considered that if instead of simply answering for myself I could obtain the opinion of a Committee, then in existence, for the purpose of considering this very subject, I should not only be adding weight to any reply I might send home, but should be doing the very thing, which the Diocese, under the circumstances, would have expected from me. And further, that as it was intrusted to that Committee to devise some means for meeting the wants of the Church, it had appeared to them that this Bill, with their recommendations, was just what they should have themselves wished to propose, and therefore adopted it in their Report. It was also objected that certain names had been added to the Committee, without any authority for making such addition. This was a mere technical objection; and considering who the additional members were, I own I was surprised at it. The great desire with all of us was, simply, the fullest and fairest consideration of the matter before us: and when I look at the names of the gentlemen who composed that Committee thus enlarged, I appeal to any member of the Church in this Diocese, if it could be possible to select, in every respect, a fairer or more effective list. Clergy and Laity, from town and country, and each party (as we must design to them) of religious opinion, were all fully represented by men of acknowledged talent and influence; and there were also two able and experienced members of the legal pronot think it likely, that the matter could ever be more satisfactorily and dispassionately investigated, and our decisions were manimous. It was further objected that many parishes on this occasion had not representatives present. This must be expected more or less in such an extensive Diocese; particularly when there is no provision made for defraying the expenses of attendance, which in some cases must be considerable. The members of the Provincial Parliament are all allowed travelling expenses, and afcertain sum, per diem, during the occasion. And I really think in this country, with an unfavourable senson for travelling, that it showed considerable interest in the matter, that so many were present; and I may add that out of nine Rectories in the Diocese, which are the oldest and most important parishes, eight had Lay Representatives at the meeting; nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that, had the Representatives from all the country missions been able to attend, the minority would thereby have been relatively increased. A recommendation was also proposed by the Rev. C. Morice, with reference to the first clause, giving power to the Clergy and Lay Representatives to pass any Rule or Canon, without the assent of the Bishop, upon its being re-affirmed by a majority of voices after the expiration of six months; which was negatived. The principal objects which the meeting had in view, in recommending the above amendments to the Bill were to keep up a close connection with the Mother Church, and uphold the supremacy of the Queen as now by law established and acknowledged. And in the adoption of the several portions of the Report, as finally amended, I do not believe there was any difference of opinion. The minority who voted against the reception of the Report, concurring, that if the Bill was to be received, it would thus be materially improved. But a Resolution moved by Major Campbell and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Minister of St. in this Diocese," was most cordially and unan-

imously agreed to.

As far as I could understand the grounds of the opposition, it was not so much to the bill itself as on account of the real or supposed opinions of the framer of it, Mr. Gladstone; who was stated to have some ulterior design concealed under the general terms, in which the bill is expressed. Information also was required as to what particular Act of Parliament, it any, besides that of 25th of Henry VIII., would be affected by the first clause, and upon what grounds the Oath of Supremacy was not to be required with the Oath of Allegiance in the sixth clause

This Bill, however, is the only practical measure ever offered for our consideration; it was sent out to us by one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State for our opinion; and the meeting decided that it met the wants of the Church in this Diocese, and, with certain amendments given above, might be safely and usefully adopted. Some people have objected that we are not yet fit to be entrusted with such powers of self-government. But we have got it in all civil matters; and it is better to make some attempt in relation to Ecclesiastical affairs than to leave us in our present discreditable condition-one unfair to the Bishop, to the Clergy, and to the whole Church. I believe, moreover, that great good would result from such meetings: and that even the two we have already held for these perliminary discussions, have diffused information and produced considerable effect in the minds of several of the Laity; who coming from poor and distant Missions, thus find fellowship and sympathy with a large body of brethren. The recommendations contained in the report, together with the bill itself having been thus considered in detail; the concluding resolution, moved by Col. Austin, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector of Montreal, was carried without any division-" That the Bill with its amendments be adopted, and that his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, be respectfully requested to forward the same to the right hon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such observations or remarks, as to his Lordship may seem appropriate."

