

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 24.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 13, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI.]

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

CHILDREN OF HEAVEN.

In the broad fields of heaven,
In the immortal bowers,
Dwelling by life's clear river,
Amid undying flowers,—
Myriads of beauteous spirits,
Fair children of the earth
Linked in bright bands celestial,
Sing of their human birth.
They sing of earth and heaven—
Divinest voices rise,
In thanks and praises unto Him
Who called them to the skies,
The golden-haired, the blue eyed,
That lighted up our life,
And folded were within our hearts,
From all the world's rude strife;
The blessings of our bosoms,
The stars upon our sky,
The flowers up-springing in our path,
Too beautiful to die;
They are all there in heaven,
Safe, safe, and sweetly blessed;
No cloud of sin can shadow
Their bright and holy rest.

THAT WHICH IS SECRET, CANNOT BE HID.

"The Christian's secret intercourse with God will make itself manifest to the world. We may not see the husbandman cast the seed into the ground, yet when the corn grows and ripens we know that it was sown. The mere professor, who may be found everywhere but in his secret chamber, may think that with care he shall pass for a good Christian; but he mistakes, for the spirit WILL discover itself, of what sort it is. He who would walk safely and honorably, must walk closely with God in secret."—*Cecil*.

A WEAK CHRISTIAN.

A weak Christian's life is almost nothing but a vicissitude of sin and sorrow.—First, he sins, and then he laments his folly: like a negligent school boy, he displeaseth his master, and then beseecheth his remission with tears. Our own corruptions are diseases incurable; while we live they will break out upon us; we may correct them, we cannot destroy them; they are like the feathers of a fowl—cut them, they will come again; pluck them out, yet they will come again; only kill the bird, and they will grow no more. While blood is in our veins, sin is our nature; since I cannot avoid it, I will learn to lament it; and if through my offences, my joy be made obscure and vanish, that sorrow shall now beget my joy, not because I have been sinful, but because for sin I find myself sorrowful. All other sorrows are either foolish, fruitless, or beget more; only this dark entry leads the way to the fair court of happiness. God is more merciful in giving repentance to the delinquent, than in granting remission to the repentant. He hath promised pardon to the penitent, but, no repentance to the peccant.—*Feltham's Resolves*.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.
THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in behalf of this Fund, appointed for the Second Sunday in January.
St. George's Ch. Georgina £0 15 11
Park's School House.... 0 6 3
Sutton..... 0 6 10
Dughill..... 0 2 0
—per Rev. W. Ritchie..... £1 11 0
Additional for Widows and Orphans' Collections, appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity. Previously announced in the Canadian Churchman Vol. 1. No. 23. £286 10 5
Port Stanley, per Rev. G. C. Street... 0 10 0

153 Collections amounting to... £287 5 0

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES REMITTANCES FOR 11TH YEAR.

Cornwall and Moulinette, per Rev. H. Patton.....	£5 0 0
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Rev. Wm. Logan, Manvers, his annual subscription for the 10th year.....	£1 5 0
Rev. F. J. S. Groves, Rawdon, 11th year.....	1 5 0
Rev. Paul Shirley, Camden East, 11th year.....	1 5 0
	£3 15 0

THOMAS S. KENNEDY,
Sec. C. S. D. T.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman:

REV. SIR—Permit me to notice, through the medium of your columns, an act of Christian liberality on the part of a member of the Church in this Parish.

A communion service, of Electro-Plate, double set, has recently been presented to St. James' Church in this Town, by Mrs. P. K. Jarvis.

Such instances are always encouraging, and merit the warmest thanks of the Congregations amongst whom they occur; while they evince on the part of the donors a due appreciation of the means of Grace in general, and in particular, of that most solemn ordinance in which, if it be approached with true penitence and faith, the cup which is blessed is to the humble recipient, the communion of the blood of Christ, and the bread which is broken is the Communion of his Body.

Yours Truly

E. PATTERSON.

Stratford, Jan. 6th, 1853.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

MANVERS, January 4, 1853.

REV. SIR.—Would you be kind enough to insert in the next number of the *Churchman* the following Resolution and remarks:—

"That the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Manvers, desire to return their sincere thanks to the Venerable the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Lord Bishop of Quebec; and all those in the Diocese and elsewhere, who have contributed towards the erection and endowment of their Church.

Signed in behalf of the Congregation, by

WM. LOGAN, Incumbent.
ALEX. PRESTON, } Churchwardens.
ARCH. NOBLE. }

This beautiful little Church was commenced in the month of August, 1851, and nearly half finished, when the work was discontinued during the winter, and recommenced in the month of October, 1852, and finished in the month of December. During the month of July last, while the Church was in a half finished state, his Lordship the Bishop confirmed forty candidates in it. This was the only religious act performed in it, until Christmas Day, when it was opened for Divine Service. The Church is a frame building situated on the 10th concession, on a site given by J. Preston, Esq. It is 43ft. by 26ft., and calculated to accommodate about two hundred. It has seven lancet windows, and a tower 40 feet high; the seats are open in the back, something like those in the Holy Trinity, Toronto, and are all free; the pulpit and reading desk are from beautiful but simple designs, by your townsman, W. Hay, Esq., whose abilities as an ecclesiastical architect, will no doubt soon become widely known in this province, as they are already in Scotland, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and elsewhere. The builders name is Mr. Robert Wallace, who deserves great credit for the superior quality of the workmanship.

The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, under the superintendence of G. Shaw, Esq. On the one side of the East window was a star of moss, with the following verse, in large letters of the same material. "We have seen His star in the east, and are come to worship Him." On the other side was the Crown set on the Bible, with "Religion," "Loyalty," in letters of the same kind under.

Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the roads, the Church was crowded with an attentive congregation. A sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Logan, from Gen. 28., vs. 16-17, and a collection taken up, which amounted to £2 2s., and is to be applied for insuring the Church. The whole cost of the Church will be £250; £50 of which has to be paid.

The last census gives 1184 churchmen in this Township; they are almost all of the poorer class of Irish emigrants. The Church now built will be within the reach of half of them. A subscription is forthwith to commence for the erection of another Church in the front of the Township, 6 miles from the one already built. We

shall have to depend, in a great measure, on the Christian liberality of our more highly favoured brethren, for means to build our next Church, as we did in the last; to whom we appeal with confidence, and our grounds of appeal are as follows:—Notwithstanding our poverty we are placed in a much less favourable position than old and rich congregations, for they have enjoyed the benefit of the ministrations of the gospel for many years without any expense whatever, their clergy being almost, if not entirely supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; while on the other hand, from the first day of the establishment of the Mission and the appointment of a clergyman, we have been obliged to pay half his stipend, and build him a house, which leaves us little ability to build churches, and while the most of us who have land are yet engaged in paying for it, there are many of us actually dependent on our daily labour for our support. Nothing can better show the prosperity of the Church in this Mission than the fact that during the two years it has been established 160 children have been baptised.

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.

The Rev'd Septimus F. Ramsay, M. A. on Saturday last, January 1st, 1853, at the parsonage, Newmarket, was presented by J. C. Hugaboom, and Arthur McMaster, Esquires, on behalf of his hearers and friends, with a *Superb Silver Snuff Box*. The surplus, consisting of 80 dollars, was returned by Mr. Ramsay to the churchwardens, to be laid out on the three respective Churches. A great number of the members of different Protestant denominations, and also several Roman Catholics, contributed. It appears that during Mr. Ramsay's incumbency he has averaged nine full services every fortnight and travelled eighty miles per week; so that during the period alluded to, viz., four years and a half, he has travelled eighteen thousand five hundred miles, and held above one thousand services.

The subjoined Addresses were delivered by J. C. Hugaboom and Arthur McMaster, Esquires, to which Mr. Ramsay replied at length with much feeling and his usual fluency. Several letters of congratulation were read: from F. G. Smith, Esquire, who when churchwarden of Mr. Ramsay's church in London, ten years ago, presented him with a similar token of respect; which letter also contained a kind expression of satisfaction with reference to the present occasion, from the Bishop of London: from Thomas Sandwich Esq. M.D., Alderman and late Mayor of Beverly, Yorkshire, on behalf of Mr. Ramsay's first congregation, which was in that town, being also his native place: from J. S. Buckingham, Esq., late M. P. for Sheffield, the celebrated Oriental traveller and philanthropist; from the Archdeacon of Middlesex, England, a copy of which is here given; and several others:

VICARAGE, KENSINGTON,

15th October, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

From the zeal and ability with which you discharged your duties in this Archdeaconry, I was led to hope that your services would be useful to the Church in Canada; I am therefore glad, though not surprised to hear, of the gratifying testimonial which you are about to receive.

Believe me to be,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

After the Presentation, the Deputation, consisting of thirty, dined with Mr. Ramsay at the Parsonage.

The following Address was read and delivered by Mr. J. C. Hugaboom.

REV. SIR,

I am deputed by my brother Churchwardens, and other members of your congregation, to address you on the present occasion.

We have reason to be thankful that for the last four years you have been our Minister, as we all can bear testimony to the uniform kindness we have experienced at your hands,—the kindness of a friend ever ready to listen to those in need of advice,—foremost in helping the distressed, and shewing no distinction between the rich man and the poor.

In the performance of the duties of your mission, you have been most energetic in your endeavors to extend the preaching of the Gospel to all parts of the surrounding districts; the inhabitants of which, before your arrival amongst us, had been unable, from distance and bad roads, to attend any of your Churches; devoting your whole time to that object, regardless of your own personal comfort, and unimpeded of the seasons. We feel, therefore, in performing those duties you have done more than we had a right to expect.

Some months ago my brother Churchwardens and myself, knowing these facts, and being aware that many of your congregation were of the same opinion, suggested that cards should be issued, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to raise a sum of money to enable us to purchase a Testimonial to present you with, as a remark of our respect and esteem; and on their being issued, and at the close of the subscription, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars has been obtained in furtherance of our suggestions.

I have therefore great pleasure in presenting you, in the name of my brother Churchwardens and other subscribers, with this Silver Snuff Box, begging you will accept the same as a mark of the respect we have for you as our Minister, and our esteem as a friend, trusting that your life may long be spared to continue amongst us; and we at the same time, beg to offer our respects to Mrs. Ramsay, wishing her and your family all happiness and prosperity.

Mr. McMaster then rose and said:

REVEREND SIR,

After listening to the Address, just delivered by Mr. Hugaboom, I am assured that both my brother Churchwardens and all other friends present, will agree with me in feeling that it is as unnecessary as it would be out of place to make any additional observations in connection with the gratifying occasion which has called us together this day; for, indeed, under any circumstances, little need be said, and the most that could be stated is all summed up in the names attached to this public Testimonial to the ministerial services and private worth in which we hold our respected Minister; the number itself, and the individuals composing it, show the very great unanimity on the subject prevailing among the respective congregations and members of the Church; and what is equally gratifying to my mind is the great number of members of different Protestant denominations, and also several highly respectable Roman Catholics, who have both given their signatures and contributions on this occasion; I have therefore, much pleasure in presenting you, Sir, with this frame, containing no less than two hundred and forty-seven signatures.

