

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. 6.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI.]

COMMON PLACE BOOK

USE OF DREAMS.

There is to be made, says *Bishop Sanderson*, a lawful, yea and a very profitable use, even of our ordinary dreams, and of the observing thereof; and that both in physic and divinity. Not at all by foretelling particulars of things to come; but by taking from them among other things, some reasonable conjectures in the general, of the present estate both of our bodies and souls. Of our bodies first: for since the predominancy of choleric, blood, phlegm, and melancholy, as also the differences of strength and health, and disease and distempers, either by diet or passion or otherwise, do cause impressions of different forms in the fancy, our ordinary dreams may be a good help to lead us into those discoveries; both in time of health, what our natural constitution, complexion and temperature is; and in times of sickness, how rankness and tyranny of which of the humours the malady springeth. And as of our bodies, so of our souls too. For since our dreams, for the most part, look the same way which our freest thoughts incline; as the voluptuous beast dreameth most of pleasures, the covetous wretch most of profits, and the proud or ambitious most of praises, preferences, or revenge; the observing of our ordinary dreams may be of good use for us unto that discovery, which of these three is our Master Sin (for into one of the three every other sin is reduced), the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, or the pride of life.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Sleep!—behold thy couch is spread
Early dweller with the dead!
Rest thou softly— toil and care;
Sorrow's tempest, evil's snare;
Anguish, duly pining still;
Sin, which stains the holiest will;
And the dark'ning thoughts which wait
Shade like, on our brightest state:—
Mighty as their force may be,
Can no longer trouble thee.
We had hoped, when years should darken,
To thy voice of love to hearken,
As to the sounds of promise given,
Telling of that wished for Heaven;
But a wiser voice hath spoken,
And the spell of hope is broken:—
We had thought to mark thee long,
With thy liquid notes of song,
And those eyes with tears unmet,
Sporting by our threshold yet,
But a blight is on thy brow,
And what boots the vision now?—
Fruit—thy little source has failed thee!
Tree—the wild wind has assailed thee!
Flower—thy leaves with dust are blended!
Star—thy course of light is ended!

Anglo-American Magazine.

THE HUMAN HEART.

There is a striking image employed by one of the old divines, to illustrate the obduracy and insensibility of the human heart. He compares a man in this condition to the blacksmith's dog, who, although lying at the foot of the anvil, is either not moved at all by the sparks which are continually falling about him or only disturbed for an instant; while he returns again and again to his old position, and sleeps as sound as ever.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

MISSION FUND.

Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman*, Vol. I, No. 4..... £161 16 11

St. John's Church, Cayuga, per Rev. J. Godfrey	1	2	3
St. George's Church, Kingston, per Rev. Henry Brent.....	8	0	0
St. Andrew's, Grimsby	£6	11	4
Beamsville Station	0	8	8
Per Rev. F. J. Lundy	£7	0	0

116 Collections amounting to..... £180 19 2
In collection per Rev. A. Langman, announced in No. 4, should have been—
St. Mary's
 0 | 4 | 3 || St. James's, Biddulph | 0 | 7 | 0 |

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.
Lord Bishop, per Mr. Black

0	7	6
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THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretary.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the new Episcopal Church, Waterford, took place on Thursday last, under most propitious circumstances. The day was one of those which invigorates the perceptions of man and gives elasticity to the mind, and considering the great number in the Township who are hostile in sentiment to the Church, the congregation was large and emphatically respectable.

The Rev. M. Boomer, B. A., of Galt, kindly read Prayers—the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, took the Lessons, and, as was announced, the Rev. W. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, preached an appropriate Sermon, — appropriate, because while it was Scriptural, it was truly eloquent, impressive, and suited to move the sympathies of our best nature to aid in the promulgation of Apostolic Doctrine and Order.

At the Church site, Mrs. W. Matthews happily rendered her services in laying the Corner Stone, while the Reverend gentlemen already mentioned joined in the form suitable to such an occasion. At the conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Stinson, together with his friends, the Clergy and their families, repaired to Mr. W. Matthews', where a rich and substantial collation was laid out to the satisfaction of the most fastidious taste; and thus, while the mind was richly stored with Divine truth, and energies brought to bear in the erection of a House to be devoted to God, the physical wants were made adequate to the undertaking.

There are few people within the range of our knowledge who more deserve sympathy and material support than those at Waterford; for we all know the place to be the very stronghold of those principles which induce and infuse into generation after generation utter confusion and discontent. We would therefore say to those enlisted in the good work, go on and prosper.—*Branford Courier, Sept. 4.*

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Lord Bishop of Quebec returned to town on Tuesday. His lordship's first visit, during his late tour, was to the Mission of Bourg-Louis, in this district, in which he held a confirmation, and consecrated the church of the place and the burying-ground attached to it; and also the little chapel at St. Catharine's, in Fossambault, a dependency of the charge, where a confirmation was likewise held. Several clergymen from Quebec or its neighbourhood assisted in the ceremonies performed. His lordship then proceeded to Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, being accompanied from Richmond by the Bishop of Montreal, the two prelates having met in order to attend a special meeting of the College Corporation.

After three days spent at the college, their lordships, attended by the Rev. Jasper H. Nicolls, principal, proceeded together to the outlet of Lake Memphramagog, a point where the two dioceses meet and in this neighbourhood it is their hope to establish a joint mission of an itinerant character. Here they passed the former part of Sunday last and then separated for duties to which they respectively stood engaged at other places on the same day. The Bishop of Quebec, on his downward route, consecrated, on Wednesday last the little Protestant Church at the Riviere du Loup en haut, where the confirmation of a few persons was also held. This place is one of the dependencies of the mission of Berthier—a mission lying partly in the diocese of Quebec and partly in that of Montreal.

Communications.

"UNRIGHTEOUS CONDUCT."

To the Editor of the *Canadian Churchman*.

SIR—I am desirous that the country should know, and also that our friends in England should understand how there happens to be a "No denomination" column in the taking of our census; and also how that column is fearfully increased. It is, however, I believe well known in England, as in this Country that many of certain classes of sects do not consider "young people" who are not legally of age members of any one body of so-called Christians; but this column has swollen during the present year as we find from the census lately concluded to the astounding figure of more than 70,000 in the Upper Province.

What must be the first exclamation of members of our Holy Zion in England—out of 800,000 Inhabitants, 70,000 Heathen! and that in a dependency of the British Crown, and, indeed, one of the brightest jewels of that Crown? Oh! the spiritual despoliation that must prevail! But, sir, can we not show that this 80,000 may be materially lessened? Yes, forsooth, in this way: by showing that many who make up this awful number are *bona fide* members of the Church. In the census taken in 1848 the number in this column amounted to but what did I find was the real shape of the case? Many were the baptized children of the Church people. I know this as a fact from several families which it was my privilege and duty to visit. I then said if one clergyman finds this the case in one part of the country, what must it be throughout the whole province? The Enumerators refused to put them down as members of the Church because they were not of age to speak for themselves! This was felt the more because the same Enumerators put down the Romanists' children as Romanists. The same "unrighteous practise," I was told, prevailed to a shameful extent in country places among the Enumerators of the census taken in 1850. And again I heard, from undoubted authority, that in the same part of the country the same practise prevailed during the taking of this last census, and more than this, one Enumerator had the hardihood to assert that one of our Clergy had said that none were members of the Church unless confirmed! A more false assertion was never made. But more than this, in a Clergyman's house the Enumerator would not put the servant down as a Church-woman because she was not of age; and declared that such were his instructions! (If the Clergyman to whom I allude should see this letter he will correct me if in error.) These things ought not to be! But where have we the remedy? Can we not resist such open tyranny? Is there not a cause for this being allowed in our want of union in both political and religious matters? I leave the matter in your hands hoping that this expose may be noted "at Home," as well as here in the Colony, for how fearful must such a column appear in "Motherland." Praying that God may in time cause the enemies of His dear Son to see their errors and repent, I remain your obt., humble servant,
A CHURCHMAN.

Welland, St. Bartholemew, 1852.

CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND ROME.—A remarkable work has been published at Oxford, entitled *Sympathies of the Continent: Proposals for a New Reformation*; by John Baptist von Hiescher, D. D., a distinguished Professor of Theology in one of the Roman Catholic Universities of Germany. It is translated and edited, with notes and an introduction, by the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Rector of St. John's Church, Hartford. The author, like many of his brethren on the Continent, is weary of the Romish yoke, and yearns for a happy return to the orthodox, the discipline, the practical zeal and holiness, which characterized the first ages of the Church. It must be a book of more than usual interest, and we hope soon to see an American edition. From a review of it in the August number of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, we extract the following remarks by Mr. Coxe, showing a contrast between the present state of the Churches of England and Rome which may well check the boasts of the latter:—

"Having lately enjoyed opportunities for a somewhat intimate personal observation of the state of things in the Church of England, and, subsequently, for comparing her condition with that of the foreign Churches of the continent of Europe, he (Mr. Coxe) finds himself more than ever satisfied that her advantages are peculiar to herself, while her misfortunes are the common lot of all Churches in the present age, save only that where she has one evil to contend with, the Churches which adhere to the Papal See have scores. (Introduction, p. 3.) It is, in fact, all important for us to understand that, while we feel the evils resulting from our reformed position, the earnest and pious Roman Catholics of the Continent are growing under the far worse results of their unreformed, and apparently unreformable, condition; that while English Christians are growing restive in the trammels of the State, the pious members of Foreign Churches are alarmed at the threefold dangers assailing them at once, from their relation to the See of Rome, to their respective governments, and to a

turbulent and infidel democracy; and that in all their troubles, those zealous and catholic-minded men find their worst scandal, their most grievous burthen, AND THEIR DIRKST ENEMY, IN THE ROMAN SEE ITSELF." lb. pp. 6, 7.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Churchman*.

SIR,—Will you oblige your readers with an explanation of the following note by yourself, appended to an extract in your last number giving the answer of the presentation of a piece of plate to the Rev. E. Hawkins:

"Is the Church in Canada indebted or not to the worthy Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts?"—[E. C. C.]

Your obedient servant,
A BRITISH CHURCHMAN.

We exceedingly regret to find that our note as quoted above has been completely misunderstood. In our simplicity we imagined that there could be but one opinion as to the value of the services rendered by the Rev. E. Hawkins to the Church in the colonies, and that opinion a universal assent to his and the Society's untiring exertions on Her behalf. We therefore meant to give a gentle hint to Churchmen in Canada to imitate the excellent example set before them by the Church Society in England, and that an endeavour should be made to miss a subscription here for the purpose of procuring a piece of Canadian work for presentation to the Reverend Secretary.—E. C. C.