The meeting was then closed with prayer. In compliance with the last resolution, I have drawn up these remarks somewhat at length, and think it right to make them public in the Diocese that the members of the Church may be fully cognizant of them. I hope I have given a fair account of what has taken place since I came to Montreal, in order to show that the want of some provision for the regulation of our ecclesiastical affairs is greatly felt and acknowledged; and that the subject has been under considerable discussion. With respect to the meeting at which the report of the committee above given was discussed it lasted for nearly five hours; and I reflect with very considerable satisfaction, that, while there was great freedom of debate, the proceedings were conducted without that warmth and bitterness that unfortunately so often are witnessed on such occasions. But after all, if this bill should pass, it is only permissive; it removes obstacles to our self-action, but forces nothing upon us. And I feel that we shall still require great caution, forbearance and patience before we can reasonably expect to see any system fully and satisfactorily at work. But we are far from being in a satisfactory state now; and I think we ought to be allowed by such a bill as this to undertake the task, or to have some better means provided. One thing, however, is certain, that in any system to be adopted for the Church in these Colonies, we must seek to organize it on a broad and firm basis; and must farn the respect and affection of the laity by serving them faithfully in the work of the ministry, and by inviting their aid and co-operation in the internal administration of our system. During a recent visit to New York I made many inquities respecting their system of Church government and the effects of lay influence in their conventions. I was told by what may be termed high churchmen, that the admission of the laity had been with them a matter of necessity; but that, whatever might have been the a priori opinions held on the subject, its operation had been so successful, that it would now be adopted as a matter of choice. I will only further add, in conclusion, that I trust the Great Head of the Church will so overrule all our purposes and actions that they may, promote His glory, and advance the work of salvation, and that He will graciously be pleased to build us all up in one body, in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace and in the righteousness of life.

January 21, 1853.

REPORT of the Convocation Committee, appointed at the General Meeting of the Clergy and Laity on the 22nd January 1851.

F. MONTREAL.

"The Colonial Church Bill" having been considered, the adoption of the General Principles of the bills was recommended with the following

1. With references to the first clause: That the imperial Statue. 25 Henry VIII., c. 19. so far as the same may affect churches in the colonies, now included in the Schedule A, should be repeated.

2. With reference to the same clause; and in order more clearly to define what shall constitute Lay Membership; and that all persons having receiving Christian Baptism, and made a written declaration that they are bona fide members of the Church of England to the Clergymen of their Parish of District, or are communicants of the said Church, shall be considered for the purposes of the said act.

3. With reference to the same clause: That in order to produce, as far as possible, uniformity of action in the Dioceses in the North Amarican Colonies, it is desirable that the senior Bishop for George's Church, Montreal, to the effect .- "That the time being, should be appointed Provincial unless those amendments are faithfully adopted in ! Metropolitan, and that there should be a General the Bill, it will not be satisfactory to the Church Convention of all the Diocese convented under his

presidency, that no Canon, Rule, or Regulations should be in force as the act of such General Convention, until it shall be allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Metropolian, and that the Diocesan Conventions, meeting under each particular Bishop, should be restricted from passing any Canons contrary to the Laws and Canons of the General Conventions; also, that in framing any new Canons, or adapting those of 1603 to the present state of the Church in these Colonies, it should not be lawful for any Synod or Convention, so assembled, to make any alterations in the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, in the Book of Common Prayer, or in the Thirty-nine Articles now in use, or to anything which shall affect any matters of Doctrine, or interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, or the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan.

4. With reference to the same clause; That the concluding words from "subject always" to the end be altogether omitted.

5. With regard to the 6th clause; The committee do not understand on what principle the oath of supremacy is not included together with the oath of allegiance, particularly as it forms part of the service for the ordination of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as now in use: And they further recommend that it it should be everywhere retained, where it is now by law required.

