

about £270,000, and producing some \$50,000 per annum and invest it in the new corporation; and this too, in defiance of the faith of the Crown expressed in the words of the three different Kings, namely, George III, George IV, and William IV, and with as much recklessness as if there had been no such pledges no such rights no co-operation, no moral tergiteude, in a proceeding which strikes at the security of all property in the Colony, and which has been declared by the highest legal authority to be unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Indeed such an interdiction of everything religious as this act seeks to establish, is without precedent among Christian nations, for it drives away all those, who, from their living faith, warmth of disposition, and sincerity of purpose are best qualified to train the young to all that is lovely and sublime in religion, pure in morals, and noble in life.

While the wishes and pledges of three sovereigns have thus been set at naught, Mr. Chairman, and the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto plundered of her comparatively small endowment, 225,000 acres more than two millions of acres of land (2,125,179 acres) are carefully preserved by the same Legislature, for educational and charitable purposes in Lower Canada to the Roman Catholic Church, for the benefit of the French population. Thus the several Roman Catholic colleges, four in number, have their endowments preserved, and are well supported and cherished; but the single College of England's Church is violently suppressed, her property swept from her, and a godless University established in its room.

It is in a few words, an act which evidently seeks to crush the Church of England, to peril her existence in Upper Canada, and to deprive her members of religious liberty.

Relying on the blessing of God and using our own most strenuous exertions, Trinity College has not only been founded, and partly built, but has its Professors appointed, and actually engaged in their respective duties.

Thus much has been accomplished by the liberal contributions made in England to our indefatigable Bishop and by collections throughout the Province of Canada West.

But much remains yet to be done, before the seminary can be placed in a position to carry out the important objects for which it is needed. The funds already collected are rapidly exhausting, as the buildings proceed, and require to be replenished as speedily as possible; and in order to accomplish this, it has been deemed advisable to make a second appeal, and that too within two years, to the members of the Church in the province, and which is now being made by two presbyters of the diocese, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, who takes the western half, and the Rev. Mr. Givins the eastern half, and who will visit and solicit assistance in every parish, in every town and hamlet, thus showing that every effort is being made in the diocese, before looking for aid from abroad.—The Archdeacon of York has lately sailed for England upon the same mission; where also within two years, a second appeal will be made; and the authorities of Trinity College, have thought that this appeal might be extended with good hope to their brethren in the United States, especially as it is the first general appeal which the mother Church has made, and they cannot doubt that many will rejoice in the opportunity of acknowledging the generous and brotherly assistance which some of the Bishops, and other distinguished clergymen of the Church in the United States have from time to time received in England to promote their pious designs. We therefore rely with fraternal confidence upon the religious zeal and ardent sympathy, and the generous benevolence of our fellow-churchmen in this favoured land, to assist us in establishing upon a sound and a liberal scale, a seat of learning which political agitation shall have no pretence to meddle, and which will assuredly prove a blessing, not only to the church at large, but also to all who take a share in it, as wisely and firmly carried out, the result will be of estimable value, both in time and through eternity.

In view of the above facts, we trust that the churchmen of this city will come forward with a liberality worthy of them, to aid our brethren in Canada. Wherever Doctor McMurray has been in this state he met with that sympathy and encouragement which his mission deserves. We hope our own citizens will not be backward on this occasion.

We subjoin a few extracts from the secular papers. The *Rochester Daily American* says:—

The Rev. gentlemen come among us on a mission from our neighbors in the Canadas, in behalf of the cause of Education, and with special reference to the Institution named above. Trinity College, Toronto, owes its existence to the voluntary gifts of its friends, upon which it must depend for its completion and perpetuity. It is designed to take the place of what was the Protestant Episcopal College of Canada—King's College, as it was called,—founded and endowed by Royal Charter. From this last Institution both charter and endowment have been wrested by the Colonial Legislature, by an act transferring its funds and buildings to what is now called the University of Toronto, and which is divested entirely of its religious character—in manifest violation and disregard of vested rights. The political movement by which this result was effected, met with the decided protest and opposition, not only of Episcopalians, but of three great denominations of their fellow Protestants.

The further history of the subject, will, doubtless, be unfolded by the Rev gentleman.

The *Washington National Intelligencer* says:—
"We observed, in the public papers, some time

ago, notices of a very high handed act of the Canadian Legislature, in suppressing the Royal Charter of what was King's College, now Toronto University, so far at least as to divest the Institution of the religious faculty which formed a part of its constitution, and compelling these friends and associates of the University who deem it essential to combine religious with literary and scientific education to resort to the establishment of another collegiate institution at the same place, of the character of the original one chartered and endowed by the Crown, but now, by an arbitrary act of the colonial authority subverted in its most cherished purpose and function. We make these remarks prefatory to the annexed paragraph from the *New York Evening Post*, and to say the Rev. Dr. McMurray has arrived in this city on the interesting errand mentioned by the *Post*. It is an object which commends itself to the friends of religion of all denominations as well as to the eminently respectable body of christians to whom it is more especially addressed, and we trust that in contributing to it liberally our people may repay some of the many acts of kindness which we have received from our kindred in Canada, as well as in the mother country.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* says also:—
The Rev. Dr. McMurray, with whom general readers are already favorably acquainted through the frequent recurrence of his name in Mrs. Jameson's "Winter Studies, and Summer Rambles," is now in New York soliciting aid for an Episcopal College, which has already been founded and partly built at Toronto, and has professors already engaged in their duties. The object of Dr. McMurray's visit is to obtain from churchmen in the United States additional funds to complete the edifice of Trinity College, and carry out the plan of its founders. The application we can have no doubt, will be successful.

It may be proper to add, that at a meeting of the Episcopal Clergy, generally, in the city of New York, recently held, the Rev. Dr. Tyng presiding, it was

"Resolved, That the meeting has read with deep interest, the statement of the Rev. Dr. McMurray, respecting the origin, progress, and present prospects of Trinity College, Toronto; that its founders be assured of our warm sympathy in their efforts to found a Seminary of Learning, in which the principles and doctrines of the Gospel of Jesus Christ shall have their legitimate influence."

United States.

The Buffalo papers give a number of disasters which occurred on Lake Erie last week.

The Steamer *Queen City* in a dense fog last night, grounded about eight miles from Erie, and is considered in a precarious situation. Two steamers are gone to her assistance. After considerable exertion she was got off with the loss of her entire cargo, all of which was cast overboard. She was towed into Dunkirk Harbour where she at present lies with four feet of water in her hold.

The three-masted schooner *Montreal* of Malden went ashore on the Eastern Sister, and was stove to pieces, in the gale of Tuesday.

The *Detroit Advertiser* of Thursday morning says, "Captain Andrews, of the *Iroquois*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, informs us that he passed a schooner the night before ashore at the point Aux-Vies, where she was fast going to pieces. The sea was beating over her in waves that reached clear to her cross-trees, Capt. Andrews said he did not think she would last long and he is inclined to think that the crew could not be saved. The fog was so heavy that the *Iroquois* had a very narrow escape from going ashore at the same place, being within but a few lengths of the point before it was known where she was."

The fine Schooner *Juninta Patton*, Captain Spencer, with a full cargo of merchandize and railroad iron, went ashore in the gale of Tuesday morning about daylight, and lies in a good position, bearing very little, between the piers at Milwaukee. The sea ran so high that it was impossible for the light keeper on the government piers to get out the beacon. The schooner was misled by the lights inside. The steamer *Baltic* and propeller *Forest City* came near sharing the same fate, but received timely warning by the schooner's mishap, and worked off the shore.

It was thought that the *Patton* would be got off without much damage when the sea went down. She had over 100 tons of merchandize on board, which must have received much injury. The *Patton* is insured in the Merchant's Mutual, of Milwaukee.

The *Toledo Blade* says the steamer *Southerner* broke the piston, off the West Sister, on her way down, Tuesday night, and was obliged to return the next morning. Her passengers were taken off by the *Troy*.

Colonial.

From the *British Canadian*.

AGAIN is the evil genius of the *Patrot* prompting it to fresh attempts to decry the Conservative body and damage the Conservative cause—again are we told that the Conservative body is without unity—without leaders—without a policy—but it is not yet asserted that it is without principle, and even if the three former were wanting, the possession of the latter would compensate for all. That the Conservative pulse does not beat in unison with this Conservative censor is true, but this is not evidence of the ab-

sence of Conservative unity. That the Conservative body have not accepted the proffered leadership of the same party is also true, but this is not evidence of the want of a leader—and that the Conservative body have repudiated the policy urged by the same party is equally true, and yet even this is not evidence of the absence of a Conservative policy.

The various members of the Conservative party now in Parliament obtained their seats not on the faith of any clap-trap platform—not on any political pledges proffered to, or exacted by their constituents, but they obtained them for their known integrity of character and attachment to those Conservative principles which others would subvert. Some may think it the essence of good generalship to tell the enemy at what point they mean to assail him—where the rampart shall be scaled—or where the attack shall be made. It was not thus that Wellington won his victories, nor is it thus the Conservatives would hope to achieve success. When the time for Conservative action and the Conservative advance comes, then will the Conservative body be found to possess unity in Council, vigour in Leadership, and a bold but comprehensive and liberal policy in which they will be sustained by both French and British Canadians, and under which the union of the Provinces, instead of being as hitherto barren of good legislation, statesmanship, and political morality, but fruitful of party alliances for personal ends, will become as it ought to be a union for the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

It is asserted that the Conservative members in voting with the Government for the South Shore Railroad have ensured the hostility of the representatives of the North Shore country, and so raised an impediment to their accession to office. Now if the Conservatives believed that it would not be beneficial to the country to build a line at the north side, which must compete with a line in course of construction at the south side, and if they consider that the advantages expected to arise from opening the country on the north shore were not likely to be such as would compensate the double expense, they acted on principle, though we believe erroneously in voting for the south shore line.—For this vote on principle we think better of the north shore representatives than to suppose they would go dead against the Conservatives, or that it would cause more than a temporary chagrin; actuated by an honorable principle in their own vote, they can appreciate honorable principles in others, and such elements cannot fail to combine in time.

