

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, No. 38.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 21, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum;
Non-performing 25s.
MR. PAIGE, Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
FR April 24, SUN. APT. EAST.	M. Deut. 6, Acts 21. E. " 7, 2 Pet. 3.	
M " 25, St. Mark, Ev.	M. Eccl. 4, Acts 22. E. " 5, 1 Jn. 1.	
T " 26,	M. 2 Sam: 22, Acts 23. E. " 23, 1 Jn. 2.	
W " 27,	M. " 24, Acts 24. E. 1 Kings 1, 1 Jn. 3.	
T " 28,	M. 1 Kings 2, Acts 25. E. " 3, 1 Jn. 4.	
F " 29,	M. " 4, Acts 26. E. " 5, 1 Jn. 5.	
S " 30,	M. " 6, Acts 27. E. " 7, 2 & 3 Jn.	
MON May 1, ROGATION SUN.	M. Eccl. 7, Jn. 1 & 2. E. Eccl. 9, Jude.	

a Verse 43.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

LOVE DIVINE.

BY MAD. JEANNE MARIE BOUVIERES DE LA NOTHE GUYON.

Written during her imprisonment in the Convent of St. Marie, Paris. (From 'mphau's life of Mad. Guyon.

A little bird I am,
Shut from the fields of air;
And in my cage I sit and sing
To him who placed me there;
Well pleased a prisoner to be,
Because, my God! it pleases Thee.

Nought have I else to do;
I sing the whole day long;
And He who most I love to please,
Doth listen to my song;
He caught and bound my wandering wing,
But still he bends to hear me sing.

Thou hast an ear to hear;
A heart to love and bless;
And though my notes were e'er so rude,
Thou wouldst not hear the less:
Because Thou knowest as they fall,
That love, sweet love inspires them all.

My cage confines me round;
Abroad I cannot fly;
But though my wing is closely bound,
My heart is at liberty,
My prison walls cannot control
The flight, the freedom of the soul.

Oh! it is good to soar,
These bolts and bars above,
To Him whose purpose I adore,
Whose providence I love;
And in Thy mighty will to find
The joy, the freedom of the mind.

DEATH.

There is perhaps no feeling of our nature so complicated, so vague, mysterious, as that with which we look upon the cold remains of our fellow mortals.—The dignity with which death invests even the meanest of his victims inspires us with an awe no living creature can create. The monarch on his throne is less awful than the beggar in his shroud. The marble features, the powerless hand, the stiffened limbs, the eye closed and glazed! Oh can we contemplate these with feelings which can be defined? These are the mockery of all our hopes and fear; of our proudest love and our fullest hate.

CHARACTER.

We may easily judge of a man's character, by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests pleasure in low and sordid objects, in vulgar songs and debasing language in the misfortune of his fellows, or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affections, we may be satisfied that he is an upright man. A debased mind shrinks from association with the good and wise.

DISCORDANT PRAYER.

To pray together, hearts must be consoled and tuned together; otherwise how can they sound the same suits harmoniously? How unpleasant in the exquisite ear of God, who made the ear, are the jarring, disunited hearts that often seem to join in the same prayer, and yet are not set together in love! And when thou prayest alone, while thy heart is embittered and disaffected to thy brother, although upon an offence done to thee, it is as a mistuned instrument: the strings are not accorded, are not in tune among themselves, and so the sound is harsh and offensive. Try it well thyself, and thou wilt perceive it; how much more he to whom thou prayest! When thou art stirred or in passion against thy brother, or not lovingly affected toward him, what broken, disordered, unfastened stuff are thy requests? Therefore the Lord will have this done first—the heart tuned; go thy way, says he, leave thy gift, and be reconciled to thy brother; then come and offer thy gift.—*Leighton.*

A DIVIDED HEART.

The spirit of God will not dwell in a divided heart. We cannot feel the pleasure of devotion, while the world is our delight. Not that all pleasures are criminal; but the closer union we have with the world the less is our union with God. A Christian, therefore, who strives after devotion, should make necessity, not bodily delight, his rule.

TWO JOHN WICKLIFFES.

The gentleman's Magazine for August, 1841, states as an extraordinary fact, that there were living at the same period two John Wickliffes:—both born about the same time:—both educated as ecclesiastics at Oxford, and there becoming heads of houses; the one of Canterbury, the other of Baliol:—both prebendaries, the one of Worcester, the other of Chichester:—and both dying within a year of each other.

This is the more remarkable, as the name of Wickliffe is a local one, and the only locality in England bearing the name is the village about six miles from the town of Richmond, in Yorkshire, where the reformer is said to have been born, in or about the year 1324: This fact may not only clear him from several apparent inconsistencies of conduct; but from the graver charge preferred by Anthony Wood in his *Oxonians*, and by other writers, (compare Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* new edit. ii. 317,) that the zeal which he displayed in withstanding the errors of the papacy was occasioned by nothing else than the loss of the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, Oxford, of which they say he was first deprived by Abp. Langham, and finally by Pope Urban V.; and that "what he afterwards did was merely out of revenge and not all of conscience, and that being a man of good parts he exercised them to an evil end." Light, however, is thrown upon these matters by the discovery of the fact that the Warden of Canterbury Hall and the Reformer, the head of Baliol College are two distinct individuals; which is clearly and satisfactorily established in the article here quoted from.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

PALM SUNDAY—MISSION FUND.

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

Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman* Vol. I, No. 37. £38 14 6
Trinit. Church, Chippawa, per Rev. W. Leeming. 3 17 8

14 Collections amounting to..... £42 12 2

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

St. Peter's Church, Credit, per Rev. S. Givins..... £10 0 0

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND.

Additional Collections in behalf of this Fund.
Previously announced..... £204 2 2½
St. Thomas's, St. Thomas, 5 6 9½
Christ Ch., Westminster, 1 7 2½

—per Rev. St. George, Caulfield..... 6 14 0
157 Collections amounting to..... £210 16 2½
(Some further collections have been received, but to late for insertion this week.)

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

Toronto, April 20, 1853.

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

This Meeting was held in the City Hall, on Thursday evening 24th Feb. The attendance as usual was very numerous and respectable, a goodly number of the neighbouring clergy were present and addressed the meeting; and every indication was manifested of a growing interest in the Society, and a desire to further its sacred objects. In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rural Dean and Chairman of the District, the Chair was taken by the Rector of the Parish, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Boomer, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hebden. The Chairman having given a brief sketch of the origin and progress of the Church Society—adverting its present prosperity and the amount of good effected by it, as a proof of the wisdom and foresight of its projectors, the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, and one of the most distinguished laymen of the Church, and having expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of several Clergymen of other Districts who had been invited to attend, called upon the Assistant Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Blackman, to read the Report; after which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted; having been ably spoken to by the several movers and seconders.

Moved by Miles O'Reilly, Esq., and seconded by R. Justin, Esq., and

1. Resolved—That the Report now read be adopted, and printed in the "Canadian Churchman," for the information of the members of the Church in these united counties.

Moved by the Rev. M. Boomer, seconded by the Rev. Thomas Marsh, and

2. Resolved—That the members of this District Branch of the Church Society deem it a duty of the first importance, to ascribe the measure of success which has attended their own labors, as well as those of the Parent Society, during the past year, to the blessing alone of Him from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all works of piety and charity do proceed.

Moved by the Rev. T. Greene, seconded by the Rev. C. Ruttan, and supported by the Rev. W. Belt, and

3. Resolved—That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction that two travelling Missionaries are now actively engaged in the extensive tract of country bordering on Owen Sound; at the same time, they regret to hear that, for want of men to fill the vacant Missions in the Gore District, a large field of labor lies uncultivated, although this association has ample funds in hand to engage the services of two additional Missionaries, and some time since made application to the Bishop of the Diocese for their appointment.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Hebden, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Greene, and

4. Resolved—That this Association embracing the principle that religious instruction is the only true basis of a sound education, rejoice to find that the exertions of the venerable Bishop of this Diocese to establish Trinity College, Toronto, have been crowned with signal success; and deeming it the duty of Churchmen, in every portion of the Diocese, to aid in its support; they not only wish it God speed, but pledge themselves to do all in their power to contribute to its stability and success.

Moved by the Rev. B. Shanklin, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Blackman, and supported by the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, and

5. Resolved—That this Association deem the present anniversary a suitable occasion for expressing their continued attachment and adherence to the cause of the Church Society, whose object is to maintain and extend the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, the pillar and ground of the truth, impregnable alike under the blessing of God, to the assaults of infidelity and popery, and the surest safeguard against all other forms of "heresy and schism."

Moved by W. Leggo, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Charles Ruttan, and

6. Resolved—That the thanks of this Association are acknowledged to be due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the officers of this Society,

for their services during the past year, and that they be requested to continue those services for the ensuing year; and that the Rev. Mr. Blackman be appointed Assistant Secretary.

Report.

The managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society, in accordance with the requirements of its constitution, beg leave to present to the members of this Association their tenth Annual Report. This duty has hitherto always proved an agreeable one, for the Society from its first establishment in these united Districts has, with very little variation, made steady progress—it has received honorable mention in all the Reports of the Parent Society; and, it has under the blessing of God, been enabled to accomplish a good deal, although by no means as much as they desire, and hope yet to accomplish, for the extension of the Church by means of Missionary labor in those parts of the country which are destitute of the labors of a resident Clergyman. Your committee are happy to say that the operations of the past year are, on the whole, even more satisfactory than on former occasions. The Society appears through evil report and good report to retain the confidence and good wishes of the members of our Communion—the public meetings which have recently been held in the various parishes, were generally well attended—at all a lively interest was expressed both by laymen and the Clergy, in its prosperity as a valuable, handmaid to the Church; and the amounts collected in aid of its funds although in some parishes smaller than last year, owing to peculiar local claims upon the members of the Church, exhibit on the whole a large increase; nearly £50, on those of former years. Your committee cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that the holding of public meetings in every parish where a parochial association has been formed, is of infinite service to the Society, and tends perhaps more than any thing else, under the blessing of God, to keep alive a proper interest in its objects and its advancement. They bring the Clergy and Laity together in fraternal intercourse, the latter are led to feel that they are constituent and essential part of the Church of Christ, and that they have their responsibilities, as well as those who have taken upon them ordination vows for the extension of the Church, and sending the Gospel to those who are perishing for the lack of knowledge, or pining for want of spiritual nourishment through the sacraments and ordinances of the Church. It affords opportunities for answering objections that may be entertained, and for removing misconceptions, and for imparting such information about the Society generally as all who subscribe to its funds have a right to expect. They trust the Clergy will, therefore, though at inconvenience to themselves, make a point of attending such meetings, and that the Laity may be induced to take a more active part on these occasions in advocating the cause of the Society.

