

# THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, No. 17.]

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI.]

## COMMON PLACE BOOK.

### CHARACTER OF ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's letters furnish evidence of the sobriety and sobriety of his judgment. His caution in distinguishing between the occasional suggestions of inspiration, and the ordinary exercise of his natural understanding, is without example in the history of human enthusiasm. His morality is every where calm, pure, and rational; adapted to the condition, the activity, and the business of social life and of its various relations; free from other's scrupulousness and austerities of superstition, and from what is more perhaps to be apprehended, the abstractions of quietism, and the soarings and extravagancies of fanaticism. His judgment concerning a hesitating conscience, his opinion of the moral indifference of many actions, yet of the prudence and even the duty of compliance, when non-compliance would produce evil effects in the minds of the persons who observed it, is just as the most liberal and enlightened moralist could form at this day. The accuracy of modern ethics has found nothing to amend in these determinations.

### CONFIDENCE.

Away, despair! my gracious Lord doth hear,  
Though winds and waves assault my keel,  
He doth preserve it; he doth steer,  
E'en when the boat seems most to reel.

So, as are the triumph of his art;  
We'll may he close his eyes but not his heart.

G. Herbert.

### "I HAVE BEEN A FOOL ALL MY LIFE."

So said a dying man in the maturity of manhood, smitten with a fatal disease, as he listened to truth hitherto slighted. An aged Christian mother left him weeping; and then a sister, sinking with consumption in the clear light of heaven, who was carried to his couch of suffering to tell him of the Intercessor, kissed his pallid brow, and bade him farewell. Prayer was offered, within the veil of the eternal scenes.

"Are you living 'without God in the world?' Then, unless you die in the twinkling of an eye, or are hurried a raving maniac to the last tribunal, you must soon feel, whether permitted or not to utter the terrible conviction, that however shrewd in business, you have been a fool all your life. To make shipwreck for eternity, you have simply to 'neglect so great salvation.'"

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

LETTER FROM THE REV. W. TAYLOR.

The parsonage, St. James, Assiniboin, Rupert's Land, Jaué, 1st, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,—It was my intention to write to you at some length by this post, but I fear I must be a little concise. The circumstances under which I now write are very much altered, and these seem to justify me in writing to you so briefly,—at least, if they do not justify, be good enough to allow me to think that they will excuse me. I find that my dear wife has already written to Mrs. Gear, and has told her of the direful calamity, which, in God's providence, has been permitted to come upon this land. The flowing of the rivers has laid it under water to the depth of several feet for miles. It is more like a lake than a river; it is computed to be ten or twelve miles wide. The Indians who wait upon the Bishop, said, Oh, this is like Winnipeg Sea. It has occasioned the vacation of dwellings, and has put it out of the power of the farmers to sow their fields and farms as usual. I ought, however, to tell you the news in something like order, and would enter into it largely, but that I am so occupied, and feel but little relish for a long turn at the pen; and besides, you have often seen an overflowing, and know the sad consequences and effects so well, that you can guess at a great deal, if I give you a few leading features in connection with it, as we have so lately experienced. I think I must have told you what a delightful

winter we had. All so well, so joyful, so prosperous, and everything giving so much promise for the future. Alas! how vain are our hopes and wishes; and how soon a turn in the hand of Divine providence can make a complete and, to us, a melancholy change! The spring came on with the usual signs,—the warm genial sunshine, the singing of birds, the melting of the snow, the gentle swelling of the river, the cracking and breaking up of the ice. Only once they led us to fear a more than usual rise,—the high state of the river, and its gentle and almost daily increase. Some old persons concluded, from certain indications, which appeared probable enough, that there would be high water; viz. the high state of Lake Winnipeg in the north, Red Lake, &c., in the south, and the state of the river itself, being a little higher than usual in the fall and winter. But most of us were quite unwilling to take too much notice of these things, and all hoped that the melting of the snow, of which there certainly was a vast quantity, would pass off without any serious or even considerable interruption to the ordinary course of things. On the 2nd of May the ice was carried off. It was to be sure, a tremendous rush, both down the Assiniboin and the main river. It caused a great swell, as I have said, and for days it continued to increase. The frost went off gradually, and we thought of the flowers and the gardens. The grass was springing up rapidly, and everything putting on a cheerful look. The river filled us with alarm; at last it began to cover the points, and then houses, in the low places, were gradually covered on the ground floors, and families were shifting to other spots. All the little streams gradually filled and stopped intercourse, the bridges were floating or unsafe, and then fears for the worst began to be entertained. Persons began to look out for the spots of safety, to which they might convey their families and goods. Tents and boats were in great requisition. Every day saw some families driven out, and then it was that a day of humiliation and fasting was proclaimed. It was most religiously kept and observed; and though the dread visitation was not abated, yet we do believe that much mercy has been shown to us, as a people, under this great trial, and, no doubt, owing to our humility and turning to God. I should like to send you a copy, and will do so, if I have time to make one out fairly.

Before the waters had risen to any great height, I had come to St. James, hoping to get the house soon ready to bring up my family. The waters rose upon us so gradually, yet surely—4 inches in the day, and 3 in the night, &c., and giving about 8 every 24 hours—that Mrs. Taylor soon followed me; and the Bishop and his family began to make preparations to join us. On Sunday, the 8th, the water had gotten to the stable and yard of his Lordship, and was within a few feet of his own dwelling. Service was held in the church in the morning, and by evening it was at the church door. On Monday the Bishop's family came up hither; the dear boys with the grateful nurse, the farm servants with all the stock of poultry, cows, and some of the pupils, &c.

But I am overrunning my history. On the Thursday previous, the schools were broken up, the St. Cross establishment was disbanded, and poor Mrs. Mills and her daughter taken by Mr. Colville, the County Governor, to lower Fort Curry. Thus the boys and girls were sent home, and the students sent off as they could be provided for. The poor Bishop and his sister were unwilling to quit the house till obliged, and really staid in, with a servant or two, till the water was two feet over the floors. This was the increase of as many days. At last they took refuge at St. James, and here soon began to recover from their depression and weariness.

We were not without fears that the Assiniboin might really overflow this spot, as our nearest neighbours below were driven out, and began to prepare for a start, stacking the lumber and fencing, and securing all that we were afraid might be carried off. But in mercy, this spot has been saved. It is a little Zuar. It afforded refuge for the poor colonists, with Rev. Messrs. Jones and Achran, in the year 1826, and now it has again been the place of refuge and safety for a poor homeless, houseless population. Our glebe has been almost covered with rude tents, and families in rude dwellings; and 300 or more of boards were lent to form tents for the few families, twenty or thirty, &c., to each family. We have had as many as thirty-five lodging in the house, and on Sundays it has served as a church. In fine weather we have formed a rude sort of church out in front of the door, and the service has been performed in the front hall or passage. Thus has mercy been mingled with judgment, and the weather has been most delightful. At the little mountain, six miles right out, there is a large encampment. At that place one of the students has resided, and kept school, &c.; and on Sunday morning the Bishop and myself have ridden out alternately for service. Thus we have

been compelled to adopt the plan which many of our brethren in England chose to do—service in the open air. Then at the Oreal Stone mountain, six miles farther, and about opposite to the Middle or St. Paul's church, the people of that district assembled. For some time, Rev. Br. Chapman and his family lived in the tower of the church; but finding all his people obliged to betake themselves to the mountain, and fearing that even the tower might give way in the beating and dashing of the waves, he joined them at the mountain, and sent his wife and child to Mr. Cochran's, at the Indian village. This part of the settlement has been saved. It is only the middle portion which has been so dreadfully scourged—say between twenty and thirty miles of settled habitations and cultivated farms. The Scotch community, with their preacher, fled to a little mountain just out from their part of the settlement. You will imagine that the loss of property is very great. Yes, it is so; houses and dwellings are gone; barns and stables are swept away; lumber and firewood, with almost all the pole fencing, is carried away, and by this time is floating in Hudson's Bay or the North Sea. A large barn, filled with wheat, rested on the Bishop's land, and near his door; and houses and barns, and other buildings, were seen to be thus transferred. Very little of thrashed wheat has been lost; flour is raised very much in price, and is likely to be still higher. During the prevailing of the waters, the winds have been very high, thus adding most fearfully to the desolate scene, and heightening the destruction of the poor frail tenements of the colony.

No human life, to our knowledge, has been sacrificed, except one instance, and that, sad enough, has been the Bishop's man cook. He was a long-tryed and faithful servant, and had lived with the late Mr. Macalluch, and then with his Lordship up to the distressful moment when he was called to an eternal world. It is rather melancholy to think that this solitary instance should have occurred in the Bishop's household. I went down to see them on the Wednesday, and his Lordship and his sister intended to leave for St. James on the next day; but it was windy, and the canoe could not put out. Early on the Friday they left, and I remained with this one man servant and two of the senior scholars till Saturday night. I joined the Bishop and his family here on that evening, and it appears that soon after my leaving the Bishop's for this place, the cook took it into his head to go and see his wife and child who were down at St. Andrew's. He started in a bateau alone, and has not since been seen or heard of. No doubt his body will be found when the waters shall have gone down. This sad catastrophe very much distressed his Lordship.

The Church was opened for a general store, and a great deal was lodged in it. The water was above the seats, and threw them back, but they have regained their original position. In the Bishop's house the water was about forty inches, thus reaching a great way up the lower rooms, and running right through the doors and windows. It remained stationary for a day or two, and is now going down much the same as it rose. His Lordship has been supplied by Mr. Cochran, with a bark canoe and two Christian Indians to paddle it, so that he has gone about a good deal. Indeed, I may say, he has been most laborious, most patient, most submissive, under the grievous judgement, and his great pecuniary losses. He and his family go down to St. Andrew's this week. Mr. Hunter returns in a day or two to his station in the north, and till Rev. Mr. James shall arrive by ship, his Lordship will stay at the Grand Rapids. It is quite put down all the Bishop's former plans; he cannot keep, as far as I know and fear, his intentions of going east. I hope, however, he will be able to take a little trip to some of the out-stations for his own health and benefit. We are about to part with Mr. Predham, the master of the College School. He had intended to go by St. Paul's in Mr. Kitson's bateau, but whether or not he will now, I cannot say. He has gone to take his farewell below, and Mr. Kitson has left for Pembena. It will be difficult for him to get up. There is no moving about but by canoe. Some of the Pensioners were anxious to leave, and were going by St. Paul's to Canada. Only a few can now go, and they leave this in a boat for Pembena, this evening. Should poor Mr. Predham go at last, he will call upon you at Fort Snelling, and by him I will write again, as he need not leave just yet, for Kitson does not start from Pembena till the 15th. But we are told it takes twelve days to get up, the current is so strong. Mr. Thomas Cochran is to be ordained on Sunday next, Trinity Sunday. The examination took place here last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. He passed a most creditable examination, and most satisfactory in every particular. I present him to the Bishop for imposition of hands. It takes place in St. Andrew's owing to

this visitation; it would have been in St. John's, and so have been much more convenient than now at the Rapids.

