

# The Church.

"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."

VOLUME XV., No. 37.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 15, 1852.

[WHOLE NO., DCCLVI.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
C	April 18,	1 SUNDAY AF. EASTER. { M. E. Num. 16. " 22. 1 Peter 2.	Acts 15. " 11. 1 Peter 3.
M	" 19.	{ M. 2 Sam. 10. E. " 12. Acts 16. " 13. 1 Peter 4.	" 14. Acts 18. " 15. 1 Peter 5.
T	" 20.	{ M. " 12. Acts 17. E. " 13. 1 Peter 4.	" 16. Acts 19. " 17. 2 Peter 1.
W	" 21.	{ M. " 14. Acts 18. E. " 15. 1 Peter 5.	" 18. Acts 20. " 19. 2 Peter 2.
T	" 22.	{ M. " 16. Acts 19. E. " 17. 2 Peter 1.	" 20. Acts 21. " 21. 2 Peter 3.
F	" 23.	{ M. " 18. Acts 20. E. " 19. 2 Peter 2.	
S	" 24.	{ M. " 20. Acts 21. E. " 21. 2 Peter 3.	
C	" 25.	2 SUNDAY AF. EASTER. { M. Nu. 23. 24. St. Mark Ev. & M. E. " 25. 1 John 1.	Acts 22. " 1 John 1.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	MATINS.	EVEN SONG.
St. James's*	{ Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 o'clock. 3½ o'clock.	
St. Paul's..	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent.	11 " 4 "	
Trinity....	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	11 " 6½ "	
St. George's.	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	11 " 7 "	
Holy Trinity†	{ Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumbent, Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist.	11 " 6½ "	

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

+ In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

† The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Church. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight A.M., on the last Sunday of each month.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.  
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Non-performing 25s.

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

Original Poetry.

THE SOUL.

What is the Soul?  
One glorious ray of soft ethereal light!  
O'er realms of space, it shines from pole to pole,  
Nor can it be obscured by shades of night.

It is this spark of harmony divine,  
Mixing with earthly Nature, as a leaven,  
That constitutes a sure and steadfast sign,  
That man's intended for a future heaven.

This immaterial and thinking part,  
Stands as a sentinel to be our guide,  
Forming a halo round the human heart,  
To check the inroads of usurping pride.

Be careful not to wound, thou canst not cure,  
Far above rubies, is this precious prize,  
Thou must return it, to its mansion, pure,  
From whence it came—from bright unclouded skies.

Although 'tis hidden from thy transient sight,  
Yet by the Gospel thou art wisely taught,  
That immortality is brought to light,  
For all believers, when in wisdom sought.

To think then, that this glorious lamp goes out,  
This immaterial ray in darkness lie,  
Or, without witness, to be left in doubt,  
Would be, indeed, a fearful mystery.

Not so—a precious seed is sown within,  
For us to cultivate and guard with care,  
It grows insensibly, a foot to sin,  
And, ere it ripens, beauteous blossoms bear.

Throughout creation, whereso'er we range,  
A living principle we note and find  
This life is but a nursery to exchange,  
For joys more suited to the pious mind,

Mark every insect, bird, or fragrant flower—  
Thou'lt find divinity unfolded there,  
With what perfection doth Almighty power,  
Portray to thee his vast parental care.

Enter thy closet then, and shut the door,  
Commune in secret, with the throne above;  
On thee, rich blessings, He will daily pour,  
If thou continue steadfast in his love.

Cobourg, 1852. G. COVENTRY.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

"AND THEY CAME TO HIM AND AWOKE HIM, SAYING  
MASTER, MASTER, WE PERISH."

The slumbers of the blessed Jesus were not long without disturbance. The intervals of his repose were of short continuance. His disciples call on him in their trouble; the cry of "Master, master, we perish," sounded in his ears; and he who came down to save them, could not be insensible to their distress. He felt for them with all the sympathy of a man. He rose in the power of the majesty of God, "and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water; and they ceased, and there was a calm." Can imagination picture to itself, or can it enter

into the heart of man to conceive, a spectacle more sublime or magnificent than is here presented? Yes, there is one which far transcends it. But it is a spectacle which the natural eye cannot behold—which the eye of the carnal mind cannot perceive. It is perceptible to him alone who, like the apocalyptic beast, is full of eyes within, and witnesses in the interior regions of his soul that scene of which the stilling of the tempest on the lake was but an emblem, the material draught or copy. He, and he alone, can comprehend though in vain he would describe, the nature and the blessedness of that calm which reigns within, when a Saviour's voice is heard to say to every fear which threatenings of just vengeance can awake, to every distressing thought which can arise in the heart, to every perturbation which can agitate the bosom, and to every anxious care which can disturb the tranquillity of the soul "Peace, be still!"

A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

The morning bright, with rosy light,  
Has woken me from my sleep,—  
Father, I own, thy love alone  
Thy little one doth keep.

All through the day I humbly pray,  
Be Thou my guard and guide;  
Forgive my sins and let me live,  
Blest Jesus, near thy side.

A RICH POOR MAN.

One windy afternoon, I went with a friend into a country almshouse. There was sitting before a feeble fire a very aged man, who was deaf, and so shaken with the palsy that one wooden shoe constantly pattered on the brick floor. But deaf, sick and helpless, it turned out that he was happy. "What are you doing, Whisy?" said my friend, "Waiting sir." "And for what?" "For the appearance of my Lord." "And what makes you wish for his appearing?" "Because, sir, I expect great things then." He has promised a crown of righteousness to all that love his appearing." And he rested that glorious hope, we asked old Whisy what it was. By degrees he got on his spectacles, and opening the great Bible beside him, pointed to the text: "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in the hope of the glory of God."

Though you possess untold wealth, if you have not old Whisy's faith, you are a poor man; if you have that faith, and are "rich towards God," count it all joy if you are as poor as Lazarus or Whisy in worldly goods. Your inheritance is as sure as God's promise, and as glorious as a throne and a crown can make it. Better have Whisy's hope than Victoria's sceptre, Lazarus' rags than Dives' purple. Better is poverty with piety, than riches with perdition.

SMALL MYSTERIES.

In home circles there is nothing more productive of mischief than small mysteries, the concealment of little things, and the furtive accomplishment of what might better be done openly. Dr. Johnson, in his forcible language, once said, 'Nothing ends more fatally than mysteriousness in trifles; indeed it commonly ends in guilt, for those who begin by concealment of innocent things, will soon have something to hide which they dare not bring to light.'

The faculty for concealment—or, as the phrenologists term it, 'secretiveness'—is a dangerous gift. Openness and candour are delightful in a household; giving all the members a pleasant participation in each other's happiness. When we discover that a friend has deceived or only half trusted us, we regard him ever after with suspicion, and it requires a very long time for him to recover the ground he has lost in our confidence and esteem. Especially is this true in the family; for when we perceive that those abroad know more of the motives of a member of the same house than we do, it seems as if wrong were done which cannot be forgotten.

Husbands and wives ensure domestic discomfit by having out door confidants. Coolness and even separations have had their rise in some trifling matters of this sort, when the parties might, by a wiser course, have remained affectionate and inseparable. Children who prefer other friends over their parents are almost sure to be led into error and unhappiness. While under the home roof, the heart should be kept there; the preliminaries to a future home causing the only exception. And even in such a case, he or she is usually best married whose parents were earliest apprised of the engagement.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

GENERAL PURPOSES FUND.

Special Collections recommended for Palm Sunday:

At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, per Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.....	£ 3 0 0
" St. Jude's Church, Scarboro, per Rev. W. Stennett.....	0 10 0
" Mary Magdalene Church, Picton, per the Churchwarden.....	1 2 6
" St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, per Treasurer of the W. B. C. S.....	2 10 7½
" St. John's Stamford, per Rev. C. L. Ingles.....	0 15 8
" St. George's Drummondville, per same	1 18 2
" St. Mark's Niagara, per the Churchwarden.....	1 7 9
" St. Thomas's, Belleville, per Rev. J. Grier.....	3 13 6
" St. George's Church, Clarke, per Rev. T. S. Kennedy.....	1 0 0
" Orilla Church, per Rev. G. Bourn.....	1 2 9½
" St. Peter's, Springfield, per Rev. S. Givins.....	1 3 3
" Sydenham, per the same .....	1 17 6
" Glanford, per Rev. Robt. N. Merritt.....	1 10 0

£21 11 9

DISTRICT BRANCHES.

Newcastle :	£ s. d.	
Cobourg Parochial Com. one-third collection	28 0 0	
Colborne " " "	6 6 3	
Grafton " " "	6 10 0	
Port Hope " " "	8 0 0	
Cavan " " "	per Rev. S. Armour.....	5 0 0
Perrytown " " one-fourth "	0 12 6	
Rev. Dr. Macnab's annual subscription	1 5 0	
Remitted per the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York.....	£55 13 9	

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Darlington, one-fourth collection—per Rev. T. S. Kennedy.....	3 5 0
Clarke, one-fourth collection—per the same.....	1 7 6
Hoggshollow, one-half collection—per J. Beckett, Esq.....	8 0 0
Thornhill, one-half Mr. E. Pottager's Blake.....	0 2 6
Moore, one-fourth collection—per Rev. J. R. Salter.....	2 10 0
Orillia, one-half Sunday subscription—per Rev. G. Bourn.....	0 17 10

£72 0 31

FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

Amherst Island, per Rev. J. Rothwell...	£ 0 10 7½
Carrington, Brock, per Rev. R. Garrett.....	0 15 0
Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott.....	0 15 0
Osborne.....	£0 6 2
Biddulph.....	0 6 6
School House.....	0 2 4
—per Rev. Archibald Lambton.....	0 15 0

£2 15 7½

JUBILEE FUND.

Amherst Island, S. P. G. F. P. per Rev. John Rothwell .....	£1 0 0
Colchester, S. P. G. F. P. per Rev. F. G. Elliott.....	1 0 0
—	£1 17 0
—	£2 8 6

£2 8 6

PICTON, 6th April, 1852.

MR EDITOR.—By order of the Prince Edward District Branch Committee of the Church Society of the

which have been for some time in the course of payment. This important and most desirable undertaking, will, it is estimated, cost the Parish nearly £2,000 when it is completed; but the advantages will be more than commensurate, in the possession of an elegant and substantial church, and especially in the increased accommodation,—to the extent of about 400 sittings,—which will thus be afforded. The carrying out, therefore of this great object with as little delay as practicable, calls for the universal co-operation and hearty liberality of the congregation.

## CAVAN.

Great difficulty has been experienced from the inclemency of the weather and the depth of the snow, in visiting the members of the two congregations of this township for the purpose of making collections. The collections consequently have not been completed; but the Rector of the Parish has guaranteed from each congregation the transmission of £2 10s. to the Parent Society—which will be equivalent, on the established regulation, to a gross amount of £10 from each congregation.

## PORT HOPE.

This Committee has the pleasure of stating that they have the same report of forward progress to make which they are glad to find characterizes every other Parish that they hear of. The purposes for which the Church Society was established have been carried on successfully in their bounds. One hundred pounds have been paid in advance to the contractor for enlarging St. John's Church, and the remaining £150 is in course of being raised. On this account they have not thought it expedient to collect for the Church Society, in addition to the usual sermons, further than the usual allotment of £5 to the Travelling Mission Fund, and the accustomed quota of £8 to the Parent Society. The balance, which used to be expended on local parochial objects, they think it expedient to raise in a different manner.

It appears to this Committee that it would simplify the proceedings of the Church Society, were the example of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to be followed, in each Parochial Committee transmitting the whole amount of its annual collection to the Parent Society, without deduction for local purposes. Let these purposes be accomplished in other ways, and if assistance be required from the Parent Society, let it be sought for by application to the Standing Committee in Toronto.

Large sums are constantly mentioned in Parochial Reports, as being raised for Church purposes in the respective Parishes. If a fourth of the whole amount of these sums were, in every case, transmitted to Toronto, then the plan just suggested would result in a smaller sum being sent to the Parent Society than it now receives. But if the whole of these sums be absorbed in the Parish, and only the fourth of a collection made specially for the Church Society be sent to head quarters, then these sums can only be mentioned in the light of apologies for the comparative smallness of the Church Society collection, and can have no other real connection with it. The plan then of sending the whole of the collection made for the Society to Toronto, tho' it would result in an appearance of less being done for it, would in reality involve a real increase of its available funds.

So much may at all events be said in explanation of the nominal collection of the Port Hope Committee being smaller than usual. The Church Society receives the usual amount, and if this plan be adopted, it will render it one of the most comfortable Parsonages in the Diocese.

## DARLINGTON AND CLARKE.

The Committees of these Parochial Branches report, that having experienced the great difficulty of getting persons to sacrifice their time, or to feel a sufficient interest in the affairs of the Church Society to carry out a systematic and united exertion in seeking subscribers to its funds from a population scattered over an area of 200 square miles, the larger proportion of which, very rarely, and that only on week days, enjoy any of the privileges of the Church, and whom, in consequence, it was difficult to convince that the Church had as a Missionary Society any claims on them,—considered it advisable to change the plan hitherto generally adopted, viz., of holding a public meeting, and reporting what they had been invited to do, by hearing the claims of the Society urged upon them by the clergy and others who advocated its cause many months previous, and first to hold the public meeting, at the close circulate the subscription lists in the room, and then appoint a committee who should, fortified with the arguments fresh in their memories, solicit subscriptions and make their returns to the local Secretary within three weeks, affording time to report the result to the District Secretary before the annual meeting of the District Branch.

