

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."
NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 21.] TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 23, 1852 [OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI.]

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

PRAY FOR THE LITTLE ONES

"Aid for young children.—We beseech thee to bear us good Lord."—*Litany.*
Yes pray for the young children—there are some
For whom no father's prayer hath ever risen—
For whom no mother's gentle voice hath sought
One blessing from the treasure-house of heaven.
There are the worse than orphans—little ones
Whose parents know no Saviour and no God.
Oh! let the Sabbath prayer ascend for them,
To Him who bought them with His precious blood.
Yes, pray for the young children. One hath gone
Out lately to the lone and silent grave.
Fast fall the icy raindrops on the ground,
And leafless branches o'er the church-yard wave;
Yet not more cheerless is the wintry gloom—
The dreary dimness of its short-lived day—
Than was the lot of that now sleeping child,
Ere God in mercy summoned her away.
For she had made acquaintance with pale want,
And sin, and misery, from her very birth.
For her there seemed no sunshine in the sky.
No dewy floweret on the weary earth;
And none had cared to bathe her aching brow,
Or smooth aside each heavy, tangled curl.
Perhaps it was in answer to your prayers
God sent his Angel for his infant girl.
Yes, pray for the young children—not alone
When in the courts of God ye bend the knee—
By day, by night, in sorrow and in joy,
Send up to heaven your solemn litany.
Aid, Oh! remember then to "feed his lambs."
Is Jesus' own appointed test of love;
And lead the way, while ye pray, to Goshel streams,
And the green pastures of a Saviour's love.

THE DESIGN OF ALL EXTERNAL INSTITUTIONS.

We ought to be very careful, neither on the one hand, to slight or neglect the external institutions of our religion, nor on the other hand, to depend upon our compliance with them, unless we at the same time answer their end and design.

This, therefore, should be our care, to reverence all the institutions of our Lord, and to use them faithfully and diligently; but, at the same time, never to content ourselves till we find the Spirit of God and of Christ dwelling in us and becoming a settled principle of piety and virtue to us throughout the course of our lives.—*John Brudford.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman*.

Vol. I, No. 2).....£269 13 10

Since, additional Collection from

Mr. H. F., Esquire, per Rev. F.

Evans,.....£ 1 0 0

143 Collections, amounting to.....£270 13 10

Wednesday the 20th being the last Wednesday in the month, there will be a Meeting of the Standing Committee, at the Society's Board Room, No. 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street, at 3 P.M.

December 23rd, 1852.

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

The annual meetings of the several branches in the Gore District and Wellington District will take place as follows:

Guelph, Monday, 3rd Jan., 1853.....	7, P. M.
Elora, Tuesday, 4th.....	11, A. M.
Galt, Tuesday, 4th.....	7, P. M.
Paris, Wednesday, 5th.....	11, A. M.
Brantford, Wednesday, 5th.....	7, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Thursday, 6th.....	11, A. M.
St. Mary's Upper Cayuga, 6th.....	7, P. M.
Norval, Monday, 10th.....	7, P. M.
Oakville, Tuesday, 11th.....	11, A. M.
Wellington Square, 12th.....	7, P. M.
Ancaster, Wednesday, 12th.....	11, A. M.
Dundas, 12th.....	7, P. M.
Binbrook, Thursday, 13th.....	11, A. M.
Barton, 12th.....	7, P. M.
Hamilton Annual Meeting of District Branch, Wednesday, Jan 26th.....	7, P. M.

The Churchwardens of Trinity Church, King Street East, desire to acknowledge, through the medium of this paper, the receipt of £36 19s 6d, the proceeds of the Collection made on the morning and evening of last Lord's day, for the erection of a Parsonage House. They would also intimate, that the gentlemen forming the Committee for the obtaining of Subscriptions on behalf of the above mentioned object, will shortly call upon the members of the Congregation, and upon all who take an interest in the prosperity of the Church at large, and of Trinity Church in particular, with the view of enlisting their sympathies, and of collecting their contributions towards this important undertaking.

Toronto, December 20th, 1852.

The Minister, Churchwardens, and members of Trinity Church, Merrickville, wish to convey, through the *Canadian Churchman*, their sincere thanks to Mrs. Sidney Jones, Rockford, Brockville, for her handsome donation of a Marble Font, accompanied with a Walnut Stand for Baptismal service in said Church.

Truly yours,

E. MORRIS.

DIocese of Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 16, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The Clergy of every Deanery in the Diocese have requested me to convene a Diocesan Meeting, to be held at St. John's at the time of the next general meeting of the Church Society, with a view of considering the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, "To explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies." Though I am not the originator of this movement, I do not feel at liberty to refuse a request made apparently by the whole body of the Clergy unanimously, including the Deaneries of St. John, Fredericton, Chatham, St. Andrews, Kingston, Shediac and Woodstock.

With a view of rendering the matter as practical as possible, I propose that each Clergyman should call a meeting of the habitual attendants at his Parish Church or Churches, and take the sense of the persons assembled—being, of course, understood to be bona fide members of the Church of England or Mr. Gladstone's Bill, viz., whether it be expedient that the Bishops, Clergy and Laity in communion with the Church of England, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan or other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs.

It appears to me that an affirmative or negative answer to this proposition lies at the root of all legislation in the matter; and in the absence of any certainty that Mr. Gladstone's Bill will be brought forward in its present printed form; or if brought forward, that it will be carried; or that the British Government may not have some measure of their own, it seems to me, I confess, to be attempting quite as much as we are competent to discuss, if we endeavour calmly to consider the above mentioned proposition.

To suppose that a large body of persons (many of whom may never have seen Mr. Gladstone's Bill) will be able in a short time, to make themselves master of a subject which touches on many delicate and difficult questions, is, according to my judgment unreasonable; and it is obvious that the sense of a few Clergy and Members of the Legal profession, in Fredericton and St. John, would not be the sense of the Church generally.

When then the Clergy have called such meetings as I have proposed, and have taken the sense of the several meetings on this simple proposition, the result can be forwarded to me, to lay before the meeting in St. John; or, if it be thought proper two Lay representatives from each Mission, and in St. John from the several parishes in that city, (chosen at the meetings proposed by me by a majority of the persons assembled) can be instructed to lay before the general meeting the resolutions of the parties with whom they are connected. Such Lay representatives should clearly reside in the mission which they represent, and, in my judgment, ought to be communicants.

The time and place of meeting can be fixed at the first general committee of the church society in St. John. I think it right to observe, to prevent misconception, that I have no particular measures which I wish to see adopted by the meeting, and that the meeting is simply called, so far as I understand it, for the purpose of collecting opinions on this one subject. This at once relieves us even from the appearance of any collision with authority, and may serve, I hope, to quiet any doubts or suspicions which may arise.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Your faithful friend and brother,

JOHN FREDERICTON,

CHURCH AFFAIRS.—Meetings have been held the present week, in several of the Parishes in this neighbourhood, in compliance with the circular from His Lordship the Bishop of the

Diocese, published in our last number. A report of the proceedings at a meeting of the attendants at Trinity and St. John's Churches, held at the Mechanics' Institute last evening, was handed to us to-day, but at too late an hour to admit our publishing it. We understood that it was proposed in one of the resolutions to petition against the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Bill.

We subjoin reports of the proceedings in Carleton and Portland.

PARISH MEETING AT CARLETON.—At a Meeting of the Parishioners of St. George's, Carleton, in the City of St. John, held on Monday, 29th Nov. to take into consideration the Circular Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated "Fredericton, 16th Nov., 1852," the Rector in the chair, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. Whereas it appears to this Meeting to be highly desirable that the Lay Members of the Church, should be admitted to a share in the management of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese, from which at present, under the existing state of things, they are wholly excluded—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Meeting, that it is expedient, with a view of giving the Laity that share in enjoyed by them, in all the Dioceses in the United States, and to their enjoyment of which, the rapid growth and firm position of the Church in those States is greatly attributable—that the Bishops, Clergy and Laity in communion with the Church of England, in the Colonies of the British Empire, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan and other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal Ecclesiastical affairs.

2. That the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Lord Bishop, by the Rector, and that Martin Hunter Peter, Esq., M.D., and Barnabas Tilton, Esq., be the Lay Representatives from the Parish to attend the Diocesan Meeting, proposed to be held at Saint John.

FREDERICK CUSTER, Rector,
Carleton, Nov. 29th, 1852. Chairman.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the *Canadian Churchman*.)

Dear Sir,—Will you oblige me by publishing in your next issue the accompanying note, and believe me,

Your truly,

L. SMITH KENNEDY.

TO THE REV. T. S. KENNEDY, Secretary.
Reverend and Dear Sir,—I shall be obliged by your correcting a small mistake in the list of names of "Incorporated Members of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," in which I am made to figure off as a Clergyman, under the title of "the Rev. C. Meuburn!" Not having arrived at this honorable distinction, I am anxious my friends and acquaintance should know me only as Dr. Meuburn! I have, however, no right to find fault with this blunder, seeing I was once mistaken for an Archdeacon once for a brother Clergyman going in to the vestry room to offer assistance in the Services of the day! once for a Reverend Presbyterian Scotch Doctor, by a lady on the steam boat, asking with great respect "if I was na gaeing to preach the morn'g morn, the Sabbath, at the Falls! was once, by a Yorkshire man, at the Agricultural Show, Niagara, for a Quaker! now, the fault lays with your enterprising and flattering Townsman, Mr. Salt, who assured me, "That a Low Crowned, Broad Brim Hat would look quite respectable, on the head of a stout and portly elderly Gentleman!"

I am, your's respectfully,

JOHN MEUBURN.

Danby House, Stamford,
Co., Welland.

(For the *Canadian Churchman*.)