ENGLAND.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

We promised some short time since to give Mr. Sidney Herbert's views with reference to the vexed question of "Religious toleration," we regret our pledge to day and would recommend the sentiments to the consideration of our Republican Ministry, under the hope that they might gather a few hints which may possibly modify their annexation views:—

"I am very glad to hear from all sides that that question which most unfortunately divided many of us—I mean the question of Free-trade versus Protection—is now happily at an end. (Cheers.) I think we have now got some years' experience to judge of the result, and, if I am not mistaken, the verdict which the country has given at this general election is pretty clear and unmistakable upon that point. I am not going, with the hot sun above our heads, to weary you with statistics. I think there is something that comes home to the heart, eye, and to the stomach of every man—(laughter)—which tells him that when we pray in our churches for abundance, and when we hope for peace and plenty, we do not by that mean scarcity and dearth. (Cheers.) I am not, therefore, going to give you figures, I will not trouble you with them; but if any gentleman disputes my statement, I have got the returns in my pocket to make good what I say. But you find this result, that you have had an immensely augmented importation of food—an enormously augmented importation of tea, of sugar, of coffee, and of all the other necessaries—aye, and of all the little luxuries as well, that are now necessaries of life to the humbler classes. (Cheers.) What, then, do you suppose has become of all these supplies? Why, they have been eaten and consumed; and will any man tell me that if they had not been consumed, the people would have been quite as well off? I tell you that I, for one, do not look now to the reasons why men say that they have given up Protection, and are in favour of Free-trade. Some give it up because it is impossible to restore it; and others because it is unjust, and cannot be re-enacted. But I say, whatever are their reasons, it is a great blessing that they are all agreed on this point; and, in God's name, let us not re-open this old controversy—let us not rip open these old sores; but let us rejoice that we agree on this point, and let us now co-operate upon other subjects for the good of the nation at large. (Cheers.) You have got all these proofs—the diminution of crime, the diminution of pauperism, less poor-rates. [A Voice.—And an abundance of emigration.] There is a voice which says that this is owing to emigration. I wish the gentleman would let me satisfy him as to what the emigration has been. I know that he has not emigrated himself. (A laugh.) I am speaking of the emigration out of this country; and I will tell you what you will find. The emigration that you see taking place in such large numbers has been from Ireland; but the emigration from England was less last year than it was in the year 1841. I dare say that this year it will increase. And why should it not

I heartily hope that it may. I will ask any man this question—if you had got a large portion of the British empire wanting hands to cultivate it, and people to go and make their fortunes in it, do you imagine that, if instead of being thousands of miles distant, it were towed and brought alongside of England, that everybody would not be eager to take possession of the new land of Goshen, and to increase their wealth, their prosperity, and happiness there? But is it to be said, because there is a sea intervening, that, therefore, it is to be called a place of banishment? Why, the sea is the empire—the sea is the home of Englishmen. (Cheers.) And it is by bridging that sea, and by spreading in those lands beyond the seas English freedom and English institutions—aye, and England's pure religion—that we may hope, ultimately, not only to ameliorate the condition of this little island, but to benefit and to improve the whole human race throughout the globe. Now, gentlemen, I want to say another word on a point mentioned by the reverend gentleman who spoke before me. He says that he is not quite satisfied with me on the subject of Protestantism [A Voice—No Popery; no Puseyite.] Now let me say this, that I have as firm an attachment to our Protestant faith as any man alive. [We know it.] If there are any Roman Catholics here present, I hope they will not be offended with me for saying that I differ with my whole heart from those erroneous doctrines by which I think that their Church is corrupted. But because I differ with them, they, being Englishmen, having a right to their opinions, I say that is no reason why I should take from them their civil rights. (Cheers.) I say that in a country constituted like this, originally composed of different races, and now comprising men entertaining widely different religious opinions, as men must do in a country where free discussion and freedom of opinion exist, as they do in England, and as I hope they always will exist—I say that, having these differences among you, you have no right to punish a man for differing from the opinions of your Church; and he be Dissenter, or whatever else he may, he has a right to his opinions, and a right likewise to his civil privileges. [A Voice—Have they a right to be endowed?—that's the question.] I will come to that—that is the point; and how does it stand? There was a motion introduced into the last Parliament to enquire into the state of Maynooth College. I think that every person has a full right to make such a motion, and that this is a fair subject for inquiry. But what I am asked to understand is, before the inquiry takes place, before any examination has been made, to condemn and to repeal the grant. (Laughter.) Now, I say that if you really do not mean to listen to the subject at all, but to abolish Maynooth at once, don't go through the hypocrisy and the farce of having an inquiry first. (Cheers.) What is the use of trying a man if you have got the rope already round his neck and mean to hang him. (Cheers and laughter.) But, then, the gentleman asks, 'Ought they to be endowed?' Now they are endowed out of the general revenues to which all contribute alike; and we do not refuse to take Roman Catholic money at our public revenue offices. (A laugh.) Now in Ireland our Church has a very large endowment, which she holds by her right as a Church established in connection with the State. The sum of £26,000 is voted yearly for the education of Roman Catholics; and there is £38,000, I think, voted as the *regium donum* to the Presbyterians, which Presbyterians are composed of two classes, of whom, mind you, one half are Unitarians. And recollect that when you deal with these questions you must deal with all alike, and so soon as you abolish one of these endowments, you will have to abolish the others. (Cheers.) And let me tell you that, in Ireland, if you excite against you, not only the Roman Catholics, who are the majority, but the Presbyterians, who are a most important population—a population full of energy, industry, and activity—once you rouse them and have them siding with the Roman Catholics against you, you will not add to the stability of our institutions, or to the contentment and happiness of the country. (Cheers.) Well, then, I say on all these points that I yield to no man in my adherence to Protestantism; but I say that, because I am a Protestant, I wish that others should enjoy the same freedom as myself. Why, I know more about this question of Popery than half the people who hawl at me about it. [A Voice—No doubt of it.] I have travelled through countries where the Government—as in the States of Italy—is entirely in the hands of the priesthood, and I know that there is no form of Government so detestable as theirs. Their argument is this:—They say, 'We know what the truth is, and therefore we will not allow any man to hold it to be error.' Well, then, I say, after denouncing that principle ourselves, are we going to imitate it? Are we to say that we consider ourselves to be Protestants, but yet to act on what I venture to call popish principles? (Cheers.) I want freedom for every man to hold his opinions, whether they be in conformity with or in opposition to those of the Church of England. He has a right to hold them, and we have no right, in my opinion, to debar him from exercising full political and civil privileges. I wish to say one thing more; I will not detain you long. (Cries of 'Go on!') I have alluded to those two points, the present state of the question of Free-trade and the question of Maynooth. [A gentleman on the hustings—Free-trade is one-sided—the malt-tax, and cries of 'order!'] I beg pardon of the gentleman interrupting me. I have my own opinions. I am accustomed to speak them out without reserve; and if they give offence to any man I am sorry for it; but I say this, that highly as I prize the representation of South

Wiltshire, not for all the votes, not for all the political influence it gives me, will I consent to conceal my political opinions. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, on that very question of Protection I have been exposed to some obloquy. I know that very well. [Never mind it.] I have been accused of what is called changing my mind—[A Voice—Turning your coat.] Now I want to know this; I want to know at what period of a man's life he is to be voted infallible—that he is never then to accept of any new light—that experience is to be a sealed book to him—that his senses and the reason that God Almighty has given to him are to be closed, and that he is to maintain in slothful obstinacy the opinions which, after all, he knows in his conscience to be untrue. (Loud cheers.) Now, you know that the Rev. Sidney Smith said that a man who never altered his mind was an unalterable fool. (Laughter.) I have now served you, gentlemen, in Parliament for twenty years. I was a very young man when I first went into it. I have worked hard. I have given my time and my industry to it, and I tell you that every year I acquire naturally a fresh accession to my stock of knowledge—I work hard to attain it, and it is only reasonable that any man who instead of pinning his opinions to the sleeves of any other man, thinks for himself, will find his experience enlarge and facts crowd upon him; and he sees likewise where he is in error; and if he is an honest man he will confess it. [Cheers, and a Voice—We must have you for Prime Minister.] Now, I say that being the case, I did take the course, with great pain to myself and great reluctance, but still the course which my sense of public duty demanded that being sent to Parliament, the council of the nation and being moreover at that time in her Majesty's council bound by an oath not to give any other advice than such as in my conscience I believed to be necessary for the security and happiness of the general community. (Cheers.) Since that time many have told you that Protection would be restored. I never said so. I knew it was impossible, and I at once refused to be any party to a deception such as that for a deception it has been, which has only protracted a useless struggle, and by which in my conscience I believe no class has suffered so much as the class of the tenant-farmer himself. But let me say this, that those who two years ago said that the tenant-farmer could make no effort, could not go without crutches, and so on, have made a through mistake; because I am bound to say that never in the memory of man has agriculture so improved as it has done within the last few years. I must say that those even who complained most bitterly of the change set their shoulders to the wheel like men, and have by their increased exertions taken immense strides towards improving their condition, and have done infinite credit to their profession. Well now this question is happily set at rest, and there will I hope, be no further attempts to delude men into relying upon acts of Parliament for the prosperity of their business, and depend upon it no branch of industry can safely rely upon the caprices of the popular will, or upon the provisions of enactments of the legislature it is to its own energies industry, and enterprise, that it must trust and then no doubt it will flourish. Talk of the dangers of competition which we hear so much about, with the 'untaxed foreigner.' I have been through many countries, and I never saw any thing so strange as an untaxed foreigner. (Laughter.) I have seen the foreigner ground down by taxes which we would not be able to bear up against in some branches of industry but in the whole range of the globe there is no animal to be found so fabulous—there is nothing ever imagined by the poets so utterly fictitious and unreal as such a prodigy as the 'untaxed foreigner.' (Cheers and laughter.) Well gentlemen, but you know that we have had a large remission of taxation, and yet we have kept up the amount of our revenue. I will tell you what looms in the future—a large remission in the same direction. I hope that ultimately you will have cheaper tea, cheaper soap, and all other luxuries and necessities cheaper; and I trust at the same time that we shall keep up the revenue in its present flourishing condition, which has remained exactly the same in amount, although every year large reductions of taxations have been made. gentlemen, I have spoken quite long enough—(no no)—but before I conclude I must say that you accepted me some years ago unpledged as to any course that I would take. You have faithfully kept your words with me. I have honestly endeavoured to do my duty according to the best of my judgment. (Faint cries of no, no, followed by loud cries of yes, yes.) [Here some person in the crowd handed up a paper to the right honourable gentleman.] Some gentleman puts a piece of paper in my hand in which he asks whether I have a retiring pension. (Laughter.) You will be very glad to hear—although not for my sake—[A Voice—You deserve one]—that I do not receive one sixpence of the public money in any shape whatever—[A Voice—You would give it away if you had.] But let me come back to what I was saying. I say you elected me without a pledge. You concurred in the principle laid down by that eminent man Mr. Burke, who speaking of Parliament, said it is not a congress of ambassadors representing hostile interests, but a general assembly, for the consideration of the benefit of the whole. He was the member for Bristol, and he said, 'When a man is elected for Bristol he is not the member of Bristol he is a member of Parliament.' I have kept the principle in view. I have done as Burke said a man ought to do. He said a representative ought to sacrifice his industry his pleasure, his time but his conscience and judgment God gave him, and these he ought to keep and to exercise for the use of his constituents according to his own judgment. (Cheers.) Well gentlemen,

all I can say for the future is, the great questions are about to come under consideration questions of the sufferage of great difficulty questions of education of great difficulty—questions of the revision of taxation not so difficult in my opinion and which I hope to see brought to a successful issue [A Voice—Will you support Lord Derby?] I will tell you about that in a moment. I have been asked in the course of the last few days two opposite questions. Some have said to me, 'Why don't you pledge yourself to vote against Lord Derby's Government? See how he has turned out your friends at Liverpool?' My answer to that is this—the question is not how the Earl of Derby behaves to my friends, but how he will behave to the country; and if he behaves fairly by the country, he will find no enemy in me. But if you ask me to pledge myself to support the Earl of Derby or any other man before I know what his policy or his measures are I tell you that neither to him nor to anybody else will I so pledge myself. (Cheers.) I must be allowed freedom of action, independent of party. I will oppose every measure, not with reference to whom they are proposed by, but to the effects which they will have. I will support measures, not for the good of this class or of that, but for the good of the whole country at large. Now gentlemen with these opinions—frankly stated and explicitly expressed—I leave the case in your hands, and only request again, as I did in the beginning, that you will give to those who follow me as good and as fair a hearing. (Long and continued cheering.)

Education.

THE EARL OF DERBY AND EDUCATION.

We beg to direct attention to the following item of English news, as being likely to have an important bearing on the question of Education amongst ourselves. Unless some such measure be carried this session of Parliament in Canada, the enemies of good order and justice will have gone far towards the uprooting of religion. At this moment the Free Kirk party, and other of the small sects, are in possession of the University of Toronto; an Institution now only maintained by their valuable countenance: for we perceive that the Methodists are improving Victoria College. Queen's College, Kingston is about to increase its Staff of Professors, and the Roman Catholics are openly opposed to the present system,—lastly, the Anglican Church has its College in operation. It is clear, therefore, that the supporters of Knox's College enjoy a large share of the loaves and fishes of the Government educational supply, for they not only use the University of Toronto but obtain from the Government a special grant of money for their own Institution. These things are done in a land called Christian, and by men who style themselves "Liberals and Voluntaries."