The Committees have reason to be satisfied with this their decision. In the township of Darlington a public meeting was held on the evening of the 20th February, which was respectably attended, and at its close about £8 was subscribed, many persons putting down their names for at least double their previous subscriptions. A committee of ladies was then appointed to solicit subscriptions in the neighbourhood, and the result has been, that about £8 in addition to the amount subscribed in the room on the evening of the meeting, has been paid in to the Treasurer. In the township the periodical appeals in behalf of the various objects of the Society, as ordered by the Lord Bishop, have been regularly made, and considering the circumstances of the Parishioners, liberally responded to; and, during the past year, a substantial addition (in fact the commencement of a new church) has been erected at a cost of over £3 10. A portion of the sum at the disposal of this Branch has been as usual applied to the purchase of Sunday School books, and the balance will probably be applied to the Church Building Fund.

In the township of Claree the meeting was held at 2 P. M., an hour when, at this season of the year, few can attend. Those present, however, appeared greatly interested in what they heard, and readily subscribed, and the amount now subscribed, including the proceeds of the monthly collections made at a school-house at Newton amounting to £1 10s., is about £8. The periodical collections have been regularly made in this Parish also, and a debt, for painting the church, which cost £18, liquidated.

The Committee, therefore, confidently hope that, when two clergymen labour in the field, which requires at least three to work in with any prospect of success, but where only one has been hitherto left to toil—the sympathies of all professing Churchmen will be enlisted in the cause, and that every individual will feel that in contributing to the funds of the Church Society, he is assisting to carry out a work, which, with the Divine blessing, is best calculated to extend the dominion of his Lord and Master.

## GARFON AND COBORNE.

The Parochial Association in this Mission are, your Committee are happy to learn, in a very flourishing and satisfactory state. Great exertions have been used by the Collectors in both Parishes to increase the funds of the Society, and their efforts in this good cause have

been crowned with an increased measure of success; a considerable increase in the amount of the past year's subscriptions being the result in both cases, of such Christian zeal and exertion. These rural Parishes have, from the very first, been most energetic in supporting the cause of the Church Society, both in the quarterly collections and in the annual subscriptions; thereby shewing their high appreciation of the religious privileges which they enjoy, and at the same time, setting a good example to other country Missions, in carrying on the work of the Gospel, by strengthening and upholding the ministrations of the Church.

Determined, by the Divine blessing, not to suffer their zeal in the good cause to languish, in consequence of the pecuniary difficulties of the Parent Society, caused as your Committee have reason to fear, by the sad negligence of those, whose duty it was vigilantly to guard its best interests, they have determined, as far as practicable, to meet the call made upon their limited resources, in this trying emergency. Special meetings have been called in both Parishes, and it was unanimously resolved by each Committee, to grant to the Parent Society for general purposes, one-third, (instead of one-fourth, as heretofore) of all subscriptions raised by the Association during the past year.

This desire to assist as far as practicable in relieving the Society from temporary loss and embarrassment, has been evinced, especially by the Coborne Parochial Committee at the expense of local interests,—the church in that Parish being still heavily in debt; and the glebe also encumbered, and as yet unavailable.—However, they are happy to be able to assist, in however small a degree, in removing the present pecuniary pressure; and they cannot avoid expressing a hope that the affairs of the Society will be placed under such a safe and judicious system of management as will render it most improbable, if not impossible, that it should suffer from any such species of fraud in future.

## Grafton.

Church matters in this interesting Parish, are, for the most part, in a very promising state. The congregation, though neither numerous nor wealthy, are *willing-hearted*; and are, your Committee are willing to believe, zealously affected in this good cause, and many of them most devoted members of the church to which they belong. The Parish is entirely free from debt of any kind. The repairs on the Parsonage were still continued during the course of last summer, aided chiefly by a grant of £12 10s. from the Parent Society, for which the Committee feel deeply grateful. They trust that in the course of the ensuing season, such further repairs will be prosecuted, (which will consist chiefly in painting) as will render it one of the most comfortable Parsonages in the Diocese.

Through the exertions of a sub-committee of lady collectors, the handsome sum of £19 10s. has been raised during the past year. Of this amount one-third, or £6 10s., has been paid over to the District Treasurer, to be remitted to the Parent Society for general purposes; and the further sum of £1 paid over as the assessed portion to the District Travelling Mission Fund; then leaving a balance in hand for local purposes of £12.

## Coborne.

The gentlemen composing this Parochial Committee undertook the additional labour of collecting the annual subscriptions, and with the happiest success:—the amount raised this year exceeding that of the former *yearly one-ninth*. The members of the church in this Parish, being few in number, and widely scattered; added to the difficulty of collecting, your Committee are happy to say that numerous subscribers are this year on the list who never contributed before.

The sum of £18 8s. 9d. has been collected and paid in. Of this amount one-third, or £6 6s. 3d., has been cheerfully granted and paid over to the District Treasurer, to be remitted to the Parent Society for general purposes; and the further sum of £1 has been granted and paid over to the District Travelling Mission Fund, leaving a balance in hand for local purposes of £11 2s 6d.

Measures are in progress for the reduction of the debt on the church, and it is hoped that at the ensuing Vestry Meeting at Easter, steps will be taken to redeem the glebe land from its present encumbrance.

It is most gratifying to the Committees of these Parishes, as well as to the incumbent, that altogether they have been enabled to raise the sum of £38 8s. 9d. through the medium of the Associations during the past year. And they desire to bless God, for the measure of success thus graciously accorded to their poor and imperfect labours.

## PERRY TOWN.

Although the members of this congregation have had the benefits of Church ordinances, in the fullest extent, for a number of years, although we have had several annual Church Society meetings, still there never was any immediate step taken as regarded the formation of a branch society, until lately.

In the month of February, the Rev. Drs. BETHUNE and McNAB kindly, and at great personal inconvenience, paid us a visit, when the objects of the Church Society were laid before the meeting, a standing committee named, and a number of resolutions adopted.

The subscription, owing to the thinness of the meeting, was rather small, and owing to its proximity to the District meeting, there has not been as much time as might have been desirable, to devote to canvassing purposes, nor has all that was subscribed been actually paid in. Still we have made a beginning, in the firm hope that under the blessing of Almighty God, (who does not despise the day of small things) we may at our next annual meeting be more generally disposed to aid in this noble and benevolent undertaking.

The following is a statement of the results of our efforts for the year:—

Amount of Subscription List - - - £2 17 6

Amount paid in - - - - - 2 0 0

From which deduct three-fourths 7

to be retained for local purposes 1 10 0

Handed to Dr. McNab in aid of

Parent Society 12 0

Amount of collection in aid of

Widows' and Orphan's fund 13 0

Whole amount paid to Parent Society £1 5 0

## GORE'S LANDING.

A meeting of the inhabitants resident at Gore's Landing, took place in St. George's Church, Rice Lake, a few days since, for the purpose of organizing a Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. A good audience, considering the weather, collected, and the occasion was one of unusual interest.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Ven. Arch Deacon of York, when the business of the meeting was introduced by the Incumbent, the Rev. Dr. McNab, with a few pertinent observations.

Several addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted bearing upon the character and objects of the

Church Society. The audience were deeply interested in the able and pious remarks of the Ven. Dr. Bethune, as well as in those of the Rev. Messrs. Short and Beck.

The following gentlemen were appointed a standing committee for carrying out the objects of this Parochial Association, viz.: the Clergymen, Church Wardens, and Thomas Gore, J. B. Fortune, Wm. Brown, J. Perkin, J. Graham and Wm. Turner, Esqrs.

During the meeting of the Church Wardens, Wm. Falkner and A. Hayward, Esquires, presented the following document, in which is set forth the state and prospects of the Church in that rising and delightful portion of the District:—

Amount of money collected towards the objects of the Church Society	£2 12 6
at Gore's Landing	}

Branch Associations have not yet been formed in Cartwright and Manvers. The Mission has been but recently established, and the people are endeavouring to build a Church and Parsonage house in Maneers, and to finish their church in Cartwright. They are also obliged, according to the regulations of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to raise one half of the Missionary's stipend.

In conclusion, your committee have to revert with regret to the loss that has been sustained by the Church Society, in consequence of too much confidence having been placed in a person who has unhappily proved unworthy of it. There is one consolation, however, to be derived from this circumstance, namely, the assurance that the affairs of the Parent Institution will be managed on a plan ensuring greater economy, more attention to all details, and enlarged efficiency. When fully matured, then arrangements will be made public, and it is to be hoped and trusted, that the consequence will be to establish the Society on firmer ground than ever, and carry out its usefulness to a greater degree. A new plan of funding and managing its resources by the assistance of the Bank of Upper Canada, is arranged, which will, it is believed, secure the Society from the risk of any further pecuniary defalcations, and a new office arrangement has been made of the duties of the Secretary, by which a clergyman is to devote to its duties his whole time and attention. Your committee believe that this meeting will fully concur in the pleasure with which they announce that, by a unanimous vote, this office is now filled by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Darlington, and there can be little doubt but that the energy, zeal, and perseverance of this gentleman will soon exhibit their effects in a large increase of the income of the institution.

To the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe Districts, and the several Districts East of Toronto.

## MY DEAR BRETHREN,

It is my intention, God willing, to hold Confirmations during the coming summer, in your parishes and stations.

I purpose to take the Home and Simcoe Districts in June, and the other districts in their order, of which, more particular notice will in due time be given; but this early intimation is made to afford you ample space to search out and prepare your candidates.

To render my visitation as useful and effective as possible, I request you, my brethren, whether resident or travelling missionaries, to signify to me at your earliest convenience, the number of your stations, and their distances from one another, more especially those new ones, which you may have established since my last tour of confirmation—that I may so arrange my journeys, as to include them in my list of appointments.

The day and hour of such appointments will be published in sufficient time to enable you to meet me in your several parishes, with your candidates, well prepared to participate in an ordinance so holy.

You are fully aware that the periodical confirmations of our youth, are replete with the most precious blessings, and afford you the most valuable opportunities for usefulness,—that no other ordinance of the Church is calculated to yield a richer return to your labours, and none to which you can, if truly faithful, revert in after life with greater thankfulness.

It is the seed time of our harvest, which is continually growing up to cheer us in our onward course; and nothing can bring greater joy to the aged pastor than to look round his church crowded with those whom he had baptized, and prepared for confirmation, now leading a holy and christian life. He knows that they can appeal with confidence to the day of confirmation for a renewal of the deep and purifying impressions, which then had their birth, and with joy recall the sweet aspirations, and holy resolutions with which they were animated when the prayers of the Church entered into their souls, and their hearts glowed with heavenly fervour within them as they felt on their heads the hands of the Bishop, invoking the Holy Spirit to defend and ever be with them. How vivid ever after—how pregnant with holy associations—how full of stirring admonition must be the memory of that hour.

And here I will affectionately remind you, my brethren, that the benefits to be reaped from confirmation, inestimable as they are, depend under God, upon you, and that among all your duties there are none more important, or which ought to be discharged with greater diligence and anxiety than that of preparing the youth of your congregations for this sacred ordinance. It requires much pains, and time, and the exercise of much patience and long suffering, and must be begun and carried on in the spirit of earnest prayer. You will have to encounter much ignorance, carelessness and hardness of heart, and for which you may not in many cases be prepared, but be not discouraged, for even in such severe trials you will not go without your reward. Such trials will more and more convince you of the necessity of very

early instruction in training the lambs of your flocks—and how simple and often repeated such instruction must be before it will make on some minds the desired impression; and how true the admonition of the prophet—"Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little,"—you must not take it for granted that what is familiar to you is so to them.

Hence the great advantage of catechising, and repeated explanations of the Book of Common Prayer, and the blessed fruits which its daily use will produce in the cottages of your missions.

Besides encouraging and instructing your candidates for Confirmation publicly and in classes, it is of great value to have conferences with them singly and in private. At such times, when treated kindly their young hearts will affectionately respond, and be candidly laid open, and tenderly affected by the warm interest taken in their spiritual welfare, and they will readily imbibe a deeper reverence for this holy ordinance, and gladly second their Minister's endeavours in rightly appropriating to themselves a blessing so precious. Few young persons are able to resist the fatherly attentions, which a zealous Paster takes in their salvation whom they know, from his long and anxious exertions, to be truly sincere. His earnestness and fervent prayer and continued solicitude, become as it were contagious; their hearts are won, and he acquires over them a prevailing influence for good.

I will only add, that previous to the day of administering the ordinance, it is desirable that the candidates should be as fully prepared as possible; that all have their tickets, and that a list of their names be ready to be handed to the Bishop or his Chaplain, on their arrival; because any omission or irregularity in these matters lead to hurry and confusion which at such time are unseemly.

