

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. 23.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 6, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
Jan. 9, S. AF EPIPHANY.	Isaiah 44, Rom. 7.	Matt. 7.
" 10,	Gen. 27, Rom. 8.	Matt. 8.
" 11,	" 19, Rom. 9.	Matt. 9.
" 12,	" 21, Rom. 10.	Matt. 10.
" 13,	Gen. 23, Rom. 11.	Matt. 11.
" 14,	" 25, Rom. 12.	Matt. 12.
" 15,	" 26, Rom. 13.	Matt. 13.
" 16, S. AF EPIPHANY.	Isaiah 51, Rom. 14.	Matt. 14.

COMMON PLACE BOOK.

THE CLOSE OF DAY.

WELCOME! the solemn calm of night,
Day's busy hours are flown!
Freed from the world's delusive light,
I turn to God alone.

'Twas at the cool of closing day
In Eden's bliss abode,
That man could once, without dismay,
Hold converse with his God.

But now that sin and sorrow spread
Their withering blight around,
Can fallen man's polluted tread
Approach such hallowed ground!

Ah! yes, a blood-bought path of peace
Still leads direct to God,
There may the burdened heart find ease,
Its daily cares unload.

To Him who knows and feels my need,
I own the sad amount
Of sins in thought, and word and deed,
That blot this day's account.

O let my conscience sprinkled be,
With that all-cleansing blood
That purchased, and restores to me
The favour of my God.

Thus would I now in Jesus sleep
Mindful of death's dark night,
Whence those whom He vouchsafes to keep,
Shall wake in glory's light.

THE END OF KNOWLEDGE.

But the greatest error of all the rest is the mistake of misplacing of the last or farthest end of knowledge; for men have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge, sometimes upon a natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite; sometimes to entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes for ornament and reputation; and sometimes to enable them to victory of wit and contradiction; and most times for lucre and profession; and seldom sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason, to the benefit and use of men;—as if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit, or a terrace for a wending and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect, or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon,—or a fort or commanding ground for strife and contention,—or a shop for profit or sale:—and not a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate.—*Lord Bacon.*

HEART-SEARCHINGS.

"Inquire well what is thy hope, what thy heart readiest turns to and cleaves to, to comfort itself in any distress; yes, in the times of the greatest ease, what are thy thoughts most biassed and turned to with oftentest and deepest delight? Canst thou say it is to God?—that thy heart hath got that retreat, and is insured to that,—is frequently there throughout the day,—turns by and passes over husband, or wife, or children, or riches, or delights, or anything that would stand in thy way, and stays not till it be at Him:—and there rejoices in His love, sits down under His shadow, content and happy that others share and rule the world as they please;

that thou dost not envy them, with all their gay hopes and gay prospects, yea, though thou do not possibly at all times, yea, possibly, scarce at any time, feel that sensible presence of God and shining of His clear-discovered love upon thee, yet still He is thy hope, thou art at a point with all the world, hast given up all to wait on Him, and hope for Him, dost account thyself richer in thy simple hope than the richest man on earth is in his possessions. Then art thou truly so; for the hope of God is heaven begun, and heaven complete is the possessing of Him."
—*Archbishop Leighton.*

FAITH AND SENSE.

Faith says many things concerning which the sense deny; but it is always above them but never contrary to them.—*Pascal.*

ON THE SIGHT OF AN OLD UNTHATCHED COTTAGE.

There cannot be a truer emblem of crazy old age; mouldered and decayed walls a thin uncovered roof, bending studs, dark and broken windows; in short, a house ready to fall on the head of the indweller. The best body is but a cottage; if sower or better timber, yet such an age will equally impair and make thus ragged and ruinous, or before that perhaps, casualty of fire, or tempest, or violence of an enemy. One of the chief cares of men is to dwell well. Some build for themselves, fair, but not strong; others build for posterity, strong, but not fair nor high but happy is that man who builds for eternity as strong, as far, as high as the glorious fabric of heaven.—*Bishop Hall.*

THE PERFECTION OF CHRIST'S WORKS.

Man can suffer, but he cannot satisfy; God can satisfy, but he cannot suffer; but Christ being both God and man, can both suffer and satisfy too, and so is perfectly fit both to suffer for man, and to make satisfaction unto God, to reconcile God to man, and man to God. And thus Christ having assumed my nature into his person, and so satisfied Divine justice for my sins, I am received into grace and favour again with the Most High God.—*Bishop Beveridge.*

CHRISTIAN GRACES ILLUSTRATED.

Many among you may think it is inexpedient to speak frequently, or indeed, ever except on occasions of great solemnity, of religion; and to this I shall not attempt to reply. But the world cannot forbid you to manifest the spirit of religion in a holy life. You may, therefore, show forth its essence in every act and deed; even the most ordinary and trivial affairs and relations of life need not be devoid of the expression of a pious heart. Let the deep and sacred feelings which inspire and govern all your actions, show that, even in those trifles over which a profane mind passes with levity, the music of a lofty sentiment echoes in your heart; let the majestic serenity with which you estimate the great and the small, prove that you refer everything to the Immutable, that you perceive the Godhead alike in everything; let the bright cheerfulness with which you encounter every proof of our transitory nature, reveal to all men that you live above time and above the world; let your easy and graceful self-denial prove how many of the bonds of egotism you have already broken; and let the ever quick and open spirit, from which neither what is rarest nor most ordinary escapes, show with what unwearied ardor you seek for every trace of the Godhead, with that eagerness you watch for its slightest manifestation. If your whole life, and every moment of your outward and inward being is thus guided by religion, perhaps the hearts of many will be touched by this mute language, and will open to the reception of that spirit which dwells within you.
—*Schleiermacher.*

THE CHILD WE LIVE FOR.

It would be unwise in us to call that man wretched, who, whatever he suffers as to pain inflicted or pleasures denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats. poverty may grieve him to the dust; obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him; the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling; his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may flee from his pillow. Yet has he a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest wealth, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon mortal's eye.—*Coleridge.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

Previously announced in the Canadian Churchman Vol. I, No. 22, p. 232, 17 8/10

Ravdon	£1 3 7
Reola	0 6 3
Hungerford	0 1 3
Farmsworth	0 1 8
—per Rev. F. J. S. Groves	1 11 8
Brock, per Rev. R. Gage	0 16 3
Barton, per Rev. R. N. Merritt	1 5 0

123 Collections amounting to £224 10 8/10

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

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The authorities of Bishop's College Lennoxville have given notice that two "Jubilee" Scholarships, each of £35 cy. per annum, and an Exhibition of £12 10s., given by subscription of the "Alumni Emeriti" of the College, for Divinity Students, will be awarded by examination in August next.

The Scholarships and Exhibition will be tenable for five years, and will be open to competitors between the ages of 17 and 25; who will be required to present certificates of age, baptism and confirmation, as well as of character and religious deportment; they must also be communicants of the Church.

Candidates must send in their certificates to the Bishop of Quebec or Montreal respectively, on or before August 1st.

The Examination will be held at Bishop's College in the last week of August.

The following is the list of subjects for examination:—

- Latin—Virgil's Eclogues; Cicero's select Orations.
- Greek—Homer's Iliad, B. 1, 2, 3; Xenophon's Anabasis, B. 2.
- Composition—English and Latin prose.
- Greek Testament—Gospel of St. Matthew.
- Old Testament—generally (historically and geographically).
- Mathematics—Euclid, B. 1, 2, 3.
- Algebra up to simple Equations.
- Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions and Decimals.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—During the past year the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has paid the following sums in aid of the operations of the Church in the several Colonial dioceses:—Madras 10,908; Calcutta, 9,917; Quebec and Montreal, 7,990; Newfoundland, 6,421; Toronto, 5,338; Nova Scotia, 6,922; Fredericton, New Brunswick, 5,148; Cape Town, 3,502; Sydney, 2,291; Melbourne, 1,197; Colombo, Ceylon, 1,241; Jamaica, 1,684; Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land, 1,168; Guiana, 1,261; Barbados, 1,184; New Zealand, 1,076; Adelaide, 957; Newcastle, Australia, 276; Bombay, 568; Victoria, China, 123; Antigua, 285; Borneo, 211; Robert's Land, 319. In addition to these, the Society has granted to Europe, 474; the Seychelles, 220; Egypt, 544. Total including home operations, 78,500.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MATH.—On Sunday the consecration of Dr. Singer took place in the

College Chapel of Trinity College. The officiating Prelates were the Lord Primate and the Bishops of Killaloe and Tuam. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Lord Chancellor were also present.