Lord Derby, we are told, has a plan for promoting education by the state otherwise than it is now done in either England or Scotland. His lordship proposes that in each school the scholars be all of one religion, and that Government distribute its aid equally without reference to creed or dogma. The Irish system is to be discontinued, and mixed schools abolished. The Protestants are to have Protestant teachers, Dissenters Dissenting teachers, and the Roman Catholics Roman Catholic teachers."

We are indebted to the *Roman Catholic Mirror* for a copy of the following important document which we hasten to lay before our readers, trusting that our brethren may be awakened to a sense of their duty and roused to active exertion in the cause of Church Education.—Ed. C. C.

SYNODICAL LETTER OF THE FATHERS ASSEMBLED IN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL, AT ST. MARY'S, OSCOTT.

WE, THE ARCHBISHOP, AND BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCE, OF WESTMINSTER, IN PROVINCIAL SYNOD ASSEMBLED, TO OUR DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN AND CHILDREN IN CHRIST, THE CLEAGY, REGULAR AND REGULAR, AND THE FAITHFUL UNDER OUR JURISDICTION, HEALTH AND BLESSING IN OUR LORD CHRIST JESUS.

1. The first, and paramount subject, on which we desire to speak to you, as fathers, conveying to their children the dearest wishes and interests of their hearts, is—the Education of the Poor. On this topic you are yearly, and even more frequently, addressed by each of us; and it is difficult to add to the repeated and urgent appeals which are made to your consciences and your sympathies. But the more the subject is considered, the more its importance increases, and the more we feel it our duty to awaken your minds and hearts to its pressing claims.

The education of the poor has always been considered as one of the most important duties confided to the Church. But while, in every age, she has faithfully discharged her obligation, it is clear that the manner of doing so will vary with the circumstances of time and place. Where faith is undisturbed, and morality unassailed, where the war of life has to be with the inward passions, more than with the outward world, then the training of the child in the way whereon he has to walk, is a simple task. The habit of Divine faith gives a solid ground-work for the building which has to be raised; and simple instruction, line upon line, raises it up to the required measure, without hindrance, or opposition. The example of all around, the unanimity of their convictions, and the repetition of identical principles, co-operate with the early precepts, strengthen them, consolidate them, and help to keep unimpaired the foundation first laid. But where, on every side, aggression has to be encountered—where every stone that is added to the building is contested, and has to be defended,

where not only counteracting, but destructive influences have to be resisted, where not merely the superstructure, but the very foundation must be secured by endless precautions and multiplied safeguards—the duty of attending to early education becomes complicated and difficult, and requires more serious thought, more time, more agencies, and more vigilance, than at other times. And such is our case now. Except through a laborious education we cannot guarantee to our little ones, a single sound principle, one saving truth. From the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, to the smallest precept of the Church, they are exposed, even in childhood, to hear all dogma and all practice assailed, ridiculed, reasoned against, blasphemed. Systems of education made as tempting as possible, by promises of greater learning, or offers of present advantage, surround parents and their offspring, and too often the fatal bait is swallowed, and the religion of the child is sacrificed to an imaginary temporal welfare.

It is in the midst of this state, that we have now to secure the education of our poor. If we wish to have a generation of Catholics to succeed the present one, we must educate it; or others will snatch it up before our eyes. If we determine to educate it, it must be with all the means and pains necessary to cope, first with the efforts made to defeat our purpose, and then with the dangers and temptations that will beset those on whom we bestow this heavenly boon. In other words, our education must be up to the mark of modern demand, and yet it must be solid in faith and in piety.

The first necessity therefore, is a sufficient provision of education, adequate to the wants of our poor. It must become universal. No congregation should be allowed to remain without its schools, one for each sex. Where the poverty of the people is extreme, we earnestly exhort you, beloved children, whom God has blessed with riches, especially you who, from position, are the natural patrons of those around you, to take upon yourselves lovingly this burthen, of providing if possible, permanently, for the education of your destitute neighbour. Do not rest until you see this want supplied; prefer the establishment of good schools to every other work. Indeed, wherever there may seem to be an opening for a new mission, we should prefer the erection of a school, so arranged as to serve temporarily for a chapel, to that of a church without one. For the building raised of living and chosen stones, the spiritual sanctuary of the Church, is of far greater importance than the temple made with hands. And it is the good school that secures the virtuous and edifying congregation.

2. We have said that our education must be up to the mark of modern demands; in other words, we must take advantage of the means afforded us, to render the *secular* part of our education as effective, as that which others offer. The great bribe which the age holds out to our children in exchange for the surrender of their faith is a greater amount of worldly knowledge. This, it is true, is but a snare: such a one as deceived and ruined our first parents in Paradise; and it is our duty, ever to cry aloud, and warn foolish parents, that not all the wisdom of Solomon, even if it brought with it the wealth of the whole world, would compensate their children for the loss of their souls. But this will not suffice. We must remove the temptation as far as possible from human frailty: we must not even leave an excuse for luke-warmness. Make your schools equal in every respect to those which are open to allure away our children. Avail yourselves of every encouragement, and every improvement, which tends to raise the standard of your education; and let there be no pretence tenable, for sending Catholic children elsewhere.

In effecting these most useful purposes, and procuring means for encouraging a high order of education, as well as extensively diffusing its blessings, we consider that the Institution established by us, and known as the "Poor School Committee," has been eminently useful, and deserves our public approbation, and our joint recommendation. Composed as it is of priests and laymen, selected from all our dioceses, it has attended to their several interests with fidelity and impartiality; and it has been the instrument for obtaining assistance and means for education, which, without its co-operation, would not have reached us.—Through it, the character of our poor school teaching has been signally raised; and the erection of normal and training schools, which we now owe to its exertions and zeal, promise to secure, on a stable basis, the future enjoyment of this blessing. We, therefore, exhort and urge you to support this excellent Institution, by your liberal contributions, by your hearty co-operation, and your friendly encouragement.

3. But while we thus wish to promote a secular instruction equal to what others offer, we consider sound faith, virtue, and piety by far the most important elements of education; and these, as we have already declared to you, we are the most anxious to secure and to promote. We cannot, of course, conceal from ourselves, that the encouragement which the state, or the policy of the age, gives to education, has a tendency to increase the importance of worldly knowledge, if not to the disparagement, at least to the consequent depreciation, of religious learning. The inspection, the rewards, the honors, derived from the state are strictly limited, to proficiency in the former class of instruction; and the youthful mind is easily led by its own ardor, to the neglect of less prized, but far more important acquirements. It is our duty to find a counterpoise for this undue preponderance; and, after mature deliberation, we have gladly adopted for this purpose, the excellent suggestion made to us in Synod, by the Poor School Committee, through its worthy Chairman. We propose, therefore, to appoint, in our respective dioceses, ecclesiastical inspectors of schools; whose duty it will be to

examine the scholars in the religious portion of their education, to grant certificates, and award prizes for proficiency in it; and so give any one who aspires to be a teacher of Catholic children, the means of proving himself morally fitted for the office, and prevent the unworthy from obtaining so serious a trust. This plan, the utility of which, must, at first sight, be obvious, will entail additional expense, and increase the demands on the funds of the Poor School Committee. But we rely on your sense of its vital importance, for redoubled exertions, and augmented resources, to meet this new exigency.

4. While we thus turn our most serious thoughts towards the education, in sound faith and virtuous morals, of our poorest children, who are most exposed to the evil arts and temptations of enemies we cannot overlook the wants of other classes, no less dear to us.—Where there is a sufficient Catholic population to warrant it, we earnestly recommend the establishment of a middle school, as it is called, in which a good commercial and general education shall be given to the children of families in a better worldly position. At present the youth of this class, aspiring to a higher standard of instruction, and for obvious reasons unable to attend the gratuitous, or poor school, are generally sent to day-schools where religious education is out of the question, and were often their faith is exposed to serious trials. The experiment of establishing such a school as we allude to, has succeeded in several towns; and we beg both clergy and laity to extend this great blessing, wherever they see a reasonable prospect of success.

5. We cannot leave the subjects of education, without alluding to the noble effort that is being made by our venerable and beloved Brethren, the Bishops of Ireland, for the establishment of a Catholic University. Acting under the directions, and with the approbation of the Holy See, seconded by the co-operation of their clergy and their flocks, encouraged by the contributions of both hemispheres, these zealous prelates are aiming higher than we can dare—at the providing of an unmixed education of the very highest order. From our hearts we wish them success; and we are glad of this opportunity to testify to them our warmest sympathy. What we have hitherto done we will continue to do—recommend the undertaking to the charity and liberality of our faithful people. Should such an institution grow up so near us, its advantage to us will be incalculable. We shall see open to future generations, the means of a liberal, scientific and professional education, united with solid religious instruction a blessing denied to the present; and we may see revived, what formed the pride of Ireland in early ages of Christianity, multitudes, who loved heavenly, as well as earthly wisdom, sailing to from distant shores, to obtain the still undivided treasure, at her hands.

From the Globe.

[We publish without note or comment the following testimony in favour of religious education delivered in Knox's College; an Institution not devoted to the teaching of Divinity only, but including general education.—E. D. C. C.]

RE-OPENING OF THE TORONTO ACADEMY.

On Thursday last, we referred briefly to the re-opening of this institution, and promised to insert in to-day's paper, an abstract of such of the addresses as were perhaps the most practical, and contained remarks best calculated to be useful to pupils and parents.

The Rev. Robert Irvine being called upon to address the meeting, spoke nearly as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN.—It was my privilege to be present during the examination of this Institution as also, on the interesting occasion on which prizes were distributed to many of the most meritorious before me,—and without any disposition towards flattering the teachers or the Academy, I can in all sincerity say, that I never witnessed in any Institution of the kind in Great Britain, an examination which taken on the whole was so satisfactory. Every department was in the highest state of efficiency. Professor Esso, who has preceded me, has directed your attention to two Branches, in which I feel especially interested. The first is History, ancient and modern—the second is Scripture Literature. Touching the former, I may say that the system is new to me, and yet it is really so simple and so thorough, that I am astonished it has not been so far as I know, adopted in any other Seminary. The drudgery connected with the study of History, is by this system entirely removed, and the rise, progress, and fall of nations and empires, so plainly mapped out before the pupil's mind, as to bring out at one glance, the fact and philosophy of this department of knowledge—and engrave them indelibly on the juvenile mind. God has given us these revelations of Himself, one in nature, and natural philosophy expounds it one in Providence, and History expounds it one in grace, and the Bible expounds it Science, History, and Scripture, are all appropriately and efficiently taught in this Institution. Touching the latter branch, I cannot speak too highly of the place assigned to Bible learning in an Institution which professes to give instruction in the higher branches. The Bible is a school book here, just as it ought to be—and it is truly a book of science; a book of philosophy, as well as of revealed facts. The Professor has appropriately designated it a "Library," it is a library, for it is the library of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The system of education which is not based upon the Bible is defective. The scheme that banishes God's word from our public institutions of learning, virtually banishes God himself from them; give the Bible its place in the school and you bless the nation, banish it and you cast a blight over the nation.