Mr. Cochran will take the mastership in the College School in the room of Mr. Predham, and for the present, until the buildings can be repaired, he will carry it on at the Indian village near his father's. The Bishop will try to have his College somehow near himself, but at present nothing can be arranged. The St. Cross school will soon be in working order again, as the water is clearing from the premises fast, and being a comparatively new building, will not be long in being rectified. I fear our new Church is put back for this summer. The oak logs are carried away, so we have been told, far up the Assiniboin, but we have not heard from the contractors as yet. It may be forth-coming, and then we shall be able to go on. We should have sent a few things, but we are quite upset. Thank you for the envelopes, they are beautiful. Best love to all your dear family. The Bishop is too much pressed to write now, he will do so soon. Regards to the brethren. Yours, my dear brother,

In truth and fidelity,  
W. TAYLOR.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, in the Diocese, towards the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of this Diocese, appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity.

Previously announced in the *Canadian Churchman*, Vol. 1, No. 16. £218 17 5

St. James's Church, Kingston, per R. N. Rogers	4 7 6
Trinity Church, Moore	£1 1 7
St. Mary's, " "	0 10 3
Church at Sarnia	1 4 1
Butler's, 6 Con. Moore	0 4 0
—per Rev. Geo. J. R. Salter	3 0 0
St. Mary's Church, " "	0 7 9
St. James's, Biddulph	0 5 0
—per Rev. A. Lappman	0 12 9
Trinity Church, Simcoe, 5 1 0	
Christ's " " Vittoria	1 0 0
Congregation at Port Dover	0 17 2
—per Rev. F. Evans	6 18 2
St. Paul's, Sydenham	0 9 0
St. James's, Portland	0 6 0
Osborne's School House, Stonington	0 5 0
—per Rev. E.C. Bower	1 0 0
Emily Church	0 10 0
Cornell's, Ops	0 2 9
—per Rev. Robert Harding	0 12 9
Wellington Square and Nelson per Reverend Thomas Green	1 15 0
All Saints Church, Mount Pleasant, per Rev. E. R. Sinson	0 10 0

122 Collections amounting to £237 13 7

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. F. O'Meara, his annual Subscription, £1 5 0

THOMAS S. KENNEDY,

Secretary.

### TO THE REVEREND HENRY PATTON, RECTOR OF CORNWALL.

We, the undersigned members of your Congregation, most heartily congratulate yourself and Mrs. Patton upon your safe return, after a sojourn, seemingly so long to us, in your native land,—from which we sincerely trust that Mrs. Patton may have received all that benefit which you so fondly anticipated when, in the hopes of promoting it, you so reluctantly resigned the charge of us, for that season, into the hands of another.

That you may both be blessed with renewed health and strength, and that the Author of all Goodness may shower down His choicest blessing upon you—permitting you to remain long among us, and to extend again, from yourself to us, the same care, instruction, and consolation, which we before enjoyed at your hands, are the prayers of your devoted and attached parishioners.

By the desire of the congregation,

J. J. DICKINSON, } Churchwardens

MICHAEL HARTLE, }

Cornwall, 8th November, 1852.

To J. J. Dickinson, M.D., and Michael Hartle, Esquire, Churchwardens.

DEAR BROTHER,—I receive with much satisfaction the kind congratulatory address which you, on the part of the congregation, have been deputed to present to me on this occasion.

It is, be assured, most gratifying to Mrs. Patton and myself to find upon our return so kindly a feeling, not in words only, but in deeds, in substantial acts, and proof of the good will of my people. The arrangements made in the Parsonage to render it so comfortable and so well prepared for our immediate occupation the very day of our arrival, we accept as tokens of your affection; and most heartily do we desire you to receive our assurances of reciprocal esteem.

With grateful acknowledgements to the beneficent author of every good and of every perfect gift, I have the greatest pleasure in stating that the visit to her native land has proved of much benefit to my dear wife, and, I trust, to my own also. Most gratefully, moreover, do we thank Almighty God our Heavenly Father for that paternal care and providential guidance vouchsafed us, so that during our journey of many thousand miles by land and by water, his unseen arm has led us forth and safely brought us home again.

Your allusion to my past labours amongst you is both encouraging and humbling—encouraging as a proof that however imperfect in the performance, you have at least appreciated the motive; and yet humbling, as suggesting what ought to have been than what I feel has really been my conduct as an Ambassador for Christ and a faithful Steward of the mysteries of the grace of God. Adequately to perform the duties pertaining to that high and holy office requires genius; indeed the possession of many graces, virtues, abilities,—the absence of which in myself I most feelingly deplore. When, indeed, we consider the various duties to be discharged, the solemn responsibilities incurred, and the value of the immortal souls committed to our pastoral care, the very best amongst us may well exclaim—“Who is sufficient for these things?” It is only through the grace of Christ strengthening us that we are enabled to walk worthy of our high vocation; and, therefore, Brethren, do we beseech you to pray for us that this divine grace may be imparted to us in more abundant measure, that we may be enabled, for the future, more faithfully to discharge the duties of our sacred calling, to his honour and glory, and to the edification of the souls committed to our care. And for you, dear Brethren, and for all my people, be assured that my prayers shall not be wanting that you all may “grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;” that the blessing of the Almighty may descend and rest upon you and yours; that you may all be faithful members of the Church Militant on earth; and that hereafter, through the merits and mercies of our Lord and Saviour, you may become joyful members of the Church triumphant in glory. “The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.”

HENRY PATTON.

Parsonage, Cornwall, Nov. 8, 1853.

#### DIocese of Nova Scotia.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese has been engaged for some months past in a tour of visitation, of which very full accounts are furnished in the “Church Times,” from which we extract the following:

The proceedings on Sunday 19th, at Antigonish, were of a most interesting, impressive and solemn character, and will long be remembered by the inhabitants of all denominations who thronged the Church. Morning prayers were said by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Milledge, after which the Bishop preached a most effective sermon on the authority of the Episcopacy, from our Saviour's commission to the Apostles down to the present time. Rev. Mr. Cochran then presented Mr. William Rupert Cochran, A. B., of King's College, Windsor, and Mr. John Griffiths, of St. Augustin's College, Canterbury, for ordination, to whom his Lordship administered the sacred rite, and read the Communion Service, assisted by the Rector of the Parish, the Gospel being read by Rev. W. R. Cochran. A collection was then taken, after which the congregation separated, and his Lordship proceeded to administer the Holy Communion to about twenty communicants, exclusive of the Clergy present. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock Prayers said by Rev. J. C. Cochran, after which six candidates for Confirmation presented themselves, to whom the Bishop's address was most solemn and pathetic. His Lordship then ascended the pulpit, and from the text “Prepare to meet thy God!” preached a sermon as solemn and deeply affecting as any in that crowded congregation had ever listened to.

From the same paper (9th October) we gladly make room for the subjoined account of proceedings in Halifax:—

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the complete extinction of all debt on the Parish of St. Paul's, Halifax. From a variety of causes, that debt had accumulated (including the liabilities incurred for the Chapel of Exce) to the fearful amount of £5,000. To attempt the liquidation of this formidable sum, required no small degree of courage. But the result shows what may be accomplished by stout hearts and willing hands, in grappling energetically with even the most discouraging difficulties. The Churchwardens, P. C. Hill and J. Tremaine, Esqrs., a few weeks ago, undertook an appeal to the Parishioners, with H. Boggs and W. Hare, Esqrs., who, in a very short time, succeeded in raising enough to wipe off the whole debt, thus relieving their Parish from an incubus, which has long depressed its energies, and paralyzed every effort at those various improvements,

which are desirable in every Parish from time to time.

A satisfactory meeting took place at the National School on Tuesday last, when it was announced that of the sum of £4162, the amount required, only £250 remained to be subscribed. In this emergency the Hon. Mr. Cogswell offered, in addition to the large amount already paid by him, to supply the deficiency: wishing it to be understood that he did it as a thank-offering, in memory of the ministry of his beloved son, and the happy fellowship which existed for fourteen years between the Rev. W. Cogswell and the members of the Church and Parish of St. Paul's.

We shall gladly publish the list of subscribers whose contributions have produced this happy consummation, and we hope their example will stimulate other Parishes throughout the Province, to rid themselves of debt in like manner. We are happy to add, that already in St. George's Halifax, has a movement begun in the same direction; and we hope soon to announce the good news, that like its ransomed neighbor St. Paul's, it “owes no man anything.”

It has for some time been the fashion, throughout the country, for those who perhaps wanted an excuse for doing little themselves, to be always saying that comparatively nothing was done in the Metropolis. This fertile topic of declamation, at Parochial gatherings will now be available no more. Perhaps justice has never been done to Halifax in this respect. It has generally been forgotten, that hither resort the maimed, the halt and the blind—all that want “help” in the various calamities which are of constant occurrence in the rural districts; or for the various undertakings of a public nature, which are there set on foot. The calculations in these things always is, “we shall get something for it in Halifax.”

Especially, in estimating what Church people give in this City, it is generally forgotten, that no Church is built East, West, North or South, without an appeal to the Citizens of Halifax. The writer knows this by his own experience, which has been to some extent, and he here records his thankful conviction, that most “liberal things” have always been done by Halifax on such occasions. All the Clergy in the land will say Amen to this.

Now, let it be known and read by all our censorious friends, far and wide, who have been thus “casting stones” in this direction, that within one year last past, (besides all other contributions for similar purposes,) the Parish of St. Paul's has raised for the Church, no less a sum than SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS! “Honor to whom it is due,” say we. Assuredly none that have thus given, from religious motives, to these religious objects, will find that they are the poorer at the year's end, as regards the things of this world; while they will enjoy a far richer pleasure in the consciousness of a duty performed, than they could have felt, with that duty neglected, and their money still in their hands.

#### ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER INSULTED BY THE MOB.—The long anticipated confirmation took place at Eldad last week. There was an immense attendance of the people anxious to witness the proceedings, but a very significant diminution of the number of children brought for confirmation. After the ceremony the Bishop and the party formed into procession. As he approached the doors of the church a yell of groans, and hissings, and hootings, met his ears, the people following him and hooting him till he reached the garden in front of Mr. Prynne's house. There were four policemen present, who gave the Bishop the benefit of their protection. The crowd consisted almost wholly of well dressed persons. The Bishop having got into Mr. Prynne's, there partook of luncheon. He remained there till half-past two, the crowd still waiting. At that time the carriage again drove up to the door, and the Bishop came out, and was again received with hisses, groans, and hooting, exceeding that in any former part of the day. Inspector Thomas had to send round two policemen to the other side of the carriage, towards which there was a great rush, to prevent the people from opening the door. The Bishop had his plain coat buttoned up to the chin, and appeared to be thoroughly unnerved. After his leaving Eldad nothing further occurred. Thus ended the first confirmation at Eldad. The last confirmation held at Plymouth presented 799 candidates. The present brought forward only 190! The house inhabited by Miss Sellon and the other Protestant sisters of mercy is being continually threatened, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that the mob have been prevented from laying violent hands upon the dwelling and levelling it with the ground. The erection of the new conventual buildings, which Miss Sellon commenced last year, on the banks of the river between Suke Demerel and Plymouth, has been suspended for want of funds.

#### ALLEGED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.

The following statement appears in the *Herald* of Friday:

“We are authorized to give the most unqualified contradiction, for the second time, to an assertion which has been published in the *Times*, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to sanction the revival of the active powers of Convocation. There is not, and never has been, the slightest foundation for such a rumour. Her Majesty's government have not, we most distinctly declare, entertained the question for one moment. We understand that it was in consequence of a foolish wager on the Stock Exchange that our contemporary was hoaxed into the promulgation of the absurdity in question.”