The names of (candidates as was formerly intimated) should be carefully inserted in the Vestry books of their respective parishes, after each confirmation. It will be a grateful memorial in future times.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30th, 1852.

FORM OF THE TICKET.

Candidate's Name.	
ADMITTED TO CONFIRMATION.	
day of	1852.
Minister's Name.	

Thy vows are upon me O God.—Psalm 56—12.

ENGLAND.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND HORFIELD MANOR.  
The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Monk, has by a deed of gift conveyed the whole of his interest in Horfield Manor to five trustees, for the benefit of small livings in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The trustees are Sir William Page Wood, M. P., the late Solicitor-General; Mr. Philip William Skinner Miles, M. P., for Bristol; the Venerable Thomas Thorpe, Archdeacon of Bristol; the Rev. T. Murray Browne, Rural Dean of Gloucester; and Mr. C. J. Monk, the Bishop's son. The copyholds are now all enfranchised, with a very small exception, and the memorial rights of the Bishop have been commuted for land. The property consists partly of tithe-rent charge, partly of land. The former is to be divided into two equal parts, for the endowment of the living of Horfield, and of a new church, which may be expected to be erected in the newly enfranchised parts of the parish. The rents of all the land and houses (demesne as well as newly acquired) will be divided equally between two objects of the Bishop's bounty:—First, to assist in building parsonages on poor benefices, in public patronage, in the archdeaconry of Bristol; and secondly, to aid in paying curates on small livings in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, the incumbents of which are prevented by sickness, age, or infirmity, from discharging their own duties. The donation takes effect from the present time, and its term is for the lives of the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the longest liver of them. The present income of the whole exceeds, we believe, £1,000.

best and surest foundations," for which we pray. When Aristotle would reckon up the requisites of a commonwealth, without which it could not exist, he numbers food, arts, arms, money, "and that," says he, "which I should have named first, care of divine things." In like manner, the Christian philosopher and statesman, Mr. Burke declares that in his opinion, "Religion is so far from being out of the province or the duty of Christian magistrate, that it is, and it ought to be, not only his care, but the principal thing in his care." On the other hand, the Churchman will feel, that next to his interest in sacred things, and in the well-being of that diviner and unearthly Society of which he is a member, there is nothing more justly entitled to his most anxious care and concern than the welfare of the State and Country to which he belongs. "Cari sunt Parentes, cari liberi, propinquai, familiares, sed omnes omnium curilates Patria una complexa est." The fact that the Church has always deduced the teaching of the duties which we owe to herself and to the civil powers from the same Divine law, viz. the Fifth Commandment, is a sufficient proof how intimately these duties are interwoven, and how fatally they mistake who endeavour to put asunder what the Word of God, as expounded by the best and only sure Interpreter, has joined together.

In proportion as we entertain this feeling strongly ourselves, it is natural we should wish it to be shared by others. We observe, therefore, not without some regret, that our brethren of the Church press in England appear to look on but coldly at the change of Administration which has recently taken place.\* For our own part, while we do not desire to be considered mere political partisans, but rather to praise or censure each party indifferently, as it may seem to deserve, we cannot but think that a great and all-sufficient occasion for thankfulness might be found in our mere escape out of the hands of a prime minister who, during the last five years, has inflicted such grievous wrong and disaster upon the Church, without too narrowly scrutinising the pretensions of those who have succeeded to the command. We seem to recognise fresh encouragement to our prayers for the guidance and prosperity of the consultations of Parliament to the advancement of God's glory and the good of His Church, in the single circumstance (not to speak of other matters) that the statesman who had proposed to cancel the oath—"On the true faith of a Christian"—was himself, with his coadjutors, so soon after, in what seemed a strange, and certainly was a most unexpected manner, cancelled from his high office.—"Affavit Deus, et dissipantur." We think that occurrences like these are not to be passed over without acknowledgement. And further, we hold it to be the plain duty of all Churchmen, at the present time, to do whatever they conscientiously can to encourage and support those of whom it may reasonably be hoped that they desire to be made, in God's hands, the instruments of deliverance and enlargement of His Church.

Most thankful are we to say it—in all that has hitherto passed, on the part either of Lord Derby himself, or of those whom he has chosen to be his colleagues, we see no occasion whatever for allowance or apology. On the contrary, we hail every signification which they have yet made of their intended policy, as regards the Church, with unqualified satisfaction. Even in addresses and speeches to constituents, which would be likely to assume a lower tone, we have noticed no language in which we could not concur—a proof not little encouraging at the present time, that such language is not required, more especially when taken in connexion with the fact that the whole of the twenty-three members of the House of Commons, who vacated their seats upon acceptance of office, have been, or will be, with one or two Irish exceptions, re-elected without opposition. There has been no attempt (so far as we have seen,) like that of the late Government, to raise a no-Popish cry, notwithstanding the temptation which must have occurred to many, in consequence of the excitement that prevails with reference to the Maynooth grant. The watchwords have uniformly, we think, been well chosen and temperately expressed. They have been—(1.) not the hackneyed cry of "Church Reform and Retrenchment," but, "Maintenance of her Rights and Increased Efficiency." (2.) Not "Religious Liberty," but "Extension of the Parochial System." (3.) Not "State Instruction," but, "Education in the hands of the Clergy." What could the best friend of his country and of the Church desire more?

But whatever may be thought of the proceedings hitherto of the subordinate members of the new Administration, it is, we believe, universally admitted that the speech of the Premier himself, in the House of Lords, was, in every respect, worthy of the best days of British statesmanship. From the graceful compliment, with which it opened, to the political antagonist with whom he had changed places in the noble assembly he was addressing, down to the solemn appeal to the FIRST GREAT CAUSE alike of national prosperity and of individual success, with which it concluded, there can, we conceive, be but one opinion, that, great and critical as the occasion was, and great as was the expectation entertained of such an orator at such a time, the occasion was equalled, and expectation surpassed. [Here follows the speech quoted by us three weeks ago. Ed. C.]

Next to the speech of Lord Derby himself, we do not know that anything has afforded us more sincere gratification than the character which was drawn of the noble Earl in the address of Major Beresford from the hustings of North Essex. It shews how the spark of virtue and religion, once struck, may serve to kindle similar emotions in a kindred mind; and no one can tell how infinitely more effectual than any discourse from the pulpit such a recognition of divine truth may prove, when falling unexpectedly on the excited minds of an election mob.

"I trust that on Friday night I shall return to Parliament to perform my duties as your representative, under the auspices of a man whom I am proud to say I acknowledge as my chief and my master—the Earl of Derby—a man who, born in the highest rank of nobility, endowed with a princely fortune and ample possessions, leaves his home, and the proud halls of Knowsley, to devote himself to the honour and welfare of England. \* \* \* With all the Christian humility of a truly religious mind, he feels and acknowledges the deep obligations he owes to his God, his Creator,

and Redeemer, who has endowed him with all the noble attributes and great qualities which he possesses, and for which he knows that he is to give an account here to his country, and, on a future day, to his Judge. He has now come forward and shewn you that he feels all the devotedness of a Christian, and all the energy of a patriot."

There is one other circumstance in the composition of the new Ministry which we cannot but regard with unfeigned pleasure. We allude to the appointment of Mr. Walpole to the Home Department. Independently of his own qualifications for the office, which friend and foe conspire to pronounce of the first order, his twofold family relationship to the late Mr. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister (1809-12), during the Peninsular war, cannot fail to recommend him, in an especial degree, not only to all true lovers of their country, but to all faithful members of the Church. We could scarcely desire a better omen of the two great measures which are most needed at the present time—Church-Extension and National Defence, which, in other words, are defence alike from foreign and intestine enemies—than the accession to so important an office as the Home Secretaryship, of one who represents the kindred, the sentiments, and the virtues of that lamented statesman, worthy to be the minister of "George the Good." It is interesting to add, in connexion with the relationship to which we have referred, that the late Mr. Perceval, on his accession to power, succeeded in reducing the Maynooth grant, which in 1807 had been enlarged from £8000 to £13,000, to its original sum. We trust that this example may not be without its effect upon the measures of his present representative in office.

But it may be asked, Are we then no longer in any fear for the Church, now that she has escaped out of the grasp of the adversary that oppressed her, and has passed (so far as the authority of the civil power can reach) under the hand of the new, and, if professions are to be believed, unquestionably friendly and filial Administration? Are we to forget, in a moment of unsuspecting enthusiasm, what the Church has formerly suffered from pretended friends, and even to cast away the solemn warning of the Divine Word itself—"Put not your trust in Princes, nor in any child of man, for there is no help in them"? For our own part, we have no such intention. We know the difficulties which a Government must encounter, that endeavours to do justice to the Church, and to benefit and bless the nation by the Church's aid, under present circumstances, too well to feel secure of any real advantage to be obtained at their hands. But we also know that a well-disposed Government can do much—much of infinite value—towards enabling the Church to do justice to herself. And it is not the way to make any ministry well disposed, to give vent to suspicions of them before they have been tried. Upon this matter, let us learn wisdom from the experience of what took place in 1845. The chief reason why the old and true policy of the constitution, in regard to the Church, has no longer the advocacy of the ablest and most esteemed member of the Peelite party—the sole reason why his valuable aid as a statesman in Parliament, in support of that policy, has been lost to the Church, is, we have good cause to know, because in 1845 he was unwilling to stand alone. There was no response, as he imagined, in the country to a policy which—unlike that either of Sir Robert Peel or of the Whigs, the ministry and the opposition of the day—should resist concession to the enemies of the Church. All parties desired fresh indulgences to the grant to Maynooth. So it was said: so it was supposed. Alas! how untruly; or if truly then, how greatly did the error of the people require to be corrected and withheld by the courage and the wisdom of some one man good and true, till they themselves should come, as they have come now, to a better mind. But no; the response was there: only it required to be evoked. Let us not commit the same blunder now. Let us not add to the embarrassments of our rulers by unnecessary distrust of their present intentions, or by sinister interpretations of their past conduct. On the contrary, let us show them plainly that there is a spirit in the country waiting, and impatient to be appealed to, which will not fail to support them to the utmost, under all the difficulties of their position, provided they do not suffer themselves to be deterred from the course which, we are persuaded, their own consciences dictate, and will honestly do neither more nor less than they have said, viz.:—

- Maintain the rights and privileges, and promote the efficiency of the Church, not only at home, but abroad.
- Extend the parochial system, and, as a necessary consequence, increase the Episcopate.
- Encourage and assist the Clergy to educate the people, and that in the only way which the Church recognises or permits—the faithful teaching of the Catechism, "set forth for that purpose."

Let them do these things, and they will go far, by God's blessing, to bring to the Church and nation better days than any which have been enjoyed since the period of the Reformation.

#### ENGLAND.

##### DOMESTIC.

The Amazon fund now amounts to above £11,000. It will be kept open for about another month, and it is most probable that it will ultimately reach £12,000. The final disposal of it was to have been made on the 10th inst., by the united committees of Southampton and London. About 150 persons have to be assisted or supported by it; amongst them are 70 children and about 40 widows. About 30 of the children will be placed in orphan asylums. Mrs. Symons, the widow of the commander of the Amazon, has declined assistance from the fund.

**EMPLOYMENT OF SHIPPING.**—The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of February have just been issued, and exhibit an increasing failure of all the evil predictions that attended the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Since that event the employment of British vessels has steadily augmented, but up to the period preceding the present returns the employment also of foreign vessels had augmented in a greater ratio. Thus the benefit on our side was only partial, and although it could not be denied that the result, even as it stood, presented a singular contradiction to what had been foretold, it was argued that our share had been disproportionately small and that this disproportion might continue until it had rendered the position of England relatively with that of other nations an inferior one. Already, however, the ground even for this complaint seems likely to disappear, since the returns now submitted, while they present again a general increase in the shipping employed, shew an entire change in the distribution of that increase. The following are the results, and it will

be found by an examination of them that the British tonnage, outward and inward, has increased in the aggregate 37,944 tons during the month, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, while the foreign has diminished 10,726 tons. Entered inwards:

TONNAGE FOR MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 5.		
1850.	1851.	1852.
British vessels....	234,120	243,477
United States vessels	51,456	46,659
Other countries....	42,468	75,971
	328,044	366,107
	305,888	358,199
	390,031	

The clearances outward were:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
British vessels....	203,975	229,208	254,551
United States vessels	44,376	51,127	54,245
Other countries....	57,537	77,864	71,226
	305,888	358,199	390,031

With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 880,408 in the month ending February 5, 1850; 900,955 in 1851, and 887,153 in 1852. The clearances outward were 1,004,371 in February, 1850; 1,017,960 in 1851, and 927,758 in 1852.

**GIGANTIC EGGS.**—The committee of management of the Jardin des Plantes de Paris have just presented to the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons the casts of eggs of the gigantic wingless bird of Madagascar (*Epyornis maximus* of Geoffroy de St. Hilaire.) These enormous eggs are equal in size to 12 ostrich, 16 cassowary, 148 domestic hen's, or 50,000 humming bird's eggs.

##### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We recently laid before our readers the decision of the English Government in reference to the Crystal Palace, to the effect that it was to be pulled down. In relation to this subject we find that Messrs. Fox, Henderson, & Co., have addressed the following interesting letter to the *London Times*:

"The Government and the Royal Commission have decided to allow the contract under which the Crystal Palace was constructed to take its course. In accordance therewith the building will shortly be pulled down. We feel that a structure of the kind, novel in its design, and which has excited the unqualified admiration of the whole world, is adapted for many purposes of public instruction and recreation, and ought to be preserved. The extensive uses to which so large covered space might be adapted are well illustrated in the evidence of Mr. Cole and M. Dilke before the Commission on the subject appointed by the Lords of the Treasury; but in the report of that commission the objection is taken, founded on a flagrant misconception of Sir Joseph Paxton's evidence, that it would be possible to construct a new building better adapted for a winter garden at less cost than would be required to render the Crystal Palace permanent, and to adapt it to Sir Joseph's plan. We have no hesitation in saying this is a monstrous mistake, and that if the present structure is thrown away it is simply a wanton destruction of £160,000 worth of public property, which is not likely to be replaced, except under an amount of excitement equal to that which produced the Great Exhibition. The building can only now be preserved by a manifestation of public opinion in its favour; and that the most ample opportunities for that purpose may be afforded we shall for the next week throw open the doors to all visitors free of charge. No appeal, <sup>in case of the building to this final</sup> against the decision will yet be carried into effect."

A correspondent of the same journal also gives the following particulars:—"At last the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the cost and applicability of the Exhibition Building is published, but not until the Government had first declared its decision, which seems to have been made without reference to the opinion which the public may form on the soundness and impartiality of the report. It may be only an accident, but still there is an aspect of some manoeuvring in this result, as if public opinion were dreaded. We may look, perhaps, for explanations when Mr. Heywood's motion is made next Thursday for a select committee to consider the expediency of removing Knightsbridge Barracks, and the improvement of Hyde-park, in connection with the application of the Crystal Palace to the purposes of public instruction and recreation. By jumbling expenses together, the commissioners make Sir Joseph Paxton say, in their report, that the purchase of the building, and the conversion of it into a winter garden, would cost £150,000; and that for this sum he could put up a much finer and more appropriate structure. In the first place, the commissioners have exaggerated Sir Joseph Paxton's estimate by £7,000 (see question 376); next, the commissioners are not candid enough to say that £52,000 of this estimate are chiefly for expenses which would be common to any building for a winter garden, such as warming, walks, heating apparatus, &c. The fact is, that the building, which has cost the public above £190,000, may be purchased for less than £65,000, and would require an outlay of £29,000 to put in thorough repair. So that a total of £92,000 would be only purchase this building for a winter garden, but be the means of economising a projected outlay of at least £200,000 for additional buildings at the British Museum."

Telegraphic accounts by the *Baltic* states that "the London News, of the 24th ult., says, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen is to be formed to test public opinion with regard to the maintenance of the Crystal Palace."

Advices have been received at Lloyd's that the Abena steamer was on her way from Vera Cruz with £5,000,000 gold dust from California.

The West India steam packet Company have changed the name of the *Arabia*, which they recently purchased from the Cunard Company for £110,000, to *La Plata*.

The English Government has issued tenders for a line of screw steamers to ply once a fortnight between Quebec, Montreal and Liverpool.

##### POLITICAL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that there was no mention to interfere with the grant to the Maynooth College during the present session, the supplies there being voted without any objection from the opposition.

The House of Commons, Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that on introducing the Militia Bill on Monday, the Secretary of State would, undoubtedly state the reasons which would render that measure necessary.

The St. Albans disfranchisement bill was read a third time and passed.

A treaty has just been concluded between the Netherlands and Great Britain for regulating the navigation to the Ionian Islands. By this treaty, the Netherland ves-

sels enjoy the same privileges which are now in force in regard to British vessels. Netherland subjects, also resident in any of the Ionian Islands are to share the privileges enjoyed by British subjects.

#### IRELAND.

##### POLITICAL.

Lord Naas, the new secretary for Ireland, was returned for Coleraine on Tuesday, without a contest.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

##### FRANCE.

From France we learn that a Democratic demonstration had been attempted at St. Vrient, Department of Haute, Vienna, on the occasion of the funeral of M. Magond, formerly a banker, and a member of the liberal party. The disturbance was suppressed by the authorities without any arrests.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th publishes a decree regulating the course of procedure in the new Assembly, from which it appears that the President has complete control of the action of every member.

The opposition candidate Henon, has been returned for Lyons.

The merchants and shipholders of Havre were in great alarm in consequence of a report that it was intended to make a modification in the laws of sugar,—The Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting on the subject, and all the merchants and shipholders of the city have been convoked to hold another meeting to draw up a petition to the President, setting forth the injurious tendencies a change in the sugar laws would have on the commerce of Havre.

The decree of March 18, 1848, is repealed, article 13 excepted, which prohibits secret societies.

The Lyons manufacturers are still waiting for orders from America. Fortunately the demand for exportation to England and for home consumption has hitherto enabled them to employ their operatives.

French advises from the German States have raised the price of flour 3 francs per sack within the last ten days. Flour which could be purchased under 56 francs the sack, last week, is now 58 francs.

It is rumoured that the Empire will soon be proclaimed, notwithstanding the avowed opposition of Russia. Nevertheless, the cities of Paris, Lyons, Lille, Brest and other centres of population, will contain elements of dissatisfaction, menacing enough to suggest the propriety of violent counsels.

In the French Budget for 1853, which will shortly be laid before the Legislative Corps, a reduction of the army will be proposed to the extent of from 50,000 to 55,000 men, but that an increase will be made in the gendarmerie to the extent of probably 22,000.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, says the *Independence* of Brussels, has been sent into a sort of exile, as consul in the United States, with a salary of only 15,000 francs a year.

General Pacheco-o-Oses, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Uruguay, at Paris, has just sent 200£. to each of the Mayors of that city, to be distributed to the poor on the occasion of the downfall of Rosas. The general's national vanity appears to have been hurt by the accounts of the defeat of Rosas, published by the English papers. He has written to the *Siecle* to deny that there was any Holstein cavalry in

Our Subscribers are notified that JOHN PERKINS, Esq., has been appointed agent for this paper and is entitled to receive monies and grant receipts on account of the same.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 14th, 1852: C. Brent, Esq., Kingston, rem.; John Perkins, Esq., Hamilton, rem.; Rev. C. L. Ingles; H. M. Davies, Cornwall, rem.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

## PASTORAL ADDRESS.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

MY DEAR BRETHREN;

Permit me to bespeak your kind attention to the following appeal, and your active and generous exertions in promoting its object.

It will in a few days be submitted more formally to your consideration by my worthy Presbyters and friends, the Rev. Thomas B. Fuller, Rural Dean and Rector of Thorold, and the Rev. Saltern Givens, Rural Dean and Rector of Springfield, who have voluntarily undertaken to solicit your liberality in behalf of Trinity College. The former (*D. V.*) intends to visit the districts west of Toronto, and the latter the districts east of that City.

I consider the Council of Trinity College to be justified by many reasons in making this affectionate appeal to the members of the Church. Many have intimated their desire to enlarge their subscriptions, now that Trinity College is a fact accomplished. Many more express regret that no convenient opportunity of contributing has yet been given them. For though my appeal in February, 1850, was widely circulated, it did not reach thousands who are anxious to give their assistance.

Besides some held back at that time from feelings not to be wondered at—that the work was beyond our strength—some were withheld by temporary inability, and other causes, which have since disappeared, prevented many warm friends of the object from coming forward.

But now all doubts and apprehensions have passed away. Trinity College is no longer a visionary conception, but a substantial reality—daily employed under able Professors in the work of instruction, and numbering, in its several departments, by the last return, seventy scholars. Under such favourable circumstances, the Council of Trinity College appeal with the greatest confidence to the friends of pure religion and learning, to enable them to bring the arduous and important struggle in which they are engaged to a speedy and successful issue.

For, let it be remembered that the Members of *nary except Trinity College, to which in Seminary religious men entrust the education of their youth.*

Hence it becomes the bounden duty of all our people to establish in this populous and important Colony a seat of learning, in which the doctrines of the Church of England shall be taught in their integrity, and in which her pure and "reasonable service" shall elevate and sanctify the labours of the teacher and the scholar.

I remain, My Brethren,  
Your affectionate Diocesan,  
JOHN TORONTO.

As the Members of the Church in this Diocese, when their liberality is again appealed to on behalf of Trinity College, will naturally desire to become acquainted with the progress we have made, the Council of the College gladly avail themselves of the occasion to state the following particulars.

Trinity College, being one of residence, spacious buildings are required. Accordingly the plan adopted forms a quadrangle of 250 feet by 200 feet. The whole of the front half is under contract, of which two-thirds are finished and occupied; and the remainder will be completed by the 1st of November next.

This contract includes the Library, (used at present as a Chapel,) Class Rooms for Divinity, Arts, Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, separate Lodging Rooms for nearly fifty Students, besides the Provost's house, and apartments for the domestics. The whole, when completed, will (including the cost of the site, the fittings up and other contingencies,) require an expenditure of at least twelve thousand pounds currency.

The rear half of the quadrangle, when completed, will contain the Chapel, Museum, Dining Hall, Class and Professors' Rooms for the several faculties, and separate apartments for the same number of Students as the front half, or, in all, accommodation for nearly one hundred resident Students. This portion, not being so ornamental as the front, might be completed for less than eight thousand pounds: a consummation most desirable, if it could be speedily accomplished.—But it must be postponed for a season, as the present contract is likely to exhaust all our available funds. We shall nevertheless wait in faith, and hope that God in his good time will touch the hearts of Christian friends to come to our aid.

Our encouragement is indeed great. We have already more than sixty Students belonging to the different departments of the College, of whom twenty-one are in Theology and Arts and seventeen in residence; and we have reason to believe, that as we increase our accommodation it will be occupied by an increase of Students.

Our friends are aware, that although the subscriptions within the Diocese are very liberal, a small portion only is in money, the remainder being in stock and funds not readily available.

Hence the College Council found it expedient to make use of the funds collected in England, in order to enable them to purchase an eligible site and proceed with the necessary buildings. But these funds are rapidly diminishing, and require to be replenished.

Under these circumstances, the Council feel themselves justified in making an appeal to the Subscribers to Trinity College within the Diocese, for the payment of their subscriptions, as a small portion only has been yet received.

They likewise appeal to those who have not yet come forward to do so now with liberal donations, to enable them to bring the arduous and important struggle in which they are engaged to a speedy and successful issue.

Moreover, the Council is invited to make this appeal by friends from different parts of the Diocese, who desire to enlarge their subscriptions now that Trinity College is a fact accomplished and in active operation; and others have expressed their regret that no convenient opportunity to contribute has been yet afforded them.

The Bishop's appeal, in February 1850, though widely circulated, did not reach many who would have willingly contributed. Some held back from an impression, not unnatural, that the work was far beyond the ability of the Diocese to carry out; that it might fail after much expense had been incurred; and they did not feel satisfied to contribute towards a probable loss. Temporary inability and other causes prevented many warm friends to the object from shewing themselves its efficient friends at that time. But now all doubts and apprehensions have passed away, Trinity College is no longer a visionary project, but a substantial seminary, daily employed in the work of instruction, and numbering in its several departments, as already noticed, more than sixty Scholars.

Under all these circumstances, it is felt and believed that the time has come for making this earnest and affectionate appeal to all the inhabitants of this Province who are friendly to Trinity College.

Besides ordinary donations, there are many other ways by which those who are anxious to place the University of the Church on a secure and respectable footing may exert their benevolence.

Most of the Colleges in Europe have been the fruit of individual piety and devotion. Where there was not sufficient means to found a complete College, a single professorship was endowed, or one or more scholarships, according to the ability of the donor. Sometimes a single professorship, perhaps of small value, or merely provision made for a gold or silver medal annually, or a few choice books, to be given in prizes for proofs of good conduct, learning and ability. But all flowed from the same pious and generous motives; and whether it was the foundation of a College or a Professorship, Fellowship or Scholarship, a medal or a book, the purity of intention made it acceptable to God and worthy of his blessing.

We may not for a time receive large bequests much from the want of inclination as ability. Most of our brethren are yet struggling for a competency, and very few have attained to any great degree of wealth. But these obstacles are gradually disappearing, and the number of those who possess more than a competency is rapidly increasing. Hence we can with truth say that we have already amongst us not a few who are sufficiently able (if blessed with the will) to do much towards the support of religious institutions.

There are many ways of doing this, equally beneficial to the College and the Donors.

1st. The Churchmen in every township of the Diocese might unite in purchasing a lot of two hundred acres of land, to be called the College Lot. The one-half of the annual proceeds to be for ever devoted to the instruction, at Trinity College, of the most promising young man, a native of the township; and the other half to the general purposes of the University.

2ndly. Parishes and wealthy congregations and individuals might endow one Scholarship immediately, and as their ability permitted add one or two more. The holders to be named, under proper regulations, by such parish or congregation and individuals, if required.