It is also a pleasing task to place in your hands, and at your entire disposal the sum of eighty dollars, the amount remaining over and above what has been expended on the piece of plate, which has this day been presented; I will only express my earnest hope and belief that one leading motive which has in a great measure called forth the feeling now manifested, is the due estimate put on the faithful doctrines of free Grace, and justification by Faith which we have all the privilege of hearing from your Pulpit, Sabbath after Sabbath.

I have only further to state that in presenting these Testimonials to our Pastor, we at the same time, one and all, desire to include in our expressions of regard to the Clergyman's Lady, and though looking upon that which has been given as presented to both, I have the greatest satisfaction in presenting you, Madam, with this small token of sincere respect and esteem, being a public acknowledgement of that General, I might say universal, estimation in which you are held as a Clergyman's wife by all to whom you are known. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I flatter myself, and feel assured that you will all agree with me in thinking, that as is often said the postscript to a lady's letter generally contains that which is of the greatest importance, so in like manner this, which is presented last, in our estimation will be held to be first.

The snuff Box was manufactured by, and for several weeks exhibited at, Messrs. Williams and Clapham's Goldsmiths, 13 and 14 Strand, London, England.—*Newmarket Era*.

DIocese of Quebec.

A PASTORAL LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIocese OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, December 3, 1852.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—I have received communications from different quarters, at home and within this Province, expressing a desire that, as Senior Bishop of the North American British Episcopate, I should proceed to England to meet the Bishop of Sydney, who, under pre-concerted arrangements with the Home authorities in Church and State, has arrived there from Australia,—the object of his visit being to confer with those authorities upon matters affecting the interests of the Colonial Church.

As there are many reasons, connected with the exercise of my episcopal duties, which make it extremely inconvenient that I should leave the Diocese at this particular conjuncture, I had hoped that the object in view might have been met by

another arrangement which I conceive to be equally satisfactory,* but this not having been capable of execution without some delay, I have been urged to undertake the task and have felt it my duty to yield to the reasons thus pressed upon me.

The difficulties, peculiar in their character, which attach in different ways, to the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs in the Colonies, and the desire felt, in common with other Colonial prelates, by the Bishops of these North American Dioceses, to procure the formal and legal co-operation of the Clergy and Laity in the management and regulation of such matters, have already been placed before you in the Minutes of the Episcopal Conference, held at Quebec in Sept. 1850. In the tenor of those Minutes, I have authority for saying that the whole of the North American Episcopate agreed,—the two Bishops, who, out of the seven, were unavoidably absent, having, subsequently to their reception of copies of the Minutes, put me in possession of their sentiments upon the subject.

It is with reference to those difficulties and, in particular, to the measure which I have just indicated as fitted, (it may be hoped,) to a great extent, to afford relief for them, that the consultations are to be held in which I have been invited to join. Without at all touching the question of the revival of Convocations at home, I am not aware of the existence of any opposition in the minds of Churchmen within this Diocese, clerical or lay, to the exercise of synodical action within the Colonial Church: I am very sure that the want of it is experimentally felt and generally acknowledged among us; and I cannot possibly fail to see that the proximity of the United States, in which the triennial Conventions of the whole Church and the annual Conventions of each Diocese, with every necessary allowance for the imperfection inherent in all human things, have been long seen to work efficiently and advantageously for the Church and to provide for many points at which we are at a loss, suggests to the thoughts of our Clergy and Laity, a feeling of claim of our being, with certain requisite adaptations, assimilated, in this particular point, to our neighbours.

It is this view of our case which I have exhibited to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to a Circular addressed, last summer to the Colonial Bishops, upon the subject here in question. I have taken care, of course, to assure Sir J. Packington of our sincere and settled desire (as appears in the Minutes of the Episcopalian Conference) to preserve the Royal Supremacy intact.

Having had in my contemplation, as I have stated, an arrangement which included no necessity for my going home myself, and which left more time open to me for all which may suggest itself as necessary or proper in connection with the visit of one of the North American Bishops to England, I am now rather hurried in my preparations, and obliged to deal more abruptly with the subject than I could desire. There is no way left to me in which I can benefit by taking counsel with you, unless any of you who may individually feel prepared to express his views or to make useful recommendations upon the topics to which I have adverted, should favour me with doing so by letter, which should be done at the earliest convenience, addressing me at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 79 Pall Mall, London.

Should any gentleman of the laity desire to take this course, the simplest mode perhaps of the object will be, that they should put their respective Ministers in possession of what they desire to communicate, and that it should thus be passed on to my hands.

And now my dear brethren, I commend myself and the work which I have in hand to your prayers to God through Jesus Christ; and assuring you that mine are never wanting for you, and invoking upon you at this holy season all blessing from above, with an advancement in holiness as season after season may, by the pleasure of God, return to you, I remain,

Your affectionate servant in the Gospel
G. J. QUENEC.

* The Bishop of Montreal having occasion, for other objects, to go home immediately after Easter, and having expressed his willingness to strain a point in order to go a little earlier, for the object here in question, I had hoped that his visit would have been in sufficient time.

BERMUDA.

MINISTERS FOR THE TURKS ISLANDS.—Bishop Spencer ordained Mr. Edward Barrow a Deacon on the 7th November, at Spanish Town Jamaica. Mr. B. will proceed immediately to the Turks Islands, where, (according to the *Colonial Standard*) a new and important Mission is about to be opened in pursuance of arrangements made by the Bishop with President Forth.

Important additions have been made (since last week) to the Fund for the revival of the Berkley College. The Hon. Robert Kennedy has most generously given £50, the Rev. M. K. S. Frith has very kindly offered the same. The Subscription List also containing the names of Lt. Colonel Alexander, R. E.; Captain Woodhouse, R. A.; the Hon. G. V. Agar Ellis, R. A.; Lieutenant Greaves, R. E.; John Lane, Esq., Deputy-Commissionary-General; and the Rev. J. U. Campbell, Captain Gordon, R. E. made a handsome donation some months ago. The value of these contributions is very greatly enhanced by the readiness and liberal feeling with which they are offered.

ENGLAND.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Divine service was celebrated as usual in St Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday last, the Dean and the Rev. Mr. Mac-

kenzie preaching funeral sermons. A correspondent of the *Times* suggests to the Dean and Chapter how they might make it a counter-attraction to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He asks:—

"Who can forget the sight of that stupendous vault—encircled with its firming girdle—filled with ten thousand worshippers (not squatting on miserable benches, like playgoers in the pit; nor squeezed, by favor of hard cash, into stalls and boxes,) but swelling the mournful dirge and the soothing anthem from the pavement to the very roof of that echoing dome. Why is such a scene to be witnessed but once in fifty years? I do not speak of the occasion—God forbid that that should oftener return—but why should our church-going population be deprived of that sacred enjoyment which our great Protestant temple is so well calculated to afford?"

"Let the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's keep the choir of their cathedral for week days, and let Sunday evening service at least be celebrated under its dome. Let them increase their scanty choir (there will be no lack of voluntary subscription,) and find a preacher, if they have not got one, and depend upon it, he will have no lack of hearers."—*Guardian*.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

November, 1852.

The Rev. Dr. RUSSELL in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated St. Thomas's College, Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 12, 1852. The following are extracts:—

"I hailed with sincere pleasure, also, the Society's generous grant for the establishment of the Episcopate in Mauritius. Surely the Colonial Government, having, since my visit, as I understand, increased the stipend of the Romish Bishop to £1000 per annum, will not grudge to the members of our own communion an endowment sufficient for the maintenance of a resident chief pastor!"

"On the 12th of August I had the great pleasure of opening another native church within the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the charge of the Rev. I. Thurstan. In all its circumstances it resembled much the last, of which I sent you an account not long since. It was one aided by your early grant, which encouraged the Singhalese villagers of the humbler class to make an effort in every respect most creditable to them. It is built in the centre of an entirely Christian village, shaded from sight in deep groves of coconut trees, where the industrious natives, of humblest caste, pursue their calling of washers (or 'Jobies,' as the Singhalese call them) for the European resident in Colombo. The building is good, in the Norman style, with font and pulpit, and reading desk, all in good keeping, of a soft stone, which requires a coating of plaster for protection, and has been therefore easily worked, under Mr. Thurstan's personal superintendence, to produce an effect very pleasing in itself under the dark embowering shade, and highly gratifying to the native Singhalese. I have enclosed a rough drawing to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, if they like it well enough, for a woodcut. There are two schools in the village, one of fifty boys, and another of thirty-five girls. They are Christian schools in every respect, all the children being baptized, and required to attend the services and school on Sundays. English is taught in them as well as their own language; and not long since the villagers proposed an industrial school to Mr. Thurstan; but he judiciously prefers one of that kind for his entire district, which may be effectively superintended, rather than divide his scanty resources and mar the work by the division.

"Our cathedral is progressing well. The aisle walls are completed; the east window is arched in, and the gable commenced; the row of large arches in the main wall for the north aisle is finished; and the tower of granite masonry raised thirty-four feet from the ground. In the course of this week we hope to move the centres to begin the main arches of the south aisle. The stone-work is well done, and far superior and more substantial than any work to be seen in the colony. The timber for the roof is nearly all worked, and of good scantling and form. We hope, before the monsoon rains begin, to be, with God's blessing, advanced enough to present a front which may be exempt from injury, though not covered externally. The granite will not need the stone.

It was agreed, in pursuance of notice given at the last General Meeting, that £500 be granted towards Colombo Cathedral; this being the sum requested by the Bishop.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.—An important and curious discovery was made on Tuesday, in the cathedral, by Mr. Winsor, the senior vergier, of a beautifully executed fresco painting on the north wall, under the tower, just above the monument of Sub-Dean Sylke's chantry chapel. It represents our Lord's resurrection, and is in excellent preservation, the colours being still vivid. Altogether about fourteen figures are visible, comprehending the principal parties mentioned in the sacred narrative, whilst the city of Jerusalem is the chief object in the back ground. Below this are evidently the remains of another mural painting, and the vergiers are diligently engaged in carefully removing the covering of whitewash underneath which it has so long remained concealed.—*West. Luminary*.

OXFORD—VISITATION OF NEW COLLEGE.—This morning the Bishop of Winchester left Oxford, having completed so much of his enquiry as had to be conducted by personal application on the spot. The visitation ended, as it began, with solemn service in the chapel, at the conclu-

sion of which the Bishop gave his parting benediction to the assembled society. Business had been carried on systematically and laboriously throughout the whole of each day. The Bishop being assisted in the work by his Chancellor and Chaplain. Prayers as usual, were said daily at eight and four, and at them the Bishop was invariably present, a throne having been prepared for him on the south side, east of the stalls. The pastoral staff of Wykeham was duly produced and placed beside him.—*Eng. Churchman*.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—Two very beautiful stained glass windows have been introduced into the southern bays of the chancel; they are restorations of the old windows, and reflect very great credit on the skill of the artist, Mr. Bell, to whose care they were entrusted.—*Clift. Chronicle*.

