

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 39.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 28, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

"BE UP AND DOING."

Rise sons of merry England, from mountain and from plain,
Let each light up his spirit, let none unmoved remain;
The morning is before you and glorious is the sun;
Rise up and do your blessed work before the day be done.

"Come help us come and help us,"—from the valley and the hill
To the ear of God in Heaven are the cries ascending still:
The soul that wanted knowledge, the flesh that wanted food;—
Arise ye sons of England, go about doing good.

Your hundreds and your thousands at usage and in purse,
Behold a safe investment, which shall bless and never curse!
Oh, who would spend for house or land, if he might from above
Draw down the sweet and holy dew of happiness and love!

Pour out upon the needy ones the soft and healing balm;
The storm has not risen yet—ye yet may keep the calm;
Already mounts the darkness,—the warning wind is loud;
But ye may seek your fathers' God and pray away the cloud.

Go, throng our ancient Churches, and on the holy floor
Kneel humbly in your penitence among the kneeling poor;
Cry out at morn and even, and amid the busy day,
"Spare, spare, O Lord, Thy people;—oh, cast us not away!"

Hush down the sounds of quarrel; let party-names alone;
Let brother join with brother, and England claim her own;
In battle with the mammon-host join peasant clerk and lord,
Sweet charity your banner-stag, and God for ALL your word.—*Rev. H. Alford.*

HOW TO WRITE WELL.

He that will write well in any tongue, says Roger Ascham, must follow this counsel of Aristotle: to speak as the common people do; to think as wise men do; as so should every man understand him, and the judgment of wise men allow him.

AN INFIDEL IN A STORM.

Volney, while prosecuting his philosophical discoveries in North America, had taken a passage with about twenty other persons, in vessel from one part to another of the extensive Lake Ontario. He was very communicative; let slip no opportunity of ridiculing Christianity, and behaved altogether in a very profane manner. In the course of the voyage a tremendous storm came on, the schooner struck upon a shoal or rock, at a considerable distance from an inaccessible shore, and continued to beat so violently that they expected every moment she would go to pieces; in which case their destruction would have been inevitable. In this awful situation, the vain philosopher literally lost his reason. One moment he was quite frantic, and raged like a madman; another in wild consternation, he looked into some of Voltaire's works, which he generally carried in his bosom; then despair took hold on him, and he uttered the most incoherent expressions, and offered a very incredible sum of money to the captain to prevail on him to attempt what was utterly impossible, namely, to put him ashore in a small boat. In all his misery, he had a companion in the cook, who lashed himself to the foremast, and then, in the greatest agony, uttered the most horrid imprecations. The vessel held together in that situation for above two hours, when the wind shifted about, and they providentially got off, and safely ar-

rived the next day at the place of their destination. After the storm, Volney showed himself no less weak, in requesting several of the passengers not to mention his behaviour on that awful occasion.—*Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.*

A SURE TEST.

The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal; the pleasure for which we dare not thank him, cannot be innocent.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PALM SUNDAY—MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches and Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, appointed for Palm Sunday.

Previously announced in <i>Canadian Churchman</i> V. 1, No. 38.....	£42 12 2
St. George's Ch. Grafton, including donation of £10 from Mr. J. D. Cameron	£11 14 2
Trinity Church, Colborne, per Rev. J. Wilson	1 10 10
St. George's Church, St. Catharines	13 5 0
Eight-Mile Creek, per Rev. A. F. Atkinson	7 2 10
Trinity Church, Streetsville, per Rev. R. J. McGeorge	0 17 2
18 Collections amounting to.....	8 0 0
	0 15 0
	£64 12 2

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Loughboro, per Rev. E. C. Bower	£1 17 6
Snoddy Subscriptions, per Rev. T. Bousfield	0 15 0
St. John's Church, York Mills, per J. Breckett, Esq.	10 9 11
Parochial Association, Mouo, in full, per Rev. J. Fletcher	3 5 0
	£16 6 7 1/2

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. J. Wilson	£1 5 0
Rev. T. Bousfield	1 5 0
Rev. H. Scadding	1 5 0
Rev. Professor Parry	1 5 0
H. W. Westmacott Esq.	1 5 0
	£6 5 0

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

Toronto, April 20, 1853.

The secretary of the Church Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of a note post-marked St. Vincent and signed "a friend to the Jews," with an enclosure of ten shillings which he was requested to place to the credit of the Jewish Missionary Society. There being no such association in connection with the Church in Canada, the Secretary will in a few days have it remitted to England to be applied in accordance with the wishes of the Donor.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

GUELPH.

Before entering upon the matters of detail which more peculiarly form the subject of their Report, your Committee cannot pass over a topic of very general interest both to this branch of the Church Society, and to the members of the Church generally within its limits—the opening of St. George's Church in its enlarged and improved form—a subject, (your committee feel) of congratulation to all present here. And it is to be hoped that some scheme may be devised for forming a fund for the completion of the edifice within some definite time—even if remote.

The amount returned for the year 1852 to the Guelph Parochial Association as applicable to local objects, was £22 14s. 8d.,—which has been placed to the credit of St. George's cemetery, in accordance with the proposal to that effect made and approved at last year's meeting.

The amount of subscriptions actually collected is £33 14s. 9d., which falls short of the amount collected last year.—And the falling off, may probably be partly accounted for by the absence at this time of several parties who were subscribers to a considerable amount,—and perhaps may be not a little attributable also to the valuable services of Mr. Palmer and his family, who have hitherto been most assiduous and successful collectors. But it is hoped that the sub-

scriptions of these parties may not be ultimately lost to the society. The committee feel that they owe much to the zeal and efficiency of those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly undertaken the task of collecting this year.

GALT.

It is with much satisfaction that the Committee of this Association have to report an increase to the sum subscribed in the preceding year, towards the accomplishment of the important objects which the Church Society has in view. This they look upon as evidence not only of a deeper interest felt by the members of the church in this Mission, in the prosperity of this Society, but of a growing attachment to the Church and her ordinances.

They this year report the sum of £45, which includes the liberal donation of £10 from Wm. Dickson, Esq.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Although the sum collected in connection with this Association is not large, there is indulgence to be extended towards it, and much ground for believing that by and by, it will reflect great credit upon the congregation.

Within the last nine months, the members of the Church have exerted themselves to secure the ministrations of a resident clergyman—they are now anxious to erect a Parsonage, and at the time the objects of the Church Society were successfully brought before them, the sum of £20 was handed in to liquidate their debt due on the beautiful Melodion recently purchased for their benefit. This, of course, has had its effect, in decreasing the amount raised for the Church Society.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, at their Parochial meeting, to give for the term of three years, one-half the amount raised here, to Trinity College endowment and Building Fund.

CAYUGA HEIGHTS.

The fourth collection for the Church Society in connection with St. Mary's Church, has now been taken up; and when the heavy liabilities, under which the congregation has been resting, are taken into consideration, great cause for encouragement and satisfaction is afforded. The sum raised this year exceeds that of any other.

With the members of this congregation alive to their own interests, it is discovered that they are not insensible to those of the Church generally; for with a spirit of liberality, it was resolved at their first Parochial meeting held this year, that two thirds of the sum returned to the Parish for local purposes, or one half of the amount raised in connection with this Branch, should be applied towards augmenting Trinity College endowment and building Fund.

DUNDAS.

The Dundas Parochial Branch of the Church Society have the gratification of reporting an increase of £4 over the amount of their last year's collection. This proof of continued interest in the operations of your valuable institution, the Committee find themselves warranted in believing, (and have no hesitation in holding out the hope,) will be repeated year by year, with slow, perhaps, but steady progress.

ANCASTER.

The Ancaster Report for this year, a second time shows a falling off. But several subscriptions, that have been hitherto included in its returns, are paid into the Parent Society through other channels, (as the neighbouring Parishes of Barton and Dundas) and so are not lost. The Committee of this Branch have reason to believe, that when the benefits of frequent Pastoral intercourse and supervision are restored, (which circumstances, this year have greatly interrupted,) the result will be a large and gratifying increase to its funds. Remembering meanwhile that from the united Parishes of Dundas and Ancaster, the aggregate of subscriptions, both in number and amount is greater than of last year, they "thank God, and take courage."

NORVAL.

The Committee of this Association are thankful that they are enabled to report a very gratifying increase in the amount of their collections. They have remitted £9 to the Treasurer,—a sum considerably more than double the amount raised last year. They are also happy to state as an evidence of increased interest in the objects of the Society, that the number of contributors has this year increased fourfold.

NELSON AND WELLINGTON SQUARE.

Your Committee duly appreciating the scriptural character of the Church to which they belong, whether they regard its confessions of faith on the one hand, or its constitution and form of government on the other, would desire to impress upon all their fellow churchmen the imperative duty devolving upon them to aid to their utmost the efforts now made to carry out the high and holy objects which the Society contemplates. The collections amounted to £32.

OAKVILLE.

Your Committee feel that it must give rise to some degree of regret that they are unable at

present to give a full and complete report of their proceedings. The various collectors have been actively employed in their several localities; but owing to the extent of country over which their operations extend, and to the limited period which the early notice of the meetings has given them, it has been found impossible to secure that statement of the aggregate results which they should feel much pleasure in imparting to the meeting. They are happy, however, in being able to state, that the contributions for this year have not fallen short, but, on the contrary, there is good reason for supposing they have exceeded those of the previous year; and that so far as they can ascertain, the claims of your society still continue to be readily and promptly acknowledged by churchmen in this neighbourhood. The onerous task of collecting has been cheerfully undertaken, and your committee cannot refrain from specially noticing the labors of those upon whose exertions the success of our operations in such a great degree depends.

WOOLWICH.

The Rev. Mr. Tremayne, travelling Missionary, writes:—"I beg to enclose you £3, together with the list of names for the Church Society. This money was raised by members of the Church in Woolwich for the general purposes of the Society, in order to show their willingness, and to do what was in their power for the support of Missions."

"I think the Woolwich people deserve a good deal of credit for suggesting the propriety of doing something as well as doing it, without any urging or suggestion on my part."

THE PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Have the pleasure of reporting that there has been a small increase during the year, both in the amount collected and in the number of contributors; the total amount received being £87, 10s. representing 289 members, exclusive of £87 15s. in special donations towards a particular object as explained hereafter, which together make the sum of £155 5s., while the collections last year were £71 3s. 9d., representing 191 members.

The Committee would draw attention to the fact that the Church with which they are connected is *entirely self-sustained*, and as they have reason to believe, the *only one* in the Diocese so sustained. They wish to impress upon the minds of the members a conviction of the necessity which this creates for its receiving their hearty and individual support; and while acknowledging with gratitude the liberal contributions thus far received, for which they would ascribe all the praise to God who puts it into the hearts of His people to give, they trust the knowledge of this circumstance will induce every member to continue and even augment those exertions the necessity for which is so apparent.

These causes have chiefly induced the contributors this year to make their subscriptions special, but subject in every instance, to the assessment which the District Committee may find requisite for the support of the travelling Missionaries.

THE PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH CHRIST'S CHURCH.

Report their collections as £107 4s. 10d., which shows a slight increase over those of the previous year—and they regard this as a satisfactory result of their labors when they take into consideration the very heavy demands which have been and still are being made upon the members of that congregation.—One thousand pounds have already been paid towards the enlargement of Christ's Church, and six hundred pounds more are in course of collection, and still further demands may be necessary before the building is completed.

The funds available for local purposes of the Church Society's collection, for the previous year, were disposed of chiefly in maintaining the Parochial School, an institution which is now in active operation and the results of which have thus far proved highly satisfactory.