On this particular question the Conservative votes have clashed with the votes of French Canadian members, and these latter have assumed a position of hostility to the ministry, yet the Conservatives are reproached with being "waiters upon the French instead of the architects of their own political fortunes"—with having allowed "the pool to become stagnant around the vessel of Conservatism, whilst it has been waiting for French influence to waft it into power." Now the whole weight of testimony is against this assertion. If the aim of the Conservative body were the attainment of political power, not the promotion of the public good, combinations might have been long since formed which would have placed the seals of office in their hands—nay, even at this moment such might be effected. But the goal of office if thus won could not be long retained, as it would need the great element of ministerial strength—the countenance and support of the people. The French Canadians have as clear a perception of this as we have, and join with us in thinking that until the Conservative principle triumphs, as soon it must in the popular mind, and carries the Conservative representatives into office, better—far better that they should continue as they are on the opposition benches, even though there exposed to the blighting taunts of professing friends.

When that day arrives they will enter office unfettered by any political combination or personal compact, and when in, their principles and their policy will be such as high-minded and honourable French Canadians will fearlessly and confidently identify themselves with, and cordially sustain, fully certain that thereby the union of the Provinces will be cemented, and the welfare and prosperity of the people truly cared for.

A very absurd and ridiculous version has been given by one or two of our local contemporaries of an occurrence which took place in the House, in reference to the melancholy death of Mr. Terril, and which our contemporaries have copied from the Government organs, the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* and the *Toronto North American*.—These journals, the latter in particular, give a graphic account of an alleged scene in

the House between Mr. Boulton and Dr. Rolph, at the close of which it is asserted they embraced each other. The whole story is a gross exaggeration of a very commonplace occurrence. What really did occur has been detailed to us by an eye witness.

When the announcement of the very sudden death of Mr. Terril was made in the House, Mr. Boulton said that he thanked God that Mr. Terril had not been thus called from amongst us with one unkind word said against him, that had Dr. Rolph been as suddenly removed after the severe remarks which he, Mr. Boulton had made upon his conduct the previous night, he could never have ceased to reproach himself, and it showed him how careful we should be in indulging in personalities, when the object of attack might be called to account at a moment's notice. He expressed his regret that he had, though under great provocation from Dr. Rolph, used language hurtful to his feelings. Dr. Rolph on this observed, that he thought he ought to apologise, not Mr. Boulton, whose remarks he had caused by attacking him personally in a way that was not justified, and that he regretted he had used the language." This took place with closed doors, so that the reports in the papers give a glowing description of the occurrence at second hand. Nothing more took place save that Mr. Drummond from the Government benches crossed over and shook hands with Mr. Boulton, and several members of his own side of the house did the same, and expressed their pleasure at what occurred.—*lb.*

It will be seen on reference to our parliamentary intelligence that in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Quebec, the House has come to the determination to adjourn on Wednesday next to the 14th of February. This will be a very timely relief to ministers who will thus obtain a short renewal of their term of office, but their fate is not the less certain because deferred.—*lb.*

Our private letters from the Seat of Government state that the belief is that cholera is within the Parliament building itself, four deaths out of eight which took place in the city within two days being within its walls, namely, one member, two messengers, and Sir Allan McNab's servant, who was in waiting for him at eleven o'clock at night and was dead before morning. The death of Colonel Antrobus was by apoplexy, not cholera.—*lb.*

Since our last, we have the result of the Presidential Election in the adjacent States, namely the return of General Pierce, by the large majority of 149, so far as the returns had then come in, but there was not likely to be any to change the position of the candidates. Mr. King comes in as Vice-President. Thus the triumph of the democratic party is complete.—*lb.*

The commercial policy of this country is yet undecided, Mr Young's resolutions being undisposed of. Some of our local contemporaries laud the speech delivered by Mr. Gamble on this debate. It has been published by them at length, the space at our disposal compels us to condense it. Whilst we concur in Mr. Gamble's protectionist principles, we must pronounce his speech to contain fifty times more "annexation" tendencies than any thing uttered by Mr. Boulton on a former occasion, for which some cried him down so much. There is another objection which we have to Mr Gamble's speech which certainly did not apply to Mr. Boulton's, and that is the speech of Mr. Gamble is decidedly anti-British.—*lb.*

It will be in the recollection of the Public, that from one Assizes to another, during the last two years, the Government have postponed the trial of the Messrs. McDonnell, on the charges brought against them and others, known as the Indian Riots, and at the Spring Assizes, all but stated that the charges were abandoned. When the present Assizes began it was known that one of the accused was absent in Quebec on public business, and could not appear, whereupon in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, and although there was not the slightest intention of proceeding with the case, the accused were called on their recognizances, and those of one of the Messrs. McDonald estreated. Their extension to the next Assizes would have answered all purposes of justice, and how this arbitrary act may be excused, we know not.—*lb.*

Our City Fathers at their last meeting read a second time a bill to repeal the existing tariff of tolls and to substitute the following:

"For every load of hay brought into the public market for sale, the sum of 7½d, and if weighed the sum of 9d, if half a ton and under; the sum of 1s for any quantity from half a ton to fifteen hundred, and the sum of 1s 3d for any quantity over fifteen hundred; for every load of straw brought into the public market for sale 4d, and if weighed, the sum of 7½d for half a ton and under; the sum of 9d for any quantity, from half a ton to fifteen hundred, and the sum of 1s for any quantity over fifteen hundred; for the weighing of any animal, article of produce or merchandize, if under

100 lbs, the sum of 21, and if over 100 lbs, 2d for the first 100 lbs and 1d additional for every additional 100 lbs, or intervening quantity.

If this be ultimately adopted it must press severely upon the farmers and raise the price of provisions upon the citizens.—*Ib.*

It will be seen by our Advertisement columns that the inhabitants of St. Catharines are following in our footsteps, and have presented a requisition to the Mayor to call a meeting to consider upon the best means of recording their sense of the great services and worth of Briton's Iron Duke. In compliance with the requisition, the meeting has been called for Tuesday evening next.—*Ib.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 30th Oct., 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint,

Thomas D. McConkey, of Barrie, Esq., to be an Associate Member of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Simcoe.

ERRATUM.—In the Gazette of the 16th instant, for "Anson R. Striker," read "Anson N. Striker" appointed a Provincial Arbitrator.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Quebec, 23rd Oct., 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province,

The Hon. Louis Panet, of the city of Quebec. Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Quebec, 25th Oct., 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province,

The Honourable Charles Wilson, of the city of Montreal, and The Honourable Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, of the city of Quebec.

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Sheriff Jarvis has received the following letter, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, containing the address voted to her Majesty at the public meeting held in this city on the 9th ultimo:—

Government House, Quebec, 30th October, 1852.

SIR—I am directed to inform you, that the Governor General has, in accordance with your request, transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by this day's mail, the address enclosed in your letter to me of the 25th inst. His Excellency desires me to add, that it is very gratifying to him to be the means of forwarding for presentation to her Majesty the expression of the feelings of the citizens of Toronto, in reference to the great loss which her Majesty and the nation have recently sustained in the death of the late Duke of Wellington.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your obedient Servant,

R. BRUCE, Secretary.

W. B. Jarvis, Esq.

ROBBERIES.—There have been several petty robberies committed in this village during the past week by a party of thieves hanging round the town. Hiram Capron, Esq., and Messrs. Arnold and Blair, have all been robbed of clothes, vegetables, &c. A search warrant was granted on Monday last by John Smith, Esq., J. P., and most of the stolen goods were found in a house near the Governor's Bridge.—*Paris Star.*

TRAVELLING VILLAGE BOUND FOR QUEBEC.—A raft or rather a full regiment of rafts extending a quarter of a mile in length and a little over half that amount in breadth, was towed in near the wind-mill, at the Canada side, on Sunday morning, and put up for its destination in tow of a steam boat yesterday. There were no less than fifty-one good sized and well built timber shanties scattered over this little village, and the villagers, to the number of some one hundred, subjects or citizens, we cannot say which, appeared in their best "holiday sheen," consisting of red shirt, broad straw hat, and long mud boots drawn over the lower part of the trousers.—*Ogdensburgh News.*

At a special convocation of the University of Toronto, held on Tuesday last, the degree of A. B. was conferred on the following gentlemen:—J. T. Huggard, H. W. Peterson, E. J. Alma, Wm. Meudell, W. Boyd, S. J. Bull, C. W. Woodruff.

The Assizes for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, commenced at Cornwall, on Monday the 25th ult. His Lordship Mr. Chief Justice Macauley presiding, Mr. Radenhurst of Perth Queen's Counsel. The charge was delivered with the usual fluency of the learned Judge, and contained much good advice, which Jurors would do well to act upon.

The number of cases on the civil Docket is unusually small, while the increase on the criminal Calendar is proportionably large, there being three cases of Infanticide and Two of Larceny, on the list presented by the Sheriff to the Judge.—*Cornwall Constitutional.*

A man named Wade was found dead in an old barn on the plank road, about five miles east of Woodstock, on Friday morning last. Wade was well known in the neighbourhood as a confirmed inebriate. When his body was found a jug, which he had got filled with whiskey, two days previously, at a tavern, was found empty beside him.

THE ASSIZES AT HAMILTON.—The Court broke up on the 3rd inst., after a tedious sitting of three weeks. The whole of the business, civil and criminal was disposed of. Before the close his Lordship passed sentences on the prisoners convicted during the sitting, prefacing each sentence with some appropriate remarks. The criminal business exceeds, in the number of offences, and the magnitude of the crimes, everything of the kind which we have heretofore been called on to record. No less than three fellow-creatures have been sentenced to Death, and ten are sent to the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Spectator*

The Buffalo Rough Notes says, "there are six steamers contracted for, and some of them commenced, of the largest dimensions ever built upon the Lakes, being some 300 tons larger than the *Empire State*. They are to run on Lake Erie, and to be out in the Spring. No pains or expense is to be spared in making them superior in point of speed to anything afloat. Capt. Ward builds two, Capt. Hazard two, and we are to be built for the Bay City Line."

VESSEL BURNT.—The vessel *Vermont* was burnt at Port Maitland, on the 26th ult. The flames spread so rapidly, that all efforts to save her were fruitless. The Captain got out his safe; but one of the men lost about \$30. The cargo consisted of 100 tons of oil-cake; 1,400 barrels of flour, 100 bales of feathers, 20 of wool, and 15 to 20 tons of butter. The *Journal*, which furnishes these particulars, does not state the amount of the loss.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENCE OF MIND.—As an express train approached a level crossing Northern Railway of France, the driver saw that the way was blocked up by a cart containing a large stone some six tons in weight. At first he tried to stop the train; but finding there was no time to avoid a collision, he put on all his steam, and drove against the cart with such force that he shivered it and the stone to fragments and still kept on the rails: the locomotive was a good deal damaged. The driver was a Pole.