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AND HIS REPORT FOR 1852.

LETTER IV.

"Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts.

For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little." *Isaiah.*

"Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." *1 Corinthians.*

DEAR SIR,—Let religious educationists thank God and take courage; for not only have they the Church, the whole Church, but most assuredly they have also the Bible, the whole Bible, on their side; hence, since He who inspired the one and dwells in the other, knows no change, without all question they are fighting the battles of the Saviour of the Church, of the God of the

Bible, and must therefore, if true to themselves and to their cause, be ultimately successful.

The truth of this sentiment is strikingly exemplified in a recent article on "Secular Education" in the semi-infidel *Westminster Review*. The reviewer takes the impudently honest (and verily in these days of *hucubug* honesty in any shape is very refreshing!) ground that a religious education is not fitted to suit men for the active duties of life. Thus he says, "The leading aim of Bible religious instruction is to communicate such principles of faith and practice as may insure the salvation and happiness of the individual in the life to come. That of secular instruction to impart such knowledge and habits of action as may conduce to well-being in the world in which we now live." O ye fools and blind! Either Christianity is a lie, or the surest method of securing those habits of serious reflection and enduring energy of action which are necessary to temporal success, is to imbue the mind deeply with a feeling of Christian accountability, Christian hopes and Christian love. Hence, however, in undeniable consistency with the views above enumerated, the reviewer draws this bold conclusion against religious schools and their managers: "Moreover, from the overwhelming importance attached by the Clergy to eternity in comparison with time, they would lie under a constant temptation, often unperceived by themselves, unduly to subordinate secular to spiritual instruction." I had thought to put portions of the above sentence in italics, but it is all too significant, of "secular education" tendencies, as discovered from religious training, to admit any distinction of its parts. Yet a little further, and the reviewer, who evidently feels that Christian faith and the Bible are some obstacles in his way, thus writes: "After a few generations shall have enjoyed this improved instruction, modifications in religious faith may be expected to follow."

The Bible is undergoing a criticism of reason such as it was never before exposed to, and the discoveries of science are daily shaking the established interpretations of it to the foundations. Thus since, thank God, the religious tone of England forbids the ribald sneer, or open contempt of Christianity and its Bible, both are to be "modified," that is, in plain English, to be explained away, to be deprived, by geological rationalism, of all authority, of all hope, and of all salvation! And all to clear the way for secular education! Such, be it remembered, are the sentiments of one of the great organs of its party, who, with our Reverend Superintendent of Education, supports secular, as separated from religious education. I do not say as "opposed" to religious education, for even our deistical reviewer would, like the Reverend Doctor, graciously permit separate religious schools. How significant is the fact, that, the almost inexpressible should be equally ready, with the Reverend Doctor, to sanction religious training, if only he be permitted to secure his non-religious teaching first? Yet how and in such a fact, for does it not prove that the sceptic feels that he need not fear what may be the feeble efforts of Christian training when thus separated. Yes, unquestionably the sceptic is wise in his generation; for most certainly the natural tendency of the separate secular education scheme is to ignore Christianity, and to make the Bible despised. How bitterly are the men of this generation proving themselves children after their own likeness and image, of those who, preferring intellect to love, eat of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

The above observations have been suggested by the third "remark" of the Chief Superintendent in the extract from his Report which has called forth these Letters. It is to this effect: "But the establishment of denominational common schools for the purpose of denominational religious instruction itself is inexpedient. The common schools are not boarding but day schools." Hence he argues that time sufficient will be left for religious instruction to be given by parents and pastors in the mornings, or after the Schools are dismissed, and upon Sundays. What does the Chief Superintendent understand by religious training? Surely he does not suppose, as the *Westminster* appears to do, that it merely consists in teaching the creeds and catechism, albeit these may be an important portion of its foundation. Religious training pre-eminently requires to be given in the manner intimated by Divine wisdom, in the passage placed at the head of this letter—"precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little," and this training is to begin, be it remembered, as Jehovah there commands, with the youngest, "those weaned from the milk and drawn from the breasts."

Of all religious instruction that which is incidentally given is, perhaps, the most effective; and for this the hours spent at school afford the finest opportunity. Thus the routine reading of Holy Scripture must afford frequent opportunities of plainly enforcing, on the young mind, its practical teaching, such as their own connection

with the privileges it declares, the duties it enjoins, and the hopes it reveals. Of course I am not supposing or wishing any course of polemical instruction to be given by our school masters, but it cannot be safe to our children's feelings of veneration, nor reverential to Almighty God, to permit His Word to be read by a pupil to his tutor, and that tutor to be either unable or unwilling to use it as opportunity served, for his pupils' religious benefit. So in all their reading aloud to their master, what innumerable opportunities of profitable remark, in elucidation of exclusively Christian principles, must occur. Also the intercourse of the scholars one with another,—their courtesy, their evil tempers, their brotherly kindness, their integrity, &c., will all call, almost hourly, not only for moral, but Christian instruction. For what is the only true foundation, for instance, of love either to God or man, but this, "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His son to be the propitiation for our sins." What is to be the Christian's motive, whether young or old, to the love of his race, but this, "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." Again, what is to be the great motive for the peculiar love of Christians one to another, but this, "For by one spirit we are all baptized into one body." But at and about school, perhaps more than any where else, the language of a child, its mode of speaking of God, its personal behaviour, all require to be watched over; and what are the highest motives which a Christian child, when old enough to commit wilful transgression, should have placed before it? Are they not these, "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord;" and again, "What I know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's." I might of course go on multiplying examples without end; for how few moral and religious positions, of which a child is susceptible, are there in which he may not be sometimes placed, even in a day-school; but let these suffice. Can then such exclusively Christian training as this be received under our present school-system? And yet it is nothing but bare Bible Christianity! Consequently no Christian can be guiltless who willingly places his child, for a large portion of his life where, when Christian instruction is thus immediately called for, it cannot be had.

Really to a sincere believer in Christianity the matter may be brought within a nut-shell. What is man sent here for? Is it not first to bring glory to God, and, secondly, to use this life so as to secure for himself an inheritance in a better? Is it reason then to lose sight for a moment of higher motives, to expect such a believer to be willing to place his child, during those years when it is most susceptible of impressions, for 7 or 8 hours daily where the glory of God and that eternity which gives its value to his own present life, are practically forgotten? But we take higher ground and ask, can a Christian do so and be guiltless? Would not such conduct be a flagrant violation of that positive command,—with which I have also honoured this letter by placing it at its head,—“Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.” But, Mr. Editor, I appeal to those Christian parents, who earnestly believe that all life should be a Christian life; for that each hour of the member of Christ, from the weaning from the milk “to the moment when the silver cord is loosed,” is designed to increase the glory of their Master and of their own eternity. Can then, I ask, such a Christian parent consent to sever his child for so vitally important a portion of his life, from Christ and His influences. In sober truth, for God forbid that in so important a matter I should merely declaim, the very thought of such a separation is little short of impiety.

Nor let it be answered that I am extravagant in expecting such teaching from denominational school teachers. I do not expect, nor indeed desire, that in Church Common Schools, for instance, we should have teachers who would give theological treatises to the children upon the doctrine of the New Birth, Episcopacy, or the Resurrection; but I do expect and desire, that we should obtain teachers who, when a child had committed some flagrant fault, would endeavour to bring him to repentance by reminding him whose child he was; or, who when a confirmation was approaching, would speak to the children of the great privileges of such a rite, and who in hearing their catechism would impress upon them, if only by one word, the nature of the vows which they were about to take. In short, in Church schools, I should hope to see Christian teachers, who, like Christian parents, would seize every suitable opportunity of making Christian impressions upon the minds of the children entrusted to them. To such schools, from the parish to the university, England, under God, owes most of her greatness and of her reverence for Christianity. But, had religious schools been the failure which some falsely pretend, even that could form no defence of a legislature for enacting—much less a Christian minister for suggesting,—a system of national education in open opposition to Christian accountability and in scornful neglect of the holiness of Christian training.

But the Reverend Superintendent dwells much upon the importance and sufficiency of Parental and Pastoral instruction. It is well; most important are they, and it is precisely for interfering with these, that we denounce our present Common School system. Our Chief Superintendent, in effect says to the parent,—you may train your child in religion as you like on the Sabbath and during mornings and evenings of other days; but on the chief part of each week day I will take your child and have him taught as I see fit! So

to the Clergyman, he says,—It is your duty to teach this child religion, but I will only allow you to do so as best you may, on the Sabbath, all the rest of the week I will appoint such teachers for him as I choose! If this be not the bitterness of tyranny, a tyranny most recklessly interfering with the closest relations of life, I know not what is! I am quite aware that our Educational despot may answer: It is not I, but the trustees, who appoint the teachers. I acknowledge the fact, but he is the author, and the hand that guides the helm of the whole system, and therefore he is personally responsible for its whole effects. But, especially are his remarks with respect to the Pastoral instruction of our youth a mockery. This will appear by considering,—

(1.) That his own Common School system is greatly subversive of Sunday-School influence. In England Sunday-Schools have been so popular and useful because they are the only means offered to a large body of the people, of attaining any education at all; hence it is natural that they should be numerously attended, and although a very considerable proportion of the parents are actuated by secular and not religious motives, happily this does not prevent their children from receiving the benefits of the religious instruction there given. But in this Province the case with which secular instruction is obtained in our Common Schools does away with this motive for parents sending their children to Sunday-Schools, consequently, as most parents are not religious, (I suppose Dr. Ryerson will admit this!) and do not therefore care for their children being religiously taught, it is but a small proportion of those unhappy little ones who need such teaching most, that can, reasonably be expected to attend them. I indignantly complain, therefore, of the disingenuousness which proposes to rely so much on Sunday religious teaching, when the very circumstances to which it mainly owes its success and usefulness at home, do not exist here.