SCOTTISH CHURCH.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ANDREW'S.—At the election to the vacant See of St. Andrew's Dunkeld and Dunblane, held on Wednesday the 10th ult., when the Warden of Trinity College Glenalmond, was elected, the deciding vote was that of the Rev. C. Wordsworth himself, tendered by him according to the practice in the Scottish Church, in consequence of the other votes being equally divided. In recording his vote he stated that he did so only pro forma, and handed in at the same time the following "reasons":—

1. Because no one has been brought forward against me but one who is already a Bishop.
2. Because the Bishop of Moray has repeatedly declared that he should refuse to be placed in competition with me, except in a case of a decided preponderance of votes in his favour.
3. Because the Bishop of Moray's election would vacate a diocese into which he was elected after great difficulty; and the mandate of election requires us to consider the interests, not of our own diocese only, but of the whole Church.
4. Because before I was certainly informed that the Bishop of Moray would be brought forward, I have declared in writing, that I was willing "most certainly and gladly to support any individual whom the leading Presbyters of the diocese might agree to choose in preference to myself, provided only that he be not of the Episcopate already; for to a translation I not only never should consent, but would do all I possibly could to oppose it."
5. Because I disapprove of the translation of Bishops, except in special and extraordinary cases—which ours is not—upon three accounts viz.:
 1. As being injurious to the interests of the diocese from which a Bishop is removed.
 2. As altogether inconsistent with the strict and sacred ties which bind him to his flock.
 3. As disrespectful to those who appear so regardless of the good of others as to seek to benefit themselves at their expense.
6. Because translations are an acknowledged abuse, which has been recently removed from the Church of England; and it would injure us in the eyes of all Christendom, to introduce such a practice here.

A new election was subsequently appointed, to take place on St. Andrew's day, the 30th ult. The Bishop of Moray having declined to be again put in nomination the party opposed to the Warden brought forward another candidate, the Rev. Dr. Suther of St. George's Chapel, Edinburgh. Mr. Wordsworth read to the Synod a communication from the Dean and some of the Clergy of the diocese, urgently entreating him again to tender his vote for himself, and in complying with the request, he stated that he so gave his vote subject to the approval of the Synod of Bishops, and accompanied by a special request that they will be pleased to cancel the vote, if, in their better judgment and more mature experience, they shall see cause to disapprove of the step, which, after the fullest and most anxious deliberation, he had felt it right to take.—The election then terminated, like the former one, in his election by the majority of one vote. After the election the opponents of the Warden presented a protest for transmission to the synod of Bishops, of which the following are the principal heads:—

1. That it is an unheard-of thing in the Holy Catholic Church, that any man should be elected Bishop by his own vote.
2. That the warden has voted for himself now for the second time, although the reasons formerly assigned by him did not apply to this occasion.
3. That the Warden endeavoured also to promote his own election, by canvassing the Presbyters personally and by letter.
4. That the union of the office of Warden and Bishop is injurious to the interests both of the Church and Trinity College.
5. That the Warden has hitherto failed to exhibit that temper and judgment, so necessary to secure the co-operation of Clergy and people in the discharge of so high and holy an office as that of a Bishop in the Church of God.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman:

REV. SIR,—I regret exceedingly that my letter on the subject of the 58th Canon, has so excited not the "astonishment" only, but apparently the indignation of your correspondent "A Graduate" as to have induced him, in forgetfulness of the charity that thinketh no evil, to impute to me motives in writing that letter, altogether different from those which are there expressed—motives which might justly be held up to the sarcasm in which he so freely indulges, if he had had just

cause to believe them to exist. I gave other motives as those by which I was actuated, and it is usual among christian men to believe that the motives on which they profess to act are the true ones.

I regret this imputation on the part of your correspondent, first, because it obliges me unwillingly to occupy your space on a matter of no very great importance. A step which would have been unnecessary had "A Graduate" confined himself to the statement of his opinion, and those facts relating to the subject which were within the sphere of his personal knowledge. I regret it further, because under the too strong influence of perhaps a proper jealousy, for the honor of his hood, he (probably without intending it) has adopted a tone so sarcastic and patronizing that it holds out no small temptation to answer in a like spirit, which would be a matter of little difficulty, for it is still easier to answer sarcasm with sarcasm than to answer argument by the same means.

With reference to the correctness of the matters of fact stated by "A Graduate," I have nothing whatever to say. They are the results of his personal experience, and must therefore be unhesitatingly received. They simply corroborate the statement of my previous letter that it is the custom of the Church at home for literates to wear a badge.

The fact of this being a recent custom does not prove it to be so great "an abuse" as your correspondent contends. In the present day a very much larger measure of attention is given to these ecclesiastical matters than was formerly the case, and many customs are revived, some of which would perhaps "be more honored in the breach than in the observance," but the majority of which are unquestionably good. An assertion that the custom in question belongs to the former class, can hardly be considered a proof of it, even when made by "A Graduate."

If it is "an abuse," I am sure I would be among the last to suggest its adoption. I am an enemy to all unkindly feeling, and if such a matter as this is to lead to "protests" and uncharitable imputations of silly and unworthy motives, I would most heartily join in consigning the whole affair to oblivion. Even though I continue to retain the conviction that it is an ornament countenanced by the law and customs of the Church, I would be willing to act on the apostolic maxim that things may be lawful which are not expedient.

I was not aware that the assumption of the badge was regarded as "an abuse" of so alarming a nature, as to call for the reprobation of all sound Churchmen, and the indignant protest of all graduates. Neither was I aware that the Bishop of Manchester (whose reputation for Churchmanship, by the way, does not stand particularly high) had expressed such a strong disapproval of the custom.

I was aware however that the Bishops of Carlisle, Chichester, London, Exeter, Chester, and perhaps others, have for some years (the "Graduate" has told us how many) allowed men who were non-graduates to wear the badge whether ministering for a time or holding preferment in their diocese.

I was aware of various Churches in the Diocese of London and Exeter which were served daily by the three or four priests connected with them, some of whom, my own eyes being the witnesses, wore graduates hoods and some literates badges; but I was not aware any jealousy existed on the subject and I did not hear of any protest being made.

I was aware, on the testimony of my own ears, that the adoption of these badges was advocated by several graduates of Oxford, one of whom is now in this diocese, and it was in some degree owing to the influence of their views that I threw out the suggestion contained in my former letter.

I have been informed that the late excellent Bishop Coleridge required the students of Coleridge College in Barbadoes (which is not a University) to wear a black hood not unlike the ordinary shape of such ornaments, and as they had no degrees he instructed them to place the letters S.C.C., (Scholar Coleridge College) after their names. This was, I believe on the ground, that the hood was a token that the men who wore it were educated men, while its peculiarity prevented its being supposed that their education had been obtained at either of the English Universities.

The custom in England must, one would suppose, have some authority, or it could hardly have become so general in a few years as to induce robe makers to advertise the St. Bees hood and the literates badge among other vestments of a similar description.

Now, whatever measure of authority may arise from the sanction of individuals on a subject of this kind, the weight of it appears to me in the present instance to be in favour of the assumption of this badge—for against the disallowance of the Bishop of Manchester I put the allowance of the Bishops of London, Exeter, Chichester, Carlisle and Chester—and against the "surprise" of the "Graduate" and "some others," at their allowing it, I put the very decided steps taken, many years ago, by Bishop Coleridge,—or if I am in any degree misinformed upon that point, though I have seen both the letters and the hoods used, then I put the countenance of "some other" Graduates of Oxford, and the present prevalence of the custom which has become sufficiently general to induce robe makers to keep the "literate badge" on hand ready for use. Such authority may go for what it is worth. I beg leave only to observe that it was not invoked by me as authority. I merely mentioned the fact, which these things prove, and which is admitted by "A Graduate" that it is the custom—or as he terms it, the "abuse" for literates in England to wear a badge. Whether it is or is not an abuse must be proved by the canon, and I am sure that the "Graduate" himself will not think I am

speaking sarcastically or slightly when I say that the majority of those whom I have brought forward are able to interpret it as he can be.

As he justly remarks "the point at issue (I cannot call it the great point,—I do not regard it as very great) is what is meant by the word "tippet"—but it is the meaning of that word as used in the canon, that is the point, and such being the case, I have tried in vain to comprehend the object of his referring me to the ladies for information on "the modern acceptance of the word," unless "A Graduate" is fond of sneering for sneering's sake. While I have no doubt as to their ability to decide that "a hood is not a tippet nor a tippet a hood," I suspect that it will give both the Graduate and his referees some trouble to prove from history or the canon that a liriippe is a stole. The liriippe is that part of the hood which hung down, often to a great length from the part which more immediately covered the head, and at the time when hoods were universally worn in place of hats, the length of the liriippe served to indicate the rank of the wearer, as may be seen by any one who has the opportunity of referring to Strutt's English dresses. This liriippe still forms part of the Cambridge and I believe the Dublin hood, though it has disappeared almost entirely from the Oxford one.

When, in the reign of Henry VI., hoods were discarded and hats began to be worn, the liriippe was still retained and was often fastened to them or arranged in a variety of ways—but among those ways I cannot think that the clergy then turned them into the stole, for the simple but apparently conclusive reason, that from the earliest periods of the Church the stole was always one of their ecclesiastical garments, and which was then called the *Orarium*, a name doubtless derived from *Orare*, as it was a vestment worn by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons when engaged in prayer. It is a fact completely beyond the possibility of contradiction that stoles were universally worn by the clergy when engaged in the ministrations at the period when the liriippe formed a part of the hood—this may be shown by numberless engravings, brasses and other authorities. It is, therefore, simply impossible that among the various purposes to which the liriippe was applied, on the adoption of hats it could have been turned into a stole seeing that vestment was already in use. Historically speaking, therefore, I apprehend that "A Graduate" will find it a task of no easy accomplishment to prove the identity of the liriippe with the ecclesiastical garment called the stole.