#### UNITED STATES.

THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—There was a severe gale on Lake Erie, on Saturday and Sunday. In addition to the loss of the barque *Rochester*, mentioned yesterday, we learn the following disasters:—

The steamer *St. Louis* sunk on a reef near Sandusky city. No lives were lost.

The barque *Canada*, that left Erie on Saturday night, with a cargo of coal, lost her top-gallant mast and sustained damage in her hull. She got into Buffalo on Sunday.

The schooner *M. Dousman*, with coal sunk in the harbour at Erie.

The Steamers *Lady Elgin* and *Keystone State* were damaged in attempting to run into Dunkirk. The steamer *America* was slightly damaged.

The schooner *C. C. Smeal* went to pieces on Sunday, a few miles below Barcelona. She was loaded with coal, and it is feared that two hands were lost.

The Revenue Cutter *Harrison*, lying inside the West pier, Oswego, parted her fastenings and was driven from her moorings by the violence of the wind and seas pouring over the pier. She came in contact with the British barque *N. Brunswick*, lying near by, and both vessels were more or less injured. The Cutter had her bowsprit, cutwater and part of her shrouds carried away.

The Schooner *Montgomery*, from Toledo, left the Welland Canal for Oswego on Friday Evening, and encountered the violence of the gale on Lake Ontario. She made this port in the afternoon on Saturday, with the loss of part of her deck load, consisting of casks of beef and oil cake. Capt. Napier, of the *Montgomery*, reports the schooners *Belle Sheridan*, *Heilegoland* and others coming out of the Welland Canal on Friday evening, bound to Oswego. Nothing since has been heard of them, but supposed to have made Niagara or Genesee river.

There is a good deal of solicitude felt for the safety of vessels not yet heard from.

The schooner *L. D. Comans* which cleared for Toledo, on Thursday, was obliged to put back, and returned to this port on Saturday, with the loss of 100 bars of railroad iron. The vessel was loaded by Messrs. Fitzhugh & Co., of this city, and consigned to O. M. Tibbles of Erie.

By a dispatch received this morning by the House Western Line, dated Erie, 8th, we learn that the barque *Rochester*, Capt. Myers, left Cleveland at 3 o'clock Saturday night, loaded with 600 tons coal for Messrs. Mabie & Champ- lin, Buffalo. When off Grand River she sprang a leak. Lost one man overboard about one o'clock Sunday morning. Was headed for the shore and struck about three o'clock near Walnut Creek. The Captain and one hand saved by swimming ashore. The balance of the crew were lost, nine in number. The U. S. steamer *Michigan* went to the rescue but arrived too late. It is believed they saved the mate who was clinging to the rigging. The bodies nearly all on the beach. Boat and cargo a total loss.

ERIE, Nov. 8, 10 A. M.—U. S. steamer *Michigan* has returned, could not find any portion of the wreck of the *Rochester*, vessel gone to pieces, all lost but the Captain and boy. Vessel owned by F. W. Myers, of Buffalo. Insured forty-five hundred dollars.—*Oswego Times*.

#### COLONIAL.

A new steamer, the *Queen of the West*, Captain Harrison, has been placed on the route between Toronto and Hamilton.

The Board of Health have not reported any cases of Cholera for four or five days past in Quebec.

Mr. Galt will, we understand, offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Sherbrooke, vacant by the promotion of Edward Short, Esq., to the Bench.

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

As a carpenter employed on the Heights near this city, was crossing some floating logs on Thursday evening last, he missed his footing and fell into nearly 14 feet deep of water. After considerable struggling he escaped much exhausted.

A young man, named Thomas Ryan, son of Mr. Anthony Ryan, of Lanark, while proceeding home on horseback from Carleton Place, on Monday se'ennight, fell, or was thrown from his horse about three miles from Ferguson's Falls, and was killed.

In our last, we alluded to the conflict between Her Majesty's Canadian Government and the Proprietors of the Line of Ocean Steamers, to run between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool. The first vessel of the line, will be “Cleopatra,” which is expected to arrive about the first of May 1853. This vessel is very favourably known, having loaded in the London docks, and sailed for Australia last September calling at the Cape of Good Hope with the Government mails and making the run to Madeira in five days four hours. She also made a very rapid run from the Clyde to London.

We understand that there is every reason to believe that this Steamer, and others of the line, after the consumption of coal, during the voyage when lightened by the partial discharge of cargo at Quebec will not be of too much draught to pass Lake St. Peter; and thus the communication between Montreal and Liverpool will be direct. The monthly line will be commenced by the “Cleopatra,” and a consort ship, of the same class now nearly completed. These two vessels will be of fifteen hundred tons burthen each, and their engines of three hundred horse power, and of two hundred and thirty feet of keel, not merely of two hundred, as by a typographical error was stated in our last. The three other vessels, to complete the fortnightly line, will be still larger and possess more power. From what we have stated, which we do on the best authority, the Canadian public may be assured that the line will be of the first class, and the passages will be made with all the certainty and celerity of which steam power is capable.—*Montreal Transcript*.

As William Ford was waiting the arrival of some passengers coming by the boats, at one of the City Wharves on last Thursday evening, he accidentally fell into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, life was extinct. The deceased was a very old resident of this City and has kept a Tavern near the Lake for some time.—*Hamilton Journal*.

A labourer employed at the cutting on the Heights, jumped down a height of about six feet a few evenings ago and broke his leg.—*Id.*

A man named P. Etto, and a companion of his, tailors, who lived in a room over Burn's Saloon for the purpose of carrying on their business, and with the view of heating the apartment which they occupied, procured charcoal. Soon after its being kindled both parties felt very nauseous sensations and were obliged to go out of doors which relieved them considerably. Not knowing however the cause, both went in again and having remained for some time became exceedingly ill and lay down. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. At seven or a little after, a friend of theirs went up stairs to see them but was rather surprised at finding no candle in the room, upon which he struck a match against the wall and to his horror found one dead and the other lying in a state of insensibility. An inquest was held on the body on Friday and the following verdict was returned, “died from suffocation.” Murrill the companion of the deceased is gradually recovering, but is as yet very weak.—*Id.*

#### From the British Canadian.

Now that the House has adjourned we feel that we have a little leisure to analyze the speech of the Hon. J. Rolph upon the Clergy Reserve Resolutions which the Government organs have so extensively lauded. They have dwelt so much upon its superior merits, that we feel ourselves compelled to give it a careful perusal in order to discover if we could see in what those beauties consisted, and what is therein that entitles Dr. Rolph to be placed by them, as they seem disposed to do, among the great and successful orators of the age. We have however got through our allotted task, and we candidly confess the investigation has not repaid the trouble.

In our opinion, this much lauded speech is the toilsome work of a rhetorician, without a spark of the lofty genius of an orator, with glitter enough to attract—sophistry enough to mislead, but totally destitute of the fervor of sincerity, and above all of the radiance of truth. It is deficient even in the requirement of accuracy of expression, or there is an intentional inaccuracy for the sake of effect.—It presents objects either under false colors or through a medium which disguises the true ones.

The right to legislate upon the Clergy Reserve question is asserted as a “natural right” of the Legislature of this Province—the legislation of the Imperial Parliament on that question is treated as the infringement of “a natural right.” Now, this use of the term “natural right” is a perversion of the idea conveyed by those words in the sense in which every writer upon the theory of Government uses them, and illustrates our meaning in accusing the speaker of inaccuracy whether undesigned or intentional.

The supreme legislature of the empire acts in the exercise of delegated or conventional, but not of natural right; which latter imports something anterior to delegation or convention. The right of Colonial Legislation—that is the Legislation of the Provincial Parliament of Canada as a British Province is conferred by the enactment of the Imperial Parliament, so that in what sense the exercise of the power of Colonial Legislation can be deemed the exercise of a natural right we confess we are unable to comprehend.

Again, the right claimed is in effect a right to dispose of, or at least to regulate the disposition of a portion of the public domain—lands, which in the theory of our Constitution belong to the Crown—the disposal of them being a part of the Royal prerogative. The mere statement of this undeniable proposition shows the inapplicability of the term “natural right.”

But if the question of natural right in its real sense is essential to the argument—then the arguments fail because of the ineffi-



ciency of the premises, but if the assertion of "natural right" be no part of the argument then the use of the term is a mere rhetorical flourish without either significance or application.

Equally objectionable, though not on the same ground, is the passage respecting the religious freedom which should exist in the Province, and which every emigrant is somewhat gratuitously assumed to hope for and to have a right to expect. If it have any meaning it must be that a public endowment for the maintenance of religious worship is injurious to religious freedom, or the phrase may be thus varied, that the voluntary principle is essential to that freedom. We shall not discuss the voluntary principle or the correctness of the sentiment above expressed, nor will we be seduced into an examination of the question whether if public endowments be injurious to religious freedom, how can private endowments be innocuous. In short the whole of Dr. Rolph's argument, so far as it is intelligible is directed not against endowments whether public or private, but against a connexion between Church and State, the existence of which is insidiously implied, and the evils of which, whether real or imaginary, have no connexion with the abstract question of endowments, or public aid for the religious instruction of the people.

As to the clapnet about the emigrant we rather think that he will not be so sensible of the advantages of having to put his hand in his well-nigh exhausted pocket, to contribute to the support of a clergyman. In fact the whole of this passage misrepresents the question at issue, while it suggests evils which if admitted are totally unconnected with the mere question of endowment.

But the greatest piece of rhetoric is his eulogy on the Governor General. We abstain advisedly from the expression of dissent from, or assent to this laboured panegyric of the learned Doctor upon the representative of his Sovereign. In our judgment it is at least premature. Something more than a few years administration of the Government of Canada is requisite to found such a panegyric, or before we could pronounce such a judgment. Those who survive Lord Elgin will alone be in a position to review his complete career and calmly and impartially judge his acts, his talents or his character. At present knowing nothing to entitle him to a niche in the temple of history but his unfinished course as our Governor General, we withhold our opinion. When he belongs to the inexorable past it will be easy to decide whether he is entitled to be placed side by side with the hitherto unapproached, if not unapproachable loftiness of Pitt, who died in combat against the principles and consequences of a French revolution—whether on his death such a shadow will be cast over Europe as when the lightning brilliancy of a Canning was extinguished, or whether his memory will be honoured like that of Peel by statues erected from one end of Great Britain to another—that spontaneous and undying testimony of a nation's approval. It will then be known whether the trumpet of fame will again peal forth to distant ages the name of Bruce!—or whether the rhetorical flourish of the member for Norfolk with its feeble puff, will present a ludicrous yet mournful contrast with the distant echoes of Bannockburn.

One of the most practically useful statutes passed during the Session has been in furtherance of a project long advocated by the Conservative party, namely, the establishment of a line of Ocean Steamers between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal. A bill for this purpose has at length been passed and a contract signed between the Government and Messrs. McLean and Co., of Liverpool, under which a line of large and powerful screw steamers will be put on to ply during the summer season via the St. Lawrence semi-monthly, and in the winter season between Liverpool and Portland, in the State of Maine, monthly. The vessels not to be less than 1200 tons burthen and 300 horse power, with accommodation for first, second and third class passengers at the respective rates of £21, £12, and £6 stg. The steamer to carry a mail and an agent, and the company to be paid for each summer trip, 14 in number, £1238 16s. 11d., and for each winter trip, 5 in number £1333 6s. 8d., or in all £24,000 stg. of which £19,000 will be paid by the Government and £5,000 by the St. Lawrence Railroad Company and the City of Portland. The trips will commence in April and be kept up regularly from that time.