(2.) That by preventing the connection of ministers with Common Schools, the law takes out of their hands one very chief means of causing the children to attend their Sunday religious instruction. In the Canon which the Chief Superintendent so unfairly quotes, setting forth the duty of the Clergy to catechise, it is also declared to be the law, that parents and masters and mistresses shall cause their children and servants to attend. Upon this part of the law he wisely says nothing. But in England, since law has ceased to enforce these things, the relation of the Clergy to the parochial schools has been a great means of enabling them to secure attendance on their Sunday teaching. Now all such influence is, by our iniquitous school system, denied to the ministers of this Province. The Reverend Ezeron Ryerson, D. D., will surely admit the truth of the scriptural declaration, that “men love darkness rather than light;” what then, when all secular instruction is withdrawn, is to induce irreligious parents to send their children to receive “the light?”

(3.) That the Clergy are so few, and so over-worked, that—even if the attendance of the children could be secured—they have seldom the time or the strength, on a Sunday, to comply with the most desirable requirements of the Canon, at least in any satisfactory manner. The Reverend Superintendent himself belongs to a large and respectable body of Christians; I would respectfully ask him, how many hours, in a week, month, or even hour, the ministers of his own denomination devote to the exclusive religious teaching of the youth of their flock? If then, as I venture to believe, his own brethren find little or no time, and least of all on Sunday, for this duty, is it Christianly honest, does it manifest that godly jealousy for the glory of God and the salvation of his fellow men, he coming a professed minister of Christ, to offer such Sunday teaching as a substitute for religious or denominational schools?

Once more I must quote the Chief Superintendent, and then I have done trespassing on your patience for this week. He says, “The demand to make the teacher do the canonical work of the Clergyman is as impolitic as it is selfish.” This is simply an unworthy slander; and such I fear Dr. Ryerson knew it to be when he penned it. In truth, the ministers of any denomination, in contending for distinctive schools, are thereby seeking to increase their own labours, since they will then be greatly responsible for the conduct of both master and children; having the oversight of both the secular and religious training of the latter; attending certain days of the week to give special religious instruction, and other days for general examination, &c., besides the public catechising on Sundays, which then there might be some hopes of accomplishing with profit, both to the children and to the congregation.

Hoping that one more letter on this subject will be all that it will be necessary to tax you with, at least at present,

I am, yours truly,

A. T.

Diocese of Toronto, December, 18'2.

N. B. In answer to Dr. Ryerson's note of the 3rd instant, I have simply to re-assert that he has expended public money and abused his office in lecturing the Ministers of this Province for opposing his “sectarian” liberalism,—and that he has taught, through the same medium, “sectarian” Socialistic principles on the School question, which the Church, at least, esteems to be a vitally “religious” one.

With all my hereditary veneration for England's aristocracy, I find that, even in this sentiment, I must give place to the Canadian Chief Superintendent; since with me sound argument, by whomsoever propounded, would have far more authority than the mere opinion of even “a thousand” “such noblemen” as the

“venerable Marquis of Lansdowne.” But in deference to the Reverend Doctor's well known penchant for great names, I beg to refer him again to the opinion of “England's Duke,” quoted in my first; and perhaps even Dr. Ryerson may admit that His Grace's rank renders his opinion worthy of being placed in opposition to that of the noble Marquis!

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND PUBLIC OPINION.—The South Church Union has adopted the following resolution of censure upon the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

That the Archbishop of Canterbury, in appealing to “public opinion,” as the strongest ground on which to rest the opposition to those Clergymen who endeavour to act consistently with their duty to the Church, and in obedience to her written laws, not only has acted most unadvisedly, in reference to his own position as chief Pastor of the Church in these realms, but especially to that of the Clergy whom he represents; inasmuch as “public opinion” must be regarded, not as the expression of the mind of Christian men united in matters of faith and discipline, but rather of persons, many of whom are entirely opposed to the Church, and to each other in matters of faith; and that such appeal is in fact, nothing more or less than an appeal to the world against the Gospel.

PEWS IN PARISH CHURCHES.—The Bishop of Chichester has addressed the following sensible and excellent monition to the parishioners of Horsham, on the right to pews in parish Churches:—

“To the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of Horsham, greeting.

“Dear Brethren,—The extracts given below confirm by unquestionable authority the statement I made in my charge of 1850, of the law on the subject of Pews and Sittings in Parish Churches. My object in circulating them among you is to follow up the blow which has been given to the illegal and unjust practice which has too long prevailed in your parish church; to prevent, for the future, all sale and renting of pews and sittings, and to restore practically, as well as by the theory of the decision which has been had, their rights to the parishioners at large.

“I call upon those who suppose they have acquired a right in pews or seats obediently and loyally to submit to what is declared to be the law. I do not, however, see that it is necessary for me to require the churchwardens at once to remove from their pews or seats individuals who have hitherto occupied, or claim them in virtue of any supposed purchase or rent paid. On such ground they have no right or claim in them whatever. And should it be made known to me that any one hereforward presumes to take money for the purchase or rent of any pew or seat in Horsham church, I shall deem it my duty to institute proceedings against such person or persons; and let me tell them they will in truth receive money for that which is not theirs to sell or let. It belongs to the parishioners, and all must be content to occupy their seats as the law directs, viz, by the appointment from time to time of the churchwardens. And to these officers I say—the law is, that you seat the congregation, having regard to the station and position of different persons in the parish, and taking good care of the poor.

“If you find any improperly placed in virtue of any of these supposed purchases, it will be your duty to correct the anomaly. At the same time considerable allowance may be made, and no one be disturbed, or made to change, simply for the sake of change. There should be a reason, such as would weigh with you if the church were a new structure, and you seating the congregation therein for the first time. Nor should any pew or seat remain unassigned so long as there are families or individuals to provide for. Neither can you permit a lock upon a door. This were to surrender to the individual who should wish to hold the key that which is not his own, but the property of the parishioners for their use at the time of Divine service.

“Another important point. When you have assigned a pew or seat, it may not be kept unoccupied to a late period in the service; but if the parties entitled do not come, you should put into it proper persons with reference to the other occupants, who are waiting and standing without seats.

“If you ask me at what part of the service you may act. I would refer you in some degree to your own discretion. Distance, or nearness of abode, may make a difference or call for some allowance. But all should remember that that worshipper denies his Maker the most acceptable foundation of any service he can render who does not begin with the humble confession of his sins, and the imploring of pardon through our ever blessed Redeemer. It is, therefore, with most extreme reluctance that I can allude to any indulgence beyond the close of the exhortation. I cannot think it can be necessary; and in truth we know that it is just as easy to be punctual to the right time as to another time ten minutes later.

“I remain, dear brethren, your faithful pastor and servant,

“A. T. CHICHESTER.”

MISSIONARY MEETING AT GRANTHAM.—A public missionary meeting was held at the Guildhall on Thursday evening, the 25th of November; John L. Ostler, Esq., in the chair. He

was supported by the Revs. Charles Hodgson, (rector of Barton-le-street) and John M. Ward (curate of Claypole), who attended as a deputation, and the Rev. George Welby, of Barrowby, and the Rev. Alfred Allen, of Burton Coggles. About a hundred persons occupied the room, nearly the whole of whom were ladies. The Rev. George Welby addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Ward. He directed the attention of the meeting to a part of the world where missionary operations have been rather discouraging—the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese had introduced Christianity there by force, which had created a feeling of disgust in the minds of the people. Such a course was always pursued by the Jesuits and other Popish emissaries. But we have some interesting results even in Ceylon. A man cast in prison there had come into contact with a missionary, and become a good Christian; his conduct won the respect and regard of all his friends and relatives; and he had brought some of his family and many others to Christianity. The Rev. speaker next turned to India. There was a shaking of dry bones there which promised glorious results. The superstitions of the country were beginning to totter; and a change was going on in the minds of the Hindoos. The new mission to the Punjab, consisting of Mr. Clark (a clergyman from Lincolnshire) and his coadjutor, had been received with open arms. The foundation stone of a new church had been laid; one Sikh had been converted, and there was a school where fifty or sixty children were being taught the truths of the Gospel. To show what great things might be expected in India, he read extracts from a work written by a leading Brahmid, a teacher in one of the Government institutions bore testimony to the conversion of the natives who had been taught in the missionary schools in India, and expressed fear for the venerable structure of Hindooism attacked by a hostile faith.

“Hindooism,” said the writer, “is sick unto death, and he feared it must fall.” Mr. Ward then alluded to China. The Church Missionary Society had ten converts there. The excessive politeness of the Chinese was a great obstacle to the spread of the Gospel in that country; as a matter of courtesy they agree with everything told them. The Rev. Alfred Allen afterwards moved a resolution, and urged upon the meeting the importance of promoting missionary enterprise. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Hodgson, at whose suggestion the company stood up and sang a missionary hymn. He stated that the society has 180 teachers and preachers of the Holy Gospel, making known the Gospel of Christ in twenty different languages. There are 40,000 children in its school, and it has many churches and congregations.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CLERGY.—On Tuesday afternoon a general meeting of the subscribers to this charity, the objects of which are allowing permanent pensions to the widows and orphan unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Established Church and affording temporary assistance to necessitous clergymen and their families, was held at the Loudon Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, for the purpose of electing ten pensioners on the funds from the long list of candidates. The Rev. J. Brown, M.A., having taken the chair at one o'clock, most ably but forth the claims of the society, and then declared the poll to be open. Mr. Stephen J. Aldrich, the secretary informed the meeting that there was at present 20 persons on the funds, receiving from £40 to £40 per annum. During the past years grants and loans has been made to 75 necessitous clergymen, to the amount of £660; to wives of ditto, £10; to 25 widows of ditto, £145; to 34 daughters of ditto, £181—making a total of £996. The funds were stated to be in a very flourishing condition. At three o'clock the poll was closed, and the names of the ten successful candidates having been announced, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CONVOCATION.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The Upper House re-assembled on Wednesday, at two o'clock in the Board Room of the Bounty Office, Dean's Yard.