As regards the canon, I still venture to think that he will find equal difficulty in proving the position which I suppose him to have assumed, (viz. that the liriippe and stole are identical,) by any fair interpretation of its words. The only attempt at argument which he makes, is to say that unless the words *liriippium* and *caputium* can be shown to be synonymous the whole of my letter goes for nothing. In answer to this assertion I simply remind "A Graduate" that I never asserted that the things signified by those words were strictly identical, and consequently I can see no necessity for the words to be synonymous. The "Graduate" agrees with me that the decent tippet of black is something which is to be worn instead of a hood, but he has not taken any notice of my argument to prove that, whatever it may be, it is not a stole. Neither has he noticed the fact that the canon is speaking not of ecclesiastical but of academic vestments. I therefore repeat what I said in former letter—

"The express wording of the canon seems conclusive on the point of these decent tippets of black not being stoles, for they are to be worn 'upon the surplice instead of hoods,'—as substitutes that is for an academic ornament, which non-graduates are forbidden to wear. But a stole could not be a substitute for a hood because it was a vestment worn of right by every priest, irrespective of his academic standing. If however it is still argued that stoles were intended by these decent tippets of black, then it must necessarily follow that since stoles are to be regarded simply as a substitute for hoods, it is unlawful to wear both together, and consequently they should be worn by those who have no degree, and cannot be worn by a graduate without a violation of the canon, which so interpreted confines their use to non-graduates alone. This, however, is a position which I conceive no one who is at all informed upon the subject, will be in haste to assume."

I regret the necessity which has led me to deal with this matter at such length. I have now, however, come to a close, having shown, I hope, conclusively that the suggestion which I originally offered is not so entirely without the sanction of law and custom as to constitute it "the great abuse" which your correspondent asserts it to be. I have shown historically and from the law of the Church contained in the canon, that the liriippe or tippet, whatever it may mean, cannot mean a stole; (which is the position assumed by "A Graduate") and I have proved by the present custom of the Church at home that many who are quite as competent to interpret the canon as he can be, hold it to be an ornament analogous to a hood, though easily distinguishable from it. I have no present intention of continuing this correspondence, notwithstanding the probability of a rejoinder from "A Graduate." The subject is not worth the time—scarcely worth the paper. I take the liberty of saying, however, that if he sees fit to take such a step, it would be an improvement if in his next letter he were to put more argument and less patronizing sarcasm than characterized his last communication, and when he weighs the testimony and arguments which can be brought against his views and in favour of mine, and is reminded of a fact of which perhaps he is unconscious, viz. that he has indulged in the imputation of senseless and unworthy motives to one who gave no reason for such imputation, and whose true motives and arguments he left unno-

ticed, I have little doubt that the kindly and generous spirit of a Christian gentleman will induce him to acknowledge his error in this respect, even although my arguments may be still regarded by him as unsound, and fail to shake his conviction that in offering the suggestion contained in my former letter I was seeking to introduce in this diocese a custom which he believes to be "an innovation" and an "abuse."

I remain, Rev. Sir,
Your obt. servant,
PETER BROWN.

January 3rd, 1853.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

SIR,—Although much credit is due to the various exertions which have been made for educating young men for the service of the Church, and in bringing them up for the Ministry, there is yet one point which is unprovided for—I mean, a sufficient acquaintance with the Hebrew language.

It is impossible for any one who has become acquainted with the bearings of this language to forego the conviction that among all ancient tongues there is not one which will better repay its deep study; and who will not regret with me, the inability to appreciate its force and beauty.—But, Sir, what I wish men to dwell upon is the ABSOLUTE NECESSITY of a fair knowledge of it to a Clergyman of our Church. There are many passages in both the Old and New Testaments which are either unintelligible, or convey a wrong or imperfect meaning, to the English reader, and to understand which we can only apply to the Greek or Latin versions, or to our Clergymen. The former frequently leaves us in our ignorance, and the latter often has no better success, because they do not understand Hebrew; because they are ignorant of the language in which all the most important books of the Old Testament are written. This is very much to be deplored, and particularly at the present time when the study of Hebrew is so strenuously insisted on by the several bodies of dissenters. Only suppose an argument respecting the import of a sentence the meaning of which depends on the knowledge of the accurate meaning of one or two Hebrew words. The Dissenter rests his argument on these, and refers to his own knowledge of the original; the Clergyman's knowledge is only through the translations or commentations. I ask which of these will produce the deepest effect on the bystanders? Certainly the man who refers to his own knowledge and wherein his opponent is not able to answer.

How far a knowledge of Hebrew is required, in England, in candidates for Holy Orders, I know not; but I do know that very few of those of our Clergymen who have been educated in England or Ireland, have even an idea of the language, and probably not more than three in Upper Canada have that modicum of literal knowledge of it, which would enable them to take up a question with reference to disputed readings. Our Canadian educated Clergymen are not to be blamed for their ignorance in this subject, because hitherto they have had no opportunities of acquiring Hebrew. But is this any reason why every effort should not be made to give them the means?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't Servant,
A CHURCHMAN.

Colonial News.

A postal arrangement has been entered into by the Postmaster Generals of Nova Scotia and the United States, for the interchange of mails between Halifax and Boston, which will prove of great convenience to the commercial public, at least. Letters to be charged 6d. currency the half ounce,—newspapers free.

The Board of Agriculture has opened an office for the transaction of business connected with the agricultural interests of the Province, on King street, in the brick house, west of Simcoe-street, where the Education office was formerly located.

The Election of School Trustees takes place on Wednesday, the 12th January. By the New School Act, none but Householders and Freeholders who have paid up their taxes are entitled to vote, and not all assessed inhabitants as formerly.

There were two fires in this City on Saturday morning, the first broke out about two o'clock in rear of Mr. Ogden's marble factory, Yonge Street, adjoining Mr. Leask's Dry Goods and Grocery establishment. There was a scarcity of water, and the premises of Mr. Ogden, of Mr. Bell, watchmaker, Mr. Browncombe, bootmaker, and of Mr Masden, gunsmith, and Mr Joy, barber, were completely gutted. The second took place in the machine shop of Mr. V. Parkes, on Adelaide street West, which was entirely destroyed. The building fortunately was detached, so that the fire spread no further than the house in which it originated. A considerable amount of property belonging to Mr. Jas. Gowan was destroyed as well as the property of Mr. Parkes.—*British Canadian.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.
Montreal, Dec. 31,—10 A. M.

This morning a little before 2 o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Richard King, Pastrycook and Confectioner, 48 McGill Street, the property was entirely consumed almost immediately, and sad to relate, 4 of the inmates were burned to death, as follows,—Mrs. King, her two eldest boys, and a female serving in the shop, named Jane Macintosh, a native of New Glasgow. Mr. King saved himself by jumping out of the

window, and his wife after throwing out one of the boys returned to rescue the others, but was not seen alive afterwards. The bodies of the missing were recovered from the ruins at half-past 8 this morning, and are at the Union Engine House, awaiting the Coroner's inquest. The workmen were busily engaged in preparing for New Year's festivities. The property was owned by Mr. William Stephen, Dry Goods Merchant.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following were the numbers of votes recorded for the several Candidates at the final close of the Poll on yesterday evening.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Gooderham 152
	Hayes 122
	Monro 113
For Councilmen—	Smith 197
	Lee 159
	Defries 62
Inspector—	Murphy—no opposition.
ST. JAMES'S WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Bowes 417
	Hutchinson 408
	Capreol retired.
For Councilmen—	Romain 421
	Green 253
	Beatty 192
	Nasmith retired.
Inspectors—	Garside 225
	Whiteman 217
ST. GEORGE'S WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Rutherford 110
	Thompson 82
	Duggan 81
For Councilmen—	Ashfield 138
	Wright 132
Inspectors—	Higgins 81
	Perry 56
ST. DAVID'S WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Bell 231
	Brooke 209
	Dempsey 162
For Councilmen—	Platt 236
	Davis 189
	Beatty 163
Inspectors—	Griffith 205
	Sullivan 100
ST. ANDREW'S WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Armstrong 352
	Carr 389
For Councilmen—	Rogers 294
	McDonald 268
	Graham 183
Inspectors—	Mowat 199
	Dill 170
ST. PATRICK'S WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Cayley 160
	Denison, jun. 166
For Councilmen—	Dunn 138
	Baxter 92
	Earl 91
	West 27
Inspectors—	Caiger 94
	Laidlay 43
	Evans 36
ST. JOHN'S WARD.	
For Aldermen—	Robinson 244
	Gowan 230
	Sheard 203
	Price 179
For Councilmen—	Dodds 210
	Bugg 239
	Leach 206
	Rowell 189
Inspectors—	Spence 212
	Gibson 192

—*British Canadian.*

We understand that the Government have determined to undertake the immediate construction of the Sault St. Marie Canal—the necessary sum £120,000 for its formation, to be included in the estimates on the re-assembling of Parliament.

A MONSTROUS TUMOR.—A tumor, weighing 112 pounds, was taken, after death, from the body of Hannah White, of Gill, on the 22d inst. The sack of the tumor weighed 17½ pounds, the balance being water, which, on being emptied out filled a common sized wash tub. It had been in existence for eleven years.—*Springfield Rep.*

The Hudson Bay Company are about to start another boat expedition to the Arctic Sea to complete the survey of the Northern shores of America, three or four hundred miles of which remain unexplored.