On Tuesday night (during a thick fog) the steamer *Novelty*, on her downward passage from Belleville, ran ashore on the "Brothers."

A worthy gentleman of Cincinnati while in church, not long since, fell asleep and began dreaming that he was on a hunting excursion. All of a sudden, and to the utter astonishment of everybody, he bellowed out—"Fetch them out Dash! a glorious shot—three woodcocks with one barrel! hurrah for me!" and he rose up from his hallo'wing, and immediately seized his hat and walked out, blushing like a pepper.

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.—On Monday, the 25th ult., the above company held their annual meeting, at their office, in Toronto-street, when the Directors laid before the Stockholders a most satisfactory statement of the affairs of the company. In their report the directors recommended that their main pipes be extended to Yorkville. And on the subject of Water Gas, they stated that, should it prove successful, the company are prepared to adopt it, by making certain alterations in their works. The annual report was adopted, and a resolution unanimously passed, thanking the President and Directors for their valuable services during the past year. After which the meeting proceeded to the election of Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared to have a majority of votes:—C. Borezy, D. Paterson, John Arnold, M. Betley, H. Miller, J. T. Smith, J. Gilmore, W. Mathers, S. Alcorn, E. C. Hancock, S. Platt, and J. M. Strange, Esqrs. And at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Charles Borezy, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and David Paterson, Esq., was elected vice-President. S. Platt, Esq., having resigned, E. Whitmore Esq., was unanimously elected by the Directors to serve in his stead.

NEW FACTORY.—The Streetsville Review furnishes an account of a new woollen factory built at that place, by the Messrs. Barber. The structure is built of stone; is 125 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high. In the factory there are two sets of carding machines, two jacks eight looms and nappers, fulling mills, finishing and warping machinery. The building is calculated to hold ten sets of machines, and will be in operation in a month. The Messrs Barber at present manufacture annually 30,000 yards of cloth.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—To the many melancholy accidents which we have recorded within the last few days, we have to add the death of Michael Minnegan, a person in the employ of Mr. Turner, merchant. It appears that the deceased was ordered to roll a barrel of cider down a flight of steps into the cellar of Mr. Turner on Gore Street, on Tuesday last, and that while so doing the barrel slipped from off one of the steps and struck the unfortunate man on the right side a little above the abdomen, producing a rupture of the intestines. Dr. McKlean prescribed for the deceased, but he expired on Wednesday morning last. An inquest was held in Mellon's Tavern on John Street by Josias Fry, Esq., and a verdict of accidental death returned.

FIRE.—On Thursday night week the family of Mr. Trent, Georgina, was roused by an alarm of fire, when the house was found to be in flames. Mr. Trent was unfortunately absent in Toronto; the only persons in the house were Mrs. Trent, her three daughters and two sons, the eldest about twelve years of age. The fire was so rapid from the time Mrs. Trent awoke that in

half an hour the house, a frame one was burnt to the ground, and the family escaped in a state almost of nudity. In the absence of aid little or nothing could be saved.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday the 24th ult., a blacksmith, formerly a resident of this city, named Dennis Costello, died in the village of Woodbourne, after eating a hearty dinner. He was in his usual good health, conversing with the inmates of the house and evincing no symptoms of sickness whatever, when he laid his head down on the table, and on being spoken to in a couple of minutes afterwards, he was found a lifeless corpse.

Death had been caused by congestion of the brain, brought on more immediately by eating too heartily.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

ACCIDENT.—We understand that Mr. Wm. Young, when returning from the Fair at Galt, on Tuesday last, was dangerously injured in consequence of having been thrown out of his buggy while his horses were running away. The accident happened near Lowell's Tavern.

A man named John Daniells had his leg severely hurt, while assisting at a raising a few days since, in the Township of Ancaster—part of the building falling upon him.

CHOLERA.—We Regret to have to announce that our city is not yet clear of this dreadful malady, several deaths having occurred during the past week from it. We heard of three cases on Saturday in one house, but they were attributed to want of cleanliness.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

GALT FAIR.—This Market, on Thursday, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day was pretty well attended, and the quantity of Stock offered for sale was greater than usual. The Sheep were particularly plentiful and good, and many were sold at from 6 to 9 dollars a head. The distributing of such numbers of splendid rams throughout the country will soon cause a wonderful improvement both in the wool and the mutton of the County of Waterloo.—There were some good ox teams, but they were generally in poor condition; and the fear of a shortness of food for them during the ensuing winter prevented very many else. The horses and young cattle were almost unobtainable.—*Galt Reporter.*

Cobourg Harbor has for the last week presented a very business like appearance, there having been no less than thirty vessels taking away produce, lumber, &c.

A large bear was shot in the township of Peel, a few days since just after dining on an unfortunate sow, which came in his way.

FIRE.—At about half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday night we were aroused by the alarm of fire, and on proceeding to the scene of desolation, discovered the following premises in flames:—W. L. Doughty, grocery, insurance £300; J. Thompson, dry goods, facing on St. Paul Street; George Belletete, tavern, and two other houses on Water Street. The usual complaint of want of water was of course to be heard.—*Pilot.*

FIRE AT ST. EUSTACHE.—On the night of Sunday last, the dwelling house, stables and outbuildings of Mr. Friel were completely destroyed; a horse, a cow, and a pig being burned. The fire is said to have originated from the careless use of a tobacco pipe by the proprietor. No insurance.—*Pilot.*

The *Arabian* steamer, when near Brockville on Saturday last, broke her piston rod, and injured other parts of her machinery.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

QUEBEC, November 4th.

Last night the following Bills were read a third time, and passed:—Bill for granting Lots in Bytown, for incorporating Bishop's College, Hamilton and Toronto Railway, Galt and Guelph Railway, McGill College, Montreal Cemetery, and the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, with an amendment adding words to give the Government the power to prevent the bridging of Rice Lake.

In Committee a resolution was passed excluding the 18th sect. of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act to the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railroad.

The Toronto and Guelph Railway Bill passed through Committee on division—Sir A. McNab opposing it; and the Brantford and Buffalo Railway Bill also passed through Committee this morning.

The following Resolutions were passed through Committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Chabot:

1st. That it was expedient to establish a line of screw steam vessels to run between Liverpool in England and Quebec and Montreal in this Province once in every fortnight during the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and between the said ports of Liverpool and Halifax, N S., and Portland, U. S., once in every month in the winter season.

2d. That it was expedient to appropriate a sum not exceeding £14,000 sterling per annum for seven years, commencing on the 1st of May next, to carry the above resolution into execution.

3rd. That it is expedient that the said steam vessels, should be exempted from the payment of all light dues or any other provincial supports on the River St. Lawrence.

The Bill to provide for the change of the Registry office of Missisquoi, was read a first time; and the House having gone into Committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Hincks, passed a resolution declaring that it was expedient to grant a pension of £200 per annum to the widow of the late Colonel Antrobus. A division was taken, which will not be taken down till the motion for concurrence of the House. The Ministerial proposition was, that the pension

should be for life; but upon an amendment of Mr. Christie, (Gaspé), Mr. Hincks consented in difference to the opinion manifested in the House that it should be granted only from year to year. A bill for the more equal distribution of business in the Courts of Upper Canada was read a first time. The Montreal Loan Bill and Kingston Loan Bill were read a third time. This afternoon the Rawdon and Industry Amendment Bill was read a first time; also the Bill to transfer certain property to the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; also the Hyacinthe Incorporation Act. The Montreal Manufacturing Company's Bill was read a third time and passed on division, Mr. Brown opposing it on the ground that it contained a clause granting unlimited liabilities. The British America Life Assurance Company's Bill was read a third time; also the St. Mary College Incorporation Bill, after a sharp debate between Messrs. Hincks and Drummond on one side, and Messrs. Cauchon and Licotte on the other, the latter holding that they ought not to have voted against it at all.

Boston, Nov. 5.

From New Brunswick we learn that the Special Session of the Legislature had adjourned after passing several Railroad Bills. A salute of 100 guns was fired at both sides of the St. Croix, St. Stephens, and Calais to celebrate the commercial union between Great Britain and America. The Railroad between Halifax and Winsor has been contracted for by an English firm at £4,500 per mile. The road is to be built as a Government work and paid for in Provincial debentures.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, November 4.

The *Africa* arrived at nine p.m., with four days later news from Europe.

ENGLAND.—The *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 22nd ult.

Joseph Hume has just published a letter deprecating any movement in favour of the ballot, as tending to divide the Liberal party, at present.

An announcement appears in the Liverpool papers of a new line of steamers, to run between that port and Canada during the summer, and Scotland in the winter.

Preparations still continue on a most extensive scale for the funeral ceremonies of the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Derby has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Paris state the most interesting topic of discussing is the accession of Louis Napoleon! all, however, is mere conjecture. It is generally believed that the coronation will not take place before May. The *Chronicle* says it is reported that the Turkish envoy at Paris had been recalled. The Paris papers are chiefly filled with addresses calling on the Prince to assume the Imperial Crown.

The ministers now employ the term Excellency in their official communications with each other.

The convocation of the Senate for the 4th November excites little or no interest.

Medals have been hawked about bearing the effigy of the Prince, as Napoleon the second.

The French naval force in the Levant is to be composed entirely of steam vessels.

ITALY.—The King of the two Sicilies, in order to express his satisfaction at the conduct of Blim Antonio, his representative at Paris, has created him a Marquis.