It was resolved that the Committee of Prelates previously nominated be instructed to consider the heads of a petition to Her Majesty on the subject of the correction of clerks in holy orders, to prepare a draft of such petition, and report to Convocation thereon.

The Prolocutor of the Lower House attended with a resolution, and presented amendments introduced into the address by the Lower House; the most important were additional clauses relating to the death of the Duke of Wellington, and the necessity of an increase in the episcopacy.—The amendments were considered and agreed to with some verbal alterations.

The address as amended was adopted.—The following important matter concludes the amended address:—“And in thus referring to the subjects which appear to us especially to concern the well-being of the Church, we cannot omit to speak of these deliberative functions of this Convocation which many members of our Church desire to see again called into active exercise.—We do indeed deem it advisable, at the present moment, to petition your Majesty for your royal license to transact such business as we may not enter upon without it; but we think it our duty respectfully to express our conviction, both that its legislative assemblies are an essential and most important part of the constitution of our Church, and that the circumstances of the present day make it the more imperative to preserve and as far as possible to improve them, and also the more probable that the resumption of their

active functions in such manner as your Majesty, by your royal license, may permit at no distant day, may be productive of much advantage. We know, indeed, that apprehensions have been entertained, that in such case Convocation might address itself to the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and a spirit of strife and bitterness thereby be endangered fatal to Christian charity, and dangerous alike to existing institutions and to our visible unity. We therefore humbly pray your Majesty to receive this our solemn declaration of our hearty acceptance of the doctrinal formularies and liturgical offices of our Reformed Church, and our assurance that we regard them as inestimable blessings, and are resolved, by the help of God, to transmit them unimpaired to posterity. And, further, that we not only recognise, but highly prize your Majesty's undoubted supremacy in all cases, ecclesiastical and civil, over all persons, and in every part of your Majesty's dominions, as it was mentioned in ancient times against the usurpations of the See of Rome, and was recovered and reasserted at our Reformation; and that whenever we may deem it necessary to pray your Majesty to grant your royal license in order to our deliberations, it will be our steadfast endeavour to maintain those principles, and to preserve unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of our Church. In connexion with this great subject, we feel that your Majesty may expect from us the expression of our renewed protest against that fresh aggression of the Bishop of Rome by which he has arrogated to himself the spiritual charge of this nation, thereby denying the existence of that Branch of the Catholic Church which was planted in Britain in the primitive ages of Christianity, and has been preserved by a merciful Providence to this day. Against this last usurpation of the Roman See, as well as against many which have preceded it, we desire, on this our first occasion of addressing your Majesty since its occurrence, solemnly to protest in the face of Christendom, and to lay this protest before your Most Gracious Majesty."

The Archbishop observed it might be proper to state two or three months may elapse before the address, according to precedent, could be presented to her Majesty.

The House then proceeded to consider a petition which was presented by the Bishop of Oxford from the Bishop of Cape Town, who claimed his right to attend the sitting of Convocation, as a Bishop subordinate to the Bishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Oxford said that was a question which affected the interests of the whole Colonial Church, for in the colonies the Bishops were countenanced by the Renshaw Bishops, and it was important they should be recognised as Bishops of the Church of England. He believed the Bishop of Cape Town, having a mission from the Archbishop of Canterbury in the distant part of her Majesty's dominions, had a legal remedy through the Court of Queen's Bench, and unless his Grace took the matter up he should advise the Bishop of Cape Town to seek such remedy.

The Vicar-General observed that the new Bishops who had been cited to the Convocation, at York, had been created by Act of Parliament, while the Bishop of Cape Town had been created by patent. It would, therefore, be necessary to compare the patent with her Majesty's writ to give an opinion.

On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, it was agreed, "That his Grace the President be prayed to refer the petition of the Bishop of Cape Town to his learned Vicar General, with instructions to him to report to this House at its next meeting, his opinion upon the legal claim advanced in the same."

A resolution of the Lower House relative to the election of Proctor was then considered.

The Prolocutor of the Lower House was summoned, and Mr. Dyke, the Registrar, read the act of prorogation, adjourning Convocation to Wednesday, the 16th of February, then to meet in the Jerusalem Chamber, at Westminster.

The Lower House had met at ten o'clock in the Jerusalem Chamber. A long and animated discussion took place upon several points.

The Prolocutor then proceeded to the Upper House with the address.

Upon his return Archdeacon Hare inquired whether any answer was returned by the Archbishop as to the resolution, for appointing a committee of *gravamina et reformanda*. (Hear.)

The Prolocutor said there was no answer returned.

Archdeacon Thorpe moved a vote of thanks to the Prolocutor, which was carried unanimously. The House then separated.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY IN ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Sydney, the metropolitan of the Australian dioceses, reached Southampton in the Royal Mail steamer *La Plata*, on Nov. 18. But the yellow fever had broken out on board during the voyage; and passengers were not permitted to land until after a favourable report of the state of the crew had been made by the medical officers. The correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement:—"Pratique having been given to *La Plata*, about noon on Saturday, Nov. 20, the vessel hauled down the quarantine flag, got under weigh, and steamed out into open water, where the ceremony of committing to the deep the bodies of two unfortunate men who had died, was performed with due solemnity; the funeral duties being impressively performed by the Bishop of Sydney in person. After this, *La Plata* headed towards Southampton, and entered the docks about four o'clock, the passengers' baggage being immediately landed and cleared by the customs and dock authorities. The cargo and bullock will be discharged on Monday. It is worthy of special remark that, although the bulk of the passengers landed on Friday, so soon as permission was

communicated to them, the Bishop of Sydney, who was also a passenger, refused to leave the ship, until the unfortunate invalids on board had either recovered or should be removed to more suitable quarters on shore. The venerable prelate was most assiduous in his attention to the sick on board, continually visiting them in their affliction, and administering the spiritual consolations of religion at all times throughout the voyage. The Bishop also attended Captain Allen in his last moments, and performed the last offices of religion to most of those who fell victims to the yellow fever on the voyage, thus winning the admiration and esteem of all on board. Mr. Wiblin, the quarantine officer of the port, was detained on the *Plata* from Thursday morning to Friday night, and was most unremitting in his exertions for the welfare of the numerous invalids, alleviating the sufferings and attending to the wants of the unfortunate men who lay ill on board."

Early in the present year, the Rev. R. Bickert, Rector of St. Giles' in the Fields, established a class for enquiring Papists, which up to the present time has been the means of leading upwards of 30 persons publicly to abjure the errors of Romanism. Two of them have been put in training for Scripture readers, one of them for Ireland.

IRELAND.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.—At a preliminary meeting recently held in the diocese of Down, Connor, and Dromore, for the purpose of promoting missionary enterprise, the following proposals were agreed to:—

1. That in order to extend and encourage a missionary spirit among the members of the Church, and to combine and systematize operations in aid of missionary objects, a diocesan board of missions shall be formed, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop.

2. That the objects of the board shall be to furnish information on the subject of Church missions—to promote the formation of local missionary collections, and the holding of missionary meetings—and to increase the collection of funds in aid of such missionary societies in connection with the Church as may appear deserving of support.

3. That while the board shall be a recipient of contributions general and special, and a centre of friendly regulation, giving (as far as practicable, order and impulse to missionary effort throughout the united diocese, it shall neither interfere with the existing arrangements of the different Church societies already in operation, nor control the free-will offerings of God's people, as regards the allocation of contributions to specific objects.

4. That the proposed board shall consist of the Lord Bishop as president, and a competent number of the Clergy and lay members of the Church throughout the united diocese who shall be appointed at a public meeting to be held for the purpose.

SCOTLAND.

We learn from the Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal, that "on Wednesday, the election of a Bishop of St. Andrew's took place, when there appeared nine votes for the Rev. C. Wordsworth, Warden of Trinity College, and eight for the Right Rev. R. Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross. The Warden of Trinity College, however, has resigned his right of voting in order that there may be a fresh election."

There are two remarkable features, as it strikes us, in these elections. In the first place, the candidates are allowed to vote for themselves. By the exercise of this right the Warden of Trinity was elected, i. e. he gave a casting vote for himself. He has however withdrawn that vote, and thus made a new election necessary. We were also struck with the singular fact, that in proposing the names of the candidates, both the mover and seconder followed their nominations by somewhat elaborate commendations of their respective candidates.

DIocese OF MADRAS.

FAVOUR DISTRICT.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP.—The following notice of the visit of the Bishop of Madras to Tinnevely, we introduce as bringing before us one of the many confirmations held by the Bishop throughout the Tinnevely districts. They caused much interest to the Native Christians, and, we trust, have been productive to them of much spiritual benefit.

Feb. 4.—The Bishop, and the Secretary of the Madras Committee of the Church Missionary Society, arrived at Nalloor this morning at 10 o'clock. The candidates for confirmation, belonging to the three districts of Nalloor, Surrandic, and Pavoor, assembled in the Church. The service commenced at eleven, and the Bishop confirmed 313 persons. The Rev. Messrs. Schaffler, Barrenbruck and myself, being present, each of us took some part in the service. The Bishop's excellent address was translated by Mr. Barrenbruck. We thought it calculated to be exceedingly useful to the people; and being desirous that the benefit should be permanent, we asked him if he would kindly allow it to be printed, and circulated among our people. It has accordingly been written, and printed in Tamil, forming a tract of twelve pages. It has been circulated among the native Christians in the province, who have received it with much eagerness and pleasure. With the blessing of God, it will be an instrument of much spiritual good.