It is perfectly true that gold has been found in the valley of St. Francis as well as of the Chaudiere. The persevering efforts of Mr. Logan have detected it in several localities. The allusion of those two rivers comes from the northern slope of the Green Mountains of Vermont and Maine part of the great Alleghanian Ridge, which bisects North America. It is in them therefore that we must look for the matrix or quartz rock, in which the precious metal is usually found imbedded. The explorations are yet very incomplete, and cannot very easily be pursued during the winter, except it continues as it is now.

The Canadian Institute has positively negated Mr. Morin's project for a Legislative Council, considering it perfectly ridiculous that people should have the right of election without the power to elect whom they please.

A project having been set on foot to build a Merchants' Exchange in St. Sacramento Street, Montreal a Joint Stock Company was started, and all the stock (£25,000 subscribed in one day. The lot of land is bought, and an act of Incorporation will be applied for in February.

The American fishing schooner *Creole*, seized in the Nova Scotian waters for an infringement

of the fishing treaty, has escaped its merited condemnation by an error made by the Attorney General. The firm of John McDougall, & Co., of Halifax, have failed for between £60,000 and £80,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BAD ROADS.—On Wednesday last, as James Lockabe was coming from Ryckman's Saw Mill, Anchester, with a load of lumber, the wheels of his waggon got into a deep rut just as he had crossed a small bridge, about half a mile from the mill, causing the load to upset into a creek or swamp. No one saw the accident occurring, but it being near the residence of Capt. Smith, some of the children noticed the waggon going along the road, and afterwards seeing it upset, gave the alarms. Capt. Smith immediately repaired to the spot, when he found the whole of the load on the top of the driver, and the horses struggling violently to extricate themselves. The deceased was at once taken from under the lumber, but life had already flown, and his neck had been dislocated. He had been in the employment of Mr. Ryckman for some time, and had always borne a good character. — [Hamilton Gazette.]

The Schooner *Mechanic* arrived at Windsor on Wednesday morning, with a large and splendid locomotive engine, called the "Simpson," and was landed at the Railroad Wharf, at Moy, for the Great Western Railroad.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—We learn that a despatch has been received by the engineer, stating that the ten mile submarine cable from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick, the first link of the great Telegraph line of the Newfoundland Telegraph Co., is now completed, and works well. The line across P. E. I. will be finished by the 25th inst. A force is now employed stretching the land wire across Newfoundland. The 130 mile line from Newfoundland to P. E. I. will be ready to lay down early in the Spring, when the ice breaks up in the St. Lawrence channel.

United States.

LOSS OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

THRILLING DESCRIPTION BY A PASSENGER.

Another of those lamentable accidents which are of such painfully frequent occurrence in these waters, has taken place on the Mississippi.

On Tuesday, the 14 instant, at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning, the steamboat *Western World*, on her way down, came in collision at the bend just below Princeton, with the steamboat *P. R. W. Hill*. The concussion was so slight as not in the least to alarm me, though I was lying awake in my berth. In a few seconds, however hasty and frequent cries of "Get up! get up! she's sinking!" resounded through the saloon. With solemn silence and hurried movement each sprang from his bed, and snatching hastily at what was within reach and of value, rushed out.

The *Hill* was alongside. Some first threw their small valuables on her, some, with a stronger impulse for self-preservation, sought only their individual safety. In less than five minutes the *World* caulked partially over. Some persons slid down the columns that support the saloon deck, tumbled in among the cattle on the lower deck, and scrambled on board the *Hill* as best they might. Finding that the *World* did not go over entirely, a gangway plank was run out from the *Hill* to her saloon. A solemn and awful silence reigned except when broken by those on board the *Hill* ordering back the tide of people who rushed to her side to witness the catastrophe.

Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed from the moment the boats came in collision, when a frightful crash was heard, and careening completely over the *Western World* went to pieces the lurid light of torches revealing the death struggles of scores of the unfortunate cattle that had not been cast loose.

But was all human life saved? Who knew? How few cared? One at least could bear better testimony to a sad negative. He stood near the stove, a half naked infant in his arms, two others at his feet. Ten minutes have turned him from a man into an idiot. The wife of his bosom and two of his children are buried in the dark waters of the Mississippi. Others were lost—some twelve or fifteen.

It is said, and truly, there is a great indifference to human life in these regions. I confess it was a painful sight to witness such a total absence of any proper feeling as was exhibited on this melancholy occasion. The bar of the *H. R. W. Hill* was the first place visited by many who had just escaped death, and even while the holy work of rescue was going on, the ribald jest circulated freely among those who sat drinking and smoking around the stove, unchecked even by the sight of the poor idiot and his three children, who standing at the same fire, must have reminded them that though they were saved, others had been hurried but an instant before into eternity.

NEW INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, N. H., has invented a new method of driving circular saws without an arbor. With a

saw arranged, as he has it, a four foot saw will cut a board three and one-half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and-half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will at the same time saw nearly twice as fast.

The steamship *Europa*, which left New York last week, is to be removed from the line, and her place filled by one of the new sterners recently constructed by the Cunard company.

FEARFUL INCREASE OF CRIME.—There were no less than three, and perhaps five, murders committed in New York, from Saturday night to Monday morning. Two men were stabbed with knives and one gashed in the head with an axe. All are dead. One or two other cases may end fatally. And at the time these crimes were committed, no less than four men lay in the condemned cells, under sentence of death for deliberate murder. Assuredly New York is obtaining an unenviable notoriety.

American art has lost one of its most distinguished representatives in the person of Horatio Greenough, sculptor. He died at Somerville, Mass., on Saturday morning, from a short but violent attack of the brain fever.

The *Boston Traveller* states that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is about to visit Great Britain, with her husband. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and she will soon leave for Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Jan. 2nd, 1853.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 15th ult., and brings dates from London and Paris to the day of sailing.

The Cotton market was a shade higher, and a fair business doing.

Breadstuffs.—The market closed firmer, with moderate business doing.

Trade at Manchester dull, and prices drooping.

ENGLAND.—The debate on the Budget continued to excite a good deal of attention. The English papers were commenting rather severely on the Cuban correspondence sent to Congress by President Fillmore.

The *Times* has a high complement to Captain Nye, of the *Pacific*, for his gallant conduct in rescuing from the sinking wreck of the ship *James Stephens*, bound from Quebec to Glasgow, her crew and passengers.

It is stated that the commercial treaty between France and England has been decided upon, and only waits certain modifications previous to being publicly announced.

FRANCE continued quiet, and the Emperor had been generally recognized by Foreign Courts. The Pope, it was said, would go to Paris to crown Napoleon III.

SPAIN.—The quarrel between the government and the opposition was growing daily more bitter. The Queen had accepted the resignation of Rosas as Vice President of the Council.

AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Roman Emperor*, with dates from Sydney to September 31, had arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult., with £242,000 in gold.

The news from the mines was rather unsatisfactory.

Mechanics' wages were very high, and still advancing.

New York, Jan. 3.

The steamer *Glasgow* arrived here to-day. She brings London dates to the 16th, one day later than received by the *Pacific*.

The Queen of Siam had thrown off all allegiance to Arva, and an army of 200,000 men with 250 elephants was on the British frontier.

Dost Mahomed had joined Khan Dahar's people.

A destructive fire had occurred at Canton on the 14th October and \$150,000 of silk goods destroyed.

A number of earthquakes had occurred about the China seas.

After an engagement between the insurgents and the Celestial troops, the former put to the sword 500 officers and 1000 people.

The steamer "Georgia," has arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with 200 passengers and \$250,000 in gold dust, and California mails. She brings nothing later from any point except Jamaica. The news from there is unimportant.

In the early part of the present year, the Rev. R. Bickersteth, the Rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields, established a class for Roman Catholic inquirers, the result of which has been so far successful that, up to the present time, upward of thirty persons have publicly abjured the errors of Romanism and joined the Church of England. Two of those persons are now in training to become Scripture-readers, and one has given up a situation of considerable emolument to proceed to Ireland as a Scripture-reader. He left London in the course of last week to enter upon the scene of his future labours.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday St. Paul's Cathedral was again restored to its religious purposes. Although a considerable portion of the scaffolding remains to be removed, worshippers have again found themselves in the choir—although compelled at present to move through a perfect forest of scaffold poles, and at every step liable to be overthrown by temporary boards and huge leathern pipes. The afternoon service was crowded. The whole of the choir fittings were vested in black, as were the pulpit and altar.