To act upon one of these suggestions, or any other of a similar character which a generous mind may adopt, would be to the donors a source of never-failing comfort and exultation during their whole lives. Little do the parsimonious and selfish know how much they mar their own happiness, both here and hereafter, by withholding God's part and neglecting the precept which says "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it."

CHARLES MAGRATH, Secretary and Bursar.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA.

9TH MARCH, 1852.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will, with Divine permission, hold a Visitation of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of York, in this Diocese, on the days and at the places below mentioned:

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the HOME and SIMCOE RURAL DEANERIES in Trinity Church, Thornhill, on Thursday, April 22nd next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the NIAGARA AND GORE AND WELLINGTON RURAL DEANERIES, in Christ Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday April 27, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the BROCK AND LONDON RURAL DEANERIES, composing the Brock and Talbot, London, Huron & Western Districts, in St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, April 29, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Clergy who may be present at the above Visitations respectively, are requested to

hand to the Archdeacon a list of the names of their several CHURCHWARDENS, prior to the hour of Divine Service.

Cobourg, March 15, 1852.

## THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND HIS SCOTTISH TRADUCER.

Perhaps there is no individual of the present generation against whom the arrows of detraction have been more abundantly aimed than Henry Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter. His name has been made a target of attack equally by the ermine Peer in Parliament, and the squalid ale house patriot. To newsmongers, and Grub-street pamphleteers he has furnished material for countless quires of vituperative declamation; and with the exception, perhaps, of the murdered Laud, no one who ever wore an Anglican mitre has experienced so much of the *odium theologicum*.

It has been reserved for a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, to act as the Boswell of these assailants, and bring into one focus, so to speak, their multifarious attacks. With a diligence worthy of a better cause this democratic scagger has collected the floating slanders of nearly half a century, and secured for them the imprimatur of one of the most widely circulated literary journals in Europe.

In his letter to Sir Robert Inglis, now before us, the Bishop states that he has not seen the Review itself, as he makes it a point never to read anonymous attacks upon himself. Having however, casually noticed the advertisement which announced his name in the list of articles, he requested a friend to inform him whether there were in it, any matters requiring his notice. One or two prominent charges having been accordingly condescended upon, his Grace proceeds to notice them with the unimpassioned dignity of conscious integrity. In our humble opinion, he most triumphantly makes good his vindication, and comes forth from the furnace of Whig malice not only unscathed but enhanced in the estimation of truth-loving, honest-hearted men.

The first calumny of the reviewer, which the Bishop deals with, is contained in the following paragraph:

"The Government, which carried Catholic Emancipation, was a Tory Government; and Tory statesmen naturally desired to avert the loss of that clerical support, on which their power had so mainly depended: they knew the prejudices of the Clergy, and felt how much they would be shocked by the passing of the measure; and they reasonably wished to secure the support of that one of its most prominent ecclesiastical opponents, *who had opposed it especially on religious grounds, and had most successfully enlisted clerical passions against it.* His conversion and his arguments, it was hoped, might convince, or at least silence, many, *by the behaviour of Lord Pitt.* His words *were effected at this critical juncture.* He wrote in favour of the Bill, and he voted for the author of the Bill, at the memorable Oxford election of 1829."

This statement is a pure and gratuitous invention. Let us hear the Bishop's own account of the manner in which he opposed Roman Catholic Emancipation, "*especially on religious grounds,*" and "*interested clerical passions against it.*" He says:

"So long ago as the autumn of 1812, or the spring of the following year, Bishop Barrington of Durham, whose chaplain I then was, and *on whose patronage my future preferment depended*, communicated to me his wish, that there should be a petition to Parliament from the clergy of that Diocese against the Bill, which it was announced that Mr. Canning was about to introduce. I at once told my Bishop that I could not join in such a petition; *that my own opinion was in favour of concession* if accompanied by adequate securities for our own Church: adding if I remember aright, that the statements of Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville had made me believe that such securities could be provided. The Bishop received this declaration of my adverse opinion with the kindness and candour which were a distinguishing part of his truly Christian character. He applied to others who thought with him; a meeting of the Clergy was called by the Archdeacon, at which, the petition having been proposed and seconded, I addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded with moving an amendment expressing confidence in Parliament, that no such Bill would receive its support unless due securities were provided for the Church and its permanent connection with the State. A division took place, and I had the satisfaction of finding the majority adopt my amendment. There must be some alive who were present at the meeting. Let them correct this statement if it be inaccurate."

The views expressed by the Bishop in 1832 continued to actuate him throughout, though, as he confesses, "with decreasing confidence in the statesmen who advocated concession." In 1827 he addressed (and published) a series of letters to Mr. Canning, wherein was discussed the nature of the securities which would render emancipation at once safe and expedient. It is not necessary for us to touch upon the plan suggested by the Bishop, and we merely allude to the fact as demonstrating the vile mendacity of the Edinburgh libeller.

Alluding to a passage in one of the above mentioned letters, his grace says:

"I received a communication through Lord Stowell, who honoured me with his friendship, that his brother, the Chancellor, was much dissatisfied with the passage which I have cited. I answered that I had expected it would be unsatisfactory to his Lordship; but that, as I was addressing the public on a public question, I must express honestly my own sentiments, not the sentiments of others, how much soever I might respect their judgment. Similar intimations of Lord Eldon's opinions were made by other members of the family."

We may add that in reference to Lord Eldon, the Bishop says: "to the latter I had the honour

of being in affinity, for my wife was niece of his lady." There is something dismally ludicrous in the miserable reviewer denouncing such a man as being a place-hunting time-serving renegade! We believe that the annals of slander cannot furnish a more wickedly grotesque attempt to give white the character of black!

Early in 1828, Dr. Phillpotts imprinted "A Letter to an English Layman, on the Coronation Oath," his last publication before the Bill of 1829 was introduced. The Scottish calumniator, characterises this production as being the writer's "strongest work against Emancipation," and how far this averment is born out by truth the following passage will demonstrate:

"You ask for total, unqualified, unconditional concession How can you be so absurd?... See whether you can offer us any real and adequate security for our Church if the boon you ask be granted, or try to find the securities which we on our parts, may devise, such as you can conscientiously accede to. If the result be that religious duty on both sides makes entire accordance impossible, let us come as near together as we can, and respect each other the more for not sacrificing spiritual to worldly interests!"

The most determined opponent of the Bishop of Exeter's theological views, must, if a candid honest man, be constrained to admit, that the maligned prelate has at once completely vindicated himself, and branded indelibly his unprincipled maligner with infamy and contempt. We shall only add that both Sir Henry Hardinge, and the Duke of Wellington declared in their places in Parliament, the former in 1830, and the latter in 1850, that the Bishop's conduct in reference to the Emancipation Bill was precisely as above stated. "I have often" said the great captain, "been astonished at the injustice which has been done the Right Rev. Prelate in respect to his conduct upon the occasion, and at the length of time which this injustice lasted!"

The second calumny promulgated by the *Edinburgh Review*, which the Bishop condescends to notice, is couched in the following words:

"It was on similar provocation that Lord Seymour is reported, in the *Western Times* of July 25, 1847, to have addressed his constituents as follows:—"It is a calm, deliberate, and emphatic statement, and I proceed to show you that that calm, deliberate, and emphatic statement is a *deliberate falsehood*. (Cheers) Now, it is painful to me, as it must be to every one, to say that a statement so solemnly made is directly false; not only that it is an error in judgment or a mistake, but that it is a *deliberate and direct contradiction of the truth*. Let me tell you, it requires a lawyer to deal with this person. (Cheers and laughter.) Fortunately a lawyer wrote to him; and guardedly and cautiously as it was written, you see how totally it has been perverted and departed from." The famous case of the Bishop of Exeter *versus* Latimer had its origin in the transaction with the Duke of Somerset here alluded to, and in the report of Lord Seymour's speech in a provincial newspaper and the *Edinburgh Review*. It was an action of libel for calling the Bishop a notorious brawler and a careless perverter of facts. The editor "justified" and the case was tried by a special jury, most of them of opposite politics to the defendant, when, after hearing the Bishop swear to his own version of the affair, they returned a verdict for the defendant."

Upon a simple matter of fact does the truth or falsehood of Lord Seymour's coarsely expressed charge fall to be determined. Did the Duke of Devonshire obtain from the Bishop of Exeter a license for a certain chapel, on condition that he (the Duke) would subsequently endow the same? The place of worship referred to was the Chapel at Bridgetown in the Diocese of Exeter, rendered somewhat notorious from the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Shore. It is impossible to condense the mass of evidence which the Bishop accumulates to show that the above mentioned Peer shamefully broke faith with him in the matter. Enough to say that if Lord Seymour had consulted the reputation both of his father and of himself he never would have impugned the veracity of the Bishop in reference to the transaction.

It is quite true that on an action being brought against the editor of the paper in which the offensive statement appeared, the Jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant. The Edinburgh reviewer, however, carefully conceals the fact that the verdict was in direct contrariety to the charge of Mr. Baron Platt who presided at the trial. The learned Judge remarked in the course of his address,

"The diocesan would desert his duty if he granted the licence without having a declaration on the part of the person signing it, holding out certain events intended to take place, which alone formed the inducement on which the Bishop would grant the licence."

"Do you suppose that the Duke, if he told the Bishop that he would not endow this chapel, would have obtained his licence? The Bishop certainly would never have issued the licence."

After the trial the defendant's counsel applied for costs, but met with a peremptory refusal "I do not think" said the Judge, "you would like a new trial; you were exceedingly lucky in getting the verdict. How it was given I do not understand quite. I thought it was a very wrong verdict, I assure you. Unless the Jury were misled, one cannot understand it!"

Our readers will bear in mind, what we intimated above, that had the award of the Jury been against the defendant, it would have had the effect of virtually convicting the Duke of Devonshire of a breach of faith, most domineering to his character as a gentleman and an English Peer.

In the opinion of a learned, upright, and impartial judge the verdict ought to have been of that character; why the jury took a different view of

the matter, the following observations of the Bishop may aid us in understanding:

"Lord Clarendon tells us, that when the Bill for extirpating Episcopacy" was pending in Parliament, they who prosecuted the Bill did so "with impatience, and perseveringly, while the others who abhorred it, were weary of so tiresome an attendance, left the House at dinner time, and afterwards followed their pleasures: so that the Lord Falkland was wont to say that 'They who hated Bishops, hated them worse than the Devil; while they who loved them, did not love them so well as their dinner.' I am afraid that a similar feeling is too likely to be found in the jury-box of those days."

There is, besides, in the present times, a special provocation of popular dislike of some amongst us—the ultra-Protestant feeling which, prevalent in many places, is peculiarly so in Exeter. A large portion of its inhabitants—not of the lowest orders—scruple not to regard me as little better, if at all better, than a Papist, because I deem it my duty to stand by that teaching of the Church which is older by 1200 or 1300 years than that of Wittemburg and Geneva. So recently as the 5th of November last there was a great display of this protestant zeal, sustained at a very considerable expense, by persons who would be termed "respectable," if the possession of money sufficed to confer that title. The programme of a "Grand Triumphal Procession" is now before me, in which the mob were taught to regard their Bishop as the representative of the great enemy of mankind. Effigies of myself and several of the most learned, most active, most devoted of the city clergy were prepared for the flames, and many of them actually burned. I am told that a few private gentlemen exerted themselves to prevent my effigy from meeting with this fate. I know not who they were, but should rejoice to thank them for their kindness. Would, however, that the burning of my own effigy—and all the worst that they could do to me—had taken effect, rather than that an indelible brand of shame had been stamped on a city which prides itself on the motto of *Semper Fidelis*. I shall not be deemed to speak too strongly, when I say that a large cross of wood was burn'd at the western door of the Cathedral—after public notice of the intention printed and circulated freely through the place—yet without the slightest pretence of precaution by the authorities—nay it was done in the presence of the police, who were silent gazers on the spectacle—for no directions were given, and no steps taken to stop the proceedings."

Small wonder that a jury composed of such vile materials should have preferred to perjure themselves, rather than do justice to an upright, expediency-scoring Anglican Bishop. Having burned the cross, it was most natural that they should seek to pour scorn and contempt upon the mitre!

Our limits, already more than exhausted will not permit us to enter at any length upon the last charge of the Edinburgh reviewer, which is met in the letter under notice. It refers to the exercise of patronage mode by the Bishop during his incumbency, which the critic would have us to believe was corrupt, grasping, and redolent of rampant nepotism. These charges the prelate allows his Registrar, Mr. Ralph Barnes, to answer, which that gentleman does in a straightforward and business-like manner. From his statement it appears that out of eight sons who lived to man's estate his lordship admitted two to holy orders, conferring upon each of them a benefice of not more than £300 per annum. Upon a son-in-law who had served as a curate in the Diocese, "many years after his marriage," was conferred a living of not more than £300; and a second son-in-law has received another of less amount in exchange for one to which the Bishop collated the incumbent of the former benefice. Two nephews have likewise obtained livings; the income of one is not mentioned, of the other "the clear income is probably not £50 per annum."