SIR E. BELCHER'S SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We have heard that intelligence has been received from the squadron commanded by Sir E. Belcher, and led by him up the Wellington Channel, to the effect that, from what they have discovered floating down the channel—remains of whales, bears, and other animal substances—the party have been led to the conclusion that not only is there food for mankind in that direction, but that the floating portions of whales, and bears, form the relics of what have been actually consumed by human beings. Sir E. Belcher has by this time most probably explored the regions pronounced to be accessible by Captain Penny, but injudiciously abandoned, and has thus confirmed the truth of Penny's testimony. It is fearful to contemplate the consequences of a year's delay in following the track presumed to have been taken by Franklin, as of course hopes of effectual success must be diminished by the year's postponement of that search which Penny so warmly suggested on the spot, and which he so nobly volunteered to take on his return to England last Autumn.—*Standard.*

DINNER TO THE EARL OF DERBY AND OUR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES OF LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday evening his Worship the Mayor entertained the Earl of Derby and our newly-elected Conservative representatives at a dinner, the company embracing the leading men of both parties, in the banquet-room of the Town Hall. The etiquette at the Town Hall invariably is, on such occasions, to treat the speeches and proceedings with the reserve of a private dinner party. The company, though select, was composed of gentlemen of various and even conflicting shades of opinion, yet the utmost harmony prevailed. The Noble Earl delivered an extremely brilliant and in one part a most affecting speech, but his Lordship most carefully avoided any allusion to that line of policy which the nation is awaiting and discussing with intense interest. We need scarcely add that his lordship was in excellent health and spirits, was listened to with profound attention, and was rapturously received.—*Liverpool Mail.*

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
Nov. 14, 23 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 11, John 6. E. " 12, 1 Tim 2.	
" 15,	M. Eccl. 43, John 7. E. " 44, 1 Tim 4.	
" 16,	M. " 45, John 8. E. " 46, 1 Tim 5.	
" 17,	M. " 47, John 9. E. " 48, 1 Tim 6.	
" 18,	M. " 49, John 10. E. " 50, 2 Tim 1.	
" 19,	M. " 51, John 11. E. Baruk 1, 2 Tim 2.	
" 20,	M. " 2, John 12. E. " 3, 2 Tim 3.	
" 21, 24 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Prov. 13, John 13. E. " 14, 2 Tim 4.	

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum;
Nonperforming 25s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. Conductor.
G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY the special general meeting of the incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to consider what steps should be adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vict. cxxxv. took place in the St. James' Parochial School. The meeting had been summoned to meet at the Society's House, but from the number of members who came to town during the morning, it was resolved to assemble in the above more spacious premises. The following incorporated members were present:

THE LORD BISHOP IN THE CHAIR.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Chief Justice Macaulay, Judge Draper, Hon. John H. Cameron, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. R. Michele, Rev. T. B. Fuller, R. D., Rev. S. Givins, R. D., Rev. D. E. Blake, R. D., Rev. T. Creen, Rev. B. Cronyn, Rev. W. Bettridge, Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rev. Dr. Beaven, Provost Whitaker, Professor Parry, Rev. Dr. Lett, Rev. Dr. Lundy, Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rev. F. L. Osler, Rev. H. B. Osler, Rev. A. Sanson, Rev. B. C. Hill, Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, Rev. H. Brent, Rev. A. Dixon, Rev. R. Macgeorge, Rev. E. Stinson, Rev. C. L. Ingles, Rev. H. C. Cooper, Rev. W. S. Darling, Rev. D. McNab, Rev. R. Shanklin, Rev. W. Marsh, Rev. C. Brough, Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, Dr. Burnside, Hon. Col. Allan, Hon. J. Arnold, E. G. O'Brien, Esq., Dr. O'Brien, John Duggan, Esq., Dr. Mewburn, A. Dixon, Esq., Dr. Stratford, H. Rowsell, Esq., P. T. Roberts, Esq., D. Crawford, R. Cooper, T. W. Birchall, Dr. Mackelcan, H. Mortimer, Esq., J. H. Haggarty, Esq., Charles Magrath, S. Thompson, Esq., — Robinson, Esq., George Duggan, W. M. Westmacott, — Gamble, Louis Moffat, J. W. Brent, Peter Paterson, D. Boulton, George Allen, Esq., E. T. Dartnell, W. Atkinson, S. B. Harman, H. C. Baker, Rev. E. Baldwin, Rev. A. Townley, Rev. G. Geddes, Dalton McCarthy.

Prayers having been said by the Lord Bishop, the Secretary read letters from several persons who had been prevented from attending, containing suggestions as to the course which they conceived should be followed by the meeting. These parties almost unanimously recommended that the appointment to Rectories in the Diocese should be vested in the Bishop.

The Right Reverend Chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:

REV. GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN:

This special meeting of the Church Society has been summoned to take into consideration the 14th and 15th Victoria, chap. 175, entitled, "An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 31st year of the reign of King George the Third, chap. 31, as relates to Rectories, and the presentation of Incumbents to the same, and for other purposes connected with the Rectories."

When this Statute passed the Legislature of the Colony in August, 1851, I happened to be absent confirming, and knew nothing of its provisions till my return: this I very much regret, because it would have been my duty to petition against it, as not only invading the prerogative of the Crown, and inconsistent with the respect due to the National Church, by ignoring the Bishop in matters in which he is officially interested, but as introducing a mode of transacting Ecclesiastical business unknown to the Church Catholic in any age or country. I had, nevertheless, some consolation in the hope that it would not be sanctioned by the Imperial Government, and that its reference to England would be the last we should hear of it.

In this I am disappointed; for while on a journey of Confirmation last summer I learned that the measure had been returned with the Queen's approbation, and, having been proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor General, in the usual manner, had become the law of the Province. No copy of the Act has ever been officially sent to me, nor was it without some difficulty that I procured one late in September:

and on the first assembling of the Society in October steps were taken to convene this special meeting.

What the motives may have been which suggested this Statute in its present shape, I am unable to conjecture; but the greatest opponent of the Church could scarcely have devised a measure more pregnant with trouble and perplexity, as is already mournfully proved by the numerous and conflicting schemes set afloat to arrange its requirements. Let us then, my brethren, earnestly pray that the Divine Spirit may preside at our present deliberations, and over-rule them for good.

So much has been said about the Rectories in an unfriendly spirit, and so little in their defence, that very few persons possess any correct knowledge respecting them, while numbers conceive them to be a monstrous evil, which ought as soon as possible to be abated.

This being the case, a few remarks on their origin, number, and present value, may not on the present occasion be unseasonable. For were it generally known that lands equal in quantity to the whole of the endowments attached to the Rectories might have been purchased for a trifling amount, even so late as 1818, and that they confer on their Incumbents no power beyond what a lease for life gives to its holder, we might reasonably hope that the prejudices and hostility against them would soon pass away, or become too feeble to produce a renewed agitation.

The number of Rectories established by Lord Seaton towards the close of 1835 and beginning of 1836, was 57, but of these only 41 were completed before His Lordship's departure: these were endowed with lands amounting in all to 17,368 acres, giving an average of about 400 acres to each Rectory. Thirteen remained incomplete. The necessary documents were indeed prepared, but the Governor's signature was, for some cause, not affixed to them.

A considerable portion of the land which forms the endowment of the Rectories was set aside at the first settlement of Upper Canada, during the time of General Haldimand, Lord Dorchester, and General Simcoe, and the remainder was made up of Clergy Reserves. At that early period the waste land of the Crown had acquired no money value, and while bestowed gratis on all applicants they continued at a mere nominal price. In 1798 only ninepence per acre was offered for School lands, and so recently as 1818 lands might have been purchased in the shape of Military and U. E. rights, at about one shilling per acre—that is, a quantity of land equal to the whole endowment of Rectories might have been obtained for less than a thousand pounds, and, although the Colony has greatly prospered since that period, and lands are much enhanced in value, this sum exceeds all that the Rectories can, with any plea of justice, be said to have cost the public.

Such is the true estimate of the property belonging to the 44 Rectories about which so much clamour has been raised.

These Rectories are scattered over the whole Province of Upper Canada, an area of more than 30,000 square miles, some of them having been more than half a century in possession of the Church, are much improved, and have churches and houses built upon them. A few still remain a wilderness, but the greater number have been partially cleared at the expense of the Incumbents and their congregations.

If it be asked why a matter of so little value and importance could excite so much violence and obloquy, the answer is that to pull down the true Church of God—the Church of the Sovereign and of the English Nation—appears to be the favourite object of the greater number of Protestant denominations with which we are surrounded; and while blind to the increasing power of Romanism, they take delight in crippling and destroying the only Church capable of withstanding that of Rome. No matter how pitiful the case may be, if it can in any manner be nourished and worked up into a grievance to damage the Church of England—the acknowledged bulwark of the Protestant Faith—they rejoice in its application.

In regard to the legality of the Rectories an attempt was made some years ago to set them aside as having been established without authority. From inadvertence or some other cause the principal portion of the required evidence was withheld, and under this defective statement of the case the present Chief Justice of England, Lord Campbell, was induced to pronounce them invalid, but the moment the wanting documents were supplied he changed his opinion and declared them legal.

A similar wish to discover some fatal error in establishing the Rectories moved the House of Assembly in 1837 to examine them carefully, but after a searching inquiry all was found honest and upright, and as some amend the Assembly resolved by 38 to 20 "That the House regards as inviolable the rights acquired under the Patent by which the Rectories have been endowed, and cannot therefore either invite or sanction any interference with the rights thus established."

In reference to the proceedings Lord Glenelg in his despatch of the 26th of Decem. 1837 says, "On the part of Her Majesty's Government I cannot hesitate to avow our entire adoption of the principle by which this resolution was dictated." We have therefore no ground whatever for apprehending a different result from any future investigation than that arrived at by the Crown officers in England and the Legislature of the Colony.

From the constitution of the Protestant See of Quebec in 1791 to 1833 our Missionaries were all appointed at the recommendation of the Bishop. In 1833 the Parliamentary grant for the support of the Church in the Colonies was withdrawn, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel assumed the support of the Church in Canada.

Since that time the Bishop under their instructions has made all the appointments, and although reference was sometimes had to the Government in regard to such as were still supported from the Crown Revenue, no obstacle was thrown in the way of the Bishop in filling up vacancies. Nor after the creation of the rectories was there any change or interference with the Bishop in recommending to vacancies because the Government well knew that a land endowment of 400 acres in a great measure unproductive was of little use, till the Bishop stepped forward in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to supply the stipend. In fact the recommendation of the Bishop even when required was deemed a matter of form, for the Government never stood in the way of his nominations, not even with respect to the appointments of Archdeacons. Thus all such matters went on in the greatest harmony. Nor indeed in my simplicity did I anticipate any change in the mode of appointment, notwithstanding this offensive law—although a meeting of the Society was necessary to sanction its continuance.

The statute under consideration enacts an entirely different mode of filling up vacancies from the former practice, so far as the Rectories are concerned, but offers no reason for the change, and yet its provisions cannot be carried out without the assistance of the Propagation Society and the Bishop.