I regret that I was not able to take full notice of the examination of the candidates for confirmation, but I found that the demands on my time would not admit of my doing so. I am per-

suaded that the replies of many would have been read with considerable interest, and would have exhibited an amount of christian knowledge amongst the people, much greater than that which they are generally supposed to possess. I feel assured, also, that our work of faith, in seeking for our people the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, has received a peculiar blessing from God. Many, who had previously been instructed with great care, but with apparently little effect, have subsequently exhibited a clearness of view, with respect to the work of redemption and the office of the Holy Spirit, which is quite a surprise as well as a delight to me. Some persons who had been careless for years, and who had learnt nothing for a considerable time, notwithstanding many efforts to teach them, became suddenly aroused, and were diligent in acquiring Christian knowledge. Again, many others who have walked disorderly, and who had consequently been for a long time a great grief to me, forsook their evil deeds, and have ever since manifested a "newness of life," which encourages me to hope that the change has been wrought by the spirit of God. These last persons indeed, were not amongst the confirmed; but the benefit of the special instruction to the candidates for confirmation has been very great.

THE JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC.—In an address delivered by Dr. Gobat at the Malta Protestant College, on the 5th inst., the Bishop stated that the terms on which the Anglican Bishopric at Jerusalem was founded, having been submitted to diplomatic consideration between the Courts of England and Prussia, with the full concurrence of the highest ecclesiastical authorities in England, any seceders from the communion of the Christians of the East, comprised in the Bishop's diocese, may now be received into communion with the Church of England in Jerusalem, provided they make a declaration before the competent Turkish authority, of their wish to be placed under the Bishop's jurisdiction, which secures for the proselyte the protection of England, Prussia, and the Sublime Porte.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

New York, December 17th.
The steamer *Africa* has arrived with three days later news.

MINISTERIAL BUDGET.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the great event of the week. It was submitted to the Commons on Friday night; it appears the surplus income on the year will be about £1,400,000.

Ministers propose to reduce the hop duty by one-half, also the duty on Tea; there will be no change in the Sugar. The duty on malt will also be reduced one-half; these are most important boons to the people. The Budget occupies 16 columns in the *Times* which speaks favourably of it.

RENUNCIATION OF THE HERESIES OF POPERY AT ST. PAUL'S, BERMUNDSEY.—Fifty-eight more persons have renounced Popery in St. Paul's, Bermundsey, since the last published account—viz. 15th September last. Several of these last converts are well-educated persons; amongst them were two ladies—one had been a convert to Popery. It may be added that great numbers more are meditating withdrawal from the Popish communion.

THE MADIAT PERSECUTION.—The deputation of Tuscany, headed by Lord Roden, sent to intercede with the reigning duke for the liberation of Francesco and Rosa Madiai, condemned to the galleys for forsaking the Romish Church, and for possessing and reading the Bible, has been denied an interview, but it is thought the petition will be granted. The circumstance has awakened great sympathy among the Protestants of Europe. Even France manifests sympathy with these persecuted Madiais.

The Guardian thus speaks of the passive state of the people in France, in relation to the election for Emperor, and the active condition of the Church:

"France herself thinks little of the rights of either. She is passive, and somewhat sullen—not dreaming of resistance, but extremely unwilling to go to the poll. The force is becoming too gross. To conquer this pardonable apathy no stone is to be left unturned. The Church is pressed into the service; and the Bishops, obedient to the Minister of Public Instruction indite canvassing pastorals to be read by their clergy from the pulpit. "Simulate," says one zealous prolate, "the natural indifference in your flock, guide their ignorance, direct their votes." The Bishop of Rennes has fairly earned the reward that doles out awaits him. A Cardinal's hat for the Bishop of Rennes!"

While they are willing thus to glorify such a man as Louis Napoleon, these are the terms in which the Duke of Wellington is referred to. We quote from the Westminster correspondent of the *Catholic Mirror*:

"Before this reaches America old W. Wellington will have been buried. His funeral is to be conducted on the true John Bull principles—such as I have described above—and that sapient individual seems more than half inclined to worship him as a Protestant Saint. Several columns of to-day's *Times* are filled with announcements and offering autographs and other relics of the Duke for sale; and also says to view his funeral procession. St. Paul's—which was once supposed to have something of a religious character—is now to be called "the Shrine of Wellington and Nelson?"

THE DUKE'S CONCERN NOTE.—We do not recollect of having met with any notice of the

circumstance that his Grace the Duke of Wellington kept beside him packets of lithographed letters, which he could dispatch when he did not feel inclined to write in answer to the swarms of scribblers who chose to trouble him, for no other reason than that they might become possessed of a fragment of his much-prized handwriting. Such, however, must have been the fact, and it is one which in an eminent degree shows the business habits as well as the courtesy of the Duke. He felt himself bound to answer the letters of his correspondents, therefore his notes in reply; but as his time would have been far too short to have written to every one, he had forms at hand for particular occasions. In proof of this we have beside us at this moment one of these lithographed notes, dated London, June 15th, 1848, which was addressed to the gentleman from whom we had it, in which the name of him to whom it is addressed is written by the Duke. The body of the letter, of which the following is a copy, is a fac-simile of his Grace's writing:—

F.M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. ——. He begs leave to remind or to inform Mr. — that the galleries of the two Houses of Parliament are the resort of respectable persons introduced thereto by the Members of those Houses respectively, by the rule or sanction of the House. It must be understood that a Member who desires to introduce a stranger into the gallery of the House of which he is a member, must be acquainted with such stranger so far as to know that he is respectable. If this is not the case, it is obvious that it would be very unsafe for respectable persons to attend the debates in Parliament in the galleries.

No inconvenience can be felt from acting upon this understanding. The Members of both Houses live in society as others do; they are, or may be known to all, and, at all events, it is scarcely possible that a respectable man should not be acquainted with some person acquainted with a Lord of Parliament or a Member of the House of Commons. Under these circumstances, the Duke hopes that he will be excused for declining to give an order of admittance to the gallery of the House of Lords to any gentleman of whom he has no knowledge whatever.

London, June 15, 1848.—*Glasgow Herald*.

FRANCE.—The Proclamation of the Empire took place on the 3rd inst. amidst the most enthusiastic greetings. Among the first acts of the new Empire were the appointments of Generals Sherroff, Nagram and De Calaling of France, and the grant of a free pardon to all persons found guilty of offences through the press and to 290 political convicts. On Thursday at one p. m., Louis Napoleon made his public entry into Paris as Emperor amid the loud acclamations of the people, the National Guard and the army. The formal proclamation will be made at the Hotel de Ville. At 10 o'clock, a. m., the votes were counted. After the result was announced, the Emperor addressed the Chambers as follows:—

Messieurs—The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives not its origin, as many others recorded in history have done, in violence—from conquest or fraud. It is what you have just declared it to be, the legal result of the will of the whole people who consolidate in common that which they have founded in the midst of agitation. I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation, which three times in four years sustained me by their suffrages, and which each time has only augmented its majority to augment my power; but as that power increases in extent and vitality the more does it need enlightened men such as those who every day surround me—independent men such as those I address to guide me by their council, and bring back my authority within proper limits, if it could ever quit it. I take from this day, with the Crown, the name of Napoleon, the 3rd because the will of the people has bestowed it upon me—because the whole nation has ratified it. It is then to be inferred that in accepting the title, I fall into the error imputed to the prince who returning from exile, declares null and void all that has been done in his absence. Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the governments which preceded me, but I inherit in some measure all they accomplished of good and of evil for governments which succeeds one to another, are, notwithstanding their different origin liable for the various predecessors, but the more completely that I accept that which has been transmitted to me with inflexible authority, the less has it been permitted to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family—over the regular, though ephemeral title of his son whom the two Chambers proclaimed. In the last burst of vanquished patriots. Thus the title of Napoleon the Third is not one of superannuated intention, which seemed to be the result of good sense and truth. It is the homage rendered to a government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest page of our history. My reign does not date from 1815. It is dated from the very moment when you announced the satisfaction of the people. Receive then gentlemen my thanks for that which you have given to the manifestation of the popular will, thereby rendering it more evident by your supervision and imposing by your declaration. Aid me all of you to at arm in the land upset by too many revolutions. A stable government which will have for its basis religion, probity and love for the suffrage clause. Receive here my oath that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to elevate the prosperity of my Country, and whilst I maintain peace I will yield in nothing which may touch the honour or dignity of France.

The Empire will be proclaimed on Saturday the 25th.

The National Club has just issued a very able paper upon the proposed robbery of the Irish branch of the United Church, addressed to the Protestants of the united kingdom.

Sir Francis Head, the latest and not the worst authority, estimates the proportion, of Romanists to Protestants as seven to five, the Protestant proportion, however, increasing, and the Romanists decreasing, so rapidly that he anticipated, with reason, a Protestant majority in a very few years.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The executors of the will of the late Mrs. Mary Halford, of Newcourt, near Exeter, have just paid the following munificent charity legacies left by her will.—The Deaf and Dumb Institution, £1,000; the Blind Institution, £1,000; the Exeter Dispensary, £1,000; the Exeter Eye Infirmary, £1,000; and the Government Benevolent Institution, London, £1,000; and a free of legacy duty.

Mr. Gladstone and Dr. McCaul.—A curious correspondence has been published between Mr. Gladstone and Dr. McCaul, arising out of a statement made by the latter at the meeting of the clergy at St. John's College, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had "seceded from the Church of England."

religious equality." On being called to account by Mr. Gladstone for this absurd statement, Dr. McCaul replied that the "secession" alluded to was "from the Church of England to the Episcopalian Church in Scotland."

