

# THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, No. 4.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 26, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI., No. 781.]

## Poetry.

### TWO VIEWS; OR, THE RAGGED SCHOOL DIORAMA.

By JOSEPH PAYNE, Esq.

#### View I.—Darkness.

Say, who are these, so wretched, wan, and pale,  
Half-clothed, half-fed, whose tongues are hard to rail;  
Whose features vainly we essay to trace  
Through hair around, and dirt upon the face?  
These are a set of England's ragged youth;  
England, who boasts her love of gospel truth;  
Which bids us feed the hungry, cheer the sad,  
Instruct the ignorant, and reform the bad;  
England, who spends her boasted wealth's increase  
On courts and judges, prisons and police,  
Yet own'd not one asylum for the poor,  
Where wise prevention takes the place of cure.  
See how these children rush to vice and crime;  
Some spend in begging half their daily time;  
Some, taught to lie and steal with art and skill,  
Their wretched hands and ragged pockets fill,  
Then haste away to fetid lanes and courts,  
By stagnant pools, where infant misery sports,  
And seek their home, scarce better than a sty,  
Where drunken parents wild and wallowing lie.  
The heart grows sick; too sad the sight has been:  
Change we the picture, and reverse the scene.

#### View II.—Light.

Say, who are these, who fill the scholars' seat,  
Though badly cloth'd and fed, yet clean and neat;  
Whose smiling features we with ease can trace,  
Thanks to the well-comb'd hair and well-wash'd face;  
And whose young voices, taught to read God's word,  
In hymns of praise to heaven are often heard?  
These are the self-same ragged ones ye saw  
Disclaiming danger and defying law;  
Their busy feet to honest haunts have run,  
Their busy fingers honest work have done:  
The begging trade, so highly prized, is o'er,  
And he who stole has learned to steal no more;  
The parents on the child's improvement gaze,  
Admire and wonder, and amend their ways.  
And ask ye what has wrought this state of change,  
This wondrous change of scene? I answer straight,  
Firmness and kindness, patience and true love,  
By him inspir'd who reigns in heaven above;  
Who, when on earth, with woes and cares oppress'd,  
Young children took into his arms, and bless'd.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

In publishing the subjoined correspondence, we must express our entire approbation of the manner in which the collection made in Christ's Church has been disposed of. No more fitting distributor of the offerings of Churchmen could be imagined than the Bishop of the Diocese in which the recipients of the funds reside.

Hamilton, July 27, 1852.

My Lord,—On Sunday last a collection was made in Christ's Church in this city in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Montreal in consequence of a Resolution adopted at a public meeting of the Inhabitants requesting collections from the various congregations here for that purpose. Our collection amounted to £50, of which sum 20 being especially appointed by the donors has been committed to the parties for whom it was intended. The balance I have taken the liberty of enclosing to your Lordship, regarding as I do the chief pastor of the Church as the legitimate channel through which to dispense the alms and oblations of her children. May I therefore request that your Lordship will cause this sum to be applied to the relief of the sufferers generally in such manner as shall seem to you most expedient.

begging your Lordship to excuse this trouble.

I remain,  
Your humble and obt. Servt.

J. G. GEDDES.

Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Montreal, July 30, 1852.

Dear Sir—I beg to thank you for the liberal aid you have on account of the late disastrous fire, and for your consideration in placing it at my disposal. May I request you to convey to your congregation my warm thanks of their liberality, which I feel anxious to express on behalf of the sufferers; and at the same time to assure them that I will endeavour to dispense their bounty as usefully as possible.

I remain, Revd. Sir,

Yours Respectfully,

F. MONTREAL.

Rev. J. G. Geddes.

### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the funds for the support of Missionaries—Trinity Sunday, 1852.

#### MISSION FUND.

Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman*, Vol. 1, No. 3. £156 19 7

|                                      |         |           |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--|
| St. John's Church, Stamford.....     | £1 3 14 |           |  |
| St. George's, Drummondville, 2 1 10  |         |           |  |
| —Per Rev. C. L. Ingles.....          |         | 3 5 0     |  |
| St. Mark's, Barriefield.....         | 1 5 0   |           |  |
| McLean's School House.....           | 0 15 0  |           |  |
| —Per Rev. H. Brent.....              |         | 2 0 0     |  |
| St. Mary's, per Rev. A. Lippman..... |         | 0 11 3    |  |
| Huronian Church.....                 | 0 11 0  |           |  |
| Trinity Church, Streetsville, 0 10 0 |         |           |  |
| —Per Rev. Mr. MacGeorge.....         |         | 1 1 0     |  |
| 111 Collections amounting to.....    |         | 164 16 11 |  |

#### GENERAL PURPOSES FUND.

|                                                             |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| St. Mark's, Barriefield.....                                | £1 0 0 |
| St. George's, Kingstons.....                                | 0 10 0 |
| —Per Rev. H. Brent.....                                     | 1 10 0 |
| Trinity Church, Streetsville, per Rev. R. J. MacGeorge..... | 0 8 9  |

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

|                                          |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| Rev. William Ritchie, for 10th year..... | 1 5 0 |
|------------------------------------------|-------|

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held D. V., on Wednesday the 1st, at 3 P. M.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretary.

ST CATHERINE'S BAZAR.—We are requested to state that the Bazar in aid of the erection St. George's PARSONAGE-HOUSE, St. Catherine's, is postponed to the middle of October—of the precise day of opening due notice will be given. Contributions will be thankfully received by the ladies in charge of tables, until the 15th of October.

#### CONFIRMATION.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto held a confirmation in St. James's Church Perth, on Tuesday last, June 18th, at one o'clock, P. M. The Bishop was assisted in performing the Service by Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, Rev. J. B. Worrell, Smith's Falls, and the Rev. Mr. Pyne, Carleton-Place. The Bishop preached a very effective sermon; after which 126 applicants were confirmed. His Lordship left next morning for Smith's Falls, where we understand 91 adults were confirmed. His Lordship notwithstanding his advanced age, and the very great amount of labour and fatigue which he has to undergo during his confirmation tour, appeared in good health, and as active as ever; and we hope that he may be long spared to preside over the Episcopal Church in this colony.—*British Standard*.

### DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE BISHOP.—His Lordship having been detained by fog and calms, finally sailed for the Eastern Harbours on Wednesday. He is accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Martin, and Duon.—*Church Times August 7*

### ENGLAND.

#### CONVOCAATION.

The Synod of the archdeaconry of York was convened in that city on Wednesday, to elect two proctors to represent the clergy in convocation. After prayers in St. Michael's Church the Synod was adjourned to the De Grey Rooms where.

The Arch-deacon stated that as a somewhat different course was being taken than had for many years been customary he would explain the circumstances. For a long period before his appointment the custom had been to affix a citation on the door of the church in which the visitations at York were held, and on the day appointed the registrar was accustomed to procure two clergymen and two proctors were chosen to represent the whole archdeaconry. This course being the usual one had been pursued by his direction on the last occasion in 1847, and he had been subjected to animadversion in consequence both in the archdeaconry and else where. He hoped he need not say it was not his intention to place any obstacle in the way of the clergy. He had not been aware that any interest was felt. On this occasion however, a memorial had been sent to him, requesting he would give greater publicity to the usual citation on the church door, and he had addressed a note to every beneficed clergyman in the archdeaconry apprising him of its contents. He had also submitted some questions for his guidance to an eminent practitioner in Doctors' Commons, and his opinion he would now lay upon the table for the use of any clergyman that might desire to see it. He should now direct the Archbishop's mandate to be read, after which any clergyman might propose a candidate, and if more than two were named, he would then call the visitation roll, and as each answered to his name, the registrar would take down his vote.

The mandate having been read.

The Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Vicar of Doncaster, was proposed by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Vicar of Bishopsthorpe, and canon residentiary, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Jessop, Vicar of Wighill.

The Hon. and Rev. William Howard, Rector of Whiston, was proposed by the Rev. W. H. Teale, Vicar of Boystone, and seconded by the Rev. William Shillito, Incumbent Curate of Gooles.

Mr. Teale maintained that proctors should be persons of undoubted fidelity to the Church of England, whose representatives they would in some sense become. That they should unite inflexible firmness of principle to sound moderation, and should be clergy whose characters morally, theologically, and intellectually, had not only won the confidence of their brethren, but would influence for good the members of Convocation itself.

To these qualifications should be added considerable acquaintance with the history, constitution, and proceedings of Convocation, for as the active functions of that sacred Synod have been long dormant, it is essential at a time when those functions are, perhaps, not unlikely to be revived, that the parties engaged in the delicate work of restoration should be well acquainted with the organisation of the body they may be called upon to reanimate, and when reanimated probably to reform; otherwise we might have death instead of life, or revolution instead of reformation. These qualifications he was confident were possessed in a high degree by the gentlemen he had the honour to propose, and he ventured to say that if Mr. Howard were elected to the ancient, honourable, and responsible office of proctor, he would discharge his duties in a manner at once creditable to himself, satisfactory to the clergy whom he represented, and serviceable to the Church.

The Rev. George Trevor, Rector of All Saints, York, was proposed by the Rev. J. Hand, Rector of Handsworth, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Hinde, Vicar of Featherstone.

The Rev. Thomas Sale, Vicar of St. Peter's, Sheffield, was proposed by the Rev. John Acaster, Vicar of St. Helen's, York, and seconded by the Rev. Jocelyn Willey, Incumbent Curate of Drax.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Trevor then addressed the Synod, declaring themselves in favour of the revival of Convocation. The other two candidates were not present, and it was understood that they were of the opposite opinion.