"On the former was the Duke of Wellington's achievement." The anthem was Mr. Goss's composition for the funeral. "If we believe that Jesus died," &c. The Sermon—a most effective and classical composition—was preached by the Dean. As a work of art, in elegance of language, in choice of diction, and in graceful grouping, as well as condensation of the picture, the Sermon will bear comparison and take rank with the accredited funeral orations; and to say this is very high praise. Dr. Milman has hitherto had but a sorry set of rivals in the Duke's funeral Sermons; but the eulog pronounced yesterday is great on other grounds than that of comparative merit.—*Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN VS. NEWMAN.—LIBEL.—RULE NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—At the commencement the libel was read, after which Lord Campbell went through the whole of his notes of the evidence. The notes having been gone through, Sir Alexander Cockburn rose, on behalf of Dr. Newman, to move for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, upon the three following grounds, viz: firstly, that certain evidence had been improperly rejected; secondly, that the judge misdirected the jury; and thirdly, that the verdict was against the evidence. As to the rejection of evidence, there were two points to be urged. The one, as to the question addressed to Dr. Achilli, upon the subject of cases of incontinence alleged to have been committed by him, and not named in the plea of justification, Lord Campbell said that in his notes it was distinctly stated that the learned counsel said he would not press that point at the trial, and that therefore he ought not to bring it forward. Sir A. Cockburn acquiesced. The second point was as to the admissibility in evidence of an article in the *Dublin Review*, which article was the authority upon which the statements in the libel were founded. It was a matter well worthy of consideration when the Court was weighing the question of probability between the one side and the other, to show that Dr. Achilli had submitted, during a long period of time, to the charges made against him. Lord Campbell still retained the opinion formed at the trial, and the other judges concurred in thinking the *Dublin Review* could not be given in evidence. Sir Alexander Cockburn, therefore, went on to the misdirection of the judge. The misdirection had reference to a decree of the Holy Inquisition at Rome. The learned gentleman then addressed himself to the remaining point—that the verdict of the jury was against the evidence. He called attention to the fact that there were produced on the side of Dr. Newman no less than twenty-two witnesses, while on the other, there was only the evidence of Achilli himself and the wife of the tailor of Corfu. The learned judges having considered the matter, Lord Campbell said—"Sir A. Cockburn, you may take a rule on the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and on no other." Rule nisi accordingly.

ATTACK ON CAPT. PACKENHAM IN ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states that Capt. Packenham, the zealous friend of the Vaudois, recently got into trouble at a little town on the hill above Spezzia:

Having made a halt at Spezzia on his journey in that direction, he walked to a neighbouring village to get a view of the bay. Seeing some children there he called them around him, and talked with them about Christ and the Apostles and the holy Scriptures, and also read to them from the gospels, gave them several copies of the Epistle to the Ephesians, translated by a worthy monk, and printed at Florence, also several copies of a tract called the *Brasen Serpent* a simple explanation of faith in Christ, promising to come to see them again on his return that way. Returning through Spezzia, he lost no time in climbing up to the village again, with a friend. But no sooner did he make his appearance in the village, than several women rushed towards him and commenced abusing him. The school happened to be let off just at this moment, and the children also all came crowding around him, and it was not long before the whole village turned out to see the heretical intruder. One furious Amazon took the lead in railing accusations against the poor Captain. He tried to argue and pacify, but in vain. No matter if the book was a part of the word of God. "If the Apostle Paul himself should come here," said this woman "and tell us anything contrary to what the priest says we would not listen to him!" The women now commenced burning the tracts and Epistles which he has distributed on his former visit, lighting them with matches and waving them blazing in his face. One woman went so far as to seize hold upon the light summer coat which he wore, and attempted to burn that also!

The Priest now came up with a band of men, and rushing into the crowd, confronted the Captain with the most hectoring air—demanded to know his business there, and how he had dared distribute *bad books* among his people. Captain P. waited very calmly until the priest got through with his first burst of rage and then asked how he dared to call a portion of God's word a *bad book*. An Epistle of Paul a *bad book*. The priest at first attempted to evade the charge by abusing the translation—but there the Captain had the better of him again, as the translation was approved by the Archbishop of Florence! The Priest then fell upon the tract; but here he was worsted also; for he could find nothing in it but faith in a Saviour crucified for our sins!

Finding that he lost ground, and that the Captain was making a favorable impression on some, the priest resorted to abuse, and insisted that the Captain was a minister of the Church of England, and paid for coming here to disseminate heresy. In vain the Captain denied this—in vain the gentleman from Spezzia remonstrated

with the priest for asserting what he knew nothing about. The priest was determined to raise a riot, and set the heathen Captain out of the village by the fanatical people. He got upon some steps, and calling his parishioners to hear, and beating upon his breast each time, shouted, "I swear! I swear! I swear! that this man is a minister of the Church of England, paid to come here and disseminate damnable heresies. The Captain however turned the tables upon him by saying to the now excited men, "My good friends, I am no minister of the Church of England, but an old sailor like many of you, and I take no pay for distributing the word of God among by poor brethren." This caused a division among them, and the priest had no other argument left but violence, to which he endeavored to instigate the people.

The Captain, advised by one of the authorities, now turned to go down to Spezzia, and was followed out of the village by a mob, who hooted and gave him a shower of sticks and stones. At Spezzia he was advised by the governor to leave the place as soon as possible, as the priest was a notoriously malicious person, and would be sure to have revenge in some way. The Captain, whose arrangements were already made to leave the next day, declined to hurry at all; as he insisted that the laws of the country were clearly on his side, and that the priest was the disturber of the peace. That, the Governor told him, was of no account whatever. The religious sentiments of the country were against him, and that was enough. That evening six young men from the village on the hill, called on the Captain, to say that if he would come up there again they and some others would stand by him, and that they could throw stones as well as the other party. The Captain however, declined this resort to carnal weapons, and took the occasion to enlighten his friends upon the nature of the pure gospel, for which they thanked him, and retired very much pleased with their visit. On reaching Genoa, the Captain found that a process had been commenced against him, and his passport was refused him to continue in Switzerland. It may be some time yet before the case is decided.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SEAT OF THE LATE COLONEL GARDINER BY FIRE.—We regret to state that on Saturday afternoon the fine old mansion at Bankton, near Tranent, the reputed residence of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner was totally destroyed by fire. The flames are supposed to have originated from the ignition of a beam of wood communicating with the kitchen vent. In about half an hour after the roof fell in, and the whole interior soon became a mass of flame.

ALLEGED FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM.—A most singular instance of the fulfillment of a dream has transpired at Newent, Gloucestershire. An inquest was held at that place on Monday, before Mr. Lovegrove, one of the Coroners for Gloucestershire, on the body of a man named Mark Lane, who had been found drowned under most remarkable circumstances. The evidence of the deceased's brother was to the following effect:—He was informed on Friday night that his brother Mark was missing; he immediately replied, "Then he is drowned, for I dreamt last night that he was drowned, and that I was up to my armpits in water, endeavouring to get him out." That very same night the man dreamt again that his brother was drowned near the locks at Oxenhall, and that there was a trout by him. Next morning he went to Oxenhall with another brother, and there he saw a trout in the water. He felt convinced that the body of his brother was near; and, in fact, the body was found near to the spot. The deceased, it appeared, was addicted to drinking, and on attempting to pass home along the road, which was flooded, he was carried away by the stream and drowned. The verdict of the Jury was "found drowned."

LORD FRANKFORT.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Lord Frankfort was found guilty of having issued a libel upon Lord H. Lennox. In July last a number of disgraceful circulars, signed "Macbeath," were forwarded to a number of respectable families, stating that the writer was prepared to arrange assignations between "peeresses and the daughters of the nobility and gentry," and the names of Lord Henry Lennox, and others were mentioned. Several of these abominable documents were traced to the defendant, against whom proceedings for libel were immediately commenced. The evidence was conclusive: his female servant was detected putting several of the circulars into the post, addressed to Clergymen; the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Immediately on his Lordship's arrival he was placed in the cells used for the reception of ordinary prisoners. On Saturday morning his Lordship, having gone through the ceremony of the bath, was clad in the prison apparel, and his own taken from him. He appeared to feel the degradation of his position most acutely. His Lordship not being sentenced to hard labour, will be exempted from the task of the treadmill and oakum picking, provided he pays the sum of 5s. weekly for the cost of his support.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—It is said that the increase to the army, in *personnel* and *materiel*, will include an addition to the artillery branch of 2,000 men, 1,000 horses and carriages, and ammunition waggons for 200 guns. It is also proposed to add to the present strength of the Royal Marines 1,000 men. Orders have recently been issued to hasten the preparations for commencing the construction of the batteries in the Isle of Wight, and to expediate the works as much as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The report of the University Commission has been communicated to the Vice-Chancellor, and will shortly be made public. Coinciding in many respects with the recommendations of the Statute Revision Syndicate, it recommends consolidation of the statutes and of the by-laws enacted from time to time by the Senate; modifications in the jurisdiction of the University over the town; alterations in the number and functions of the officers of the University; the adoption of the changes in the constitution and powers of the Caput; the extension of the law relating to minors to all undergraduate students; the addition of civil engineering, modern languages, and diplomatic science, to the present range of studies; an alteration in the examinations, so as to include in the little-go most of the subjects necessary for a B. A. degree, and to devote the remaining four (instead of five) terms to the preparation for the mathematical, classical, or sciences tripos, or for degrees in law and medicine; the retention of the ten-year-men privilege, and the creation of a cheap degree for "Licentiate in Theology" for the poorer Clergy; the establishment of seven "boards of studies" for the several branches of University tuition; the shortening of the term of residence for medical students; the abolition of oaths and tests in some cases, and in others the substitution of an affirmation, which an express disclaimer of any intention to offer an opinion as to the admission of Dissenters; the appointment of additional theological and other Professors; the abolition of the tutorial and collegiate system of instruction after the fifth term, and the substitution of a system of University instruction by a large staff of Professors and Lecturers, to be paid out of an assessment upon the college revenues, the appropriation of the Hulse foundation to a Professorship, instead of a more lecture, of two Stalls in Ely Cathedral to theological chairs, and of the Worts foundation for Travelling Bachelors to a regular system of instruction in diplomacy and the laws of nations; the relief of the University from the tax upon degrees, not imposed either upon London University or upon the Scotch Universities; the erection of additional lecture rooms with laboratories and other apparatus; the establishment of a reading room open to undergraduates in connection with the University library; the substitution of a money payment for the copies of new works under the Copyright Act; a power of taxation for academic purposes over the members of the University; the substitution of affiliated pensionaries for licensed lodgings; the abolition of various restrictions, except that of celibacy, upon the Fellowships; the abolition of the tenure of ecclesiastical preferment with the headship of houses; and a revision of the college statutes, especially those of King's and of Trinity Hall.—*Jhon Bull.*

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A list of letters and remittances will be given next week.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1853.