In addressing a word to the pupils, I

may say that each of you is a TRINITY, you have a material, a mental, and a moral nature, and education has respect to each department of this nature. Your amusements and playful gambols strengthen your muscles of your material, your intellectual studies expand and develop your mental, and the religious instructions you receive are intended to strengthen the moral powers of your nature. Each branch of study and of exercise is important in its own place and ought to be kept in its own place, as one duty ought never to jostle out another, so one department of study should never be allowed to usurp the place of another.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.—From an editorial article published in the *Tyreller*, it appears that the grammar schools of Boston are in a "shocking bad condition." At the regular annual examination of candidates for admission to the High School last week, there were 112 applicants—all medal and first class boys from the grammar schools—57 of whom were admitted, the others being unable to answer the most simple questions in arithmetic, grammar, geography and history! We make two short extracts from the article before us, to show that the writer does not flatter either masters or pupils.—"The examination revealed unaccountable ignorance on the part of many of those considered the best scholars in the grammar schools. One boy compared the adjective bad, bad, badder, baddest. Another, when asked what Mason and Dixon's Line was, replied that it was a line of Expresses. Another could not find $1/3$. One boy answered 7 questions correctly out of 40 propounded. From one school twenty-three boys, comprising nearly all the first class, presented themselves for admission, and only two were thought sufficiently advanced to be allowed to enter." "The greater portion of those cast aside were complete numskulls, and were in no ways fit to be members of the first or second classes of our grammar schools. Of the most common subjects they were completely ignorant. One of the masters who conducted the examination remarked to the delegation from one of the schools, 'you know nothing!' Such a state of things ought not to be, and it becomes both committee and teachers to enquire why the schools have thus retrograded. That they have, is too plain to be denied."

[Original]

THE CHURCH SCHOLAR'S NOTES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

The Gospel according to St. Matthew.

CHAP. X. CONTINUED.

Ver. 27. *What I tell you in darkness that speak ye in light.* "in darkness" = "secretly"; "obscurely"; "wrapped up in parables"; "in light" = "publicly"; "plainly."

— *what ye hear in the ear, that preach upon the house-tops* "in the ear" = "in private from me"; "preach," = "proclaim aloud like heralds";—"upon the house-tops" = "in the most public and conspicuous places."—Crowds in the streets were sometimes addressed, by persons standing on the roof of an adjacent house.—Thus we read in Josephus's "Wars of the Jews"—that he, the author, on one occasion, addressed an angry mob from the top of his house: "he got upon the top of his house, and with his right hand desired them to be silent, and said to them, 'I cannot tell what ye would have, nor can hear what you say, for the confused noise you make.'"

Ver. 28. *to kill the soul* [As the true life of the soul consists in being in harmony and communion with God through the Holy Spirit,—so the death of the soul is its separation from God and the good influences proceeding from his Holy Spirit.

— *rather fear him.*—"think of your final responsibility to Him."

Ver. 29. *Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?* Two sparrows may be purchased for so small a sum as one assarion [$\frac{1}{10}$ of a denarius = 3 farthings] and yet not even one of these slightly-prized creatures perishes without the cognisance of the great Father of all.

Ver. 30. *the very hairs of your head are all numbered.* A proverb, whose object is to teach that the minutest circumstances connected with ourselves become—whenever need requires—well-known to our Lord in heaven. We being members of his Body and partakers of his Spirit, the intercommunion between Him and ourselves may be most intimate.

Ver. 31. *Ye are of more value* The richly-endowed human soul is looked upon as holding the highest rank, and as being the most Godlike, of all things having life on the earth.

Ver. 32. *Shall confess me before men.* "shall unflinchingly adhere to the Christian faith and the Christian life, notwithstanding trial and persecution."—Persons that thus nobly stand are called Confessors.

Ver. 34. *to send peace on earth.* "the

earth" = "this land," i. e. Judæa, in the first instance;—secondarily, "the earth" = "the globe on which we live."—The legitimate result of true Christian teaching is peace—peace in communities—peace in the inner conscience. But ill-disposed men will not permit this result to be brought about.

— *but a sword.* Our Lord foresaw what keen resistance there would be to his Religion on the part of many—what crimes would be perpetrated in its name—what wars and carnage would arise out of a perverse desire to thrust it, in corrupted forms, on men

Ver. 35. *I am come to set.* The undesignated and by no means necessary effect put as the cause.—Thus the Scripture sometimes speaks, as where it said "The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart." Exodus ix. 12—which means that in consequence of Pharaoh's having again and again hardened his own heart against the Divine will—God now gave him up to follow his own way.

Ver. 38. *take not up his cross.*—"he who doth not as a Christian bravely grapple with the perils and difficulties that come upon him—but avoids them by flight or compromise."

Ver. 39. *Findeth his life.* He who sets such store by his earthly life as to throw up his religion for the sake of saving it, will find that he has gained nothing by so doing,—as in saving his life by such means, he will forfeit the enjoyment of that existence hereafter in the immediate presence of God, which is the only existence truly worthy of the name of life.

Ver. 40. *He that receiveth you receiveth me.* All the Apostles were equally the representatives of our Lord: no one of them is appointed, in any special sense, his vicar: all are his vicars.—Even so every validly-commissioned officer of the Church to this day—so far as he is an officer of the Church, and where he is executing the functions of his office,—is a vicar of Christ. From that fact alone his actions receive whatever force they have.—It is impious, and plainly contrary to Scripture, to pretend that the authority of our Lord was ever so concentrated in any one person, as to constitute him, in an exclusive sense, "the" vicar of Christ.—"Vicar" = "one who fills the place of another and performs his duty." The "vicarious" sufferings of our Lord = the sufferings which he underwent as the substitute and representative of the Human race.

Ver. 41. *He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet.* "Prophet" = "public teacher"—not necessarily "a predictor of future events."—"Prophecys" (1 Thes. v. 20.) = "public teaching."—Even though the person received should not be a truly-commissioned public teacher, the Christian who entertains and helps him under the impression that he is what he professes to be, will not fail of a reward.

— *a prophet's reward.* "a reward which shall be proportioned to the good intended to be done in receiving a person who professes to bear the commission of Christ the Saviour."

— *a righteous man's reward* "righteous man" = "the private Christian, not bearing the commission of the Saviour."—It seems to be implied that while the reward to be given for assistance rendered to the commissioned person is greater than that which will be given for assistance rendered to the private Christian,—the latter act will receive a rich recompense. And this recompense will not be forfeited, should the person who has been benefited, prove at the last not to have been deserving.

Ver. 42. *These little ones.*—"these my pupils"—"these my foster-children"—"these my disciples, however obscure and insignificant they may seem in the eyes of the world." Our Lord mercifully takes the good deeds done to the members of his Body, as done to himself.—"I was an hungry and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison and ye came unto me. Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Mat. xxv. 35, 40.

NOTE.—This Chapter is read in the public services of the Church throughout the British Empire, on Jan. 12., May 12., and Sep. 9.

(To be continued.)

ROME AND ENGLAND.— A CONTRAST.

On Good Friday last the Rev. Dr. McNeile, is reported to have directed the attention of his congregation to the following instructive contrast, suggested, as he said, by one of the collects for the day:—

"At Rome, and by the Church of Rome, we, of the Church of England, are accounted heretics, and enemies of the Church of God. In England, and by the Church of England, Romanists are accounted heretics, habitually practicing what our Prayer-book pronounces—'Idolatry to be abhorred of all faithful Christians.' So much for the theory on both sides, separating us as widely as light is separated from darkness, and condemning with authority all plausible compromise on the plea of the same great truths being held by both. Now for the practice on both sides. Yesterday, Maundy Thursday, at Rome, and by the Church of Rome, under the immediate sanction, and in the personal presence of the Pope of Rome, we were all cursed; all solemnly damned in the name of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and by the authority of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Pope's own authority. ('Bulla Cœne Domini,' read at Rome every Maundy Thursday.) To-day, Good Friday, in England, and by the Church of England, the Sovereign of England cordially joining, Romanists are prayed for, earnestly prayed for, that it may please God to take from them all hardness of heart, and contempt of his Word. In the light of this contrast we recal the Saviour's words, 'Bless them that curse you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.' God looked down from heaven to behold the children of men, and on Thursday he saw Rome, and the Church of Rome, full of cursing and bitterness. God looked down from heaven to behold the children of men, and on Friday he saw England, and the Church of England, full of prayer and love. 'By their fruits ye shall know them:' this is the Divine test for both Churches and men."

THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS.

"Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?"—Heb. i. 14.

Can it be—can it be,
That the celestial spirits through this sphere
And hover o'er and round us, ever near,
Though we no form may see?
And am I now surrounded by a band
Of those who minister at God's right hand?
And do these sinless hosts
Encamp about our coasts,
And through our valleys walk, and on our mountains stand?

And can it be, indeed,
That those pure beings hear each word I say,
And note my every action, day by day?
Perchance my thoughts too read;
Grieving (if grief can touch angelic breasts)
Whene'er I disobey my God's behests;
Rejoicing when my soul
Pants for the heavenly goal,
And battling with the foe who oft its course arrests?

Yes! 'tis no idle theme,
No speculation of a mind diseased,
No wild conceit by some enthusiast seized,
No poet's baseless dream;
Then let not scoffers ridicule nor sneer,
Nor let philosophers their smile of pity wear,
Nor Christians deem it vain,
The thought to entertain,
That angels lead us on, that spirits guard our rear.

At God's command they fly;
They leave their diamond thrones, their sapphiric
bowers,
Cerulean fields, and never-fading flowers,
They cleave the azure sky,
And with the swiftness of the morning ray,
The first glad messenger of welcome day,
To this sinful world,
Where Satan hath unfurled
His rebel standard black, they wing their aerial way.

And when the convulsive throes
Shake the frail tenement that holds the soul,
And snap the silver cords, and break the golden
bowl,—
When life draws near its close,
The eye of faith discerns 'mid gathering shades,
And more distinct an earth's fond vision fades,
The white-robed seraphs nigh,
To bear the soul on high,
To that celestial home which death no more
invades.

J. F.

— Psalm lxxv. 7

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Table with columns: Day, Date, 1st Lesson, 2d Lesson. Rows for Sept 12-19, 1852.

REMITTANCES to September 8th 1852: - T. B. R., Port Burwell; G. McL., Brockville, for J. C., J. W., O. J., vol. 15 & 16, J. C., and W. B. of Addington; A. Priest at Miramichi, for self and A. W.; J. H., L. n. J. H., Cornwall, for Judge J., Col. V., J. C., Mrs. D. B., J. E., and A. J. B., all of Cornwall; C. D. G., Hamilton, with thanks; A. C., Williamsburg West, will be attended to; P. S., Thorold; Capt. C., Grafton; A. E., Onondaga; G. A. A., Shannonsville; S. F., Murray; A. F. A., St. Catharines; T. G., Wellington square, for Mrs. C.; C. L. L., Drummondville, for C. I., Cape Breton, 3 new subs.; the V. C. column will be found in its proper place this week; C. B., Kingston, for Mrs. B.; S. J. W., Three Rivers, for self and Miss O.; J. G., Belleville, for self and E. H.; J. H., Fenelon Falls; H. B., Burritt's Rapids; G. M. E., Simcoe, for F. E. - the last volume is still due; J. H., Credit P. O.; J. S., Ashton; H. M., St. Catharines; S. A., Cayaw, your remittance was received.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. - Terms of admission, Performing Members 20c per annum; Non-performing 25c. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Rec. Conductor. G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto, on Sunday the 10th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

THE WORKING OF SCHISM.

There has just appeared in this city a tract by Mr. John Kirkland, bearing the following title: - "The Practical, Scriptural, and Unsectarian Education of the Whole People, a Political Necessity."

Many of the positions assumed by Mr. Kirkland, are deserving of commendation. He earnestly contends for the importance of making Christianity occupy a prominent place in every system of national education, and vividly paints the disastrous effects which are certain to result from banishing revelation from our seminaries. Justly does he remark:

"To gauge the cost of a christian training for the rising generation is to prefer the risk of anarchy, political despotism, ecclesiastical schism, and religious persecution, to the outlay of a small sum on the most profitable permanent investment both for time and eternity, to which it is possible for a christian man, from christian motives, to appropriate it, as being dealt into the Lord's hand. Surely those who do so do not claim to be christians; or they certainly do not." Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

When, however, he descends into particulars, Mr. Kirkland, who is evidently a disciple of the "ragged to differ" school, speedily gets entangled in the charless meshes of sectarianism. Unable to recover a rational equilibrium, he cuts his God-ward path by depending with their alluring arguments on the estimation of the rising generation. The following is the course which he would adopt in this respect: -

"I wished to make my children as well as I would direct his attention to the scriptures alone, a rule of truth, and finally to the life and sayings of Jesus Christ; and leave doubtful questions, and all that regard education, to be determined by the wisdom of many others, and I find that it is not the wisdom of many others, but of a few, who are the only ones who are to be considered."

and that this fact shows the true reason why the inculcation of catechisms in childhood is so strenuously insisted on by ecclesiastical bodies whose corporate prosperity is based upon the popularity of their peculiar tenets, which other denominations disbelieve, rather than upon the prevalence of broad catholic principles which admit of no dispute, while they constitute the *sum and substance* of practical christianity."