Let us suppose that on creating the Rectories the Government had insisted on appointing without reference to the Bishop—their nominees might indeed have been put in possession of the respective endowments, producing in some cases a small revenue, and in other cases nothing—but if the Bishop saw good reason to withhold his consent, there would have been neither stipend nor institution, for both must pass through him. So will it be now unless due care be taken to prevent it, for the Society cannot possess more power than the Crown from which it has been transferred. And though no such difficulties might occur, it is well to notice them, in order to show the necessity of adopting, not some wild and agitating theory, but a practical and equitable arrangement. From all this it appears that the power of appointment has ever been virtually in the Bishop, and of this the Government was fully aware, and therefore never questioned his recommendations.

And who, it may be reasonably asked is so well acquainted with the merits and demerits of his Clergy as the Bishop, and who is prepared to deal with them so tenderly and considerately. With no one else can the responsibility of appointments be more safely lodged, for if the responsibility be divided among many it ceases to be felt. Who can judge so accurately of the claims of each individual Clergyman as the Bishop—and who so anxious to give weight to the long tried and successful services of the aged Presbyter, or so ready to attend to the just expectations of the people, when not frivolous, but of a substantial character.

In time, this Act surrenders the power of nominating to the Rectories, which was theoretically in the Crown, to a large public body, which from its numbers can have little or no feeling of individual responsibility; but as the Crown could not surrender more than it possessed, and never did or could act except through the Bishop, so must it be with the Society, for it can no more dispense with the concurrence of the Bishop than the Crown could do.

The Church patronage known in Europe, is either part of the prerogative of the Supreme Power, the Emperor, King, Prince, &c., or arises directly or indirectly from the establishment and endowment of a Parish or Parishes, by individuals or small societies, such as colleges, corporations of towns, &c., but the Act under consideration is a novelty in the management of Ecclesiastical affairs, and requires the spirit of love and conciliation to bring it into useful operation. It must not be forgotten that the Rectories are not yet benefices in the true meaning of that term, nor will many of them be for a great number of years. Only one or two can at present support the incumbent in common decency and comfort. The rest of the 44 must depend, as they have always done, on the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for their maintenance, dispensed through the Bishop of the Diocese.

Were the Rectories rich or comfortable livings, there might perhaps, in this calculating age, be some show of reason for changing the manner of appointment; but when there is in truth little or nothing to give away, contention about the nomination becomes unseemly, and for the present in some degree ludicrous.

It may perhaps appear to some that I am pleading for myself, but there is no one present more free and independent in this respect than I am. The appointments to Parishes and Missions have been to me as they must be to any one, an anxious and onerous duty; it is a power not to be coveted by any who have experienced the many perplexities with which it is accompanied. Moreover, I have had no relatives or friends to provide for, or to promote merely as such, and I fearlessly challenge any one to bring forward a single instance of my preferring an applicant, except from long and faithful services, superior acquirements, or a necessary regard to the peace and wellbeing of the Church. But even were I of a grasping disposition, surrounded with expectants and flatterers and sufficiently weak to yield to their solicitations, I have, in truth, almost next to nothing to give, and were it otherwise my time is too short to work much evil. A very few years at the most will terminate my labours and separate me from all earthly cares, and this among the rest. It would not, therefore, be worth my while to contend on my own account for any particular of action; but feeling that the office of Bishop

has been overlooked and his acknowledged rights interfered with, not merely by this statute, but in the various plans which our obliging, but, I fear, inconsiderate friends, have without solicitation, offered for our adoption, it is due to my function and character, and that firm integrity of purpose which I hope ever to maintain, to appeal from: and oppose any course which may in the slightest degree infringe the undoubted rights of our holy Catholic Church and her ministry; for it shall never be said that the first Bishop of Toronto permitted, without decided remonstrance, the curtailment of privileges which our Prelates in Canada have always exercised, because from a false delicacy he was ashamed to defend them.

In all my appointments I have proceeded without fear or favour, weighing with an honest mind the just claims of my Elder Brethren, who had served faithfully, and paying due regard to the upright feelings and opinions of the people of the Parish, who being now called upon to assist in the support of their Clergymen, have acquired the title to increased consideration.

From these remarks it appears obvious that the practical operation of the Act under consideration, in any other way than the one I suggest, must, from the small value of the endowments, be somewhat distant; and long before that period can arrive the division of the Diocese will have taken place, and the patronage, coming through the hands of three Bishops, under such regulations as may be thought good, will cease to be an object of much solicitude and envy.

Hitherto the great difficulty has been to find Clergymen to fill vacancies, and to meet applications with promptness, and in this not excepting the Rectories, some of which are far less desirable than many of our Missions. I have at this time a Rector who has resigned in order to retire on a pension granted him by the S. P. G. F. P. for long service; but, although I have been anxious to relieve him for some months, I have not been able to effect it; for no settled Clergyman is disposed to take it.

The truth is, our livings are so poor that our respectable families decline to bring up their children to the Church; and hence it frequently happens that we cannot, till after long delays, fill vacancies or open new Missions.

I am at this moment writing to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts urging upon them to send me four or five Clergymen to fill stations of importance.

Were the different Parishes to do more for their Ministers, and to consider it a pleasure—as it is certainly their duty—to support them in decent comfort, our Students in Divinity would increase, and the pressing and embarrassing wants of the Diocese would be more promptly remedied.

Now, if it be desirable for a Parish to acquire a just influence in the nomination of their Minister under such regulations, as the peace and order of the Church render necessary, that congregation has only to provide wholly for his maintenance, and enable the Parent Society to transfer his salary to some one of the remote settlements where the inhabitants are yet struggling with the forest for their daily bread. To pursue this course is not merely the duty of every respectable congregation which at present draws assistance from the small public fund at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and which may soon be swept away, but imperative upon every Christian who sincerely prays for the extension of the Church to the waste places of the Diocese.

In the meantime, every exertion should be made to render the endowment of each Rectory, with the aid of its congregation, available for a comfortable income, that the support it now requires from the funds of the Church may be given to Missions less favoured. And this wished for object when accomplished, will enable us to open forty-four new Missions without increasing the charge on the public fund. And it would have the further advantage of leaving the appointment as a matter of amicable arrangement between the Bishop and the congregation, instead of placing it in the hands of comparative strangers.

The like mode of settling the Patronage in a friendly and paternal way, would extend to all Parishes supporting their Ministers, for when they do so, and there are no valid objections or canonical impediments, they become deserving of a prevailing voice in the appointment.

In regard to an advisory council to keep the Bishops in order, it is hoped that they will have their Deans and Chapters, their legitimate advisers, long before the Patronage of this poor Missionary Church can produce either suspicion or inconvenience.

His Lordship having concluded, it was then moved by the Rev. F. L. Osler, M. A. seconded by Alexander Dixon, Esq., and unanimously resolved:

That from the respect and affection which this Church Society entertains for our venerable Diocesan, and the debt of gratitude which we owe to His Lordship for his untiring exertions and indefatigable zeal in promoting the best interests of the Church during the long period of fifty years, to which, under Divine Providence, is mainly owing the prosperous condition of the Canadian branch of the Catholic Church, it would be felt by the Society to be injurious to the Church to vest the presentation to Rectories in any other hands than those of the Diocesan;

Resolved, therefore, that the Patronage be vested in the Diocesan.

On motion of Mr. Justice Draper, seconded by G. W. Allen, Esq., it was resolved unanimously,

That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

the Rev. F. L. Osler, and Rev. D. E. Blake, to prepare a By-law to be submitted to the next monthly meeting, declaring in whom the right of presentation to the Rectories in this Diocese shall be hereafter vested.

His Lordship having left the chair, and the same having been taken by the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, it was moved by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by the Rev. F. L. Osler, and carried by acclamation,—

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of this Diocese for his able, patient, and courteous conduct in the chair on this occasion.

Thanks having been returned in brief but feeling terms by His Lordship, the usual prayers were said, and the meeting was dismissed with the Episcopal benediction.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR.

HAVING in our last given the communication of Mr. W. H. Boulton to the Mayor of Toronto, we now, as an act of justice, insert that gentleman's rejoinder. A contemporary of yesterday says that Mr. Boulton left for England, but we understand there is no foundation for the statement.

TO WM. H. BOULTON, ESQ., M. P. P.

SIR,—On my return from Quebec, late last evening, the *British Canadian* was placed in my hands, containing a letter over your name, addressed to me, in which you state that I employed Mr. McDougall to appear against you, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, who petitioned against your return as their representative in parliament. I was rather surprised to find you permitted this letter to appear, after what passed between Mr. McDougall and you on the 27th ultimo. That gentleman whom you alleged to have made the above statement, flatly contradicted it in my presence, and furthermore on your way from Quebec (forgetting, no doubt, what you have already written on the subject) you stated to more than one person, that one of the petitioners, whom you named, had employed Mr. McDougall to appear for himself and the other petitioners. Which of your statements is the public to believe,—that made for a specific purpose, and contradicted by the persons interested; or, that made without any object or design? I am aware that great allowance has been lately made for your mental caprices, I trust, however, that in future they will be confined to the House of Assembly where their frequency has rendered them harmless, and where your natural infirmity is so well understood.

I shall lay your resignation before the Council. Had you, however, referred to the law on the subject, you would have found, that your peculiar position has already relieved you of the responsibility imposed on you by your fellow citizens, so far as the City Council is concerned.

Your obt' s't,

J. G. BOWES.

Colonial News.

A frightful accident took place on the New Haven road on Saturday last. While the train was crossing the bridge at Windsor Locks Conn., one of the rails broke, when the three hindmost cars were thrown off the track, and the last one was precipitated into the canal in twelve feet of water. Two brothers, named Parker, who returned from California in the steamer *Georgina* on the night previous and were on their way to surprise their wives, were drowned, and several other passengers were seriously injured. The three cars above mentioned were completely smashed to pieces, and the track was so broken up as to render it impossible for trains to pass over it. This is the second accident of the kind that has happened there within a short time.—*Colonist*.