NOTICE.

The Clergy are respectfully reminded that the Collection appointed to be made on the 2nd Sunday in January, in all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, is to be appropriated this year to the Theological Student's Fund.

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

LEGISLATION FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

It is not improbable that during the present session of the Imperial Parliament some definite measure will be passed for giving the Church in the Colonies, the power of managing its own affairs. The decision upon Mr. Gladstone's Bill having only been postponed to give time for obtaining the opinions of the several Colonial Churches.

Though opinion may be divided as to the expediency of reviving the Convocation, in England, there appears to be but one sentiment here upon the necessity of the Colonial Church being vested with certain Synodical powers.

Wherever any state of things has grown up, for which no existing laws are available, some system must be framed to meet such a state of things: and however much we may assume in theory that the Church here, is governed by English Ecclesiastical Law, yet that law is to us, almost a dead letter, inas-

much as there are no Courts to give it effect.

Hence the necessity for some system of Ecclesiastical Law and Judicature suitable for the requirements of a Colonial Church. The owner, therefore, the Colonial Churches are empowered to act in this matter for themselves, the better.

The chief difficulties attending the subject appear to relate to the Supremacy of the Crown; and the degree of control or interference to be allowed to local Legislatures.

The Supremacy of the Crown can scarcely be exercised here, in the same manner as in England. There, from the incorporation of the Church with the State, all Church Laws are part of the Law of the Land: nor can any change in them be made but through an Act of Parliament, followed by the Royal assent. Here, the Church is not in the same position, at least practically, however the theory may have continued the same. It is desired to make the Church independent of the State,—to withdraw all peculiar privileges, and to place it exactly on the same footing as other religious Bodies.

But the Church has one peculiar feature which seems to stand in the way of this viz; the distinctness with which she affirms the Supremacy of the Crown in all matters Ecclesiastical as well as civil. This appears to present the same absolute severance from the State in the case of the Church as in the case of other religious Bodies; at least from the head of the State; the acknowledgment of the Supremacy of the Crown in Ecclesiastical matters not, of course, including any Supremacy of Parliament.

This Supremacy is so positively affirmed in the first of the Three Articles subscribed by the Clergy at their Ordination, according to the 36th Canon, as well as in the 37th of the Articles of Religion: and the recognition of the same principle runs so clearly through the whole Book of Prayer, that it may well be a matter of grave doubt whether it ought not to be still maintained inviolate by the Church throughout all the Colonial territories of the Empire. Indeed, our acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy is so comprehensive in its terms, that it seems to require that no cause or matter should be definitely settled without the assent of the Crown being attained.

In the civil legislation of the Colonies the inconvenience of reference to a distant Imperial Head is removed by the appointment of a resident Governor, empowered to act as deputy, and authorized in most cases to give or withhold the Royal assent, or to send a Bill home at his discretion. But the Royal Supremacy could not be exercised in the same way in Church matters, the Governor General unlike the King or Queen, not being under the special obligation of an oath to protect the Church, nor being necessarily a member of the Church, and being too much subject to the influence of political factions to be entrusted with even a delegated Supremacy over the Church.

To avoid, therefore, breaking in upon the principle of the Royal Supremacy, as it is at present acknowledged by the whole Church in all parts of the Empire, the only alternative seems to be—that all acts of a Colonial Church Convocation designed to have the effect of laws or canons should be reserved for the assent of the Crown.

Probably this would not be attended with so much inconvenience as on first thought might be supposed. For a Convocation would not usually meet more frequently than once a year, and the delay consequent upon such reference would not be greater than in many important civil questions. It would be likely to prevent the adoption of crude measures, and would induce a feeling of gravity and responsibility when it should be felt that all the laws of such Convocation must be submitted to the approval of the Crown. It would also operate as a check,—which is always salutary,—as much to the proceedings of the many as of the few. Neither would it hamper the free action of the Convocation, inasmuch as the Church would not want to be constantly legislating. The chief work would be at the outset, viz., in framing a suitable code of canons and regulations for the Church in the Province, which being once done, the amount of important rules to be made and transmitted for the sanction of the Crown, would not be very great.

The sanction of the Crown would give to the acts of the Convocation greater weight with the members of the Church generally, and would maintain loyalty of feeling. Such a system would also obviate any objections which might be raised, against giving the Colonial Churches the power of internal self-government, on the score of such power being incompatible with the Royal Supremacy, and tending to dismember the National Church.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We have much satisfaction in laying before our readers the following extract from the English Churchman. The decision enunciated so distinctly by Sir John Pakington, is precisely what might have been looked for from an Administration headed by the Earl of Derby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UPPER CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

FRIDAY.—Sir W. Molesworth asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether it was the intention of the ministers to bring in a Bill to enable the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the Clergy reserves, subject to the condition that the stipends and allowances heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, should be secured during the natural lives and Incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same?

Sir J. Pakington said he had received an address on the subject, founded upon certain resolutions adopted by the Canadian House of Assembly and in answering the question of the hon. baronet he begged to state that he felt very great regret that the forms of the House precluded him from accompanying his answer with the explanation which he most strongly desired to make upon the subject. But bound as he was by those forms, he could only say Her Majesty's Government had given the fullest and most anxious consideration to this difficult question, and to the whole of the circumstances under which it had been forced upon their attention; and his answer now was that, considering that this was essentially an Upper Canadian question, and that the representatives of Upper Canada were, as nearly as possible, equally divided upon it (an ironical cheer from Sir William Molesworth)—considering that the majority which had carried the resolutions he had referred to consisted, in a large proportion, of Roman Catholic members of the lower province, whose religion had been amply and magnificently endowed—considering that the Act of 1840 was proposed and accepted by all parties as a final settlement of this long discussed and most difficult question—and considering above all that the Act of 1840 was part of the arrangement made by the Act of Union of the two Provinces—considering all these circumstances, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any Bill for the purpose of enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy reserves in the manner referred to by the hon. gentleman.

Sir W. Molesworth then gave notice that immediately after the Christmas recess, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the Clergy reserves of that province, in accordance with the promises given by Her Majesty's late Government (Hear, hear, from the Radical Benches.)

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

This is an old subject; but one which will bear thinking of again and again. Our singing is professedly congregational, and yet how far does it stand from real congregational singing. Some few, I know, especially members of choirs, declare that singing in Church ought not to be congregational. Their fastidious ears, forsooth, cannot endure to hear the discords which would arise if a whole body of uncultivated voice was to be brought into play; as though a few discords should be allowed to weigh against the warmth and earnestness which are engendered by the lifting up of the voice of a unanimous congregation. Such persons look at the matter in a mere musical point of view. The regard the psalm as a performance which is to give pleasure to the singers and hearers, much more than as an act of joint devotion. But they are wrong even in a musical point of view. How few choirs are there in which there is not some voice which is not quite even, or in which all the performers sing their parts accurately! Now amongst a few the discords are heard, and heard painfully, because the thoughts and feelings are not absorbed by devotion, but the people are listening to the music. But when a whole congregation unite, their devotional feelings absorb their attention, and they do not think of the discords: not only so, but in a vast body of voices they are not perceived: besides this how few are those whose ears are so accurate as to be affected by a few discords.

It must not, however, be understood that we would confine ourselves to congregational singing. We desire to see every talent consecrated to God's service; and therefore we would allow the highest musical talent to find scope in divine worship, where such talent exists. But the Church has provided one place, or one portion of the service, in which that talent may be legitimately exercised, viz, the Anthem, after the third collect. The Anthem is a part of the service which is appropriate to the higher musical composition, and so gives scope for the higher musical talent. The congregation are not expected to join in vocally. To them it is the vehicle and the aid of devout thoughts and feelings; but they are not expected to join with the voice. If indeed any of them are competent to unite in the chorus of an

anthem, there is no reason why they should not do so; for very few choirs comprise a sufficiency of voices to give a chorus effectively; so that any aid from good voices is desirable. But it is not desirable that any but correct singers should join in the chorus of an anthem; and none but the choir should ordinarily sing the other parts; because if they do, the effect will be injured by the want of balance and proportion between one part and another. This then is the portion of the service, which may be legitimately restricted to the choir: and we are inclined to think that several of the defects of our Church music are attributable to its being forgotten.