POPISH PERSECUTION.—At the Achill Petty Sessions, a Popish Priest, named Henry, was fined £5 for an assault upon a Scripture reader, named Coleman.

PEPERY ABOARD.—ANOTHER MEDIATOR.—The Pope has passed a decree of "Beatification of the venerable servant of God, F. Paul of the Cross, professed Priest and Under for the Most Holy Cross and Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

THE AUTOGRAPHS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are in a position to state that more than nine-tenths of the letters of "F. M. the Duke of Wellington," treasured by the autograph hunters, were written by Mr. Greville, his Grace's secretary, who writes a hand very much like that of the Duke in his best days.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

In a Congregation held on Thursday, the following degrees were conferred:—B.A.: G. B. Allen, Magdalen hall; M.A.: G. F. Bullock, Queens; Rev. W. P. S. Stanhope, Rev. J. Allgood, Brasenose; Rev. E. Jones, Jesus; Rev. R. J. H. Rice, Exeter; Rev. R. Nicholson, Oriel.

OXFORD.—On Wednesday last Mr. G. Allen, of Magdalen hall, and of the Cathedral, Armagh, performed an exercise for the degree of B.M.

CAMBRIDGE.—At a Congregation held on Wednesday, the following degrees were conferred:—M.A.: F. R. Kite, St. Peter's; S. S. Naman, H. H. Westmore, Queen's; L.L.B.: T. D. Miller, Magdalen; B.A.: G. Dodson, R. S. J. Williams, Trinity; J. Smith, St. John's; A. H. Wyatt, Clare hall; W. F. Matthews, W. N. Steadman, Catherine hall; T. W. Anderson, Jesus; T. R. Collyer, Emmanuel; W. G. S. Windham, Downing.

DUBLIN.—The following were appointed on Saturday last University and college officers for the ensuing year:—Registrar and Senior Dean—Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D.; Professor of Greek and Auditor—

Rev. T. Luby D.D.; Senior Proctor and Cathedral—Rev. J. L. Moore, D.D.; Bursar—Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.; Senior Lecturer—Rev. W. D. Sadleir, D.D.; Junior Dean—Rev. J. W. Stubbs, A.M.; Registrar of Chambers—A. S. Hart, L.L.D. (Junior Bursar); Censor—S. Toleken, M.D.; University Preachers—Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Luby, Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Rev. R. V. Dixon, A.M., Rev. G. Salmon, A.M., Rev. J. W. Stubbs, A.M., Greek Lecturer—Rev. J. A. Malt, A.M., Assistants—Rev. G. Longfield, A.M., Rev. H. R. Poole, A.M., Rev. J. Y. Rutledge, A.M. Sub-Lecturers—J. W. Barlow, A.M., R. M. Connor, A.M., R. B. B. Carmichael, A.M., B. Williamson, A.B.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The Earl of Eglinton has signified his acceptance of the Lord Rectorship of the University, to which office he was elected on Monday week, and in accordance with a letter from his Excellency to Principal Macfarlan, Tuesday, the 30th inst., has been appointed for the formal installation of the new Lord Rector into office.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. Table with columns: Date, 1st Lesson, 2d Lesson, 3d Lesson. Rows include Dec 26 (S. of Christmas), Dec 27 (St. John A. & E.), Dec 28 (Innocent's Day), Dec 29, Dec 30, Dec 31 (1853), Jan 1 (Circumcision), Jan 2 (S. of Christmas).

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY. Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings. Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—Terms of admission, Performing Members 25c. per annum; Non-performing 25c. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bacc. Conductor. G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1852.

NOTICE.—We regret to state that owing to the absence of the editor through indisposition, the articles in the leading article of last week, were unfortunately omitted. The copy being destroyed, we are unable to rectify the error, which greatly destroys the sense of the article.

CHRISTMAS.

We feel and acknowledge the difficulty of offering anything on a subject like this, to awaken or retain the attention of our readers. That love of novelty which is the characteristic of the human mind, was surely never more strongly exhibited than at the present time, and the theme upon which we would invite meditation is old. It cannot be hailed with that excitement which usually heralds a discovery or an invention; but rather does it demand a pause in the onward hurry of life; solicit an interval of indifference to the dreams of gain; and invite to contemplations which, however profitable and even hallowing, can add nothing to their claims by the hope of a temporary recompense.

when the young and the old meet together; when momentary estrangement or necessary toil is forgotten; when the absent are embraced; and when adventurous spirits, by the revival and confirmation of early imparted lessons, are nerved for a fresh struggle in the conflict of life, or directed in the path of an honorable ambition.

The name of the season, however, would remind us that it is suggestive of even higher and more profitable thoughts. The Christian can never be forgetful of the event which has ranked it amongst the highest festivals of the Church. In his feelings to man, however dear be the relation that unites him, he will not be forgetful of his duties to God; and as he reflects upon that mysterious event which brought peace upon earth, and opened up a way of reconciliation for the sinner, his feelings will rise above even the best that this earth can impart, as he joins in the exalted salutation—"Glory to God in the highest." Here joining in the same strain with those whose day of trial has long passed away, the heart must experience the conviction, that there are ties, which, unlike those of earth, can never be broken.

CONVOCATION.

We are glad to see our staunch Protestant contemporary, the Dublin "Sentinel," is in favour of the revival of Convocation, as may be seen by the subjoined extract from its "Answers to Correspondents."

"A Constant Reader and Admirer of your valuable Paper," dates from Exeter, and fears that we are not aware that the revival of convocation is clamoured for by the Tractarian and philo-Tractarian party, for their party purposes. He mistakes—we know it well. We are convinced a very great number, perhaps the majority of the pro-convocationists, are hearty, worthy, stiff-necked, stupid creatures, whose cry is, 'The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are these.' But none of these things move us.

We do not adopt all the opinions and plays in the above extract, and we regret some of its expressions in reference to those whom it disapproves; but we do most cordially believe that unspeakable practical benefits would result from bringing Convocation into active operation; and we do think that peculiarities and irregularities of all sorts would soon sink into their proper place, when sincere and pious men met together on common ground to consult for the well-being of the Church; and if party spirit should drag forward party projects, they would be discussed openly, face to face, by intelligent and powerful

erful minds; and "what harm would they do? a great deal to the party: none to the church." In one sense this is all true; but in another sense we have enough of the feeling of brotherhood in Christ to rejoice in the anticipation that these collisions would do a great deal of good to the party, whatever it might be, by rendering it more enlightened, more truly charitable, more tolerant. Good men need to know each other better, by meeting personally, and not writing so many books against each other; and we trust Convocation will do this.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

We notice with mingled feelings of regret and indignation that the *Daily Patriot* continues to act as the patron and encourager of young, thoughtless lads, in the emasculating pursuit of private theatricals. What a thousand pities it is that our contemporary has not the moral courage to abandon a course, which his own better judgment, we are convinced, condemns as strongly as we can do. The *Patriot* we fearlessly assert, knows that the amusement we denounce is deleterious in the highest degree. We defy him to come forward and assert that the unhappy striplings who are seduced by the baby attractions of an amateur stage, are not, in nine cases out of ten; mentally enervated and debauched in consequence. Why then, in the name of manhood and humanity does our respected brother persist in blowing the coal of seduction, by his miserly misplaced puffs?

We live in stern and stirring times! Principle and democracy have taken the field, drawn the sword, and cast away the scabbard. Our rising generation require to trace and guide themselves for the momentous battle of life, more earnestly, perchance, than ever they required to do, at any former period.

Let us ask the *Daily Patriot* are the tinsel, the rouge, the spangled tom-foolery of the baby stage, are these the tonics which are to fit the hearlings of Canada for the coming contest? Shame upon you, man!

TORONTO MARKETS, Dec. 22d 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 20s 22s 6d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 18s 9d to 20s; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 4s to 4s 2d; Spring 3s 9d; Barley 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel; Oatmeal per barrel 200 lbs 20s; Oats per bushel, 34 lbs 1s 6d to 1s 7d; peas per bushel 2s 3d to 2s 6d; potatoes per bushel 1s 9d to 2s 4d; Hay per ton \$10 to \$14; butter, fresh per lb 11d to 1s; tub do. 10d to 10 1/2d; eggs per dozen 1s; beef, 3d to 3 1/4 per lb; Mutton, 3 1/2d to 4d per lb; Pork fresh 2s to 30s 10 1/2d per cwt; ducks 1s 6d to 2s per pair; fowls 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

BIRTHS.

At Brockville, on Sunday, the 12th inst., the lady of George Crawford, Esq., M. P. P., of a son.
At Warwick, C. W., on the 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. James Mockridge, Rector of Warwick, of a daughter—still born.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Mr. W. H. Boyett, to Miss Mary Ann Duncan, both of this city.
At St. John's Church, Port Hope, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector, James R. Armstrong, jr., Esq., of Toronto, to Emma Mary, daughter of the late Rev. C. B. Fleming, and grand-daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq., of Port Hope.
At St. John's Church, Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, Oct. 11th, by the Rev. David Keene, William Clebourne, Esq., of Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, son of the late Dr. Clebourne, Cork, to Eliza Thomasina, eldest daughter of the late Captain Rose, R.N. of Ballynarran, county Limerick.
At Merivick, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Cooper, Joseph C. Lonsdale, Esq., to Martha, daughter of Edmund Burritt, Esq., of Wolford.
At St. Jude's Church, Scarborough, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. W. S. Darling, Mr. Samuel Hilbert, Artemesia, to Hannah, only daughter of Mr. William March, Scarborough.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 21st inst., after a long and severe illness, Marcus C. Crombie; for the last fourteen years, Head Master of the Toronto Grammar School, aged 53 years.
He lived and died in faithful and heart-felt reliance on the alone and all-sufficient merits of the sacrifice of the death of Christ. His attainments as a Scholar, and the fidelity with which, for so long a period, he discharged his onerous duties, are known to large numbers, and were very apparent in the prosperity of the Institution which he conducted. (Communicated.)
The Funeral of the deceased will leave his late residence, the Grammar School, Nelson St., on Friday next, at 1 p.m.
In this city, on Friday, the 17th instant, Mrs. Francis Sherwood, in the 59th year of her age.
In this City, on the morning of the 20th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. C. Spragg, Queen Street West, Robert Marsh, Esq., of Gloucestershire, England, aged 85, for many years a highly respectable resident of the Township of Markham, near Richmond Hill.