CATHEDRAL INQUIRY.—A Commission has been appointed by the Crown to inquire into the state and condition of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, and into the duties of the Members and Ministers thereof, and other matters connected therewith, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render the same more efficient and useful in promoting and extending the means of public worship and religious education.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin held a Confirmation on Friday in St Peter's Church, in this city, at which 556 young persons were confirmed; who afterwards, together with the clergymen who had returned them for the rite, and a large number of their friends and relatives, partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

UNITED STATES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, Brockline, (Mass.) to the rectorate of which Rev. Dr. Stone, late of Brooklyn, has been called, was consecrated on Thursday last by Right Rev. the Bishop (East-burn) of Massachusetts. The Boston *Traveller* says that the Church edifice is after a design by Upjohn, of the early English (13th century) style of architecture, built of native stone from Roxbury, with facing of Nova Scotia freestone, dressed, and was built, with the necessary furniture, &c., at a cost exceeding \$25,000. The same journal says that additional interest was given to the occasion by the fact that the Bishop and clergy met the rector elect, the Rev. J. S. Stone, D.D., at the mansion house of the Aspinwall estate, for the purpose of robing, and forming the procession to the Church. This ancient manor house was erected by the ancestors of Mr. Aspinwall during the Cromwellian era. A. D. 1660, and the noble elms by which it was surrounded, were planted about the time of the restoration of Charles.—*Courier and Enquirer*.

St. Paul's Church, Detroit, was consecrated by Bishop McCrosky, on the 14th Sunday in Advent, having been over two years in building. The Bishop was attended and assisted by the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Messrs. Aldis, Hills, Goodball, Grinnell and Ward. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. The service was attended by a large and very attentive congregation, who were glad to meet their Bishop thus in the new church after his long absence, he being their rector as well as Bishop.

The Church stands in a commanding position at the intersection of two streets. It is built of stone in the early English style, and is 133 feet long, 76 feet broad, and 360 feet high. The tower, placed on the southwest corner, is 22 feet square at the base, and has an octagon spire, the top of which is 181 feet from the ground. The lower stage of the tower form an entrance to the main vestibule, which extends across the west end. The side walls are divided into seven bays by buttresses, doubling at the corners. There is no division, externally or internally, into nave and aisles—one large hall with an open roof. The chancel is a mere recess only 15 feet deep, 27 feet wide.—The side windows are divided by slender mullions with tracery in the heads. Over the principal entrance at the west end, there are three lancets, and in the east end there is a triplet. These are all filled with stained glass, under which, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, a few sentences of Holy Scripture, with some of the Sacred Symbols are to be put in gold, on a blue ground. The Altar is in front of this screen, accompanied by two large and beautiful chairs. Outside of the chancel, on a platform three steps high, stand the Font, Reading desk, and Pulpit, the last raised on a stem, with open stair. Over the vestibule is a gallery for the Organ, and, we presume, the singers. The compartments of the roof are coloured blue. The wood work of the whole Church is grained in imitation of oak. The Organ, which is from the manufactory of J. House, Buffalo, has thirty-eight full stops and three key-boards. The bell, from Meneeley's Foundry, weighs 2600 pounds. The Church is lighted with gas, and is carpeted throughout. It contains about a thousand sittings, and has cost about forty thousand dollars. This has been all paid.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Jan. 10, 1853.

The *America* arrived at Halifax on Sunday noon, with one week's later news.

Cotton firm—sales of the week 55,000 bales. Liverpool grain market quiet, at last week's prices. Brown, Shiply, & Co., quote western canal

flour 28s 6d; Philadelphia, Ohio, Baltimore, 29s Canadian 26s to 29. White wheat 7s 10d; red 6s 6d to 7s 3d. Corn—white 36s; yellow 34s 6d; mixed 34s. There will be but little business doing until after Christmas. Pork dearer, with an upward tendency.

The English Ministry was not yet completed under the premiership of the Earl of Aberdeen.

In France affairs are quiet. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia and Hanover are again enjoying each others society at Berlin.

The insurrection is spreading in Turkey. The new Ministry has come into power in Spain, under the presidency of Rosali.

The *Humboldt* from Southampton and Havre, arrived at an early hour this morning. She left on the 25th ult., and has made a quicker trip than the *America* at Halifax. Her news is anticipated by the last named steamer.

We understand that the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland have sent wire to this town to lay between Donaghadee and Belfast, and that they are getting the machinery ready to make another and a better cable, which they purpose laying across the channel when the earliest favourable weather presents itself.—*Belfast Mercury*.

It is said that of 60 supernumerary clerks employed in the Dublin Custom House, the services of one-half are to be dispensed with after the first of April next, and the other half will receive permanent engagements. It is further said that the Government have offered to the clerks about to be dismissed a free passage to the Australian colonies, with leave to such as are married to carry their wives and families with them upon the same easy terms.

RIBBONISM.—We regret very much to be informed that Ribbonism is now prevalent in Coolcarney, and that consequently, it is rather dangerous to travel by night in that neighbourhood.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Egan has denounced from the altar the wicked system introduced into a portion of his parish, and we hope that by his exertions, together with those of the vigilant party of police stationed in that quarter, the proceedings of the misguided persons engaged in this illegal confederacy will be brought to a speedy close, and the society entirely broken up. A single individual brought to punishment would soon scatter the lawless brotherhood.—*Tyrally Herald*.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The Fine Arts Committee had an interview on Monday with the Earl of Charlemont, who, it is well known, possesses some of Hogarth's celebrated originals; among them are the "Last Stake" and the only existing picture of the series called the "Harlot's Progress." His lordship at once expressed his willingness to exhibit these pictures, as well as his magnificent "Caesar Borgia" by Titian; "St. Peter" by Vandyck; "Judas," by Rembrandt; the "Venus and Cupid" of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Landscapes by Poussin, Vermet, &c. His Lordship will also contribute his beautiful statues of Venus, Mercury, Swift, &c., &c.

THE SNAIL TRADE IN FRANCE.—We learn from our Parisian contemporaries that the snail is becoming a fashionable article of diet, and that for several months past a particular place has been appropriated for their sale in the Paris fish markets, in the south-east angle, near the lobster and fresh water fish, "Snails," says one of the French journals, "were highly esteemed by the Romans, our masters in gastronomy, and are now raised in many of the departments with success. In the sixteenth century, the Capuchins of Friburgh recovered the art of breeding and fattening snails, an art which is not lost in our day, for in France, Comte, Lorraine and Burgundy, they raise excellent snails which find a sore demand in the Paris market. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy by about eight thousand consumers. The monthly consumption of this molluscan is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50c. per hundred, while those of the hedges, woods, and forests, bring only from 2f. to 2f. 50c. The proprietor of one snailery in the vicinity of Dijon is said to be nett over 7000 francs annually.

EXPORT OF BACON TO AUSTRALIA.—There is great activity in the Dublin bacon and pork trade. American bacon was not quoted yesterday, the larger portion on hand here having been reshipped to Liverpool for Australia—quite a new feature in the trade.

CONVICTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST FOR AN ASSAULT ON A PROTESTANT FEMALE.

Mr. Daniel O'Donovan, a Roman Catholic Priest, was indicted for committing an assault on Mary Murphy, under aggravated circumstances. Mr. Robinson was retained for the prosecution, and Mr. Woollett and Mr. Fagan for the defendant. It was understood that the defence was taken up by Cardinal Wiseman, who, however, was not present. The approaches to the Court-house were completely blocked up by a dense mass of poor and ignorant Irish females, who during the trial were seen upon their knees in the Court-yard with their missals and beads in their hands, calling upon the Holy Mother of God to protect their Pastor. Mr. Robinson opened the case to the Jury in a very lenient manner, calling upon them to dismiss from their minds all controversy respecting religion. The complainant was a Protestant, and the defendant a Roman Catholic Clergyman, and in his over-zeal to perform his duties, he had inter-

ferred very improperly with the complainant, who had attended the Church of Dr. Armstrong, who, to suit the convenience of the poor Irish in his district, preached in that language. Mrs. Murphy, who had been originally a Roman Catholic, stating how she had been confined shortly before the alleged assault, and that the day after her confinement the defendant entered the house, and on eliciting from her the fact that Mr. Armstrong, a Protestant Minister, had baptized the child, he told her she had sold her soul to the devil, and getting angry, struck her three times on the head with his umbrella. It appeared also that the defendant afterwards, ascertaining that some ladies had given the prosecutrix some assistance with coals and bread, said it was not for her good, and if any one gave her anything she was to receive it, and thank them for it, but she was not to pay any regard to them, as they were bad people. He then struck her three times, and cursed her in Irish. He hurt her very much, and she cried out for mercy. On being questioned by Mr. Robinson as to whether the defendant had given her anything, a good deal of laughter was created by her replying that he had given her "a shilling and a good beating."

Mr. Woollett addressed the Jury at some length for the defence, and called several witnesses, but they only confirmed the evidence as to the assault, as well as to the complainant having been turned out of her bed at her lodgings by her landlady, under the directions of the defendant.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Robinson said, there was no desire to press for a severe punishment, but without any vindictive feeling towards Mr. Donovan, or his religion, the motive of the proceedings was to show that much coercion had been used by the defendant towards the poor and ignorant.—Mr. Woollett was glad to hear such language proceed from his learned friend.

The Chairman (Mr. Puckle) said, it gave him great pain to pass sentence on a person like the defendant; but the Court, as well as the Jury, were satisfied that an aggravated assault had been committed on a poor and weak woman. It was, in fact, an act of religious persecution and domineering, which could not be tolerated in this country; and, had it not been for the recommendation of the learned council for the prosecution, he should have committed him to prison with hard labour; but, under all circumstances, he should fine him £5 for the assault.—The fine was immediately paid; but the excitement was so great among the lower orders of Irish, that a body of police was compelled to be in attendance to keep the coast clear. On the Jury leaving the Court they were attacked, and many of the females who were present had knives secret about them.

Colonial News.

It is stated in the London papers that the Hon. J. Ross, Solicitor-General for Canada West, and Mr. J. Bell Forsyth, of Quebec, had an interview with Sir J. Packington, on Thursday, 16th December, at the Colonial-office.

NEWFOUNDLAND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Express announces that "the new House of Assembly will consist of 9 Roman Catholics and 6 Protestants," as follows:—

Roman Catholics—Messrs. Kent, Little, Shea, Haurahan, Talbot, Benning, Hogeatt, Parsons, Winsor. Protestants—Messrs. Hoyle, Emerson, Hayward, Warren, March, Bemister.

This fifth day of January the river is still open, and Capt. Plump, although at a considerable daily loss keeps the steamer *Gleaner*, on the ferry between Prescott and Ogdensburg, purely out of consideration for the comfort of the travelling public. We believe that no steamer has ever before run before on this ferry at so late a season. The snow covers the ground to the depth of fifteen inches, and we have fine winter weather.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

The fishery on Lake Huron, (says the Huron Signal,) has been, as usual, highly productive this season, and the vessels and hands belonging to Goderich have returned in safety. Nothing appears to limit the extent to which the fishery business might be conducted on Lake Huron, but the want of the requisites for catching, curing, and transporting the fish—the piscatory reserve seemingly inexhaustible.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—On Saturday evening last, the usual weekly meeting was held at the rooms of the Society, old Government House, when after the usual business was disposed of an excellent address delivered by the President; and a resolution was passed, requesting the Council to take such necessary steps as may bring before the notice of the Legislature, the importance of continuing the Meteorological Observations at this place under Provincial authority.