One chief cause of the want of congregational singing is the selection of tunes which the congregation cannot sing. This divides itself into three portions:—either they are tunes too difficult for the majority of persons; or they are pitched so high that the majority of persons, especially of men, cannot reach them; or they are changed so frequently that the congregation have not time to learn them, so as to sing them with ease. Now why do choirs choose difficult chants and psalm tunes? Simply because their leaders find that a little difficulty is necessary to keep up the interest, especially when the members of the choir are volunteers. Now if the anthem were kept up in its recognized place, there would be always a legitimate opening for this demand of difficulty; for anthems are all more or less difficult; and the number of them in existence will always supply a difficulty in music for those who desire to surmount it. Again, why are most tunes pitched so high? Because they are constructed for choral performance, instead of congregational use; they are made to suit the voices of a select few, instead of those of the mass. But if the few had a legitimate field for the exercise of their talent, they would be more willing to sing the chants and psalm tunes at such a pitch as would suit the majority of the congregation. Still again, why are the tunes changed so frequently? Because the choirs require some novelty to sustain their interest, and to keep them to regularity of attendance. But if they had as many new anthems as they chose, they would be better satisfied to have fewer changes in the chants and psalm tunes; indeed they would be less able to give their own attention to the getting up of new tunes of that description.

All this shows the desirableness of reviving the anthem in its proper place. But when we speak of anthems, we must not be understood to confine ourselves to prose anthems. Every person versed in the subject knows that there were metrical anthems in ancient times, and that there are such now. And perhaps in many congregations it would be best to take the more difficult psalm tunes, and sing them in the place of the anthem, after the third collect. Let then each choir be allowed and encouraged to have one portion of the service, in which they may sing their more difficult and elaborate psalm tune or anthem; and let them at the same time be desired and instructed so to sing at other times, especially in those parts appointed to be chanted, that the body of the congregation may join with them. This is much more done in England than it was; and it arises in part from the revival of the practice of anthem singing after the third collect.

But we are bound to say that a very considerable change requires to be made by most or all of our choirs, before we shall have good congregational singing. The most essential change is the selection of such chants as the body of singing voices in a congregation can sing. It is a great mistake to suppose that, in congregational psalmody, a few treble voices ought to engross the air of the tune. And yet that must be the case with a large number of our chants and psalm tunes, because they are set so high that even many treble voices cannot sing them; and the greater part of them entirely exclude men, unless they can sing bass or tenor. Now it is too much to expect all our men to sing these parts. Many have not depth of voice to sing bass, and many have not skill; still fewer have skill to sing tenor as a separate part. And why should men be excluded from singing the air of the tunes? Is it seemly that the women and children should take the lead in congregational singing? We think that St. Paul would say, No. Indeed we are persuaded that, as a matter of taste it would be much more agreeable to the ear to hear the air of the tune supported by a body of voices in which the strength of the man's voice should predominate, and in which the female voice should come in to add softness and grace, instead of being strained, as it too often is now into a piercing shrillness. We have heard ladies express this opinion; and our experience of a few congregations where that is the case, has long convinced us of the truth of what we say. We feel sure that it is only requisite for our organists and choir-masters to lower the pitch of most of the

chants and psalm tunes, and to use chants whose reciting note shall be chiefly on G or A, and only occasionally up to B: and we are satisfied if this were done, we should have a large increase of congregational singing. The change would not come at once; because men are unaccustomed to sing; but it would come. At all events the Clergy would be able to exhort them to sing, which it is fruitless to do, as long as all the congregational music is pitched above their voices.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In the account published last week of the Christmas Examinations of this Institute, the name "McCaul L." should have appeared on the Lists of Prize Resitations. He took part in the chorus from the "Martyr of Antioch," which, it is needless to observe is the composition not of "Wilman" but of "Milman;" and an extra Scripture Prize was awarded to him in consideration of the vigorous competition he maintained with the successful candidate for the second Scripture Prize,—a boy considerably his senior in years and standing.—[COMMUNICATED.]

"THE BANNER OF THE CROSS"

We extract the following notice from our contemporary the *Gospel Messenger*:—"The Rev. Frederick Ogilby has retired from the editorial charge of the *Banner of the Cross*. Under his management, that paper has sustained a high character, for the fearless and able advocacy of Church principles. We have always regarded the *Banner* as one of the best of our weekly exchanges, and shall regret the loss it sustains in the resignation of Mr. Ogilby."

The *Banner of the Cross* has passed into new proprietorship, and is to appear in future under the title of the *Register*. We notice with pleasure the editorial declaration that "in the general character of the Church principles to be maintained and illustrated, no change is contemplated or desired."

Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society has been postponed to Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7 P.M., from the 26th as previously announced.

Gore & Wellington Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meetings of the several Branches in the Gore and Wellington District will take place as follows:

Guelph, Monday, 3rd January, 1853.	7 p. m.
Flora, Tuesday, 4th "	11 a. m.
Galt, Tuesday, 4th "	7 p. m.
Paris, Wednesday 5th "	11 a. m.
Brantford, Wednesday 5th "	7 p. m.
Mount Pleasant Thursday 6th "	11 a. m.
St. Mary's, Upper Cayuga, 6th "	7 p. m.
Norval, Monday 10th "	7 p. m.
Oakville, Tuesday 11th "	11 a. m.
Wellington Square, 11th "	7 p. m.
Ancaster, Wednesday 12th "	11 a. m.
Dundas, Wednesday 12th "	7 p. m.
Binbrook, Thursday 13th "	11 a. m.
Barton, Thursday 13th "	7 p. m.

Hamilton, annual meeting of District Branch, Wednesday Jan. 26th, 7 p. m.
NOTE.—See Wellington Square, previously incorrectly printed the 12th.

MARRIED.

At Barford, on the 29th, by the Rev. C. B. Pettit B. A. Thomas Robinson, of the Township of Brantford, to Mary Bambargar, of the same place.

DIED.

On the 13th Nov. at the residence of Edward Wallis Esq. Hessele, near Hull, England after a few days illness, aged 61, John Prest Esq. of York, deeply and deservedly regretted.

The sudden death of this truly estimable Christian Gentleman has left a deep and melancholy void in the circle of his beloved and affectionate Family, sorrowing Friends and all by whom he was known. Mr. Prest was respected by all classes of his fellow Townsmen, whether in the higher or humbler walks of life, a warm Friend of the poor, and universally esteemed for his undeviating course of uprightness, benevolence and piety. The Deceased was a faithful and consistent member of the Church of England, a regular attendant on the ordinances and Services on the Lords Day, and all other times and seasons, in the House of God. possessed of ample property and great activity of body and mind, with perseverance he devoted the Talents committed to his care, for the benefit of his fellow creatures with no sparing hand; wherever a workman was wanted in the good cause, his reply might literally and truly be said, "here I am," as Committeeman, Treasurer, President or contributor by pecuniary or active exertions he was ever ready his name was associated with every Society, which has for its design, the coming out of any work of faith, labour and love—a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary, Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, the Bible, the Lord's Day, Church Pastoral aid and Irish Societies, in the erection of new and restora-

tion or repairing delapidated parish Churches, he took an active part; in the building a school for girls without Mickle Gate Bar; a warm promoter and assistant in teaching in the various Church of England. Sunday schools in the City; a Director of the York County Hospital, Treasurer of the Yorkshire school for the blind, taking always a deep interest in promoting the welfare and happiness of the pupils. Chairman of the Committee of the York Blue Coat Boys, and grey Coat Girls charity schools, a Director of the York Dispensary, member of the Committee of the York Female Penitentiary, a supporter of the York Loan Society Director of the York Savings Bank and a sincere Promoter of Ragged schools, Mr. Prest was a supporter of every institution for the cultivation of taste or refinement of intellect, indeed every society in the city having the object of improving the condition of mankind and adorning civilization was indebted to the Deceased ever foremost to give a helping hand to every philanthropic work within his reach; it will be long we fear, before we can "look upon his like again," but the example of what an extent of good and usefulness, may be done by the possessor of riches, combined with a fervent resolution to act as good stewards of what a kind and beneficent Providence has placed in their power, will not be lost, it is hoped, upon all those called upon in similar circumstances "to go and do likewise."

The above memorial of departed worth is extracted from the pages of the *Yorkshire Gazette*, with personal recollections by the communicator who was intimately acquainted with the Deceased for a long period of years, the Fathers of both, of long since passed to their rest, were old and sincere Friends; he was a man of sterling worth, strict integrity and firmness of purpose, his loss will be deeply felt not in the good old city of York, only—but in the surrounding neighbourhood, and lamented by none more sincerely, than by his old friend.

JOHN MEWBURN.

On Monday the third instant in this city Magdalene Gamble, youngest daughter of Thomas W. Biachall Esq. aged three years and two months.

In England on the 17th Nov. Emilia Sophia Relict, of the late Viceconsul Hale, Esq., Judge in the Hon. East India Company Service, aged 60 years.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This Collegiate School was reopened after the Christmas vacation, on Tuesday last the 4th instant.

J. G. D. MCKENZIE Principal.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1853. 21-4in

Upper Canada College.

Will reassemble after the Christmas vacation on Saturday the 8th of January 1853.

F. W. BARRON, MA Principal U. C. Col.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1853. 21-2in

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Cousin's Establishment, for a limited number of young Ladies, will be reopened on Wednesday 12th January 1853.

St. George's Square Jan. 5th 1853.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED at the office of this paper a good steady pressman.

Toronto Jan. 5th 1853.

Toronto Vocal Music Society.

The Members of this Society propose giving a

CONCERT,

IN THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, On Monday, January 10th, 1853.

Single Tickets, 2s 6d; and Family Tickets (to admit three) 5s.

Tickets and Programmes can be procured at the Stores of Messrs. Nordheimer, Scobie, Bilton and Wylie, King Street.

Toronto, 1st January, 1853. 31-1f

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN upon January 3rd, 1853.