Your committee believes that no object which the Church Society has in view excites a warmer interest in the hearts of Churchmen than that of travelling missions. They trust therefore that they may be allowed to dwell rather more at length on this department of their labor, and to embody in their report a few extracts from the Reports of their Missionaries, which are interesting documents, and would well repay an entire perusal. There are at present two Mission aries employed within the bounds of this Association, the Rev. Mr. Mulholland, at Owen Sound and the Rev. Mr. Tremayne, who resides at Elora, but whose mission lies between that place and Owen Sound. The latter succeeded the Rev. Mr. Pettit, who has recently been advanced to a resident charge, and who on his departure from the mission transmitted to your committee a report of his labors. He remarks that the new mission which he opened in Nov. 1851, and in which he ministered for 12 months promises to be a fine field of labors for the Church; but at present from the difficulties attending a new settlement in the wilderness, and from the poverty of the settlers, it calls loudly for assistance upon every Churchman in the Diocese. The settlers are chiefly emigrants from Ireland, faithful attachment to the Church and loyalty to their sovereign are principles implanted in their hearts. The feelings of joy and delight which they manifested when a Missionary first appeared among them and informed them of the sacred errand upon which he was sent to them words can but faintly express. When they left their fatherland, they felt as if they had left their Church for ever and were cut off from those blessings and privileges which they enjoyed through her, and her ministrations in the land of their birth. But when they found the ministers of the Church seeking for them in the wild regions in which they had settled, and watching for their souls, as they who must give an account, their hearts were filled with joy, and they were more deeply convinced that the Church was fulfilling the divine commands of

her heavenly founder—to spread the Gospel from one end of the earth to the other, to preach it to all nations, and in every quarter of the globe. The field in which Mr. Pettit laboured, comprised at first 12 Townships, but owing to the desperate state of the roads, the difficulty of travelling, and other hardships, and privations, he was obliged to relinquish a part of his duties, and to give up three stations, one at the Sawgeen, one in Durham, 8 miles from the Sawgeen, and another in Brant. But at the rest he was enabled, under the blessing of God, to minister once a month. At Arthur, 10 miles north, near Minto: 8 miles further north, Egremont, near Normandy: Township of Wellesly, 36 miles west of Guelph: Peel 8 miles north of this; Crooks Corners, Woolwich, Garafraxa and Erin Village. During the year, he administered baptism to between 70 and 80 persons, and travelled in the discharge of his duties 3648 miles. At the station near Minto, the service was held in a log-house, very small and uncomfortable,—not capable of holding more than half of the congregation, and yet the Missionary remarks, these inconveniences did not deter them from coming, they flocked to the service whenever notice was given of it, without even seeming to reflect whether they could get admission within, or have to stand at the window outside in the snow, to listen to the service and the preaching of the Word of God. It is gratifying to hear from the Missionary, that in this place through the united efforts of the people, and through the liberal contributions of the Parish of Grimsby, a Church has been erected, and will probably be completed early in the summer. In attending the Township of Wellesly, the Missionary was obliged to walk 28 miles through the woods, carrying his Bible and Prayer Book and clerical robes under his arm, because there were no roads opened to these places. In Peel, exertions are making to build a Church. In Woolwich, at first an unpromising station, great encouragement was subsequently given to the Missionary, and before he left, it had become one of the best stations. The two congregations in Garafraxa and Erin, hope, by joint exertions to obtain between them a Resident Missionary.

The Rev. Mr. Tremayne, who succeeded Mr. Pettit writes, that having been but a short time in the mission he can say but little of its prospects—but that little is satisfactory—his congregations at twelve different stations in eight Townships are rapidly increasing, and great anxiety is evinced generally by the people for the ministrations of the Church. In various places exertions are being made to obtain means to build churches.—The Missionary remarks that there is great difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of churchmen in each congregation from the fact that the methodists each station generally attend as regularly as churchmen—a circumstance which the missionary rejoices at as it may be the means of bringing them back to the good old paths from which they unhappily went astray. The Rev. Mr. Smithurst of Elora has kindly offered to administer the Lord's supper in each station, when a sufficient number of communicants can be found. The missionary being only in Deacon's orders.

The Travelling Missionary of the Owen's Sound Settlement begs leave to report, that after having received information from the Rural Dean (The Rev. A. Palmer) concerning the different parts of his extensive mission (Fifty-seven miles in one direction and forty-five in another), he commenced his labours towards the end of the month of July. Since then he has done duty on Sundays, once in six weeks, at the following stations, viz: Mr. Walker's house Township of Brant, Durham Schoolhouse, Township of Bentinck, Mr. Grey's house Township of Holland, Wheeler's Schoolhouse East Holland, St. James Church Township of Derby; And once a fortnight at the Indian village on the west side of the Owen's Sound Bay, St. George's Church Sydenham, St. Paul's Church West Holland. The congregations worshipping at these stations vary from forty to upwards of a hundred.

Your missionary also holds occasional week-day service on the Durham and Penetangore Road midway between the Township of Gretnock and the village of Durham, the ninth concession of St. Vincent, the Lakeshore Road in the Township of Sydenham, the first concession of Sullivan, and he finds at all these stations that his ministrations are cordially and thankfully received.

Your missionary also purposes having a week-day service at Southampton, a rising village at the mouth of the Saugeen, as soon as the contractor has completed the bridging of the Saugeen. Churches have been built at Sydenham, West Holland, and third concession of Derby. Of these churches, that at Sydenham has been completed, and was opened for Divine Service, by prayer and the administration of the Holy Eucharist, on February 8th 1852. The churches at West Holland and 3rd concession of Derby are so far towards completion that service can be held in them. It is hoped that, under the Divine blessing, these edifices will prove important auxiliaries to the edification of the members of the Church. Hitherto the ministrations of the Word and Sacraments in *Shanties* has rendered it impossible to conduct it with the decency and order equally due to the worship of God and conducive to devotion. The importance and necessity of providing these churches was recognized by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by its vote for £30,000 towards the edifice at Sydenham. The remainder is due to the liberality of the Churchmen of Toronto and Hamilton, and the exertions of R. C. McMullen and Thomas Brunsell, Esq., Toronto. The congregation at Sydenham take

the present opportunity to express the great obligations they are under to the Churchwardens of St. George's Church Toronto, for the interest they have shown for the welfare of this mission, at whose cost a very neat service of communion plate has been provided for this church.

On the Durham and Penetangore Road the church people are very numerous, and manifest a strong desire for the services of a resident clergyman. Sectarianism has not made much progress amongst them. But, still, unless these scattered sheep are gathered into the field of a settled missionary, the worst consequences are to be feared. If a regular system be pursued, the church people settled on this Road will in a short time, your missionary is persuaded, be able almost entirely to bear the expense of spreading the gospel amongst themselves. They are for the most part willing to contribute according to their abilities towards the maintenance of a resident clergyman.

Early in the month of August your Missionary, by the special invitation of the Indians of the village of Newash, added the Indian territory to his labors. And your Missionary has seen enough to convince him that within a few years the whole of these people will be listening to the teaching of our holy Church. By the recommendation of the Bishop, the Parent Society has granted your Missionary £50 for the present year, to pay an Interpreter and Schoolmaster. If a contributor to the Society could witness the thankfulness with which these poor creatures listen to one of the humblest of their Missionaries that benefactor would feel abundantly convinced that his money had been employed in a cause of the purest benevolence.

The population of the mission at present cannot be less than 15,000, it is rapidly increasing, both from the influx of emigrants from the Mother Country, and also from the older settlements of this Province. To provide even for its existing inhabitants, adequate means of religious instruction, would imply no slender efforts; and when it is further considered that the circumstances of the country require, as indispensable to its well-being, a continued immigration. The question then involuntarily rises—How are all these souls to be taken care of? It is under the influence of such considerations that your Missionary would respectfully suggest the division of his Mission into three, so that two more Missionaries would be required to cultivate the field in which he is now laboring single-handed.

There are few parts of the Diocese which require more the labours of additional Missionaries than the Owen Sound settlement. Ever since your Missionary has been placed here, it has been a source of constant trouble and anxiety to him, for he has known the wants of the people and their destitution, and been unable to supply them. The increase in the numbers of the various Congregations during the last few months is considerable. But your Missionary must be allowed to express his opinion that unless active measures be taken to bring the people under close and constant superintendance, unless the number of Missionaries be increased, and the discipline of the Church established amongst them, it is doubtful how far their connection with the Church will be beneficial. Without additional labors your Missionary places but little confidence in the Multiplication of Stations.

Your Missionary has admitted forty-four persons into the Church by baptism, officiated at seventeen burials, and solemnized eleven marriages.

Now the missionary reports just read, must convince every reflecting individual of the absolute necessity which exists for maintaining the Church Society—if we wish to raise funds to provide for additional missionaries—and that but for the Church Society the spiritual famine in the remote settlements of these Districts would be much more fearful and disastrous.—Your committee would suggest that if any individual hears this recital who has not yet enrolled himself as a member of the Church Society or paid a subscription towards its funds he should before this meeting breaks up come forward and assist them on the spot.

Parochial Reports have been received from the following associations. Guelph, Galt, Paris, Mount Pleasant, Upper Cayuga, Ancaster, Dundas, Oakville, Norval, Wellington Square, Palermo Milton, Trafalgar, the Church of the Ascension and Christ's Church Hamilton.

(To be Continued.)

ENGLAND.

MORE CHURCH SPOILIATION.

Whilst the minds of Churchmen throughout the country are deeply moved with indignation at the proposed spoliation of the Canadian Church, a Bill has been rapidly and silently progressing through the House of Commons, which deals with the property of the Church at home as unceremoniously as the Clergy Reserves Bill with that of the Church in Canada. So vicious, indeed, is the measure in question, in point of principle, and so objectionable in its details, that if we had not ocular demonstration of its contents, we could hardly have believed it possible that an enactment of this nature could have reached its last stage in the House of Commons without a single voice being raised to protest against so unprecedented an interference with the rights of ecclesiastical corporations, and with the provision made for the discharge of ecclesiastical functions.

The Bill to which we allude, and which bears the not very explanatory title, "Cathedral Appointments: A Bill to make provision concerning the future regulation of certain appointments connected with Cathedral and Collegiate Churches," was prepared and brought in by

WAR, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 3rd instant; it passed through committee on Tuesday, was reported on Wednesday, and now only awaits the third reading. So far from corresponding with the mild and inoffensive wording of its title, it places under suspension, at once and for two years to come, all ecclesiastical appointments connected with Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, whether appointments to offices in these Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, or appointments to benefices with cure of souls, in the gift of the Cathedral and Collegiate bodies. That is to say if this Bill shall pass into law, no person appointed to any such office since the 20th of November last,—for it is purposed to give the Bill a retrospective effect,—and until the 1st of January, 1855, will acquire any permanent title to any emolument, or to any residence, arising from or belonging to such offices, or any claim to compensation in the event of alterations, or even the total abolition of the office.