An inquest was held in this city yesterday, at the Edinburgh Castle tavern, Queen-Street by George Duggan, Esq., on view of the body of a man named Matthew Mulligan who had been driven to desperation by the drunken habits of his wife, which caused him to leave his home and he was not heard of until Saturday last, when some people who were searching for him were induced

to follow a track through the snow into "Shaw's wood," where they found him hanging on a pine stump quite dead. He had been married about a year. He was remarkable steady and industrious, but his wife was an incorrigible drunkard. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased hung himself while suffering from temporary insanity, caused by the dissipation of his wife.

The Post Hope Guide says that a horse and buggy, with a dog in the latter; were left by the owner tied to a post in one of the streets of that town. In the owner's absence the horse got loose and started off. The dog immediately sprang to the horse's head, and held it by the line till some one came and re-tied it.

The *Mazepa* is now running between Toronto and Hamilton. Should Burlington Bay freeze up, she will continue her trips from Wellington Square.

The *Chi Justice Robinson* will continue her trips during the winter from Toronto to Lewiston, Queenston and Niagara.

A FARMER GORED BY HIS BULL.—The *Haldimand Independent* of Saturday announces the sudden death of Abram Shirke, a worthy and respectable resident of the township of South Cayuga. Deceased had gone into his barn yard to feed his cattle, and remaining longer absent than usual, some of the family went out to look for him, and to their horror they found him gored to death by a bull; the animal was standing over him exhibiting great ferocity. The hay-fork was found in the yard with the tines broken, and everything indicated that there had been a great contest before the fatal result,—the animal had to be despatched before the corpse could be removed.

On Monday last, a sealed bottle, containing the following melancholy announcement, written on slip of paper was picked up on the South Shore St. Lawrence:—"Foundered on the 18th Nov., brigantine *Orient*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; crew all lost. William Hayden, master." In all human probability the unfortunate crew of the ill-fated vessel perished in the succession of storms which occurred about the 18th ult. We are informed that a vessel of the same name, and owned by J. B. Cox, Esq., and commanded by his brother, sailed from St. Peter's about the 15th ult. This vessel was built by Mr. Wm. Hayden, who has not left the Island.

The *Journal de Quebec* says, "Persons who have arrived from the County of St. Maurice state, the rumour is there rife, that the government have offered the situation of Assistant Provincial Secretary to Mr. Turcotte, and that this gentleman is making preparations for his early re-election."

On Wednesday last the Board of Directors of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company, accompanied by the Chief and Assistant Engineers, made a trip over the works, between Toronto and Machell's corners, a distance of 28 miles, the length upon which the rails have been laid. The locomotive and cars left the foot of York Street, about 10 in the forenoon, and the run over the line was at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The road was uncommonly steady. Arrived at Machell's corners, the Company proceeded in sleighs, to visit important works in progress, between that and Newmarket, which they found in a satisfactory state of forwardness. Having partaken of a sumptuous entertainment at the house of Mr. McGaffy, one of the sub-contractors, the Company returned home in the evening, by rail, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock. p.m.—*Colonist*.

On Saturday last, Mr. Lovell, Printer to the Legislative Assembly, gave an entertainment to the whole of his employers in Quebec, at Sword's Hotel. The viands and wines were of superior description, and the evening passed off in a humorous manner.

The question is often asked, "Why so many storms and disasters upon Lake Erie? Why the difference between that and the other lakes composing the great chain between the United States and British America?" It is said to be caused by the extreme shallowness of its waters, which are more easily disturbed than the deep waters of its neighbours. Hence the name "Erie," an Indian name signifying "mad," "the mad Lake." This name, like all Indian proper names, is very significant of the boisterous character of lake Erie.

Mr. Leeming has declined to be put in nomination for the Mayorality of Montreal. In his letter declining the request of his friends to become a candidate he says "there are very few temptations to seek an Office, in which, if a man does his duty, he will make few friends and many enemies, subject himself to serious responsibility and constant care and anxiety, and get very little thanks after all."

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE LAKES IN 1852.—The Buffalo Express gives a lengthened statement of marine disasters during the past year, and the loss of life and property caused by them. It was prepared by Captain J. W. Rounds, Agent of the North Western Insurance Company for Buffalo, and may be relied on as correct. The total loss of life is given at 296, and the total loss of property at \$992,659. Of the 229 disasters detailed, seven occurred in the month of April, nineteen in May, twenty four in June, fifteen in July, sixteen in August, twenty one in September, twenty seven in October, eighty five in November, 55 in one gale of the 11th and 12th, and fifteen in December. Six steamers, seven propellers, and thirty five sail vessels, have gone out of existence entirely.

The Montreal Board of Trade petitioned His Excellency to withhold his sanction to any By-Laws passed by the Harbour Commissioners under the authority of the late Act, And His Excel-

lency replied, in substance, that he will not sanction any such, without giving the Board of Trade ample opportunity to express their opinion thereon.

CAPE BRETON.—We regret to record that a melancholy accident occurred at the Sydney Mines, on Saturday last, in consequence of a Waggon on the Railway there passing over and crushing one of the arms and legs of a child, daughter of Mr. Edward Carr, Overseer, at those Mines. Amputation of the arm, has taken place, and the child lies in a precarious state.—*News*.

It is proposed, in Sydney Cape Breton, to build during the present winter, a vessel suitable for the Mackerel Fishery, to be employed in the ensuing season—the funds to be raised by subscription.—A public meeting is to be held with a view to promoting the enterprise.

When the new Telegraph Lines now being constructed by Snow & Dwight, in the Provinces, are finished, Canada will have more length of Telegraph wire within her borders than Great Britain has at this time, and the largest line of wire, under one Company, in the world.

CANADIAN CLIPPERS.—In justice to Canadian Ship builders, it is but fair to mention that advances have been received of the arrival of the Quebec-built Clipper Ship *Gipsy Queen* at Sydney, New South Wales, after a splendid run of 102 days only, from London, and beating the Scotch Clipper *Phanician* by five days in the same run. The *Gipsy Queen* sailed from London on the 12th April last for Sydney, and arrived at her destination on the 22d July. This vessel made the previous voyage home from Sydney to London in 91 days, being one of the shortest passages on record made by a sailing vessel. Canadian built ships it would seem from the above facts are equal in speed to the best Scotch Clippers. Mr. Arthur Wurtele of River David, District of Three Rivers, was a passenger for Australia on board the *Gipsy Queen*.—*International*.

A boy about 15 years of age, committed suicide recently at New Bedford, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. Austin Doty, corner of Richmond and Kind Streets, which soon communicated to the adjoining building of Mr. McLeod, a cabinet shop. Being frame buildings, and water scarce, they were speedily consumed. They were owned by Mr. W. Glass, and, we believe, insured for the full amount. We regret to add that another fire took place, on Tuesday morning last, whereby the workshop of Mr. William McBride, waggon maker, and the hotel of Mr. McCann, on Richmond Street, were totally consumed. Both were insured for a small amount. We have not heard the origin of either of the above fires.—*Prototype*.

A THUNDER-STORM IN DECEMBER.—During the storm on Friday last, the 24th Dec., a flash of lightning destroyed a house occupied by a family of the name of Beattie, a farmer, on the banks of the Richelieu, in the parish of Saint Mathias, and about three miles below the village of that name. It entered the north chimney, crossed the floor, through a partition, and lodged in the south chimney, which fell with a tremendous crash—shattering every window in the house to pieces, and destroying nearly all the furniture. The inmates were greatly alarmed, but, strange to say, none of them were injured in their persons, except the eldest boy, about 17 years of age, who was floored, and deprived for the moment of his senses, and of the power of one of his limbs; he has, however, quite recovered in both particulars. The family counts eleven, and have found shelter for the present in a friend's house, who lives about a mile distant from the scene of the disaster.—[*Montreal Herald*].

United States.

A correspondent of the *Lowell Fox Populi* thus describes one of the performances of the Chinese jugglers in San Francisco:—

"A plank sixteen inches wide and six feet high, was placed at the back of the stage, and the impaler, with knives, took his stand about fifteen or twenty feet in front of it. The knives were about seven inch blades, and four inch handles, strong and pointed. After playing with them for a time, tossing and whirling them in a most wonderful manner, he threw them one after another, fastening them firmly in the plank before him. He then drew them out, and another Chinaman took his stand before the plank, or rather at the side of it, holding out his arm across the same, and the impaler threw one knife above and another below it, as closely as they could have been placed there by the most careful hand; completely fastening his arm upon the plank. The other arm was then reached across and fastened in the same way, the knives sticking firmly, and the handles crossing each other. The Chinaman then reached forward his head, and quick as thought two knives were thrown, the one above the other below his neck—seemingly within one-fourth of an inch on either side. Such precision and daring was truly wonderful, and the whole evening's performance elicited unbounded applause."

GENERAL PIERCE'S CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* speaks confidently of the following gentlemen (Mr. Dix excepted) as likely to compose President Pierce's cabinet:—Mr. Hunter of Virginia, Mr. Howell Cobb of Georgia; Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky; Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Mr. Downs of Louisiana; Mr. Todd of Ohio; and Mr. John A. Dix of New York.

IMPORTANT VERDICT IN AN ADVERTISEMENT CASE.—In a suit in the Supreme Court of New York, before Judge Oakly, brought by the proprietors of the *Courier & Enquirer* against Henry I. Ibbotson, for \$300 for advertising, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of—\$318 89, the amount claimed with interest. It appears that when the advertising was taken to the *Courier* Office there was some misunderstanding respecting the number of insertions. The defence set up was chiefly that Mr. Ibbotson's orders in respect to the advertising were not carried out. However he took the *Courier and Enquirer* daily, and as was presumed by the Court, saw the advertisement in question, and should have notified the editor to alter or discontinue it. The Court ruled that he should have given this notice, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of the advertisement without paying for it.

The state of Illinois has succeeded in negotiation in the London market bonds to the extent of Five millions of dollars, for railway purposes, the last million of which was taken up at a premium of two per cent. Yet Canadians have been told over and over again by their "clever financier," Mr. Hincks, that it was useless to attempt to get money in the British market for railways in this province, and that their only resource was the employment of Messrs. Jackson & Co., as brokers, contractors and every thing else. Long reign humbug.—*Mercury*.

Much excitement existed in Havana, in consequence of this unmistakable determination on the part of the British to suppress the slave trade.