And further, the Committee reccommend;-6. That in order to avoid the great expense and delay which would necessarily attend an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan, by any one conceiving himself aggreived by any judgment or decision of a Diocesan Convention, Bishop, or other Court, or authority in the Colonies, authority be granted to the said Metropolitian to name and constitute a Court of Appeals, within the Colony, to execute his authority in the same, in hearing and determining of such appeal; the right of direct appeal to the Metrnpolitan in England, being nevertheless still retained.

7. That in any Legislation for the Church in these Colonies, it is most descable that any hinderances, to a full and free communion, between ourselves and other Reformed Episcopal Churches, should be removed, as recommended in the Minutes of a conference of the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredricton, and Montreal, holden at Quebec, in 1851."

F. MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

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

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

MONSIURE E. COULON.

Professor of French, from Paris. 'AS the honour to announce to the public that he will give Lessons in the French

Language, both Private and in Schools. REFERENCES.

Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools Bay Street; George Duggan, Jr., Esq., Cornee of Adelaide and Shepherd Streets, where thr Advestiser resides.

Toronto Nov., 25, 1852.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER.

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MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.

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September 14th, 1851

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

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

Residence, No. 62, Church Street.

Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

T. BILTON, M RCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings. King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the

EYE. in rear of the same. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

MR. JULES HECHT.

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

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

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

Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

W. MORRISON. Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler.

6-tf

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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

M. ANDERSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER.

N his tour of the British Provinces, has visited L Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852. 25-tf

MR. WILLIAM HAY. Architect, Civil ngineer, and Surveyor,

No. 18, King Street, Toronto. EFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto-the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto-the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto,

and the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, of Streets ville. Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

HERBERT MORTIMER

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House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Opposite St. James's Chusch.

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., Bowes&Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers&Co., Ross, Mitchell

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Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal 8-tf

Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

cession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge-Lat 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th conces sion, 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 comcension 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B

and A, 300 Acres. Township of Murray-Lots 32, in broken fronte,

A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

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

November 19, 1850.

Plan of St. James's Cathedral.

JUST PUBLISHED and For Side, at Messrs. H. Sec-ble's, and H. Rowsell's Book Store, a Lithographed Plan of Grounds and Galleries of S.F. JAMES'S CATHE-DRAL, shewing the situation of each Pew, and those that will be for Bale, when the Church is finished.

PRICE Is. 3d. Tronto, Nov 29, 1852.

16-1m.

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PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

For Culinary Purposes.

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

Price, 7id. for the lb packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it,

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

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Clergy, L that that useful little Tract intitled " I opu-LAR BAPTIST ANGUMENTS 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 andis for Sale at the Church Depository.

PRICE .- 36. per Dozen, or 29s. per Hun lred, HENRY ROWSELL.

Bookseller and Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1852.

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 Erw-wen, 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 swimmings in the head, attended by loss of apetite, 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 personnally upon Mr. Hughs, Chemist, Harleeb, 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-1 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 affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cud recourse to Vour rem notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

EDWARD ROWLEY. (Signed)

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 bad 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, particularily in cases of Measels and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

s. GOWEN. (Signed)

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bestock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, duted 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 fullowing 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.

Inflammation,

Liver Complaints,

Retention of Urine.

ever cause,

Scrofuls, or King's Evil,

Jaundice,

Lumbago,

Rheumatism,

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These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption,

Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Debility. Secondary Symptoms, Dropsy, Tic Douloureux, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Tamours. Female Irregularities, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Fever of all kinds, Worms of all kinds. Fits, Weakness, from what-Gout, Head-sche. &c., &c., &c. Indigestion,

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

1s 1id; 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

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies. CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES. PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Professors

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

Day Pupils . Including Music by the Master 7 0 0 Singing..... Italian 2 0 0

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

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

A I ADY is anxious to meet with an engagement as GOVERNESS. Apply by Letter, post-paid, addressed hox 183, Post Office Toronto. For ato, Nov. 30th, 1852.