An average of 70 girls and 60 boys have received tuition at this school during the past year—at a mere nominal expense of one penny per week for each pupil.—The Master, Mr. Wade, has had long experience in the management of such schools—and his daughter who conducts the female department with great credit to herself and benefit to her pupils has the advantage of his supervision and assistance. The school is under the general superintendence of the Rector of the Parish and the Churchwardens of Christ's Church, and is conducted strictly on the principles of the Church of England.—It is visited regularly in rotation by the Ladies of the District Visiting Society, who examine the classes; see that the Rules and Regulations are strictly complied with, and endeavour by every means in their power to encourage habits of cleanliness, and piety, and to promote the usefulness and efficiency of the School. The Holy Scriptures are read in the School daily—and the work of instruction is commenced and ended, as becomes Christians, with prayer and praise, and the whole system of train-

ing is adapted to teach the rising generation to demean themselves at all times and in all places as members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

The sum of £75 was appropriated for the support and maintenance of this school, the balance of expenditure has been defrayed by the pence received for the children's tuition. A small sum was likewise appropriated to the Local Depository. This branch of the Committee's labours is at present suspended in consequence of Mr. Carter's removal to another place of business, where he could not conveniently afford room for the stock of books on hand. As measures are now being adopted to establish a District Depository, on a more extensive scale, it will probably not be advisable to resume operations till that project has been consummated. The stock in hand is, in the meantime, in charge of the Parochial Committee, who desire to take this opportunity of expressing their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Carter for his gratuitous services in their Depository—services involving a great sacrifice of time, and attended with other serious inconveniences.

The following is a statement of the Treasurer's Account:

The Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society, in account with the Treasurer, for the year ending 31st December, 1852.

1852	
EXPENDITURE.	
Feb. 18. To re-paid Parochial Associations, on account of income of 1851—for local purposes, viz.:	
Hamilton, Christ's Ch'ch	£75 12 0
Do. Church of Ascens'n	39 7 1
Guelph	22 14 8
Dundas & Flamboro West	20 1 9
Galt	22 0 0
Nelson & Wellington Square	16 1 9
Brantford	13 15 0
Ancaster	9 7 0
Oakville	4 6 8
Upper Cayuga	3 9 5
Norval	3 12 4
Palermo	3 6 9
Paris	6 14 1
Binbrook	3 15 0
Church of the Ascension, subsequent collections during 1852, entirely for local objects	75 1 3
	319 4 10

To remitted Parent Society one-half of Binbrook subscriptions for 1851, Dec. 31, To Mission Fund, paid the half stipends of travelling Missionaries, viz.:	
Rev. C. B. Pettit, to Oct. 31, 1852	50 14 0
Rev. Mr. Tremayne, Oct. 10 to Dec. 31, 1852	13 6 8
Rev. Mr. Mulholland, July 1, to Dec. 31, 1852	30 0 0
Expenses of Meetings	1 11 10
	95 13 0
To Invested, on Stock in Western Building Society	80 0 0
Do. in Western Permanent ditto	83 5 7
	113 5 7

1853.	
Feb. 11, To remitted Parent Society one-fourth of the subscriptions of 1852, for gen. purposes	£91 12 10
Do. a special subscription for Widows & Orphans' Fund	1 15 0
	93 7 10

Balance on hand, viz.:	
At credit of Miss. Fund	£67 3 2
At credit of Parochial Associations, for local purposes	333 1 8
	400 4 11
	£1,028 1 3

ALSO, INVESTMENTS.	
Commercial Bank Stock	£100 0 0
County Debenture	83 0 0
10 Shares in Western Building Society	90 0 0
36 do. Western Permanent do do	109 10 7
	£382 10 7

Cr.	
1852. RECEIPTS.	
Feb. 18, By balance, per statement	£451 0 7
By Binbrook Parochial Association for 1851	12 10 0
Dec. 31, By Interest and Dividends, 1853.	87 19 4
Feb. 17, By Parochial Associations, income of 1852, viz.:	
Hamilton, Christ Ch., £107 5 4	
Do. Ch. of Ascension—	
Annual	87 10 0
Donations	67 13 0
Guelph	33 14 9
Dundas & Flamboro' West	40 10 0
Galt	45 0 0
Nelson & Wellington Square	32 0 0
Brantford	18 0 0
Mohawk, & Tuscarora	16 7 6
Ancaster	13 5 0
Oakville	13 0 7
Paris	11 12 6
Norval	9 0 0
Milton	8 6 10
Upper Cayuga	7 5 7
Mount Pleasant	6 4 4
Palermo	5 8 9
Woolwich	3 0 0
Mora	1 5 6
	526 11 4
	£1,028 1 3

* These amounts being entirely for special and local objects, except 5 per cent upon £87 11s., for Missionary purposes, are deducted from the total receipts of the District, before taking the fourth for the Parent Society.

Your Committee must conclude their Report with an expression of congratulation to the members of this District Association that they have been enabled, by God's blessing, to maintain the reputation which they have hitherto enjoyed, as zealous supporters of the Church Society. Let all be actuated by zeal for the glory of God and love for their fellow creatures, and means will be abundantly provided. The harvest truly is plentiful, but the labourers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his vineyard.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES,
Secretary.

DIocese of MONTREAL.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal being about to leave Montreal, to spend some time in Great Britain, his clergy took occasion, on Thursday last, after the regular meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, to present him with an address.

On Thursday the 21st inst., a deputation from the laity belonging to the Cathedral, and other Anglican Churches in Montreal, waited upon the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to whom his honor Judge McCord on the part of the very numerous signers read the following address:—

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FRANCIS FULFORD, D. D., LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

We, the undersigned Lay Members of the Established Church of England and Ireland resident in this City, informed of your Lordship's intended visit to your native land, avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us, to approach your Lordship, and, whilst wishing you and your family a pleasant reunion with your friends at home, to record the high sense we entertain of the happy results of your spiritual government of the Diocese committed to your charge, and the kind and affectionate deportment which has marked your intercourse with us individually on all occasions.

Although by your Lordship's absence we shall be deprived for a time of that wise supervision acknowledged by all to have been of so much value in our Church affairs, yet, we cannot but rejoice that your Lordship will be in England, at a period when most important measures will be mooted, affecting the future welfare of the Colonial Church, and we beg to assure you that we feel perfectly confident that your intimate knowledge of our wants, and the defects of our ecclesiastical government, will enable you to offer such counsel and advice as will promote the prosperity of the Church in this Colony.

Your Lordship's recent communication with the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese on the subject of Colonial Church Government, and the happy results thereof, will enable your Lordship to make known in England the sentiments of this section of the Church on that important subject; and we humbly trust that the wisdom of Parliament, aided by the advice and experience of the several Colonial Bishops assembled in the metropolis of the nation, will enact such laws as will, consistently with the holy tie which binds us to our Mother Church and the supremacy of our beloved Sovereign, enable us to legislate on matters peculiar to our local circumstances.

Permit us then, my Lord, to wish you and Mrs. Fulford, whose considerate kindness and indefatigable exertions in every charity, public and private, have endeared her to all who have come within her influence, a happy voyage, and that by God's blessing we may be called upon, ere long to welcome the return, in health and safety, of your Lordship and family to this your adopted country.

To which his Lordship replied:—

GENTLEMEN, BRETHREN OF THE LAITY.—I receive with deep feelings of interest, the address now presented to me from so large and influential a body of the lay members of the Church in this City. It has always been my anxious desire to see an attached and faithful body of Laity, uniting with the Clergy in the service of the Church, promoting her interests, and developing her strength. Without interfering with the peculiar province of the Ministers of Christ, there are many most important subjects, in which such sympathy and co-operation may be most happily exhibited, and the present state of the Church in this country, more than ever, requires them. In proportion as it becomes necessary that the Church shall be, as regards her temporalities, self-supporting, some more efficient means than she at present possesses, must be devised for administering the internal government of her affairs, and for providing that support, and assisting in that administration, we cannot but look with confidence to the lay members of our Communion. It will be both their duty and their privilege,—and I cannot think that they will be found wanting, but will be always ready to identify themselves with their Clergy,—and the more zealously, in proportion, as the zeal and fidelity of the Clergy themselves shall stir up their energies, and win their love.

Should I be called upon, whilst in England, to take part in any consultations, respecting these important measures now under deliberation, affecting the future welfare of the Colonial Church, I shall feel that I, in great measure, owe to my intercourse with many of you, much of that knowledge and experience, which will enable me to express with confidence any opinion on such subjects; and it will be my desire to see such a

settlement concluded, as, I believe, will approve itself to the judgment of all those amongst you, who have been accustomed to take any active part in our Ecclesiastical concerns.

If we have made any progress since my arrival in this Diocese, it has been the natural consequence of the more complete development of the character of the Church, and the effect produced by your energies having for the first time, been united under a resident chief-pastor. For the support which you have given me, and the attention shown to any suggestions of mine, I owe you an expression of sincere thanks. But what little has been done has been just enough to give evidence of our vitality; and prove to us that we may accomplish more.

Your kind mention of Mrs Fulford, is no less pleasing to my own feelings, than I am sure it is justly due to her exertions. It has always been a source of great interest and satisfaction to her to assist in any work of benevolence, or to superintend and visit any of the charitable institutions of this city: there is here a wide field for active and judicious exertion; and I trust, that if God spare our lives, we may upon our return, enter with renewed zeal on our several duties, and unite with you all in many good works of piety and charity, and in the interchange of kindly intercourse in daily life.

Commending you and all belonging to you, to God's most gracious favour.

I am gentlemen
Your's, very faithfully,
F. MONTREAL.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Dr. FULFORD, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening on his way to England on business connected with the Colonial Church. His Lordship officiated at Morning Prayers at Trinity church on Wednesday, and embarked on board the steamer *Europa* at 2 P. M. Mrs. and Miss FULFORD, accompanied him. May they be favoured with a prosperous voyage.—*New York Churchman* 23rd inst.

DIocese of NEW ZEALAND.

MELANESIAN MISSION.—The Bishop of New Zealand returned to St. John's College, Auckland, October 19th 1852, after a tour of four months among the Solomon isles and New Hebrides. He was received with the utmost kindness everywhere, not excepting Eromango, where Williams lost his life, and Mallicola, where he himself was exposed to much danger last year. He has brought home with him to St. John's College for education, twenty-two boys and two girls, and might have brought hundreds, had he had the means of conveyance and maintenance. An annual grant of £200 was unanimously voted in support of this promising mission by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at its monthly meeting on Friday week. An equal amount is contributed by the members of the Church in and around Auckland.

ENGLAND.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building and Repairing of Churches, on Monday last, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, grants were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new Churches at Belmont, parish of St. Giles, Durham; Brewery Fields, Leeds; Chadderton, parish of Oldham; Pont Dolanog, near Oswestry; Testwood, near Southampton; re-building Churches at St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester; Coedkerniew, near Newport, Monmouthshire; Kilmehin, near Newcastle Emlry; enlarging Churches, &c., at Little Hallinbury, near Bishop Stortford; Bolney, near Cuckfield. The grant in aid of the arrangement of the seats in the Church at Hogsthorp was increased. It was reported that the suit instituted in the Court of Chancery for the legacy of 5,500l. three per cent. Consols bequeathed by the late John Brown, Esq., of Harrow, had been decided in favour of the Society; and that two legacies of 250l. from Joseph Marshall, Esq., of Lichfield, and of 200l. from A. H. Bradshaw, Esq., of Charles-street, St. James's had been paid. The Annual Court of the Society will be held on Friday, May 27th.

PARSONAGE HOUSES.—THE GALLY KNIGHT FUND.—A sum amounting, after deductions for legacy duty and special bequests, to about 37,000l., applicable to the augmentation of small livings in any part of England, having come into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Trustees under the will of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., the following regulations for the appropriation of the sum in question have been settled by the Commissioners:—

1. That the money placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the will of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., be called "The Gally Knight Fund," and that it be appropriated solely towards providing parsonage houses in any part of England, excepting the diocese of Durham, for which special provisions has been made by the "Maldy Fund."
2. That the amount of the grant in each case be regulated by the peculiar circumstances, but so as never to exceed the sum of 400l.
3. That no grant be made, at present, to any living with a population below 2,000, and a net annual income exceeding 200l.
4. That every grant be made conditionally on there being provided from other sources, within a limited period, sufficient means for completing a house to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The House will have to be built in conformity

with the general regulations of the Commissioners with regard to parsonage houses, under which there are to be provided,—

Two sitting-rooms, study, kitchen, and scullery, each about 16 feet by 14; the study and scullery perhaps somewhat less, according as may suit the general arrangement of the plan, and not less than five bed-rooms. There should also be a pantry or china-closet, larder, water-closet, linen-closet, wine and beer cellar, coal-house, dust-bin, &c.