Communications.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

SIR—An enquiry having been instituted by the Bishop of Exeter at the suggestion of certain evangelical clergymen at Plymouth, into the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Prynne who is said to be in the habit of hearing Auricular Confession in the vestry of the Church—it will not be out of place to enter into an examination of the merits of the case to see how far the Rev. Gentleman has exceeded the teaching and practices of the Anglican Church. Now let us see whether the Church sanctions confession or not. In the first place we find it in three different portions of her ritual viz. immediately after the general confession which is repeated in the morning and evening prayer by the clergyman and congregation. The Priest stands up, the people still kneeling, he pronounces absolution after the form "that Christ has given to his ministers the power and commandment to declare and pronounce to his people being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins.—Again in the invitation to the holy Eucharist the priest after exhorting the people to examine themselves truly before partaking of the holy rite, he says and "if there be any of you who by this means cannot quiet your conscience, (i.e. by self examination) but require further comfort and council, let him come to me or some other discreet minister of Gods word and open his grief (which means confession) that by the ministry of Gods holy word he may receive the grace of absolution," and lastly in the visitation of the sick. Here shall the sick be moved to a special confession of his sins, if he feels his conscience trouble him with any weighty matter. After which confession, the priest shall absolve him after this sort. Our Lord Jesus Christ who hath left power to his Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in him, of his great mercy forgive thee these offences; and by his authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Who will dare to say after these extracts from her ritual that the Church does not sanction confession.

The great fault in Mr. Prynne's case is a too rigid adherence to the teaching and practices of the Church of England. He heard the confession of young persons before they received the holy communion and to facilitate this confession he seems to have asked questions which have called forth the indignation and astonishment of the evangelical world, they forget that every question asked by the confessor in the actual discharge of his duty is perfectly justifiable and which if asked by a layman would warrant the commotion lately formed by the Rev. Mr. Prynne's accuser. As the Rev. Gentleman has been accused of Romanising tendencies it will be well to show the difference respecting confession between the Church of Rome and of England, the former obliges all her children to confess at least once a year, and often if they wish to become good christians—with the latter it is optional and it will be seen from the above extracts where a member of the Church of England may safely confess and obtain absolution. Who are the Rev. Mr. Prynne's accusers? certain Clergymen of Plymouth although professing to belong to a church which claims apostolical succession not only deny her authority but other important doctrine viz Baptismal Regeneration and the mysteries in the Eucharist &c. When will the Church be purified of these men who partake of her living but explain away her doctrine, the Church will never be able to fulfil her mission until they are made to obey her or retire from her communion, and from that they may please to call the church whose adherents may judge for themselves confess and absolve themselves and add or detract from the word of God to suit their own conscience and convenience.—I believe one of these accusers above alluded to, is secretary to the Prayer Reformation Society whose object is to divest it of its ancient and Catholic character. I have no doubt the passages

I have quoted above will fully occupy these new reformers' attention and tax to the utmost of their progressive genius to render them acceptable to the latitudinarian principles of the age.

Owing to the laxity of our time few avail themselves of the glorious privileges of the Church and those who do so, subject themselves to the ridicule and sarcasms of the children of the present wise generation.

ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

REMITTANCES received to Jan. 12th 1853. Mr. J. Denck, Murray St. on ac; J. H., Matilda; W. H., Brooklyn, to end of Vol. 15; J. T., Montreal, for J. E.; J. W., Smithville, N. S.; R. T., Leam-ville; T. W., Carleton Place to bal. H. C. B. Woodstock; O. W., for J. McK; J. H., Miramichi, N. B., for Miss C; Mrs. P., Mrs. B., Moore; T. G. V., Mrs. V., Sarnia per J. R. S.; W. P. T., Fitzroy Harbour, for Mr. H. T., Mr. Thos. F., and Mr. P. T.; J. J. B., for Miss J. C. B., Thorold; W. B., Port Trent

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum;
Nonperforming 10s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Dir. Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
Jan. 16, 2 S. AP EPHYANY.	M. Isalah 51.	Matt. 14.
	R. " 53.	Rom. 14.
M " 17.	M. Gen. 21.	Matt. 15.
	R. " 32.	Rom. 15.
T " 18.	M. " 23.	Matt. 16.
	R. " 34.	Rom. 16.
W " 19.	M. " 25.	Matt. 17.
	R. " 37.	1 Cor. 1.
T " 20.	M. Gen. 38.	Matt. 18.
	R. " 39.	1 Cor. 2.
F " 21.	M. " 40.	Matt. 19.
	R. " 41.	1 Cor. 3.
S " 22.	M. " 42.	Matt. 20.
	R. " 43.	1 Cor. 4.
B " 23, SEPTUAGES. SUN.	M. " 1.	Matt. 21.
	R. " 2.	1 Cor. 5.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1853.

LEGISLATION FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

In drawing attention to this subject in our last number, we expressed our opinion that whatever system of Church government might be adopted for the Colonies, the Supremacy of the Crown ought to be maintained in every respect as at present held and acknowledged by the whole Church of England.

The clause in Mr. Gladstone's Bill which most directly affects this principle is the 6th, which empowers the Church to make any Regulations respecting admission to Orders, Benefices, &c., provided the Oath of Allegiance, Subscription to the 39 Articles, and the Declaration of Conformity be preserved; thus omitting the Oath of Supremacy, required by the existing laws. (Eliz. cap. 1 and I Will. cap. 8.)

Though several features against which objections were raised in Mr. Gladstone's first bill were altered in the amended form which has been submitted to the Colonies, yet this clause was retained. It is difficult to conceive what reason there can be for breaking in upon this settled principle of our Church; still more strange is it, to see an opening for infringing it, purposely made by a Bill of the Imperial Legislature. It may confidently be affirmed, that there exists no desire on the part of the Church in Canada, to shake off in the least particular, any of the just prerogatives of the Crown, either in civil or religious matters.

This clause was strongly opposed by Sir J. Packington, and, we think, with very good reason; though we are far from agreeing with him in all the grounds upon which he opposed Mr. Gladstone's Bill. He spoke of it as "the first attempt that had ever been made to enable persons to hold Ecclesiastical office in the Church of England, without having first taken the Oath of Supremacy." On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone argued that the Oath imposed by the Acts referred to above, was required more on civil than religious grounds; so much of the weight of the controversy at the Reformation having rested upon the alleged Supremacy of the Pope, against which this Oath was directed, and that it was less necessary now, at any rate in the Colonies, whatever it might be in England.

We cannot agree with him in this view. However much the great controversy of the Reformation may appear to be a matter long past and disposed of; yet the same principles are still at issue, and will be so, as long as Popery exists. The Reformation itself was an event of a particular era; an historical fact belonging to a certain date; but not so the principles involved in it. The claim made by the Bishop of Rome to an universal Su-

premacny is the same now as then; the only difference being in the degree of success attending it. But if our present Oath of Supremacy was first framed as a special abjuration of the Headship of the Pope, it is just as needful now as at the succession of Elizabeth; nor can the locality, beyond the just limits of the See of Rome, make any difference; for what is an anti-christian usurpation in England must be equally so in Canada. We cannot, therefore, see any reason for doing away with one jot or tittle of the laws declaratory of the sentiments of the Church on this point, or for removing one stone of the barrier erected to fence out Popish heresies.

The next important question is, the degree of control to be exercised by local Legislatures in Church matters. This question rises out of the very first clause of Mr. Gladstone's Bill; for that clause, after declaring the liberty of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of any Colonial Diocese to meet from time to time and make such Regulations as they may deem necessary for the better conduct of their Ecclesiastical affairs, concludes with this restriction,—"subject always, as at this time, in common with all other Religious Communions, to the authority of the local Legislatures respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact."

We cannot but express our astonishment at the introduction of such a clause. In reality it nullifies the whole intention of the Bill, if that was to give any Colonial Church the power of internal self-management. The Preamble sets forth that "it is expedient that under certain restrictions they (the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay persons) should be permitted to make regulations for the said management by agreement among themselves." What those certain restrictions are, is declared in the subsequent clauses of the Bill, for the words can only refer to matters which can be described and spoken of definitely and with certainty. The terms of the Preamble can only be construed to mean those particular restrictions afterwards specified; yet the very first clause leaves the Church liable to any amount of uncertain future restrictions which a local Legislature might think fit to impose.

If nothing more was meant than to disclaim all design of placing the Church above the civil laws of the State, in those matters in which the Government of every country must be supreme, viz.—matters affecting the person, life, or property of the subject,—the intention was so far right; but the clause expresses far more than this, and is so general and comprehensive as to place the Church in every thing under the control of the local Legislature, which it neither can, nor ought to be.

We believe the clause in question originated in nothing more than a desire to show that, in seeking for the Church her necessary rights and powers, there was no wish to make her a "dominant" Church, (to use the customary phrase of her antagonists). In Mr. Gladstone's first Bill there was a clause—the 4th—expressing that it was only desired to place the Church of England in the Colonies, on the same footing in the power of self-regulation, as other Religious Bodies. Against this clause Sir J. Packington very needlessly in our opinion, objected, on the ground of its being so worded as to give a right of taking tithes, like the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada, and that it would "place our Church in a state of dominancy which it never yet professed in the Colonies." Perhaps, in deference to this objection, that clause was expunged, and the present words added to the first clause of the Amended Bill; but in this the honorable framor of its provisions, has quite overstept his purpose. This provision would paralyze all freedom of action, and make the Church a State-ridden Church. In short, it appears to us that with such a restriction, the whole Bill would be a farce, and not worth acceptance. Besides "other Religious Communions" are not subject to the local Legislatures in their corporate character as religious Societies. The persons composing those Societies are so subject, but only as individual members of the civil community. Without doubt, in any future revision of the Bill, the purpose of this clause will be more exactly stated, and the sweeping latitude of control given to the local Legislature be restricted within proper limits.

ROUSSEAU'S (J. I.) SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the didactic novel *Emilius*, written by the French infidel Rousseau; and better unquestionably, in most cases, to have merely heard of it than to have read it. Conveying, in some of its details, very sensible and beneficial advice, its main design is, nevertheless, eminently pernicious; its leading character being an imaginary pupil trained under a system of Education excluding Christianity from the nursery and the school. This precious scheme was founded on this

principle, that "religion ought to be deferred beyond the stages of infancy and childhood; that young persons may afterwards, with unprejudiced minds, choose a religion for themselves, when (it is imagined) they would be capable of discriminating between truth and error." Wicked and monstrous as this notion was,—refuted by the most superficial knowledge of human nature,—hostile as anything could be to the progress of the Gospel,—and squaring with no opinions but those held by professed unbelievers, who are the authors of it, and knew exactly how it would work, so far as it should be received, against the Christian faith and practical piety; it had, nevertheless, its advocates in England; and we fear there are persons to be found in every part of the world ready to advocate it still, and to act upon it. Our Common School system is bad enough, but the French scheme is worse,—that, banishing Christianity from the school only; thus, expelling it from the nursery too. We are thoroughly assured, indeed, the two systems do, in point of fact—as to practical results—very often coincide in the end; for to our Common School sages, we propound the query,—"How long are the creed in the prayers of the nursery likely to last under the Upas-shade of the irreligious school?" Still, we partly admit that Rousseau, in his theory of education, takes a step beyond Ryerson; and yet (lamentable stigma on a Christian nation!) even Rousseau's theory was received by some in England, captivated by the strong and subtle manner in which it was proposed, or influenced, perhaps in a greater degree by the unhappy rage for French fashions and French principles, which had been spreading ever since England had brought back her exiled monarch from France, who made but a poor return for the enthusiastic affection of his people, by introducing amongst them, through the instrumentality of a vicious and effeminate court, the worst characteristics of the land where he had found a refuge. Rousseau's plan was tried in England: the pestilent exotic, in the prevailing passion for exotics, good and bad, was planted in our generous English soil. What was the result? Mischiefs in all the Gallicized seminaries which made trial of it: failure, melancholy and disastrous. The good seed was not sown in the right time; and futile was the effort to make a seed-time of that which should have furnished the early harvest. Many, in consequence, grew up from childhood to maturity, ignorant of the truths of revelation, and destitute of religion in any shape; and, of course, feeling no desire to remove the ignorance, and to supply the want, because totally indifferent about the concerns of eternity. Christian parents! will you have anything to do with education like this? Will you accept either head or tail of the French sceptic's serpent-like abortion?—the head, Christianity thrust out of the nursery; the tail—our beautiful Common School system—Christianity driven out of the school! "Neither the one nor the other;" you are ready to reply. "We will seek the aid of God's grace to make the teaching of the nursery what it ought to be; and our convictions both of the supreme importance of eternity and the evanescence of good impressions if not repeated and fortified day by day, make us earnestly anxious that the teachings of the nursery shall be seconded and deepened in the school!"