The Archdeacon then declared the poll as follows:—  
Hon. and Rev. W. Howard..... 16  
Rev. George Trevor..... 13  
Rev. Dr. Sharpe..... 11  
Rev. Thomas Sale..... 9

The two former were therefore declared elected, and having accompanied the Archdeacon back to the Church, their letters of procuracy were there sealed and published. A much larger number of clergymen was expected to attend, and considerable interest was excited from its being the first attempt in this archdeaconry to declare in favour of the revival of Convocation. The old proctors elected in the manner described by the Archdeacon had long been the Rev. Canon Dixon and Dr. Sharpe. The stipendiary curate having claimed to vote, the Archdeacon decided against him in compliance with the opinion he had received, stating that a case had occurred in which such votes had been struck off in Convocation, and the opposite candidate seated.

Mr. Trevor said the case was that of Knewstubs, in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, anno 1588. It was to be observed, however, that some difference existed in the form of the writs in Canterbury and York. The Archbishop of Canterbury directed the "rectors, vicars, and others," to be cited; but the words used in the northern province were, "the whole clergy." Still he inclined to agree with the Archbishop's decision. It was agreed, but not ruled, that clergymen holding two benefices in the archdeaconry should have but one vote, though the custom, the Archdeacon said, had been otherwise. Mr. Trevor has sent the following communication:—

To the Worshipful the Chapter of the Church of York.

Rev. and dear Sirs—The more numerous constituency of the archdeaconry in which I serve, having yesterday elected me one of their proctors in Convocation, it would be inconsistent with my principles to continue my pretensions to a similar distinction at the hands of the Chapter.

For one person to occupy two seats, though not forbidden by the practice of Convocation, would be to narrow, instead of improving, the representation of the Church. And though I am by no means insensible to the honour of being associated with the cathedral body, the first dignity in the eyes of a parish clergyman should, I think, be the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-labourers in the more arduous toils of the ministry. —I have the honour to be, Rev. and dear Sirs, your most faithful servant,  
"GEORGE TREVOR."

Sheffield, July 29.

A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Middlesex was held on Thursday in the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden, for the purpose of electing two proctors to Convocation. Prayers having been said by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, the rector, the chair was taken by Archdeacon Sinclair, who said he wished, before proceeding with the business of the day, to make one explanation with regard to the citations which had been issued. He had consulted the chancellor of the diocese and his own official adviser, as to issuing the

citations to the ancient or the modern boundaries of the diocese and archdeaconry. They had advised him to follow the new boundary, and consequently he had sent citations into Surry and Kent, and omitted Hertford, and the result was that the Rector of Much Adam has become ineligible.

The Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, said he rose with some diffidence in the presence of so many of his seniors, but in consequence of a suggestion which had been made that a candidate should be proposed by some clergyman connected with a large metropolitan parish, he had undertaken the duty of making such a proposition. They had been for some time represented in Convocation by the Rev. Dr. Spry, a gentleman of great experience, and whose amenity and kindness all present had experienced, and whose opinions on the subject of Convocation were well known in the archdeaconry. Those opinions were in favour of a temperate and judicious movement, for the purpose of diffusing something like life and activity into the Convocation. He repeated the expression "a temperate and judicious movement"—because such a movement ought to be characterised by temper, moderation, and judgment, and these qualifications were possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Spry. Had Dr. Spry's name now been brought forward for the first time, he should not have nominated that gentleman, because he was a member of a cathedral chapter, and the question had arisen, whether the parochial clergy ought not to elect others than persons connected with cathedral chapters. But, under the present circumstances, Dr. Spry having discharged the duty before, and being well qualified to discharge them again, he had great pleasure in submitting his name to the meeting.

The Rev. John Jennings seconded the nomination. The Archdeacon in accordance with the general rule, inquired if any gentleman had any other candidate to propose, as it was desirable that all the parties should be named before proceeding to take the votes of the meeting.

The Rev. Thomas Ainger, of Hampstead, nominated the Rev. George Baker, Rector of Fulham. The nomination was seconded by the Rev. Richard Burgess, of Chelsea.

The Rev. Mr. Buckley wished, with all possible respect, to put a question to Mr. Baker. Many of his clerical brethren, and a great number of the laity, entertained strong opinions on the abstract questions which they considered it desirable to submit to Convocation; but his question did not relate to those abstract questions, and was more general. He begged to ask Mr. Baker whether, if elected as proctor for the diocese, he would exert himself by all the constitutional means in his power to obtain, as soon as possible, the revival of the active functions of Convocation? His object was to ascertain whether Mr. Baker would do his best to urge Convocation to do something.

The Rev. Mr. Harvey said the opinions of Mr. Baker were well known, and he thought it would be extremely inconvenient to ask questions of every gentleman who might be proposed.

The Rev. J. Jennings concurred in the propriety of not discussing the general subject, but thought Mr. Buckley fairly entitled to put the question particularly as Mr. Mackenzie had dwelt on the opinions and fitness of Dr. Spry.

The Rev. Dr. Biber presumed that those who were asked to give a decision ought to know the grounds on which that decision was to be formed. They ought not to be called on to say "yes" or "no" before they had ascertained whether Mr. Baker meant the office to be a reality or a formality. For a long time the office of the clergy in Convocation had been a mere form, and he did not know whether his reverend brethren had been impressed with the very singular character of the two lessons which had just been read—the one denouncing the indignation of Almighty God against the Church which scattered the sheep of the pastor, and the other touching the prayer of our Lord for the unity of his Church. They were now called upon to exercise a most solemn office. It would depend in some measure on their decision whether the Church should be handed over to be reformed, or rather deformed, by those who were not even its members, or whether the Church should take the work of a necessary reformation, which was wanted, into her own hands. It was desirable to ascertain whether the parties to be elected would make the office a reality or a formality, so that, when assembled in Convocation, and invoking the blessing of Almighty God on their labours, that prayer might not be a mockery in the sight of God. For these reasons he trusted they would be allowed to ascertain the opinions of Mr. Baker.

The Archdeacon said there was great inconvenience in putting questions of this kind. All he was entitled to sanction was the election of two proctors. He felt himself in a situation of great difficulty, and should be glad to avoid it. He thought it scarcely competent for him to put a question of that kind, and would take the opinion of his legal adviser on the point.

The Rev. Mr. Liddell, as an incumbent of the archdeaconry, felt it incumbent upon him to nominate a gentleman who would make the office a reality, and therefore submitted to the meeting the name of the Rev. Cyril W. Page of Christ Church, Westminster.

The Rev. Mr. Buckley said he had great respect for Mr. Baker, but as another gentleman had been nominated, whose opinions coincided with his own on the

subject of the revival of Convocation for the good government of the Church of England, he felt it his duty to second the nomination.

The Rev. A. Gurney observed that the appeal made to the professional adviser of the Archdeacon had not been answered. The supporters of Mr. Baker had every confidence in the judgment and discretion of that gentleman, and he thought questions of this kind suggested by Mr. Buckley, if unanswered, might throw a cast of unpleasantness over the whole of the proceedings. The general feeling appeared to be that something more of living action should be manifested by the Church in her own councils—(hear, hear)—and those who were now called upon to elect ought to know the course which the candidates were prepared to take in this matter. In the present state of public feeling it was very undesirable that such a question should go forth to be publicly answered. The clergy of the archdeaconry would certainly not appear to advantage if the question was not allowed to be put.

The Rev. R. Burgess said, if such a question was allowed to be put, it would open up the whole subject of Convocation, and whether all its powers should be revived. The tendency of the question was to obtain a pledge from Mr. Baker as to his future course of proceeding, and as even in election proceedings pledges were avoided as much as possible, he did not think Mr. Baker ought to be called upon to pledge himself on this difficult subject. Their wish was to elect persons who would act according to the best of their judgment for the good of the Church. Until Convocation should meet and ascertain the general opinion of the Church, it was difficult to pursue any definite course; and it was an opinion they ought to rely on the character of the individuals elected, in the confidence that they would act according to the best of their judgment.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers agreed with Mr. Gurney in the propriety of voting for Mr. Baker, and thought that gentlemen might be asked merely to state that he would not pledge himself against any proposition which might be brought forward, but would give a fair consideration to every measure calculated to promote the good of the Church. It was not desirable to ask Mr. Baker to pledge himself on a point when arguments might be brought forward which would induce him to change his opinion. To ask such a charge was tantamount to saying that the parties requiring it are infallible, and that others are incapable of understanding argument and coming to a correct conclusion. He entered fully into the spirit of that portion of the service to which allusion was made, and must say that it would be a mockery to invoke the Holy Spirit on the proceedings of Convocation if parties went there pledged to come to certain conclusions. He thought it would be satisfactory to the meeting to hear some reply from Mr. Baker.

The Archdeacon felt great difficulty in putting the question from the chair, but said if Mr. Baker chose to answer the question of his own accord he would be perfectly regular.

Mr. Baker said he had no hesitation or difficulty in answering the question put to him, which was this—“Will you, if elected as proctor for the diocese, exert yourself by all constitutional means to obtain, as soon as possible, the revival of the active functions of Convocation?” By all constitutional means he would exert that power; but beyond the power which the constitution gave him he would not. The word “constitutional,” in the way the question was framed, gave him full power to use his own discretion, and he should consider himself bound by the term “constitutional.”

The Rev. Mr. Jennings trusted that the last nomination would be now withdrawn.

The Rev. Dr. Hiber regretted that Mr. Baker had not answered the question before the nomination took place. He considered the answer perfectly satisfactory, and if a unanimous decision could be come to, he thought it would be desirable to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Page. He did not require of Mr. Baker anything beyond the constitutional means of the Church of England as now constituted.

The Rev. Mr. Liddell did not wish to act against the general sense of the meeting; but the answer of Mr. Baker did not appear so intelligent to him as it seemed to be to others.