We look on this as a most important move as it will do more than anything to keep down the high freights from the St. Lawrence and bring back the mercantile traffic to our own waters, affording as it will a safe, rapid and no doubt cheap mode of transit for an interchange of the produce of Canada for the manufactures of Great Britain. It will also tend to turn the tide of Emigration from

New York to the St. Lawrence. We therefore hail it as a double boon.—*lb.*

**FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELINGTON.**

Thursday, in compliance with the request of our Chief Magistrate, was observed as a day of mourning in this city. Most of the stores and places of business were closed and black covered the doors, shutters, &c. The bell of St. Lawrence Hall tolled at intervals, and the flags of the various vessels in the harbour were hoisted half-mast high. The citizens appeared with crape on their hats and on their arms. Indeed every thing betokened the respect in which the illustrious hero was held by our citizens generally.

Amid such tokens of general woe, the exhibitions at the shop shops were strangely contrasted. If these men chose to disregard the Proclamation of the Mayor requiring the closing of their shops for two or three hours as a mark of national respect to our greatest warrior, because it has not the force of law and is not compulsory, we do hope that what is law may now be enforced against them, and that henceforward they may be compelled to keep their goods within their shops instead of encroaching upon and blocking up the footways with them as they now do, often to the great annoyance of pedestrians.—*lb.*

**THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER IN WOODSTOCK.**

Friday last being the anniversary of the never to be forgotten Gunpowder Plot, commonly called Guy Fawkes' day was duly celebrated by the loyal Orangemen of Woodstock. At an early hour in the forenoon the brethren assembled in their respective Lodge Rooms and transacted the business appropriate to the occasion. At six o'clock, P.M., they sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared for them by Brother John Brooks, in the Victoria Buildings. Here they were joined by visiting brethren from Durham and Brantford. Here the good things of this life were abundant and at the festive board every one seemed to ask the question;

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandfire, cut in alabaster? Sleep when he wakes, and creeps into the Jaundice By being peevish?"

All was hilarity and mirth. The usual loyal toasts as well as those peculiar to the brotherhood and the day which was being celebrated, were duly honoured. Appropriate addresses were delivered—Songs enlivened the scene, and at a late hour the Company separated—happy in the full fruition of the evening's enjoyment.—*Conservative Expositor.*

**QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 10.**

This day at 1 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that house being present, the following bills were assented to in her Majesty's name by his Excellency:—

An Act to remove doubts as to the powers of Judges of County Courts.

To authorize the appointment of assistant Judges of the Superior Courts.

To extend the period limited for certain purposes by the Montreal Act.

To amend the act providing for the summary decision of small causes in Lower Canada.

To supply an omission in Schedule B. to the Upper Canada Municipal Law.

To authorize the Court of Chancery and the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada to admit Neil McIntyre to practice as a Solicitor.

To amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

To repeal the acts to improve the law of evidence in Upper Canada.

To authorize the Montreal & New York Railroad Company to extend their railroad.

To extend an act to provide for the appointment of Magistrates of the Peace for the more remote parts of this Province.

For the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Montreal.

An Act to provide by one general law for the incorporation of Electric Telegraph Companies.

To incorporate the Main Trunk Railway Company.

To authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal.

To legalize the Municipal Corporation of Toronto.

To amend the Charter of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.

For avoiding doubts in the act regulating the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

To amend two acts connected with the administration of McGill College.

For the granting of certain lots to the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.

To amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

An Act to extend the railway clauses consolidation Act, to the Peterboro and Port Hope Railway Company.

To separate Romney from East Tilbury.

To incorporate the St. Mary's College of Montreal.

To incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

To authorize the Construction of a Railway from Galt to Guelph.

To authorize the City of Montreal to raise money by Loan to consolidate their debt.

To give effect to an Act for the indemnification of parties whose property was destroyed during the rebellions in 1837 and 1838.

To incorporate the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company.

To amend the Act extending the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, on Marine Assurance.

For the relief of John Knatehbulb Ritchy.

To empower any Railway Company whose railway forms part of the Main Trunk Line, to unite with any other such Company.

To provide for a Railway from Quebec to Trois Pistoles.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company.

To authorize Francois Daigle and Alexis Dufresne, to demand tolls upon a bridge on the Northern branch of the Yamaska.

To authorize Kingston to negotiate a loan.

To amend the Act incorporating a Railroad from Industrie to Rawdon.

For the removal of the officer of Mississquoi.

To amend an Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Niagara Harbor and Dock Company.

To amend two certain Acts therein mentioned to make further provisions for the management of the Post Office.

To amend the law relating to the Recorder's Court of Montreal.

To vest in the Corporation of Hamilton the Gore of King Street.

To incorporate the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company.

To establish a consolidated Municipal Loan fund.

To provide for the improvement of the Harbor of Montreal.

To authorize the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company to construct a Railroad to Goderich.

To incorporate the Grand Junction Railway Company.

For the establishment of a Line of Steam Vessels between this Province and the United Kingdom.

To provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture.

To provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society of Toronto.

To enlarge the powers granted by the Act 12 Vic., cap 81, so as to enable the Municipal Council of the Township of Stamford to make by-laws for the better government of that part which lies in the immediate vicinity of the Falls of Niagara.

To authorize the Governor General to declare the County of Peith to be separated from Huron, Perth, and Bruce.

To incorporate a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of supplying Hamilton with water.

To facilitate the winding up of the Mutual Fire Assurance Company, of Montreal.

To amend the Act incorporating the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.

To make more effectual provision for enforcing the legal rights of the Crown, in regard to public works.

To make certain provisions with regard to common schools in Upper Canada.

To amend the Act authorising the issue of debentures, for giving relief to Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act for the incorporation of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company of Toronto.

**ENGLAND.**

We take the following summary from the *New York Albion*.—By the steam-propeller *Glasgow* from the Clyde, by the *Humboldt* from Havre and Southampton, and by the *Canada* from Liverpool partly by mail and partly by telegraph, we have another week's European news. There are no political facts of importance to be noted, although reports as to the future course of events become more lively as the session of Parliament draws near. Not to speak of the natural curiosity with which the intentions of our taciturn Ministry are awaited, there is considerable speculation afloat as to the position which Lord Palmerston will assume. His rumoured negotiations with the Earl of Derby (to which we made brief allusion last week) acquired a greater degree of probability, when we find that doubts as to his support of, or opposition to the Government are expressed in the journal commonly said to be under his own control. Undoubtedly there must be much mutual concession and not a little sponging out of past reminiscences, ere the Tory chieftain and the pet of the Liberals could consent to sit at the same Council board: but we are often told that Time works wonders; and assuredly it never works more rapidly than in the case of political leaders. How far these insinuations may be true, we have no means of knowing, and shall not presume to guess. Nor need the public remain long in doubt, since the directness of questioning that prevails in the House of Commons, when personal matters are under consideration, will soon compel the late Foreign Secretary to define his position, or will leave room for reasonable inferences, if he refuse to do so. In the mean time, Cabinet Councils have been frequent and some what protracted.

Thursday next, the 18th inst., has been appointed for the Duke of Wellington's funeral;

and already the preparatory details occupy much space in newspaper columns. The variations from those which were printed on Saturday last are so trifling, that we shall not now recapitulate them. It will be observed however that, although courtly etiquette forbids the Sovereign to follow to the tomb the remains of her most faithful and best-beloved subject, Queen Victoria will testify her feelings by a state visit to Chelsea Hospital, where the coffin of a great Duke will be displayed. Prince Albert will be Chief Mourner at Saint Paul's Cathedral. Deputations from the armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain and Portugal, will also take part in the august ceremony.—We are the more inclined not to dwell further on this topic to-day, because we have yet to say a word on it, in connection with our fellow countrymen's commemoration of it here in New York, and because we have devoted much more than our usual space elsewhere to the record of the Duke's great deeds, in order to bring to a close that eloquent and complete memoir which we have lately from week to week been republishing.

In view of the immense activity prevailing in the French naval arsenals—a curious corollary on the peaceful Empire proclaimed so lately at Bordeaux—our own Admiralty, we are glad to perceive, is strengthening that great arm of our defence, that may be needed when we least expect it. A ministerial journal announces that ten line-of-battle ships, now on the stocks or ordered to be built, are to be fitted with powerful screw propellers. France under its new regime must be watched with unceasing vigilance by those to whose keeping the welfare of Great Britain is committed, since assuredly nothing on earth but apprehension of failure will prevent the self-willed Louis Napoleon from attempting, sooner or later, the project before which even the genius of his uncle recoiled. Or he may perchance, and events point that way, look to the East for the fulfilment of what he calls his mission. The position and strength of the British fleet in the Mediterranean is always perfectly well known; not so would be the character and purposes of an armament that might be assembled or fitted at Toulon. Without pursuing this vague train of thought, it may be sufficient to predict that whenever the reserved and resolute man, who now lords it over France, shall feel himself sufficiently strong to work out his destiny, we shall hear stirring news from the "French Lake."

**ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."**

New-York, Nov. 19, 9, A.M.

The steamship *Asia*, with Liverpool and London advices to the 6th instant, arrived here about one o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Breadstuffs lively during the week. Wheat advanced 1d. to 2s. per 60 lbs. Flour—Business equals the supply. Corn—Less doing on account of the limited supply. Wheat.—U. S. White 7s. a 7s. 6d.; Red 6s. 6d. a 7s. Indian Corn—Yellow 31s. a 32s. 6d.; White 33s. a 36. Provisions—Beef steady with a fair demand. Pork quiet, and in short-supply. Lard nominal at 63s.

Parliament met on the 4th instant, and elected Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre speaker.

A great Free Trade Banquet took place at Manchester on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

Five hundred fresh troops had left Barcelona for Cuba.

The King of Sweden is dangerously ill. A regency has been appointed.

Mr. Macaulay had issued an address to his constituents, in which he predicts that the reforms of Sir Robert Peel were safe, and professed himself favourable to universal suffrage.

The *London Times* was still dealing out articles on America,—in one of which it looks on the Japan Expedition as a sham, and believes it is destined for Cuba, considering it insufficient for Japan.

A true bill for libel arising out of the Six Mile Bridge affair has been found at the instance of the Government against the *Anglo Celt*, an Irish newspaper.

F. Dubordien, a Civil Engineer, has addressed a letter to the Earl of Mayo thereby sustaining the project recommended by that nobleman for making Black Sod Bay a Transatlantic Harbour.

FRANCE.—The French Senate met on Thursday for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the establishment of the Empire. All the people know is, that ten members voted that the people be consulted. M. Fould, Minister of State, declared that the Government did not oppose the proposition, which was then referred to a Special Committee, whose report would be presented on the 6th.

The Russian and Prussian Ministers have received sudden orders from their Governments no longer to absent themselves from their posts in Paris.

The news from other parts of the continent is unimportant.

**LATEST FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.**

The Spanish army will be represented by the Duke Osuna at the funeral of the Duke.

A correspondent of a London paper states that nine of Edward Murray's fellow-prisoners were shot at Ancona on the 25th ult.