One of the nephews above referred to is the Rev. Henry Ratcliffe Surtees, of whom the reviewer exultingly records that he was convicted in the County Court of an assault upon one of his parishioners. Mr. Barnes made it his business to inquire into the facts of this case, which he states to be as follows:

"The Rev. Henry Ratcliffe Surtees had, agreeably to the Bishop's directions, cautioned his candidates against going to any public-house after the confirmation. They had promised him to attend to this caution, and, in order that they might have no temptation, he had himself provided them with conveyances, and provision of meat and drink. Notwithstanding this, several of the young men on their return went into public-house, and Mr. Surtees, hearing that they were there, went thither, found them drinking and singing, and pulled one of the lads out of the house by the collar. The lad sued him for an assault in the County Court, and the judge, treating it as a mere assault, gave the plaintiff five shillings damages, with costs."

The uncandid mis-reviewer having stated that one of the Bishop's sons applied to his College for testimonials of his fitness for Holy Orders, and was refused, the Prelate denies the assertion, and narrates the genuine facts of the case in the following simple and touching manner:

"One of them had incurred the censure of his College by a violation of discipline. But no act of immorality was ever charged against him. On his return home, after taking his B. A. degree—which he took in honours—I spoke to him, as a father might be expected to speak, of the conduct which had brought him under censure. I advised him to think of some other profession; for I feared he had not that spiritual-mindedness, without which, he could not be fit for Holy Orders—adding, that nothing would induce me to ask preference for him, if he should be unworthy. He answered, that his most earnest desire was to be a clergyman—even if he were to remain a curate all his life. Upon this, I placed him on probation; and at the end of two years, being fully satisfied, I ordained him. It was not necessary for him to apply to his College for testimonials; and he did not apply. He came not as a candidate from the University; but was accepted, on my own knowledge of his fitness. I thank God, he has justified my confidence. He has been in Holy

Orders more than twenty years. During that time he has served in more than one diocese, and in several parishes; and I defy the most rigid censor of clerical character to deny, that, during every portion of his clerical life, his conduct has been not only unreproached, but irreproachable. If I should add exemplary, those who have known him best, would sustain the assertion."

There is something in the above quoted passage which must speak home to every heart unwarped by prejudice, and unperturbed by the bitter waters of polemical strife. It is just such an incident as we would expect to meet with in the biographies of some of the fine old ecclesiastics, whose virtues a Walton delighted to chronicle.

Contemptible as was the attack of the North British literary Thug, the Bishop of Exeter has acted wisely we think in deigning to refute it. The periodical which the article disgraces, will form material for historians hereafter; and perchance had an antedote not been provided for the bane, some future Macaulay might have cited the *Edinburgh Review* with some show of plausibility, in support of a mis-portraiture of Henry of Exeter. Now, however, the viper's head is crushed and his sting denuded of the power to injure.

#### THE CLERGY RESERVES—THE CHURCH UNION PETITION AND THE GLOBE.

Our anti Clergy Reserve contemporary, the *Globe*, has devoted a couple of columns of its last number to a laboured, but lame, attempt to refute the statements contained in the petition now lying for signature at the office of the Church Union, which we gave in our last. The first point which the *Globe* cavils at is, that the petitioners would not only "maintain the division of the proceeds of the Reserves as it now stands," but seek an act, "handing over to them their share of the lands—to give them back the soil, so that they may lease it and have a rack rent tenantry, submissive to the priestly will." Now, the prayer of the petition is, that the Imperial Parliament "may vest in each Christian denomination, absolutely, and for ever, the share to which they may be entitled under that act, (1840) the proportion being regulated according to the numbers of each religious denomination;" and the petitioners in asking for their share, to manage to the best advantage they may, are quite willing, and even pray, that the denomination to which the *Globe* and his friends may belong, should also have its share to do with as they please. Is not this equal rights and privileges, words so often in the mouth of our contemporary, but who appears ignorant of their meaning?

Another paragraph of the petition at which the *Globe* cavils, is the statement that under the present system of management of the Reserves the share of the petitioners is inconsiderable, and our contemporary asks "if their share is only likely to be £11,500 a-year, to be divided among 350 townships, or about £30 a piece, where is the sense of all this whining after it?"—"is such a pittance worthy of this disturbance?" We thank the *Globe* for the word. It is now admitted that it is "a pittance" of which the *Globe* and his anti Clergy Reserve companions would rob the petitioners, thereby causing "painful agitation and fierce conflict, grief and excitement, fierce conflict, heart burnings and mutual recriminations among religious bodies," and it being "a pittance," we ask with the *Globe*, "why all this disturbance?"—where is the sense of all this whining after it?

Again the *Globe* says that the petitioners assert that the "remote settlements are dependant upon the ministrations of the Church of England." In no part of the petition is such an assertion made, but it does assert that, small as this "pittance" is, the members of the Church of England, in the remote settlements, are and must for a long time be almost solely dependant upon it for its ministrations; that is the ministrations of their Church. This can not be doubted.

Next the *Globe* charges the petitioners with falsehood in stating that Mr. Price "introduced in the Legislative Assembly of this Province a resolution, on which was founded an address to your Majesty praying the re-opening of the settlement," and "the confiscation of those reserves to secular uses, but which resolution of the Legislative Assembly was carried by a majority of two only." This the *Globe* says is "a wicked and deliberate untruth," because, forsooth, "Mr. Price did not introduce a resolution but thirty resolutions, on which the Clergy Reserves address was founded!!!" Again the *Globe* says, "they state that the resolution which passed by a majority of two, prayed the re-opening of the settlement of 1840, and the confiscation of the reserves to secular purposes. Now the 29th prays for neither of these purposes. These remedies were prayed for in the 30th resolution. The statement of the petition is, therefore, scandalously incorrect." Now this is not so. The statement of the petition is perfectly, literally true, namely that on the 29th resolution "was founded an address to her Majesty, and that the address—not the resolution—prayed the re-opening of the settlement. We agree with the *Globe* the 29th resolution merely went to the principle." The petitioners say the address embodied it, and this the *Globe* can not deny. They say that petition was only

carried by a majority of two, the *Globe* confirms the statement.

Next the *Globe* quarrels with the petitioners for calling their co-religionists other "Christian denominations." The *Globe* has long taken a very unchristian course towards other religious denominations, but we hardly expected to see him thus openly repudiate the name of "christian," but as he does so, we shall in a christian spirit abstain from comment.

And lastly, he asks, "is it true that all the members of the late Legislative Assembly, who were conspicuous in their efforts to re-open the settlement of 1840, in order to secularize the reserves lost their election?" To this the *Globe* gives a positive denial, yet at the same time he says, "TRUE, there were gentlemen who voted for the re-opening of the reserve question who lost their Elections.—Messrs. Notman, McFarland, Morrison, Price, Baldwin, Hall and Flint did so." But we suppose these were not "shining lights" in the anti-Clergy Reserve camp, and that three of them were not actual members of the Canadian Cabinet. In short, the whole tenor of the article in the *Globe* is a tissue of misrepresentation of the contents of the petition, and the statements of the petitioners, who having as advised by Lord Elgin, had "resort to measures to strengthen their position in the Colony," are now tempted "to endeavour to influence opinion in England."

#### DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

An old man named Joseph Allington was found dead in his room, at Hamilton, on the 1st; He was of dissipated habits, and had neither bed nor covering during the winter.—The *Hamilton Gazette* asserts that Lord Elgin has tendered his resignation, "providing it be not the will and pleasure of the new Ministry to retain him."—Ann Pool, a married woman of Hamilton, was found dead in her bed, on the 4th; intemperance was the cause.—On Friday last the steamer *Chief Justice Robinson* broke her piston-head when about ten miles from Toronto, and had to be towed into harbor by the *City of Hamilton*.—Spring has at length set in, and every vestige of winter is rapidly disappearing.—Last week there was a fine display of beef and mutton in the Toronto market.—The Customs duties received at the Port of Hamilton for the quarter ending 5th of April, amount to £8,900; The increase on the corresponding quarter of last year was nearly one hundred per cent.—It is said that there are more and better manufactories in full operation in Gananoque than in any other place in Canada East or West; The water-power is exhaustless.—Mr. Hincks has had an interview with Sir John Pakington, the new Colonial Secretary.—Mr. William Sheppard, of North Guillembury, died on the 30th ult., in consequence of a blow from the branch of a tree which he was felling.—A petition in favour of the Ocean Penny Postage is in course of signature at Montreal.—Numbers of the French Canadians are emigrating to California.—A Free School Bill is before the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island.—Four prisoners charged with larceny broke out of the Middlesex Jail, on the 29th ult.; they are named Brown, Smith, Cross, and Steel.—Within nine days 6,000 barrels of mackerel, 1,000 do herring, and about 1,000 firkins of butter have been shipped from Halifax to the United States.—Mr. Denison is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late accident.—Mr. Glackmeyer has offered to subscribe £500 towards lighting the Town of Brantford with gas; about 5,000 will be required.—The notorious Dr. Naphegyi is lecturing in Texas, and apparently taking in the natives.—A Liquor Law, similar to that of Maine, has passed both Houses of the New Brunswick Legislature.—The *Backwoodsman*, a neatly got up paper, has appeared at Elora.—Scarborough has challenged any other Township in Canada to plough for a purse of £300; 30 men on each side.—The County of Waterloo contains a population of 26,537, viz., 14,038 males, and 12,499 females.—In the Town of Goderich 5,893 lbs. of butter were made last year, and 1,300 barrels of fish cured.—The small detachment of soldiers stationed at Hamilton are to be withdrawn.—Dr. Russell, of the Toronto School of Medicine, is about departing for California.—It is said that the Provincial Parliament is to assemble at Quebec on the 1st of May.—The inhabitants of Montreal have petitioned the Corporation of Montreal to have Great St. James' Street planted with trees on each side.—A cow belonging to Mr. Morrison of Lachute, has had seven calves in eight months. The most appalling destitution, amounting to actual famine, prevails in Gaspe.—Lord Elgin has presented a silver snuff-box to Mr. E. Stearns, the master of the *Highlander* steamer, which conveyed his Lordship from Toronto to Quebec.—The body of John Ryan, Jun., who murdered his wife on the 23d December last, was discovered at Teskey's Mills, Ramsay, on the 18th ult.—The steamer *St. George*, which sailed from St. Johns, N.F., for Cork, on the 15th of January, has not since been heard of.—From the *News* it would appear that the streets and crossings of Kingstone are as filthy as those of Toronto.—The British Government has advertised for tenders for Screw Steamers between Liverpool and Quebec.—On the 3d of March the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick sanctioned the Railway Bill.—The bay is free of ice to admit steamers to the Yonge Street wharf.—The Prescott Telegraph of the 7th says that on the front the winter roads have become worn out, but in the country parts the sleighing is yet passable; in the woods the snow is three feet deep. The Recorder's Court opened on Monday; the majority of the cases for trial are petty larcenies.—On Easter Monday the following gentlemen were elected Church Wardens for the current year; St. James' Church, Messrs. T. D. Harris and Lewis Moffat; St. Paul's Church, Capt. Patterson and Mr. Alexander Murray; Trinity Church, King Street, Messrs. H. A. Joseph and Thomas Haworth; St. George's Church, Capt. Lefroy, R. A. and Mr. S. B. Harman; Church of the Holy Trinity, Messrs. J. W. Brent and D. Crawford.

#### D I E D .

On Saturday evening, the 10th instant, in the 53rd year of her age, at the residence of the son-in-law, Charles Robertson, Esq., after a protracted illness, which she bore with truly Christian meekness, Ellen, wife of James Fitzgerald, Esq., of this city. Mrs. Fitzgerald was the daughter of the late Denis Kane of Kilbehenny, County of Limerick, and niece of the late John Mulland of Castle Pook, County of Cork, Esquire.

#### Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz.:—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty year's standing, after physicians has declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS,  
For Sale by LYMAN BROTHERS, Druggists, King Street,  
Agent for Toronto.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

	TORONTO, April 14, 1852.
	s. d. s. d.
Spring Wheat per bushel .....	3 6 a 3 8
Oats, per 34 lbs .....	1 2 a 1 4
Barley .....	2 4 a 2 6
Rye .....	2 3 a 2 5
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) .....	18 9 a 20 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) .....	17 6 a 18 9
Do. (in Bags) .....	15 6 a 17 6
Oatmeal, per barrel .....	15 0 a 17 6
Beef, per lb. .....	0 3 1 a 0 4
Do, per 100 lbs. ....	20 0 a 25 0
Pork per lb. ....	0 3 a 0 4
Pork per cwt. ....	20 0 a 26 3
Bacon .....	32 6 a 37 6
Hams, per cwt. ....	40 0 a 45 0
Lamb per quarter. ....	0 0 a 0 0
Bread .....	0 4 a 0 5
Eggs per dozen. ....	0 7 1 a 9 0

#### New Advertisements.

#### THE STEAMER "CITY OF HAMILTON."



CAPTAIN DUNCAN MCBRIDE,

WILL until further notice, commencing to-morrow, leave Toronto for Wellington Square, calling (weather permitting) at Port Credit, Oakville and Bronte, every morning, Sundays excepted, at nine o'clock precisely.