The Rev. Mr. Page said, in his endeavours to make Convocation a reality and not a formality, he had never intended to act by any but constitutional means, and he did not suppose that Mr. Baker or any gentleman would follow any other course. He wished it not to be understood that he was put forward as a candidate who would take any unconstitutional means; but by every constitutional means he would endeavour to get rid of the disorganism to which Dr. Hiber had alluded, of invoking the Holy Spirit in such a manner as to make the proceeding a mockery.

The Archdeacon then proceeded to take a show of hands. For Dr. Spangley every hand was held up, for Mr. Baker 32 hands were held up, and for Mr. Page 11. The two former gentlemen were then declared elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

In the course of the proceedings the Reverend James Skinner, senior curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, attended the meeting with a view to bringing to an issue a question as to whether or not licensed curates are entitled to a voice in proctorial elections. Mr. Skinner accordingly voted in the election which took place; and, having done so, stated to the Archdeacon his position as a stipendiary curate holding a license from the Bishop of the diocese, and that he had, in right of that position, and in accordance with the opinion conveyed in the late charge of Archdeacon Wilberforce exercised the franchise conferred on him—as he believed by the constitution of the Church of England.

The Archdeacon referred the question of the validity of his claim to his legal adviser, who was present, and who stated, that according to the decisions which had been made in certain cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the vote of Mr. Skinner could not be received. The Archdeacon thereupon rejected the claim advanced by that gentleman.

Mr. Skinner then delivered to the Archdeacon a formal claim in writing, accompanied by an appeal to Convocation. We subjoin a copy of this document:—

Whereas an opinion has been expressed and acted upon by a high authority in the Church of England,

that (by 27th Elizabeth, c. 28) every priest or stipendiary, receiving an annual stipend, being no perpetuity, of £8 or above, and hired to serve in any place, was represented by Convocation under its civil aspect; and still more, ought to be entitled to vote if it be looked upon as a spiritual assembly; I, James Skinner, clerk, M.A., duly licensed and appointed to be senior resident curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, in the district of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London, do hereby claim to vote at the election of proctors for the said diocese, held this 29th day of July, before the Venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden. And whereas the said Venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, has been pleased to reject the said claim, and has refused to accept my vote, I do hereby appeal to Convocation that the said claim may be fairly and fully tried.

I place this appeal in the hands of the Venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, the 29th day of July, 1852.

J. SKINNER, M.A.,

Senior Curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, in the diocese of London.

The Church advised, in an article upon the subject of the proceedings now taking place for the election of proctors for the new Convocation, that in all cases where it is possible, stipendiary curates should assert their claim to vote. Our contemporary appears to see that in one case this advice has not been needed. The case in question is of course a very strong one, for St. Barnabas is a church with a large staff of clergy and a considerable congregation, attached to the district of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and as such wholly represented (according to the dictum of the Archdeacon of Middlesex) by the one vote of the perpetual curate of St. Paul's. Surely it cannot be contended that, out of a number of priests who have the cure of a parish or district, none is qualified—within the Church's meaning and the rule of common sense—to vote in these elections, except that one who happened to be the incumbent. It is clear that one priest may have the same intelligence and education, the same sense of his priestly obligations—as he undoubtedly bears the same priestly commission as another—though the one may be only a licensed curate, and the other an incumbent; and it not infrequently happens that the former has of the two the larger share of energy and practical experience. Again, then, we recommend all licensed curates, being priests within the terms of the statute of 27 Eliz., c. 28, to claim their electoral franchise, and thus to pave the way for maintaining their right to sit and vote in the synodical assemblies of the Church, which are undoubtedly among the events “looming in the future.”

In reference to this point we observe that, in considering the report of the South Australian Church Society, a clause was agreed to by the Bishop and his coadjutors to the following effect:—“The synod of clergy consists of every duly licensed officiating minister, presbytery alone having the right of voting.” The point appears to have been discussed by the conference, and decided as a question of Church usage.

The rectors, vicars, incumbents, and licensed curates of livings within the diocese of Exeter, were cited to attend in the Consistorial Court on Friday, between the hours of one and two o'clock, for the purpose of electing two proctors to appear for the clergy of the diocese in the Lower House of Convocation, to meet in St. Paul's Cathedral the day after the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business.

Soon after one o'clock the Worshipful and Rev. Chancellor Martin, Chancellor of the diocese, took the chair, and Mr. R. Barnes, the Deputy-Registrar of the Court, read the formal documents on which the proceedings were grounded. The form of the Bishop of Exeter's mandates to the Archdeacon was to require them to summon the clergy within their archdeaconries to the place of meeting to-day, “to agree to elect, ordain, transmit, and upon their expenses to provide two efficient proctors” to represent them in the Lower House of Convocation. In interpreting the meaning of the general words “the clergy” some of the dooms rural, cited all licensed curates, as well as rectors, vicars, and perpetual curates. Upon this a question arose whether licensed curates, being cited, possessed the power of voting.

The Chancellor decided that, having regard to ancient authorities, the clergy meant those who were permanently located in charge of souls in the diocese, such as rectors, vicars, and perpetual curates, and that licensed curates could not vote.

Prebendary Lacey hoped the meeting would not conclude without taking steps to change into an important reality that which was previously an unfulfilled ceremony. He wished to know whether it was competent for any one to propose a petition to be presented to Convocation through their proctors on the subject.

The Chancellor ruled that they must proceed first to the business of electing proctors.

The Rev. C. E. Wakley nominated the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, D.C.L., vicar of Thorverton, as one of the proctors, observing that he knew his abilities and capacity, having returned him many times before, that he had served them fully for many years, and had always attended the Convocation in London.

The Rev. C. B. Bartholomew (Incumbent of St. Davids, Exeter) seconded the nomination, which was received with general cries of “Hear.”

The Rev. J. R. Hogg (Brixham) having first obtained permission, put this question to Dr. Coleridge—whether, if returned, he was prepared to use every effort that the rights of Convocation and synodical action might be restored?

Dr. Coleridge said undoubtedly he was prepared to do so. Ever since the year 1826 he had never failed to attend every time Convocation had met, and he had never failed to use his utmost endeavours to attain that object, even so far as to be the seconder of an amendment which went up to the Throne, praying the Queen to grant her royal license for Convocation. (Hear, hear.) That was the system and line of conduct he had pursued, and if God gave him power he would continue to pursue it so long as he had life.

Prebendary Lacey said it was desirable the second proctor should be an incumbent in the adjoining county

of Cornwall, and he begged to nominate the Rev. Edward H. Brown, Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, as Dr. Coleridge's colleague.

The Rev. A. Watson (St. Mary's Church), said in seconding that nomination, he did so upon the understanding that Mr. Brown, equally with Dr. Coleridge, would use his best exertions and endeavour to restore synodical action to the Church.

The Chancellor observed that the second nomination seemed as equally unanimous as the first.

Dr. Coleridge said, there was now far stronger hope than ever that Convocation would be allowed to resume its real rights and powers. But the Church had many secret and many avowed opponents. There was too much lukewarmness, too much hollow-heartedness, and he would venture to say, too much hollow-heartedness, within her walls. Enthusiasm had too much power, and died too much the Church doing its own work as it ought. These causes united deterred him from entertaining very sanguine hopes that they would soon hear the word of command given to strike off the chains which now fettered the Church, and to leave her to exercise that power which he it remembered had never been suspended by any earthly king without the reservation on her part to claim its exercise when its interests demanded it. He appealed to the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and he was sure he would support his statement (Archdeacon Bartholomew made a gesture of assent), as to the peaceful and gentle spirit which had prevailed in the Lower House of Convocation. While the feeling was strong and increasing that Convocation ought to be allowed to act, there had never been a sentiment uttered calculated to create distrust or excite suspicion of alarm in the mind of the most timid Churchman. When Convocation met, as at present constituted, the first act should be—self-termination. The Lower House of Convocation should have the free unimpeded right of electing its own proctor, and not have a designated and prescribed dignity sent to head Convocation. Then came the disproportion of numbers; ninety-nine cathedral and forty-four parochial clergy constituted the Lower House. There was but one opinion on that point. There was not a dignitary in this or any cathedral throughout the kingdom who would not say, “rather let those numbers be reversed.” These points require great consideration, and in order to consider them, the members of Convocation must assemble, and when they were assembled, let both houses go up to the foot of the Throne, and humbly, most temperately, but at the same time not a whit less firmly or less unmistakably, supplicate her Majesty to grant her royal license that Convocation might proceed to business; God grant that in her wisdom, and in her justice, the Queen should grant that prayer. What, if she should be advised to refuse? What then was to be done? He would read the answer of Archbishop Wake:—

“I make no doubt but that it is duty, as well as wisdom, of a Christian king to consult of all these matters (which concern the state of the Church) with those who have the government of it committed to them by God; and neither obstinately to refuse the clergy liberty to assemble when they think it would be for the service of the Church and the benefit of religion to come together—not yet unreasonably require their attendance when there is nothing at all, or nothing of any consequence to be done by them. Should it so fall out that the Prince should neglect his duty in this particular, in that case I conceive it would be the duty of those who are the fathers and governors of it to apply to him for his permission to come together—to remonstrate with humility, but yet with Christian freedom too—to consider the necessities of the Church, the evils that are to be remedied, and the reasons they have to hope that, by their assembling, they may provide some remedy for them, and to press him in the name of God, and in pursuance of that trust which the public has reposed in him, to give a favourable answer to their requests. Should we be denied all liberty of these assemblies, though the governors and fathers of the Church should with all their care and interest endeavour to obtain it, should the Prince so far abuse his prerogative as to turn it not only to the detriment, but to the ruin of all true religion and morality among us, and thereby make it absolutely necessary for something extraordinary to be done to preserve both; in such a case of extremity, the Bishops and pastors of the Church must resolve to hazard all in the discharge of their duty; they must meet, consult, and resolve on such measures as, by God's assistance, they think these unhappy circumstances to require, and be content to suffer any loss, or to run any danger for their so doing.”