PRAYERS FOR A CONVICTED MURDERER.—George Sparkes having been found guilty of the murder of Mr Blackmore, at Clayhidder, the murderer was prayed for at many of the Churches at Exeter on Sunday; and some of the Churches have been opened half an hour before the service, and kept open half an hour after its close, daily, until the day of execution, to enable persons desirous of doing so, to offer up prayers for his soul.

From our English Files.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM AND THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY IN IRELAND.

Our attention is recalled to this subject, so vitally connected with the prospect of improvement which begins to dawn upon the sister kingdom, not only by a letter which will be found in another part of our columns, and which furnishes a complete answer to the allegations of a communication inserted by us a few weeks ago,—but by an interesting pamphlet, just published, from the pen of Mr. Augustus G. Stapleton.* That gentleman, whose opinion is entitled to more than ordinary deference on this subject, as he travelled little more than two years ago, in all directions throughout Ireland for the express purpose of ascertaining the real condition of the schools established under the auspices of the National Board, has been induced by the discussion, which has recently taken place in the House of Lords, to take up his pen, not so much in condemnation of the National System, as in vindication of the claim of the Church Educational Society in Ireland to that measure of equal justice which it has hitherto failed to obtain.

Much stress, it appears, is laid by the advocates of the National System upon the religious books provided by the Board, as containing a considerable amount of scriptural knowledge, supposed to be imparted under the concurrent sanction of the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Popish and of the Protestant Church. But from the result of Mr. STAPLETON'S inquiries,—who is fully borne out by the statements made both by the Earl of EGLINTON and by the Earl of DERBY in the House of Lords,—it appears that those much lauded books are almost universally disused in the schools under the control of Popish Priests, who substitute in their place the Popish Catechism, and thereby effect the exclusion both of Scripture truth and of Protestant schools from their schools. The consequence is, that as nearly 3,000 out of 4,795 "National" schools are under the sole control of the Priests, the Parliamentary grant, voted under the impression that its effects will be to promote mixed education, and thereby to let in light into the dark places of Popery in Ireland, is, in fact, to a great extent, appropriated to the support of Popish schools in all the darkness and exclusiveness which the most bigoted Jesuit could desire.

While Mr. STAPLETON strongly urges this fact, he does not wish to push it to its utmost consequences. He does not protest against the continued application of the Parliamentary grant to the support of the so-called "National" System; he does not even advocate any measure for compelling the Popish Priests to conform in their schools to the regulations of the National Board, and to the example of the model schools in the eyes of the public. He takes his stand upon the less aggressive, the irrisistable ground of equal liberty. All that he asks for, on behalf of the Clergy of the Irish Church, and of the schools of the Church Education Society, is that they shall have equal measure dealt to them, by the Government and by Parliament, with the schools of the National Board.

That the Church Education Society's schools are not justly chargeable with the reproach of impeding the progress of education among the Popish population of Ireland, is evident from the fact that in the Society's schools at this time existing in Ireland and supported wholly by voluntary contributions, there are under instruction, with 73,000 Protestant, no less than 30,000 Roman Catholic children. The unfairness of condemning these schools on the plea that they are conducted upon a "compulsory" system, is thus ably met by Mr. Stapleton. "Here," he says, "are two schools in the same parish—the one "National, the other Church Education—if both "had aid from the State, and the parents were allowed freely to choose between them, and if "the parents, undeterred by their Priest's threats, "should prefer sending their children to the scriptural school, well knowing that the rule, in force "there is that the Scriptures are read to all the "scholars,—are we to be told that this can be called a school of compulsion, when, in fact, it is the "one system of the two, in respect to the attendance on which no compulsion would be used? "The truth is, those who use these arguments "are well aware that the engine with which they "work is nothing else but compulsion; and, with "a well-known vulgar artifice, in order to divert "attention from their own misdoings, they turn "round, and endeavour to fasten upon their opponents the odium of the very act which they "are too conscious ought to attach only to themselves."

* *The Irish Education Question. A Letter to the Earl of Eglington.* By Augustus G. Stapleton. London: Hatchard, 1852.

The fact that so large a number of children of Popish parents are in spite of all the efforts of the Priests to prevent it, sent to the Church Education Society's schools, throws some light on the argument which has been more than once advanced in opposition to the claims of the Church Educational Society, the argument, namely, that to give the evenhanded support of the Legislature to both the Church Education Society's schools, and the schools established by the National Board, would entail the overthrow of the National System altogether. Of all the arguments ever urged in defence of a weak cause, we must confess that this appears to us the weakest and most suicidal. If the merits of the National System are so questionable, that the mere fact of giving fair play by the side of it to the System of the Church Education Society, is sure to work its ruin, the sooner the National System is left to perish the better. The supporters and advocates of the Church Education Society do not, as we understand, aim at this result; all that they ask is, that, irrespectively of the effect which such an act of evenhanded justice may have upon the National System, they may be admitted to a fair share of the Parliamentary grant. Considering that this claim is preferred by an overwhelming majority of the Irish Clergy, and that they do not deprecate but court any supervision which may be deemed necessary to satisfy Parliament that the money is not misapplied, this claim is one which ought long ago to have been conceded, and which, we feel convinced, cannot be resisted much longer. Let the friends of Church Education, of Education founded on the word of God, only persevere. Their representations and remonstrances must be listened to, and the Legislature will be forced ere long to comply with their just demands.—John Bull.

At a meeting held on Tuesday at Doncaster, to promote the rebuilding of the parish Church, the Archbishop of York in the Chair, the following subscriptions were announced:—Her Majesty the Queen, £100; His Grace the Archbishop of York, £500; Mr. Wrightson, M.P., £500; Mr. Montague, High-sheriff of Yorkshire, £400; Mr. J. Brown, £350; Mr. Denison, M.P., £200; Sir C. Wood, £200; Mr. Childers, £200; Mr. Brooke, £200; Earl of Feversham, £150; Earl of Carlisle, £100; Earl of Harewood, £100; Lord Londesborough, £100; Mr. Aldham jun., Frickly, Doncaster, £100; Mr. Woodyard, £100; Mr. E. B. Denison, jun., offers £500 as soon as a suitable plan for the new Church has been decided upon. The total sum subscribed at the meeting was £3,000, making a total of £17,700.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on Sunday night on the northern border of South Wales, along the valley of the Usk to Brecon, and the neighbourhood of Abergavenny.

Accounts from Rome state that the Pope at the request of the Dutch Government, has created an Archbishop of Utrecht, and four Suffragan Bishops.

The Times last week contains the following advertisement:—"Haunted Houses.—Permission is required to sleep for one night in any dwelling bearing the above unpopular character. The object is to test the alleged power of clairvoyance. Ample references will be given. Address to &c."

A Correspondent of the Times says:—"The Six-mile-bridge affray reminds me of the case of a sentinel who was on duty opposite the road leading to Kensington Palace. A gentleman rode by, attended by a fire dog, who for some reason, taking offence at the sentinel, flew at him with his mouth open, and was transfixed by the bayonet which he put forward for his protection. After much abuse, the dog's master told him that he ought to have protected himself with the butt-end of his musket. The sentinel quietly answered—"So I would, Sir, if the dog had run at me tail foremost."

The parish Church of St. Hilary, Cornwall, near Penzance, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, not a vestige remaining but the bare walls. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the stoves employed for warming the Church, which had been used during the Services on the preceding day (Good Friday).

It is stated in the amended votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, printed since the adjournment, that on Monday next Lord John Russell is to state the intentions of the Government with respect to Education in England and Wales, and to move for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject."

In the life of the Rev. Griffith Jones, the celebrated founder of the Welsh circulating charity schools, is this note:—"Living amongst Dissenters who disliked forms of prayer, he committed to memory the whole of the Baptismal and Burial Services, and, as his delivery was very energetic, his friends often heard Dissenters admire his addresses, which they praised as being extempore effusions unshackled by the Prayer Book.

The Court of Chaucery has issued orders for the compelling of the Earl of Mornington to pay the annuity of £1,000 a year, settled by him on his wife. The case, it will be remembered, has been several times before the Police courts, the Countess applying for maintenance in a state of destitution.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, has been unanimously elected by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, Bishop of that Diocese, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. John Kaye, in virtue of Her Majesty's *congé d'elire* empowering and recommending them to elect the Reverend gentleman to the vacant See.

A most melancholy occurrence was made known at Deal on Thursday. Three brave and hardy men, who have often distinguished themselves by saving human lives from wrecks on the Goodwin, having met with a lamentable death by

their craft capsizing in a snow squall in the Gull stream.

A fire broke out at a late hour on Saturday night in the premises belonging to Mr. Deacon, well known in the City as "Deacon's Coffee-house and Hotel," situate at No. 3, Walbrook, immediately facing St. Stephen's Church. The flames originated in the kitchen on the first floor, owing to a defect in the hearth of the stove. It was soon extinguished.

Mr. Anderson, the Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and a Director of the Crystal Palace Company, left England about a month since to make arrangements for the transmission of Cleopatra's Needle from its present bed on the Mediterranean to the Park at Sydenham. It would appear, from communications recently received from Mr. Anderson, that great difficulties in the way of the removal of this ancient memorial have presented themselves. The needle is actually built into a part of the sea wall and ramparts forming the fortification of the City of Alexandria, and to pull down so much of the fortification as would be required to disinter the obelisk and to launch it, and afterwards to rebuild the wall, would not only occupy a great space of time, but must involve a considerable amount of expense not originally anticipated. In addition to these circumstances, it is stated that the Viceroy himself has a very strong objection to a breach of such a nature being made or left open for any time in the present state of European politics.

Four Centuries will this year have completed their circuit since the fall of Constantinople in the year of our Lord 1453 spread consternation throughout Western Christendom.

The oldest of the Bristol newspapers, *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, has merged into the *Bristol Times*, the proprietor of the latter having purchased the former.

Several hundreds of railway porters, &c., at Liverpool, recently struck for wages, and the Companies had to send off for fresh hands, who, however proved inefficient, and the differences with the old hands have been arranged for the present.

We learn from a private Letter just received, and dated the 21st inst., that on the previous Sunday night a fire broke out in the deal-yards at Cronstadt, and that about 5,000 standard hundred of deals and a great quantity of lath-wood were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between £85,000 and 95,000.—*Shipping Gazette*

The Irish papers announce the recent death of Mrs. Mary Power, widow of J. Power Esq., and aunt of the late Hon. R. L. Sheil, at the Ursuline Convent, Cork, at the advanced age of 116 years. Mrs. Power till very recently resided at Bath, and at the age of 114 she made two visits from that place to London, to see the Great Exhibition. She afterwards returned to Ireland, where her life was brought to a close about a fortnight ago by a severe attack of influenza.