LOTTERIES.

Within the last few weeks the surrounding districts of our Province have been inundated by copies of a newspaper, entitled *The New Jersey Monthly Courier*, purporting to be issued by a New York house, styled Carroll & Co. The object of this sheet is to give publicity to various lottery schemes at present current in the United States, and for which the above mentioned firm acts as agents.

Most tempting are the lights in which these meretricious modes of "making fortunes" are held forth for the entrapment of the unwary. The schemes, by an artful arrangement of figures and calculations, show chances of gain almost certain, and the leading prizes are paraded with an alluring prominence, well calculated to work upon the cupidity of the simple and confiding.

The conductors of this most pestilential sheet are not contented with merely advertising the abominable traffic which it is their business to push, they must needs endeavour to exalt and magnify that rage for money-making which the sacred Scriptures so sternly and emphatically denounce.

Most explicit is the philosophy of Revelation on this head. Not to multiply quotations, we content ourselves with citing the following passages:

"An inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning; but the end thereof shall not be blessed."

"He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."

"The love of mency is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

Such is the teaching of Jehovah. Let us now glance at the ethics promulgated by Carroll & Co.

"To be avaricious," say they, "is not unrespectable. The actual possession of money amply redeems any disgrace that may attach to the gaining of it. To be rich is the cardinal virtue of the age. Money is at once man's best friend, and the generation of friendship. . . . It is the foundation of all true greatness, the beloved despot of the earth, to whose sway all nations yield willing subjection. It is the foundation of power and honour—the mighty armour of our enlightened age. Money begets love, &c. &c."

Never, we will be bound to say, was Mammon ever worshipped with more unblushing homage than in the before quoted passages. The claims of the only true God are contemptuously shuffled into the back ground, and the image of the sordid demon is held forth for the homage and adoration of a world but too ready to sacrifice at its altar!

We call upon our fellow journalists of Canada, to aid us in counteracting the effects of the poison which these children of Balaam are sowing broadcast throughout this land with such infernal assiduity! The husbandry of infidelized schools has been preparing the soil for the reception of such tares, magnifying the importance of purely secular pursuits, and keeping in the misty back ground every thing which might give a prominence to the will and authority of Jehovah; Like houses swept and garnished for the entertainment of Mammon, and his congenial spirits, are the hearts of but too many of the miserable youth of Canada. And there is every reason to apprehend that, should providence permit Dr. Ryerson to carry out his ill-omened machinations against creed-defined Christianity, our Province, ere long, will be as much under the domination of this world's god, as is the hapless neighbouring Republic!

Having frequently exposed the ruinous nature of lottery speculations, it is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the subject. Wherever they flourish misery and ruin prevail. The thirst which it creates increases with the rapidity of amid-summers conflagration, destroying every thing in the shape of fixed industrial habits, and leading the victim under its influence into every species of fraud and iniquity. When tolerated in England lotteries used to be systematically denounced from criminal tribunals as the pregnant sources of a large per centage of the offences which populated the hulks, and gave tenants to the gallows. Long did mammon struggle to maintain the vantage ground which he had acquired, and he is now striving to win that footing in our Colony which he had lost in the Parent Country.

Again do we entreat the press to bestir themselves in this crusade against a vice of all others the most gigantic and demoralizing. Let them do their best to supply the place of the school-master, who, for the present at least, is rendered neuter in the conflict by the debasing influences of popularity hunting rationalism! When the creed is silenced, and the multiplication table canonized, mammon uplifts his front and shouteth like a giant refreshed with wine!

We may mention, in connection with this subject, that some of our tradesmen are advertising lotteries of confections for the present festive season. Why do the authorities wink at such practices? The law forbids them *in toto*, and we are yet to learn that the pecuniary amount involved in a crime gives impunity to the perpetrator thereof. Is a pick-pocket dismissed from the bar of a police court because the handkerchief which he abstracted is of a cotton instead of a silken fabric?

Finally, we protest against the usage, unhappily far from rare, of winding up *Church Bazaars* with lotteries! God hates robbery for burnt offerings, and His blessing can never be anticipated for undertakings professedly for His glory, which are advanced by such felonious devices! A small amount of animal food, let it be remembered, is sufficient to flesh the young tiger; and there is every reason to apprehend that the strippling who gains a prize in a clerical raffle will thereby obtain an appetite for gambling, which may result in his worldly and eternal ruin!

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN IN CHURCH.

The following communication taken from the *English Churchman*, is deserving of serious consideration. It is much to be feared that, by too many, the training of children to a devout habit of mind in church, is greatly neglected. We can conceive of no forms of private prayers to be used by young people in the sanctuary, more simple and appropri-

ate than those suggested by the correspondent of our contemporary.

Sir.—I do not know whether I can say anything which may be useful to others not very experienced in teaching the children of the poor, by commenting on an omission of my own which was not brought before my notice, until in a country parish, my little scholars were immediately under my own eye in Church: but I think others may pass over, as I passed over for some time, a little duty of great importance—viz. the seeing that children are supplied with a short form of prayer, to be used on entering and before leaving Church. When I first accompanied my little scholars to Church, (to week-day services, when they could not be under other superintendence), I found that they all knelt as I did, but I found on enquiry that not one was provided with any form of prayer. We cannot of course be too careful to guard against acts of mere formalism, and we cannot suppose that children generally can lift up their hearts in prayer without the help of words. It seems therefore very important that they should not be suffered to get into the habit of doing what becomes an act of mock worship. I find it expedient, from time to time to enquire whether those who have now been taught a form of prayer continue the use of it always as an act of duty, for those who have got into a habit of kneeling, without a purpose, are very apt to fall back into this easy and reverent custom, as many of my scholars have confessed to be the case on a first inquiry. As simple forms of prayer, with no hard words, nor long sentences, are not to be found in all books, though probably there are some with which I am not acquainted more suitable than those I have used, I will offer these last mentioned to those who have not any that seem better for the purpose.

On Entering Church.

O Lord God, who seest me here and everywhere, help me reverently to pray to Thee, to praise Thee and to hear Thy Holy Word and to remember that Thou art present in this holy place.—Amen.

Before Leaving Church.

Almighty and most merciful Father, accept my unworthy and imperfect service, for the sake of Thy dear Son, my blessed Lord and Saviour.—Amen.

It seems advisable, after having some such form as this committed to memory, to teach some of the Communion Service for the same purpose, in order that none, with a Prayer Book in hand, may ever be at a loss for a proper form of words, even should the memory be at fault.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

From the *British Canadian* we extract the following digest of the latest intelligence regarding the Cabinet formed, or in the course of formation:—

“The *Leader* of Tuesday contains the following names of members of Lord Aberdeen’s Government:—

- Premier—Lord Aberdeen.
- Secretary at War—Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
- President of Council—Lord Clarendon.
- Secretary of Colonies—The Duke of Newcastle.
- Home Secretary—Lord Palmerston.
- Foreign Secretary—Lord John Russell.
- Treasury—Messrs. Hayter and Wilson.
- Attorney-General—Right Hon. A. Brewster.
- Solicitor-General—Mr. Keogh.
- Admiralty—Sir J. Graham.
- Postmaster-General—Lord Clanricarde.

Now, Lord Palmerston took no part in the overthrow of the Derby Ministry, and we do not think he is likely to countenance their subsequent acts, moreover he would be quite out of his element in the Home office, and Lord John Russell would be equally so in the Foreign, and the idea of Mr. Brewster as Solicitor-General for Ireland with Mr. Keogh as Solicitor-General is too improbable. Fire and water might as soon combine. On the whole we treat the list as a simple embodiment of public rumours.

The only thing really certain is, that in the course of Friday the 17th, at noon a Cabinet Council was held, and as stated by the *Morning Herald* of the 18th, it was resolved thereat that the Ministers should tender their resignations, for which purpose the Earl of Derby had gone to the Queen who was at the Isle of Wight, and would recommend her Majesty to confide the formation of a Cabinet to the Marquis of Lansdowne, but as he has retired from active public life he is not likely to accept the trust. The *Daily News* however, gives the following list of a Ministry under his auspices:—

- Treasury—First Lord, Marquis of Lansdowne.
- Foreign—Earl of Aberdeen.
- Home Office and Leader of Commons—Lord John Russell.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Gladstone.
- Admiralty—Mr. Herbert.
- Secretary at War—Mr. Osborne.
- Ireland—Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Newcastle.

But the truth is, all is conjecture, and although the day before the defeat of the ministry, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle,

better known as Lord Lincoln, and others met to arrange the basis of a Government,—yet after eight day’s work, with such preparations, no Government had at the sailing of the steamer, been formed by their combined efforts.

It must be a serious difficulty in their path to think that they have factiously put out a ministry for attempting to carry out the principles for which they long professedly contended, namely, the reduction of the malt duty—the extension of the basis of direct taxation with a view to its more equitable and lighter pressure upon all, and the drawing a distinction for purposes of the income tax between income derived from realized property and that depending upon a precarious, professional or industrial source. These are all popular measures, and the ministry who claim support as their opponents would now have a very difficult card to play. In fact we must wait the next packet for any reliable intelligence.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.—Took place last evening in the St. Lawrence Hall, which was well filled. The programme of the evening was judiciously selected, and left nothing to be wished for in this respect. All the pieces (the chorusses in particular) were pleasingly executed, and several encored. A handsome service of plate was presented between the parts, accompanied by an appropriate address from the members of the Society, to the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the President of the Society, “as a token of their appreciation of his unwearied exertions to promote the best interests of the association.” The learned gentleman replied in a speech characterized by feeling and his usual eloquence, and the audience separated highly pleased with their evening’s entertainment.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were elected School Trustees for the respective Wards for the ensuing year:—

- W. Gooderham, for St. Lawrence Ward.
- Dr. Workman, for St. David’s Ward.
- Sam’l McLean, for St. James’s Ward.
- D. Maitland, for St. George’s Ward.
- R. Brewer, for St. Andrew’s Ward.
- Thos. Mara, for St. Patrick’s Ward.
- Wm. Hall and J. Greenlees, for St. John’s Ward.