They must meet, if not to legislate, to deliberate, and when he thought of the vast weighty matters which must come before Convocation so assembled, when he looked round and saw who and what manner of men were present, he might well shrink from undertaking the office they had that day imposed upon him. But it was their pleasure, and he accepted it, and he pledged himself to attend every time Convocation assembled, so long as God gave him strength to do so; and when increasing years brought increasing infirmity, and he was unable to attend, he would not wait for the natural death of Convocation, but he would resign at once the office into their hands to elect an able and a better man to discharge the duties which he prayed God might be more numerous, and the office, of course, would then be far more honourable.

The Chancellor said—Is it, then, the choice of the clergy, having voice in this election, that the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, Dr. of Civil Law, and Vicar of Thorverton, and the Rev. Edward Harold Brown, Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, be duly elected proctors to represent the clergy of this diocese in the Lower House of Convocation? (General murmurs of assent.) I consider the election unanimous, and pronounce them duly elected.

The return was then handed round for signatures. The Rev. Mr. Hill asked if he, as a licensed curate, could sign the return. The Chancellor thought the question ought by no means to be left in an uncertainty, because they knew the licensed curates were a very different body now from what they were years ago. There being no special custom in the diocese to the contrary, he was bound to decide that licensed curates had no voice in this election. It would be better, as this was not a

contested election, that no such signatures should appear, which might be made a precedent, and lead to inconvenience.

The Rev. Mr. Hill wished to know if he was to understand the Chancellor had authority to prevent his putting his signature.

The Chancellor said, as presiding there, he was bound to conduct the proceedings to the best of his judgment, and, therefore, he had that authority. There was little doubt of the question being settled at once, as every one must feel its importance.

The Rev. A. Watson repeated the question, if it were competent for any one now to propose a petition. The Chancellor had no precedent for making that court the scene of a discussion of a wider nature than that for which they were assembled, and therefore, he could not admit any other subject.

The proceedings which had been conducted in a most amicable spirit here terminated.

On the same day the clergy of the archdeaconry of Sarum assembled at the Salisbury Cathedral, for the election of proctors. After a show of hands a poll was ordered by the Archdeacon, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—The Rev. G. P. Loweth, M.A., Rector of Oreston St. George, the Rev. Henry Caswell, M.A., Vicar of Figh Dean.

On the same day the benefited clergy of the archdeaconry of Durham met in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the City of Durham, for the election of proctors to attend the forthcoming Convocation of the Province of York. After the morning prayer the Venerable the Archdeacon of Durham proceeded to the business of the day by stating briefly the objects of the meeting, and the necessity that exists for the revival of the powers of Convocation, in order to meet the circumstances of the Church. The writ having been read, the Archdeacon invited any of the clergy to nominate candidates for the office of proctor. The Rev. J. A. Park Rector of Elwick Hall, in a brief speech, proposed the Rev. T. L. Strong, Rector of Lodgefield, to be one of the proctors, and the Rev. T. H. Dyke Rector of Longnewton, seconded the nomination. The Rev. H. Wardwell, Rector of Winton proposed the Rev. J. D. Eade, Vicar of Aycliffe, to be the other proctor, and the Rev. R. Webster, Vicar of Kelloe, seconded the nomination. The Archdeacon then put the names of the candidates to a show of hands for or against each, when both were unanimously accepted. The Rev. G. Skipsy then proposed for adoption a memorial addressed to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to take steps for the revival of Convocation, and testing to the Church that independent action so essential to her wellbeing and success. The memorial was adopted with only one or two dissentients, and upon a resolution being moved to the effect that the Archdeacon should sign the memorial, as chairman, and on behalf of the meeting, it was unanimously agreed to. The Archdeacon then declared the business of the Synod concluded, and dismissed the clergy who afterwards partook of his hospitality at a luncheon provided in the hall of the University. The following clergy were present: Archdeacon Thorp, Rev. J. D. Eade, Hon., and Rev. J. Grey Rev. T. L. Strong, Rev. T. H. Dyke Rev. J. A. Park, Rev. H. Peters, Rev. G. Skipsy, Rev. J. Brown, Rev. J. H. Browne, Rev. J. Archer Rev. G. Degard, Rev. J. Collins, Rev. H. G. Liddle, Rev. R. Webster, Rev. J. Raine, Rev. H. B. Carr, Rev. C. Carr, Rev. Cath. Carr, Rev. J. D. Shafto Rev. T. Chevallier, Rev. J. L. Law, Rev. C. Duberley Rev. W. Brown, Rev. F. B. Thomps-n, Rev. H. Barret, Rev. H. Wardwell, &c.—*Durham Advertiser.*

On the same day the benefited clergy of the archdeaconry of Stafford, having been summoned by advertisement to attend and elect two proctors, who in their turn are, in conjunction with two proctors from each of the other archdeaconries, to elect two proctors to represent the diocese of Lichfield in Convocation, assembled in some number in the church of St. Mary's parish church, at Stafford, after morning service.

In the absence of Archdeacon Hodson, the Rev. W. E. Caldwell the Rector of Stafford, took the chair. There were also present the Hon. and Rev. Hervey C. Bagot, the Revs G. Buckridge, Lewis Bagot, C. H. Atkins, J. Finch Smith, C. W. Stocker, Jer. Barnes, C. S. Roys, Benj. Webb, E. Harland, H. J. Pye, J. Dakeyne, W. W. King, Benj. Pideck, W. Highton, A. Scaton, Jos. Salt, G. Mather, C. E. Broadbent, W. Hutchinson, W. Webb, J. H. Theodosius, W. Hides J. M. Lowe, C. B. Jackson, F. J. Blackburne, G. Fraser, H. T. Brandon P. Maitland, S. Plant and R. B. Baker.

Mr. Salt, the banker of Stafford, Mr. J. H. Smith, of the Oxford Circuit, and other laymen were present in the chancel aisle. The letter mandatory having been read.

The Rev. Dr. Stocker, Rector of Draycote-le-Moors proposed the Rev. Edward John Justinian Edwards the incumbent of Trettham, who was seconded by the Hon. & Rev. Hervey Bagot, the Rector of Blythfield.

The Rev. C. H. Atkins, Rector of Marscyne Midway, proposed the Rev. George Murray, the Rector of Handsworth who was seconded by the Rev. George Buckridge, Master of St. John's Hospital Lichfield.

The Rev. J. Osmond Dakeyne, Rector of Wolverhampton, who said he rose for the purpose of putting a third clergyman in nomination, observed that though the clergy of this archdeaconry had done nothing in the election of their proctors since 1819, at which time they were only one hundred and fifty at the most in number, yet he was disappointed that now that they numbered (as he believed) two hundred and fifty-four, only about thirty should have assembled that day. And he must solemnly protest against this meeting being turned into a mere farce, as would be the case if the clergy only assembled to elect two persons, whose names were cut and dried beforehand, as the preliminary election of proctors was, in his opinion, even more important than the proceedings of Convocation in London. He had intended to have nominated the Rev. W. Broadbent, but being perfectly satisfied with the two proctors proposed, and having had this opportunity of speaking, he should not do so.

The Rev. J. Finch Smith, Rector of Aldridge, inquired why all the priests in the archdeaconry were not summoned.



The Chairman—You must ask Mr. Mott (the registrar). No notice is given except in the newspapers. The Rev. J. F. Smith—If the notice in the papers is...

England, and was glad to see so many clergy in attendance, since these elections on former occasions had been made so much a mere matter of form...

The Rev. J. J. Toogood, Prob. of Wells, and R. of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—For the Archdeaconry of London. OXFORD—The Rev. H. W. Majendie, Prob. of Bangor and Sarum, and V. of Speen.

INCREASE OF CHURCH ACCOMODATION.—The foundation-stone of St. John's Church, Mayfield, Belfast, has been laid by the Bishop of Down and Connor. The Church is to cost £3,500, and to accommodate 500 worshippers.

PROCTORS FOR THE CLERGY IN CONVOCATION. LONDON.—The Rev. Dr. Spry, Prebendary of Canterbury, and R. of St. Marylebone.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HAWKINS. At the close of the jubilee year some members of the standing committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who had long been associated with the secretary, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, being desirous of testifying their personal regard and their appreciation of his zealous labours on behalf of the Colonial Church, conceived the idea of uniting to present him with some token of their esteem on his approaching marriage.

A BECOMING MEMENTO. A flagon and paten, of elegant and elaborate workmanship, enclosed in a wainscot box, have just been presented to the parish of St. Peter, Colchester, by an American gentleman named Sears or Sayers, of Boston, United States, with this inscription:—"The gift of David Sears, of Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of North America, to St. Peter's Church Colchester, where repose the ashes of his English ancestry."

The Archbishop of Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has condemned 140 Priests to retire to convents for a given time, as a punishment for having refused to execute certain orders given by him on the occasion of the death of the Grand Duke Leopold.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns for Date, 1st Lesson, and 2nd Lesson. It lists dates from August 29 to September 5 with corresponding biblical lessons.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Table listing church services in Toronto, including St. James' and Holy Trinity, with names of clergymen and service times.

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James' Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James' Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms - St. Lawrence Bazaar. Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P. M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 10s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. C. L. has our thanks. We will publish his welcomed letter in our next, and state our own views more fully. Several communications have been received, which will appear next week.

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1852.

Toronto, June 28th, 1852.

MY DEAR BROTHERS RESIDING BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

It is my intention (D.V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Conventions, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the following list.