IRELAND.—The exodus is the great feature of the news from Ireland. Week after week it has been a standing item in our Irish news. And still it stands and grows, until it threatens to swallow up in its comprehensiveness everything else that can be talked about. All the four provinces of Ireland are pouring forth their streams at once, and all the time. The crowds that have already gone, only multiply the still greater crowds that are going. Out of every 100 letters that arrive from America, 95 contain remittance of money; and on the receipt of each letter, from one to half-a-dozen fresh emigrants immediately pack up and set off on their way to the Western World. And now the emigrants are getting, more and more, to be of a class that Ireland can the least afford to spare—well-to-be farmers and tradesmen, those who have some property and respectability where they are, but who know they can never rise very high in the world unless they become citizens of a country where there is little landlordism, and no hereditary aristocracy. The spirit of emigration has penetrated the most distant corners of the land. The *Galway Packet* says:—

The peculiarity of this year's exodus consists in the fact that those who compose it are not broken down tenants, terrified by the pressure of poor rates and the fears of a future famine, or driven to despair by the menaces of a harsh landlord and the frightful visions of bailiffs and crowbars, who fly to emigration as their last desperate resource; but they are all persons well enough to do in the world, whom the success of their friends in a strange land stimulates to follow them. If one may judge by the numerous instances which have come under our notice, the spell that bound the Irish peasants to his native soil is now broken, and he is as ready to break every tie which attaches him to his home, and to go forth in search of adventure, as a Scotchman, or an Arab of the desert. A most remarkable instance of this change of feeling and of altered circumstances of imagination, has been afforded this very day in an extensive migration which has taken place from the island of Arran. Several years ago, even while famine scared them from a wretched home, to part from their native islands would have been a second death to these primitive and secluded people. Now, when they are in comparative affluence, able to satisfy all their moderate wants in a home endeared by the regard of kindred, and hallowed by many sacred traditions, a departure to a distant land causes them little or no emotion. To leave their friends at home and kindred here for ever, apparently gives them as little concern as it would have afforded them a few years ago to leave their isolated shores for a fair in Galway, where they possibly might be detained two or three days by some change in the weather. Some 30 or 40 of them who have left this town to-day for Liverpool, on their passage to Amer-

ica, seemed quite unconcerned at their expatriation. They were fine young men and women—admirable specimens of the Irish peasant before famine had bowed his frame or crushed his spirit.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* thus visibly describes the movement:—

Whole parishes are preparing to leave the upper part of this county, and the isolated groups which pass through this town onward to Waterford, en route to Liverpool, there to take shipping for the Far West, present to our eyes a very painful spectacle indeed, inasmuch as they demonstrate the miserable state of our country. Within the last 10 days upwards of 150 persons, of both sexes, left Clonmel upon Baincooi's long cars to Waterford; and when we add to them, if in our own power to do so, the numbers which have passed on either their own or hired cars or drays, the amount would be really astonishing, if not incredible. The number of letters from all parts of the States passing through the postoffice here, and dispersed all over the country, is amazing, and it is calculated that 95 at least out of every 100 contain remittances to pay the passage of either one, two, or perhaps three, out of every family. Spring work is very brisk, and better wages are given, and the result is that between the flight of the people, the scarcity of labourers, and the advance in the labour market, neither Her Majesty's recruiting officer nor the sergeant of the Hon. East India Company, although the latter have lowered the standard, can do business. No idlers, and therefore no recruits.

One most honorable trait of the emigrants is their fidelity after their arrival in America, to the engagements they contracted in their native land. Immense numbers of them have borrowed money to come out on; and they are said to be almost without exception punctual and faithful in the repayment. More than \$60,000 of the remittances to Ireland have been in payment of these friendly advances.

The Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Dublin, were expected to report soon after the Easter recess. They will propose the removal of the restrictions which disqualify Romanists and Dissenters from obtaining Scholarships. This object they propose to accomplish, not by throwing open the old scholarships, but by establishing new ones. Thus one after another the numerous little State props of the Church are being knocked away. She must learn to stand by herself on her own simple merits, and the sooner the better.

The custom of Romanists, to drink the health of the Pope before that of the Queen, has provoked no little remark in Belfast. It is only their way of showing that they value their religion above their civil privileges; and in that view is innocent enough. It is, to be sure, an incidental proof that they obey the Queen only during the good-pleasure of the Pope; but that is an old story.

The Reformation has given rise to no small amount, at times, of popular disturbance and riot, and has thus given some work for magistrates, lawyers and judges. At Kells, the decision was in favor of the Romanists, at which a great shout of triumph is raised by the *Tablet*. In another case a Romish Priest had excited the mob to acts of violence; and four of the mob were condemned to six months' imprisonment. The judge rightly remarked, that the priest—though he had not been proceeded against—was the greater culprit, by far. In a third case, the following testimony was given by a teacher in one of the Scripture Schools:—

I was a teacher in Mr. Moyna's school in the month of October last, at Doon, in Connemara; there was a large number of scholars attending it; on the 15th of that month, the Rev. Mr. O'Mally and his curate, the Rev. Mr. Moran, together with two monks named Bridgman and Disney, came into the school-house; Mr. O'Mally rushed among the children, asked what the door brought them there, and commenced flogging them with a whip in a violent manner; the monks cried out to shut the door, till they all got a good flogging; the door, however, was opened, and the children escaped. I got out and went for the Rev. Mr. Moyna, to tell him what had occurred; he came immediately; the priests and monks stood at the school-house door, and would not let him in; he insisted he had a right to enter; Mr. O'Mally pushed him back, called him "a hireling turncoat, a ruffian, scoundrel," pointed his stick at him, and said he would drive it down his throat if he did not keep from the door; he then laid the stick on his shoulders, but did not strike him.

In this flagrant case, the jury being probably partially Romanists, could not agree on a verdict, though there was no evidence to disprove the charge. It appears that one of the monks who figured in this transaction was the well-known "brother John," who, in the March assizes of 1852, was convicted before the present Chief Justice Lefroy, for burning a Bible, and was allowed to stand out on bail to come up to receive sentence when called on, if he should again offend against the law of the land.

Colonial News.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th April, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: David Fisher, of Darlington, Esq., to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs,

Thomas Clark Macklem, of Chippawa and James H. Coulter, of Lindsay, Gentlemen, to be Notaries Public, in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to Angus Henry Bucke, of London, Gentleman, and Orrin Cotter Wood, of Frankford, County of Hastings, Gentlemen.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Quebec, April 22.

Last night, after the report left, the house continued in committee on the Seigniorial Tenure bill until the adjournment. To-night, the following bills were read for the first time:

To incorporate the Prince Edward Railroad Co.

To incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railroad Co.

To incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

To authorize a survey of the County of Carleton.

To provide that plaintiffs shall, in certain cases, give security for costs.

Mr. Gamble moved, that the bill for the relief of W. H. Beresford be the first item in the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to give appeal from a Division Court in Upper Canada.

The bill to authorize the municipalities of Two Mountains to subscribe to certain railroad stock was passed through committee. The Bill was also made to include the County of Two Mountains.

The bill to incorporate the Hamilton Hotel Co. was read a second time.

Mr. Drummond gave notice that he would move on Monday next, resolutions to provide indemnity of Seigniors out of the Consolidated Revenue Funds. He stated that a like amount for local purposes would be set aside for Upper Canada.

His Excellency came down this evening, and sanctioned the following bills:

Brockville Gas Bill; Relations and friends meeting bill; Toronto Gas and Water bill; Township of Georgina Separation Bill; Amherstburgh Market Site Bill; London and Port Sarnia Railroad Bill; St. Annes des Monts Supplementary Bill; Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Bill; Montreal and Bytown Railroad Bill; Great Western Railroad Stock increased Bill; North Shore Railroad Bill; Public Officers Security Bill; Assessment Law Amendment Bill; Megantic Junction Railroad Bill; Port Whitby and Lake Huron Railroad Bill; Emigration and Guarantee Bill; Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Bill; Remedy against absent defendants bill; Hamilton debt consolidation Bill; Wellington Bay Dock Bill; Essex divisional Municipal Council Bill; St. Roche Reading Room Bill; Toronto University Bill; St. Francois du Lac Common Bill; British North American Telegraph Bill; Canada Military Asylum Bill; Montreal Grey Nuns Property Bill; Mount Royal Cemetery amendment Bill; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Bill; Customs Bills; The Niagara Dock Bill was reserved for the Royal assent.

Quebec, April 23, 1853.

Last night after the report left, the house went into committee on the currency bill—opposition being made to the proposed Government coinage of rials and of marks. Mr. Hincks said he would abandon that part of the bill so as to cause accounts to be kept in dollars and cents; his principal object was to introduce the decimal currency.

The committee rose and reported progress, as so to allow Mr. Hincks to make this change.

The bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of sessions, in Upper Canada, with respect to summary convictions and orders. Also the bill to protect justices of the peace in Upper Canada from vexatious actions, were, on motion of Mr. Richards considered in committee, and further consideration of them was postponed till Tuesday next.

The following bills were read a third time:—

The bill conveying to the City of Toronto, city water lots, with power to the said city for the construction of an Explanade. The bill to amend the act incorporating the Upper Canada mining Company. The bill to authorize the formation of a company, to be called the Paris Hydraulic Company.

The three preceding bills were referred to the committee on private bills.

The bill from the Legislative Council to amend the act to establish a Consolidated Mutual Loan Fund in Upper Canada. The house went into Committee on this bill, and rose and reported progress—when it adjourned.

Quebec, April 25.

On motion of Mr. Cartier, the Rules of the House were suspended relative to the petition of A. Gillespie and others, praying for an act of incorporation for Mining purposes, Eastern Townships.

Mr. Drummond moved the House to go into Committee of the whole on a series of resolutions to indemnify the Seigniors. He proposed that the monies required should be paid from the funds he before proposed, viz.—*quint* and other Seigniorial dues, payable to the Crown; revenues from the Seigniori of Laugon; Auction Duties; Licenses to sell Liquors in Places other than Places of Public Entertainment, commonly called Shop or Store Licenses; Debentures to be issued for the indemnity, charged on the Consolidated revenue fund—special accounts to be kept of the funds above named, and if they are not sufficient to pay the indemnity the balance to be charged on the consolidated revenue, in this case a like sum to be appropriated for local purposes in Upper Canada. Messrs. Baugley, McDonald, (of Kingston), Langton, Murney, and McKenzie, approved of the proposition: Messrs. Hincks, Morin, Rich-

ards, and Drummond, defended the position of the Government against the proposition. It was generally urged that the consolidated revenue should be pledged for such a purpose: For the proposition it was contended that the object is of provincial importance, and that local revenues to the same extent are applied for local purposes in Upper Canada. The debate is going on as the report leaves.

Quebec, 26th April 1853.

Last night after the report left, the resolutions of Mr. Drummond for indemnity to Signiors was carried, yeas 49, nays 12. Mr. Morin brought down a message, from His Excellency, with a despatch, which had been received from the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. McKenzie moved an address for copies of correspondence relating to differential duties reciprocity, navigation of the St. Lawrence establishment of a line of steamers between Liverpool and this Province, Mr. Morin said all the correspondence, relating to reciprocity, had been laid before the House, as far as the government deemed consistent, with the interest of the public service and then moved correspondence on the other subject mentioned which had not been laid before the House. Motion lost, the mover and Mr. Marchiond only standing up for it. The Railroad Committee reported on the bill to amend the general Railroad clauses consolidation act. The Catarqui and Peterbor' Railroad Bill. Port Stanley and London Railroad Company Bill, and the Quebec Bridge Company's Bill. The bill to incorporate Hamilton Hotel Company was read a third time.

On motion of Sir A. McNab, the Beresford Divorce Bill was read a second time and referred to Select Committee. It was understood that the second reading was pro forma and that the discussion would come up on the reception of the report of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (Durham,) the House went into committee on the bill to amend the act for the relief of Religious Societies. The bill was reported with some amendments.

This afternoon the Speaker took the chair at 20 minutes past 3, and there not being a quorum of members present he declared the House adjourned until to-morrow.

The Governor's Ball comes off to-night.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

On Saturday evening, a party of about fifty gentlemen, members of St. George's Society, and invited guests, commemorated the anniversary of England's patron Saint, in a social dinner party, at Ellah's Hotel. The party sat down to the table at a few minutes after seven o'clock. The Chair was filled by the worthy President of the Society, T. D. Ridout, Esq., who during the evening performed the duties of his position in the most felicitous and successful manner. At the right and left of the President were seated His Worship the Mayor, President of St. Patrick's Society: Angus Morrison, Esq., President of St. Andrew's Society; Rev. Dr. Beaven, Chaplain of the Society; Rev. Dr. McCaul, G. T. Denison, Esq.; Captain Bell, of the 23rd Regiment, and others. The Vice Chair was ably filled by G. A. Barber, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, and sitting near him we observed P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq., William Wakefield Esq., G. Brookes, Esq., Sir William Young, and Mr. Sayers, of the 23rd Regiment, and several others. Among the other gentlemen seated around the table we observed Messrs. Paige, L. W. Smith, Alderman Thompson, Dr. Small, &c. &c.