Now what is the effect of this sweeping enactment? In the first place it is a manifest invasion of the rights of patronage, whether such patronage be vested in the Crown, or in the Bishops, or in the Cathedral and Collegiate bodies themselves. Is such an invasion consistent with the due regard for the rights of property? Would such an invasion be tolerated for a moment, in reference to any other kind of property, whether corporate or private? Would the Duke of Bedford or the Duke of Devonshire, would the great landholders, ay, would the great lay impropriators of tithes submit to have all their dealing with their property from a given day to a given day made provisional, in the prospect of the Legislature eventually despoiling them of a portion, if not of the whole, of that property? Or would municipal bodies, or other corporations, submit to have their hands tied in this manner, their present disposal of their property interfered with, and their future possession of it rendered doubtful? And if it is clear that such a course would not be tolerated in regard to any other kind of property, why should it be permitted in regard to Church property? Is Church property less, is it not, on the contrary, more sacred than any other property?

In the next place, how will the proposed suspension operate upon the appointments thus rendered provisional, and upon the performance of the duties attached to these appointments? The major part and the more important of these appointments are such as would, in the ordinary course, be conferred upon persons already possessing preferment in the Church, which, to accept those appointments, they would have to vacate. Can it be reasonably expected that men of character and standing in the Church would relinquish permanent positions for the sake of appointments rendered precarious by a special Act of Parliament? And if the precarious character imparted to them shall scare away the persons best fitted to fill these appointments, will not the consequence be that when the necessity of the case requires that they should be filled up, they must be conferred upon persons of inferior note, thereby bringing further reproach upon the Cathedral and Collegiate bodies?

And what is the plea under which it is proposed to perpetrate this wholesale invasion of the rights of property, and to deteriorate the character of a numerous and important class of ecclesiastical appointments? That the Cathedral Commission has only just commenced its inquiries, and that two years at least must elapse before any practical measure of Cathedral reform can be expected as the result of its labours. But supposes that the Commission does not bring its labours to a close within the period assumed; or that the measure of Cathedral reform founded upon its report does not receive the sanction of the Legislature; that year after year passes away, and the Cathedral Reform Bill is still delayed,—how then? Is this measure of suspension to be extended from year to year, till at last the whole of the Cathedral property is hung up, and no one remains that can plead any vested right in it? Might not an adverse Government, a Church-hating house of Commons, create such a delay intentionally, with a view to the prolongation of the suspension, and the consequent extinction of vested rights, and thereby pave the way for a process of general spoliation? And is not the very character of this Bill, the principle on which it is founded, and the sweeping nature of the suspension which it contemplates, calculated to raise a suspicion that a wholesale spoliation of Church property is the ultimate object which the framers of this Bill are driving at, and that with this view they desire to familiarize the public mind with the idea of sacrilegious interference with Church property, until it shall cease to be looked upon as a sin? We ask these questions in the confident hope that they will be considered by those who have it in their power to arrest the Bill in its future progress. In the House of Commons it may be, we fear, too late to prevent its passing, but assuredly the House of Lords will not give its sanction to a measure which has so direct a tendency to injure the Church, and to impair the securities under which property of every kind is held.—John Bull.

THE LATE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—The secretary of the late Bishop of Lincoln has indicated the memory of Dr. Kaye, in a reply to the reflections cast upon the late Prelate by the *Morning Chronicle*, in reference to the state of his diocese. The following is his statement:—

On the Bishop's accession to the diocese, in the year 1827, he certainly found it not in satisfactory condition as to residence, pluralities, the state of the Curacies, and discipline generally, but, in fact, a model at that time, with other dioceses, of the old school. Under his supervision and gradual though unceasing activity

during that period, and without offence or great hardship to any of his Clergy, non-residence, both of Incumbents and Curates, has been diminished at least two-thirds, as the annual reports to the Privy Council this year, as compared with the year 1826, will clearly show; to promote which desirable objects 214 parsonage-houses have by his direction been built, rebuilt, or made fit for residence under the provisions of Gilbert's Act. Plurality of benefices has been prevented to a great extent, and confined to nearly contiguous parishes of small population; double services in Churches have been ordered and enforced where the population has amounted to 200 persons, and a congregation been found willing to attend both; and the holding of Curacies has been confined chiefly to single, and never extended to more than two adjacent small parishes, where the Curate's residence has been so fixed as to enable him to discharge the duties of both satisfactorily, in opposition to the old system of four or five Curacies being held by one fast-riding Curate.

Bishop Kaye has also reformed the great evil of holding confirmations in the distant large towns only, and, regardless of his own personal convenience and cost, greatly and abundantly increased the places of confirmation in the several villages of his diocese, at a distance of not more than seven or eight miles apart, so that the performance of that sacred rite has been brought home to the doors, as it were, of the children of the present generation; thus rendering it a most solemn and impressive rite, and suppressing the evils with which it was frequently accompanied previously to his accession to the diocese, in consequence of the great crowds of children which used to be assembled from a great distance in the market towns.

Bishop Kaye has also been the instrument of reducing this heretofore extensive diocese, consisting of six counties, and bringing himself and future Bishops into residence close to Lincoln, in the very centre of the diocese.

He has also revived the useful but almost obsolete system of Rural Deans, there being now a body of 14 Rural Deans appointed by him to make frequent visitations and report to him the state of the Churches, parsonage-houses, and parishes, and conduct of the Clergy in their respective Deaneries, to any defect or complaint in which his own attention and directions were immediately applied. With respect also to the better preparation of candidates for holy orders, Bishop Kaye was the first who insisted on the passing the voluntary theological examination at Cambridge by candidates of that University in addition to the examination by himself and his Chaplain at the time of ordination. Many of his brethren have since followed his example in all the above mentioned regulations, and adopted his plans. I need not advert to his indefatigable exertions in the formation of schools, and in the cause of the education of the rising generation, nor to the regularity, activity, and ability with which his visitations were conducted, and the force, learning, and usefulness of the admirable charges upon those trying and fatiguing occasions, for they are universally known to, and appreciated by, the laity as well as the Clergy of this diocese. With respect to the building of Churches, the villages in this agricultural county are, generally speaking, so small, and the parishes and parish Churches so numerous and near to each other, that very little necessity has existed for increasing the number of them, excepting in some particular case to which Bishop Kaye's attention and assistance were most actively and munificently afforded. I will only add, in conclusion, that his conciliatory, pastoral, and, at the same time, firm administrations to his Clergy, particularly the young and inexperienced part of them, have entirely suppressed all unseemly dissensions throughout this diocese, which, unhappily in others, have caused such melancholy results to the Established Church.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Bishop of Manchester presided at the Jubilee meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Free Trade Hall, at Manchester, when there were present on the platform many of the Ministers and influential laymen of all the evangelical religious sects.

THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN.—The Bishop of Capetown attended, on Wednesday week, a public meeting at Leamington, presided over by Archdeacon Sandford, when his Lordship made a statement of the spiritual condition of his diocese, the claims of which for increased support he urged upon the Clergy and laity of the mother country. The appeal was responded to, by donations amounting to nearly 40l., and the promise of a similar sum in annual subscriptions for five years. In the evening the Bishop preached at Trinity Church, Coventry, and next day at Cubington, where a collection of 18l. was made in aid of his mission.

THE MADEIRA CHAPLAINCY.—The following letter, addressed by the Bishop of London to the Rev. R. T. Lowe, throws light upon the recognition of Mr. Brown's position by his Lordship since the departure of Mr. Lowe:—

Fulham, 30th of July, 1851.
"My dear Sir,—After the most careful consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that it will be better for the Church's peace that I should not license any Clergymen as your successor. If Mr. Brown was permitted to receive my license, as he desires, a question might arise whether it would be right for me to license a second Clergyman at Madeira; but as that cannot be, and as I have no power to prevent any Chaplain appointed by the Secretary of State from officiating without my license, I fear it would serve to perpetuate the unhappy divisions which have so long existed at Madeira, if there were.

to be one Clergyman licensed and another unlicensed.

I am not prepared to relinquish the conventional jurisdiction which the Bishops of London have exercised over English Clergymen officiating in foreign countries, not being within the diocese of any other Bishop of our Church; but that jurisdiction it must be remembered is only customary, not having any legal force; and I feel myself bound to exercise it in such a manner as may best conduce to the peace of the Church, and to the good of such of its members as may be affected by such exercise.

This is the ecclesiastical status of the Chaplains in our army and navy, and of those of some of our garrisons and workhouses. I consider them to be amenable to their respective Bishops for any offence against the order of the Church, although they are not licensed.

Upon the whole, I think it best to leave the Clergymen who may officiate in Madeira in this state. I shall be ready to advise and direct either of them to the best of my judgment, but not to give a formal license to either unless I can give it to both of them.

I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate this letter to Mr. Edwards; and to the gentlemen in whose name he wrote.

I remain, &c. C. J. LONDON.

To the Rev. R. T. Lowe.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE CHURCH CATECHISM.—An attempt is made to obtain from the Committee of the National Society, by way of interpretation of one of their "terms of union," an authoritative declaration that the teaching of the catechism is not to be regarded as a sine qua non, but may be waived at the discretion of the Incumbent and the managers of the school for the time being; and that in case they do not agree, the matter is to be referred to the Diocesan, by whom, even though the Incumbent should be opposed to such a surrender, the teaching of the catechism may be prohibited.

PROJECTED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE AT LICHFIELD.—A meeting of lay members of the Church of England has been held at Stoke-upon-Trent, "to take into consideration the desirability, or otherwise, of the proposed Theological College at Lichfield, at which a vast deal of speechifying against alleged Puseyism, resolutions were passed adverse to the establishment of such a College.

CONVERSIONS.—At St Matthew's, Great Peter-street, Westminster, eight Papists and a Jew have been received into the Church by the Incumbent; the Rev. R. Malone.

DEATH OF THE REV. T. K. ARNOLD.—Our obituary last week contained, we regret to say, the announcement of the death of the Rev. T. Kerchever Arnold, a most indefatigable scholar, and a most faithful son of the Church of England. Besides his numerous school productions, in nearly every language studied in our schools and universities, he published some able theological pamphlets, among others strictures on Mr. Clossé's Sermon against the Camden Society, Mr. Isaac Taylor's Interpretation of the Fathers, Mr. Elliott's Hæc Apocalypica, Mr. Goode's Reply to the Bishop of Exeter. His contributions to the Theological Critic; which he originated, furnish evidence of the extent of his Patristic learning.

GALLERIES IN CHURCHES.—In the Consistory Court of Worcester, Dr. Phillimore has given judgment against the Rev. B. Richings, Vicar of Mancetter, who applied for a faculty to pull down a gallery in the north part of the Church, the Churchwardens opposing the application.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Boston, April 15.

The America arrived here shortly after 10, a. m. The steamer Washington left Southampton on the 30th with 120 passengers. The City of Manchester also sailed on the 30th from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. The Pacific arrived off the bar on the 30th, at 9 p. m. The steamer Great Britain arrived from Australia on 25th.