Fremantle, &c. JOHN TORONTO.

Table listing travel dates and locations: August 1852, Friday 27th, Kempville, 10 A.M.; Saturday 28th, Mountain, 3 P.M.; Sunday 29th, Edinburgh, 12 noon; Monday 30th, Matilda, 4 P.M.; Tuesday 31st, Willamshburgh, 10 A.M.; Wednesday 1st, Onabuck, 2 P.M.; Thursday 2nd, Monnetle, 5 P.M.; Friday 3rd, Cornwall, 11 A.M.; Saturday 4th, Hawkerbury, 11 A.M.

NOTE - Should there be any error or omission in this list, the Bishop requires the Clergyman interested, to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto, on Sunday the 10th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at nine o'clock, A.M. They are required to be introduced with the usual testimonials and the St. Q. is attested in the ordinary manner.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Fourth Parliament of United Canada was opened at Quebec on Thursday last.

On the motion of Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Morin, Mr. John Sandford McDonald was elected Speaker by a majority of 52 to 23.

In his Speech, His Excellency the Governor General referred to a variety of topics, of which the following are the most prominent:

The importance of placing the Currency of the British North American Colonies on a uniform basis, and introducing the decimal system. A measure to this effect is to be submitted to Parliament.

Documents detailing the steps taken during the recess to give effect to the Acts passed last

Session for promoting the construction of Railways, are to be laid before the House.

A plan for establishing Steam communication between Great Britain and the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, to be submitted for consideration.

Regarding the Clergy Reserves, His Excellency says:—

"I shall lay before you a despatch which I have received from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing the views of the Government, in reference to the Clergy Reserves, and stating the grounds on which Her Majesty's ministers refrained from introducing a measure into the Imperial Parliament its last session, for the repeal of the Imperial statutes on the subject."

An extension of the Elective Franchise is recommended.

The favour of the House is bespoken for any unobjectionable measure having in view the obtaining of correct statistical information respecting the productions of the country, and perfecting the speedy settlement of unoccupied lands.

It is probable that the grievances which are alleged to exist in Lower Canada, under the Feudal Tenure, may engage the attention of Parliament.

The case of indigent patients consigned to the Lunatic Asylum is to be brought before the House.

In conclusion, His Excellency expresses his humble hope that the "Almighty may render our efforts efficacious for the public good."

EDUCATION.

"THE END OF KNOWLEDGE.—But the greatest error of all the rest is the mistaking or misplacing of the last or farthest end of knowledge; for men have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge, sometimes upon a natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite; sometimes to entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes for ornament and reputation; and sometimes to enable them to have victory of wit and contradiction; and most times for lucre and profession; and seldom sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason, to the benefit and use of men;—as if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching restless spirit, or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect, or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon,—or a fort of commanding ground for strife and contention,—or a shop for profit or sale;—and not a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate.—Lord Bacon.

The destruction of King's College was effected because the Anglican Church enjoyed the privilege of having a teacher of Divinity and the use of a Chapel within its walls to which none but the members of the Church were obliged to go, while all other benefits flowing from university education was open freely to all. But the mere existence of the Church within the College was looked on with hate and a constant fear was expressed that the minds of Dissenters would be perverted. Now, we members of the Anglican Church are equally jealous for the safety of our children, and dread the infidel tendencies which are so unmistakably apparent on the face of all our Educational proceedings. We are quite alive to the fact that no efforts are wanting on the part of our deadly enemies to uproot and destroy the Church from the land. The bitter persecution which we have suffered even from the Government, has opened our eyes to the painful truth, that a member of the Church of England is a proscribed monster more dangerous and more damnable in the eyes of some than the disciples of Pius the IX.—we know and feel this to be the case, and therefore rejoice to find already a move within the Church to defend ourselves.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, 1852, there was begun in the Diocese of Toronto, a work which in after ages will be esteemed one of the greatest that was ever undertaken in this Province. We use this expression without any qualification, for while we hail the existence of Trinity College as a great necessity, and look upon its establishment with deep gratitude to the Lord Bishop for his exertions, we cannot less lightly estimate the importance of that duty which the Reverend H. J. Grasset engaged in so auspiciously at the commencement of this year. Silently is the work going on, and although cramped for means, nevertheless the struggling existence of such a school as the "St. James' Parochial School," reared under the very shadow of the Mother Church of the Diocese, must act as another living, active protest against credulous teaching, and stimulate other parishes to follow the example. With the view to show the opinions of the Church in Toronto on this subject, we shall use the address of the Rector on the laying of the corner stone of the building, and also two solemn prayers used on the occasion, as showing the scripture warrant for the undertaking:—

FORM OF PRAYER.

"When the persons assembled within the School, had been conveniently placed, the Rector said:—

DEARLY beloved, We have assembled together for the purpose of opening with due solemnity this School which has been erected by the benevolent exertions and charitable contributions of the members of the congregation.—In this place, many, we trust, of the youth of the flock, while receiving that teaching which shall fit them for discharging well the duties of this life, will be trained also, age after age, in the nature and adoration of the Lord,—in the knowledge and practice of those things which shall—if it please God—render them pious members of the Church, as well as useful and conscientious subjects, in the State.—Forasmuch

as within these walls a work of so great moment is, during all future generations, we trust, to be carried on,—it seems meet and right that we should make our beginning in the name of God and His Christ,—from whom alone cometh every prosperous issue,—humbly offering up at the same time our hearty praises, and thank-givings unto Him who hath graciously helped us hitherto.

O LORD Jesu Christ, thou who wast found as a child in the temple, sitting in the midst of the teachers, both hearing them and asking them questions, grant unto those little ones of thy flock who shall in all future time assemble in this place to be instructed in the true faith of thy Holy Name, that they may with glad minds and walls receive those things which they ought to know and believe to their souls' health, and with obedient hearts walk in the same, even unto their lives' end; to thy honour and glory, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

O ALMIGHTY God, who at the beginning of thy Church, didst give to some Apostles, to some prophets,—to some evangelists—to some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints and the edifying of the Body of Christ, pour down upon those who shall here labour, the gifts of wisdom and heavenly light, that, whilst they diligently instruct those committed to their charge in knowledge pertaining to this life, they may also build them up also as members of Christ, children of God and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven,—relying ever on thy grace, who dost live and govern all things, world without end. Amen.

Such were the aspirations to heaven on that memorable day, and the hearty Amen testified that the hearts of priests and people were in the work.

With the further object of showing what the contemplated objects were, we give an epitome of the Rector's address, trusting that others will be induced to second exertions so nobly begun, and which, if zealously co-operated in must be productive of great blessing to the Church:—

MY DEAR BROTHERS,

The great object we have in view in erecting and opening this school for week-day instruction is to provide and secure, more particularly for the poorer members of our communion a place to which they can send their children for a religious education, according to the doctrines and principles of the Church of England. To a believer in the Bible and in the government of God, it is so manifest as to require no proof that that knowledge which has no tendency to improve the moral habits and religious character of man and to render him more fit for the final purposes of his being, has no real value; and therefore no system of instruction which altogether leaves those final purposes out of view, can issue in the proper end of all instruction,—the communication of wisdom. For it must not be forgotten, that knowledge is not necessarily wisdom,—that the one may be purchased at the cost of time and toil, by the natural faculties of a reasonable being, whatever may be the disposition of his heart,—the other is not to be attained by the natural man, but by the knowledge of divine truth.

As believers in Him,—in the knowledge of whom standeth our eternal life,—we dare not undertake to train up an accountable being in the pursuit of whatever may tend to increase the advantages of the present life, without directing his eye towards the brightness of the next,—to lay open to him the wonders of nature, without raising his thoughts up to nature's God,—to teach him the powers of his own reason and enrich his memory, but leave neglected or unprovided for the task of making him acquainted with the relation in which he stands to his Creator, the sinfulness of sin, the abundance and freeness of God's mercy, the proclamation of pardon and the means of grace,—this is what we dare not do. We dare not deal with a soul which must be saved through Christ, or perish everlastingly, as though the alternative were not of paramount importance, as if it were a question of trifling consideration whether a believer in Christ is to be trained up in the grand doctrines of the gospel, or whether he shall be left uninformed or unassisted in the main purpose of his life. Our desire, therefore, as spiritually enlightened members of the Church of England, is to erect all our schools, whether for the rich or for the poor, within the precincts of the sanctuary,—to lay the foundation of public usefulness and individual influence on the ground of Christian principle, seeking to promote the best interests of society by methods which tend to the glory of God.

We commence our work, must truly feeling our own insufficiency, but in the confidence of faith and looking upwards for the divine blessing, may Almighty God enable us to pursue it, and be pleased to own it as an instrument for good, and to him be all the glory.

We presume that there can be but one response, echoed to this truly pastoral address, and right sure we are, not a few even of those who differ from us will admit that, "As believers in Christ—in the knowledge of whom standeth eternal life," WE DARE NOT UNDERTAKE TO TRAIN UP AN ACCOUNTABLE BEING IN THE PURSUIT OF WHATEVER MAY TEND TO INCREASE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT LIFE, WITHOUT DIRECTING HIS EYE TOWARDS THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE NEXT. Our desire, therefore, as spiritually enlightened members of the Church of England, is to erect all our schools, WHETHER FOR RICH OR POOR WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE SANCTUARY.

The present Arch-bishop of Canterbury, in his sermon on "THE DUTY OF PROMOTING CHRISTIAN EDUCATION" has, with consummate ability shown us what as baptized Christians our duty on this point is. He observes,

I. Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me. But, Lord, thou art in heaven, and we thy weak and sinful creatures are on earth! It is long since the

feelings of the Rev. Rector and the Lord Bishop, for by the context we gather that the real objects of the School is to embrace all the children of the Church; let our wealthier members keep this in mind and they will soon have a school second to none.

angels sang, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors: and the king of glory shall come in!"