The *Reinship Franklin* 14 days out had not arrived at Southampton at the hour our despatch closed.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns for Date, Lesson, and Book. Includes dates from Nov 28 to Dec 5 and corresponding lessons from Isaiah, John, Acts, and Hebrews.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s. J. P. CLARK, Mus. Bsc. Conductor. G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO NOVEMBER 24th, 1852.—S. J. Marmora; Rev. J. S., Island of Jersey, per Eason & Co., Halifax for Vols. 14 and 15; J. P., Pointe à Cavagnal, your Subscription to end of Vol. 16 is paid; J. C., Flamboro West; Postmaster Beamsville, for Marlott; F. J. L., Grimsby for Miss L.; Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Mauderville, N. B.; H. P., Cornwall for self and Dr. A.; J. D., Hamilton; J. R., Carleton Place, for Dr. S.; J. B. E., Dundas; J. M. McL., Richmond Hill; Rev. W. J., Rawdon, Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. S., Chester, N.S. per G. S. J., Shediac; J. C., Chippawa; J. C., Napanee, for D. F.; E. D., Woodstock; Rev. Principal Nicols, Lennoxville; Rev. F. J. L., Grimsby; J. L., London; A. H. W., Buctouche, for H. S. and R. D.; E. D., Brockville, for Rev. D. S. C., England; J. S. C., St. Catharines.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

The Monthly Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held, D.V., at the Society's Board Room, on Wednesday next, the 1st Decembar, at 3 P. M.

THOMAS S. KENNEDY, Secretary.

FALLACIES OF THE CHIEF SUPER-INTENDENT.

In that portion of Dr. Ryerson's forthcoming Annual School Report for 1851 which appeared in our publication of the 4th current, the writer, inter alia, observes:—"The establishment of denominational schools for the purpose of denominational religious instruction itself is in expedient. The common schools are not boarding, but day schools. The children attending them reside with their own parents, and are within the charge of their own pastors; and, therefore, the oversight and duties of the parents and pastors of children attending the common schools are not in the least suspended or interfered with. The children attending such schools can be with their teacher only from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon of five or six days in the week-day, and the whole of Sunday they are with their parents and pastors; and the mornings and evenings of the Sabbath of each week, and the very portions of time which convenience, and usage, and ecclesiastical laws prescribe for religious studies and instructions—portions of time during which pupils are not and cannot be with their teacher, but are and must be under the oversight of their parents or pastors."

Most transparent to every intelligent mind familiar with the moral features of this Colony, must be the fallacies enunciated in the above quoted sentences. We had occasion some time ago to meet the flimsy argument of the dissenter that Sunday instruction in the principles and doctrines of Christianity is all that is necessary for the rising generation. As the remarks we then made will directly meet the sophisms (we cannot call them the reasonings) of Dr. Ryerson, we make no apology for repeating them in this place.

It does not follow (say our dissenting opponents) that because the Gospel is out-crowded in our Common Schools, the youth of Canada must grow up devoid of spiritual knowledge! They have parents whose bounden duty it is to direct their minds heavenward. They have ministers, a portion whose pastoral duty consists in feeding the lambs of their flocks, and guiding them to the feet of the Good Shepherd!

Plausible as all this might sound from the pulpit, or in the pages of a liberal print, we may add, the Annual Report of Canada's Schools is practically little better than

a delusion or dream. Like too many of the flatulent theories of voluntarism, it is found to be wanting when tested in the crucible of experience!

"Few, miserably few, in number are the parents in this young and still rugged country who, having the inclination, possess either the knowledge or the ability necessary for grounding their tender ones in the alphabet of Christianity, if we may use the expression. Constrained to wrestle with the difficulties which surround them—to labour anxiously for the bread that perishes—the great bulk of our fellow-colonists are ill fitted to feed their children with the bread of life! Many, we readily admit, lack not the will, but few, comparatively, have had breathing time or opportunity to acquire the way. Instead of becoming teachers, they have need that one teach them which be first principles of the oracles of God!

"What we have just advanced, applies not to any specific sect or denomination, but to the community at large. We speak, moreover, not from hearsay, but from positive, personal observation.

"Touching the Clergy and Ministers of the Province, so thinly are they sown, and so overproportioned the fields of duty which they occupy, to their moral and physical abilities, that but little is the utmost they can do to meet the exigencies of the case. He who undergoes the toil of three services, accompanied by fatiguing travel, has small strength to bestow upon the tuition of a Sunday school. A general address he may give to the pupils; but as to thoroughly instructing even a single class, the task is palpably beyond his powers.

"Then as regards Sunday schools, no one at all conversant with Canada will deny that, neither as regards number or quality, are they at all fitted to meet the requirements of the case. They are few and far between; and the teachers thereof, though doubtless serious and well-meaning, are but too frequently of a very inferior order, if not of intelligence, at least of proper qualifications."

Dr. Ryerson is, we believe a Canadian by birth. The experience which he has acquired as an itinerant preacher must have made him well acquainted with the moral bearings and statistics of our Colony—and consequently he must be thoroughly aware of the correctness of the views which we have recapitulated above. How, therefore, the Reverend special-pleader could have mustered sufficient confidence to assert or insinuate that Canadian parents and pastors could on "the mornings and evenings of Sabbath" impart a due modicum of religious instruction to the young, is infinitely beyond our comprehension. Dr. Ryerson, whatever his other faults, cannot justly be charged with obtuseness, and it must be obvious, even to the most obtuse, that if the children of our population do not obtain a large amount of Christian tuition during the week, in the salaried schools of the Province, they must, in a great measure lack it altogether.

Supposing, however, the reverse of what we have advanced, to be the case. Granting for the sake of argument that Canada possessed a competent supply both of Clergymen, and of efficient and zealous Sunday school teachers, would Dr. Ryerson be justified even then, in asserting that the religious education of the young should be confined to one day in the week? The Bible inculcates that a knowledge of the truths of Revelation is "the one thing needful." Would the chief Superintendent, in contradiction to this heavenly dictum, have us to believe that the knowledge of such secularities as grammar, arithmetic, and geography is six times more important and desirable? Such a position he would require to adopt and demonstrate before he could maintain, that from Monday morning to Saturday afternoon the Sacred Scriptures ought to be superseded by the manuals of Lennie, Dillworth, and Morse! If the Reverend gentleman is prepared to advance such a doctrine let him do so plainly and without equivocation, and then however much we may abominate his ethics we shall at least give him credit for enunciating his opinions with the out-spoken candor of an honest man.

In the extract referred to at the commencement of this article, the Chief Superintendent makes a most extraordinary, and Jesuitical use of one of the Canons of the United Church of England and Ireland. We shall take an early opportunity of exposing this insidious attempt to wound our communion with her own weapons.

TORONTO DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

With much regret do we learn that a confederation of young men, designated as above, contemplate giving a series of theatrical performances in Toronto during the present winter.

Frequently as we have expressed our views regarding amateur theatricals, we cannot refrain from again re-asserting our protest

against such demoralizing pursuits. They are incapable either of defence or palliation. Every thing connected with them tends to emasculate and debauch the mind, and to induce habits greatly inimical to the prosecution of the battle of life. The members of such societies are, for the most part, engaged throughout the day in the details of some trade and profession, and can only appropriate a few hours each night for acquiring solid information, or strengthening their faculties. These precious hours, during the currency of the "season," are absorbed by the "study" of the would-be Thespians, and hence two grievous evils result.

In the first place, the intellect is enervated by the most frivolous and contemptible literature of the day;—for, so far as our information extends, (and we can depend upon its accuracy) the productions of our great dramatic writers are seldom favourites with spouting clubs. They more frequently select for representation some trashy melodrama, redolent of false sentiment, or canonizing the felonies of house-breakers and highway robbers. The wittlings have not mind or cultivation sufficient to appreciate the virile poetry of Massinger, or Knowles, or Talfourd, and, accordingly, they batten upon the very refuse and sediment of the stage, so to speak.

And, in the second place, the memory is vitiated as well as the understanding. It is replenished with a mass of prurient matter from which the man of correct taste would shrink with contemptuous disgust. It is stored, moreover, with a complication of slang phrases—profane invocations of the Deity—and vulgar imprecations, disgusting alike to the gentleman and the Christian. Thus the *tabula rasa* is blotched and scribbled over with characters infinitely worse than useless, and the victim of such practices is tutored to be a blackguard as well as a frivolous fool!

That we do not use overly strong language in thus denouncing amateur theatricals, is demonstrated by the almost universal fruits which the system produces.

Let us ask is it not a pitifully rare thing to find the abettors of such moral nuisances swelling the godly ranks of Sunday school teachers? We speak from experience when affirming that few and far between are the instances of the bearding who, on Saturday night, has "strutted and fretted his brief hour" on the stage, being found engaged on the Lord's Day in communicating religious instruction to the young. There is a mighty incongruity between the two occupations which renders their conjunction in one person almost a matter of impossibility! The antagonism between God and Mammon could not be more deadly or direct!

But let us assume a lower position. Pass before you in review the young men who are prominent in the support and upholding of Mechanics Institutes, and such like praiseworthy associations for the stimulation and advancement of knowledge, and how many votaries of the sock and buskin will you find in the muster roll? A very discouraging minority indeed! And how could it be otherwise? The recitation of bombast, and merry-Andrewism, ill consorts with a love of the exact sciences, or the sober realities of historical detail!

Two of our most esteemed city contemporaries, we grieve to say, have noticed with commendation the establishment of the scatter-brained brotherhood which has called forth these strictures. Let us, in the most friendly spirit, implore them to beware how they contribute fuel to such a fire. We beseech them to ponder that startling declaration of holy writ, "no man sinneth unto himself!" It may seem but a trifling matter to an editor to dash off a few sentences, pulling displays such as we are denouncing. He may lay the flattering unction to his soul that as the amusement is comparatively popular he is merely performing a mercantile act when lauding it in his columns. Let him take a broad and honest view of the question in all its bearings. Let him study—as we have studied—the records of correctional tribunals—when he will find, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that theatricals, and especially amateur theatricals, have largely contributed to tenant the gibbet, and to populate the penitentiary, and convict ship.

Arriving at such a conclusion—which with such an investigation faithfully pursued, we pronounce to be inevitable—let the man pause and ponder. "Am I justified?"—let him ask—"in lending the mighty aid of the Press, to foster and perpetuate a system productive of such infernal results? If I do, am I not as degraded and spiritless a creature as if I advocated and gilded adultery, fornication, or theft, because these deadly sins chanced to harmonize with the vitiated tastes of those upon whom I depend for a portion of my daily bread?"

We grant that we have stated our case strongly, but before we can be convicted of exaggeration, the positions enunciated above must first be demolished. If the

journals alluded to, can lay any claim to self-respect, they must first demonstrate that we are in error, before again lauding a pursuit which we contend strikes at the deepest roots of mans religious, moral, and social wellbeing?

Not nearly have we exhausted the subject, though we dismiss it for the present. It shall be resumed the very instant any of our contemporaries again stand forth as the encouragers of poor, thoughtless boys, to make mountebanks of themselves for the delectation of the frivolous and vulgar! Our desire is to live peaceably with all men; but it professing Christians will act as pauders to vice—and the pioneers of public taste in a new country degrade themselves by becoming purveyors to a vitiated intellectual appetite, we can have but one course to follow! Principle and mental virility map cut that path too plainly for us, or any sound-thinking man to mistake it!

SCOBIE'S CANADIAN ALMANAC.