The Daily Patriot contains an interesting report of the speeches delivered on this occasion, but we can only afford room for the following:—

The President rose again and said:—The next toast, "The Church," was one which he was sure would be received with the very liveliest satisfaction, because he believed there was none which he would offer that could bring to their minds a larger amount of pleasant remembrances—as being in some way or other connected with all their most agreeable associations—all their happiest experiences through the past, and their strongest and best hopes for the future. A great and learned historian has told them, that the Church, like that ark of which we read in the Book of Genesis, floated amidst darkness and tempests upon the deluge, beneath which lay all the great works of ancient power and wisdom, carrying within her the feeble germ from which was to arise a second and more glorious civilization. And an eminent divine has said, that constant supplies of water were not more necessary to the growth of vegetation in the sultry regions of the East, than the influence of Gospel truth to human happiness. And one of our most charming poets, who has drawn for us some of the brightest, if not the very brightest pictures of earthly peace, happiness, and blessings, has written—that "take all the pleasures of all the spheres," and spread them out through countless years, a minute of Heaven is worth the whole. Now, if all this be true—if it be but true that it is to the light of the Church alone that we are indebted for the preservation of the experience of many countries, have we not in that enough to secure to her our warmest regard and admiration?—but upon other, and higher and better grounds, if we have the satisfaction of experiencing in any degree the delightful influence, the value and importance of which the divine has so forcibly betrayed—and hope to become partakers of that blissful condition, which the mighty imagination of the poet has so beautifully described—any hope to reach that sweet and silent shore, where billows never break nor tempests roar, and desire to reach the flowery plains—the verdant lawns, where endless pleasures reign—where the flowers that blossom never fade, where the music of the storms never dies away, and where the friends who meet shall part no more, and hope to tread

the milky-way to the bright palace of eternal day. With what feelings of regard and respect, of gratitude and affection, ought we to turn to the source of such comfortable assurance, the Churches of our early homes:

"How beautiful they stand,
Those ancient alters of our native land!
Amidst the pasture fields and dark green woods—
Amid the mountain clouds and solitudes;
By rivers broad that rush into the sea;
By little brooks, that with a lispng sound,
Like playful children run by copse and lea
Each in its little plot of holy ground,
How beautiful they stand,
Those old grey churches of our native land."

(Applause)

Dr. Beaven when called upon to respond to this toast, received with so much unanimity and cordiality, said, I am reminded of a similar meeting, in an English country town, held to celebrate the return of a member of Parliament, whose leading claim was that he was a true son of the Church; and at which I was called on to respond to this selfsame toast. This carried back my memory and my heart to many old and dear associations, to the friend with whom I associated and the flock I tended during the twelve years which formed the happiest period of my life. In saying this I intend no disparagement to Canada, but simply to express the feeling I shall all ways retain, that there is no life which contains so many elements of happiness as that of a parish clergyman in an English country parish. To return to the subject of the Church,—when I realize what the Church is, it seems a great task which I have undertaken. Regarded in one point of view the Church is the most magnificent of the historical institutions. It took its origin when Rome was at the summit of its splendour, and at the widest extent of its dominions: the church remains; but where has the empire of Rome long been? Kingdoms after kingdoms have risen and fallen, but the Church still remains; and we have the promise of its founder that it shall remain to all ages. Does it not enable us to belong to such an institution?—to be mixed up as integral portions of an institution which has endured for so many ages and is destined to be eternal? But the Church is not only a vast and enduring Society; it links itself in with all our dearest affections. In it and by it we receive whatever there is within us which makes us feel that we can be useful to our kind, or pure and upright in our nature. It was the church which cradled us in its arms in our infancy, and brought us to its knee to teach us its simple but holy catechism. It was in the church that we sought and received the blessings of God through the ministration of the bishop. Most of those who are present have been joined in the bands of holy wedlock; and it was the church which threw over us that golden chain which has bound us up in the dearest charities of earth; and may the time never come when the church shall cease to sustain the office of throwing over us that golden chain. (Applause.) When we lie down on the bed of death, it is the Church which comes in and by the Holy Communion pours into our hearts the balm of consolation, and reminds us of our interest in a Redeemer, and kindles hope full of immortality. And when our spirit has quitted the body, it is the church which accompanies those we leave behind to the side of the grave, and there teaches them that we are not annihilated, teaches them to look forward to rejoice in a land where parting shall be no more. Ought we not to feel thankful for this blessed and holy institution? Ought we not to do our best to live worthy of it? and to ensure, so far as lies in us, its benefits to our posterity? And in that view let those of us who came from beyond the sea look back again to the land of our early home. Let us think of the sweet and tranquil village church, or the richer and more sumptuous church of the thriving town, or the gorgeous cathedral; all bearing the marks of a high antiquity. It is true we have them not yet here, but we have the same church, and how did they originate in the parent land? Were they erected by the state? were their ministers endowed by the State? On the contrary the fabrics were erected, and their ministers endowed by the voluntary acts of individuals in ages long gone by. And we have had the benefit of that which was done by individuals long ago. And so it must be done here, if similar benefits are to descend to our posterity. Individuals must look forward with Christian forethought and exert themselves to establish Christian endowments, which are to benefit our children and our children's children till time shall be no more. (Applause.) Messrs. Paige, Humphreys and Thompson, then sang together the beautiful glee, "Lightly tread, 'tis hallowed ground."

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns: Date, 1st Lesson, 2d Lesson. Rows include Rogation Sunday, Ascension Day, and various feast days with corresponding biblical lessons.

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. MR. PAIGE, Conductor. G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1853

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with the following able document, which demonstrates in the clearest manner the gross injustice of any opening up of the settlement of 1840. Nothing can be plainer than that the Statutes 3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 35 and 78 are "essential parts of the union of the Provinces," and that "the one cannot be altered without disturbing both."

TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of JOHN, by Divine permission BISHOP OF TORONTO, in the Province of Canada, most respectfully sheweth.

That His late Gracious Majesty King George the Third, set apart one seventh of the soil of Canada, not already appropriated, for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy therein, and several Statutes of the Imperial Parliament were subsequently passed, confirming the Royal Reservation, and acknowledging not only the duty but the necessity of the State and Legislature to maintain religion, and diffuse Christian knowledge as the only basis of National prosperity.

That owing to the supineness of the Provincial and Imperial Governments in neglecting to divide the Colony into regular Parishes, and to improve portions of these Reserves for the support of the Clergy of such Parishes as they were formed, they continued in a great measure waste.—In the mean time emigrants came into the Province from the United States and from England, and being precluded by the provisions of the constitutional Act from sharing in the proceeds of the Reserves, agitated the Legislature and Colony against them. Yet so long as Upper Canada remained a separate Province, the enemies of the Church property were unable to prevail.

That nevertheless, wearied by contention, the Provincial Legislature in 1839 passed a Bill which referred the disposition of the Church property to the Imperial Parliament, being convinced, after many trials, that the only tribunal by which it could be satisfactorily adjusted, was that of the supreme Government.

That owing to some technical difficulties in respect to form, and one legal objection, the acceptance of the measure by her Majesty's Government was prevented, and the settlement of the question postponed.

That when Her Majesty's Government determined to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Lord Sydenham, who was selected to prepare them for the acceptance of this measure, declared the absolute necessity of previously settling the question of the Clergy Reserves, for if not done the Church property would be placed at the disposal of Roman Catholic votes, and become the source of a renewed and far more bitter contention than ever, as appears from His Lordship's despatch No. 36, dated Toronto 22nd January 1840, addressed to Lord John Russell, then principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

That in consequence of Lord Sydenham's remonstrances, the 3 & 4 Victoria Chap. 35, entitled an Act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada, and the 3 & 4 Victoria, Chap. 78 entitled an Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, were passed by the Imperial Government. Hence both of these Statutes are essential parts of the Union, and the one cannot be altered without disturbing both.

Your petitioner would also represent, that never, perhaps, was a Statute passed with greater solemnity and consideration than the 3 & 4 Victoria, Chap. 78. The twelve Judges were consulted; Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, after protracted negotiations with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops then in London, acting on behalf of the Church in the spirit of conciliation, came at length to a compromise, and the question was considered settled then and for ever by 3 & 4 Victoria, Chap. 78.

That the proceedings under the provisions of this Act since it became law, are that the national Churches of England and Scotland in the Province, have been in the actual en-

joyment of their respective shares, and therefore I submit with all deference, that it is not now competent for any power whatever to legislate on these shares, without their consent and approbation. Were their right tested in a common suit at law, it would be fully sustained and protected. It is indeed figuratively said, that the Imperial Parliament is omnipotent, but if so, it is for good and not for evil. No power has a mission to perpetrate injustice, or to trample on its own solemn acts and engagements.

Your petitioner begs further to represent that the Church property in Canada is not a Colonial, but a national and Constitutional question, and even were it otherwise, the act of Union disables the Provincial Legislature from dealing with it, because it has placed the friends of the Church of England in a hopeless minority, and their property at the mercy of dissenters and Roman Catholics; hence should the measure proposed by Her Majesty's Government become law, it would place the Lamb for protection in the mouth of the wolf, and add insult to injustice; as well might the endowment of the Irish Church be left to the tender mercies of John Tuam, and the Irish Brigade.

Your petitioner further represents that it was not the people but the Government of Canada, that disturbed the present settlement, as it is believed, to raise an agitation to divert the attention of the people from the Rebellion Loss Bill, and other stringent measures, which had made them unpopular, and as the present administration of the Colony consists wholly of Reformers, they make no secret of their object which is secularization or confiscation; moreover all their resolutions have been carried by the votes of Roman Catholics, who are made to believe that their Church endowments are safe whatever may be done with the Reserves.

Your petitioner would respectfully remind your Honourable House, that during the ten years that intervened between 1840 and 1850, the settlement of the Church property was accepted by all parties as absolute and final, and had there been any fear of new agitation on the subject, it was completely removed by the Report of the select committee of the Legislative Assembly of the 29th April 1846, and adopted by the House, declaring—1st that the question of the Clergy Reserves was considered by the Imperial Parliament finally settled by 3 & 4 Victoria Chap 78.

2nd:—That it was accepted as such final settlement by the inhabitants of the Province of Canada.

3rd:—A strong recommendation is added, that no change or deviation from this settlement be sanctioned by the Legislature. Here we have the pledged faith of the Imperial and Colonial Legislatures given in favour of this settlement. The two National Churches are in the enjoyment of their respective shares, the Wesleyan Methodists, the United Synod of Presbyterians, and even the Roman Catholics in Upper Canada, are quietly accepting annually, such assistance as the Governor General in Council allows them, and these five denominations constitute a great majority of Upper Canada, to which the question of the Reserves more especially belongs.

Suffer me in conclusion to implore your Honourable House, in the words of the late Lord Sydenham, "not to throw back this question for decision here. The consequences I cannot clearly foresee, but at least I know that peace and tranquillity must in that event long remain strangers to the Province of Canada." And your Petitioner will ever pray.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, Canada, March 12, 1853.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF COMMERCIAL AND SEAPORT TOWNS.

(Continued.)

There are three things that tend to form and modify human character, either for good or evil. First, employment, second, proximity, and third, habit. Now all these three meet in the calling of the merchant, and each has its respective influence on his mind, and each tends to beget and foster worldimindedness in an ungodly man.

His employment completely absorbs his thoughts, and gives a bias to all the operations of his mind. He thinks through the medium of his business,—the view he takes of any question is the pounds, shillings, and pence view,—his very vision has become distorted, and cannot see any object distinctly either in politics, or commerce, or even religion, unless through the rarefied medium of a silver or golden coin.