True, the parents of the present day cannot bring their children to the Lord in the lowly form of man, which for our sake he vouchsafed to bear; they cannot now behold the condescending goodness with which he took them in his arms, or laid his hands upon them.

But there is a way of applying to Christ, more sure than the movement of the body. Many of the Jews had come to him by the movement of their bodies, and were standing round him at the very time when he said, "Ye will not come unto me, that ye might have life." And again, on the other hand, the Ethiopian had come to him whom Philip baptized; had come to him when he said, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God; though in the flesh he had never seen him.

It is the heart, brethren, and not the body, which comes to Christ. The coming to him is the surrender of the soul to him for all that it needs; for pardon, justification, redemption, instruction; in a word, for salvation.

"I will arise, and go to my father," thought the prodigal in his extremity.

Now it was the mind here, which really sought this refuge. Before the body moved, the mind had gone.

And thus it must be with the child; thus we desire it may be through the influence of early teaching and continued instruction. In our christian land, the parent does what the Jewish parents did when they brought their little children to the Lord. He offers up his child to him in the way and ordinance which he has himself appointed; he prays that the child may be received into his flock, and regenerated by the Holy Spirit. He does this with a definite object; with a clearness of view and knowledge which the Jewish parents could not have. He feels that he has imparted a corrupt nature to his children; and that unless they be "born again, born of water and of the Spirit, they cannot enter into the kingdom of God." But there is a remedy, and he brings them to the author of that remedy, and prays that their sinfulness may be atoned for, their corruption purified, their children made "members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven."

This is the beginning, but only the beginning. Painful experience teaches us how much is still required, that the child may remain a partaker of these covenant blessings; and, when the eyes of the understanding are opened, may come to that inward feeling, as well as by outward ceremony. And, therefore, we desire that the young creatures, growing up around us should be continually reminded of the covenant made for them, and of the obligations to which it binds them. We desire that as they advance in age, and are involved in the business and temptations of the world, they may understand the circumstances in which they are placed; the dangers which encompass them, the defence which may secure them. We desire that as they enter into life, it may be said to them, "Behold, ye go forth as lambs among wolves." Such is the nature of the world to which you belong. You have enemies on every side, seeking to devour; but there is a good Shepherd, who laid down his life for his flock." He is glad to "gather the lambs in his bosom, and gently lead the feeble and the young;" it only they will "hear his voice and follow him." He who is ready to save, is greater than he who would destroy; and none shall pluck out of his hand those who commit themselves to his care.

"But," say our opponents, "it is not true that the system is so bad! we do teach religion!" Yes, we know you do! We know that Satan has appeared as an angel of light, and that religious-morality is cunningly interwoven in your system, but it needs but little trouble to show, from the nature of the books put into the hands of pupils, that while you profess to a form of godliness, in the very heart of the system true religion is denied; and it is here that we, as churchmen, must be on the watch, and every effort must be made to induce our chief Pastors to issue a series of works to counteract the deceitful and insinuating publications which are now in use. We do not know that we can better prove our point than by taking up some of their books, and extracting passages from them, and contrasting them with other books not pledged to the support of the indefinite system. As an example which comes immediately to hand, we take Gillies' History of Greece and Lardner's Outlines of History. In the dedication of the work of the former to His Majesty George III, we find the following moral, drawn from the History of Greece:—

"The History of Greece exposes the dangerous turbulence of Democracy, and arraigns the despotism of tyrants. By describing the incurable evils inherent in every form of republican policy, it evinces the inestimable benefits, resulting to liberty itself, from the lawful dominion of hereditary kings, and the steady regulation of well ordered monarchy."

In this we recognize a line of argument and instructive reasoning similar to that which induced St. Paul to charge the learned Athenians with being too superstitious. Not so, however, with Lardner; he can discover nought but examples of injurious consequences of religious influence, and the acts of Pagans are taught to be parallel to those of Christians, and in the constitution of Greece a latent seminal democracy lurked, which secretly leavened the lump in spite of tyrant-kings. But let him speak for himself—

"Their government was aristocratic-monarchic; they possessed numerous slaves, acquired by war or by purchase, who performed all servile offices. Their chief amusements, like those of the Germans and the Scandinavians were gymnastic exercises, and at banquets listening to the songs of bards, who chanted the deeds of living or departed heroes. Manners, language, religion, were the same in all the states. The Monarch was distinguished chiefly by his personal qualities; he had the command in war, a large share



...proceedence and a portion of land assigned to the... The people were distinguished as much by their... The people of India were distinguished as much by their... The people of India were distinguished as much by their... The people of India were distinguished as much by their...

...to his remarks on India, and there... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed...

...to India religion and priestly influence have ef... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed... the landed tendencies unblushingly displayed...

...what impression is likely to be left on the... of a child from the continual repetition of... of a child from the continual repetition of... of a child from the continual repetition of... of a child from the continual repetition of...

...He would own, fairly and candidly, that he enter... a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion... a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion... a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion... a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion...

...Such is the language of that remarkable orator... one of those brilliant meteoric displays of in... one of those brilliant meteoric displays of in... one of those brilliant meteoric displays of in... one of those brilliant meteoric displays of in...

...The very first objection which he would always take... the conduct of any individual or any party was... the conduct of any individual or any party was... the conduct of any individual or any party was... the conduct of any individual or any party was...

...This celebrated pair of Peel balances were pro... posed by the manufacturer for the express... proposed by the manufacturer for the express... proposed by the manufacturer for the express... proposed by the manufacturer for the express...

GOLD IN THE WEST INDIES.

...The following is an extract of a letter from Trinidad... in Spain, August 1st:—The gold diggings of Dem... in Spain, August 1st:—The gold diggings of Dem... in Spain, August 1st:—The gold diggings of Dem... in Spain, August 1st:—The gold diggings of Dem...

We cannot congratulate the good people of the West Indies on the discovery of that which no doubt they consider to be a source of immense wealth. At the present moment some of the smaller Islands, as Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and Antigua, are nobly rising from out of the depression under which they laboured. They have by a wise and judicious policy, settled their emancipated population comfortably under equitable laws, and have been working harmoniously and in a Christian temper for some time past. If God be so close within their reach, may we not fear an abandonment of their legitimate pursuits and, as a consequence, a sacrifice of the cultivation of their great staple—the sugar-cane?

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We have received through the kindness of the Venerable Archdeacon of York, some numbers of the St. James's Chronicle, containing appeals from himself to the Church at Home on behalf of Trinity College. Reposing full confidence in Dr. Bethune, we are assured that he will exercise a sound discretion in furtherance of the great objects which he has in view. We trust that he will not forget that no greater boon could be conferred on the Church in Canada, than a full and perfect knowledge of the system of education pursued in the Church National Schools in England, as well as in our Colleges.

AN INVITATION.

There is now to be seen at Mr. Iredale's Factory on Yonge Street, opposite the Church of the Holy Trinity, a splendid Stained-glass Window, by our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Bull. We do not hesitate to say that the production is highly creditable, and as one individual remarked, a "century in advance of us."

The Crystal Palace is open for three days more only. It is unnecessary to say that this exhibition is deserving of all patronage. The beauty of the painting is only excelled by the minuteness of the detail. Although the dependencies of Britain are not deservedly portrayed. The Canadian Courts are good.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Any one who can appreciate that harmonious combination of earth, sky, and water, which constitutes a truly beautiful landscape, should certainly visit the Bay of Quinte. Varied are the scenes that delight the eye and charm the imagination as you move along its winding shores. Bay and inlet, creek and river, hill and dale, meadow and lawn, meadow and fields burdened "with the kindly fruits of the earth." Combine to make it so pleasing a feature in nature's face as to challenge admiration. Few are there

"Who, if master of a vacant hour, Here would not linger, willingly detained."

It is not my intention, however, to attempt a description of the lovely offspring of the blue Ontario. That would require the pencil of an accomplished master as well as the pen of a practical traveller. My present purpose is to give a short account of a visit recently made by myself and some clerical friends, to the interesting and flourishing mission so happily established among our red brethren, the Mohawks. Our visit was in answer to a kind and pressing invitation from the worthy Missionary, the Rev. G. A. Anderson, to assist at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of a new Church, about to be erected five miles in a westerly direction from the present one; and in a part of the Indian Reserve where there is a scattered and numerous population.

The projected work proves at once that our Spiritual Mother has been a provident and watchful parent to her Indian children, and that they, duly estimating the value of the religious knowledge she confers, have no desire to wander from her sheltering bosom: The Church already built is a handsome and capacious stone structure in the Gothic style, prettily situated just below the mouth of the Napanee River, and appears to be quite adequate to the wants of the settlement surrounding it; but being remote from the residence of many families, great inconvenience has hitherto been experienced by some of the Indians in attending divine service. To do so with any degree of regularity was with not a few of them, an impossibility. The building now in progress will, when completed, effectually remove this disability by bringing the ordinances of religion within the reach of all who desire them.

Wednesday the 18th day of August, was the day appointed for commencing the pious enterprise, and the proceedings were very properly begun by solemnly worshipping Him to whose honour the temple is to be reared. At a little after eleven o'clock the congregation assembled in what may now be called the Parish Church. Prayers were said by the Rev. Henry Brent of Banfield, assisted by the Rev. S. W. Allen of Portsmouth, after which a collection in aid of the building fund was taken up, the offertory sentences being read by the Rev. John Grier, Rural Dean, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Vev. the Archdeacon of Kingston, founded on Eccl. v. ch. i. v. "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God." At its conclusion the assemblage, numbering several hundred persons, proceeded to the spot where the ceremonies of the occasion were to be continued and ended. The long cavalcade, comprising horsemen and vehicles of every description presented an extremely pleasing spectacle as it moved towards the chosen site where

"The virgin sod, Moistened from age to age by dewy eve, Shall disappear—and grateful earth receive The corner stone from hands that build to God."