We have looked over the issue of this serial for 1853, and can testify unequivocally to its merits. Few can appreciate the difficulties of getting up such a compilation, and we have no hesitation in saying that in this instance the publisher has brought to his undertaking all the appliances which could reasonably be looked for. The most varied tastes will here be gratified, whether they be literary, agricultural, or mechanical. Full and accurate are the lists of Incorporations and Societies; the statistical tables are as comprehensive as could reasonably be expected; and the general information will satisfy the most discursive enquirer. A well executed map of a portion of the Province adorns the work, and if the publisher does not reap a golden harvest from his industry and enterprise, public spirit must be at a miserable discount amongst us.

OPENING OF THE NEW NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Last night the above Buildings were opened in presence of a large and respectable audience. The Theatre, a very handsome and commodious hall, in which the proceedings took place, was well filled, and several addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Robinson, the Hon. F. Hincks, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, and Dr. Ryerson.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 5th inst., by Royal Commission. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unanimously elected Speaker, the leading members of each side of the House testifying to the excellence of his capabilities.

We subjoin the following from the *Patriot* of this morning:

The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 12th. The Speech from the Throne was read by the Queen in person, and was more lengthy than usual.

The following embraces the main features:—The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of Wellington, and calls upon the house to provide funds for his funeral.

The 2nd acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have entered the militia.

The 3rd says the Queen continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly relations.

The 4th says, frequent and well-grounded complaints on the part of my colonies, of infringements by citizens of the United States of the fishing convention of 1818, induced me to despatch for the protection of their interests a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. The step led to a discussion with the government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit with which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutual and beneficial extension of our common intercourse with the great republic.

The 5th section announces that the joint English and French mission to the Argentine confederation opens their greatest rivers to the commerce of the world.

The 6th remarks, that from the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, stringent measures on the part of England have been suspended, and it is hoped that a recurrence of them will be unnecessary.

The 8th suggests that the enquiry be resumed into the East India charter.

The 9th says, estimates will in due time be laid before parliament.

The 10th proposes a scheme for the advancement of the Arts and Sciences.

The 11th congratulates the country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at protection, as follows:—"If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result has, at the same time, inflicted unavoidable injustice on a certain important interest, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how, as far as may be practicable, equitably to mitigate that injury and to enable the industry of the country to take



successfully that unrestricted competition to which parliament in its wisdom has decided that it should be subjected.

The 12th hints that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy towards that country.

The 13th announces the appointment of a Commission of enquiry on Ecclesiastical matters.

The 14th recommends University Reform.

The 15th would rejoice if the transportation of convicts to Van Dieman's Land, might be dispensed with.

The 16th relates to present and future measures of law reform.

The 17th concludes by praying for God's blessing on things in general.

After a lengthy discussion, the address was agreed to by both Houses.

On Friday nothing of much importance was transacted.

The Rev. J. Tremayne Jr., requests that all letters or papers for him may be addressed to Flora, C. W.

UNITED STATES.

**RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN NEW YORK.**—The British residents in this city observed the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in London with appropriate and imposing religious ceremonies last evening. The Rev. Dr. Hawkes having placed his Calvary church at their disposal, at about 8 o'clock in the evening the sacred edifice was thronged to overflowing with a congregation of persons of the highest worth and respectability. The ladies were dressed in deep mourning, and the gentlemen, in addition, wore rich badges upon the left arm. The Right Reverend Bishop Wainwright, of the Diocese of New York, presided over the ceremonial with great dignity. He was supported by twelve clergymen—six being ranged upon his right, and six upon his left hand, extending from his chair around each side of the communion table, to the reading desk. The clergymen were all habited with a deep mourning scarf over their robes. The reading desk was surrounded in front by a most brilliant array of naval and military officers, and diplomatic functionaries, in full uniform, and official dress. We noticed His Excellency General Mosquito, ex-President of New Grenada, their Excellencies the Consuls General of Prussia, Austria, and Spain, the Consul General of the Netherlands, his Excellency General Herran, Col Sands, Col. Steptoe, and a large number of officers of the army of the United States; Brigadier Generals Hall and Morris, of the New York State Militia, each accompanied by his staff; Major Hagadorn and also a large number of distinguished officers of the American navy. The British Consul, Mr. Barclay, has been called from the city a few days ago, and was, consequently, not present.

The church service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, of the Diocese of Toronto, who commenced the first lesson of the day by reading the 96th Psalm.

The choir then gave a hymn with fine effect.

The Reverend gentleman then read the tenth chapter of the book of the Prophet Zachariah, and the first lesson was concluded by the choir singing another hymn. The fifteenth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians was read for the second lesson, and after the full choir, accompanied by the very fine organ of the church, had given forth a solemn requiem hymn.

An eloquent and most appropriate sermon was then delivered by the Rev. D. Vinton, of Grace Church Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ENGLAND.

**THE DINGLE PRIESTS.**—On the night of Saturday last, a man named Kelly, clerk of the Roman Catholic Chapel of Dingle, went to the houses of several of the Dingle converts, and said he was sent by Father Owen to promise a free passage to America to all who wished to emigrate. A few days afterwards two men, who had been dismissed from employment on the mission farm for idleness and bad conduct, claimed from the Priest the fulfilment of his promise, and were received with open arms, until 200 of his own flock, anxious to share in the spoils, threatened to go in a body to Church if money was thus lavished in bribery while they were starving. Poor Father Owen is really to be pitied, after all his failures, to be hindered thus in his plans by rebellious members of his own flock; and what makes his case more pitiable is, that he cannot now bring refractory members to order by the horsewhip, being bound by the parson to keep the peace for 12 calendar months.—*Kerry Evening Post correspondent.*

**PROPOSED PUBLIC INSTITUTION.**—On Thursday evening a preliminary meeting was held at Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose, as expressed in the advertisement, of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a permanent memorial of the nation's gratitude in honour of the Duke of Wellington. S. F. Bilton, Esq., Barrister, presided, and Mr. Tommey, who acted as hon. secretary, read a prospectus of a proposed institution for the relief of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their wid-

ows and orphans; a series of resolutions expressive of the desirability of such an institution were proposed and carried. It was also resolved to hold a public meeting in promotion of this object.

**THE DUKE AND HIS PRIVATE CHARITY.**—The *Cork Constitution* says:—The following letter is so like the Duke—it has so completely the characteristics of the man, that we are obliged for the opportunity of laying it before our readers. It was addressed to a lady in this neighbourhood who had written to request merely the favour of his Grace's autograph, to dispose of, with others, at a charitable sale. "The letter," the friend who sends it to us remarks, "is most strikingly characteristic both of his Grace's caution and of his benevolence":—

London, May 17, 1847.

"F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mrs. F.—

"To aid in promoting an object of charity is one thing—to send a signature for sale at a bazaar is quite a different one.

"To do the latter might prove very injurious to those with whom the sender [this, as well as we can decipher it, is the word] of the signature might have peculiar relations.

"F. M. the Duke of Wellington, therefore, declines to do the latter. But he encloses a pecuniary contribution, £5., to the charity which Mrs. N.—desires to promote."

**THE DROWNING OF MRS. KIRWAN.**—Our authority for reporting that there was nothing in the evidence to implicate Mr. Kirwan in the death of his wife appears to have been in error. It is now stated that the inquiry ordered by Government into the circumstances connected with the occurrence at Howth, was, on Friday week, brought to a termination, and Mr. Kirwan was committed for trial to next commission on charge of murder. The local Magistrates had refused the inspection of the depositions to the press, with a view to prevent the publication of evidence of an *ex parte* nature, and which might prejudice the prisoner on his trial.

**AMBASSADOR FROM PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.**—Among the passengers by the Orinoco steamer, which arrived at Southampton (Eng.) on the 6th October, from the East Indies, was an inhabitant of Pitcairn's Island, celebrated as the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. He was the bearer of the dispatches from Admiral Moresby in the Pacific ocean, and his object in coming to England is to obtain some assistance for the religious education of the people of Pitcairn's Island, and to induce the Government to allow English ships of war to visit the island oftener than they now do. The individual alluded to is about sixty years of age, and about twenty-five years ago visited Pitcairn, and was allowed to remain on the Island as a religious teacher and to practice medicine. He is almost the only stranger ever allowed to remain at Pitcairn and to be considered as one of the community. The inhabitants of the island in question numbered when he left 86 females and 88 males, who are nearly all descended of the Bounty mutineers, and three Tahitian woman. They are still remarkable for their moral and religious character, chiefly through the teaching and example of Adams, the chief mutineer.

The Royal Commissioners have purchased the large tract of land, now principally occupied as market gardens, between Hyde Park Terrace and the Kensington Turnpike, for the site of the proposed National Galleries, with ornamental grounds surrounding the new building.

A new remedy for Hydrophobia has been found. The wound must be washed with warm vinegar, or tepid water, and well dried. Then a few drops of muriatic acid must be poured on the bitten part.

**CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF COVERDALE'S BIBLE.**—A copy of the first complete edition of the English Bible, printed by Myles Coverdale, bearing the date 1435, was accidentally discovered a short time, in the false bottom of an old oak chest, at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Leicester. There are numerous imperfect copies of the edition of the Holy Scriptures in existence, two being deposited in the library of the British Museum, one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one in the Cambridge University Library, and in fact most of the great libraries and public institutions in England as well as many private individuals possess a volume. The copy now brought to light is the most valuable specimen of Myles Coverdale's labors hitherto known, being in every respect perfect, whereas all the other volumes enumerated are deficient in many leaves both at the beginning and the end. The proprietor of Holkham has had the book appropriately bound and enclosed in an oak box, and it now graces the shelves of its magnificent library. A London Bookseller is said to have offered \$500 for this bibliographical

for Canada and Newfoundland, from March to October; and during the remainder of the year will call at Portland. The company is at present provisionally registered under the joint stock companies' act, but a charter has been applied for and will, in all probability, be readily secured.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE CONFESSIONAL AT PLYMOUTH.

Lambeth, Oct. 29, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour of acknowledging a memorial which you have addressed to me, as agreed upon at a public meeting of clergy and lay members of the Church of England assembled at Stonehouse on the 12th inst.

The memorial alludes to the introduction of doctrines and practices into the church during the last few years which cannot be reconciled with the principles of the Reformation. This is a subject upon which, unhappily, I have been so often obliged to declare my opinion, that I need not repeat it now. The memorial, however, proceeds to complain of a practice originating in these erroneous doctrines, which can scarcely be distinguished from the auricular confessions of the Church of Rome.

I agree with the memorialists in believing this practice to be equally unscriptural in principle and mischievous in effect. But I trust that public opinion is so uniform in condemning and repudiating it that the continuance of such a system, either in Plymouth or elsewhere, will be more effectually prevented than it would be by the voice of authority or by legal enactments, both which, we know by experience, it is commonly too easy to evade.

I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

J. B. CANTUAR.

G. W. Soutan, Esq.

COLONIAL.

The ceremony of opening the New Normal and Model Schools will take place this evening, when Chief Justice Robinson, Sir Allan McNab, Hon. Mr. Hincks, and others, will deliver suitable addresses in the theatre of the building. Admission by ticket, to be obtained at the Educational Office.