On Wednesday last the St. Catharines Bazaar, for the purchase of a Parsonage House, was opened to the public; and we venture to say that seldom, if ever, were the eyes of many feasted with a richer treat. The Hall itself presented a most lively and enchanting appearance—the great room was hung round with massive evergreens and tapestry, bedecked with the flags of different nations, and the broad pendants of our maritime fleet—while at the head of the room was encased the arms of England, lately painted by our townsman, Mr. Osborn, for one of the Orange Lodges of this town, covering an area of some fifteen square feet, the painting of which does great credit to the artist from whose pencil this magnificent work emanated. Opposite the arms, and in front of the gallery, was suspended in a rich gilt frame a portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which completed the decorations of the room. But these paintings and evergreens were not the only attractions: on the tables which surrounded the Hall was tastefully arranged rich profusions of "art and beauty"—a more lovely sight could not be desired. The ladies' work, in particular, was all that could be wished for, and showed that to their exertions was mainly to be attributed the rich set-out presented to view—but it was not the ladies' work alone that was most to be admired—it was "their charming selves," "with bewitching smiles" which formed the greatest attraction, and by their fascinating manners and beseeching appeals to the gentlemen to buy their wares and merchandise that the more substantial part of the object was realised. Both days were unfavorable as it kept up a continual drizzle and a strong easterly wind which prevented persons from a distance attending, and the buying was

chiefly done by the inhabitants of the Town, and from the very hands amount netted it will be seen that the people of St. Catharines appreciated the object of the Bazaar, as well as conveyed their regard for the present worthy incumbent, who, it is hoped will ere long be comfortably lodged in a suitable parsonage-house from the receipts of the sale and other contemplated assistance. On Thursday evening the bazaar was closed with a grand Promenade Concert, at which Mrs. Kempt, Miss Graydon, Miss Lamb, Mr. McCarroll, and two of the Rector's family together with the St. Catharines Brass Band presided to the infinite satisfaction of the audience. We are pleased to learn that the receipts in all amount to about £370. This speaks well for the unanimity and liberality of the people of St. Catharines.—*Constitutional*.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last a person jumped or fell from Maitland's Wharf into the water, and would probably have been drowned if it had not been for the presence of mind and prompt action of Mr. J. C. Rykert, of this city, in leaping from the wharf to his rescue. Before Mr. Rykert leaped, he took off his coat and handed it to a friend, who passed it to another person; which gave occasion for the perpetration of an impudent and heartless robbery—the pockets of the coat being rifled of a considerable sum of money and other valuables. We are not aware that any steps have been taken for the apprehension of the villain.—*Leader*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is with extreme regret that we are called upon to announce the death, by drowning, of Mr. Francis Thompson, Confectioner, of this town. The deceased had some business with a Steamer that was passing through the Locks, and the night being excessively dark, he missed his footing by some means or other and fell into the Canal. The splash which he made in falling was heard by the Captain on board of the boat, and by others on shore, but owing to the darkness, and his not having made any outcry for assistance, it was supposed that the noise had been made by the wheels of the boat, and nothing more was thought of it till morning. Not having gone home, as usual, a search was made at the spot where the splash in the water was heard, and in the course of a few minutes the body was found.—*Orange Lilly*.

A RUFFIANLY TRANSACTION.—On Tuesday night the 18th instant, an attempt was made by some villain to blow up the New Stone House lately erected on Sussex Street, by Mr. E. Varn. A quantity of gunpowder was placed in the fire place, on the ground floor of the building, over which was laid a large sheet of metal which was then loaded with bricks. The powder was ignited by means of a piece of blasting fuse, part of which was found on the premises. With the exception of heaving up the lower floor and breaking some of the beams and planking there was no other harm done.—*Orange Lilly*.

MOST DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of Mrs. Ann Johnson, of East Flamboro, an elderly lady of nearly 60 years. She resided but a short distance from the village of Waterdown, and on Thursday morning last, set out in company with Mr. John Johnson, her husband, for the purpose of visiting a friend, who lived about 12 miles back in the country, and who was at that time very ill. Having proceeded some 8 or 9 miles on their journey, Mr. Johnston got out of the buggy intending to walk across a piece of very bad and stony road, the deceased saying she would drive the horse, as she had often done before. She had proceeded but a short distance, when the horse made a sudden start and went off at a full gallop. Over such a road it was impossible that the buggy could long remain from being dashed to pieces, and it had not proceeded far when Mrs. Johnson was dashed violently out upon some rocks, cutting and bruising her head in a most shocking manner. Her husband, on coming up to the spot where she lay, found the wife of his bosom for some 40 years, lying a mangled corpse at his feet, in the midst of the woods and not a solitary individual within hearing of his voice. As soon as assistance could be procured the body was removed to the residence of her son, and the other members of the family made acquainted with the loss they had sustained.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—On Saturday morning last, H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, was called upon to hold an Inquest on the body of a person named John Ball, for many years a resident of this city. He was found in the drain, opposite the English Church, James Street, with the water completely covering him, a small portion of the back of the head being all that was visible. He was first discovered by the Lamp Lighter who was going his rounds a little before 3 o'clock, and who gave notice to the High Bailiff. The verdict of the jury was, "that the said John Ball, was drowned on the night of the 29th of October, in a drain on James Street, while in a state of intoxication."

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Quebec, Nov. 9.

Last evening the Legislative Council agreed among others to the following Bills:—McGill College Bill, Bytown and Prescott Railroad Bill, Guelph Railroad Bill, Peterboro and Port Hope Railway Bill, and Couabour and Peterboro Railroad Bill, the Rebellion Losses Bill, &c. Several Bills were read a first time including the Lincoln and Welland County Town Bill, and the General Incorporation of Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill.

The House in Committee resolved that a supply be granted to her Majesty, the Contingent Committee recommending that members of the House should not receive anything for daily pay

during the recess. (rumour said some contemplated staying in Quebec and drawing it.) but in lieu a mileage, going and returning.

The Labrador Fisheries Bill, and Toronto Mutual Assurance Bill were read a third time and passed, as also the Toronto Female Aid Bill, and the County of Bruce Separation Bill.

A debate arose on some measure relative to Free Schools, on which the Telegraphic report is defective; but it appears therefrom that Mr. Street could not understand the conflict of statements of the Attorney General and the Inspector General. The first gentleman said that the object of the Bill was to determine whether the schools should be free schools or otherwise, and to do that it was intended to take the power of determining from the people and give it to the Trustees; now that he did not approve of. He understood, however, that the intention of the Bill was to secure uniformity; but this would not secure it. The Trustees in different parts would, no doubt, differ. If you wanted good Trustees, too, you must allow the people to choose the best men that could be found in the section; but if this Bill passed, the Trustees would be chosen on the sole ground of their being for or against free schools. He did not, however, get up so much to object to the Bill as to demand delay upon it. Mr. Hartman, it seemed to him, was opposed to the principle as much as he, and he, therefore, hoped that gentleman would vote against it. He admired the course of the Superintendent of Education, but wanted to consider it himself, and did not wish to try experiments.

New York, Nov 9.

Flour—Western and State less firm; demand less active. Canadian buoyant, and in good demand; sales 1000 bbls at \$4.75 a \$4.87½. Sales Domestic 6000 bbls at \$4.68 a \$4.75 for State; \$4.75 a \$5.00 for Michigan; \$4.81 a \$4.91 for Ohio. Southern firm; sales 200 bbls; \$5.00 for good brands.

Wheat very buoyant and for Canadian better prices are reported. Sales 9400 Canadian. \$1 5c. to \$1 11 for common to prime new. Ohio in store \$1 11c. Common Genessee \$1 11c. Rye scarce 87½c. Oats firm and in good demand 47c. for Western and State. Corn less firm, prices irregular and generally held at 90c. Canadian peas 87½ in bulk.

Provisions—Pork better, sales mess at \$16 to \$17 50c., prime \$15. Lard buoyant, sales barrels and kegs 11½c. to 12c. Butter in demand 22c. to 23c. Cheese better 8½ to 9½c.

ENGLAND.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—The *Northern Ensign* states, that on Monday Mr. Charles Henry, the Master of a newly built sloop, the *Isabella Anderson* of Hopeman, descended the side of the vessel as it was lying at Castle-hill Harbour, to remove a piece of wood that adhered to the side of the sloop. It being low water at the time, the vessel listed over on him, crushing him an upright position. Mr. Henry was quite dead; and it was found that the body was frightfully mangled, the bilge of the vessel having forced his intestines out through his clothes, flattened his head, and thrust one of the eyes out of the socket. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a widow and almost grown-up family.

IRELAND—FEROCITY OF A CAT.—A fine child ten years of age, the daughter of Mr. Cornwall, a superannuated Methodist preacher, residing at Nuns Island in this town, came by her death, this week as we are informed, in a very unusual manner. It seems that, amongst the domestic animals of the house, this gentleman had a cat which was in the habit of lying upon his children when asleep, and on a recent occasion scratched one of them severely. The animal was, in consequence, ordered to be crowned, and the servant accordingly tied a stone to its neck, and flung it into the river. It was, of course, supposed to be dead, but after a week it re-appeared at the house in a very famished and wild-looking condition. Having got into one of the upper rooms, it was shut in there by the family, who were terrified by its ferocious appearance, and wished to starve it to death. In a short time, however, it got out of its prison while the family were at prayers with the exception of the deceased child, who happened to be asleep in the kitchen. The cat instantly attacked her in the most furious manner, and, before any assistance could be rendered, had torn her face and throat so violently as to cause her death in a few days.—*Galway Irish Paper*.

SPORTING BY STEAM.—On Wednesday, as the express train of the Morayshire Railway was crossing the Loch of Spynie, the funnel of the engine struck and killed a bird of the species called the northern diver which was flying with a fish in its bill. On the bird being secured, it was found to measure from the tip of the tail to the beak five feet, and from wing to wing four feet four inches. Its prey was of good size, being nearly 10 inches in length.—*Elgin Courant*.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS, Nov. 9, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 17s 6d to 18s 9d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 15s to 16s 3d; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 3s 9d to 3s 11d; Spring—Barley 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel; Oatmeal per barrel 200 lbs 18s 9d to 20s; Oats per bushel, 34 lbs 1s 4½d to 1s 6d; peas per bushel 2s 6d to 2s 10d; potatoes per bushel 1s 6d to 2s 1d; bay per ton 60s to 70s; butter, fresh per lb 10d to 11d; tub do 9d to 9½d; eggs per dozen 8d; beef, 3d to 4d per lb; Mutton, 3½d to 4½d per lb; Pork fresh 22s 6d to 26s 3d per cwt; ducks 1s 6d to 1s 10d per pair; fowls 1s to 1s 3d per pair.

BIRTH.

At Dundas, on Friday, the 15th ultimo, Mrs. J. J. Ross of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Brent Neville, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Frances Jane, second daughter of George Monro, Esquire, of Toronto.