We will not insult the common sense of our readers by entering into any detailed refutation of the transparent fallacy of those positions. They assume that all the systems of theology taught by the denominations of Christendom, are just so many traps and cob-webs to gain adherents, and advance "corporate prosperity." They take it for granted that every creed and catechism extant might not only safely but advantageously be consumed in *one vast auto da fe!*

Before the Anglican Churchman, the Romanist, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist could bring themselves to fraternize with the cosmopolitan Mr. Kirkland, they would fall to make a penitential confession that hitherto they had been struggling and contending for the most petty non-essentials. It would be incumbent upon them to acknowledge that through pure wantonness they had for so many weary, feverish years been employed in reading the seamless garment of the crucified God-man - and laughing to scorn His earnest and so often prayer on behalf of His people: - "THAT THEY MAY BE ALL ONE; AS THOU FATHER ART IN ME, AND I IN THEE, THAT THEY ALSO MAY BE ONE IN US!"

Oh that earnest men, such as we are wishful to believe Mr. Kirkland to be, would take courage honestly to probe the monster ulcer of Christendom to the very quick! It is the disregard to our Saviour's prophetically-ambiguous orison which has been the cause of all the hydra-headed difficulties which beset the question of Christian education. Small wonder that from the earliest ages, the Catholic and Apostolic Church enjoined her children to pray against schism, in the same breath that they supplicate deliverance from *fauld doctrine, and heresy!*

The blessed Redeemer in his above quoted petition for unity, gives a reason for the earnestness of His appeal: "THAT THE WORLD MAY BELIEVE THAT THOU HAST SENT ME!"

Thus the great Teacher instructs us that schism is one of the leading adversaries to the spread of the Gospel. And does not the history of our latter days, abundantly manifest how well founded was the anxiety of Emanuel on this head? Schism is at the bottom of every attempt to nullify or destroy the nationalty of Christianity. Like the mother of the dead child, sectarianism would have the living babe slain in order to gratify her selfish vindictiveness!

THE GOVERNMENT AND ANNEXATION.

In order that the people of England may fully comprehend the nature of those organic changes which it is the determination of the Canadian Ministry and their supporters to effect, we shall place before them the unvarnished avowals of the Hon. Francis Hincks and his colleagues.

Resolutions to be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Hincks on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, on Tuesday, 17th September, 1852.

1. Resolved - That an humble Address be presented to her Gracious Majesty, to assure her Majesty that this House deeply regrets to learn from the Despatch of the Right Honourable Sir John Pakington, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that her Majesty's Imperial Ministers are not prepared to introduce a Bill to repeal the Imperial Act 15 and 16, Vict., chap. 8, intitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof."

2. Resolved - That whatever difference of opinion may exist among the people of Canada as to the best mode of disposing of the revenues derived from the lands known as Clergy Reserves, the great mass of the people will ever inordinate principle be guided by the Right Honourable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch of the 27th January, 1841, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Ripon and Kintore, that the question whether the existing arrangement is to be maintained for a long time, or so exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be left to a man in a remote part of the Empire, to whom it properly belongs to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of this country."

3. Resolved - That while the people of Canada are deeply attached to her Majesty's person and government, and most anxious to maintain the connection which binds them to the Great Empire over which she rules, yet this House is bound by a high sense of duty to inform her Majesty that the refusal of the Imperial Parliament to comply with the just demand of the Representatives of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interests, will be viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights, and will lead to deep and widespread dissatisfaction among her Majesty's Canadian subjects."

4. Resolved - That this House is well aware that attempts have been made to induce her Majesty's Imperial Ministers to believe that the present Representatives of the people of Canada entertain opinions on the subject of the repeal of the Clergy Reserve Acts different from those expressed by the late Parliament.

5. Resolved - That this House confidently hopes that when her Majesty's Ministers shall be convinced that the opinions of the people of Canada and of their representatives on this subject are unaltered and unalterable, they will consent to give effect to the promise made by their predecessors; and that this House is confirmed in this hope by the suggestion in the despatch of the Right Honourable Sir John Pakington, that her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to recommend amendments to the Imperial Clergy Reserve Acts with a view to satisfy the wishes of the Canadian people.

6. Resolved - That this House can scarcely doubt that the principle of amending the present Act being admitted, her Majesty's Ministers will yield to the strong feeling which pervades the Canadian people, that any new Legislative enactments regarding the Clergy Reserves, should be framed by their own Representatives instead of by the Imperial Parliament, which, being necessarily unacquainted with the state of public opinion in Canada, cannot be expected to concur in a measure that will give permanent satisfaction to its inhabitants.

7. Resolved - That this House desires to assure Her Majesty that in thus giving expression to the public opinion of the country, it is actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to Her Majesty, and by a sincere desire to prevent those lamentable consequences which must be the result of a collision between the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, on a question on which very strong feelings are known to prevail among the people of this Province.

We perfectly recollect the speculations that were made with reference to the Inspector General's conduct when it became known that the Derby Ministry would occupy the London offices on his arrival in England. Some of those who knew the gentleman's antecedents failed not to augur that a troublesome and un-chievous series of annoyances would be enacted against Lord Derby's policy, under the hope of damaging his influence at home, and the better to advance the republican tendencies of the Canadian Government here. Whether Mr. Hincks succeeds in his scheme or not, the question against himself and his supporters is unalterable; and thanks to the taunts of his good friend Mr. Brown, and the withering and truthful attacks of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, the English nation are now in possession of a sufficient amount of proof, showing the unmitigable determination of the dissenting bodies to send forth the cry of Annexation or Independence if their wishes are not granted.

We give our enemies, the "Pharisaical brawlers," full credit for their intentions, and we have not the least doubt that the Examiner is correct when he announces the determination of his party to embroil Canada in civil commotion if the Clergy Reserves are not given over to their clutches.

Mr. Hincks tells us as much in the third Resolution, which we re-quote: -

Resolved - That while the people of Canada are devotedly attached to her Majesty's person and Government, and most anxious to maintain inviolate the connection which binds them to the Great Empire over which she rules, yet this House is bound by a high sense of duty to inform Her Majesty that the refusal of the Imperial Parliament to comply with the just demand of the Representatives of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interests, will be viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights, and will lead to deep and widespread dissatisfaction among her Majesty's Canadian subjects."

To show that we are not singular in our opinion, we give the following from our contemporary, *The Colonist*: -

"We have placed no forced interpretation upon these resolutions, but only the patent one, which is plain for all folks to see; and they go no further than language which we have seen used by Lord Elgin's ministers during the debate on the address. The President of the Council, Mr. Keble, said that he would assert the right of Canada to demand upon the British Government, even though it should bring us into collision with England; that he never had asserted that right, and that if he were to do so, we observed that Mr. Hincks, according to the reports, made use of language nearly as strong; but that he did not think he had done so in the ministerial organ of Quebec. We have no reason to believe, however, that Mr. Hincks did not use the language imputed to him, but which we were not sorry to see repeated by him. The second of the resolutions, in answer to the Speech of the Hon. Mr. Christie, of Wentworth, in the language nearly as strong as that of the President of the Council, and we cannot doubt that he spoke under the instructions of the ministry. We were surprised to read the language used by ministers in the Legislative Assembly; but we did not notice it, as we attributed it to the haste of debate; we must however, say that it assumes a grave significance when we couple it with the resolutions before us. The permitting of such language by the Governor General, is quite enough to earn his dismissal by her Majesty."

It is certainly not a little amusing to note

the exquisite hypocrisy of the anti-church supporters of the Government. The moment the member for Toronto, Mr. Boulton, stated "that the course of legislation now followed must lead to annexation," forthwith a burst of disapprobation proceeds from the loyal ears of Canadian Republicans. But the Hon. Francis Hincks may retail the most ultra-rebellious sentiments in his resolutions, and his loyal (?) party applaud to the very echo! That their loyalty is but an expression of the lip is manifest enough from the very words of the Inspector General, and perhaps coupled with his disinclination to frustrate the Americans in building a canal at the Sault, may assist to shew how careful the so-called British Minister is to save us the trouble and expense of a work which, if we were to continue British, would be of inestimable value to us.

As our cotemporary, the *United Empire*, remarks, the Rectories and the Reserves are but two of the outer works of the Church which these men seek to demolish. Let them carry their point on these, and of course their malignity will next fall on the suppression of the Episcopate. A cry will then be raised against the nomination of Bishops to Sees in Canada; for, of course, there must be a greater objection to the creation of a See than to the establishment of a Parish.

The principles in which the Church of England educates her sons forbid their entertaining such views. No matter what oppression the Government may please to put on them, their clear duty is to protest against the wrong and passively to resist the evil. But when the Examiner, who so fully represents Mr. Hincks, holds out the threat of rebellion as a remedy for their fancied grievances, we feel seriously inclined to ask what class would be more benefited by annexation than that very party whose destruction and death are so earnestly coveted. Why! Is there any comparison between the position of the Church in Canada and that which she holds in the U. States? Is there a petty sect in this colony under such terrific bondage as that which fetters the limbs of the Anglican Church? We answer - not one! Therefore, if there is a party who would naturally gain by separation from the mother country, we members of the Anglican Church are that party.

We know from the history of the past that the U. States have respected chartered rights. We know that the rights of property, even bequeathed Crown property, have been held sacred by them; and we know that the Federal Government would not deprive the Canadian Church of her property if Canada was annexed to-morrow. So far then as the Church is concerned, annexation, if not a decided gain, would not be a disadvantage.

But Mr. Hincks and his friends may rest assured that all their treachery and all their cruelty will not gild us into a declaration which they desire, but which an Anglican Churchman abhors. We have been called on to suffer for the truth's sake - we have once before by simple protest earned a name very dear to us. The same principles and the same teaching induce us now to protest against the gross injustice of the Civil Government, and to declare our determination to prevent as much as in us lies the dastardly designs of those so-called British subjects, who would create turmoil and bloodshed.

There is, however, one part of Mr. Hincks's notion which deserves a more than passing remark, and that is when he declares that "an address should be presented to the Queen declaring that the refusal to comply with the just demand of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interests, will be viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights, and lead to deep and wide dissatisfaction." Such is the indecent language used by the Crown Minister, Mr. Francis Hincks. Now, if we mistake not, the Hon. Robert Bule in only the last session of Parliament pronounced the fulfilment of the people of this Province having any right to the Clergy Reserves as "slap in the face," since they to a man came to the Province and settled here after the Government of Great Britain had set up a portion of her conquest for the purposes of religion? To talk then of the just demand of a turbulent and rebellious faction as the first demands of the people, is so glaringly inconsistent with truth that we are even surprised at the cool effrontery of a Hincks. Take the census and see the numbers in favour of secularization of the Reserves, and of what party do they consist? Certainly not of the Church of England, the largest portion; not of the Kirk of Scotland; we have even not of the Roman Catholic body, and if the *Christian Guardian* represents, as we believe it does, the most pious and enlightened portion of the Wesleyans, they are not adverse to a State Endowment. We have then at the head of the malcontents, the members of the Free Kirk party, and other small demagogues, who with more lungs than brains

continue to froth their venom on the lovers of peace and good order. Where then does the power of these men lie? In our contiguity with the States! With freedom of mercantile intercourse, with the free navigation of our waters, a smaller number of disturbers of the peace may create a more serious mischief than if a more restricted intercommunication existed.

With an aptness for invasion, unprincipled men from the neighbouring union may again be lured to invade the soil of Canada, and when we find the pulse of the Province held in the possession of those who but a few years since embittered the Province, we ought to ponder well every traitorous sentiment that falls from such lips.