Will leave Wellington Square on her return about noon.

Royal Mail Packet Office,

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

37-1f

#### THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL."

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, calling at Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting) every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Packet Office,

Toronto, March 18th, 1852.

37-1f

#### Trinity College.

#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TO be re-opened after the Easter Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

There are vacancies for three Boarders.

Mr. V. MCKENZIE the Assistant, is desirous of undertaking the tuition of Two or Three Private Pupils.

Toronto, April 7th, 1852.

36-1f

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

#### UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

#### I. THE number of Shares is limited to 100.

2. The

## Poetry.

## THE EASTER OF THE SOUL.

"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above." — (Col. iii. 1.)

"Risen with Christ!"—oh, radiant thought,  
That well may brighten through some angel-breast,  
For, were its perfect influence wrought,  
The world would realise sabbatic rest  
From sin and guile, and all we find  
To mar the halcyon of the mind.

When choral winds of April chant,  
And green Earth hymns a resurrection-song,  
While gently o'er each new-born plant  
Steal, like seraphic plumes, soft airs along;  
Freshness and grace together blend,  
And through the soul their magic send.

Lo! is not each a Type which tells  
Some mystic lesson to each musing heart,  
Where faith the Body's future spells  
By language deeper than our lips impart—  
In forms of Matter finding love,  
By saints in silence ponder'd o'er?

From Christ, man's Easter was begun;  
In His ascension all the saints ascend—  
Incorporate with Th' Incarnate Son,  
And with Himself in vital union blend,  
By sacramental oneness made  
THE BRIDE, for whom He bled and prayed.\*

And from the fontal wave there flows  
A soaring virtue of celestial power,†  
Which in the heart regn'ret glows,  
And opens Heaven on each adoring hour,  
Revealing to the inner Man  
All that on earth such vision can.

And is not Christ, as risen Lord,  
In Pattern, Principle, and Power, our own?  
While, by the law of His loved word,  
The saints become the sharers of His throne,  
Who, when He soar'd to Deity,  
Said, "Where I am, my saints shall be."

O privilege beyond compare!  
Ideal utmost of Almighty grace,  
The paradise besought in prayer!  
The last perfection of our pardon'd race,—  
In heaven to have the risen heart,  
With Christ and angels taking part.

There is the City pure of gold,‡  
Whose streets are jasper, gemm'd with gates of pearl,  
More bright than poet-dreams behold—  
Where neither sin, nor woe, nor passion's whirl,  
Infect with their defiling stain  
The bowers where peace and pureness reign.

Such dwelling-place of Bliss Divine,  
The central home of sanctity and calm,  
Within whose depths all powers combine  
To heal the wounded heart with holy balm—  
Why is it that you world above  
So little wins the soul to love?

Alas! too oft, like earth-worms, we  
Cling to coarse joys, by mean attraction bound—  
In time absorb eternity,  
And with the Belials of base earth are found,  
When, true to heaven and Him, we ought  
Soar Christ-ward on ascending thought.

We barter privilege for sin,  
Are moral suicides through sensual bliss,  
O'ercloud the dawning heaven within,  
And lose our glory for a world like this—  
A World which crucified her God  
When once this vale of woe He trod!

Yet, is it but a mocking scene,  
A gilded mis'ry graced with mantling smiles,  
Where ulcerated hearts, I ween,  
Rankle in secret under gayest wiles,  
And the loud laugh too plainly tells  
What hollowness within them dwells.

"Risen with Christ!"—if words have wings,  
Ascended Lord! on these thy saints may soar,  
And where the hallelujah rings  
Of thine own chorus, Thee in light adore,  
And, long ere time and earth depart,  
Soar into heaven, by hope and heart. †††

## Reviews.

A MAP OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF UPPER CANADA, compiled from the most recent authorities and surveys. Lithographed and published by Hugh Scobie, Toronto, 1852.

This is the first portion of an extended map of the Upper Province which Mr. Scobie intends shortly to complete. There are some men whose enterprising nature leads them to embark in undertakings, which however great their intrinsic merit may be, seldom compass the advantage of their projectors. The publisher and map now under consideration, appear to us to be justly entitled to a place, respectively, in the class of public benefactors and works of utility.

As to the accuracy of the details of this map or chart, we are not fully competent to judge, but being derived from the most authentic and recent sources, we must presume them to possess that character, which industry of research and fidelity of transcription can alone impart. The execution of the mechanical part is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Scobie's establishment. The cleanliness of outline, the judicious contrast of colouring, and the simplicity of lettering and of the distinguishing marks employed to denote the various objects delineated, give a clean and business-like aspect to the sheet, which is a pleasing contrast to the usually confused and confounding appearance of similar attempts.

Now we do not suppose that the publisher was influenced by any greater degree of patriotism, than

\* In baptism, ye are also risen with Him" (Col. ii. 12.)  
† "If we suffer, we shall also reign with Him" (2. Tim. ii. 12.)  
‡ See Apocrypha, *pessim.*

many others who project and accomplish works of a similar character intended for profitable sale; but we confess that we are somewhat sceptical as to the result of this as a speculation, for the expense alone of producing this map must have been very great, to say nothing of the labour and care required and evidently bestowed upon its compilation and correction. We therefore hope that a discriminating public will afford a substantial proof of their appreciation of this effort for their convenience and advantage.

THE LIFE BOAT, April, 1852. A Juvenile Temperance Magazine, in the interests of the Cadets, and other youthful associations of a like nature. Montreal: T. W. Campbell.

This is a publication originating with the Cadets of Temperance, and devoted to the maintenance and promulgation of their peculiar tenets. In the New Testament, they will find all that they require for guidance with respect to the great cardinal virtue they profess to admire. It is however creditable to see youth engaging in a work which, whatever its other merits or defects must lead to study and literary exercises.

THE CHARLESTON GOSPEL MESSENGER AND PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL REGISTER. Charleston, S. C.: A. E. Miller, 1852.

This monthly visitor is most welcome; it comes to us freighted with much interesting matter and is pleasing evidence of the success of earnest zeal in a good cause.

We have received through Mr. Maclear, the *Quarterlies* and *Blackwood*. The latter is especially rich in matter of great interest to colonial readers. The articles on the Cape and Mrs. Moodie's life in Canada, will repay a careful perusal. Of the former we can only speak at present in terms of general commendation—the best review we can give being, in our estimation to make use of their contents—a pleasure we propose to our selves hereafter.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL. A. H. Armour & Co., Toronto.

This is a very good number barring its politics. Dicken's *Bleak House* which we noticed a few weeks ago, forming an attractive portion of its pages.

## JANSENISM.

The entire Romish system revolves round one fixed centre. Deprive that centre of its fixity, and the whole apparatus of modern dogmas, and fictitious claims, and usurped jurisdiction, is at once disjointed. Take away the principle of the motion and the adjustments of the system are immediately unsettled, and the distortion of Christianity which the whole machine presents to view is exposed in its true aspect. We need not add that this centre means the doctrine of the Papal Infallibility, or, in modern language, the tenet of Ultramontanism. Even in days when this theory was not as yet fully developed, it is curious to observe how the various doctrinal disputes which, in spite of its boasted unity, disturb the Papal, as well as every other system of which men are members, and in which human intellects work and strive—it is curious to observe, we say, how, in all such disputes, opposition to Ultramontanism, in some shape or other, appears as a prominent ingredient.

In no case is this more striking than in the entire course of the Jansenist movement, in which the Papal claims were put forward in their most absurd and exaggerated form. We had intended some months back to have brought this topic before our readers, taking as our basis the work of Dr. Tregelles,\* mentioned in the note, when we found that an article was about to appear in the *Christian Remembrancer* on the subject; on which we readily deferred making any observations on the matter, in order to be able to avail ourselves, as we do at present, of our contemporary's valuable researches. Any one who has ever attempted to collect for himself any information on the subject of Jansenism, will easily appreciate how gladly we welcomed such assistance; as there is scarcely any topic, within the sphere of Church history, on which the details still extant are so meagre, as well as rare. Even in the time of Bayle, the writings which cast light upon this controversy had become scarce, and even those to which he refers as more easily accessible, are not to be found in the public libraries of this country. See Bayle's Remarks on the Jesuit Adam.

The first approaches of the storm which afterwards swelled into the war of the Jansenists and Jesuits, may be detected in the dispute connected with the name of Richer:—

"In 1611, Edmund Richer, a Doctor of Paris, published a treatise, '*De Protestate Ecclesiastica et Politica*' In this, he taught that all the powers of the Church are given to the Community of the Faithful; that the Pope is simply their ministerial head: that he is only authorised to act in the intervals which elapse between one Ecumenical

\* "The Jansenists: their Rise, Persecutions by the Jesuits, and existing Remnant. A Chapter in Church History. By S. P. Tregelles, L.L.D." London; Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1851.

Council and another; that he is liable to be called to account for what he has done; that he has a bare Primacy, in short, and nothing more. But he went further; and held that, as the Pope derives his authority from the Universal Church, and is her minister during her pleasure, so each bishop derives his power from the Church in his diocese, and is, strictly speaking, its minister; that the Diocesan Synod is that which really governs, and the bishop is merely a kind of vicar during the intervals of its session. Thus it will be seen that Richerism, however frequently confounded with Gallicanism, is, in real truth, very different."—*Ch. Rem.*, p. 101.

Such principles, pregnant as they are with the most important truths, were not to be crushed by a mere provincial synod. They found more or less of false doctrine in both their impugners and defenders, and ushered in the great conflict which was rising in the Romish Church:

"A few years after the retraction of Richer, two personages, both learned, both zealous, both reformers, were seated in a student's room in Paris, and discussing the state of the Church. The one—tall, stern, pale, harsh, commanding, looked every inch the ascetic: the other, words, eyes, manner, impregnated with love, the true missionary to a miserable people. The name of the former was Jean du Verger de Hauranne, Abbot of St. Cyrian; that of the latter, Vincent de Paul. 'God,' said the former, 'for the sins of the Roman Church is about to remove her: it is useless to oppose His will. He will raise Himself up a more faithful Bride, and will keep her spotless.' The Council of Trent, which you uphold, was the packed meeting of a papal faction; to call it ecumenical is an insult to reason; I owe no obedience to its decisions, and will pay none!" And the latter went forth, and warned his congregation against the heresy which he had lately heard.

"We now come to him whom Ultramontanes call its great heresiarch—The Abbé de S. Cyran. His fortunes are so interwoven with those of his great ally, Cornelius Jansen, Bishop of Ypres, that we must pursue them together. Jansen, born in 1585, near Leerdam in Holland, was educated first at Utrecht, and then at Louvain, where he formed an acquaintance with Jean du Verger, with whom he visited Paris, and afterwards Bayonne, the native place of his friend. Hence he returned to Louvain, was made principal of the College of S. Pulcheria, Professor of Holy Scripture, and finally Bishop of Ypres. This see he only held six months, being carried off by the plague in 1636. Hauranne became Vicar General of Poitiers, and obtained the Abbey of S. Cyran, by the name of which he is generally known."—*Ch. Rem.*, p. 103.

Here he formed the acquaintance of the Arnould family, one of whose members managed the estates of the Abbey of Port Royal des Champs, in the neighbourhood of Paris, and by whose means De Hauranne acquired great influence in that community. Agnes and Angelica, in particular, the daughters of Robert Arnould d'Andilly, received his instructions with avidity, and venerated him as a saint. Accused of false doctrine, he was imprisoned in the Chateau de Vincennes, and after seven years' confinement, was released, only to die, in 1649.†

St. Cyran and Jansen were the authors of that great schism, which nearly ended in the disruption of the Romish Church, and which is not yet composed. It called in question as we have already hinted, the very foundation of Ultramontanism, and involved two seemingly opposite questions—doctrine and discipline—the question of grace and the question of supremacy. Nor can we assert that the doctrinal part of this dispute originated with Jansen. Badius, a Professor of Louvain, had already openly accused the Jesuits of Pelagianism; but he had not been compelled by Pope Pius V. to sign the condemnation passed by the See of Rome upon a series of dogmas extracted from his works. The Augustinian party retorted by an attack upon a work of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, entitled, "On the concord of Free Will with Grace and Predestination." Baronius in vain besought the Jesuits not to defend Molina; and the cause was finally referred to the Congregations de Auxiliis. These congregations

"Were carried on under Clement VIII. till 1605, the year of that Pope's death; resumed under Paul V., and finished in 1607. The congregations severally censured the propositions of Molina as Pelagian, Semi-Pelagian, or tending to Pelagianism, and a Bull was actually prepared to

\* "It is easy to guess what the fate of such a book would be. Church and State alike condemned it. The Cardinal Archbishop of Sens, in a Provincial Synod, declared it heretical: the Council of State, Louis XIII. being a minor, proscribed it: Richer was forbidden to defend it on pain of suffering as a traitor: and a retraction of his system was forced from him in the year 1629."