On arriving at the ground prayer and praise were again offered up to the throne of Heaven. Some appropriate collects, together with the 122nd Psalm and part of the 29th chapter of the 1st Book of Chronicles were read. Immediately before the laying of the stone, which ceremony was performed by the officers of a Masonic body belonging to Belleville, the Venerable the Archdeacon in a suitable prayer invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the undertaking. After the stone was adjusted the 100th Psalm was sung by the Indians in their native tongue. The effect produced by this simple act of praise was most pleasing, and richly suggestive of holy and grateful reflections. Unbroken silence was preserved during its continuance, and as the passing breeze bore onward the soft, liquid, and plaintive tones, the prophetic declaration of Israel's lost Saviour seemed literally fulfilled. "From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering; for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of hosts." Strikingly descriptive are these words of the scene witnessed at the building of this house of God. Scarcely a lifetime has elapsed since "the matted forests of Ontario's shore" were the hunting grounds of the untamed savage, and rebounded with his fierce war cry; now reclaimed from his wandering habits, he follows some peaceful occupation, and on the banks of the loveliest bay of his cherished lake for him

"The Sabbath bells' harmonious chime Float on the breeze—the heavenliest of all sounds That hilt or vale prolongs or multiplies."

Before pronouncing the benediction, which closed the services on this interesting occasion, the Archdeacon delivered a very kind and paternal address to the Indians. He gave a rapid sketch of the history of their tribe, from the time of its migration to Canada up to the present period. The many reminiscences awakened by his subject visibly affected some of the auditors, and, doubtless, produced emotions of no ordinary character in the breast of the venerable speaker. He being himself contemporary with most of the events described, and many of the individuals to whom allusion was made.

That the completion of the "work and labour of love," in which our Indian brethren are now engaged may be as gratifying as the beginning was auspicious; and that the same venerable father in our Israel may be permitted to offer thanksgivings for the consummation of an undertaking upon which he implored the Divine blessing during its progress, is, believe me, Mr Editor, the earnest prayer of more than

ONE OF THE VISITORS.

Archdeacon of Kingston, August 23rd, 1852.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

The work along the line of the Bytown and Prescott Railway is going steadily forward.

A rich and extensive vein of silver ore has recently been discovered near the Railroad, north of Sherbrooke.

The total number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this year is 27,652.

A Stock Exchange has been established in Toronto, of which Mr. George Barrow has been appointed President and Mr. James Fraser, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dugald McNab has been expelled from his School.

The Montreal Courier now appears under the name of the Commercial Advertiser.

The Postmaster General has transferred to a Radical newspaper the list of letters, which for many years had been advertised monthly in the Hamilton Gazette.

It is said that a coal field has been discovered in the Township of Esquesing.

The Sherbrooke Gazette says that the British American Land Company have resolved to open a canal from Magog River, in the Upper Town, to connect with the St. Francois, near the Railway Depot in South Sherbrooke.

Mr. Scobie has issued the first number of a Saturday journal entitled the News of the Week. It is a neatly printed, well arranged sheet of eight pages, and the subscription is ten shillings per annum.

The Globe says that Mr. Wilson, Ironmonger, of Montreal, and Major Campbell, formerly Secretary to the Governor General, are to be raised to the Legislative Council.

Messrs. Ouillette & Goodbridge recently shipped for Montreal £700 worth of leather, manufactured by them at their tannery in Sandwich.

The house of Mr. Nolman, Dundas, was lately entered by burglars, and plate, &c., stolen to the amount of £200.

A barn belonging to Mr. J. P. Merritt, at St. Catharines, was destroyed by fire, on the forenoon of Thursday the 12th instant.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR LE MARCHANT AT HALIFAX.

August 6, 1852.

Her Majesty's ship Cumberland, with his Excellency the Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, and his Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, on board, arrived off Halifax Harbour last night, and anchored at Maugher's Beach.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning her Majesty's steamer Basilisk went down and towed the Flag Ship to her moorings. The Vice Admiral landed about 11 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

landed at the Queen's Wharf, under a salute from her Majesty's ship Cumberland. On the wharf, waiting to meet his Excellency, were his Honour the Administrator surrounded by his Staff—the Chief Justice and Judges the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils many of the Clergy, Members of the House of Assembly His Worship the Mayor attended by the Recorder and Aldermen of the city, the Custos Rotulorum and County Magistrates, and a great number of respectable citizens.

A guard of honour from her Majesty's 97th Regt. was drawn up in attendance on the wharf. A continuous guard formed of the Royal Engineer Corps and 97th Regt., lined the streets, from the wharf to the door of the Council Chamber, a salute was fired from the Citadel.

On reaching the Council Chamber his Excellency was introduced by the Administrator to the Chief Justice and Members of the Executive Council, after which his Honour took his seat upon the throne.

The state oaths and oaths of office were then administered to his Excellency by the Provincial Secretary His Excellency having signed the roll took his seat upon the throne and assumed the government.

United States.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

The following table, compiled from the columns of the New York Herald, shows the number of steamboat accidents in the United States, within the present year, or in a period of little over six months:—

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN THE U STATES IN 1852.

- January 9.—Boiler of steamer Magnolia exploded at St. Simon's Island, Georgia. 13 persons killed; 11 injured.
14.—Boiler of steamer George Washington exploded, near Grand Gulf, Miss. 16 lives lost; 10 persons injured.
14.—Steamer Martha Washington burnt near Memphis, Tenn. 5 lives lost.
23.—Steamer Pitzer Miller's boiler exploded at the mouth of White River. Several persons killed.
25.—Steamer D. Wit Clinton struck a snag near Memphis, Tenn. 40 lives lost.
31.—Steamer General Warren wrecked at Astoria, Oregon. 42 lives lost.
Feb'y 14.—Steamer Caddo sunk near New Orleans. 5 lives lost.
20.—Steamer Mary King's boiler burst below New Orleans. 5 lives lost; 3 persons injured.
March 26.—Steamer Pocahontas collapsed her flues, near Memphis, Tenn. 8 lives lost; 18 persons severely scalded.
26.—Steamer Independence wrecked, in Matagorda Bay, Texas. 7 lives lost.
April 3.—Steamer Redstone's boiler exploded, near Carrollton, La. 21 lives lost; 25 persons injured.
3.—Steamer Glencoe blew up at St. Louis. No. of lives lost not known.
9.—Steamer Sauld's boiler exploded at Lexington, Mo. 100 lives lost.
11.—Steamer Pocahontas burnt, near Choctaw Bend. 13 lives lost.
26.—Steamer Prairie State collapsed her flues, on the Illinois, killing and wounding 20 persons.
May 19.—Steamer Pittsburg cylinder heads broken, killing 1 and injuring 3 persons.
June 14.—Steamer Forest City collapsed a flue, at Cleveland. 3 lives lost.
July 5.—Steamer St. James' boiler exploded, near New Orleans. About 40 lives lost.
12.—Propeller City of Oswego ran into by another steamer, near Cleveland, and sunk. 20 lives lost.
28.—Steamer Henry Clay burnt, near Youkers, on the Hudson. About 80 lives lost, and about 20 more or less injured.

THE MELANCHOLY RESULT IN FOURKA.

Table with 3 columns: No of Steamers, Lives lost, No. injured. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and Total.

The number lost by the disaster to the Pitzer Miller and Glencoe, not being known, are not included in the foregoing list; but there can be little doubt that if added to the other cases which have been ascertained, the aggregate would amount to at least five hundred human beings sent prematurely to their account, with all their imperfections on their heads.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Another appalling calamity occurred on Lake Erie on Friday last, occasioned by a collision between the Steamer Atlantic and the Propeller Ogdenburgh, about four miles from Long Point Light. The Steamer, on her direct course from Buffalo to Detroit, was run into by the Propeller, striking the Steamer just forward of the larboard wheel, causing her to sink in about ten minutes in thirty fathoms water. Of the cabin passengers it is believed that fifteen or twenty will cover the loss. Of the deck emigrant passengers there were put on board the Sultana about 200—about 50, of whom got off at Erie. The Propeller took those saved on board, and did all that was in her power to make them comfortable, put the 200 on the Sultana and carried the remainder to Erie. The Emigrants, as soon as the collision occurred, commenced jumping over board immediately forward of the wheels, while they were in motion—of course all such were killed by the wheels. It is impossible to tell from any data in possession, how many were lost. The number may reach 100.





NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. IS Removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL...

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...

(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 Prince-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 Colborne—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 WESTWORTH. Township of Simcoe—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 Band 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.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.

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

Directors: George Mackie, M. P. Hayes, James Brady, Wm. Henderson, Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis, and John Howcutt, Esquire.

Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor—Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, 10 Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

Agents: Thomas Mackie, Dundas, T. Robertson, Guelph, T. Robertson, West Fairbairn, Wm. Colclough, Fort Erie, James Mackie, Peter Cook, Wm. Aberdeen, George Davidson, John J. Peterson, Markham, A. Barker, Amherstburg, T. Peterson, Le. W. Dessauer, Colborne, S. McKinnon, Toronto, Peter McPhail, Kincardine, D. McKendrick, Port Hope, W. B. Clark.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto, Dec. 1, 1850.

MONEY TO BE SAVED.