We therefore call on the people of Canada to arouse themselves from the indifference which they have manifested. We warn them against the subtle and dangerous policy which is being pursued by the Ministry of this country, and we unhesitatingly declare to the people of England, that the aim and object of our present colonial advisers is to sever this glorious Province from the mother country.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. J. C. TAYLOR.

It is our mournful duty to record the decease of the Rev. Robert Crozier Taylor, A. M., Rector of Peterborough. Our deceased brother had long been in a declining state of health, and visited Toronto in the hope that a change of air might prove beneficial. His illness, however, rapidly increased, and he expired on Thursday, the 2nd instant, in the house of John G. Bowers, Esq., the Mayor of Toronto. Maintaining through life a Christian walk and conversation, his latter end was eminently peace. Mr. Taylor was an accomplished scholar, and was the Principal of the Peterborough Grammar School at the period of his decease.

We beg to tender our thanks to George Wright, Esq., M. P. P., and W. H. Boulton, Esq., M. P. P., for late Parliamentary papers.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

A bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia at its last session, has received the sanction of the crown, and it now goes into effect. It establishes the value of the American eagle, coined under the present law of the United States, at £2 10s. currency; of the British sovereign at 24s 6d currency; of the crown at 6s 2d, and other coins in proportion.

Madame Anna Bishop has signified her intention of soon paying a professional visit to Montreal.

D. Watson, Esq., Barrister, Goderich, has been tried at in his own office, by a man named Whiteford. The rascal has been applauded and committed for trial.

Col. Prince has taken his seat in the House of Assembly.

The Niagara Mail states that if the Hon. Robert Baldwin would give them the opportunity, there is little doubt but that the electors of Niagara would cheerfully return him to that town.

MR. BALDWIN.—Mr. Baldwin declines to stand for Niagara because "present circumstances make no call upon him to abandon his present position."—Globe.

Within the last few days several persons have been committed to the Dundas gaol on charges of murder, burglary, theft, &c.

The Rev. John William Small, A. M., (T. C. D.) has been elected Librarian of the University of Toronto. The salary is £150 per annum.

The Sherbrooke Gazette states that a fugitive who formerly resided in St. John's, but who emigrated from there and settled in Halifax about five years ago, has just returned very dissatisfied, and intends going into the woods and making a clearing for himself.

The schooner *Dorion*, having on board a complement of Artillery and two hundred passengers, arrived at Quebec on the 29th ult.

A trial was recently made in Montreal of Watson's Fire and Water-proof Composition Bomb. The result was very conclusive and favorable in relation to the properties of the composition.

We learn that the late branch in the Canby Canal is rapidly being repaired, and it is expected that it will be ready to be opened on or about the 12th of the present month.

On Wednesday last an Indian was murdered by a party in Toronto. The perpetrator has been lodged in Hamilton gaol.

Last week a respectable farmer named George Cook, residing within six or seven miles of Brantford, was shot by John Tupper, formerly a sailor in a man-of-war. The murderer surrendered himself to a Justice of the Peace, confessed the crime, and remarked that it was the second man he had shot.

A neatly printed paper called the *Guide* has appeared at Port Hope. It is published by Mr William Furby.

We are informed by a *Streetwell* correspondent that the country in that neighbourhood is beginning to suffer severely for want of water. The same complaint is made generally throughout the upper Province.

At a meeting of the advocates of the Maine Liquor Law, recently held in Kingston, resolutions directly opposite to their views were proposed and carried by large majorities.

The Post Master General has issued a notice that letters to Austria must be prepaid.

The Mount Hermon Cemetery Company of Quebec has prohibited funerals in their grounds on the Sabbath.

The Corporation of Montreal advertise for a loan of £100,000, to aid in the reconstruction of the property destroyed by fire.

Le Mercur says, that a distinguished native from British India, has arrived at Donegan's Hotel, in the city of Montreal, and adds that he has come on a mission from the East India Company to visit the American ship-building establishments. His costume is oriental as well as his head-dress. He speaks English well, and is on his way to Quebec to visit the Governor-General.

The *Bytown Gazette* says that the Aymer Joint Stock Company's Steam Mills were destroyed by fire on Monday week. Loss £1000; insurance £2500.

From St. John's, Newfoundland, to the 15th ult., we learn that Kerr Baillie Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, has been appointed Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, in the room of Sir G. Le Marchant.

INDUSTRY AND RAWDON RAILROAD.—The superstructure of the extension of the Industry and Rawdon Railroad, is now completed and ready for the rails. The bridges across the Assumption and Red Rivers are also within a very few days of being completed. This work will, in a few weeks, be open to the public from Rawdon to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 24 miles. The 10 1/2 miles now nearly finished, between Industry and Rawdon, including two bridges—one across the Assumption and one across the Red River—and the cost of the iron will not exceed £750 per mile, and with engines, cars, &c, the expense will not be over £1200 a mile.

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar of Upper Canada, on the 29th Aug., 1852:—A. Nanton, J. F. Davis, Charles H. Pinney, W. Ambrose, Charles McGrath, William Elliott, N. C. McIntyre, P. McGill, McCutcheon, William E. Alma, William M. Wilson.

The number of seats contested in the new House of Assembly is six. These are:—

Toronto.—Electors of Toronto vs. Boulton.
Prince Edward.—Electors for Conger vs. Stevenson.

Huron.—Electors vs. Cameron.
Mégantic.—Dunbar Ross vs. Clapham.
Richdon.—Dorchester vs. Guin.

Kamarrusk.—Lefebvre vs. Chapuis.
The Nova Scotia Government is said to have a new scheme for building 300 miles of a trunk railroad, by means a savings bank and the issuing of treasury paper.

At a public meeting held in the City Hall on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking steps to prevent the occupation of the Public Park on the Garrison Common as a place of settlement for old Pensioners, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Thomas Bell, Esq., and unanimously resolved.

That it is most desirable that the portion of the Garrison Common leased to the Corporation, should be appropriated for a Public Park for the citizens, secured to the city in such way as will justify the necessary improvements.

Moved by the Hon. H. Sherwood, seconded by R. P. Crooks, Esq., and resolved.

That in the opinion of this meeting, to carry out the proposed plan of settling old pensioners upon lands within the limits of the city, as this meeting understands the intention of the Imperial Government to be, is highly objectionable, and will prove injurious to the interests of this city, inasmuch as such a settlement must necessarily be composed of such a class of dwellings as will not be desirable to the city, and will form a small and unproductive village within the limits of the city, at a point where the contemplated park is proposed to be situated, and where our principal Western railroad must necessarily pass, and would, in the opinion of this meeting, be a violation of the compact entered into between the Corporation and the Ordnance Department in reference to the said land.

Moved by P. J. O'Neil, Esq., seconded by O. R. Gowen, Esq.

That this meeting fully approves of the course taken by His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation, to defend the rights of the city to the property in question, and respectfully requests they will continue their exertions to secure the same.

United States.

The steamer *Reindeer*, on the North River, was blown up on Saturday, on her passage down, near to Bristol. Seven persons were killed, and twenty-five others severely injured.

A fire on the 1st instant in Ogdensburgh destroyed \$75,000 worth of Ford and Isabella streets, occupied by merchants. The greater portion was insured—cause of fire—incendiarism.

Surveyors are laying out the ground for the New York Crystal Palace, and preparing for the first operations. The plans for the building are said to be very fine.

Mr. Bunch, the British Vice Consul at New York, has lately returned from England, where he made a visit for the purpose of raising funds for a Church and Hospital, for British Emigrants at New York, in which mission he seems to have been eminently successful. Among the subscriptions reported are a sum of £500 by the Society for Propagating the Gospel; a like sum by Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.; £100 each by Messrs. Goe. Peabody; Brown, Shipley & Co.; Overend, Gurney, & Co.; the Cunard Steam Packet Co.; and the same sum by various other firms.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

NEW YORK, September 6, 1852.
The *Arctic* left Liverpool on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, p.m., with 176 passengers, and arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock last evening.

The *Europa* arrived at 9 o'clock on Sunday, the 22nd ult.

Fine weather continued favorable for harvest operations, and tends to damp the ardour of classes in the trade in the operations entered upon since Friday, had generally been on the decline in late season current. Wheat to the extent of 14, per 70 lbs. Flour 6d per barrel. Indian corn 6 1/2, at which concessions sales have not been large of any article. Buyers and sellers exhibiting indifference, until something more definite can be arrived at, touching the effect of the recent rains, the extent of damage the crops may have suffered in consequence.

The *London Morning Herald* announces that the British Government have conceded the Americans the right of fishing in the British bays at the distance of three miles from the British shores.

The Coroner's Inquest upon the bodies of the men shot by the military at Six-mile Bridge, County Clare, terminated on the 19th August, in a verdict of Wilful Murder against J. C. Delmege, Esq., J. P., and eight soldiers of the 31st Regiment. The former have been committed to Ems jail. The latter is not in the way, but is expected to surrender at the proper time to take his trial for any charge based on this strange verdict. Seven of the Jurors were for a verdict of Wilful Murder, and five for Manslaughter. The Coroner charged for the latter.

MARRIED.

On the 7th ult., at Westfield, New Brunswick, by the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, the Rev. Robt. N. Merritt, B. A., Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, near Hamilton, Canada West, to Ellen, third daughter of the Rev. Christopher Milner, Rector of Westfield.

August 28th, at Hawkesbury, by the Rev. J. T. Lewis, A. B., Mr. John Roberts, to Miss Catherine Hickey.

At Smith's Falls, on Tuesday the 24th July, by the Rev. A. Payne, A. B., Mr. Bonnet Rosamond, eldest son of James Rosamond, Esq., J. P., Carleton Place, to Adair Mary, second daughter of the late John Roy, Esq., late Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs, Toronto.

At St. George's Church, Kingston, on Thursday the 2nd Sept., by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. George M. Kughorne, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Richard Scoble, Esq.

At Woodstock, on Tuesday evening the 31st ult., by the Rev. William Bethune, B.D., Henry Smith, Esq., of Brantford, to Miss Dalia, eldest daughter of John Lovejoy, Esq., of the same place.

At Dundas, on Thursday, 2nd September, by the Rev. Mr. Leeming, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, Thomas eldest son of Thomas G. Reider, Esq., of Toronto, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Dr. Hamilton, of Springfield, Dundas.

On Wednesday, the 1st of Sept., at Trinity Church Hawkesbury West, by the Rev. J. Travers Lewis, A. B., T. C. D., Helen, youngest daughter of William Coffin, Esq., of Coffin Lodge, Longueville C. W., to Bolton Waller O'Grady, Esq., of Hazelbank, Peterboro, second son of Joan Waller O'Grady, Esq., R. N., Toronto, nephew to the O'Grady of Killybegs, and grand nephew to the late Lord Clontarf Baron of Ireland, Viscount Gallinore.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., at Christ's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. J. G. Goble, (Rector) Donald Frederick Campbell, Esq., Merchant, to Thomazine, Catharine Brega, only daughter of S. Brega, Esq., of the *Journal & Express*.

DIED.

At Owens Sound, on the 26th ult., after a painful illness, aged five years and four months, Richard Scott Smyth Mulholland, eldest son of the Rev. A. R. H. Mullinolland.

At Thorold, on the 31st of August, at the residence of Henry Ball, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Godfrey, sister of the Rev. James Godfrey, Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District.

On Monday, the 10th ult., at Spadina, the resi-

dence of her grandfather, the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, Mary Louisa Maria, infant daughter of the Hon. John Ross, Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, aged six months.

At the House of Industry, in this city, 1st of Sept., 1852, John Smith, or better known as Sir John Smith. It is but just to remark here, that deceased has long been supported by public benevolence, and not the least perhaps was that of J. Ketchum Esq., Senior, who for some years past has paid 1/8 per annum towards his support and whose kindness is annually extended to other inmates of this House also.

New Advertisements.

An English Lady wishes to enter a Gentleman's family as Governess, where it will be her unremitting care to promote the improvement of her pupils in all useful studies, with Music, French and Drawing.