Again, Proximity. The nearest object has always its primary influence on the human mind. It is in morals and in religion as it is in physics, that the power of attraction increases in the ratio of the squares of the dis-

tances Every man is influenced by what is nearest to him. The nearer the object the stronger the influence. Hence the engagement which is nearest to a man is that which must influence him most for good or evil. Now since his own calling and his own interest and his own selfishness are all united, and since they are part and parcel of himself, what more natural than to suppose that a man's mind should become petrified and secularized, unless the countervailing principle of indwelling grace completely throw off the worldly cares which are invariably begotten by proximity.

Once more, *Habit* has its influence too. You have heard of the retired merchant, who after a long commercial lifetime, in one of our old country cities, thought of spending his latter days in the quietness of a comfortable retirement, and accordingly found the means of his contemplated change in a splendid mansion and estate, on the suburbs of the city in which he had accumulated his princely fortune. He found however, on retirement a sad and woeful vacuum in his mind, and he paid an annual salary to his successor for the privilege of walking once a day, through the premises in which he had made his fortune. Insensibly does the habit of world-mindedness grow upon its detuded and enslaved victims. They become completely secularized before they know it, and not only so, but if a man has been in the constant habit of practising dishonesty on a very small scale, how easily does he learn to reconcile it to a petrified conscience, and deem the act morally right, because business habits have led him to regard it commercially right. Such is the effect of a commercial life, and a commercial residence, in begetting world-mindedness.

4. Another peculiarity of commercial and seaport towns, is, that the spirit of competition in business which necessarily exists among many of their most respectable firms, generally gives rise to jealousy, evil speaking and detraction; and not infrequently begets dishonesty and maneuvering.

Competition in business is a most wholesome check upon a grasping and exorbitant monopoly, and we regard it on this account a wise arrangement in the Providence of God, because it secures the purchaser and consumer against an extravagant and unjust exorbitancy. But there is an evil, as well as a good in the principle of an over wrought competition. It either compels some men to speculate too largely, and by sacrificing property often not their own, to become bankrupt and cause others to suffer, or if it do not, it drives them into a host of contemptible subterfuges in order to get their merchandize off their hands, and to retain a custom and a credit, which will sustain them. If neither of the evils referred to, exist, there is yet another viz., the business jealousies, and evil surmising, and evil speaking, which frequently exist where competition is strong and business brisk. In such cases the influence of competition is most detrimental to the cause of religion, and its spirit becomes most demoralizing. The innocent and unsophisticated youth, who has been brought from some retired rural district, soon learns the art of deception, and discovers that his very living depends upon the aptness with which he can practice his art without suspicion or detection. It is thus that his finesse and his maneuverism often become a living lie, and he is driven against a reclaiming conscience to act in the midst of the bustle of competition, in such a way as to offend his own sense of honesty and justice. His employment has laid the necessity upon him, and he cannot resist it. On this account our respectable youth are more to be pitied than blamed. The evil is not in them, but in the system, and the consequences of the system become ruinous to them, just as the employment of steel-filing is known to shorten the days of those who are engaged in it, by impregnating the atmosphere with the floating metallic atoms, which, when inhaled for a few years, destroy by degrees the lungs. The employment which exposes our youth to an atmosphere tainted with moral impurity, cannot fail to ruin their morals, and to fill society with the seeds of a pestilence, which must ultimately sweep over our commercial communities, bearing on its wings, like the Angel of Death, the dreadful tidings that the same God, who rained fire and brimstone on Sodom and Gomorrah, has at last awoke to vengeance, and will not fail to execute His righteous judgments on those who have become similarly hardened in vice.

(To be continued.)

LATITUDINARIANISM.

From the *Register* an able ecclesiastical journal recently commenced in Philadelphia, we extract the following sound, and most judicious remarks. We commend them to the attention of our readers as containing matter worthy of digestion in times like these when our moral atmosphere is tainted

with the *malaria* of empirical liberalism, and *principle* is frequently sorely tempted to succumb to specious expediency.

"Extreme latitudinarianism is as hostile to the vigorous growth of the Church, as is the most fanciful or the most extravagant ritualism, and just as surely paves the way to Rome as the most ultra views of Church authority and priestly power. Can we suppose that there are no earnest minds who do revolt at the little importance which some seem to attach to the doctrine and discipline of Christ as held by our Church? Can we suppose that there are none who, when Church authority is talked about as if it was the most dreamy nonentity, do not instinctively turn to some form of authority which, at least in laying claim to be a reality, furnishes some hope that it may be of Heaven's own appointment? We speak advisedly in asking these questions. We have known doubt of our Church's rightful mission to have been the sad fruit of contemplating the spirit (alas! so often exhibited) of disloyalty to Church authority. Men will ask for authority in spiritual matters. The human mind requires it. If those who legitimately possess it count it of no moment—are willing to admit the same sort of authority to belong to bodies not possessing the Episcopal regimen as belongs to themselves—who can wonder that an unhesitating and vehement claim to exclusive authority in Christ's name, although unfounded in fact, should beguile the weak and wavering, and sometimes, too, the strong? The story of Puritan ascendancy in the days of Cromwell, teaches a lesson which may be profitably studied in the times we live in. That ascendancy was brought about by the foes in and of the Church's household—by the countenance which such men as Abbot and Leicester gave, and the concessions which they made, to the malcontents of their time—by the importation of Genevan principles, and by the turbulent spirit of insubordination to lawful authority. The continual carping at those features in the Church of England's doctrine and discipline which, notwithstanding their primitive and Catholic character, were the special objects of the enemies' attack, effected at length her overthrow for a time, and drove very many to seek refuge in obedience to Rome; while they who, under God, were the means of preserving the persecuted Church from utter destruction, clung with tenacity to the very principles which were most bitterly denounced and assaulted by the Puritans.

We may not, therefore, in looking at the present state of ecclesiastical affairs among us, justly disregard the tendency which an inadequate view, by some minds, of our privileges, and of our distinctive teachings, has to drive others to seek elsewhere than in our own Church that authority which rightfully belongs to the Body of Christ. Lost upon us will be the lessons of the past, if there is to be continued by writers among us, unsparing denunciation, as "Popish," of doctrines which do not, and which cannot, be made to square with Calvinistic theology—doctrines which are beyond question set forth in the Prayer Book. If we are successfully to maintain our church-like character as against the assertions of Rome, it must be by taking an uncompromising stand upon these doctrines. We ask then for the spirit of loyalty to the Church. We ask for a fair and full reception of the Church's teachings. We ask for an honest ministering of "the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God." No spirit of timid time-serving, no weak concessions to popular prejudices, no hiding of our legitimate authority in spiritual things, can avail to build up in true strength the Church of the Living God."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT KENNEDY.

By the intelligence from Rangoon we learn that Lieutenant C. D. W. Kennedy, of H. M. S. *Fox*, was killed in action with the enemy in the attack on a stronghold near Donabaw, on the 4th Feb. last. He was fourth son of the late Col. Kennedy, and brother of the gallant explorer who in 1849 was killed while engaged in the service of his country in Australia. Lieutenant Kennedy was born on the 4th February, 1821, and so had completed his 32nd year on the day he fell, and was brother to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy of this city. In Allen's *Indian Mail* we find the following extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 13th February:—"A friend in the town writes us that Lieut. Kennedy, of the Royal Navy who was killed on the same day that Capt. Loch met with his death, was an officer of great merit, and well known in his profession as a gallant sailor. If the Navy of the Queen have reason to lament the loss of two gallant officers, they may be well proud of the manner these officers are spoken of by all men."

TORONTO CITY ELECTION.

The election of a member of Parliament for Toronto, took place on Monday and

Tuesday, and resulted as was generally anticipated, in the return of the Hon. Henry Sherwood by a large majority. We are happy to state that the proceedings from first to last, were conducted in an orderly manner, and a stranger would hardly have discovered that anything of an unusual nature was going on in the city.

At the close of the poll the votes recorded were as follows:—

ST. JOHN'S WARD.	
Gowan	118
Sherwood	78
ST. PATRICK'S WARD.	
Sherwood	91
Gowan	33
ST. ANDREW'S WARD.	
Sherwood	145
Gowan	77
ST. GEORGE'S WARD.	
Sherwood	72
Gowan	8
ST. JAMES'S WARD.	
Sherwood	178
Gowan	93
ST. DAVID'S WARD.	
Sherwood	151
Gowan	54
ST. LAWRENCE WARD.	
Sherwood	118
Gowan	43
Total—Sherwood 833; Gowan, 423.	
Majority for Sherwood, 410.	

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

With his wonted punctuality Mr. Maclear has already favoured us with the May number of this excellent periodical. In all points of view, literary as well as artistic, it is at least equal to any of its predecessors. We recognize in a clever sketch, illustrative of the *Editor's Shanty*, the portraits of some of our leading medical practitioners.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

There is much truth, roughly told, in the following letter which appears in a recent number of the *John Bull*:

"Six:—Many persons express wonder at what can be Lord John Russell's motive in always attacking the property of the Church; but to us, his Bedfordshire neighbors, the motive is palpable. It is nothing less than *gratitude*. The Duke of Bedford has an income of £180,000 a-year (*one-half more than the income of the entire bench of Bishops*), of which every farthing is plundered from the Church: would it not therefore be the grossest ingratitude in any member of his family, did he not avail himself of every opportunity to let other people have a taste of that pie of which he has himself received such a plentiful helping? I am sir, your obedient servant,

A VICAR WHOSE TITHES ARE GORGED BY THE RUSSELLS."

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLT.

New York, April 26.
The *'Canada'* arrived out on the 10th inst. The rebellion in China was still increasing causing a complete panic at Peking. Dates from Constantinople to the 25th March have been received. Affairs between Russia and Turkey remain unsettled. The French fleet was in Salames Bay. Advances from Turin to the 7th April state, that Marshal Radetski had refused the honors proffered him by the Emperor, and had preferred not to leave Italy. It is therefore thought the substitution of civil for military power in Italy would not now take place. The correspondent of the *London Times* at Constantinople says, Russia is endeavouring to conclude a treaty with the Porte, by Emir, to that of Unkarkalaski, failing in which Constantinople would be taken by a *coup de main*. In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Canada Clergy Reserve Bill was carried by a majority of 80 in favor of the Cabinet. Hungary is to be divided into three districts with Deputy Governors, subject to the Governor-in-Chief in Pesth. A trial trip of the new steamship, *'Duke of Wellington'*, of 130 guns, had taken place; her speed was about ten knots per hour. Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, that the Tuscan Government had apologized for the expulsion of Mr. Crawford from the Tuscan territory. General MacRyans has been found guilty at Athens of conspiring against the King and Queen.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. P. Paterson of a son.
On the 23rd instant, at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, the wife of Sergeant James Walker Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Barrie, by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector at Trinity Church, Mr. James Swan, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Cross, both of that place.
At the residence of the bride's father, Woodhouse, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. Evans, Walker Powell, Esq., of Port Dover, to Catharine Emma, youngest daughter of Major J. Culver.
At the parsonage Manvers, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. Logan, Mr. Henry Lundy, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas R. Adams, Esq. Kilmoganny, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at

7 p. m., John Burns Esq., Editor of the *Missionary Record* of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE beautiful situated and commodious premises, containing four Acres of LAND, known as "THE RECTORY", near the Village of Adolphustown, on the bay of Quinte. (the private property of the late Rev. Jon DRACON.) comprising a Two-story Dwelling House 28x50 feet, containing eleven rooms and two cellars; a wood-house finished to connect with the Dwelling-house and containing several rooms; Coach-house, excellent Barns, Granary, Stables, Sheds, and every convenience for Farm Stock, a valuable Well close to the Kitchen; with Garden and Orchard, containing 65 fruit trees; the late Proprietor having spared no pains to make the residence convenient and comfortable.

The premises are well adapted for a gentleman's country residence; or, with some alteration, for a Young Ladies' Seminary, the situation being remarkably pleasant and healthy. A daily Stage passes the door in winter, and in summer Steamers to and from Kingston, touch every day at a short distance from the house.