ENGLAND.—The London Times of 2nd April contains a Telegraph from Paris which stated that the American Government had consented to indemnify the owners of French Vessels which had been seized in California. The advices from China state that the American Commissioner had visited Canton, but had no intercourse with the authorities. It is said the rebels had been signally defeated.

The Peace Society's address to the London Merchants does not cause them to stand higher in public fame.

The Canada Company had held their annual meeting. Their affairs are in a flourishing state.

Smith O'Brien has dispatched an address to those gentlemen who lately interested themselves on his behalf, and expresses his desire to abstain from all appeal to public opinion.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PACIFIC."

New York, April 18.

The "Pacific," arrived at half past two, p. m. Richardson & Brothers circulars, dated Liverpool, April 5th, says genial weather and liberal arrivals have had their usual influence on the

minds of operators. The amount of business in all branches of the trade has been limited. Prices of flour have rather given way; but the few sales of wheat that take place, chiefly for Irish account, are at the rates of our last markets. This morning was moderately attended, and on the whole we have rather a fair consumptive demand for better classes of wheat, at reduction noticed with our last markets. Flour met only a limited retail sale, and not so good rates were obtained. White Indian Corn in good request at 30s per quarter; yellow in moderate demand, but supported late rates. White, Gurdy, & Co., quote breadstuffs dull and at a decline of 1d on wheat and 3d to 6d on flour. McHenry quotes wheat steady but quiet at last prices, and flour 1s decline. White Corn 30s; yellow wanted, 31s. beef and Pork unchanged. Lard steady at 50s a 51s. Cotton declined 1-16 a 1.

ENGLAND.—Parliament resumed their Session on the 24th. Notice was given of a call for the correspondence between England, France, Spain and the United States, in relation to the alleged Cuban annexation question. In the House of Lords Lord Campbell called the attention of members to the addresses presented by the London Merchants to the Emperor of France, which he characterized as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, and a violation of the law of Nations. He wished to know if it had been sanctioned by the Queen's Government. The Earl of Clarendon dissented from Lord Campbell's views, and the Earl of Ellenborough supported them.

A schooner of 140 tons was run down on the 29th, by the steamer Minerva, and all on board were lost.

The steamer Duke of Sutherland, trading between London and Aberdeen, was wrecked on the 1st, in river Dee, and went to pieces; 15 to 20 persons were drowned.

By recent arrivals in England from Australia, very large sums of gold have been received.

The difficulties of Switzerland and Piedmont with Austria and Prussia threatened trouble. The part taken by France is attributed to the refusal of the Pope to visit France, for it is now said his Holiness has given a positive refusal.

A large fire at Boulogne destroyed 15,000 casks of wine.

In Sardinia the two Chambers had a bill under discussion for the suppression of the slave trade. They adopted two provisions; one declares the slave free on his touching Sardinian soil.

ROME.—Six political offenders during 18 and 20 were hung at Pezzaro, on the 16th. A Swiss soldier was found assassinated in the streets, with a poignard sticking in his heart, attached to which was a piece of paper with the words, "a vengeance of Mazzini."

RUSSIA.—Great activity prevails in the army. The fleet of the Black Sea has been placed under the orders of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Maxwell, the man charged with the burglary at Mr. Ollivant's shop in Manchester, and on whom jewellery worth more than £2,000 was found at the house of his sister in Hyde, was farther examined before the Magistrates on Thursday. A large strong bag, with straps and buckle to sling round the neck was found to contain a great part of the jewellery, and the rest was found in his coat pockets, and both the bag and coat were found in the boxes at his sister's house. The Magistrates expressed an opinion that there was no justification of the suspicions thrown out against Mr. Ollivant's servants sleeping on the premises; they were of opinion that Maxwell had committed the burglary himself. He was committed for trial at the approaching assizes at Liverpool. His sister was discharged.

The Committee of Council of the theological department of Queen's College, Birmingham, have appointed the Rev. Charles Herdwick, M.A., Fellow of Catharine Hall Cambridge, Professor of Divinity. The Rev. gentleman has been a Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge, and at the Chapel Royal Whitehall, London, and is the author of several learned theological works.

On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, at the Coal Meter's Arms, Heath-street, Stepney, on the body of John Thomas Dunn, aged twelve years. The deceased was son of a shoemaker, and of a very irritable temper. On Sunday morning last the father boxed the deceased's ears. The boy then left the house and was not seen alive afterwards. On Monday morning his body was found in the Regent's Canal, his trousers and jacket pockets filled with granite-stones which it is supposed the deceased had placed there to sink him. The jury returned a verdict: "Found dead in the Regent's Canal."

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Church Union Committee held on Thursday last, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the Committee protest against the Admission of Jews into Parliament under the firm conviction that it will unchristianise the British Constitution; and that the general secretaries be empowered to prepare petitions to the House of Lords to that effect for signature in the several parishes of this county."

Last week great excitement was caused at West Auckland, Durham, by a discovery that the (supposed insane) son of an aged couple had, during the early hours of Monday morning, murdered his mother and sadly mutilated her dead body; and he had also struck his father, who had interfered to prevent the murder, such blows as render him insensible for a considerable time. The wretched murderer was subsequently found, and was with great difficulty taken into custody. He is a shoemaker.

On Wednesday, in last week, another shoemaker, who had lately gone into business for himself at Bristol murdered two of his children

during the absence of his wife; and then committed suicide. He appears to have been in a desponding state lest he should not be able to carry on the business successfully.

A JUDGE CAUGHT NAPPING, AND AFTERWARDS SENT BY POST.—Mr. Justice Williams was the other day on the Great Western Railway, bound for Oxford. His Lordship, possibly fatigued by the forensic eloquence so lavishly displayed by Learned Gentlemen when on circuit, very speedily surrendered himself to sleep; the potency of which may be imagined when we state that he did not awake till the train reached Stevenston. This was an awkward affair. His Lordship was wanted at Oxford; and thither he must proceed—but how? Post-horses have not been known since the rail opened—and there was no conveyance but the mail-cart. Stern necessity knows no law, and judicial dignity, accustomed to State processions, powdered footmen, and luxurious carriages, had to be content with the rough trap of a country postman. Jehu, ignorant of the rank of his travelling companion, indulged his gossiping propensity to a great extent; it so happened that a recent assize trial, in which he had been concerned, was fresh in his recollection, and as the decision was contrary to his views, he took his revenge of Judge, Bar, and Jury, in no measured terms, expressing the utmost contempt for the institution of trial by Jury, and giving it as his well-grounded opinion that all lawyers were rogues—the biggest of the R's always having the most luck. The Judge, doubtless, enjoyed the fun; but the poor postman was paralyzed when he afterwards learnt the name and profession of his distinguished passenger.

At a recent dinner on behalf of the London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the magnificent sum of £6,000 was collected for the charity.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce is moving in favour of the adoption of a receipt stamp, of uniform value, for all sums, and that their use be universally enforced.

At a general meeting of the Crystal Palace Company on Thursday last, the Chairman stated that there was no intention of opening any part of the Exhibition on Sunday. A profit of £57,000 has already been realized from the re-sale of the surplus land which was purchased for the site; and an annual rental of £40,000 has already been promised by manufacturers who have applied for permission to become exhibitors in the Palace.

Friday was the birthday of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. The Queen gave a jovial party in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours and three children, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, with four children, arrived at three o'clock.

On Saturday morning last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as the Rev. William Beauchamp Rector of Chedgrave, was on his way to Norwich his horse took fright on going down Bixley-hill, near Trowse, when he was precipitated from his gig, and fell upon his head, which caused instantaneous death. The reverend gentleman was the son of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor Bart., of Langley-park, and has left a widow and five children.—Essex Herald.

At the Exeter Assizes, George Sparke was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Blackmore, a miller and tithing-collector at Clayhidon, on his own confession; having beaten the deceased to death for the sake of some money he had on his person, having just completed a collection of tithes. Sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Crompton on Sparke. On Sunday the murderer was prayed for in many of the Churches at Exeter. In some it was announced that the sacred buildings would be opened half an hour before the commencement of the service, and continue open half an hour after its close (until the day of execution), to enable persons who were desirous of doing so to offer up their prayers for his soul.

A numerous deputation waited upon the Earl of Aberdeen, recently, in Downing-street, to submit to his Lordship the claims of the University of London to be represented in Parliament. The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. Heywood, M. P., who stated that the University numbered 5,000 students and 800 graduates, a large proportion of whom were members of the learned professions. Several members of the deputation having addressed the Premier, his Lordship held out great encouragement that the application would be favourably considered by the Government.

Sir George Russell Clark, K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, and a most distinguished civil officer in the highest rank of India administrative duties, proceeds at once to the Cape.—Globe.

Colonial News.

PARLIAMENTARY. Quebec, April 13, 1853.

Last night, after the report left, Committee of the whole adopted Mr. Hincks's resolutions on tariff, as already reported; with following additions. Salt entirely free. Printing presses and printing materials, except paper, to come in at the same rate as raw materials 2 1/2 per cent. Fish oil &c. from Newfoundland and Labrador to come in on same terms as the like produce from Nova Scotia or Prince Edward virtually free.

To-night, Mr. Chabot said in an answer to Mr. Mongenais, that it is the intention of the Ministry to indemnify parties who have sustained damages by inundation caused by construction of a dam at the head of Beauharis Canal.

On motion of Mr. Street, the rules of the house

were suspended so far as they relate to the petition of—Harrison, Esquire, and others, praying for revival of charter of Niagara and Detroit River Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Badgley, an address was ordered for copy of certain documents relating to Seigniories.

The following Bills were read a third time:—To incorporate St. Rochs Reading Room.

To indemnify Brock's Monument Committee.

To explain Act relative to absent Detendants.

To revive Act incorporating Burlington Bay Dock Company.

To consolidate City Debt of Hamilton.

To amend Act incorporating British North American Telegraph Association.

The decision on the second reading of Mr. Cameron's Main Liquor Law Bill was taken up.

Mr. Brown spoke at length in favor of the Bill contending that if passed it would produce beneficial results of the country. He considered it not more an infringement of the liberty of the subject, than many other restrictions at present imposed by society.

Mr. Hincks followed, speaking against the Bill. If passed, he said it would produce injurious consequences. He admired the enthusiasm displayed by the advocates of temperance, so long as they confined their efforts to moral suasion; but when they asked restrictive enactments, they went too far. He is speaking on the details of the bill, as the report leaves.

Quebec, Thursday, 14th.

Last night after the report left the House discussed till half past one, this a. m., the Maine Liquor Law.

The debate was very animated and personal, and the contest very close; finally a motion of Mr. Cartier, to give the bill a six months' rest, was carried on a division.

Yeas:—Messrs. Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie of Gaspé Crawford, Dixon, Fortier, Gouin, Hincks, Langton, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of Kingston, McDougall, Morin, Morrison, Murney, Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Terril, Turcotte, Varin and Viger—32.