On Tuesday night, the Festival of the Early Closing Association took place at the St. Lawrence Hall. The business of the evening commenced at 8 o’clock, by his Worship the Mayor, taking the Chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hogan, Robertson and Brown, after which a vote of thanks to the merchants, for their liberality in closing their places of business at so early an hour as 7 o’clock in the evening was carried by acclamation.

On Tuesday about 12 o’clock, as Mr. Cumberland’s servant was driving out two ladies in a single horse carriage on Georg Street, towards the Bay, the horse took fright and ran away and the man being unable to hold him he dashed furiously round the corner of George and Front streets, towards the City Hall, and struck against an empty wood waggon, which stood a short distance from the Weigh-house, breaking the carriage and getting away from it. The man was thrown out, and apparently seriously hurt, as he lay for some minutes stunned and insensible, but after a little while he was able to get up and walk about. We understand that one of the ladies was Mrs. Cumberland that she was happily unhurt, but that the other lady was somewhat injured.

The Rev. J. Harris requests that hereafter letters or papers for him may be addressed to Matilda.

TORONTO MARKETS, Jan. 12th, 1853.

Flour.—Millers’ Extra Superfine per brl. 22s 6d to 23s 9d; Farmers’ do. per 190 lbs 20s to 21s 3d; wheat—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Spring do. bushel of 60 lbs 3s 9d to 4s; oatmeal per barrel of 196 lbs 18s 6d to 20s; buckwheat flour per 196 lbs 16s 3d to 17s 6d; Indian Corn meal per 200 lbs 17s 6d to 18s 9d; rye per bushel of 56 lbs 2s 6d to 3d; barley per bushel of 48 lbs 2s 3d to 2s 6d; oats per bushel of 34 lbs 1s 5d to 1s 6d; peas per bushel of 60 lbs 2s 6d to 3d; Timothy seed per bushel of 48 lbs 7s 6d to 10s 6d; Clover seed per bushel of 60 lbs 22s 6d to 23s 9d; hay per ton 45s to 65s; straw per ton 25s to 30s; cordwood per cord 15s 0d to 16s 3d; beef per 100 lbs 15s to 20s; pork in hog per 100 lbs 23s to 30s 0d; mutton per lb by the quarter 2d to 3d; fresh butter per lb 10d to 1s; tub do. 9d to 10d; eggs per dozen 9d to 10d; turkeys each 2s 6d to 3s; geese each 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks per couple 2s to 2s 6d; fowls per pair 1s to 1s 6d; potatoes per bushel 2s to 2s 6d; turnips per bushel 1s to 1s 3d; wool 1s 2d to 1s 4d; onions per bushel 4s to 5s.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, in Trinity Street, the wife of Mr. George Gooderham, of a son.

On the 6th instant, in Trinity Street the wife of Mr. Archibald Cameron, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 4 January, 1853, in St. Thomas’s Church, Belleville, by the Rev. Mr. Grier, the Rector, the Rev. William Macaulay, Rector of Picton, to Charlotte, Sarah, second daughter to the late Captain Henry Le Vesconte, R. N. of Seymour.

At St. George’s Church, Georgina, on the 2nd of Jan, by the Rev. Mr. Ritchie Mr. James Fagal, to Mary Davi, both of the Township of North Gullimbury.

At Windham, on the 27th ult, by the Rev. E. R. Stinson, incumbent of St. Marys and all Saints Church, Township of Brautford, Levi, eldest son of J. Storrington, to Lidia, youngest daughter of Capt. J. Robins—all of the township of Windham, County of Norfolk.

DIED.

At Sylvester, on the 22nd of Dec. 1852, Mr. Richard Baines, aged 75 years; though much enfeebled—freed from pain. He was a devoted member of the Church. Surrounded by schism and often assailed by it, he maintained his integrity to the end. In passing through the valley of the shadow of death, his faith laid hold on Christ Jesus as his only hope and refuge. He emigrated from the parish of Mullaughbralk, County of Armagh, Ireland, in 1829, with his wife Ann Bain, who departed this life on the 23rd April 1843. He has left behind him, one son, six daughters, thirty nine grand children and seventy four great grand children..

“In death lamented, and in life beloved.”—Communicated.

Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee, held at the Rectory, Cobourg, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, it was resolved that the Parochial Meetings be appointed to take place as follows, viz:—

- Colborne—Monday, January 24, 1853, 11 a. m.
- Grafton—Monday, do 24, — 3 p. m.
- Rice Lake—Tuesday, do 25, — 11 a. m.
- Cavan, St. Paul’s—Wed. do 26, — 11 a. m.
- Cavan, St. John’s—Wed. do 26, — 3 p. m.
- Manvers—Thursday, January, 27, — 11 a. m.
- Cartwright—Thursday, do 27, — 3 p. m.
- Bowmanville—Friday, do 28, — 7 p. m.
- Clarke—Saturday, do 29, — 7 p. m.
- Port Hope—Monday, do 31, — 7 p. m.
- Cobourg—Annual Meeting Wed. Feb. 23, 7 p. m.

J. Wilson Secretary.

Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society has been postponed to Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7 P.M., from the 26th as previously announced.

The Canadian Churchman’s SHEET CALENDAR, FOR 1853.

For sale at the office of the Canadian Churchman.

Price 2d.

ST. PAUL’S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This Collegiate School was reopened after the Christmas vacation, on Tuesday last the 4th instant.

J. G. D. MCKENZIE Principal.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1853. 21-4in

Upper Canada College.

WILL reassemble after the Christmas vacation on Saturday the 8th of January 1853.

F. W. BARRON, MA

Principal U. C. Col.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1852. 21-2in

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

EDUCATION.

MRS. COUSIN’S Establishment, for a limited number of young Ladies, will be reopened on Wednesday 12th January 1853.

St. George’s Square Jan. 5th 1853.

TOP PRINTERS.

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

Toronto Jan. 5th 1853.

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

HENRY BATE JESSOP,

Principal.

Dec. 29, 1852.

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodian Reeds. To be seen at Mr. CHARLESWORTH’S No. 60, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852. 8-1f

“THE PURPOSE OF GOD.”

A CHART, with Explanations, will be published on Jan 1st, 1853, (D.V.) exhibiting in a concise form the Actings of God, from the creation of Man to the end, or everlasting state in which the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, as “The Blessed Hope” of His People, will be shown from the Scriptures, as distinguished from “The Day of the Lord,” or the Revelation of “The Son of Man in Flaming Fire,” to the world in judgment. Sold by

THOMAS MACLEAR.

Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1852. 29-3in

DR. BOVELL,

John Street, near St. George’s Church, TORONTO.

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

23-1f

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

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

Residence, No. 62, Church Street.

Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

NEW BOOKS.

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

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer,

8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852. 19-1f

NEW BOOKS.

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

Politics for American Christians.—3s 9d.

The Fiscal History of Texas, embracing an account of its Revenues Debts and Currency, with remarks on American Debts, by W. M’George.—7s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller & Stationer,

8 Wellington Buildings,

Toronto, Dec. 19th, 1852. 20-1f

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

AND

Metropolitan Building Society,

OFFICE is removed to King Street, Corner of Nelson Street, over Messrs. Foy & Austin.

EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

September 17th, 1852. 1-1f

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

GEORGE WHITAKER, M.A.

Proctor of Trinity College.

Published at the request of the Students.

PRICE 1s. 3d.

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

HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher, King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 17th, 1851. 1-1f

PARKER SOCIETY.

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

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

Dec. 15th, 1852. JOHN MARSH.

Address, post-paid, care of H. Mortimer, Esq., Box 246, Toronto.

Toronto, December, 22 1852. 21-2in

Plan of St. James’s Cathedral.

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

PRICE 1s. 2d.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1852.

18-1m.

TESTIMONY TO THE LITURGY.

The book of Common Prayer is a very kernel of the Church of England. The liturgy has probably no rival in the affections of the English nation. The exquisite beauty and majesty of its language, the simplicity and dignity of its ritual, the richness and sweetness of its melody, the touching harmony of its cadences, the depth, warmth, and elevation of its devotional spirit, have for ages soothed the feelings, stimulated the piety, and earned the reverence of a great and religious people. We cannot wonder at the exhibition of such phenomena. The liturgy is the precious tradition of the religious feeling and most exalted aspirations of many centuries of Christianity. All that the most saintly men, under every circumstance of human emotion, have felt in the depth of their souls and poured forth to the God of their adoration—all that the bitterness of the keenest penitence, or the resignation of the profoundest sufferings or the fervor of Christian hope, or the exultation of triumphant faith, or the submission of the sincerest humility, or the intensity of the most earnest prayer has conceived and uttered, is here treasured up for the sustaining of Christian life, and perpetuating of Christian feeling during unnumbered generations.

It is a striking testimony to the intrinsic excellence of the liturgy, and the facility and purity with which it expresses the genuine spirit of Christianity, that though descended from such remote antiquity, it has lost none of its original freshness. It is serviceable for the present generation, as thoroughly adapted to the utterance of our profoundest, as also of our most varied and delicate feelings as if it had been composed in our own day. Nay, it is more so; for without meaning any disrespect to Archbishops of Canterbury, who, it may be confidently asked, on hearing the occasional prayers put forth from time to time by the authority of the Queen in Council, has not been struck by the very perceptible discord between the new and the old and has not found the additions of modern composition to fall short in power and beauty of language, as well as in depth an simplicity of feeling?

The musical and rhetorical excellence of the liturgy will excite greater surprise, when it is remembered that for the most part it consists of translations from Latin. What other work can be placed by its side in which a little version from a foreign tongue is felt to suppress native and original compositions in harmony, richness, dignity, and variety of expression? What English prose will venture to challenge a comparison with the majesty and melody of the collects? Shakspeare and Milton may have equalled them by the happiest efforts of their genius; we know of no prose writing that could be as such a trial.

The cause of the superiority is plain. The Liturgy, is the choicest selection of what has been proved to be best during a long lapse of time. Its litanies and its collects are the fruit of the most sublime piety and the noblest gifts of language, tested by long sustained trial. Had they not sprung from the inmost depths of human nature, thoroughly penetrated and christianized by religion, they never would have retained preeminence in public worship much less have continued to be a living fountain of devotion of the nineteenth as truly as for the sixteenth century. No single generation could have created or could replace the Liturgy. It is the accumulation of the treasures with which the most diversified experience, the most fervent devotion, and the most exalted genius, have enriched the worship of prayer and praise during fifteen hundred years. Who, then, can over-estimate its influence in perpetuating the sacred fire of Christian love and Christian faith amongst a whole people or exaggerate its power in conserving the pure and apostolic type of Christian worship—*N. B. Review.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"I am so happy!" exclaimed a little blue eyed girl, one pleasant afternoon in early summer, as she came bounding to me with all the frankness of childhood.