We learn that the Hon. John Ross is appointed President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; that Mr. Bell, his partner, is to be the Attorney of the Company in Canada West, and Mr. G. E. Cartier in Canada East, and that Mr. Gunn, of the Montreal Bank is to be Treasurer. Mr. S. Keefer is to be Assistant-Engineer, under Mr. Ross the Chief-Engineer.—*Montreal Herald.*

We have seen some specimens of Copper ore of the finest quality, the produce of mines in the Township of Leeds, Megantic County. We understand that they contain an inexhaustible quantity, and that the enterprising proprietors have taken the necessary measures to make an extensive exploration of these rich mines. Canada seems destined to be a new California. On the one side of us is Gold on the other Copper! What shall we have next?—*Journal de Quebec.*

**WELLAND CANAL.**—The tolls on this Canal for the past month of October, amounted to \$9,289. The sum received in the same month of last year was \$7,479.

We have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of W. Gunn, Esquire, Manager of the Branch of the Montreal Bank in this city, to the Treasurership of the Grand Trunk Line of Railway in Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Blanchard, County of Perth, was held on the 6th instant, and resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Counties' Council in taking \$125,000 in the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad, as "an act of injustice to the Township in particular, and the County of Perth generally."

The County of Perth, with Stratford as County Town, commences an independent existence on the 1st of January next. The Court House and Jail are nearly completed. Who the different Officers are to be has not yet officially transpired.

On Friday morning, the Steam Saw-Mill of W. Rushmiller, (Stratford) Esq., was discovered to be on fire, and in less than fifteen minutes the whole premises—Carding-Mill, Fulling Mill, &c.—were enveloped in one grand but awful volume of flame. Nothing was saved with the exception of some cloth, with which T. M. Daly, Esq., came into contact, in attempting to save the books. Mr. Daly was the first on the premises, and having forced two doors, made a rush for the desk, but was repelled by the smoke, which was instantaneously followed by a volume of flame, which precluded any further effort to save anything inside. A thousand or two thousand feet of Lumber was afterwards removed to some distance from the burning, and may be said to be the principal thing saved.

The Hall in which the Sons of Temperance and Orangemen met, at Port Burwell, was on the night of the 5th inst., consumed by fire, very evidently being the work of an incendiary. Mr. John Fitzgerald is a very serious loser by the fire, having about \$1,000 worth of window sash destroyed, as well as a large quantity of Carpenter's tools.

United States papers furnish the melancholy intelligence that the steamer "Powhatan" is supposed to have foundered during the recent storm on Lake Erie, and that all on board perished. Her books and papers have been washed ashore, but no other vestige of the vessel has been seen. Several sailing vessels are reported to be

ashore, and greatly damaged, at different places, and it is feared that many others which encountered the gale will never again be heard from.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23.

The barque *E. H. Chapin*, which arrived at Baltimore yesterday reports that the American brig *General* was chased for six hours in the vicinity of latitude 19° long 62° by a vessel, supposed to be a pirate.

6 30, P.M.

The steamship *Hermann* with four days later news from Europe is below, and will be up this evening.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

The funeral ceremonies in honour of Daniel Webster take place at Providence to-day.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS, Nov. 23, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 18s 9d to 20s; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 16s 3d to 18s; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 4s 1d to 4s 3d; Spring—Barley 2s 4d to 2s 5d per bushel; Oatmeal per barrel 200 lbs 20s; Oats per bushel, 34 lbs 1s 5d to 1s 6d; peas per bushel 2s 6d to 2s 9d; potatoes per bushel 1s 11d to 2s 6d; hay per ton 60s 6d to 70s; butter, fresh per lb 11d to 1s; tub do to 10d; eggs per dozen 8d; beef, 3d to 4d per lb; Mutton, 3d to 4d per lb; Pork fresh 22s 6d to 26s 3d per cwt; ducks 1s 8d to 2s per pair; fowls 1s 1d to 1s 4d per pair.

Every description of farm produce in good demand hay looking a shade downward.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Detroit, on Tuesday, the 19. inst., by the Rev. C. Aldis, the Rev. Francis W. Sandys, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Chatham, C.W., to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Edward Moeran, Esq., Cork, Ireland.

In this city, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Mr. H. C. Lee, son of the late Dr. Lee, of London, C. W., to Harriette Marie, daughter of the late, William Bayard Smyth, E. C., of Kingston, C. W.

BIRTHS.

At Yorkville, on the 21st instant, the wife of Henry Keele, Esq., of a son.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Mrs. W. H. Newman, of a son.

On the 16th instant, the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Buffalo, U. S., on the 2nd inst., Mr. Walter March, Cabinet Maker, late of Toronto, aged 50 years.

On Wednesday the 3rd inst., very suddenly, deeply regretted, Henry Ross, son of John McLean Esq., of Clinton, near Grimsby, C.W.

Upper Canada College.

The WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of December, 1852.

F. W. BARRON, M.A.

Principal U. C. College.

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1852. 17-4in

MONSIEUR E. COULON.

Professor of French, from Paris.

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

REFERENCES.

Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools, Bay Street; George Duggan, Jr., Esq., Corner of Adelaide and Shepherd Streets, where the Advertiser resides.

Toronto Nov., 25, 1852. 17-3in

J. CHARLESWORTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the public generally, that his Fall Millinery, Cloaks, Shawls, and Pelka show Blooms, opened on Tuesday, 2nd November, with a great variety of Fashionable Styles.

Toronto, Nov 25th, 1852. 17-6in

WANTED Board and Lodging in about a month, in a respectable private Family, for an elderly couple, no objection to the Country if near an Episcopal Church. Address A.B. Box 397, Toronto, stating Terms.

Toronto Nov. 16th 1852. 18-11

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor.

No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto—the Rev. H. J. Grassett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. Margoege, of St. Catharines.

Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2in

## DUTY AND GLORY.

A French paper in noticing the death of the Duke of Wellington, states that in the twelve enormous volumes filled with his unrivaled dispatches, the word *glory* does not once occur. How strange must this statement sound to Gallic ears! That the hero of Waterloo should never, in recording so many victories, once name that word which seems to a Frenchman to sum up and crown the aspirations of every military man! The fact is strikingly in harmony with his whole character. It was not glory but duty that possessed the mind of Wellington. Duty was the only rule which he admitted for himself and the only motive which he presented to others. He never sought to excite in his soldiers the false glare of military glory but he often reminded them of their duty to their country. How different the appeals of Napoleon! With him the watchword which is to stir, as with the sound of a trumpet, the souls of his followers, is ever, "the glory of France," "the glory of the grand army," "the glory of Austerlitz!" The proclamations of Napoleon are high-wrought, impassioned, graphic, unreal.—Those of Wellington are characterized by a cold and austere simplicity. He had a horror of charlatanism and deceit. He did nothing for effect. With him all was simple, real, positive, true. Whether on the field of battle, in the cabinet of his Sovereign, in Parliament as a Peer or as a private citizen, exercising a sort of moral dictatorship over the affairs of his country, the great idea constantly before his mind was ever that of duty. It was not glory, but duty, that was uppermost in his mind, even on the field of Waterloo. Like Leonidas and his Spartan band at Thermopylae, he there took his position, resolved, if he did not conquer, to die in obedience to the commands of his country. He allowed no place for retreat. He placed his soldiers where they must either conquer or perish. Nor did he shrink from exposing his own person to the shafts of death. As the fury of the battle increased, he beheld 600 officers fall around, and 10,000 soldiers perish before his eyes. The cuirassiers of Kellerman, the old guard of Ney, fell on the immovable squares, and his regiments disappeared one after another, before the avalanche of men and horses. In the midst of a terrific fire Wellington kept his station behind the English lines, with a countenance calm and serene, though tinged with an air of sadness. To one of his generals, who said to him, "But if you should be struck, tell us what is your plan," he replied, "My plan consists in dying here to the last man." Is there a nobler instance of moral sublimity in all his history!

The two men who met on that field which was to decide the destiny of nations, were the representatives of two opposite principles. Napoleon, of glory; Wellington, of duty. The one was a principle that exalted, the other a principle that humbled self. The one hero wished ever to bow in fervent, unwavering loyalty to the throne; the other aimed to exalt himself above throne & altar. Their fortunes have been as different as their governing impulses. Napoleon, twice an emperor, twice an exile, perished long since on a lone isle of the sea. Wellington, successful in all his designs for the service of his country, hastens to perform an act of homage in which with loyal heart, he lays all his renown at the foot of the throne, asking nothing for himself but a benediction upon faithful service. It seems an age since Napoleon passed from the world's stage, surrounded with dark funeral clouds, instead of the rainbow splendor of glory in which he once loved to dwell. Wellington has lived on to a Nestorian age, surrounded by the gratitude, the homage, and the admiration of a nation. His influence, instead of lessening from age and infirmity, has only grown with his years. His ripe wisdom has been consulted by all parties in debate, and he has at all times been a confidential adviser of the Sovereign. Why then the wonderful life, so honoured, so revered, so blended in, so stable amid the changes and vicissitudes of a most unstable world? The secret of it all lies in this, that Wellington was a man of principle. The great moral principle which was wrought into his nature as its ruling force was that of duty. This sense of duty he carried into the smallest as well as the greatest things. No matter how un-

pleasant the duty, he never shrunk from it; however small he never passed it by. If it was merely to answer a letter on some unimportant matter, still he would always attend to it punctually, if he deemed it a duty. "It was no question with him," says the English Churchman, "whether the thing were too small for his powers or his dignity; he was required to do it, and he did it—did it with all his might, whatever it was. Great as he was he has in this left an example to the less as well as the greatest—to the young as well as the old.

A great man is the outgrowth of his nation. He is bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. If he is morally great, he is but a representative of its best moral culture. If he is intellectually great, then the cultivated mind of his country merely culminates in him. Hence the intimate sympathy of great men with the age and country that produces them. Hence the confidence reposed in them.

The different style of man in Napoleon and Wellington, indicates, therefore, the characteristic difference of the two nations which they represented. The French Emperor in addressing his soldiers, appealed to their passion for glory. The British General, in addressing his army, appealed to the principle of duty. Both were realities. The principle of duty was as certainly the controlling motive of the British army, as the passion for military glory was of the French. Hence the stability which has ever characterized England, and the mobility and change which have ever been conspicuous in the history of France. It is the difference between principle and passion.

Another striking proof how supremely the sentiment of duty is enthroned in the English heart, is furnished by the immortal words of Nelson on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar. "England expects every man to do his duty." It is not, "England expects every man to contribute to her glory," but simply and only "to do his duty." Is it not a significant fact when the two greatest military and naval commanders that England ever produced, found themselves on the eve of the most decisive battles, and wished to rouse the courage of their followers to the highest pitch; they simply reminded them of their duty. Verily there is hope of the people of whom this can be said. When nations die, it is the heart that dies first. It is the moral life that first expires. It was so with Rome. It has been so with all nations that have perished from the earth. Is there not, then, still hope for England? Is there not hope of a country, of which a man whose governing principle was duty, was the fit and congenial representative?—*Calendar.*

## SCRIPTURE THE RULE—ST. OPTATUS' TESTIMONY.

A consecutive line of testimony might be adduced, in proof that Holy Scripture was understood to have been handed down by our Lord's Disciples to their successors, as that complete system of external truth, which through the one Mediator was delivered from God to man. It thus contains the objective body of Divine teaching, and the final scheme of Revelation. A single testimony only shall be cited out of the innumerable list, both on account of its distinctness, and because it occurs in an author, whose words have been sometimes supposed to have a different tendency. "It has been a matter of grave dispute," says St. Optatus to the Donatists, "whether baptism in the name of the Trinity, admits of being repeated. You say it may; we say it may not: between your *may*, and our *may not*, the mind of men waves and are at sea. Let no one pin his faith on you or on us: we are both partisans. Let us refer to a judge. And yet if the judge be a Christian, he will not be free from partiality. We must look abroad, then, for a judge; but if we take a Pagan, he will not be conversant with Christian mysteries; if we take a Jew, he will be an enemy to Christian baptism: we shall hardly find a judge, therefore upon earth—we must look to heaven. And yet why should we knock at the gates of heaven, when we have a testament in the gospel? For in this instance we may rightly illustrate heavenly by earthly things: the case is like that of a person who has several sons; as long as the father is present, he himself gives directions to each of them; as yet no testament is necessary. So

Christ, as long as He was present upon earth (although there is a sense in which He is still present,) gave every necessary command, according to the occasion, to His apostles. But [it happens now] as though the earthly father, when he felt himself on the verge of death, fearing lest after his removal disputes should arise between the brothers, should call for witnesses, and transfer His will from his dying breast to enduring tablets: then if a dispute should arise among the brethren, there would be no need of going to his tomb, but the testament would be referred to; he who lay tranquil in the grave would speak without voice from his tablets. The living Father whose disposition we are enquiring after, is in heaven; therefore as you would learn a man's will from his testament, so let His be sought from the gospel"—*Wilberforce.*

## Advertisements.

## TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

## NEW HALL.

THE Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute have, for some time, been painfully conscious that the energies of the Institution were cramped, and its usefulness much impaired, from the very limited accommodation afforded by the Building they now occupy in rear of the Court House.