At No. 22, Marine Square, Brighton, on the 3rd ultimo, in his eighty-fifth year, Francis Gore Esq., formerly Governor of Bermuda and Upper Canada.

PARKER SOCIETY.

THE Subscribers to the PARKER SOCIETY are hereby notified that the Rev. John Ayr, Secretary, has requested the undersigned to take the necessary steps to supply them with the Society's Publications.

They are therefore requested to Communicate what Publications they have received, and what Payments they have made to the Society's late Agent.

Dec. 15th, 1852. JOHN MARSH, Address, post-paid, care of H. Mortimer, Esq., Box 246, Toronto.

Toronto, December, 22 1852. 21-2in

THE PURPOSE OF GOD.

A CHART (with explanations) will shortly be published, (God willing,) exhibiting in a concise form the Actings of God, from the creation of Man to the End, or Everlasting State; in which the Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, as "THE BLESSED HOPE" of His People, will be shown from the Scriptures, as distinguished from "THE DAY OF THE LORD," or the Revelation of "The Son of Man," "in flaming fire," to the World in Judgment.

SOLD BY THOMAS MACLEAR, Toronto, 18th December, 1852.
By The Examiner, Watchman, and Christian Observer, copy three times.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PART TRENT.

THE Mastership of the Grammar School at Port Trent, will be vacant on the third of January next, by the resignation of the present master. Duly qualified Candidates will please address post paid their applications stating age, with Testimonials, to the Rev. W. Bleasdel, M.A., Port Trent, by Jan. 1st. The emoluments arising from the School are expected to be at least £100 per annum. A knowledge of the French language would be a recommendation.

Toronto, 9th, 1852

WANTED,

AN Experienced SALESMAN—one competent to take charge of the Shop; none other need apply.

JOHN CHARLES WORTH, No. 60, King Street, East. Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1852. 28

City Elections.

THE Court to Correct the List of Voters for the Several Wards in the City of Toronto, will meet Daily in the CITY HALL, from this day until THURSDAY, the 28th instant, inclusive, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, (the 25th and 26th excepted), of which all persons interested are required to take Notice, as no other notice will be given.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1852. 28-2in

Christmas Presents, Prizes, New Year's Gifts, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a Large and varied Assortment of Books, suitable for the present season, among which will be found a variety of Annuals and other handsomely bound volumes. The works of the British Poets, from Ben Johnson to the present time, by Dr. Aikin, 3 large handsome volumes.

The Book of the heart, beautifully bound and illustrated.

The Iris, a Souvenir for 1853.

Romance of the Indian Life, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman, a beautiful book with coloured illustrations.

The New Drop, a Tribute of Affection.

The Christmas Guest, by Maria, J. McIntosh.

The Gift for all Seasons.

The Queen's of England, by Agnes Strickland, 1 large Volume handsomely bound and illustrated.

Strickland's Queen's of England, 6 Vols. Cloth. Shakespeare, 4 Volumes.

The Bible in the Family, by Dr. Boardman.

The Poetical Works of Hemans, Byron, Moore, Crabbe, Milton, &c., &c.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 16th, 1852. 20-1f

NOTICE.

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

Application to be made to the City Inspectors, City Inspectors' Office. Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 11f

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodious Reeds. To be seen at Mr. CHARLES WORTH, No. 60, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852. 8 f

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

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

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

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

M. ANDERSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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

NOTICE.

THE List of Persons entitled to Vote at the Municipal Elections, in the various Wards of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, are now hanging in the City Hall. Four days notice must be given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council, before any alteration can be made in the said Lists by the insertion of Names Omitted—the Alterations of Names Misspelt, or the Erasure of Names improperly inserted.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852. 24-3in

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

THE STOCK BOOK is now Open at the Office of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, for Subscription to the Stock.—The Company is incorporated by act of Parliament. The Line will run from Quebec to Hamilton, with Branches, Stock £5 each Share. The Books will be closed the 1st of January, 1853. A limited portion of Stock is allotted to each place on the route. There are already over 1500 business men and firms on the route, Subscribers to the Stock. Further particulars given at the Office, Front Street, next door to J. M. STRANGE, Esq.

SNOW & DWIGHT, Agents. Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1852. 20-2in

NOTICE

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

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

To the Electors of the Ward of St. David.

GENTLEMEN,—As you will again be called upon within a short time to elect your Representatives in the City Council for the ensuing year, I beg once more to offer myself a candidate as one of your ALDERMEN. If you should think proper to renew the trust you have placed in me, by re-electing me, I hope that my future service will give you good reason to consider that your confidence had not been misplaced.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, GEORGE BROOKE. Nelson Street, Toronto, December 3rd, 1852. 24

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

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

Terms—Cash—without exception.

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

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

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. 24-1f

NOTICE.

THE holders of CITY DEBENTURES, due or past due, are requested to present them immediately at the Office of the Chamberlain for Payment. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, December 3rd, 1852. 21

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s LIST OF British Periodical Publications.

Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns, FREE OF POSTAGE.

- The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
- The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
- The North British Review (Free Church.)
- The Westminster Review (Liberal.)
- Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value; and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Cantons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "The Green Hand," "Katie Stewart," and other series of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by these publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co.; so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

Terms	Per. an.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all the four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.—Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 79 FULTON STREET, (Entrance 54 Gold-street,) New-York.

Agent in Toronto, HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 8, Wellington Buildings.

N. B.—J. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the FARMER'S GUIDE, by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages 14 steel plates and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mails, \$5.

This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm," lately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market.

November 29th, 1852. 22-1y

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER, House, Land and General Agent.

No. 60, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO: (Opposite St. James's Church.)

References kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Brown, Esq., W. McMaster Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Bickert & Co., Bowers & Hall, Crawford & Hagar, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

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

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

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

Poetry.

"CHRISTMAS IS COME."
BY ALBERT SMITH.

The old north breeze through the skeleton trees
Is chanting the year out drearily;
But loud let it blow, for at home we know
That the dry logs crackle cheerily;
And the frozen ground is in fetters bound—
But pile up the wood, we can burn it;
For Christmas is come, and in every home
To summer our hearts can turn it.
Wassail! wassail!
Here's happiness to all, abroad and at home;
Wassail! wassail!
Here's happiness to all, for Christmas is come.

And far and near, o'er landscape drear,
From casements brightly streaming,
With cheerful glow on the fallen snow
The ruddy light is gleaming;
The wind may shout as it likes without—
It may bluster, but never can harm us;
For a merrier din shall resound within,
And our Christmas feelings warm us.
Wassail! wassail!
Here's happiness to all, abroad and at home;
Wassail! wassail!
Here's happiness to all, for Christmas is come.

The flowers are torpid in their beds,
Till Spring's first sunbeam sleeping;
Not e'en the snowdrops' pointed heads
Above the earth are peeping;
But groves remain on each forested pane
Of feathery trees and bowers;
And fairer far, we'll maintain they are
Than summer's gaudiest flowers.
Wassail! wassail!
Here's happiness to all, abroad and at home,
Wassail! wassail!
Here's happiness to all, for Christmas is come.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

The following "Christmas Carol" is from the Harleian MSS in the British Museum; the date of this MSS is supposed to be about the year 1500:—

"IN EXCELSIS GLORIA."

When Christ was born of Mary, free,
In Bethlehem, in that fair cite,
Angels sang there with mirth and glee,
In Excelsis Gloria!

Herdsmen beheld these angels bright,
To them appearing with great light,
Who said, "God's Son is born this night,"
In Excelsis Gloria!

This King is come to save mankind,
As in Scripture truths we find,
Therefore this song have we in mind,
In Excelsis Gloria!

Then, Lord, for thy great grace,
Grant us the bliss to see thy face,
That we may sing, to thy praise,
In Excelsis Gloria!

THE BOOK OF PSALMS.

Though the unity of the same spirit is to be seen throughout the whole body of the Holy Scriptures, it must yet be acknowledged, that there is in the Book of Psalms, an individual grace, and a character which belongs to it in particular. No one can study it, without finding in all the divers passions with which he may be agitated, all the varying inclinations, and all the means of calming the one, and appeasing the other. The other Books of the old Testament show us, in some, the good that is to be imitated, and the evil that is to be avoided,—in others, the prophecies concerning the coming of our Saviour,—in others, the lives and actions of Kings and Holy personages. But the Psalms, whilst they at the same time do not omit these things, teach us moreover, to become acquainted with ourselves, and to find a remedy for the spiritual maladies with which we may be afflicted. Other books tell us that we must be penitent, submit to affliction, and render thanks to God: this teaches us how to humble ourselves,—how to conduct ourselves under calamity, and how to express our gratitude. Elsewhere it is the example of others that is proposed for our imitation; here we identify ourselves with the sacred Author, and study our own history. This single volume is sufficient for all the necessities of the human heart. There is not a situation in life, in which we may not draw from it the most precious advantages. Whether we are tried by temptation or by adversity, exposed to danger, or saved from peril, in sorrow or in joy, the Psalms still furnish wherewith to console and fortify us. They supply us abundantly with the language of prayer, praise, blessing, and thanksgiving—and all the virtues, graces and duties of which Jesus Christ gave us the example, when he came on

earth, are taught us in this Book, with which, he vouchsafed to enlighten us before his coming.
ST. ATHANASIAS.