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

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

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

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

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THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

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IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALD AND RETAIL.

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the 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 BECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

s. D.	6. D.		8. D
Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 44	Men's Black Cloth Vests from 7 6	Men's Moleskin Trousers,	6 7
. Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Black Sation do. "89	Do. Linen Drill do. "	50
Do. Black Alapaca do. " 10 9	Do. Fancy Satin do. " 8 9	Do. Check'd do. do. "	50
Do. Russell Cord do. "12 6	Do. Holland do. "34		
Do. Princess do. do. "12 6	Do. Faney do. " 4 41	Do. Satinett do. "	11 3
De. Canada Tweed do. "17 6	Do. Velvet do.	Do. Cassimere do. "	13 9
Do. Broad Cloth do. "30 0	Do. Marseiles do.	Do. Buckskin do.	_
Do. Caesimere do. "25 0	Do. Barathea do.	Do. Doeskin do.	
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4 4			
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0			4 0
Do. Moleskin do. "63			50
Do. Tweede do. "10 0	Do. Cloth do. " 5 0		4 4
Do. Broad Cloth do. "17 6	Do Tweede do. " 4 0		
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White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 44	Men's Cloth Caps "26	Red Flannel Shirts "	7 -3
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1 -	IS SATIN HATS BLACK	AND DRAR	

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Muslin Delaines, y wide, from 101 Prints, Fest Colours do. "0 71 Heavy Ginghams do. "0 71 Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 0 74 Infants' Robes, Cape, & Frock Bodies, "13 Straw Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribhons, Laces, Cap Pronts, Muslin, Netts, Edginge, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alapaces. Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.

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Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from Bed Tick, and Towels, White do. Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Striped Shirting, Cotton Warp, Shawls, Handkerchiefe, and Neck-ties, Ladies' Stays, Pringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses. Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Silk Warp Alpacas.

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BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

SURGBON DENTIST,

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

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

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

Terms-Cash-without exception.

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

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

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852.

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

FROM SCOTLAND.

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

REFERENCES.-J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfariane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1832. 32-11



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughe, Colds, Horseness, Brenchitie, Whooping- Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption

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 tride 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 slocerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering huminity which facts will not worrant.

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

From the divine witherd Professor of Chemistry and

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 dagree of satisfaction.

in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for calds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M'D.

BRUHSWICE, Ma., Feb. 4. 1847. LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "CREMEN PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have an opportunity, of recommending Yours respectfully.
8. D. EMERSON.

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

United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs July 5, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir 1 have been stilled with a puls ful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption. for more than a year. I could find no medi-cine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Channy Pacronal," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

health is well nigh restored.

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

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you,
And am, sir, yours respectfully.

J. F. Caldoun, of B. Carolina.

Casersa, PA., Aug. 22, 1646.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While is this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Leiler, of the Methodist chuich) brought me a bottle of your Cusnay Provonat, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining railef, 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.

Jam well are solding.
your great medicine.
With the deepest gratitude, yours, c.
JAMES GODFRY.

Propered and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemis 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, 1452.

4 44

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ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL.

Three Rivers, C. E.

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

Book xxiv., and Odyssey, Book xxiv; and on intermediate days the continuation of Demosthenes de Corona, and Polybius. LATIN-Virgil's Æneid, Book XII., Tacitus de Moribus Ger-

SECOND CLASS. - GREEK-The Œdipus Rex of Sophocles; Selections from Homer's

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.

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

Address S. E., care of John F. Marling, Esq. Toronto. January 20 1853.

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN upon January 3rd, 1853. Vacances for three boarders.

> HENRY BATE JESSOPP, Principal.

Dec. 29, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

T a Meeting of the Council on Thursday, A the 13th of August, the following Minute were passed:--

2. Resolved-That for the reasons herein stated, Council having been compelled to relinquish their plant the Church of England Proprietory School is hereby

given up accordingly.