None but a member of the Church of England need apply. Address Box 8, Post Office, Brantford.

Sept. 4, 1852.

6-1f

University of Toronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1852.

SEPTEMBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23—Annual Examinations in Faculty of Arts, September 27 and 28—Examination for the Chancellor's Medal.

September 28 and 29—Annual Examination in Faculty of Law.

September 29 and 30—Examination for Natural Philosophy Medal, and for Jameson Medal.

October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8—Examination for Scholarships, and for Admission.

October 14—Lectures commence.

University of Toronto, }
Sept. 6, 1852. } 6-4in



Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

TO SUB-CONTRACTORS.

Messrs. JACKSON, BRASSEY, PETO, and BETTS, Contractors for the Work on the Line of Railway from Quebec to Richmond, are preparing to receive proposals for CHOPPING, GRUBBING, EXCAVATING, MASONRY, and various descriptions of Work connected with Railway construction. Payment will be made in Cash every fortnight.

Mr. HICKS (Resident Agent) will be in attendance at the Railway Company's Office, Quebec, after the 15th September, to receive proposals. August 28, 1852. 6-1f

Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

Messrs. JACKSON BRASSEY, PETO, and BETTS, beg to inform Provision and Store Merchants that the SUPPLY of STORES and PROVISIONS for the men and horses employed on the Works of the QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY, will be OPEN to COMPETITION, as no one in their employ will be allowed to traffic in Stores or Provisions. All payments for labour and works will be made in Cash, every fortnight. August 28, 1852. 6-1f

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL, THREE RIVERS, C. E.

Course of Studies for the Running Half Year, ending on December 23rd.

FIRST CLASS.—GREEK.—The *Seven Chiefs against Thebes*, of *Aeolylus*, succeeded by Books XXIII of *Homier's Iliad* and *Odyssey*; and on intermediate days the conclusion of the *Oration of Demosthenes* against *Ctesiphon*, followed by that of *Demosthenes* concerning the *Crown*.

LATIN.—*Virgil's Georgics*, Book IV, *Aeneid*, Book XI do.; the *Agriculture of Tacitus*.

SECOND CLASS.—GREEK.—*The Medea* of *Enripid*; *The Idyls of Theocritus*; *Homier's Iliad*, Book IX; *The Olynthiacs of Demosthenes*; and *Xenophon's Recollections of Socrates*.

LATIN.—*Horace's Epodes*; *Do. Olen*, Books I and II.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The usual introductory Classical Books.

Of the following STUDIES, some are pursued in combined Classes, others by individual Teaching.

The *Holy Scriptures*; the *Greek Testament*; English Grammar and Composition; History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c., &c.

TUITION, BOARD, &c., &c., for BOYS above 12 years of age, £40 per annum, payable Quarterly, in advance.

No Extra Standing Charges.
S. S. WOOD, A.M.,
Corp. Coll. Cam. Rector.

Three Rivers,
August, 2nd, 1852. } 6-4in

THE "CHURCH" NEWSPAPER

ONE Complete Set of the above Journal, since 1816, may be had bound at this office Toronto, Sep. 9th 1852.

NEW REFORMATION IN IRELAND.
(Continued from last week.)

So much for that marked instance. But was no species of proof ever tendered in support of those accusations? We do not say so; our readers have already seen, indeed, that in one case it was otherwise. Let us do justice to that case—as we believe, the sole exceptional one. When the charge of bribery was hazarded by Mr. Maher, it was supported by what that orator called 'the best evidence the case admits of'—viz. a citation from Archbishop Whately. This citation, however was a fraud! The Archbishop had permitted the publication of two documents on the same matter, but different in time and object—one containing a nomination to persons engaged, or likely to engage, in missionary exertions—the other offering his Grace's testimony to the manner in which such parties had conducted themselves. In the former, published in 1847, he strenuously advised that, in the administration of the funds intrusted to them to relieve the physical wants of the poor, the agents should never abuse their opportunities to the promotion of a spurious proselytism. Three years later, in 1850, his Grace drew up the second document, bearing testimony that, to the best of his belief, in no one instance had the offices of charity been so degraded. I advise, said he, prospectively in 1847, that your relief of bodily distress shall not seem a bribe to induce outward conformity. I testify, said he retrospectively, in 1850, that I have not been able to detect a single instance in which an Irishman was bribed to renounce the creed of Rome. But it pleased Mr. Maher to ignore the latter document, and ascribe its character to the totally different one of earlier date. It is proper to insert Archbishop Whately's testimony of 1850 in its authorized form:—

The Archbishop of Dublin has authorized the Committee of the Society for Protecting the Rights of Conscience to publish the following statement, being the substance of his reply to a gentleman who wrote to him respecting the conversions, and attributed them to direct or indirect bribery by persons availing themselves of the famine.

His Grace stated, he would not undertake to prove that no instance of bribery had occurred—but he had made a most rigid inquiry, and none had come to his knowledge; that, as a general rule, the very reverse was the fact; that he was prepared to prove that the greater number of the converts had not only obtained no temporal advantage, but had been exposed to the most merciless persecution. He could also prove that several priests had given out that such and such bribes were offered as the price of conformity; and had been so far believed, that people had come to the Protestant minister, offering to conform for "a consideration," though there was no foundation for any such notion except the priest's assertion; and that he could produce instances of a bonus having been offered to the converts to induce them to return to the Romish communion. When the author of this charge was intreated to specify any case that had come to his knowledge, he adduced one, and only one, such case of supposed bribery, which was one that had occurred above sixteen years before the famine began.

Thus far, it may be said, this New Reformation is acquitted of the crimes laid to its charge by the exposed repugnance of its accusers to submit to the issues of a fair trial, and by the true testimony of the one unexceptionable witness whose words they had garbled. It has had an acquittal in another form also. It could not obtain a trial in London or Dublin; but it was incriminated elsewhere. In the parish of Doon, in the diocese of Cashel, six distinct charges of violence and aggression were brought against the police force, by whom converts had been protected, and in every instance the accused parties were honourably acquitted. In Tuam similar charges were advanced, not only against the constabulary but also against the Protestant clergy, and with no better success. The proceedings on these occasions are too instructive to be overlooked.

When Monsignor Cullen somewhat irreverently classed 'Bibles and Intimidation' together as twin agencies on which proselytism was dependent, there was a general persuasion that he spoke inadvertently. It is hard to imagine the Church of Rome, in such

a state of society as that of Ireland, under such a government as that of late years, complaining of intimidation in any other spirit than the exuberance of a rude hilarity.

'Atride, megis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.' But if any part beyond another the charge would be when the spot is Tuam.

This name, at least, is familiar to all our readers. The town is the residence of a Bishop (formerly an archbishop) of the Church, and also of a prelate located there by the Vatican, who assumes, contrary to law, the old archiepiscopal title. Here this intruder the celebrated Dr. John M'Hale, has a cathedral and a seminary graced with the name of the first bishop of the see; and here in attendance on the college and church of St. Jarlath's, and under orders of that most apostolical personage, a strong force of ecclesiastics appears to have been brigaded—

'Whetted for war and eager for the fray.' We find that at the date of the last census, the Protestant congregation in Tuam cathedral amounted to two hundred and fifty, and was diminishing; while that in its Romish rival was about eight thousand at the three services, and was 'increasing.' It was not marvelous that a stronghold so garrisoned—John M'Hale, styled in the Orientalism of Irish eloquence the *Lion of the Fold*, or the *Lion of Julah*, at its head—numbering as its inhabitants more than fourteen thousand vassals of the Pope—should be among the last places of the province into which the Reformation made its way. That missionaries dared to invade such a fortress at any time is the only matter of wonder. They did so, however. The Lord Bishop of the diocese promoted to the honourable post of ministering in this parish a clergyman who could speak the Irish language, and Mr. Seymour was well aware how the gift would find its most profitable employment. Mark the speedy result of thus bearding the lion in his den. So soon as the grim 'monarch of all he surveyed' was roused by rumours of change—heard of doubts confirmed into estrangement, and beheld the *vestigia retrorsum*—the danger awoke a spirit adequate to the emergency. Tuam was speedily in a state of siege. Detectives—inquisitors, perhaps—made their way into suspected abodes, kept strict watch on the movements of every Protestant supposed to be engaged in the work of reformation and surprise, as best the might, the secret of every Roman Catholic to whom the Scriptural truth had been illicitly imparted. The rabble were easily stimulated to disorder. Neither rank, nor age, nor sex, protected against brutal violence, and through this savage commotion were to be seen sailing about in all directions—'stormy petrels of hour'—Dr. M'Hale's priests;—some un-schooled in their vocation, and showing excitement in their countenances; some with the composed visages of men whom habit had hardened.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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

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

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

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,
Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to Bank's Hotel.
Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

JOHN CRAIG,
GLASS STAINER,
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter,
HOUSE PAINTING, GRADING, &c. &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.
September 14th, 1851. 6-1f

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.
February, 1852. 24-1f

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

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

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

MR. CHARLES RAIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Terms—Cash—without exception.
This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rain to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.
Toronto, August 11, 1852. 2-3i

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

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to **HOWARD TAYLOR DARTMELL, Esq.,** Secretary to the Church Union, 21, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.
By order of the Committee,
S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.
Toronto, 10th March, 1852. 32-1f

Trinity College, Toronto.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

THERE will be an Examination for a Law Scholarship at this College, on *Monday, 27th September,* and the following days.
This Scholarship is intended for persons who propose, after finishing their Academical course, to pursue the study of the Law.
The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for three years, on the condition of residence in the College, and regular observance of Terms and Lectures. Any breach of these conditions will forfeit the Scholarship.
Candidates must be not under 15, nor more than 19 years of age. They must send in their names to the Provost, at least 15 days before the Examination, enclosing certificates of their age, with testimonials of good conduct.

The subjects for examination are:—
Greek Testament—St. Luke's Gospel.
Classics—Virgil, *Æn.* I, II, VI.
Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, II, III.
Mathematics—Euclid, 1—VI. and XI, 1—22.
Algebra and Trigonometry.
History—Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Composition—Latin Prose and Verse, and English Essay.
Trinity College,
Toronto, 9th June, 1852. 44-1f

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

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Red and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed, Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.
References—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 38-1f

NOTICE.
THE DEPOSITORY

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

BAZAAR.

IT is intended to hold a Bazaar in the month of September next, (of the precise day due notice will be given,) in aid of the fund for the erection of a PARSONAGE HOUSE, in connexion with St. George's Church, St. Catharines.

The following ladies, by whom contributions will be most thankfully received, have kindly consented to take charge of Tables:—
Mrs. E. S. Adams. Mrs. Helliwell.
" Clement. " Leslie.
" Sanderson. " Miller.
" Bate. " Eccles.
" Capt. Hamilton. " Towers.
" Benson. " Ranney.
" Slate. " Atkinson.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that contributions may be sent in not later than the first week in September.
St. Catharines June 5, 1852.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow, And where is the man who won't say let him go; And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew, And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.
The genial showers of the Spring have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead; And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain, And waving in loveliest verdure again.
The birds of our forests that left us so long, Again fill the air with the power of their song. Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.
Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you wore, Through many a snow storm they muffled you o'er; To wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm.
Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile, Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while; Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice, In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice.
McDONALD has Bonnets, remarkably low, At sevenpence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so; And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,— The terms are certainly not very hard.
A large stock of Muslins, selected with taste,— The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste; And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain; With the fine French Barages, and the piquet Delaines.
While he seeks to secure the most recent styles In the fabrics produced in the famed British Isles, Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glance That his Gloves have the finish of Grenoble in France.
There are many things more, which one might suppose, They are mentioned below in straightforward prose; The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice, While the whole has been marked at a moderate price.
His direction will still be the same as the former, On Yonge street, one door from Richmond-street corner While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three!