Convinced that an Institution like this, contemplating the intellectual improvement, and in some degree the education of our Mechanics, should occupy a prominent position in the City, the Committee have made several attempts to dispose of their present, and erect larger and more commodious premises in a less retired locality, so that by enlarging the operations and increasing the usefulness of the Institute, it might become in every respect such as to command the support and co-operation of a large portion of our citizens, besides those for whose immediate benefit it is intended. Hitherto these efforts have not been successful. Lately, however, they have purchased a very valuable Building Lot, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, upon very favourable terms of payment; and on this they contemplate erecting a New Hall, to cost about £3000, which is intended shall be built in such a style as to be an ornament to the city. Besides furnishing all the accommodation required by the Institute itself for Lecture-theatre, Library, Reading-room, &c., it will contain a Music Hall, 76 feet long by 56 feet in width, with five ante-rooms attached, admirably adapted for Concerts and other public purposes—approached by a spacious stone staircase.

The Committee propose to raise, by subscriptions and donations in the city, among the friends and supporters of the Institute, the sum the new building is to cost, estimating that the revenue they may reasonably hope to derive from it, together with the price they expect to get for the premises they now occupy, will be more than sufficient to pay off entirely the price of the ground.

If the past is any guarantee for the future, the Committee of the Institute point with confidence to its history as affording strong ground to hope that it will continue to advance, so as fully to supply the increasing demand for useful information and learning, and keep pace with the growing importance of our flourishing city. That with this extension of their borders, the Institute will obtain great additions to its members, sustain a larger and better Library, a much superior Reading Room, and will scatter more widely those benefits which such Institutions are intended to confer.

With a view to stimulate to exertion in its behalf, and to publish their plans and expectations, do the Committee circulate this address in the hope that when they call upon the friends of the Institute for aid in the enterprise they have thus undertaken, their appeal may meet with a hearty and liberal response.

FREDK. W. CUMBERLAND, *President*,  
THOS. J. ROBERTSON, *First Vice-President*  
WM. EDWARDS, *Second Vice-President*,  
JOHN HARRINGTON, *Treasurer*,  
PATK FREELAND, *Corresponding Secretary*  
ROBERT EDWARDS, *Recording Secretary*,  
JAMES ROGERS, *Librarian*.

Committee.  
HENRY Y. HIND, WM. ATKINSON, THOS. HENNING, JOHN ELLIOT, S. FLEMING, SAMUEL ROGERS, VINCENT PARKES, JOHN McBEAN, HIRAM PIPER, JOHN CARTER, GEORGE DUFFETT, WILLIAM J. SLATER.  
Toronto, Oct. 19th, 1852. 10-11m



## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Directors hereby give Notice, that they are now in a position to receive Lunatics at the Institution from the Municipalities, as formerly. Attention is directed to the observance of the printed forms in use for the reception of each patient.  
Toronto, 25th October, 1852. 12-3in

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

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

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

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

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

W. MORRISON,  
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
SILVER SMITH, &c.  
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery,  
Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery  
and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.  
Best value given for old Gold and Silver.  
Toronto, Jan. 25, 1847. 61

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

## Trinity College.

## COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Patron:  
THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.  
THIS Collegiate School will re-open upon  
October 2nd 1852. A large and well arranged  
Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady  
Matron, of great practical experience, whose special duties  
will be to form the manners, promote the happiness, and  
watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care.  
The Rev. Principal and second Master, will reside with  
the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the  
lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of  
their strictest attention.  
The Rev. H. B. JESSOP is desirous likewise of forming a  
Class of four gentlemen who intend reading for Scholar-  
ships in Trinity College, and who can have private rooms  
in the Institution.  
Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSOP, M. A.  
Principal, Cobourg.  
Cobourg, 11th Aug., 1852.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT  
OF THE  
LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are res-  
pectfully requested to forward all unpaid Sub-  
scriptions to EDWD. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary  
to the Church Union, 113, King Street East, in order that  
the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out  
the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.  
By order of the Committee.  
S. LEFF, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.  
Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 1-1f

WILLIAM HODGINS,  
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,  
LONDON, CANADA WEST.  
February, 1852. 29-1f

## ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D.  
McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened  
absence from Canada, it may be right to state the  
his intentions, in this respect, have been relin-  
quished, and that the School will continue to be  
conducted under previously existing arrange-  
ments.]  
Toronto July 6th, 1852. 48-1f.

## CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,  
TEACHER of Italian and English Singing,  
Piano Forte and Organ, &c., having be-  
come resident in Toronto, will be happy to  
receive application for tuition in the above  
branches of Musical Education.  
Residence, No. 62, Church Street.  
Toronto, 28th July, 1852.



MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfort on the Main)

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

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, September 14th, 1851. 6-1f

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

President Isaac C. Gilmore, Esquire. Vice-President Thomas Howarth, Esq.

Directors:

George Michie, James Beatty, James Miller, and John Howcutt, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor—Angus Morrison, Esq.

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

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

Quebec, Thos. Morin; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Coleclough; East Flamboro', James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmon; Preston, L. W. Deane; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods and their prices, including Muslin Delaines, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

28-1y

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy. Of English..... Mr. Blackley A.B. T. Coll. Du. Of Writing..... Mr. Zubles. Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer. Of Calligraphy..... Mr. Goodneir.

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

Table listing fees for various services: Day Pupils, Including Music by the Master, Singing, Italian, German, Dancing for the Season, Calligraphy.

Quarterly Payments required. Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 3-1f

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

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

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodian Reeds. To be seen at Mr. CHARLES WORTH'S No. 69, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852. 8-1f

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST,

Of all Cases Determined in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts for from 1823 to 1851, including the Digests of MR. CAMERON.

THIS work, published in 580 pages, royal octavo, has been approved of by the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and is recommended to legal Practitioners and Students, as a complete Digest, and one of ready reference. It will be found a most useful volume, not only to Members of the Legal Profession, but to many persons engaged in public offices and employments, as it contains numerous decisions of great importance relative to Municipal bodies, the rights and duties of Sheriffs, the Registry Laws, County and Division Courts, Banking Institutions, Joint Stock Companies, and other subjects of public interest.

Such Subscribers as wish the work bound in any particular style, are requested to inform Mr. ROWSELL, the Publisher, before the 11th of September next, for after that date it will be sent to all Subscribers bound in boards.

Price in boards, £3 10s.

Toronto, September 1st, 1852. 3-1f

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Mooreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed, Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned, Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets dyed.

REFERENCES—J. Shaw, J. McNairich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires. Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-1f

NOTICE.

ANY person having STONE to dispose of suitable for breaking to repair Streets, will find ready sale with the Board of Works, at 30s. per ton. Application to be made to the City Inspectors. City Inspectors' Office. Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 11f

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 234, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Toronto, Nov., 13, 1851. 15-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D. BRUNSWICK, N.H., Feb. 5, 1847.

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

Yours respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

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

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

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

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.

CHURCH, 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 Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.

JAMES GODFREY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by R. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles; and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

**Trinity College.**

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

The following Scholarships will be open to competition:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Medical Works.**

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

For Sale by  
**HENRY ROWSELL,**  
Bookseller & Stationer,  
9, Wellington Buildings.  
Toronto, 1th Nov., 1852.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.**

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

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

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

Whereupon it was resolved—

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

**THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.**

LADY PRINCIPAL:

**MRS. POETTER.**

ASSISTANTS:

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

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

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

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

**TERMS.**

To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance:

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

NO EXTRAS.

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

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

Toronto, November 1th, 1852.

**A**LADY requiring a Governess is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition, including a good knowledge of Music and French.

Apply B. C., office of Canadian Churchman, post paid.  
Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

**CONSTANTLY ON HAND,**

AT

**THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.**

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

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

**TOWN OR COUNTRY**

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

**He Will Not do, viz:**

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

**He Will do, viz:**

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

**THE STOCK AT PRESENT** offers many inducements, such as

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

A very large assortment of

**HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.**

The stock of FURS embraces

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

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.

**JOHN McDONALD,**

103, Yonge Street.

Toronto, October, 1852. 13-cf

1852.

1852.

1852.

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

**J. CHARLES WORTH**

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

**FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK**

OF

**DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.**

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

**Millinery Department**

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

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

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

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

**WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.**  
MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

**J. CHARLES WORTH.**

**SIX MILLINERS WANTED.**

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

**J. CHARLES WORTH,**

At the Toronto House.

Toronto, October 26th, 1852. 12-ff

**ANGELL & Co.'s PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.**

For Culinary Purposes.

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

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

**JOHN A. CULL,**  
Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.  
Toronto, October 28, 1852. 13-ly

**NOTICE.**

**To Holders of Corporation Notes.**

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

**A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.**  
Chamberlain's Office.  
Toronto, November 3rd, 1852. 15-4in

**JUST PUBLISHED.**

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

**GEORGE WHITAKER, M. A.**

Provost of Trinity College.

Published at the request of the Students.  
PRICE 1s. 3d.

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

**HENRY ROWSELL,**  
Publisher, King Street.  
Toronto, Sept. 17th, 1851. 1-ff

**QUICKEST ROUTE,**

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

**THE MAIL STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**

**W**ILL, until further Notice, leave Toronto daily, at half-past Seven, A.M., connecting at Buffalo with the Express Trains going East, also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers going West.

RETURNING:

Leaves LEWISTON FOR TORONTO at One P.M., connecting with the Mail and Through Steamers at Toronto to Montreal.

Toronto, October 28th, 1852. 15-ff

**MR. CHARLES RAHN, SURGEON DENTIST,**

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

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**Terms—Cash—without exception.**

This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rahn to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-ff

**BEST FRIEND 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.

**A**SSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

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

**T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director**  
Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-ff



**HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

**I**NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings, in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

**JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.**

- James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin,
- Alexr McGlashan, William Mathers,
- Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson,
- Franklin Jackee, John B. Warren,
- A. McMaster, B. W. Smith,

**J. RAHNS, Secretary.**

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

**"The Canadian Churchman"**

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

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