On 27th October, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Robert Douglas Stupart, R.N., to Eliza, third daughter of Captain S. Lee, late Commander H. E. I. C.'s Maritime Service.

On the 3rd instant, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Lett, LL.D., Mr. Charles Haydon, to Miss Matilda Fair, both of Toronto.

At Reydon Cottage, Douro, C. W., on Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mark Burnham, Rector of Peterborough, Kivas Tully, Esq., of Toronto, Architect, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Strickland, Esq., and relict of the late Benjamin Beresford, Esq.

At Sherbrook, on the 23rd ult. Frank D. Tims, to Caroline Dudley, third daughter of the late Captain Fraser, H. M. 76th Regt. Foot, both of the city of Quebec.

At Christ Church, on Thursday the 4th of Nov., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. Fredrick Twitchell, of the steamer *Highlander*, to Agnes Turner, Hamilton.

At St. Paul's Church, London, U.C., Nov. 3rd, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, the Rev. Charles Brown, of St. John's Church, Otterville, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Captain James Black, of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Pentland, M.A. at the residence of the bride's father, William, youngest son of J. Hodgson, Esq., Whitby, formerly of Cumberland, England, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Spencer, Dorset Farm, Whitby, late of Dorsetshire, England.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., at Christ's Church, Port Robinson, C. W., by the Rev. W. Leeming, assisted by the Rev. C. L. Inglis, Arthur Murray, son of the late Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esq., to Martha, eldest daughter of John Radcliff, Esq., Lieut., R. N.

DIED.

On the 23rd inst., at Quebec, James G. Grier, aged 23 years, eldest son of the Rev. John Grier, Rector of Belleville, C. W.

At his residence, in this City, on Friday, the 5th instant, Mr. Henry Layton, late proprietor of "Caer Howell," grounds, College Avenue, aged 42 years.

On the 3rd inst, James McCormick, son of Mr. John McCormick, York Township, aged 14 years. In this city, on the 3rd instant, George, son of Mr. John Hasmath, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 5th of November, Henry Ross, son of John McClean, Esq., of Clindon, by Grimsby, deeply regretted.

In Hamilton, on Thursday morning, Martha, wife of Mr. Thomas Baker, aged 30 years.

NOTICE.

To Holders of Corporation Notes.

THE City of Toronto will be prepared to redeem their Notes, with the average Interest thereon, on and after the 18th instant, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at the Office of the Chamberlain for Payment.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, November 3rd, 1852. 15-4in

INFORMATION WANTED

OF a Member of the Church of England and Ireland, WILLIAM SADDLER, son of the late Edward Saddler, Derry Hollow, near Drimmsambo, Ireland. He is 22 years old, middle size, long visage, light complexion; sailed from Liverpool three years ago last May day. When last heard of, he was in Ohio.

This is anxiously looked for by his widowed mother, Mrs. Saddler, Fitzroy Harbor, Ottawa.

Exchange papers, particularly Church papers in the States, are requested to give this advertisement an insertion for charity's sake.

Toronto, October 14, 1852.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

To be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation on Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

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

Principal.

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state that 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. 48-1f.

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.

Poetry.

FAITH IN GOD.

I knew a widow very poor,
Who four small children had,
The oldest was but four years old,
A gentle modest lad.

And very hard that widow toiled,
To feed her children four;
An honest pride the woman felt,
Tho' she was very poor.

To labour she would leave her house,
For children must be fed;
And glad was she when she could get,
A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had,
On any day to eat;
They drank their water, ate their bread,
But never tasted meat.

One day the snow was falling fast,
And piercing was the air,
I thought that I would go and see,
How these poor children were.

Ere long I reached their cheerless home,
'Twas searched by every breeze;
When going in the eldest child,
I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy,
Who never raised his head,
But still went on and said,
"Give us this day our daily bread."

I waited till the boy was done,
Still listening as he prayed;
And when he rose, I asked him why
The Lord's prayer he had said?

"Why sir," said he, "this morning, when
My mother went away;
She cried because she said
She had no bread for us to-day.

"She said we children now must starve,
Our father being dead;
And then I told her not to cry,
For I would get some bread.

"Our Father," Sir, the prayer begins,
Which makes me think that he,
As we have no kind father here,
Would our kind Father be.

"And then you know the prayer too,
Asks God for bread each day;
So in the corner Sir I went,
And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched roof,
And went with hasty step;
And very soon was back again,
With bread enough to eat.

I thought God heard me said the boy,
I answered with a nod;
I could not speak, but much I thought,
Of that boy's faith in God.

From "Observations of a Parish Priest on Scenes of Sickness and Death;" by Jas. Duke Coleridge, LL.B.

ADDRESS TO THE ATTENDANTS ON A SICK PERSON.

The Minister of the Gospel, and especially one who has a large flock of Christ committed to his care, can of necessity be only occasionally present with each individual among the sick members thereof; the Medical attendant has too many claims on his time to allow him to remain, except perhaps in extreme or urgent cases, any long period with his patient. You, on the contrary, are his constant companion, and it is, therefore, in your power effectually to co-operate both with the one and the other, towards the attainment of their respective objects.

And first of all, no common discretion is requisite on your part as to the propriety or impropriety of informing the sick person that danger is apprehended; for, as in some cases to do so, would be little else than signing his death-warrant—so in a great many more, the communication may be made with safety as to his bodily state, with unspeakable benefit to his spiritual. I am aware that the generality of people will say that on no account, and under no circumstances, would they venture to make the dreadful disclosure to their friend, whose disease would, doubtless, be aggravated by the terror and alarm thus occasioned, and therefore the evil would be certain, and the good, to say the least, very doubtful. Now, before I reply to this, and endeavour to shew, on the contrary, that the converse of the remark is rather true—the good being more certain, and the evil very doubtful—let me ask, is not this keeping up the delusion which once before succeeded so well, to the ruin of the first pair—"Ye shall not surely die?" What can be more lamentable, or more frequent, than to see a person, whose altered looks, and daily, nay hourly decrease of strength, tell all the world, but

himself, that his summons is well nigh come, deceiving himself with the hope of recovery, and as anxious about this world and its concerns, as in his best days of health? Friends, from a cruel kindness, or from believing what they wish—physicians, from a fear (often groundless) of increasing the disorder—and other attendants, from a natural dislike of being the first to communicate what they believe will be bad news—do all conspire, as it were, to keep up the delusion. Thus, the sick person is kept in ignorance of his real state, dies almost without knowing that he is dying—and, to the last, trusts to the fatal assurance,—"Ye shall not surely die." This is no picture of the imagination; and if, to lessen its impression, it be urged that the necessity of an immediate preparation for death must depend, in some measure, on the tenor of the past life, I reply, that there is no man who would not do well to pray against "sudden death," (and what is the death above described, but sudden in its most Scriptural sense,) because there is no one so well prepared for death, but would see cause to be grateful for every additional opportunity of preparation afforded him. The danger of concealing the truth may not be equally great in all cases—but the revealing it must always be beneficial—I mean, of course, to the spiritual condition of the patient. Has the life of your friend been an irreligious one? Withhold not from him this last opportunity—refuse him not this plank, as it were, on which, if it so please the Lord, he may yet escape safe to land—tell him that he must die—it may save him, through Christ, from an eternal death.

It may then be assumed as undeniable—that under any circumstances the soul of the sick person will almost certainly be benefited by the truth being told him as to the probability of his death; but as it is not intended that this disclosure should be made if this body will as certainly be injured and his recovery endangered thereby (for what would this be, but in fact defeating the spiritual good intended, by shortening the time yet mercifully allowed him for working out his salvation?) your care as his attendant and friend must be to ascertain whether his bodily condition is such as to render the communication dangerous; because if it be not so—and the above remarks be founded in truth—you have but one course to pursue. Now it may aid you in this part of your duty to be informed, that in the opinion of medical men of unquestioned skill and extensive practice, the cases are very rare in which a prudent and gradual disclosure might not be made with perfect safety—and that the danger consists almost always in its being made incautiously and abruptly. When the disease is expected speedily to terminate fatally—and all hope (humanly speaking) is past—then, if the patient is altogether in ignorance of his real situation, I humbly conceive you are in duty bound, either by yourself, by the medical attendant, or by the Minister of religion, to disclose it to him with sufficient plainness, that he may be led to think of his soul's welfare, and of all things befitting the awful state he is in. When the illness has only just commenced, and yet discovers symptoms of an alarming tendency, so as to leave little hope of anything but a fatal close—watch for an opportunity that the patient himself may give you, in speaking of himself and his gradually increasing weakness—of extending his views beyond this side the grave—and of pointing out the more than probability that, with feelings such as his, his complaint must be dangerous, and therefore another world and not this should principally engage his attention. On this partial communication of the truth, his mind will naturally meditate—and the time will not be long ere he will either himself seek for the whole truth, or give you a favourable opportunity of disclosing it to him. This once effected, all his views will be directed to one great end—religious assistance will be effectually administered, the work of religion will steadily advance—and as temporal things lose their interest with him and recede from his sight, and eternal ones appear proportionably momentous he will day by day bless those who have opened his eyes to his real condition, and have felt genuine Christian love enough to say to him, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live."

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the
EYE, in rear of the same.
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

J. P. CLARKE, M. M. B. C. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Shuter Street.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

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

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

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. CHARLES MAGRATH,
Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne
Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S
Hotel.
Toronto, September 17, 1852. 1-1f



THE STEAMER MAZEPPA,
W. DONALDSON, MASTER,
WILL RUN the remainder of the Season as
follows, commencing on MONDAY, the
8th instant:—
Leaves St. Catharines every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock, a.m.
Returning, leaves Toronto on every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Nine o'clock.
Toronto, Nov. 4th, 1852. 4-1f

QUICKEST ROUTE,
From New York, and the Western States, via
Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

THE MAIL STEAMER
CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,
WILL, until further Notice, leave TORONTO
daily, at half-past Seven, A.M., connecting
at Buffalo with the Express Trains going East,
also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers
going West.
RETURNING:
Leaves LEWISTON FOR TORONTO at One P.M.,
connecting with the Mail and Through Steamers
at Toronto to Montreal.
Toronto, October 28th, 1852. 15-1f

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, Oak-
ville, and Port Credit.
Royal Mail Packet Office,
Toronto, April 23rd, 1852. 4-1f

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,
CAPTAIN KERR,
WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, (com-
mencing on TUESDAY, the 20th inst.,)
calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond
Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, weather permit-
ting, 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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS
LAKE ONTARIO.