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAVING hitherto had a branch business in the Town of Woodstock, C. W., in addition to the one in Toronto. Has determined to close up one of the two shops; and in order to clear out the

WHOLE STOCK OF

MILLINERY, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AT THE

TORONTO HOUSE,

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

Has commenced selling off The entire Stock at a Reduction that will correspond with the above assertion, that is from 15 to 25 per cent, below the usual selling prices—which has always been as low as others in the trade, if not a little lower. These inducements will not continue for a long time, and could not be given in the ordinary way of doing business. The object now is to sell out the whole Stock and not to make profit. An inspection of the stock and prices will convince all candid persons that the Reduction is a reality.

J. C. would call particular attention to his MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, which will be found very large; entirely too numerous to enumerate.

His DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT will be found replete and furnished with all that is requisite for family furnishing.

J. C. does not quote prices in his advertisements; but condemns the habit fallen into by some of our respectable tradesmen of this city of quoting prices for goods that every reasonable and candid person will at once admit to be erroneous and absurd. You are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods, enquire the Prices and be your own judge as to their value.

J. C. Would dispose of the Stock in one lot, together with his interest in the premises, and the Shop fixtures.—The Stand is a good one and the house in neat order.

REMEMBER NO. 60 KING STREET EAST, NEXT DOOR TO MR. SALT'S GOLDEN HAT.

NO SECOND PRICE.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto May 14th, 1852.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS,

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table listing clothing items and prices. Columns include Men's Br. Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS; BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices. Columns include Muslin Delaines, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

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. Notzheimer, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, September 14th, 1851.

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER.

House, Land and General Agent, No. 50, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

(Opposite St. James's Church)

Reference kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. C. Ridout, Esq., James Brown, Wm. McMaster, Esq., P. Patterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowers & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Bidout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, February 26, 1852.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 3, Lane Thomas Street, Gibson Street, 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 headache, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than a hope of being cured, however, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I persevered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Table listing ailments and their corresponding symptoms. Columns include Ague, Female Irregularities, Asthma, FEVERS of all kinds, Bilious Complaints, Fits, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1851.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than the contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely cure and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cases attended by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, where in any full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of long-continued Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of croupal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L.D.

From the widely celebrated Professor Sillman, M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

I esteem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Major Pattison, President of the B. C. Society, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours, I. S. COLEMAN, M.D.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Henderson & Kneeshaw, in Kingston by E. W. Palmer, in Montreal by Lyman & Co., in Quebec by Joseph Bowler, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Province and United States.

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

DIED.

At Cornwall of an attack of Asthma on the 12th August, Sarah Elizabeth Harriet, widow of the late Rev. J. G. Beck Lindsay and daughter of the late Rev. Salter J. Mountain, aged 28 years. As a daughter, sister, wife and mother, she was most exemplary, and as a pious child of God in character, and pure faith as a fortified corner of the temple.

New Advertisements.

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: O. Singing, Mr. Humphreys. Of Music, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy. Of English, Mr. Breakley A. B. T. Coll. Dr. Of Writing, Mr. Ebbles. Of Drawing, Mr. Hopner Myer. Of Calligraphy, Mr. Goodwin.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Day Pupils, Instruction Music by the Master, Sewing, Italian, German, Drawing for the season, Calligraphy, and Quarterly Payments required.

Toronto August 21st 1852.

SETTING OF TELEGRAPH POTES!

PROPOSALS will be received for the Setting of Telegraph Poles on DUNDAS STREET, from TORONTO to HAMILTON.

Until September 15th.

They must be Four Feet in the earth, at least. AUGERS for boring the earth, will be furnished.

Letters for Sections of Ten Miles each, preferred, as all the Poles on the route must be up by the 10th day of October, ready for wiring.

Direct proposition to the Subscribers, at the North American Hotel, Toronto, and the Hamilton House, Hamilton.

J. SNOW, A. F. DWIGHT, 4-3m

SETTING OF TELEGRAPH POTES!

PROPOSALS will be received for the Setting of Telegraph Poles, on YONGE STREET, from TORONTO to BARRIE.

Until the 15th of September.

They must be placed Four Feet in the earth at least. AUGERS for boring the earth, will be furnished by the Company.

Letters for Sections of Ten Miles each, preferred, as all the Poles on the route must be up by the 15th of September, ready for wiring.

Direct proposition to the Subscribers, at the North American Hotel, Toronto.

J. SNOW, A. F. DWIGHT, 4-3m

Upper Canada College

WILL re-assemble after the Midsummer Vacation on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH of SEPTEMBER, 1852.

F. WM. BARROW, M. A., Principal U. C. College.

Toronto, 18th August, 1852.

Let Newspaper to insert unless directed so to do.

MADAME DESLANDES' Seminary will re-open at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 1st of September. Terms commence on September the 1st, November the 17th, February the 7th, and May the 3rd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BY LAW is now under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto, to open and extend Beech Street, until it reaches Seaton Street. And also to open and continue Berkeley Street until it shall reach that part of Beech Street which is intended to extend from Parliament to Seaton Street.

Clark's Office, Toronto, Aug. 11, 1852. 3-4m

GALT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal:

M. C. HOWE, A.B. EX-SCHOLAR, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

MR. HOWE has at present vacancies for Two Boarders. Young gentlemen preparing for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or Scholarships in the University and Trinity College, will find this a desirable opportunity of obtaining the necessary assistance for the attainment of these objects.

Vacation terminates August 31st, 1852. Galt, August 5, 1852. 2-4m

Trinity College.

COBURG 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 one of the Masters, will reside with the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of their strict attention.

For the Rev. H. B. JESSE's desirous likewise of forming a Class of Young gentlemen who intend receiving a Scholarship in Trinity College, and who can have private rooms in the Institution.

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSE, M. A. Principal, Cobourg. Cobourg 11th Aug. 1852. 2-6f

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Governess, in a private family. Address H., at the Office of this paper. Toronto, August 18th. 3-1f

MR. CHARLES RYAN, 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 selicious 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. Ryan 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, August 11, 1852. 2-3f



FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL!!!

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING. MONSTER PANORAMA OF THE

CRYSTAL PALACE!!!

IS NOW OPEN.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION

Proprietor—MR. P. T. BARNUM. Chief Artist—SIC. DE LAMARCA. Manager and Decorator—D. EDWARDS HALL. Two Splendid Exhibitions Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock P.M.

Admission only 1s 3d; Front and Reserved Seats, 1s. 10d; Children under 10 years, 7d.

The brilliantly patronised progressive Mirror of the WORLD'S FAIR.

Comprising the whole exterior and interior of the renowned Crystal Palace; the Royal Procession—the grand opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court—superb view of the whole Navy—the Navy and all its parts—the United States Department—the whole Transcript—the British Division—the Canadian Department—the Canadian Agricultural and Mechanical Courts—the whole preceded by a bird's-eye view of the Crystal Palace and the west end of London, and ending with a superb view of the Yacht America and Royal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain, off Cowes. Toronto August 11th, 1852. 2-4f

1852] Steamboat Notice. [1852



THE STEAMER "CITY OF HAMILTON." CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

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

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

Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 21st, 1852

Quickest Route, two Boats Daily.

For New York, Boston, and the Western States, via Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

THE MAIL STEAMERS

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON

AND

CITY OF TORONTO

WILL, and further notice, leave Toronto, daily at half-past 7 A. M., and half-past two P. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Express trains going East, also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers going West.

RETURNING

Leaves Lewiston for Toronto at a quarter to Nine, A.M., and one P. M., connecting with the through Steamers at Toronto to Montreal.

Toronto, 17th May, 1852. 5-

GOVERNESS.

AN English Lady of superior attainments is desirous of obtaining a situation as Teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises English in all its branches, French, (which a residence of four years in Paris enables her to speak and write a native,) Italian, Music, (Vocal and Instrumental,) &c. &c. Address (if by letter, post paid) A. B. Post Office, Niagara, U. C. July 23rd 1852. 51-1f

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

Precent of Trinity College.

Published at the request of the Students.

Price 1s. 3d.

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

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher, King Street.

Toronto July 23, 1852. 51-1f

NOTICE.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Local Committee of the Provincial Association of Upper Canada, being desirous of affording every facility to persons who may visit Toronto at the Exhibition of the Association, to be held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of September next, into no keeping a record of all Houses of Entertainment in the City and Environs, as also the extent of accommodation each possesses, and the charges for the same.

Inn Keepers, Boarding House Keepers, AND THOSE INTENDING TO KEEP

HOUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

during the Exhibition, will therefore be pleased, at their earliest convenience, to furnish the undersigned with the required information.

W. A. CREW, Secretary Local Com., P. A. U. C.

Toronto, 13th August, 1852. 2-



Crown Lands Department.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre; in the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the district of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre; in the District of Quebec, west of River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre; in the District of Three-Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre; in the District of Gaspé and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre in all cases, payable in five annual instalments, with interest one fifth, on time of Sale.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

Toronto, August 6th 1852. 17-1m

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th July, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a license of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

Toronto July 30, 1852. 2-4m



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, on the paid up CAPITAL of this COMPANY, has this day been declared, for the half year ending 30th June, instant, payable at the office of the Company, and its Agencies, on and after the 12th July next, until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. 47-1f

NOTICE is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 3rd August next, for the purpose of Electing Members to complete the Board of Directors, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation. The retiring Directors, who are, nevertheless, eligible for re-election, are—

- J. G. Bowes, Esq., Wm. Goodenham Esq., James S. Howard, Esq., Hon. J. H. Cameron.

By order of the Board, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Provincial Insurance Office, June 25th, 1852. 27-1f

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 Insurance.

Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where terms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-1f



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.

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

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

"The Canadian Churchman"

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. George J. Bliss, Esq., Fredericton N. B. Rev. Jas. Hudson, Michichi. L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq., Richbucto. S. J. Scovill, Esq., St. John.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.