RED MEN IN WESTERN AFRICA.

The *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, for June, contains a translation by Cherbonneau, Professor of Arabic at Constatine, of the journey of a traveller named Tug gurt via Timbuctoo, to the Mountains of the Moon. These mountains, however, according to this account, do not lie in Middle, or rather Eastern Africa, as laid down in our geographies, but among the Western highlands, which fill the space between the middle course of the Niger and the Atlantic ocean. The route taken was from Timbuctoo to Dachenne, up the Niger, then for some time upon the Niger, and finally by land to Bambara, Sakay, Maika, and Sakat. Then follows the ensuing passage:—"Beyond the circle of Sakat begins, so to speak, a new world: the people have a red colour, of whom a part are herdsmen, possessing innumerable herds of camels and flocks of sheep; the rest are husbandmen. One travels some two months upon the territory, and then comes to a great salt lake called Sebkah Schanktha. This lake loses itself in the sands of a boundless desert, in which one finds no trace of vegetation. Across this desert, the passage of which occupies five weeks, dwell nations of a red colour, living in tents made of buffalo skins, and subsisting on dates and camel's milk. Then comes a second waste, which can be crossed in fifteen days; after which occur the first oases, which belong to the Mountain of the Moon, and are inhabited by red men." Are these accounts actually based on facts? The journey, as described, is long enough to bring one to the Atlantic.

HUMAN STRENGTH.

Among the Arabs, the Persians, and the Turks, you do not meet with those undersized, rickety, consumptive beings which are so common in Europe; you do not meet with such pale, wan, sickly looking countenances; their complexions are bright and florid; they are strong and vigorous, able to ride a hundred miles a day, and capable of performing other most amazing feats.

I remember seeing a most striking instance of their powers. A band of men from the Himalaya mountains had come to Calcutta for the purpose of exhibiting feats of strength, and they were indeed perfect Samsons. Their size struck me with admiration. I know nothing that I can compare to them; but perhaps some of you have seen the statue at the bottom of the stairs of Somerset House—it is Hercules leaning on his club, is about seven feet high, looking like a being capable of executing the most difficult task, and such men were the athletes.

We selected five men on board the Glasgow frigate, a similar number from one of the regiments, and likewise from an Indian, all fine picked men; and yet upon a trial of strength, it was found that an Himalaya mountaineer was equal to two and three quarters of the strongest European. They could grasp a man and hold him in the air like a child, and if they had not been under control, I am convinced they could have crushed him to death. I felt them, and I never felt such flesh in my life; it appeared rolls of muscle, and yet none of these men ever tasted spirits.

I did not say that drinking water was the cause of this, but it serves to prove that abstinence from intoxicating drinks is perfectly compatible with the possession of great bodily power.—*Buckingham's Lectures.*

THE SABBATH BREAKER SILENCED.

A pious poor old man of our Church at —, in reasoning with a Sabbath breaker, said, "Suppose, now, I had seven shillings, and suppose I meet a man, and give him six shillings freely out of the seven; what would you say to that?" "Why, I should say you were very kind, and that the man ought to be thankful." "Well, but suppose he should knock me down, and rob me of the other shillings; what then?" "Why then he would deserve to be hanged." "Well, now, this is your case—'thou art the man'—God has

freely given you six days to work and earn your bread, and the seventh he has kept for himself, and commanded us to keep it holy; but you, not satisfied with the six days God has given, rob him of the seventh; what, then do you deserve?"—The man was silenced.

Advertisements.

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

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

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

W. MORRISON,

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

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

DR. BO VELL,

John Street, near St. George's Church.
TORONTO.
Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f

MONSIEUR E. COULON.

Professor of French from Paris.

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

REFERENCES.

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

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

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Shuter Street.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-11y

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
King street Toronto.
Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.
September 4th, 1851. 6 1f

WILLIAM HODGINS,

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

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

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

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. -1f

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfort 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 accompaniment.
Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.
Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Whereupon it was resolved—

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:

MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

Education..... £15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils..... 5 additional.
Boarding..... 30

NO EXTRAS.

Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels. Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.
Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Patron:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

TO be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 18th of August.

There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, B.A.,
Principal.

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state the intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.]
Toronto July 6th, 1852. 48-1f.

Upper Canada College.

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

F. W. BARRON, M.A.

Principal U. C. College.

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.
Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1852. 17-4in

Plan of St. James's Cathedral.

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

PRICE 1s. 3d.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1852. 18-1m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Personal Memoirs of Daniel Webster, including a sketch of his Public Life and the particulars of his death, written by his private Secretary.—1s. 3d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Dec. 19th, 1852.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR.—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health.

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

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result.

(Signed) S. GOWEN

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

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

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business.

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

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, Consumpt, Debility, Dropsy, Dysente, Erysipery, Femalelas, Fever Irregularities, Fits, of all kinds, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Doulooureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c., &c.

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

1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d; 11s; 22s; and 33s, each Box. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent for Canada West.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty.

REFERENCES—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 22-1f

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Professors

- Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy. Of English..... Mr. Bleakley A.B. T. Coll. Du. Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles. Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer. Of Callithenics..... Mr. Goodneir.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Day Pupils, Music by the Master, Singing, Italian, German, Dancing for the Season, Callithenics.

Quarterly Payments required. Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 3-1f

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST,

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

THIS work, published in 580 pages, royal octavo, has been approved of by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and is recommended to legal Practitioners and Students, as a complete Digest, and one of ready reference.

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

Price in boards, £2 10s.

Toronto, September 1st, 1852. 3-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item, Price, and Item, Price. Lists various clothing items like Men's Br. Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Moleskin Trowsers, etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item, Price. Lists dry goods like Muslin Delaines, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852. 381-ly

HEALTHY WEAKNESS RESTORED

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith of No. 5, Little Thomas Street, Gibs & S. Vert, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.—

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH,

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, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Sore Throat, Tic-Doulooureux, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, and at the following prices:—1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1851. 15-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

In offering to the community this judiciously selected remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is our wish to testify with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidence of its success, in which they can judge for themselves.

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

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

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children.

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

PARKER LAKELAND, M.D. BARNBURY, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

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

Yours respectfully, S. D. MERRON.

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 unmistakably distinct:—

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

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

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

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

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina. (Charleston, Pa., Aug. 28, 1846.)

J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were swollen and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was unable to talk, and my speech very feeble. I was finally obliged to give up my business for a period, and had to take a long trip to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the month of June, 1849.

While in Saratoga Springs, I had the opportunity of consulting with you, and you advised me to use your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which I did, and in a few days I was enabled to resume my business, and I have since been perfectly cured.

I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, JAMES GODFREY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Beecher & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Knobel; in Kingston by K. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles; and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Province and United States. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

With a sketch of the Life of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, as connected with Church Education in Canada. BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.,

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

Demy 8mo, Boards—Price to Non Subscribers 7s. 6d. HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher. 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 8th, 1852. 19-1f

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

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

PRICE.—3s. per Dozen, or 29s. per Hundred, HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1852. 19-1f

NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS on various subjects, by Joel Parker, D.D. 5 0 New Themes for the Protestant Clergy, by Stephen Colwell. 5 0 Review of New Themes, by a Layman, The Autobiography of a New Churchman, or Incidents and Observations connected with the Life of John A. Little. 3 9 Ancient Christianity Exemplified in the Private, Domestic, Social, and Civil Life of the Primitive Christians, and in the Original Institutions, Offices, Ordinances, and Rites of the Church, by Lyman Coleman. 12 6

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852. 19-1f

County Contract.

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

Bread for the use of the Gaol of the United Counties of York Ontario and Peel, for the Year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1852. Said Bread to be made of the best Wheat Flour, and to be supplied in such quantities and in such form or shape, as the Gaoler may require.

The Tenders to state the rate per Four Pound Loaf at which it will be supplied throughout the year. The conditions of the Contract to be entered into, and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this Office. Two sufficient Sureties (to be named in the Tenders) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same.

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

Patriot, Mirror, Colonist and North American to copy, and insert till 22nd December. Toronto, October 28, 1852. 13-1y

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

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



THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR.

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

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Morning, at Nine o'clock. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 14th, 1852. 4-1f

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

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

Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling weather permitting at Wellington Square, Oakville, and Port Credit. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 23rd, 1852. 4-1f

1852. 1852. 1852.

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

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

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

Millinery Department

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

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

TERMS:—To Cash Customers, a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on all purchases amounting to one pound; and to MINISTER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, purchasing to the amount of one pound, a discount of 7½ per cent will be allowed, if purchasing for their own wear or their family use.

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AT

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of

DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

Brocaded Lustres at 7½d. Cashmeres, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles. Plaid and Fancy Cloakings. Silk Velvets (too many) will be sold low. Chintzes, 4½d. per yard. Prints, do. do. Linen Handkerchiefs, 3s. 1½d. per dozen. Bath Costings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces

British, Staple, Grey Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, and Stone 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,

103, Yonge Street.

Toronto, October, 1852. 13-1f

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE RULING MACHINE, Apply at this Office. Toronto, Dec. 9th 1852.

A LADY is anxious to meet with an engagement as GOVERNESS. Apply by Letter, post-paid, addressed box 193, Post Office Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000. ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Offices, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



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, James Beatty, Wm. Henderson, Log Miller, Rice Lewis, And John Howcott Esquire Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor—Angus Morrison, Esq.

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

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

Quebec, Thos. Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Desauter; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarina, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto Dec 21 1852. 13-1f



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