The property will be positively sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the COURT HOUSE, at Adolphustown, near the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply to either of the three Executors, the R. V. SALTERN GIVINS, Port Credit; to PETER V. DORLAND, Esq., Adolphustown, near the premises, or to the undersigned, at Kingston.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, April 4, 1853.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS.

To Rochester, New York and Boston
PRINCESS ROYAL.....Capt. KERR.
ADMIRAL.....Capt. McBRIDE.

WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting.

The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colborne.

For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York and Boston.

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Steam Packet office?
Toronto, April 23rd 1853. } 30



ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad Company.

TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, for the construction of a SECOND FREIGHT HOUSE. Plans and Specifications may be seen at this Office, on and after Tuesday, the 19th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the "Chief Engineer," and endorsed "Tenders for Freight House No. 2."
Toronto, April 18th, 1853. } 61-31a

POSTPONEMENT.

The period of receiving TENDERS for the above, has been postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

Mrs. Crombie

Begs to inform her Patrons and Friends, and the Public generally, that, with a view to the extension of her School, she has removed to the large brick house on George Street, two doors North of the Upper Canada Bank, where she will be prepared to receive Young Ladies, either as Boarders or Day-scholars, on the 1st May next.

From Mrs. Crombie's long experience in Tuition, the success she has hitherto met with, and the kind encouragement of friends, she is led to entertain a confident hope that an increased attendance of Pupils will follow upon her removal to a more favourable position.

Terms moderate, and made known on application to Mrs. Crombie.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McLeod, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett M. A., Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James, Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie B. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Yorkville, and the Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetville.
Toronto, April 20th 1853. } 38-1f

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who would appreciate the comfort of a quiet home, would find an agreeable Residence, within 20 minutes walk of the Post-office, in the family of the Advertiser, where there is no other company. References exchanged. Address Home, at the office of this paper.
Toronto, April 21st, 1853. } 38-1f

**THE BIBLE, AND THE BIBLE ONLY,
THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS.**

[A lecture delivered by the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. in the Town Hall, Brighton, and forming one of the "South Church" Union course of lectures.]

Although I have not the slightest intention of preaching a sermon on the present occasion, I shall begin with a text. It is not indeed to be found in Holy Scripture; but, to judge from the number of times one hears it quoted, and the stress that is laid upon it, people seem to value it quite as much as if it were. My text, then, for the present occasion will be this: "The Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants." This is quoted triumphantly at lectures, on platforms, in sermons, as if it were an unanswerable argument against Tractarians—as if, whatever else they could get over, that must be too much for them. Now I am going to show you, in the first place, that this celebrated text has nothing to do with the subject: and in the second, that if it had over so much to do with it, it is not true.

I say, it has nothing to do with the subject, and I say so for this reason. I can allow no force in it as regards myself, because I am not a Protestant. I can allow no force in it as regards the Church of England, because the Church of England never was, is not now, and I trust in God never will be, Protestant.

Yes: I know that this statement does not please you. And I trust that no one will run away with this one sentence of mine without taking what follows. For perhaps when we come to inquire a little into the meaning of this famous word, Protestant, we shall not disagree so very much. What do you mean when you say that you are Protestants? What do you mean when you talk of the Protestant Faith, and the Protestant Religion?

The word *Protestant*, in its simple and original sense, means, clearly, some thing, or some person that protests. Therefore, in one sense, all forms of Christianity are Protestant. They all protest against vice, immorality, infidelity, and so forth. In that sense, of course, I desire also to be a Protestant.

Again, in another sense, the word Protestant means one that protests against the errors of the Church of Rome: and in that sense I have no objection to call myself one.

But this is not the original meaning of the word. According to that, a Protestant is one who protests against the Diet of Spire, which was summoned by the Emperor CHARLES V., in 1529, and who appeals from that to a General Council. Now, as I very much suspect that few of you could tell me what was done in the Diet of Spire, and as I am sure that fewer would appeal to a future General Council with the intention of submitting unhesitatingly to its decrees, it is plain that you do not call yourselves Protestants in the sense in which those early followers of LUTHER called themselves so. And if another proof were wanting, take this:

In the sixteenth century, those who had separated themselves from the Church of Rome were divided into two great parties: the one called Protestants, that is the followers of LUTHER; the other called Reformed, that is, the followers of CALVIN. And these two would have no more communion with each other than either would with the Pope. And the railing they used against each other was perfectly truthful. LUTHER's gentlest terms for ZWINGLI, the Swiss reformer, are "dog," "beast," "hog," "Anti-christ," "devil." When LUTHER had ended a long and useless conference with CAROLSTADT, the German leader of the reformed doctrines, they bade adieu to each other thus: "I trust," said CAROLSTADT, "that I shall live to see you broken on the wheel." "And I hope," returned LUTHER, "that I shall hear of your breaking your neck before you reach home."

Now, these things prove that, as then Protestants thus railed at Calvinists, while you, on the contrary, speak of the followers of LUTHER and of CALVIN equally as Protestants, you must use the word in a very different sense from that in which the sixteenth century employed it.

Well, you may answer, but so we may. We mean by Protestant, those who protest against Popery. In that sense we say that we are Protestant; and we say that the Church of England is Protestant; and we have a right to call it so.

Not exactly. It is not enough that a word is capable of a good sense to justify you in applying it to others. I have no right to say, I am addressing an assembly of Baptists; and yet Baptists you certainly are, and so am I, for we all hold that Baptism is an ordinance of CHRIST. I have no right to say, I am addressing an assembly of Jesuits; and yet I trust that, in the true and holy sense, Jesuits we all are; that is, that we are endeavoring to be followers of Him, from Whose Blessed Name the word is derived.

Thus, you see, there is a certain conventional sense which in the course of ages attaches itself to a word, and which individuals have no right and no power to detach from it. I will give you a more familiar example. The word *calamity* in its original sense, means a driving storm of wind and rain that lays the corn. But how absurd would it be if I were to tell you that, the other day, as I was walking out, there came on such a *calamity* as to wet me to the skin!

Well, but you will say, that is the very thing. This conventional sense *does* apply the word Protestant to one who protests against the errors of Popery.

Then here we join issue. I say, this conventional sense applies the word Protestant to something very different. And I will prove what I say.

There is a Church, the most venerable for its antiquity in the world—a Church, six hundred years older than our own—a Church, that has kept up a continual succession of Bishops in the same Sees from the time of the Apostles till now; I mean the Eastern, or what people generally call the Greek, Church: a Church which contains about sixty-six million of souls, and which does most strenuously protest against Roman errors and Roman usurpations. I will give you an instance or two. The late Patriarch of Antioch, MERTHOUDIS (of whom I knew something) spent the whole of a long and active life in opposing the Latin missionaries; and his death, I believe, was hastened by his exertions in preserving from them the people committed to his charge. The present Patriarch of Constantinople, ANTHIMUS, is exciting at this moment by schools, by tracts, every nerve against Rome. Only a fortnight ago, I received from his press at Constantinople a book in two octavo volumes, called *Proofs against the Papists*, and a very good one it is. The present Metropolitan of Moscow, PHILARET (of whom I also know something) and the present Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, NICANOR, are both distinguished controversialists against Rome. But what do I talk of individuals? Thirteen years ago, two millions of Roman Catholics, including three Bishops, came over in one day to the Eastern Church: and the late Pope GREGORY XVI., in his allocution to the Cardinals, of November 16, 1839, spoke of this as one of the heaviest blows that had ever befallen Rome. One instance more. In 1848, Pius IX. addressed a general epistle to the Eastern Church, inviting it to return, as he called it, to a submission to Rome. On this, the four Eastern Patriarchs published a circular letter to their flocks. From that letter I will read you an extract or two; because the strength of its language (which I do not for one moment defend), is quite worthy of Exeter Hall, or of your own Brighton Protestant Defence Association. "Of those heresies," they say, "which have spread over a great part of the world for judgments known to the Lord, Arianism was one, and at the present day Popery is another. But like the former, which has altogether vanished, the latter also, though now flourishing, shall not endure to the end, but shall pass and be cast down, and that mighty voice shall be heard from heaven—Babylon is fallen." Why, you would think it was DR. CUMMING who spoke.

Again: "The Papal power hath not ceased to deal spitefully with the quiet Church of God, but every where sending forth the so-called missionaries, men that deal in souls, compasseth sea and land to make one proselyte, to deceive one of the orthodox, to destroy the teaching of our Lord, to bastardize the Divine Symbol of our faith. All they that innovate as do the Latins, whether by heresy or schism, have of their own free will put on, according to the Psalmist, cursing like a garment. Whether they be Popes, or Patriarchs, or Clerks, or Laymen, or an Angel from heaven, if they preach any other Gospel than that we have received, let them be anathema."

Thus, you see, that the Eastern Church protests, most energetically too, against Roman errors. Yet would any man in his senses ever call the Eastern Church Protestant? Why, in the Council of Bethlehem, held in 1642, it expressly anathematized Protestantism (though not the English Church).

Well, now, if that is Protestant which protests against the errors of Rome, why, do you not call the Eastern Church, which does so strongly protest against them, by this name *Protestant*?

Why, you reply, because the Greek Church is every bit as bad as Popery.

Ah: now we are coming a little closer to the point. By a Protestant then you mean one who protests—not against the errors of Rome, but—against something held in common by the Roman and by the Eastern Church.

And that something is, I will venture to

say, not held more strongly by either of them than it is by the English Church. You mean by Protestant, a man who protests against the Sacramental system of the Church—against Baptismal Regeneration—against the Divine gift of the HOLY GHOST in Confirmation—against the Real Presence—against the Apostolic Succession—against the Power of Absolution. Therefore it was that I said that the Church of England never was, is not, and by God's grace never will be, Protestant: because she holds, as most necessary truths, every one of these blessed doctrines.

Of course it is quite out of the question that I should now begin to prove all this to you. That has been done again and again, probably will be done again and again. I dare say, before we put an end to these lectures, some of us shall have occasion to enter on the subject. Now I will only observe, that a Church which thanks God for the regeneration of every person whom she baptizes, which teaches every child to say that he has been made a member of CHRIST, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, which declares that her Bishops, after the example of the Apostles, lay their hands on those whom they confirm, that the HOLY GHOST may be bestowed upon them, which gives absolution in as strong, if not stronger terms than does any other Church under the sun, which bids her Priests, when ordained, receive the HOLY GHOST, and addresses them in those most solemn words, Whose sins thou dost remit, they are remitted unto them, and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained; I say that a Church which holds and does all this, holds and does much which is absolutely repudiated by Protestants as Protestants. A curious proof of this has just occurred. Some one has lately published a Prayer Book adapted to the use of Protestant churches, and an uncommon quantity of adaptation it wants. The reviser acts on the principle of the old rhyme:

"And since the Bible's not the true one,
We'll change the text and make a new one;"

for he omits all mention of Bishops, even in Confirmation, he cuts out every thing which refers to the office of a Priest, he omits the Creeds, he strikes out everything which recognizes Baptism and the Holy Eucharist as conveying Sacramental grace; nay, he is not satisfied with the formula of Baptism, because it contains so express a recognition of the doctrine of the ever blessed Trinity. Can a book be Protestant, which requires so much alteration to adapt it to the use of Protestants?

I have shown you what true Protestants agree in disbelieving: and I have said the Church of England believes it. Now we will try to find out what true Protestants agree in believing; and then, if we should find that the Church of England disbelieves that, we shall have a double reason why we cannot call ourselves Protestants.

We will proceed by stripping off one by one the doctrines which are not held by all sorts of Protestants, till we come, if it be possible, to a residuum of doctrine that is.

Are Presbyterians Protestants?
Yes.
Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in Episcopacy.
Are Independents Protestants?
Yes.
Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in any established line of ministry.
Are Anabaptists Protestants?
Yes.
Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in Infant Baptism.
Are Quakers Protestants?
Yes.
Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in any Sacraments.
Are the Swiss Calvinists Protestants?
Yes.
Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in the Atonement.
Are the new school of German Lutherans Protestants?
Yes.

Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in Original Sin.
Are Socinians Protestants?
Yes.
Then Protestants, as such, do not believe in our Lord's Divinity.

I know not whether you ever happened to read the proceedings of a body calling itself the Evangelical Alliance. It is a sort of amalgamation of all religions and sects, agreeing to differ on all non-essential points, while they band themselves together to attack Rome. But, when they came to define what non-essentials were, they found that, if they did not draw an arbitrary line somewhere, they should absolutely be left without any positive belief at all. So, if I remember right, they drew it at our Lord's Divinity, and the Atonement.

(To be Continued.)

Advertisements.

MIR. 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, L.L.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

M. ANDERSON,
PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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

HERBERT MORTIMER
BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent,
No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
(Opposite St. James's Church.)

REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. O. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarly, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.
Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-1f

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852. 28-1f

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Price, 7½d. for the lb. packets, with full instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

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

LAW BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED.
Cripp's Laws relating to the CHURCH AND CLERGY, price £1 19 0,

ALSO
A few copies of Taylor on EVIDENCE, 2 vols. price £3 15 0.

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King Street
Toronto, March 4th, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED.
THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT or BOOK OF PRACTICAL FORMS, full bound sheep; 8s. 9d.

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Bookseller & Stationer,
King Street, Toronto
March 3rd., 1853.

1853.

WINTER.

1852.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY,

AT
THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW,
No. 60 King Street East, 5 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLES WORTH

HAS pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in this City, would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER.

With great inducements in **BONNET and CAP RIBBONS**; Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 6d; Cap Ribbons worth 7d. selling for 5d.; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of **CASHMERE, CLOTHS, COBBOURGS, ORLEANS, PRINTED DELAINES, &c.** for Ladies Dresses. **WOOLLEN HOSIERY, GLOVES &c.** **WOOLLEN SCARFS** and **SQUARE SHAWLS. SILK VELVETS, &c. &c.**

J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of **BLANKETS** and **FLANNELS**, which will enable him to sell them to Retail buyers at wholesale prices, thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers.

The Staple or Domestic Department

Will be found well furnished, and offering great bargains, having been bought within the last two months, with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to Bleached Shirtings, Grey Factory Cotton and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Prints and Derries, Dennims and Drills, Rough Hollands, Draperies and Huckabacks, for Towels, Grey Cloths and Satinets, &c., &c.

The Millinery Department

Will be found replete with all that can be required for the Season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnets in Silk, Satin, Plush Silk, and Cotton Velvet, Terries, &c. &c. And for price, quality, &c., has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can under sell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparisons whatever.

The whole Stock being manufactured in his premises, with every advantage for cutting and making up, is most calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which from principle he cannot deviate from, viz.:

On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favour of the buyer, or against the Seller. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself.—Asking the lowest price at once.

A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.
Small profits and quick returns makes a heavy purse.

AN EXAMINATION OF STOCK AND PRICES IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED
Remember the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street East.

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WANTED,

An Experienced Salesman, to take charge of the Store.

ALSO

A Youth that has had some experience in a Country Store.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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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:

Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 4 1/2	Men's Black Cloth Vests from 7 6	Men's Moleskin Trousers, 6 7
Do. Check'd do. " 5 0	Do. Black Satin do. " 8 9	Do. Linen Drill do. " 5 0
Do. Black Alpaca do. " 10 0	Do. Fancy Satin do. " 8 9	Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0
Do. Russell Cord do. " 12 6	Do. Holland do. " 3 4	Do. Courderoy do. " 7 6
Do. Princess do. do. " 12 6	Do. Fancy do. do. " 4 4 1/2	Do. Satinett do. " 11 3
Do. Canada Tweed do. " 17 6	Do. Velvet do. do. " 4 4 1/2	Do. Cassimere do. " 13 9
Do. Broad Cloth do. " 30 0	Do. Marselles do. do. " 4 4 1/2	Do. Buckskin do. do. " 4 4 1/2
Do. Cassimere do. " 25 0	Do. Baratheau do. do. " 4 4 1/2	Do. Doeskin do. do. " 4 4 1/2
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4 4 1/2	Boy's Fancy do. " 3 9	Boy's Drill do. " 4 4 1/2
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Silk do. " 5 0	Do. Check'd do. do. " 4 0
Do. Moleskin do. " 6 3	Do. Satin do. " 5 0	Do. Moleskin do. do. " 5 0
Do. Tweede do. " 10 0	Do. Cloth do. " 5 0	Do. Canada Tweede do. do. " 4 4 1/2
Do. Broad Cloth do. " 17 6	Do. Tweede do. " 4 0	Do. Cassimere do. do. " 4 4 1/2
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White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 4 1/2	Men's Cloth Caps " 2 6	Red Flannel Shirts " 4 4 1/2
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No Second Price

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

Toronto, April 2, 1852.

381-ly

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS, REVIEWED.

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

PRICE.—3s. per Dozen, or 29s. per Hundred, HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, Wellington Building, King Street.

Never Failing Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbatic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He

states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

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

April 6th, 1862.

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

Bad Legs,	Gout,
Bad Breasts,	Glandular Swellings,
Burns,	Lumbago,
Bunions,	Piles,
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Coco-hay,	Scalds,
Chiegn-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped hands,	Skin-diseases,
Corns (Soft),	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumours,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
Fistulas,	Wounds,
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	&c., &c.,

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

1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d; 11s; 25s, and 53s each.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance to patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.
December 4th, 1852. 23-ly

JUST RECEIVED, A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH,

By One of Three Hundred.

Complete in One Vol. Cloth, 5s. Part 2nd only, cloth 3s. 9d. Paper 2s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto, February 23rd, 1853. 45-1f



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 that 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 effects of the medicine was unmistakably distinct.

UNION 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.

Charlottesville, 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 GOFFEY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamlet 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.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Temperance Hall, OAKVILLE, the 15th and 16th of June, for the purpose of creating a fund to assist in the erection of a Parsonage-House.

The following are a few of the ladies who have kindly consented to take part in the above undertaking, to whom all intended contributions should be sent, before or about the first week in June.

- Mrs. Col. Bigger, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Grantham, Mrs. Geo. Chisholm, Mrs. Wm. Langtrej.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JARVIS & ARNOLD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Jarvis on his own account, who will discharge all the liabilities of the firm.

Signed, W. ARNOLD, G. MURRAY JARVIS. Toronto, April 1st, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTRELS

A Selection of the best NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS, Poems and Toasts, with a Biographical and Chronological Table, a History of the POPES OF ROME from the first until the present, and various other matters relating to our common Protestantism.

Parties at a distance can be supplied with copies by Mail, Stage or Steamboat, on receipt of order (ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH) addressed to:—

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, Toronto.

March, 30 1853.

TO Grammar School Teachers.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Hamilton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Elmslie, and of the Grammar School established at Oakville, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of teaching on or before the 23rd of April, and presenting themselves for examination at the Grammar School in Hamilton on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The subjects of examination will be from Homer, Iliad Book VI. Lucian, Life and Timon. Horace, Odes. Sallust. Translation of English into Latin. Ancient Geography and Mythology. Greek and Roman History and Antiquities. Geometry, First Six Books Euclid. Mensuration.

By order, of the Board of Trustees. WM. GRAIGIE, Secretary.

March, 17, 1853.

Trinity College, Toronto.

REGULATIONS for Medical Students entering, in or after October, 1853, adopted by the Council of Trinity College, October, 1852.

1. They must pass before entering, the Matriculation Examination. 2. They must keep terms during two years in College, under the regulations provided in the case of Students in Arts, and pass the examinations for Students in Arts falling within that period.

3. After the second year they must reside either in College or in licensed Lodgings (unless their Parents be resident in Toronto) at the discretion of the Provost and Professors.

4. They may proceed to the degree of M. B., at the end of a Medical Course of four years, commencing at the expiration of the Arts Course of two years, provided that they shall, at that time, have entered on their 22nd year.

5. They will be required before admission to the degree of M. B. to declare themselves bona fide members of the Church of England, and to subscribe the Three Articles of the 36th Canon.

JAMES BOVELL, Dean. Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

University of Trinity College.

A SUMMER Course of LECTURES will be delivered by the above Faculty, commencing the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, on the following subjects, viz:—

- Practical Chemistry... Professor Hind. Diseases of Women and Children Prof. Hodder. Operative Surgery... Prof. Deazely. Regional Anatomy... Prof. Bethune. Histology... Prof. Bovell. Hygiene... Prof. Hallowell. Medical Jurisprudence... Prof. Badgley.

Fee for each Course Five Dollars. For further particulars, apply to the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West. Toronto, February 8th, 1853.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

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

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

- PROFESSORS: Of Singing... Mr. Humphries. Of Music... Mr. Ambrose. English Master... Mr. C. Luscombe. Drawing Master... Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master... Mr. Ebbels. Calisthenics... Mr. Goodwin.

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework. £15 0 0 Day Pupils... 6 0 0 Singing... 5 0 0 Italian... 2 0 0 German... 3 0 0 Dancing for the Season... 3 0 0 Calisthenics... 0 15 0 Toronto April 6th, 1853. 58-1f.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, Three Rivers, C. E.

Course of Studies for the ensuing half year, ending on June the 16th, 1853.

FIRST CLASS—GREEK, The Alcestis of Euripides, succeeded by Homer's Iliad, Book xxiv., and Odyssey, Book xxiv.; and on intermediate days the continuation of Demosthenes de Corona, and Polybius. LATIN—Virgil's Aeneid, Book xii., Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

SECOND CLASS.—GREEK—The Oedipus Rex of Sophocles; Selections from Homer's Odyssey, and the Crito of Plato. LATIN—Horace—Odes, Books II. and III., and Epistles, Book I.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The usual introductory Classical Books. Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined classes, others by individual teaching.—The Holy Scriptures, the Greek Testament, English Grammar and Composition, History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c. &c.

S. S. WOOD, A.M., Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector Three Rivers, Jan. 15, 1853.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or the DAYS WE LIVE IN, by Mrs Gun; price 3s. 9d. LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG ARTIST, by Ann Harriet Doury; 3s. 9d.

ALSO fresh supply of THE CANADIAN CRUSOES, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs. Frail; 3s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street. Toronto, March 3rd, 1853

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

Township of North 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 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

WANTED,

A LADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B. box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected. Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853. 2-in.

MR. CHARLES RAIN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen, of the College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and around the base of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are completely filled up leaving no chance for secretions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth. Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Terms—Cash—without exception.

This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Khan 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. 1t-

Important to Importers of British Goods.

First steamer to Rochester. THE STEAMER

ADMIRAL.

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,

WILL (commencing on Thursday the 12th inst.) leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg. (weather permitting) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 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 6th 1853. } 36

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON,



(CAPT. JOHN GORDON.)

WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fares, Cabin—2s. 6d—meals extra. Deck 7½. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 19, 1853. } 38-1f

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order, ROBERT STANTON, Secretary and Treasurer. December 4th, 1852. 24-1f

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

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



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

President Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire. Vice-President Thomas Haworth, Esq.

Directors:

- George Michie, James Beatty, Hug Miller, M. P. Hayes, Wm. Henderson, Rice Lewis, And John Howcutt, Esquire.

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

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

Office Hours—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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

Agents:

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

- Quebec, Thos. Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Coleough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Desauter; Caledonia, N. McKimmon; 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-vf.



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

DIRECTORS:

- JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkeon, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. HAINS, Secretary.

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

"The Canadian Churchman"

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

TERMS:

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow; Mr. S. A. Ackrly, Fredericton, N.B.; T. J. Scovill, Esq., Cambridge; James Grover, Esq., Woodstock; Mr. W. L. Averley, St. John; L. P. W. Destrubay, Esq., Richibucto; Rev. Jas. Hudson, Stornoway.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN CHURCHMAN," No 113, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.