Nays:—Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Chénais, Christie of Wentworth, Clapham, Dumoulin, Gamble, Hartman, Jobin, Lacoste, McDonald of Cornwall, McKenzie, Malloch, Murchison, Mattice, Mongenais, Paigo, Patrick, Poulin, Ross Sanborn, Smith of Durham, Tache, Valois, White, Wilson, Wright, of E. R. York, Wright, of W. R. York—28.

The University bill was read a third time, after a great number of amendments by Mr. Brown had been lost.

The following bills were read a third time, viz:—

To define the rights of Seigniors and Consistories in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof.

To provide for care of Drunkards.

To amend laws relating to the University of Toronto.

To constitute a Provisional Municipal Council, To regulate Common of St. Francis.

Quebec, 15th April 1853.

This evening the following bills were read a first time. Bill to incorporate a company, for the purpose of constructing a Railway from some part of the Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, touching at the towns of Peterborough, and Bytown, there to join the Main Trunk Railway at Vaudreuil. Bill to prevent intemperance, and to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating liquor. Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Commissioners Courts in certain cases. Bill to incorporate the Guelph, Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron Railroad Company. Bill to amend the Law relative to Saving Banks.

On motion of Mr. Badgley the bill to authorize the corporation of the City of Montreal to borrow money for Water Works was read a second time.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill, for the commutation of the seigniorial tenure.

Quebec, April 16,

The following bills were read a first time:—To unite the County of Carleton for municipal and judicial purposes; to incorporate a Mutual Joint Stock Company, for the building of an Hotel in the City of Hamilton; to repeal an ordinance regulating the Market of Quebec and Montreal; to amend the act relating to the illegal detention of real property in Lower Canada; bill in accordance with the petition of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad, for the construction of a Railroad from the City of Toronto to the Georgian Bay.

Dr. Rolph said, in answer to Mr. Tyrill, that it was the intention of the Government to present, during the present session, the Public Lands sales Act; and to embody therein a provision, whereby Land Patents, obtained by a fraud and misrepresentation, may be rescinded by the Governor in Council, upon the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. Stuart moved an address to his Excellency, for copy of a contract between Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassy and Betts, and the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company, and all documents, correspondence, maps, plans and accounts concerning the said Railroad Company.

Mr. Hincks resisted the motion, and contended that no public interest would be served by the publication of the papers. He narrated the circumstances of the election of the present members and stated that the antagonism which a portion of them endeavored to introduce, was not calculated to advance the interest of the road, nor the Railroad interests of the Province generally. He called upon the House not to sanction these proceedings, which he stated that granting this motion would be in a manner doing. He read a telegraph

despatch which he said he had received that day from Nova Scotia, this despatch was signed by Mayors McKie and Ferres, addressed to Mr. Howe, making charges against Mr. J. Jackson. This despatch was sent with the view of influencing public opinion. He believed, however, that the charges were entirely unfounded. These despatches did not call for the intervention of the House. He generally censured the conduct of Messrs McKie and Ferres.—Messrs. Cauchon and Stuart supported the motion, and contended that no harm could result from the publication of these papers, but that public discussion would be likely to uphold their rights. Mr. Stuart stated that the people of Quebec were well pleased with the election of Messrs. Ferres and McKie and were satisfied the interests of the Railroad would be safe in their hands. The discussion is going on as the Reporter leaves.

Quebec, 19th April, 1853.

Last night after the report left, the motion of Mr. Stuart for papers relative to the Quebec and Richmond Railroad was negatived. Yeas, 10 Nays 34.

The following Bills were read a third time. To amend the act incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery. To increase the capital stock of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company. To incorporate the Canada Military Asylum. To authorise the Grey Nuns of Montreal, to dispose of certain property at Point St. Charles near the City of Montreal. The House again went into committee on the Seigneurial Tenure Bill and continued in the committee until the adjournment.

Mr. Badgley introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada Loan Company.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Durham, an address was ordered for copies of certain agreements between the Government and the Town Council of Cobourg, for the sale of Rice Lake and Ontario road, &c.

The following bills were read a second time. For adjustment of disputed boundary lines. To provide for the safety of travellers on the public highway. Stanstead Bank. To incorporate Toronto, Hotel Company. To empower Erie and Ontario Railroad Company to acquire certain lands. To incorporate Port Stanley and London Railroad Company.

The House is in Committee on the Custom's Bill as the reporter leaves.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year 1852; also, an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st of January, 1853, exclusive of shillings and pence.

EXPENDITURE:

January 31st, 1853.

Table with columns: Item, Currency, Amount. Rows include Interest on Public Debt, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Provincial Penitentiary, Legislature, Education, Agriculture, Hospitals, Provincial Geological Survey, Militia, Maintenance of Light Houses, Emigration, Pensions, Indian Annuities, Census, Sinking Fund, Miscellaneous.

To Balance at Credit of Consolidated Fund. Total Currency. REVENUE: January 31st, 1853.

Table with columns: Item, Currency, Amount. Rows include By Balance at Credit of Consolidated Fund, Less—Paid on account of Sinking Fund, Per Statement, No. 39, Arrears of former years, Rebellion and Invasion Claims, Canada East.

Table with columns: Item, Currency, Amount. Rows include Net Customs, Net Excise, Net Territorial, Bank Imposts, Revenue from Public Works, Militia Fines, Fines and Forfeitures, Casual Revenue, Law Fee Fund.

Total Currency. By Balance brought down. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, February, 1853.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The Judges of the Court of Chancery, on Wednesday decided that the Northern Railroad could not hold the block of land they had selected at the foot of Yonge Street, as a terminus, as the company had not complied with the terms of their Act of Incorporation, which required them to make their selection and register a plan of the lands required, within three years from the passing of the Act.

On Thursday the 31st ult., about 5 o'clock p.m., a young man named Moses Cunningham, being employed in a shingle factory, in the Boston Settlement, Townsend, C. W., accidentally fell into a boiler of hot water, and with the exception of the face and head was literally buried in the boiling fluid. Assistance was immediately rendered, and medical aid procured, and every attention that kind friends could bestow, but the scald was so severe that he expired on Friday evening about 8 o'clock. The deceased was the son of the late Rev. Henry Cunningham, he was between 17 and 18 years of age.—Long Point Advocate.

An Inquest was held by Dr. Wanless, on Monday last, on Wortley Road, Westminster, on a young woman, named Wealthy Pray. She was in her usual state of health on Sunday evening, when she went to bed; but in the morning she was found dead. It appeared that she had been subject, from her infancy, to epileptic fits; and it is supposed that she had been attacked during the night, by one of the fits, had rolled out of bed, fell on her face, and was suffocated. Verdict in accordance.

On Sunday evening last, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Dr. Farrar on Ridout Street. The different fire companies were early on the ground, but the raging element had obtained such headway, that, in a short time, the building was almost totally consumed. Insured in the London and Liverpool Company, for £300.—Prototype.

PETERBOROUGH AND PORT HOPE RAILWAY.—The contract for the construction and equipment of the above named railway, was let on Tuesday last, to Messrs. Mills, Clark & Co., of Rochester, their Tender having been found to be the lowest, and in other respects most advantageous to the Railway Company. The Engineer's measurements of all the different kinds of work, calculated at the contractors' prices, as stated in their Tender, including 29 miles of single track, complete in every respect, and a full equipment of locomotives, passenger, freight, and gravel cars, and every required appurtenance, excepting station and terminal building, will amount to £125,506. The right of way, engineering, and other expenses and contingencies, are estimated to reach nearly £10,000, making the entire cost of the road when completed, £135,000. The work is to be commenced by the 20th April inst., and to be finished by the 1st July, 1854.—Guide.

A bill is before the Legislature for conveying to the city the water lots in front of the Bay. All Railroad Companies are to be placed in an equality with regard to privileges on the frontage.

The Montreal papers report that Mr. Caron, speaker of the Legislative Council, is to be knighted for the important services he has rendered to the Crown.

A Jamaica paper says that gold has been discovered on that island, several lumps having been found near the central part in Hector's River. The Crown Surveyor of Cornwall was about starting for the spot to investigate the truth of the report. A guard has been set along the river to prevent digging until the authorities can explore it.

Mr. Sheriff Waddell's new Propeller was launched on Saturday last, in the presence of some hundreds of spectators. She went off in splendid style, and now floats gaily in her native element. She is called the George Moffat. She will be ready in a few weeks to make her regular trips between Montreal and this port.—Western Planet.

A cattle show was held at Mimico, on Thursday. The attendance was good, considering the state of the weather and some of the stock exhibited very fine.

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held on Monday, the 4th inst., in the Quebec Exchange Reading Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—James Gillespie, Esq., President; H. J. Noad, Esq., Vice-President; D. D. Young, Esq., Treasurer. Council—H. LeMesurier, J. Dean, Weston Hunt, D. Gilmour, C. Wurtete, Richard Wainwright, J. W. Leaycraft, Robert Hamilton, H. Burstall, A. Laurie, Esquires.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, held on Monday, the 4th inst., at the Office of the Board, St. Sacrament Street, the following gentlemen were chosen Office-bearers for the ensuing year: H. Allan, Esq., President; Colquhoun, Esq., Vice-President; D. L. Macdougall, Esq., Treasurer. Council—H. Starnes, R. S. Tyce, W. Muir, jun., James Mitchell, D. Masson, J. Leeming, W. B. Cumming, John Gr ensields, Esqrs. Board of Arbitration—Thos. Ryan, W. Edmonston, D. Torrance, Andw. Shaw, H. Ramsay, J. B. Green-shields, James Law, T. B. Anderson, J. Esdaile, Thomas Lay, James Tyre, H. Thomas, Esquires.

COPPER COINS FOR THE COLONIES.—Mr. John Wilson, the member for Westbury, and one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, stated in the House of Commons that the British Government was preparing for the issue of 400 tons of copper coins for the Colonies.

A most melancholy accident occurred in this city on Saturday. John the youngest son of A. B. Hawke Esq., a fine boy of about 12 years of age was out riding near Colonel Allen's, when the horse fell, pitching the little fellow with violence over his head, and we regret to say he was taken up a lifeless corpse. This melancholy accident has plunged his family and friends in deep affliction. His remains were followed to the grave yesterday, by them and his school-fellows of the Upper Canada College.

On Monday at 12 o'clock, the nomination for Candidates for the representation of Toronto took place in front of the City Hall. The Hon. H. Sherwood was proposed by Mr. Denison, Sen., and seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet. Mr. Gowan was proposed by Mr. Alderman Armstrong, and seconded by Mr. Richard Dempsey. After the several parties had addressed the assemblage, a show of hands was called for by the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Gowan. A poll being demanded, it was fixed to take place on Monday, the first. The crowd, which was considerable, behaved in a very orderly manner.

The charges preferred against the Rev. Mr. Lublin, for obtaining Missionary collections under false pretences, were not substantiated on Monday last. A number of witnesses were called—first to prove that Mr. Lublin had left new Glasgow with a damaged reputation; and second, that a mission which he pretended to have established in Vera Cruz had no existence. The proof of the former, which consisted of a letter from Nova Scotia to a gentleman in Woodstock, in which disrespectful notice was made of Mr. Lublin, was refuted by a telegraphic message from a minister in New Glasgow; the latter amounting only to negative evidence concerning matters several thousand miles distant, proved nothing. The case was consequently dismissed.