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,
JOHN McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS. Already Received, upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!!
which he offers from 7½d. upwards. A superior stock of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, fast colours, from 7½d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 2s. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimazettes, &c. Widows' Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office Tapes. Between

5000 and 6000 Yards
of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Alpachas and Lustres for sale, from 10d. per yard. A few MILLINERS' DOLLS on hand. A beautiful assortment of British and American PARASOLS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES.
All classes of Goods necessary to carry on a FAMILY TRADE, viz.—Towelings, Sheetings, Window Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass Cloths, Table Covers, Damasks, &c. &c. &c.

MOURNINGS.
to any extent, furnished at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices. In the

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
Cambrie and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.
The attention of the Trade is called to the large Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs; Delaines, Muslins, &c. which, with sundry other Goods, he will endeavour to offer as cheap, and on terms as favourable, as any house in the Trade. In addition to the above, there can also be seen about
100 Patterns Room Paper,
Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are very beautiful and the Papers good.
* * * Remember the LARGE 103, Yonge Street.

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

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

Directors:

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

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

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

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

Quebec, Thos. Morkill; *Dundas,* T. Robertson; *Guelph,* T. Saunders; *West Flamboro,* Wm. Colclough; *Fort Erie,* James Stanton; *Galt,* Peter Cook; *New Aberdeen,* George Davidson; *St. Catharines,* T. Paterson; *Markham,* A. Barker; *Amherstburg,* T. Salmon; *Preston,* L. W. Bosman; *Caledonia,* N. McKinnon; *Brampton,* Peter McPhail; *Kincardine,* D. McKendrick; *Port Sarnia,* W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851. 21-1v.

MONEY TO BE SAVED.

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAVING hitherto had a branch business in the Town of Woodstock, C. W., in addition to the one in Toronto, has determined to close up one of the two shops; and in order to clear out the

WHOLE STOCK OF

MILLINERY, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

AT THE

TORONTO HOUSE,

Victoria Row, No. 60, King Street East,

6 doors West of Church Street Toronto.

Has commenced selling off **The entire Stock at a Reduction** that will correspond with the above assertion, that is from 15 to 25 per cent. below the usual selling prices—which has always been as low as others in the trade; if not a little lower. These inducements will not continue to be held out for a long time, and could not be given in the ordinary way of doing business. The object now is to sell out the whole Stock and not to make profit. An inspection of the stock and prices will convince all candid persons that the Reduction is a reality.

J. C. would call particular attention to his **MILLINERY DEPARTMENT**, which will be found very large; entirely too numerous to enumerate.

His **DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT** will be found replete and furnished with all that is requisite for family furnishing.

J. C. does not quote prices in his advertisements; but condemns the habit fallen into by some of our respectable tradesmen of this city of quoting prices for goods that every reasonable and candid person will at once admit to be erroneous and absurd. You are respectfully requested to **call and examine** the goods, enquire the Prices and be your own judge as to their value.

J. C. Would dispose of the Stock in one lot, together with his interest in the premises, and the Shop fixtures. The Stand is a good one and the house in neat order.

REMEMBER NO. 60 KING STREET EAST, NEXT DOOR TO MR. SALT'S GOLDEN HAT.

NO SECOND PRICE.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, May 14th, 1852. 4-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

S. D.		S. D.	
Muslin Delaines, y wide, from 10	10	Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes,	
Prints, Fast Colours do. " 0 7	7	Bed Tick, and Towels,	
Heavy Ginghams do. " 0 7	7	Grapes, and Materials for Mourning,	
Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 0 7	7	Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies,	
Straw Bonnets, " 1 3	1	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties,	
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces,		Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts,	
Edgings, Artificial Flowers,		Collars, Silks, Satins, &c.	
Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alpacaes.		Orleans, Colobourgs, Dr. Laines.	

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith of No. 8 Little Thomas Street, Gibber Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ague | Indigestion |
| Asthma | Inflammation |
| Bilious Complaints | Jaundice |
| Blisters on the Skin | Liver Complaints |
| Bowel Complaints | Lumbago |
| Colic | Piles |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Rheumatism |
| Consumption | Retention of Urine |
| Debility | Scrofula |
| Dropsy | Stones and Gravel |
| Dysentery | Secondary Symptoms |
| Krysipelas | Sore Throat |
| Female Irregularities | Tic-Douloureux |
| Fevers of all kinds. | Ulcers |
| Fits | Various Affections |
| Gout | Worms of all kinds |
| Headache | Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 324, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1851. 15-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARKER CRAVELAND, M.D.
BARNWICK, Ms., Feb. 5, 1847.

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

Yours respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.
CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

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

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.
JAMES GODFREY.

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

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

Bazaar under the Patronage of MRS. STRACHAN, AND THE FOLLOWING LADIES.

- Mrs W. H. Boulton, Mrs Monro, Mrs Bovell, Mrs Patrick, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Perkins, Madame Deslandes, Mrs J. B. Robinson, Mrs F. Heward, Mrs Rowell, Mrs Harman, Mrs H. Sherwood, Mrs Lefroy, Mrs Stanton, Miss Lambert, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Loring, Mrs Widdler, Mrs Lett, Mrs Wilson.

It is proposed to hold a Bazaar and Fancy Sale, during the week of the Agricultural Fair for the purpose of raising a fund to liquidate the balance of debt still affecting St. George's Church.

Contributions of works of taste and utility will be gratefully received by any of the above named Ladies. In connection with the Bazaar, there will be an Exhibition of Paintings and Engravings. Also of a model of the Crystal Palace, the first and only real representation of this great historical fact that has yet been attempted.

A collection of animals for sale. Contributions to which will be received, by Mr. Hasom Murray, St. George's Square, and Mr. Charles Robinson, Beverly House.

Toronto, Sep. 3rd, 1852. 6-2in

Trinity College.

THE Students of Trinity College desire to return their most sincere thanks to those Publishers, through whose kindness they are supplied with papers for their use, and request that all newspapers and periodicals intended for them, may be addressed—

The Reading Room, Trinity College Toronto.

Toronto, August 19th, 1852. 5-2in

EDUCATION.

MRS. COSENS' Establishment, for a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened on MONDAY, September 6th. The best masters attend, and the French Department is under the superintendence of M. MEMORABLE SIMON.

St. George's Square, August 29th, 1852. 5-1in

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST.

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

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

Such Subscribers as wish the work bound in any particular style, are requested to inform Mr. ROWSELL, the Publisher, before the 15th of September next, for after that date it will be sent to all Subscribers bound in boards.

Price in boards, \$2 10s.

Toronto, September 1st, 1852. 5-1in

STRAYED COWS.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 1, 2nd Con., York, about a fortnight ago, 1 BROWN COW, with white face and black stripe on it.

1 RED COW, with white stripe down the back. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

THOS. McCORMICK, 3in.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEDEUFS, TORONTO.

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

Professors

- Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys, Of Music..... Mr. Andrews and Mr. Strachan, Of English..... Mr. Brockley A. B. T. Colf. Du. Of Writing..... Mr. Bibles, Of Drawing..... Mr. Hopper Myer, Of Calligraphy..... Mr. Goudier.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Day Pupils, Evening Music by the Master, Singing, Boarding, etc.

Quarterly Payments required.

Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 4-1in

GALT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal:

M. C. HOWE, A. B. EX-SCHOLAR, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

MR. HOWE has at present vacancies for Two Boarders. Young gentlemen preparing for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or Scholarships in the University and Trinity College, will find this a desirable opportunity of obtaining the necessary assistance for the attainment of these objects.

Vacation terminates August 31st, 1852.

Galt August 5, 1852. 2-4in

Upper Canada College.

WILL re-assemble after the Midsummer Vacation on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH of SEPTEMBER, 1852.

F. W. M. BARROW, M. A., Principal U. C. College.

Toronto, 18th August, 1852. 2-7 No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

MADAME DESLANDES' Seminary will re-open at Pinhurst, on MONDAY, the 1st of September. Terms commence on September the 1st, November the 17th, February the 17th, and May the 3rd. Toronto, Aug. 2nd, 1852. 3-1in

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BY LAW is now under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto, to open and extend Beech Street, until it reaches Seaton Street. And also to open and continue Berkeley Street until it shall reach that part of Beech Street which is intended to extend from Parliament to Seaton Street. Of which all persons are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Aug. 11, 1852. 3-1in

SETTING OF TELEGRAPH POLES!

PROPOSALS will be received for the setting of Telegraph Poles, on DUNDAS ST, from TORONTO to HAMILTON.

Until September 15th.

They must be Four Feet in the earth, at least. Awards for boring the earth, will be furnished. Lettings for Sections of Ten Miles each, preferred, as all the Poles on the route must be up by the 10th day of October, ready for wiring.

Direct propositions to the Subscribers, at the North American Hotel, Toronto, and the Hamilton House, Hamilton.

J. SNOW, A. F. DWIGHT.

Toronto, Aug. 21st, 1852. 4-3in

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

GEORGE WHITAKER, M. A.

Provost of Trinity College.

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

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

HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher, King Street.

Toronto July 23, 1852. 51-1in

HERBERT MORTIMER

BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent,

No. 89, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

(Opposite St. James's Church.)

Reference kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ribout, Esq., James Bowne, Wm. McMaster, Esq., P. Peterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowers & Hall, Crawford & Magarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Rice, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, February 26, 1852. 30-1y



Crown Lands Department.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre; in the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre; from thence north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the district of Quebec east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and six Pence per acre; in the District of Quebec, west of River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road Two Shillings per acre; in the District of Three-Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre; in the District of Gaspere and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre; in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest one fifth on time of Sale.

For lands enhanced in value by the special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the land to be cleared at the rate five acs annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

Toronto, August 6th 1852. 3-1in



ROYAL MAIL STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS: LAKE ONTARIO.

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

DOWNWARDS.

MAGNET—On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, leaving Hamilton at 7 1/2 A. M., and Toronto, at a 1 1/2 P. M., for Kingston.

PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1 to 1 P. M.

PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1 to 1 P. M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same evening.

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.)

UPWARDS.

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

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

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

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

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

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

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

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickinson's Landing, East Williamsburg, West Williamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brockville and Gananoque.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852. 5

Daily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

Through from Toronto to New York in 20 hours; from New York to Toronto, in 24 hours.

THE STEAMER "AMERICA." CAPT. McBRIDE.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

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

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

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

Passengers by the above steamers, can purchase tickets, at this office, or from the Purasers on board for the Cars to Albany, New York, or Boston; and also, for the steamboats from Albany to New York. State Rooms on the Hudson River boats, can be secured, by application to the Purasers of the Admiral and America. Fare by Railroad, Rochester to N. York \$7 10 Fare by Railroad and River Steamers, Rochester to New York..... \$5 60 Fare by Railroad, Rochester to New York..... \$10 10

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

Royal Mail Steamboat Office, Toronto, 14th May 1852. 4-

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

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

Residence, No. 62, Church Street. Toronto, 29th July, 1852.

A LADY is anxious to form an engagement as GOVERNESS. She is competent to give instruction in the English Branches, and Music. Address K. A. Church Office, Toronto, Toronto, August 11, 1852. 2-11

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Patron:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS Collegiate School will re-open up on October 2nd 1852. A large and well arranged Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady Maron, of great practical experience, whose special duties will be to form the manners, promote the happiness, and watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care. The Rev. Principal and second Master, will reside with the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the less, and the preservation of discipline the object of their strict attention.

The Rev. H. B. Jessor is desirous likewise of forming a Class of young gentlemen who intend reading for Scholarships in Trinity College, and who can have private rooms in the Institution.

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. Jessor, M. A. Principal, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 11th Aug. 1852. 2-11

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 15, and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

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

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

T. W. BURCHALL, Managing Director.

Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 2-11



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

- John McMURICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, William Mathers, Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson, Franklin Jackson, John B. Warren, A. McMaster, B. W. Smith.

J. RAINS, Secretary.

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

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7s. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. for the first insertion, and 5s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by cash or notes, will be inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for the Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. George J. Bliss, Esq., Fredericton N.B. Rev. Jas. Houston, Esq., Miramichi. L. P. W. Desjardins, Esq., Richelieu. S. J. Scott, Esq., St. J. An.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK, DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN CHURCHMAN," No. 7 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.