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

Whereupon it was resolved-"That insmuch as the Council had intended to place Mrs. Poetter at the head of the Educational Department of the Church of England Proprietory 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 here 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'lle Simon. Master for Writing and Ar-

ithmetic,..... Mr. EBBELLS. Master for Drawing.....Mr. Bull. Master for Music,.....Mr. STRATHY.

Master for Singing,..... Mr. HUMPHREYS.
In consequence of the number of Shares not 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 Proprietory School, and on the same Terms, without the liability of the shares.

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

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

TERMS.

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

NO EXTRAS. Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.

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

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET.

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

Boots, and Water-Proof Varnish. 7, King Street West. Toronto, January 24, 1853.

1853.

WINTER.

1853.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY.

THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW,

FIRST CLASS—Greek, The Alcestis of Euripides, succeeded by Homer's Iliar, No. 60, King Street East, 6 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAS pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronnge 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,

Odyssey, and the Crito of Plato. LATIN-Horace

Odes, Books 11. and 111., and Epistles, Book 1.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The large lot of CASHMERES, CLOTHS, COBOURGS, ORLEANS, PRINTED DELAINES, &c. 64d; Cap Ribbons worth 7d. selling for 5d.; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of CASHMERES, CLOTHS, COBOURGS, ORLEANS, PRINTED DeLAINES, &c. for Ladies Dresses. WOOLLEN HOSIERY, SQUARE SHAWLS. SILK VELVETS, &c. &c. WOOLLEN HOSIERY, GLOVES &c. WOOLLEN SCARFS and

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 Cutton and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Prints and Derries. Dennims and Drills, Rough Hollands, Draperies and Huckabacks, for Towells, Grey Cloths and Satinets, &c., &c.

The Millinery Department

Will be found replete with all that can be required for the Season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnets in Silk, 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 lnwest 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 Sulesman, to take charge of the Store. **ALSO**

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

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

LARGE and carefully selected Stock of

DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do. viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as Brocaded Lustres at 7id.

Cashmeres, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles. Plaid and Fancy Cloakings. Bilk Velvets (too many) will be sold low. Chintzes, 4 id. per yard.

Prints, do. do. Linen Handkerchiefs, 3s. 11d. per dozen. Bath Coatings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS. The stock of FURS embraces

British, Staple, Grey Squirrell, Mink, Molinsky, and Stone Martin.

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE. JOHN McDONALD,

Toronto, October, 1852.

TO PRINTER.

ANTED at the office of this paper a good steady pressman.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1853.

103, Yonge Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. With a sketch of the Life of the

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, as connected with Church Education in Canada. BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.,

The Appendix contains a list of the Benefactors to the College.

Demy 8mo, Boards-Price to Non Subscribers

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher. 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto, Dec. 8th, 1852. 19-tf

NOTICE

TS 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, C. C. C. Teronto, Dec. 7th, 1852.

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852. NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

> ROBERT STANTON. Secretary and Treasurer.

December 4th, 1852.

BRITISH AMBRICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital - £100,000.

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

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



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL - £100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE-TORONTO. . President Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire, Vice-President Thomas Haworth, Esq.

Directors : George Michie, M. P. Hayes, Wm. Henderson, James Beaty, Rice Lewis. Hug Miller

And John Howcutt, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer,—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solutior,—Angus Morrison, Esq. Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Coronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Com

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

Agents:

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

Quebec, Thos. Morkill; Dundas. T Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colcleugh; Fort 4. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colcleugh; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt. Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markhem, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmoin: Preston, L. W. Dessaner; Calcdonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter Mc-Phail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of farther Agencies will be duly

Toronto. Dec. 11 1861.



MOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Household Furture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

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

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

"The Canadian Churchman"

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Five Shillings a year if paid in advance; Saven Smil-LINGS AND SIXPENCE if not paid within one month of sub-scribing; Tan Shillings if not paid within six mouths. These rules will be strictly adhered to.

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

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