TORONTO HARBOUR.—Another break in the Peninsular—opposite Toronto—commonly called the island, occurred last week. The depth of the channel is found to be two feet, and the water is found to ebb and flow alternately into the Lake and Harbour. The conclusion, therefore, arrived at by professional men is, that the breach must either be filled up, or a Canal formed, protected by piers extending a considerable distance into the Lake.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Soiree of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute was held on Friday last, interesting addresses were delivered by Dr. Ryerson, Prof. Lillie, Mr. Robertson of the Normal School, and others.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—We beg to call the attention of parties residing in Sydenham to the following extract from one of our American exchanges that relief may be sent from relatives and friends, to the youthful sufferer without delay:—

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Wm. Turner, about 16 years of age, while attempting to jump on the freight train going East yesterday, fell under the cars, and had one of his legs cut off at the knee joint, and the other so badly broken that amputation will be necessary. His parents, he supposes, are dead, and he says that he has one brother and three sisters living in Sydenham, Canada West. He wishes the Canada paper would copy this article, that his friends would know his situation. There can be but little hopes of his recovery.—Ulrica Gazette.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1853

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

The following interesting communication from the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the Rev. Earnest Hawkins B.D. demands no comment from us. It will be perused with deep interest, and must convey conviction to every sound-thinking unprejudiced mind. The conclusion come to by His Lordship is unanswerable:—“that no other branch of the Colonial Church can present so strong a claim for additional Bishops, as the Diocese of Toronto.”

Toronto, Canada, 5th February 1853.

Rev. Sir:— On the fifth of October 1850, I had the honour to address a memorial through you, to the most Reverend and Right Reverend, the Archbishops and Bishops forming the Council appointed to arrange measures in concert with Her Majesty's Government for the erection and endowment of additional Bishops.

Not being aware that any proceedings have been taken towards the accomplishment of the object prayed for in the memorial, I feel it my duty to bring it again with renewed earnestness under the notice of the Council, and this more especially because I see from late papers that measures are about to be adopted to divide the Diocese of Cape Town. It will not therefore I trust, be deemed unreasonable in me to submit the propriety of my claim in this behalf to favourable consideration.

In regard to the erection of new Colonial Dioceses, I am very willing to acquiesce, but when the question is raised as to their division, I desire most respectfully to be heard.

By measures now in progress, which will open Lake Superior and the lands on its banks to navigation, commerce and settlement, this great diocese will be at least doubled. It is true the lands on the North shore of that inland sea, 1500 miles in circumference, are not in general favourable to cultivation, but there are nevertheless many tracts on the banks of the rivers which will be found eligible for settlement. But what is already attracting inhabitants, and will continue to attract them in great numbers,

are the rich mineral fields of copper and iron with which they abound.

Already much is doing in the former, and when the short canal of scarcely a mile long has been completed to join Lake Superior to Lake Huron, for a ship navigation, it will open to the ocean all these vast regions, though distant more than two thousand miles. Villages and settlements will spring up near every mine and on every good tract of land, and the people will require spiritual instruction. Moreover the many tribes of native Indians who wander in these distant countries will become more accessible to our Missionaries, and much may be done to civilize them. Hence the great lakes of Canada and the territories around them, as I ventured to recommend in my memorial of the 5th October 1850, as the future See of St. Mary, already requires far more attention than it is possible for the Bishop of Toronto to bestow.

In regard to this Diocese, exclusive of the Lake regions, it may be right to remark, that by the last census the members of the Church of England are returned at 223,190, and knowing, as we do, the pains taken by the persons who register the numbers, to diminish them, being always chosen from our enemies, we have good reason to believe that our people are not fewer than 250,000 or one quarter of a million.

This fact suggests some inferences worthy of notice:—

First:—The gross population of Upper Canada or the Diocese of Toronto is returned by the census at 952,004, not quite a million, so that our communion embraces very nearly one fourth of the whole.

Second:—That there are a greater number of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto, than in the other five British North American Provinces or Colonies taken together.

Church of England population in Lower Canada, per the census, 45,602. The gross population of Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, is, from the best and most recent accounts within my reach 632,595, and assuming one fourth to belong to the Church of England, as in the Diocese of Toronto we have, 158,148

Total members of the Church in the 5 Colonies, 203,750 In Upper Canada or Diocese of Toronto as per census, 223,190

In favour of the Diocese of Toronto, 19,440 or assuming 250,000 Church members for Upper Canada or the Diocese of Toronto, which we believe more correct, our Church population will exceed that of the five other Colonies by rather more than forty-eight thousand.

Third:—The members of the Church of England in all the British Colonies and foreign dependencies, are not supposed to exceed one million, of these it appears that the single Diocese of Toronto claims one fourth.

Fourth:—From the January number of the Church Review, an American publication of great respectability, published quarterly at New Haven, Connecticut, the members of the Episcopal Church of the United States are reckoned, at page 495, to be one million,—hence the Church members of the Diocese of Toronto are one fourth the number of our Brethren in the United States of North America.

Fifth:—The same writer assumes the population of the United States to be 25,000,000 of which only one million, or one in 25 belong to the Church, while in this Diocese we have one in four, or a proportion six times larger.

These statistics are curious, and prove that Upper Canada, or the Diocese of Toronto, if duly cared for, will continue the stronghold of our beloved Church in North America.

On the whole I most respectfully submit, that no other branch of the Colonial Church can present so strong a claim for additional Bishops as the Diocese of Toronto.

Add to all this; the age of the present incumbent who will if it please God, celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday on the 12th of April next.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your Obedient Humble Servt. JOHN TORONTO.

Rev. EARNEST HAWKINS B. D. Secretary to the Council for the erection and endowment of additional Bishops in the Colonies. &c. &c.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF COMMERCIAL AND SEAPORT TOWNS.

(Continued.)

2. Commercial and seaport towns, being the receptacle of exports and imports necessarily give employment to a large number of the uneducated and immoral classes, among

whom they create a free circulation of money, thereby furnishing them with the means of dissipation and vice. There are two checks to indulgence:—the one is *internal*, the other *external*. The *first* is the omnipotent check of religious principle,—the all subduing and all controlling power of divine grace. It is in fact the living power of the quickening spirit of God. Now, whenever this mighty and majestic spirit operates effectually, sin cannot reign,—its language is “how can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?” Gen. 39, 9. This spirit enabled Enoch to walk with God, in spite of all the iniquity of the age in which he lived, and of the men among whom his lot was cast. This spirit enabled Lot to make his house a sanctuary in the very heart of Sodom. This spirit enabled Paul to make the prison dungeon the temple for the living God, consecrated and hallowed by the praises and prayers which were chaunted within it at the hour of midnight, and it matters not where the bosom is, in which the living and life-giving spirit of Jehovah breathes, that bosom is proof against the hidden wiles or the open assaults of sin. But the operations of divine grace are confined to the few, and it matters not whether we find them in Sodom, or Egypt, or in the court or cabinet of Herod, or in Cæsar’s household,—the influence of surrounding sin merely chases them into a closer walk, and a closer communion with God. Their religious principle is heavenly and divine, and it is omnipotent as the God who bestowed it.

But the *second* check to vice is *External*, and it embraces a great variety of elements, of which human Law is one, public opinion, another, the fear of detection and exposure, another, and in general the dread of consequences, which embodies all the others. But where the means of indulgence are not accessible, there is generally pauperism and wretchedness and disease, while in a young country, and in a young community, where labour sells at a premium, money becomes cheap and in a free circulation. Now where there are large masses of uneducated and immoral persons congregated, there is always a vast amount of vice, because, these classes are not in general inclined to seek after intellectual pleasures. Their enjoyments are of a grosser nature, their pursuits are more of the animal, than of the rational kind. Being supplied with their weekly earnings on stated days, they are too apt to live for the moment, and to regard the forbidden and degraded pleasures of life, as the *ne plus ultra* of human existence. When assembled masses of men and women, uneducated, and uncontrolled by the first check, and unrestrained by the second, when such congregate in our large towns, and find the avenues to every species of low indulgence wide open, it is perfectly manifest that among all such, crime must increase in a most alarmingly rapid ratio. In such cases it is as impossible for the influence of the sabbath school to check much less to prevent, the increase of juvenile crime, as it is for the influence of the pulpit to control and reclaim the abandoned adult. And it is somewhat strange that the highest talent, the greatest piety, the most ardent zeal, and the most faithful and energetic labour are employed at ecclesiastical apparatus in such communities, yet in defiance of them all, crime seems to be on the increase.

3. The third peculiarity of commercial towns, which we purpose to notice, is, that their spirit and tendency is to beget and foster, worldliness. Constituted as we are, it is impossible for us to be engrossed from day to day, and from week to week with business cares, and yet to remain entirely free from the sensible and growing influence of worldliness. The man whose hands are full of merchandize, whose stores are crowded with goods whose ingenuity is on the rack inventing plans and devices for making sales and making payments, cannot chase the world from his thoughts. If it be a fact then that we are all more or less influenced by our employments, we do hold it to be impossible for such a man after spending some fifty or sixty years of his lifetime in mercantile employments, unless he is a thoroughly holy man, to be free from the fatal influences, which, in our Lord’s parable of the sower, are represented as the “thorns” that spring up and choke the word. Not only so but it seems to us that even the man of God may become insensibly inspired with the love of the world, and while growing in grace, still his growth, just like that of a tender plant surrounded with weeds, is so slow, and its stem so tiny, that it seems almost choked and destroyed.

Now in such cases we believe, that while the work of Divine Grace in the Christian is not destroyed, yet it is so desperately and sadly marred and resisted, that the Christian does not enjoy many of the comforts of religion in consequence. Let us only calculate the natural products of mercantile employment. A merchant is engaged six-sevenths of the week in the *active* and

manual department of his business, and in an ordinary way, *one third* of each day, in the same department. This lasts for the greater part of a commercial lifetime. Is it possible, that the hands, the eyes, the ears, the mind of any rational creature, could be all enlisted, all engrossed during such a length of time, with the increasing jingle of money, counting of currency, recording of commercial transactions, corresponding with foreign establishments, battling with insurance offices, laying schemes to defeat the machinations of roguery and injustice, while in all this untiring whirlpool of commercial employments, the high principles of religion, the all-commanding power of moral and spiritual right are never for a moment called into requisition, without spiritual palsy taking place. We hold it to be utterly impossible for any man, however refined his piety, however exalted his religious principles, however devoted his soul may be to God and to religion, we hold it impossible for any man to be so constantly engrossed, and so frequently compelled to encounter the very worst forms of depravity, without being less or more contaminated.