† "Angelique Arnould had been appointed abbess in 1602, at the age of eleven years. The abbey was in a state of lax discipline, and the appointment of an abbess at such an age, and the deception practised on the Pope, to whom it was certified, by the relations of the young abbess, that she was seventeen, do not indicate a high standard of ecclesiastical morality at that time amongst the French Roman Catholics. The authorities of the Church were conniving parties to the imposition as to the abbess's age."—Tregelles, p. 11.

condemn them. This is still extant; but the Pope dared not to publish it. The Jesuits were too useful to be thrown overboard. The Bull was therefore deferred till the proper time; which proper time has never yet come."—*Ch. Rem.*, p. 104.

Twelve years after this Jansenius commenced his great work, the "Augustinus," in which he attempted to develop the system of St. Augustine on Grace. The Jesuits at once attacked it in a series of theses; and both the book and the theses were condemned by Urban VIII., in his Bull "In Unigeniti," of March 6, 1642. But the struggle really began in 1649, when the Sorbonne took up the consideration of the Five famous Propositions, "the Lambeth Articles of the Roman Church,"\* which were alleged to be contained in the "Augustinus."

Ninety-five bishops besought the judgment of the Pope, Innocent X., on these five propositions; eleven dissentient bishops desiring that the question might be examined where it had arisen. "Of an easy, jovial disposition," the Pope "made little pretensions to be a theologian, and would gladly have abstained from any interference."

"Cardinal Chigi, however his secretary of state, urged him on: the passage which seemed to question Papal Infallibility was enough to excite the animosity of the secretary. Innocent X., therefore, decided on condemning the five propositions as heretical, false, rash, impious and blasphemous. The condemnation is dated May 31st, 1653."

"The Jansenists were called on to condemn the five propositions; to the surprise and mortification of the Jesuits, they avowed their willingness to do so, with the qualification, however, that they did this in their *heretical* sense, and that they denied the propositions to be really contained in the work of Jansenius. The Jesuits were thus checked for a time. The Jansenists took advantage of the ignorance of their adversaries as to the writings of the fathers, by publishing, without any author's name, an Epistle of St. Prosper (the scholar of St. Augustine) to Ruffinus. The Jesuits denounced this as a new piece of Jansenist heresy; and when the real history and authorship of the epistle were made known, and the blindness of the Jesuits was manifested, then they found means of understanding the anti-Pelagian work in an orthodox sense."—Tregelles, pp. 10-20.

\* 1. Some precepts of God are impossible to just men, willing and endeavouring to keep them, according to the present strength which they have; also the grace, by which they may become possible, is wanting to them.

2. Internal grace, in the state of fallen nature, is never resisted.

3. To merit and demerit, in the state of fallen nature, liberty from necessity is not required in man, but only liberty from constraint.

4. The Semi-Pelagians admitted the necessity of prevenient interior grace for all (good) acts, even for the commencement of faith; and it was in this that they were heretical, that they would have that grace to be such as the human will could either resist or obey.

5. It is Semi-Pelagian to affirm that Christ died, or shed his blood, absolutely, for all men.

(To be continued.)

## Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE,  
CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS,  
TORONTO.

November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

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

April 23rd, 1851. 29-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,  
SURGEON AND OCULIST  
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.  
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in  
rear of the same. 41-11y

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS,  
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,  
OFFICE:—Directly opposite the Arcade, St.  
Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. 28-1f

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

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.  
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,  
SINGING AND GUITAR,  
Residence, Shuter Street.  
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,  
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne  
Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S HOTEL.  
Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

T. BILTON,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,  
TORONTO.

**HERBERT MORTIMER**  
BROKER,  
**House, Land and General Agent,**  
No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
(Opposite St. James's Church.)  
REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout,  
James Browne, Wm. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq.—  
Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty,  
Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.  
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal dis-  
count.  
Toronto, February 26, 1852. 30-1y

**REMOVAL.**

**HAYES BROTHERS,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
HAVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse 27  
YONGE STREET, South of King Street, nearly oppo-  
site the Bank of British North America.  
Toronto, January 6, 1852. 25-10in

**\$10 REWARD**

To any person who will give information of  
JOHN MANSON, aged 16 years, who emigrated from  
Ireland, county Leitrim, and parish of Killargy, in the year 1847.  
The above will be paid by his father FRANCIS MANSON,  
Paterson, N. J., or by GEORGE MANSON, Pakenham, C.W.,  
if such information lead to his recovery.  
Pakenham, March 17th, 1852. 35-1f

Exchange papers would confer a favour by copying the above.

**Protection from Lightning,**

BY

**JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.**

**T**HE undersigned (Agent for Poinier, Benson & Co., of Detroit, Michigan) has just arrived in this place, for the purpose of protecting public and private buildings from lightning with the above superior Lightning Rods.

The Subscriber may be found at H. PIPER'S, where he would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. All orders left at H. PIPER'S, Tinsmith, 50 Yonge-street, will meet with prompt attention.

References in Toronto:—Captain Lefroy, Royal Observatory; F. W. Cumberland, Esq.; Captain J. T. Smith, Esq.; Councilman A. T. McCord, Esq.; Chamberlain.

E. V. WILSON,  
General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851.  
At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Magets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such; as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm.

I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum, ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The conductors should be led off to the iron water pipes under ground.

J. H. LEFROY, Captain, R.A.

Toronto, September 22nd, 1851. 21-19in

**THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES**

AND

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.**

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!!  
**LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,**  
NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:  
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative),  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church),  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

AND  
**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).**  
THESE Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Eclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

**TERMS.** Per ann.  
For any one of the four Reviews .. .. .. \$3 00  
For any two of the four Reviews .. .. .. 5 00  
For any three of the four Reviews .. .. .. 7 00  
For all four of the Reviews .. .. .. 8 00  
For Blackwood's Magazine .. .. .. 3 00  
For Blackwood & three Reviews .. .. .. 9 00  
For Blackwood & the four Reviews .. .. .. 10 00  
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

**REDUCED POSTAGE.**  
To Subscribers in Canada residing near the boundary line, and receiving these Periodicals from an American P. O., the Postage on a Review will be 4 cents, and on Blackwood 9 cents per quarter payable in advance.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

**LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,**  
79 FULTON STREET, New York,  
Entrance 54 Gold-street.

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

THOMAS MACLEAR, Toronto, C.W.

Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,**

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

Serofla, Liver Complaint,  
Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Irregularities and  
Erysipelas, Complaints,  
Pimples, Loss of Appetite,  
Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats,  
Rheumatism, Lumbago,  
Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia,  
Fever Sores, Exposure or Imprudence  
Hip Disease, in Life,  
Syphilitic Symptoms, And as a Spring and Fall  
Jaundice, Costiveness, Purifier of the Blood,  
Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the  
And Diseases arising from an System, it Stands  
Injudicious Use of Unrivalled.  
Mercury.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto  
August 20th, 1851. 3-6m

**BAZAAR.**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. STRACHAN.

**T**HE LADIES interested in ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Toronto, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the month of April next, for providing funds to erect a PARSONAGE HOUSE.

They beg to solicit contributions of all who may seem disposed to aid in furthering this object. It is particularly requested that such contributions will be sent in on or before the Nineteenth day of April, to any of the Undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly consented to act as

**Patronesses:**

Mrs. W. H. Boulton.	Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Cameron.	Mrs. J. B. Robinson.
Madame DesLandes.	Mrs. Rowsell.
Mrs. F. Heward.	Mrs. H. Sherwood.
Mrs. Lambert.	Mrs. Stanton.
Mrs. Lord.	Mrs. Thompson.
Mrs. Lett.	Mrs. Widder.
Mrs. Monroe.	Mrs. Wilson.

Toronto, February 10th, 1852. 27-1f

**FOR SALE.**

**T**HE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:

**COUNTY OF YORK.**

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

**CITY OF TORONTO**—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

**TOWNSHIP OF YORK**—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

**TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE**—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

**TOWNSHIP OF WHITCHURCH**—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

**TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GWILLIMBURY**—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

**TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON**—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

**COUNTY OF NORFOLK.**

**TOWNSHIP OF WOODHOUSE**—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

**COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.**

**TOWNSHIP OF SALTFIELD**—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

**COUNTY OF SIMCOE.**

**TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL**—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

**COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**

**TOWNSHIP OF HALDIMAND**—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

**TOWNSHIP OF MURRAY**—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

**COUNTY OF HASTINGS.**

**TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW**—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

**COUNTY OF LANARK.**

**TOWNSHIP OF MONTAGUE**—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f

**STATIONERY,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**T**HE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY,**

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

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**New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines,** received regularly by EXPRESS as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR.

Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-1f

**GENERAL**

**STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT,**

No. 7, King Street West, Toronto.

**T**HE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in the neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, AND CARDS; BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND RECEIPTS; PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW-BILLS, AND PROGRAMMES.

Every description of

Fancy and Ornamental Printing in Colours

AND Copperplate Printing and Engraving.

The following Publications are issued from this Office: The Church NEWSPAPER, weekly, on Thursday morning. Price 15s. per annum, or 10s. in advance.

The Young Churchman, monthly, on the 1st of each month. Price 2s. 6d. per annum; in all cases in advance.

The Upper Canada Journal of Medical, Surgical, and Physical Science, monthly, on the 15th of each month. Price 10s. per annum.

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The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches, Plain and Ornamental, or according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any Pattern.

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A. F. PLEAS.

Toronto, 23rd July 1851.

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A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,

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Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

61

**MR. JULES HECHT,**

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

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

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

Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

6-1f

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution,  
LONDON.**

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OF

## CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience as an Editor, wishes to procure a situation in connexion with the Editorial department of a Newspaper in Town or Country. Advertiser would make himself generally useful in a Newspaper office. Satisfactory references as to character and competency, will be given.

Communications addressed to BETA, Church office, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, 24th March, 1852.

34-tf

## FUMIGATORS.

A PORTABLE INSTRUMENT for killing Insects on all kinds of Green House Plants, Rose Bushes, Shrubs, &c., in the open air. The Manufacturer submits this Machine with great confidence, as being the most useful of its kind. The construction is simple strong and effective. By means of this Instrument the smoke produced by burning Tobacco can be directed in a cool state upon the most tender Plant or Shrub without the least injury.

H. PIPER &amp; BROTHER.

They can be obtained at Mr. Jas. Flemming's, Seedsmen and Florist, Yonge Street; Messrs. Gordon & Muson, Seedsmen and Florists, Yonge Street.

REFERENCE—Mr. George Leslie, Nurseryman, Kingston Road

Mr. R. Mansfield, Gardener and Florist, Spadina Avenue.

Toronto, March 24th, 1852.

34-3in

## MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

## LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWARD DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.

By order of the Committee,

S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.

Toronto, 10th March, 1852.

32-tf



## CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

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\* \* \* The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851.

21-ty.

## 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, &c., even prolonging the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this 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 control 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 cures affected 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 are 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 deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal 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 Silman, 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 deem 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 S. C. Senate, 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. CUSHMAN, M.D.

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

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

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

31-3m

## FRENCH AND ENGLISH

## Establishment for Young Ladies,

BY

## MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,

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THE design of the Principals of this Establishment, is to offer to Parents for the Education of their Daughters advantages rarely combined, and which may be enumerated as follows:

1st. Every facility for the practical acquisition of the French tongue, which is spoken in the Family and in the School; sound instruction, from the primary departments to the senior Classes, in all the studies requisite in a complete course of Education; purity of dialect in such living languages as shall be taught, and particular attention to the English branches.

2nd. Constant attention to physical training, as well as the formation of good habits and manners.

3rd. The assiduous inculcation of Religious Principles, based on Scriptural truth.

The Establishment is composed of (besides the Principals,) three efficient resident Governesses, two of them English and one French, from Paris, and seven Masters. Monsieur Deslandes, who is a Graduate of the French University, devotes a great portion of his time to instruction in the higher branches.

The Rev. Dr. Lett attends weekly to communicate Religious instruction, to whom references are kindly permitted; also to The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector.

The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.

The Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

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The School is in session from the 1st of September, to the 17th of July. Quarters commencing on the 1st of September, 17th of November, 17th of February, and 3rd of May. Pupils received at any intermediate periods, the proportion of the quarter only being charged.

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Including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing, &c., per quarter ..... £15 0 0  
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German, Italian, Singing and Dancing on the usual terms.

Quarterly payments required.

Toronto, December 18th, 1851. 20-6m

## 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. 5, Little 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 was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. 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, my case was 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.

Age	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's
Asthma	Fits	Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Blisters on the Skin	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Secondary Symptoms
Colitis	Indigestion	Tic-Doloreux
Constipation of the Intestines	Inflammation	Tumours
Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Rheumatism	Retention of Urine

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—Is. 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., 2, 1851. 15-1f

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## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Do. Witney	do 20s 0d	Do. Corduroy	do 8s 9d
Do. Beaver	do 35s 0d	Do. Buckskin	do 20s 0d
Boy's Etoffe Coats	11s 3d	Boy's Etoffe	do 5s 0d
Do. Witney	do 11s 3d	Do. Witney	do 5s 0d
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