For some time I had been a frequent visitor at her house, and had always considered her a remarkably light-hearted happy child. But her face was so radiant with joy at this time, I concluded the acquisition of some new

toy must have been the cause. So, playfully stroking the golden tresses that floated like so many sunbeams about her dimpled shoulders, I inquired: "And pray, my child, what has made you so happy?"

Her laughing eyes danced with joy as she answered, "I have tried to be good today, and practice self-denial; and mamma says doing that will always make you happy."

"But," said I almost doubting that one so young could understand the meaning of the word, "what is self-denial? do you know its meaning?"

"Oh, yes; mamma tells me it is giving up something which we want to do or have, for the sake of charity, because it is for the best or will please others."

"And have you been doing some act of kindness or self-denial, that makes you so happy now?" I inquired.

"Yes I think I have," said she: but you must not think me a vain little girl for telling you for I have heard mamma say good people never go about telling every pleasant act they do."

"Oh, no," I said: "I have asked you to tell me and I hope my little friend is too sensible to feel vain at all, because she has performed only her duty, perhaps."

"Well, the other day when mamma took little Willie out to ride with her, to see our little cousins, she promised me when she went again she would take me. And this afternoon was so bright and pleasant, she said she would give me my promised ride; but a friend of hers was going too; little brother must stop at home. I was all ready to go, and dressed so nice in my new hat you trimmed so prettily; but going down the garden walk, I met Willie crying bitterly because he was to be left. I ran to mamma, and begged her to let him go in my stead. She said he might if I wished it, and kissed me so sweetly, and looked at me so kindly, I knew she was pleased with me."

"And do you think you have enjoyed yourself as well as though you had taken the ride with your friends?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; I have had a nice play in the garden, and helped the gardener to water some of the pretty flowers; and I have been so happy all the while, thinking how delighted little Willie will be when he gets home, telling what he has seen, and how much better he will love me for letting him go."

Just then the sound of wheels announced the approach of the carriage, and the happy child bounded away to meet those she loved.

I could not help thinking to myself, if this little one, just upon the threshold of life, could gain so much enjoyment for the performance of one good act, how great a store of happiness we might garner for ourselves, who are mingling in life's busy scenes, and have so many opportunities for practising self-denial and doing good to others! Oh, ye whose plastic hearts are receiving impressions for life, beware how ye allow the demon Selfishness to rule over your young spirits. For in after life you will learn, by bitter experience, that he who lives only for self, lives in vain. But rather imitate the example of this little girl, and learn from her how to be happy.—*Olive Branch.*

Advertisements.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Shuter Street.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-11y

MONSIEUR E. COULON.
Professor of French from Paris.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.
Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to Beard's Hotel.

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

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

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

MR. JULES HECHT,
(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfurt 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

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

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel. Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed. Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.
References.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-1f

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

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

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

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

TO be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.
REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, B.A.,
Principal.

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state the his intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.]
Toronto July 6th, 1852. 43-1f

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEW

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

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

A LADY requiring a Governess is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition, including a good knowledge of Music and French.
Apply B. C., office of *Canadian Churchman*, post paid.
Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,
CAPTAIN KERR,

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

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

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON
CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

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

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



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

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

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

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

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.
PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D.
BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

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

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

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

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

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

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you.
And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.
CHRYSTEN, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

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

With the deepest gratitude, yours,
JAMES GODFREY.
Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

WANTED.

A LADY is anxious to meet with an engagement as GOVERNESS. Apply by Letter, post-paid, ad. d. case-d box 183 Post Office Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE RULING MACHINE. Apply at this Office.

1852. 1852. 1852.

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

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to the citizens of Toronto, and Western Canada generally that he is receiving by the various arrivals from the FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

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

Millinery Department

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

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

TERMS:—To Cash Customers, a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on all purchases amounting to one pound, and to MINISTER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, purchasing to the amount of one pound, a discount of 7 1/2 per cent will be allowed, if purchasing for their own wear or their family use.

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

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HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

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IN CANADA WEST,

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Muslin Delaines, y wide, from 10 1/2	Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, " 0 7 1/2	Factory Cotton, from 2 1/2
Heavy Gingham do. " 0 7 1/2	Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, " 0 7 1/2	White do. " 3 1/2
Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 0 7 1/2	Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies, " 1 3	Striped Shirting, " 4 1/2
Straw Bonnets, " 1 3	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, " 1 3	Cotton Warp, " 4 1/2
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Artificial Flowers, " 1 3	Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. " 1 3	Ladies' Stays, " 2 6
Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alpacas. " 1 3	Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines. " 1 3	Priggs, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, " 2 6
		Silk Warp Alpacas. " 2 6

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

281-ly

CANADA

GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Toronto and Kingston Division of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company is now in full operation. Business received at the Toronto Office, Front Street, next door to J. M. STRANGE, Esq., for the following Stations will have prompt despatch:—

Kington, Bath, Newbourg, Napanee, Picton, Cobourg, Peterboro'.	Wellington, Consecon, Port Trent, Colbourne, Brighton, Port Hope,
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P. MARLING, Agent.
Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1852. 29-4in

Never Failing Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. Wm. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keady near Gainsbro', dated March 1st., 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 30th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am authorized by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work.—In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderful short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her condition to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being about 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquirer as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1862.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Gout,
Bad Breasts,	Glandular Swellings,
Burns,	Lumbago,
Bunions,	Piles,
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped hands,	Skin-diseases,
Corns (Soft),	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumours,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
Fistulas,	Wounds,
	Yaws,
	&c., &c.,

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance to patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

December 4th, 1852.

23-1y

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AT

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

Brocaded Lustras at 7 1/2d.
Cashmires, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles.
Plaid and Fancy Cloakings.
Silk Velvets (too many) will be sold low.
Chintzes, 4 1/2d. per yard.
Prints, do. do.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 3s. 1 1/2d. per dozen.
Bath Coatings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of

HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces

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

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.

JOHN McDONALD,

103, Yonge Street.

Toronto, October, 1852.

19-1f

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS

OF

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

With a sketch of the Life of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, as connected with Church Education in Canada.

BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.,

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

Demy 8mo, Boards—Price to Non Subscribers 7s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.

8 Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1852. 19-1f

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

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

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 Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy.
 Of English..... Mr. Bleakley A. B. T. Coll. Du.
 Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles.
 Of Drawing..... Mr. Hopper Myer.
 Of Calligraphy..... Mr. Goodrich.

Terms per quarter, for boarders including all the various branches in French, English, with Music, Drawing and Needlework.
 £15 0 0
 Day Pupils..... 6 0 0
 Including Music by the Master..... 7 0 0
 Singing..... 5 0 0
 Italian..... 2 0 0
 German..... 2 0 0
 Dancing for the Season..... 3 0 0
 Calligraphy..... 0 15 0

Quarterly Payments required.
 Toronto, August 21st, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

1. Resolved—That for the reasons herein stated, Council having been compelled to relinquish their plan, the Church of England Proprietary School is hereby given up accordingly.
 2. Read a proposal from Mrs. Poetter, offering to open a School upon the same plan as that intended for the Church of England Proprietary School.
 Whereupon it was resolved—
 That inasmuch as the Council had intended to place Mrs. Poetter at the head of the Educational Department of the Church of England Proprietary School, they have the less hesitation in acceding to Mrs. Poetter's proposal, and they hereby allow her to state that she has their sanction for using their name, and they hope that her exertions may meet with that success which she so well deserves."

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.
 LADY PRINCIPAL:
MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:
 2nd English Teacher..... Mrs. LIDDELL.
 3rd English Teacher..... Miss KENNEDY.
 French..... Mad'le SIMON.
 Master for Writing and Arithmetic..... Mr. EBBLES.
 Master for Drawing..... Mr. BULL.
 Master for Music..... Mr. STRATHY.
 Master for Singing..... Mr. HUMPHREYS.

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

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

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

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

NO EXTRAS.
 Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.
 Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.
 Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

WANTED.
SITUATIONS as daily or resident Governesses, two Young Ladies, competent to teach the usual branches of English, with the rudiments of Music, Drawing and Painting, with all kinds of Fancy work.
 References kindly permitted to be made to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to Church Society, or Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

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

It is now an absolute necessity to all Housekeepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispensable.
 Price, 7½d. for the lb packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to
JOHN A. CULL,
 Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE

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

CHARLES DALY,
 C. C. C.
 Clerk's Office,
 Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.
CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly 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 Guilford—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.
Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.
Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
 Front-Street, Toronto.
 November 19, 1850. 15-1f

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

THE STOCK BOOK is now Open at the Office of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, for Subscription to the Stock.—The Company is incorporated by Act of Parliament. The Line will run from Quebec to Hamilton, with Branches, Stock £5 each Share. The Books will be closed the 1st of January, 1853. A limited portion of Stock is allotted to each place on the route. There are already over 1500 business men and firms on the route, Subscribers to the Stock. Further particulars given at the Office, Front Street, next door to J. M. STRANGE, Esq.
SNOW & DWIGHT, Agents.
 Toronto, Dec 9th, 1852. 26-2in

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen, of the College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and around the base of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are completely filled up leaving no chance for secretions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth.
 Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Terms—Cash—without exception.
 This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen, in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rahn to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.
 N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.
 Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-1f

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s
LIST OF

British Periodical Publications.

Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns,
FREE OF POSTAGE,
 and forwarded to Mail Subscribers in Canada,
 Free of United States Postage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm," lately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market.
 November 28th, 1852. 22-1y

Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of 12 per cent., per Annum has this day been declared on the paid-up
CAPITAL OF THIS COMPANY,

Payable at the Office of the Company, or its various Agencies, on and after the 15th of January next, until which day the Books will be closed.
 (By order of the Board of Directors.)
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Provincial Insurance Office, }
 Toronto Street, }
 Toronto, December 21st, 1852. 29
 City Papers to copy until 15th January.

Western Assurance Company's Office.
 Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order,
ROBERT STANTON,
 Secretary and Treasurer.
 December 4th, 1852. 24-1f

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant
Inland Marine Assurances.
Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.
 Offices, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.
T. BIRCHALL, Managing Director
 Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

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

Directors:
 George Michie, M. P. Hayes,
 James Reilly, Wm. Henderson,
 Eug. Miller, Rice Lewis,
 And John Howcutt, Esquire.
 Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Stanton, Esq.
 Solicitor, Angus Morrison, Esq.

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

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
ISAAC C. GILMORE, President.
ROBT. STANTON
 Secretary & Treasurer.

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

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

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.
 Toronto Dec 11 1851. 12-1f.



HOME DISTRICT
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.
 James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin,
 Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers,
 Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson,
 Franklin Jarke, John B. Warner,
 A. McMaster, B. W. Smith,
J. RAINE, Secretary.

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

"The Canadian Churchman"

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 113, King Street East, corner of Nelson Street.

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

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 Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—
 M. Oyle & Son, Glasgow.
 Mr. S. A. Ackley, Fredericton, N.B.
 T. J. Scovil, Esq., Cambridge, "
 James Grover, Esq., Woodstock, "
 Mr. W. L. Averley, St. John, "
 L. P. W. Devenney, Esq., Richibucto, "
 Rev. Jas. Hudson, Mirmich,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK,
 DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE
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