Here let it be distinctly understood that we are preferring no charge against any specific class, but are simply calculating the influence which a constant and lengthened employment must necessarily exercise upon the mind, nor do we pretend to say that the industrious husbandman, or the rural huxtor, or the parish pedagogue, is exempt from the cares of the world. We do not maintain that worldliness is confined to our counters, or bound with a golden chain to the merchants’ desk. The very spirit which we have been describing, though it exists in all its refinement and perfection in our large commercial cities, may be found in its ungainly and more disgusting form in the grasping penury, or in the overreaching and cringing spirit of the countryman or villager. Where, however, the sphere of operation is wider, and consequently the temptations to cherish such dispositions strong, it is only reasonable to suppose that the evils to which they give rise, must exist on a larger scale, and hence there must be a much greater amount of worldliness in a commercial than in any other city. We admit that there may be vices equally bad, even more debasing in the aristocratic city to which the princely merchant has retired to spend on luxuries the fortune he has accumulated, or to which the ennobled proprietor may have repaired in order that he may screen his debaucheries from the condemning gaze of his vassals and his underlings, but the crime of worldliness, is more a characteristic vice of commercial and seaport towns than any other.

POPISH GRATITUDE.

We extract the following suggestive paragraph from one of our latest English exchanges. “Mr. Charles Bianconi, who is at present at Rome, writes to the *Telegraph*, saying that he has found the heart of Mr. O’Connell in the same condition in which it was deposited by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Miley, the confessor of the great agitator. Nothing has been done with respect to the erection of a monument in Rome to this relic of the deceased, and accordingly Mr. Bianconi, the “alien,” declares that if none others will take upon themselves to accomplish something worthy of the man, he will, at his own expense, raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of Mr. O’Connell in Rome.”

During his lifetime the arch-agitator of Ireland was declared by Papal authority, to be the most illustrious of Lay-Romanists. The grave has received him, and in the “eternal city” no hand can be found to raise a stone to his memory! What a homily upon the gratitude which is awarded to the demagogue when he has “ceased from troubling!”

A REBUKE FROM PRUSSIA.

The Government of Great Britain, in the Jew measure, is seeking to denude the empire of its Christian character. We find in Prussia the very reverse of this most creditable and dismal picture. In the Berlin Chambers a clause has been introduced in a new code of communal law, which renders the confession of the Christian faith an indispensable qualification for admission to communal dignities.

God declares that He will honour the people who honour Him. Is it unreasonable to anticipate, that if England shall renounce her fealty to the King of kings, and as a nation ignore His supremacy, the glory which hitherto has been her lot, may be transferred to a people willing to comply with the terms of Jehovah?

BISHOP WILSON’S “SACRA PRIVATA.”

A most interesting edition of this precious sacred classic, has just been issued by the house of J. H. Parker of Oxford.

It appears that the original manuscript of the *Sacra Privata* had been deposited in the library of Zion College by the son of the excellent author. There it lay concealed in a box till it was recently discovered accidentally by a parish priest of London, who bestowed some pains in collating it with the printed copies. From his investigations it appears that the original editor of the book had taken the most unwarrantable liberties with the work. Whole pages were marked out, many of which are of an autobiographical complexion, and consequently of deep and peculiar interest.

All these omissions have been restored in the edition to which we refer, and thus it comes forth with much of the freshness of a new work. It purports to be an exact copy of the author’s manuscript, and the high character of Parker’s house, is a sufficient pledge that the statement is true.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

We beg leave to call special attention to the advertisement, headed as above, which appears in another column. Most unhesitatingly can we recommend Mrs. Crombie as an efficient instructor of the young, and we trust that she will meet with that success which her merits entitle her to.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The *Arabia* arrived this morning. The *Arabia* was off Sandy Hook last night at one o’clock, the quickest run of the season. The steamer *Glasgow* arrived out on the 8th. The *Hermann* at Southampton at the 8th. The *Arabia* spoke the *Canada* on the 9th going in. She brought 110 passengers and 14,000 dollars in specie. Queen Victoria has another son. Mother and son both well. The Austrian embassy, at Constantinople, has presented another complaint to the Divan, touching the mal-treatment of the Dalmation Christians.

Servia is in an unquiet state. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Eng., has submitted a plan to the House of Commons for the reduction of the national debt, by the commutation of the Stock of the South Sea Company; The issue of Exchequer bonds, and the voluntary commutation of the 3 per cent stocks representing a capital of 500 millions of pounds. The plan was well received by the House.

FRANCE.—The discussion on the Budget was closed in the Legislature on the 6th, and the Commissioners chosen. Figures not made public.

An association of the leading manufacturers had been formed to oppose an alteration of the tariff.

A private letter from Shanghai says the Chinese rebellion was becoming a more formidable affair. The rebels were reported to be but sixty miles from Nankin, and the leader has sent to the authorities, announcing his intention to advance upon it, and demanding its capitulation.

The demand has been refused, and the inhabitants were fortifying the city. The number of the rebel force are variously stated at from thirty to one hundred thousand men. Nearly all the trade west and south of Nankin and Fuschan had been interrupted in consequence. Business at Shanghai had been at a standstill. The steamer *Europa* sailed this afternoon with 181 passengers. Among them Mr. Thackeray.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:—R. R., St. Catharines, (omitted by mistake); G. D. R., I’Original, for J. C., and J. M.; A. P., New York; T. B., Wolfe Island, for W. R. A., and J. E.

MARRIED.

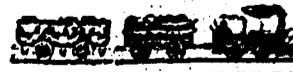
At St. George’s Church Etobicoke on the 13th Inst. by the Rev. R. Mitchel assisted by the Rev. S. Givins, J. W. Gamble Whitney Esq. of Toronto, to Elizabeth third Daughter of T. Fisher Esq. of Millwood Etobicoke.

DIED.

On the 27th March at the residence of G. L. Maddison Esq. Scarborough, Col. Hill of Rosebank, Newmarket, aged 57 years.

On the 15th instant, Christina Georgina, widow of the late Professor Sullivan, and daughter of the late Lt. Col. McGregor, C. B., of the 59th Regt., in her 37th year.

New Advertisements.



ENGINEER’S OFFICE.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad Company.

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

Tenders to be addressed to the “Chief Engineer,” and endorsed “Tenders for Freight House No. 2.” Toronto, April 18th, 1853. 61-3in

YOUNG LADIES’ SEMINARY.

Mrs. Crombie

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

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

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

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett M. A., Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James, Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie B. A., Incumbent of St. Paul’s, Yorkville, and the Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville. Toronto, April 20th 1853. 33-1f

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, who would appreciate the comfort of a quiet home, would find an agreeable abode in the family of the Advertiser, where there is no other Company. References exchanged. Address Howe, at the office of this paper. Toronto, April 21st, 1853. 38-1f

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER



CITY OF HAMILTON,

(CAPT. JOHN GORDON.)

WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o’clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o’clock.

Fares, Cabin—2s. 6d.—meals extra. Deck 7d. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 19, 1853. 38-1f

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, City Hall, Toronto, until WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at Twelve o’clock, Noon, for the Scraping, Channelling and keeping in Repair the several Macadamized Roads within the City and Liberties until the 1st of January, 1854.

CHARLES E. ROMAIN, Chairman. Toronto, April 18th, 1853. 61-3in

BOOKS.

PRACTICAL RELIGION EXEMPLIFIED, 3s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, a tale for the Church’s Children, 1s. 8d.

DAILY STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN, or Practical Thoughts on The Gospel History, 3s. 1 1/2d.

MANUAL FOR SPONSORS, by A. D. Traver, 10d.

NORTON HARDGRAVE, by the author of Charlie Barton, 1s. 10 1/2d.

HOLIDAY WEEK, do. 1s. 10 1/2d.

THE PRIZE, or the Preciousness of a Meek and Quiet Spirit, 7 1/2d.

THE BAPTIZED CHILD, an Address to Children, by the Rev. H. W. Lee, 6d.

A LETTER TO A MAN BEWILDERED AMONG MANY COUNSELLORS, by the Rev. H. C. Lay, 7 1/2d.

THE SACRAMENT, Responsibility of, 7 1/2d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street.

WANTED.

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

BAZAAR.

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

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

- Mrs. Col. Bigger,
 - Mrs. Pettit,
 - Mrs. Wm. Thompson,
 - Mrs. Grantham,
 - Mrs. Geo. Chisholm,
 - Mrs. Wm. Langtry,
 - Mrs. Jarvis,
- The BAZAAR will close on the evening of the 16th, with a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at which several accomplished performers, both professional and amateur, are expected to present.

SOME LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE.

(By the Wife of a Clergyman.)

A LESSON OF FAITH.

"If a man die, shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come."—(Job xiv. 14.)

"Let me hire you as a nurse for my poor children," said a butterfly to a quiet caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage-leaf in her odd lumbering way. "See these little eggs," continued the butterfly; "I don't know how long it will be before they come to life, and I feel very sick and poorly, and if I should die who will take care of my baby butterflies when I am gone? Will you kind, mild green caterpillar? But you must mind what you give them to eat caterpillar!—they cannot of course, live on your rough food. You must give them early dew, and honey from the flowers; and you must let them fly about only a little way at first, for of course one can't expect them to use their wings properly at once. Dear me! it is a sad pity you cannot fly yourself. But I have no time to look for another nurse now, so you will do your best, I hope. Dear! dear! I cannot think what made me come and lay my eggs on a cabbage-leaf! What a place for young butterflies to be born upon! Still you will be kind, will you not, to the poor little ones? Here, take this gold dust from my wings as a reward. Oh, how dizzy I am! Caterpillar! you will remember about the food!"

And with these words the butterfly closed her eyes and died; and the green caterpillar, who had not the opportunity of even saying yes or no to the request, was left standing alone by the side of the butterfly's eggs.

"A pretty nurse she has chosen, indeed poor lady!" exclaimed she, "and a pretty business I have in hand! Why, her senses must have left her, or she never would have asked a poor crawling creature like me to bring up her dainty little ones. Much they'll mind me, truly, when they feel the gay wings on their backs, and can fly away out of my sight whenever they choose! Ah! how silly some poor people are, in spite of their painted clothes and the gold dust on their wings!"

However, the poor butterfly was dead, and there lay the eggs on the cabbage-leaf, and the green caterpillar had a kind heart, so she resolved to do the best. But she got no sleep that night, she was so very anxious. She made her back quite ache with walking all night long round her young charges for fear any harm should happen to them; and in the morning says she to herself—

"Two heads are better than one. I will consult some wise animal upon the matter, and get advice. How should a poor crawling creature like me know what to do without asking my betters?"

But still there was a difficulty—whom should the caterpillar consult? There was a shaggy dog who sometimes came into the garden. But he was so rough!—he would most likely whisk all the eggs off the cabbage-leaf with one brush of his tail, if she called him near to talk to her, and then she should never forgive herself. There was the tom-cat to be sure who would sometimes sit at the foot of the apple-tree, basking himself and warming his fur in the sunshine; but he was so selfish and indifferent!—there was no hope of his giving himself the trouble to think about the butterfly's eggs. "I wonder which is the wisest of all the animals I know," sighed the caterpillar in great distress; and then she thought, and thought, till at last she thought of the lark, and she fancied that, because he went up so high and nobody knew where he went to, he must be very clever, and know a great deal; for to go up very high (which she could never do) was the caterpillar's idea of perfect glory.