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland.
" " PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. J. Dick.
" " PASSPORT, Captain H. Twohy.

DOWNWARDS.

MAGNET—On MONDAYS and THURS-
DAYS, leaving Hamilton at 7 1/2, A. M., and To-
ronto, at a 1/4 to 1, P. M., for Kingston.
PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and
FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1/4 to
1, P. M.
PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SA-
TURDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1/4
to 1, P. M., arriving at Kingston next morning,
in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches
Montreal early same evening.
Calling at intermediate Ports. (weather permit-
ting.)

UPWARDS.

PASSPORT—On MONDAYS and THURS-
DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamil-
ton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat,
arriving at Toronto early next morning, and
leave there for Hamilton at 8, a. m., and return
from Hamilton to Toronto, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays
and Fridays.

MAGNET—On TUESDAYS and FRI-
DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamil-
ton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat,
arriving at Toronto early next morning, and
leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m.

PRINCESS ROYAL—On WEDNESDAYS
and SATURDAYS, from Kingston to Toronto
and Hamilton, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the
River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next
morning; and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a.
m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto at 3
p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA... Capt. Putnam.
" " LORD ELGIN... " Farlinger.
" " ST. LAWRENCE " Howard.

UPWARDS.—From Montreal to Kingston,
Daily, leaving every week day at noon, and on
Sundays at 10 1/2 o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2
P. M., the next day.

DOWNWARDS.—From Kingston to Montreal,
Daily, at 5 1/2, A. M., arriving at Montreal the
same evening.

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickin-
son's Landing, East Williamsburg, West Wil-
liamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brock-
ville and Gananoque

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, }
Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852. } 2-1f

Daily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO
NEW YORK.

Through from Toronto to New York in
26 hours: from New York to
Toronto, in 24 hours.

THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

CAPT. McBRIDE,
WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct,
every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRI-
DAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, direct,
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY
Morning at 9 o'clock.

Passengers for New York by this conveyance,
may take the Morning Express train of Cars from
Rochester, at 10 minutes after 8, and arrive at
New York about 10 o'clock same evening, or
take a Steamer at Albany, and arrive at New
York during the night. Passengers leaving
New York by the Express train at 5 o'clock P.
M. will arrive at Rochester the following morn-
ing in ample time for the Steamers America and
Admiral.

The Steamer Admiral leaves Toronto for Ro-
chester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
morning, at half-past 10 o'clock; and leaves
Rochester for Toronto, every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at
Cobourg, and other intermediate ports, weather
permitting.

Passengers by the above steamers, can pur-
chase tickets, at this office, or from the Pursers
on board, for the Cars to Albany, New York, or
Boston; and also, for the steamboats from
Albany to New York. State Rooms on the
Hudson River boats, can be secured, by applica-
tion to the Pursers of the Admiral and America.

Fare by Railroad, Rochester to N. York \$7 10
Fare by Railroad and River Steamers,
Rochester to New York..... \$5 60
Fare by Railroad, Rochester to New
York..... \$10 10

Passengers from Hamilton, by leaving on
Monday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock,
in the Mail Steamers Princess Royal and Pass-
port, will arrive in Toronto in time to take the
"America" for Rochester and arrive in New
York in 31 hours.

Royal Mail Steamboat Office,
Toronto, 14th May 1852. 2-1f

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 1th, 1851. 6-4f

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

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)
City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.
Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.
Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.
Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.
Township of 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



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

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

Directors:
George Michie, M. P. Hayes,
James Bealy, Wm. Henderson,
Hug 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. GILMOR, President.
ROBT. STANTON
Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents:
In addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed:—
Quebec, Thos. Morfill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmoin; Preston, L. W. Desauter; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brantford, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851. 12-1f.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND
THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST
ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
IN CANADA WEST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.
MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.
New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

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

No Second Price
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.
Toronto, April 21, 1852 32-1y

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

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principals, two highly educated assistant English Governesses, and one French Professor.
Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys.
Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy.
Of English..... Mr. Bleakley A. B. T. Coll. Du.
Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles.
Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer.
Of Callisthenics..... Mr. Goodneir.

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

Day Pupils	£15 0 0
Including Music by the Master	6 0 0
Singing.....	7 0 0
Italian	5 0 0
German.....	2 0 0
Dancing for the Season	3 0 0
Callisthenics	0 15 0

Quarterly Payments required.
Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 3-4f

NOTICE.
THE DEPOSITORY
OF
THE CHURCH SOCIETY
IS Removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King-street West, where the Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of all descriptions, on the same terms as hitherto from the Church Depository.
N. B.—The Office of the Secretary of the Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's.
Toronto, May 6, 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 23th, 1852. 8-1f

NOW PUBLISHED,
AND READY FOR DELIVERY
ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST,
Of all Cases Determined in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts for from 1823 to 1851, including the Digests of MR. CAMERON.

THIS work, published in 580 pages, royal octavo, has been approved of by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and is recommended to legal Practitioners and Students, as a complete Digest, and one of ready reference. It will be found a most useful volume, not only to Members of the Legal Profession, but to many persons engaged in public offices and employments, as it contains numerous decisions of great importance relative to Municipal bodies, the rights and duties of Sheriffs, the Registry Laws, County and Division Courts, Banking Institutions, Joint Stock Companies, and other subjects of public interest.
Such Subscribers as wish the work bound in any particular style, are requested to inform Mr. ROWSELL, the Publisher, before the 11th of September next, for after that date it will be sent to all Subscribers bound in boards.
Price in boards, £2 10s.
Toronto, September 1st, 1852 3-1f

DYEING AND SCOURING.
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

NOTICE.
ANY person having STONE to dispose of suitable for breaking to repair Streets, will find ready sale with the Board of Works, at 30s. per toise.
Application to be made to the City Inspectors, City Inspectors' Office.
Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 1-1f

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5 Little Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY—
Sir,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than a hope of being cured, however. I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I persevered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Inflammation
Bilious Complaints	Jaundice
Blotches on the Skin	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Lumbago
Colic	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Rheumatism
Consumption	Retention of Urine
Debility	Scrofula
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Sympoms
Erysipelas	Sore Throats
Female Irregularities	Tie-Doloureux
Fevers of all kinds.	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.
For Sale by S.F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W.
Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851. 15-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

In offering to the community this 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 fail, 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 effect 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 Sumpter 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.
CHESTER, 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, c.
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.

Trinity College.

THE Annual Examination for Matriculation and for Scholarships will commence on Monday, October 3rd, 1853.

The following Scholarships will be open to competition:

Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz., one of £30 currency per annum; two of £25; two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the two first of which they must attend the lectures in the Arts course.

One Law Scholarship, of the value of £30 currency per annum, tenable for three years, on condition of regular observance of terms and lectures, and good conduct.

Candidates for Matriculation must have entered upon their sixteenth, for Scholarships on their seventeenth year.

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct.

N. B.—Early application should be made to the Provost for the subjects of examination and any other information desired, by all who intend to present themselves as Candidates either for Scholarships or for admission.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852. 1-a-m

Medical Works.

Wilson on Syphilis,	£0 11 3
Simon's General Pathology,	0 6 3
Neligan on Diseases of the Skin,	0 5 0
Gregory on Eruptive Fevers,	0 16 3
Eberle on Children,	0 15 0
Taylor on Poisons,	0 15 0
Graham's Elements of Chemistry, Part I.	0 7 6
Burns' Principles of Midwifery,	1 4 0
Mey's Treatise on Obstetrics,	0 17 6
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vol. I.	1 0 0
Watson's Practice of Physic and Surgery,	0 16 3
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary,	1 0 0
Dewees on Females,	0 15 0
" " Children,	0 14 0
Sargents Minor Surgery,	0 7 6
Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy, 2 Vols.	1 12 6
De La Beche's Geological Observer.	1 2 6

For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller & Stationer,
9, Wellington Buildings.
Toronto, 4th Nov., 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Whereupon it was resolved—

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:
MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

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

NO EXTRAS.

Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.

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

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

English Education for Young Ladies.

TWO Ladies residing in the beautiful Village of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, ten miles from London, receive a select number of Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms. French is taught by a resident Parisian Lady. There are now five Pupils from Canada at the School. Terms and references may be known by application at this office.

Sept. 30th, 1852.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AT

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of **DRY GOODS.**

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

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

A very large assortment of

HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces

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

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.

JOHN McDONALD,

103, Yonge Street.
Toronto, October, 1852. 13-1f

1852.

1852.

1852.

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

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

J. C.'s Dry Goods Department will in part consist of Broad Clothes, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Tweeds, Canada Clothes, Satinets, Printed Druggets, Woolen Serges, Salisbury Flannels, Red, White, Blue, and Yellow Flannels, Blankets 3s. 4d. and 6s. 4d., Bed Ticks, Linnen 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, Hosiary, Lace Goods, &c. &c., Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gimps and Braid Trimmings, Printed Delaines, Orleans and Cobourgs, Printed Cashmeres, Liesters, &c.; with other new styles in Ladies Dress Goods, Gaily Plaids and Fancy Cloakings, Umbrellas, &c. &c., together with other Goods too numerous to mention. His

Millinery Department

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

SIX MILLINERS WANTED.

TWO Experienced MILLINERS to assist in the management of the Business, together with Four others good ones will find constant employment. Apply to

J. CHARLESWORTH,

At the Toronto House.

Toronto, October 26th, 1852.

ANGELL & Co.'s PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

For Culinary Purposes.

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

Price, 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.
Toronto, October 28, 1852. 13-1y

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. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, of Streetsville.
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

COLLINS AND WILSON,

SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON,
BEG respectfully to inform the Ladies of Toronto and its vicinity that their

Millinery and Cloak Room,

will be opened on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., with the Latest PARISIAN & ENGLISH FASHIONS.
Oct. 20th, 1852. 12-1f

COLLINS & WILSON,

(SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON),
HAVE now received the whole of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising a complete and choice Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

suitable for the Season.
Oct. 20th, 1852 12-1f



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Directors hereby give Notice, that they are now in a position to receive Lunatics at the Institution from the Municipalities, as formerly. Attention is directed to the observance of the printed forms in use for the reception of each patient.

Toronto, 25th October, 1852. 12-3in

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGETS 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

THE HOME DISTRICT

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.

Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



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Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

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