Now in the neighbouring corn-field there lived a lark, and the caterpillar sent a message to him to beg him to come and talk to her, and when he came she told him all her difficulties and asked him what she was to do, to feed and rear the little creatures so different from herself.

"Perhaps you will be able to inquire and hear something about it next time you go up high," observed the caterpillar timidly.

The lark said, "Perhaps he should," he did not satisfy her curiosity any further. Soon afterwards however, he went singing upwards

into the bright blue sky! By degrees his voice died away in the distance till the green caterpillar could not hear a sound. It is nothing to say she could not see him, for, poor thing! she never could see far at any time, and had a difficulty in looking upwards at all, even when she reared herself up most carefully which she did now; but it was of no use, so she dropt upon her legs again, and resumed her walk round the butterfly's eggs, munching a bit of cabbage-leaf now and then as she moved along.

"What a time! the lark has been gone!" she cried at last. "I wonder where he is just now! I would give all my legs to know! He must have flown up higher than usual this time, I do think! How I should like to know where it is that he goes to, and what he hears in that curious, blue sky! He always sings in going up and coming down, but he never lets any secret out. He is very, very close!"

And the green caterpillar took another turn round the butterfly's eggs.

At last the lark's voice began to be heard again. The caterpillar almost jumped for joy, and it was not long before she saw her friend descending and hovering over the cabbage-bed.

"News, news, glorious news friend caterpillar!" sung the lark; "but the worst of it is you won't believe me!"

"I believe everything I am told," observed the caterpillar hastily.

"Well then, first of all, I will tell you what these creatures are to eat," and the lark nodded his head towards the eggs. "What do you think it is to be? Guess!"

"Dew and honey out of flowers, I am afraid," said the caterpillar.

"No such thing, old lady! Something simpler than that. Something that you can get at quite easily."

"I can get at nothing quite easily, but cabbage-leaves," murmured the caterpillar in distress.

"Excellent! my good friend," cried the lark exultingly; "you have found it out. You are to feed them on cabbage-leaves."

"Never!" said the caterpillar, indignantly. It was their dying mother's last request that I should do no such thing."

"Their dying mother knew nothing about the matter," persisted the lark; "but why do you ask me, and then disbelieve what I say? You have neither faith nor trust."

"Oh, I believe everything I am told," said the caterpillar.

"Nay, but you do not," replied the lark. "You won't even believe me about the food and yet that is but a beginning of what I have to tell you. Why caterpillar what do you think these little eggs will turn out to be?"

"Butterflies, to be sure," said the caterpillar.

"Caterpillars!" sung the lark, "and you'll find it out in time;" and the lark flew away, for he did not wish to stay and contest the point with his friend.

"I thought the lark had been wise and kind," observed the mild green caterpillar, once more beginning to walk round the eggs, but I find that he is foolish and saucy instead. Perhaps he went up too high this time. And it's a pity when people who soar so high are silly and rude nevertheless! Dear! I still wonder whom he sees, and what he does up yonder."

"I would tell you if you would believe me," sung the lark descending once more.

"I believe everything I am told," reiterated the caterpillar, with as grave a face as if it were a fact.

"Then I'll tell you something else," cried the lark; "for the best of my news remains behind. You will one day be a butterfly yourself."

"Wretched bird" exclaimed the caterpillar "you jest upon my inferiority—now you are cruel as well as foolish. Go away! I will ask your advice no more."

"I told you you would not believe me," cried the lark, nettled in his turn.

"I believe everything I am told," persisted the caterpillar; "that is"—and she hesitated—"every thing that is reasonable to believe. But to tell me that butterfly's eggs are caterpillars, and the caterpillars leave off crawling and get wings, and become butterflies!—Lark you are too wise to believe such nonsense yourself, for you know it is impossible!"

"I know no such thing," said the lark warmly. "Whether I hover over the corn-

fields of earth, or go up into the depths of the sky, I see so many wonderful things, I know no reason why there should not be more. Oh, caterpillar; it is because you crawl, because you never go beyond your cabbage-leaf, that you call *anything* impossible."

"Nonsense!" shouted the caterpillar "I know what's possible and what's not possible according to my experience and capacity, as well as you do. Look at my long green body and these endless legs, and then talk to me about having wings and a painted feathery coat! Fool!"

"And fool you! you would-be-wise caterpillar," cried the indignant lark. "Fool to attempt to reason about what you cannot understand. Do you not hear how my song swells with rejoicing as I soar upwards to the mysterious wonder-world above? Oh, caterpillar! what comes to you from thence, receive, as I do upon trust."

"That is what you call"—

"Faith," interrupted the lark.

"How am I to learn faith?" asked the caterpillar.

At that moment she felt something at her side, she looked round—eight or ten little green caterpillars were moving about, and had already made a show of a hole in the cabbage-leaf. They had broken from the butterfly's eggs!

Shame and amazement filled our green friend's heart, but joy soon followed; for, as the first wonder was possible, the second might be so too. "Teach me your lesson, lark!" she would say; and the lark sung to her the wonders of the earth below and the heaven above. And the caterpillar talked all the rest of her life to her relations of the time when she should be a butterfly.

But none of them believed her. She nevertheless had learnt the lark's lesson of faith, and, when she was going into her chrysalis grave, she said—"I shall be butterfly some day."

But her relations thought she was wandering and they said, "Poor thing!"

And when she was a butterfly, and was going to die again she said—

"I have known many wonders—I have faith—I can trust even now for what shall come next!"—*Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*.

Advertisements.

MRS. WILLIAM BEAK,
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor,
No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

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

M. ANDERSON,
PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN CRAIG,
GLASS STAINER,
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.
September 14th 1851. 6

W. MORRISON.

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery
Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery
and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

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

IS now an absolute necessary 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, 7¹/₂d. for the lb packets, with full instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED,
A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOK-
ING FOR THE CHURCH,
By One of Three Hundred.

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

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

2. Resolved—That for the reasons herein stated, Council having been compelled to relinquish their plan, 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 a law 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'ie 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.
Finishing Pupils, 5 additional.
Boarding, 30
NO EXTRAS.
Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.
Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.

JUST PUBLISHED;
A Table of English History

COMPIRE BY MRS. POETTER, FOR THE USE OF HER SCHOOL.
The object of this Table is to present history to the pupil in a condensed form, and Mrs. Poetter's plan is to have it committed to memory, and enlarged upon by questions from the Teacher, after previous study of the different subjects.
Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

1853.

WINTER.

1852.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY,

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

J. CHARLES WORTH

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

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER.

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

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

The Staple or Domestic Department

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

The Millinery Department

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. CHARLES WORTH.

WANTED,

An Experienced Salesman, to take charge of the Store.

ALSO

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

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, Do. Check'd do., Do. Black Alpaca do., etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items such as Muslin Delaines, Prints, Heavy Ginghams, Splendid Bonnet Ribbons, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 2, 1852.

LAW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED.

Cripp's Laws relating to the CHURCH AND CLERGY, price £1 19 0,

ALSO

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

HENRY ROWSELL.

Bookseller & Stationer,

King Street.

Toronto, March 4th, 1853.

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

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

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

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwin, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughs, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time, I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measels and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bestock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming

character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BESTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague, Inflammation, Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Bloches on the Skin, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Colic, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Scarcity, or King's Evil, Consumption, Sore Throats, Debility, Stomach and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary Symptoms, Dysentery, Tic Douloureux, Erysipelas, Tumours, Female Irregularities, Ulcers, Fever of all kinds, Venereal Affections, Fits, Worms of all kinds, Gout, Weakness, from whatever cause, Head-ache, &c., &c., &c. Indigestion.

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

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

For Sale by S. F. URQUART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent for Canada West.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

December 1st, 1852.

22-ly



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 it, we publish, feeling assured that it will fill them with profound reliance, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

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

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

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

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

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

Lowell, Aug. 10, 1849.

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

Yours respectfully, S. D. BARRISON.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effects of the medicine was distinctly marked.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, SPAIN, 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 4 years. 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.

Willis 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, JAMES C. GODFREY.

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

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

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

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

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

PROFESSORS:
Of Singing..... Mr. Humphries.
Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose.
English Master..... Mr. C. Luscombe.
Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien.
Writing Master..... Mr. Ebbels.
Calisthenics..... Mr. Goodwin.
Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework. £15 0 0
Day Pupils..... 6 0 0
Singing..... 5 0 0
Italian..... 2 0 0
German..... 3 0 0
Dancing for the Season..... 3 0 0
Calisthenics..... 0 15 0
Toronto April 6th, 1853. 58-1f.

TO Grammar School Teachers.

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

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

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

March, 17, 1853.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or the DAYS WE LIVE IN, by Mrs. Gun; price 3s. 9d.
LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG ARTIST, by Ann Harriet Doury; 3s. 9d.
ALSO
fresh supply of **THE CANADIAN CRUSOES**, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs. Frail; 3s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL,
Bookseller and Stationer,
King Street.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1853

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a Lady to fill the situation of GOVERNESS, capable of teaching French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address Box 96, Post Office Brockville. March 10th, 1853. 32-3i.

DISSOLUTION!

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

The business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Jarvis on his own account, who will discharge all the liabilities of the firm.
Signed, **W. ARNOLD,**
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

Toronto, April 1st, 1853.

CHURCH AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, CANADA WEST.

A **BAZAAR** will be held about the middle of August next, at Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in building a Church in that village; those who are kindly inclined to lend their aid, are earnestly requested to send contributions to either of the following ladies, before the first of August.

Mrs. Ingles. Mrs. Leonard.
Mrs. Woodruff. Mrs. Blackwell.
Mrs. Murray. Mrs. Mewburn, Stamford.
March, 1853.

University of Trinity College.

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

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

Fee for each Course Five Dollars.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West.
Toronto, February 20th, 1853.

Trinity College, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL.

A Selection of the best NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL and Loyal ORANGE SONGS, Poems and Toasts, with a Biographical and Chronological Table, a History of the POPES OF ROME from the first until the present, and various other matters relating to our common Protestantism. Edited by Wm. Shannon, Price in cloth 3s. 9d., half bound 5s.

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

HENRY ROWSELL,

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8 Wellington Buildings,
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March, 30 1853.

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Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1c.

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November 19, 1850. 15



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Toronto, April 7th, 1853. 58-4in

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Royal Mail Packet Office,
Toronto, April 6th 1853. } 36

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

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

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

December 4th, 1852. 24-1f

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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T. BIRCHALL, Managing Director
Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-11



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Chartered by Act of Parliament.

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Agents:

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

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11 1851.

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

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

21-t

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

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