Vacancies for three boarders.

HENRY BATE JESSOPP, Principal.

Dec. 29, 1852.

"THE PURPOSE OF GOD."

A CHART, with Explanations, will be published on Jan 1st, 1853, (D.V.) exhibiting in a concise form the Actings of God, from the creation of Man to the end, or everlasting state in which the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, as "The Blessed Hope" of His People, will be shown from the Scriptures, as distinguished from "The Day of the Lord," or the Revelation of "The Son of Man in Flaming Fire," to the world in judgment. Sold by

THOMAS MACLEAR.

Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1852. 29-3in

Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of 12 per cent., per Annum has this day been declared on the paid-up

CAPITAL OF THIS COMPANY,

Payable at the Office of the Company, or its various Agencies, on and after the 15th of January next, until which day the Books will be closed.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Provincial Insurance Office, } Toronto Street,

Toronto, December 21st, 1852. 29

City Papers to copy until 15th January.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto, will apply at the adjourned Session of the Legislature for an Act to authorise the construction of an Esplanade across the Water Lots in front of the City—and to provide for the payment of the cost of the same, by an annual rate to be levied thereon.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, C. C. C.

Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852. 27-1f

CANADA

GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Toronto and Kingston Division of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company is now in full operation. Business received at the Toronto Office, Front Street, next door to J. M. STRANGE, Esq., for the following Stations will have prompt despatch:—

Kingston,	Wellington,
Bath,	Consecon,
Newbourg,	Port Trent,
Napanee,	Colbourne,
Pictou,	Brighton,,
Cobourg,	Port Hope,
Peterboro'.	

P. MARLING, Agent.

Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1852. 29-4in

NOTICE.

THE List of Persons entitled to Vote at the Municipal Elections, in the various Wards of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, are now hanging in the City Hall. Four days notice must be given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council, before any alteration can be made in the said Lists by the insertion of Names Omitted—the Alterations of Names Misspelt, or the Erasure of Names improperly inserted.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, C. C. C.

Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852. 24-3in

NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS on various subjects, by Joel Parker, D.D.	s. d.
New Themes for the Protestant Clergy, by Stephen Colwell,	5 0
Review of New Themes, by a Layman, The Autobiography of a New Churchman, or Incidents and Observations connected with the Life of John A. Little,	5 0
Ancient Christianity Exemplified in the Private, Domestic, Social, and Civil Life of the Primitive Christians, and in the Original Institutions, Offices, Ordinances, and Rites of the Church, by Lyman Coleman,	2 0
HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 6 Wellington Buildings, King Street.	12 6

Christmas Presents, Prizes, New Year's Gifts, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a Large and varied Assortment of Books, suitable for the present season, among which will be found a variety of Annuals and other handsomely bound volumes. The works of the British Poets, from Ben Johnson to the present time, by Dr. Aikin, 3 large handsome volumes.

The Book of the heart, beautifully bound and illustrated.

The Iris, a Souvenir for 1853.

Romance of the Indian Life, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman, a beautiful book with coloured illustrations.

The Dew Drop, a Tribute of Affection.

The Christmas Guest, by Maria, J. McIntosh.

The Gift for all Seasons.

The Queen's of England, by Agnes Strickland, 1 large Volume handsomely bound and illustrated.

Strickland's Queen's of England, 6 Vols. Cloth. Shakespeare, 6 Volumes.

The Bible in the Family, by Dr. Boardman.

The Poetical Works of Hemans, Byron, Moore, Crabbe, Milton, &c., &c.,

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer,

8 Wellington Buildings King Street. Toronto, Dec. 16th, 1852. 20-1f

NOTICE.

THE holders of CITY DEBENTURES, due or past due, are requested to present them immediately at the Office of the Chamberlain for Payment.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, December 3rd, 1852. 21

Plan of St. James's Cathedral.

JUST PUBLISHED and For Sale, at Messrs. H. Fenwick's, and H. Rowell's Book Store, a Lithographed Plan of Grounds and Galleries of ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, showing the situation of each Pew, and those that will be for Sale, when the Church is finished.

PRICE 1s. 3d.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1852. 18-1m.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS as daily or resident Governesses, two Young Ladies, competent to teach the usual branches of English, with the rudiments of Music, Drawing and Painting, with all kinds of Fancy work.

References kindly permitted to be made to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to Church Society, or Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

PARKER SOCIETY.

THE Subscribers to the PARKER SOCIETY are hereby notified that the Rev. John Ayre, Secretary, has requested the undersigned to take the necessary steps to supply them with the Society's Publications.

They are therefore requested to Communicate what Publications they have received, and what Payments they have made to the Society's late Agent.

Dec. 15th, 1852. JOHN MARSH, Address, post-paid, care of H. Mortimer, Esq., Box 246, Toronto.

Toronto, December, 22 1852. 21-2in

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

THE STOCK BOOK is now Open at the Office of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, for Subscription to the Stock.—The Company is incorporated by act of Parliament. The Line will run from Quebec to Hamilton, with Branches, Stock £5 each Share. The Books will be closed the 1st of January, 1853. A limited portion of Stock is allotted to each place on the route. There are already over 1500 business men and firms on the route, Subscribers to the Stock. Further particulars given at the Office, Front Street, next door to J. M. STRANGE, Esq.

SNOW & DWIGHT, Agents.

Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1852. 28-2in

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:

MRS. POETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

2nd English Teacher, Mrs. LIDDELL.

3rd English Teacher, Miss KENNEDY.

French, Mad'le SIMON.

Master for Writing and Arithmetic, Mr. EBBELLS.

Master for Drawing, Mr. BULL.

Master for Music, Mr. STRATHY.

Master for Singing, Mr. HUMPHREYS.

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

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

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

TERMS:

(To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

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

NO EXTRAS.

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

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

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

From The Church Herald.

SPIRITUALITY OF THE CHURCH—
OR A POPULAR OBJECTION
ANSWERED.

It is thought by many that the system of the Church is a mere formalism, that we substitute rites and ceremonies for inward grace that we rely upon them, and think, when we have recourse to them, that merely to attend Service, to observe Fast-days and Saint's-days—this, it is supposed, we regard as the sum of religion. Were these our views, it would be almost idle to assail them; for what could be more absurd than such teachings? Errors so transparent, so obvious, could hardly be mistaken for truth.

But these are not our views, nor are they even a tolerable caricature of them, as we shall presently see. It answers a purpose to make such statements. Many take such representations for fact, and are thereby prejudiced, when otherwise they would admit and cling to the beauty, depth, spirituality, and practicalness of Church-teaching and order, were they once suffered to behold the Church as she really is, and more especially, were they to drink from her pure and deep fountains.

Placing then, on the one hand, the sketch of what we believe and do, which has just been given, let us place, on the other, a sketch of what we really hold, that our readers may have the means of viewing both in contrast.

It is our firm belief that "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." The very essence of this holiness we maintain to be "the mind of Christ formed in us." We regard the formation of the Christ-like mind as a growth, a daily renewal of our sinful nature through the inbibing of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, while we ourselves, watchfully, earnestly, strenuously co-operate with them. We believe, moreover, that our out-life must not only correspond to our inward, but so express and embody it, that our lives shall be "fruits of the spirit," manifesting in their course true faith and love towards God and man; or, if we be allowed to vary the illustration, webs woven of words and deeds of which the very substance is holiness. We regard the Christian as but a stranger and pilgrim here, so endeavoring to "pass through things temporal, that he finally lose not the things eternal;" a "casting away the works of darkness, and putting on the armour of light, now in the time of this mortal life * * that in the last day he may rise to the life immortal; in short, as living to purify himself from sin, and prepare himself for the presence of God, by a holy obedience flowing from divine grace, which works to change, and changes to transform our whole nature. Our prayer is, in the beautiful and solemn words of the Church, words clear and impressive as they are beautiful; "Grant that we, being regenerate and made thy children by adoption and grace, may daily be renewed by thy Holy Spirit, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Such is the teaching of our Church, and the sum of it is this:—

First, we must be regenerate, and made children of God through adoption and grace; in other words, we must receive God's Spirit, the reception of which into the soul, as leaven into a mass of meal, we call regeneration. Second, we must be daily renewed, that is, freed from sin, and created anew in Christ, by the daily working of this same spirit in leavening our natures, and subjecting them to its own laws; and Third, our lives must be an embodying of what we are thus inwardly made, that as by the "holy inspiration" of God, we are enabled to "think those things that are good," so by this "merciful guiding we may preform the same."

Is this to substitute rites and ceremonies for inward grace? Is this to rely upon them apart from God's grace, and imagine, when we have recourse to them, that no more is required? Is this to regard Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Communion, Fast-days, and Saint's-days, as the whole of religion? What are such assertions but distortions and misrepresentations of what the Church firmly believes and constantly teaches? They may indeed serve a purpose, and prejudice generous and well-meaning minds against the Church but they cannot serve this purpose long. The truth must prevail. It will flash forth in its heavenly brightness and power.

It will make its way into and light up the hearts and intellects of men.

If there be any of our readers who belong not to our own Church, they can now see what we really hold, and how different it is from what we are so often represented as holding. And if they have entertained objections on this ground, their candour and good sense will discover that so far such objections are groundless. The religion of the Church is deeply spiritual, and flows forth from within, as it were molten gold, into the Christian's words and deeds as into moulds.

But is not great stress laid upon Sacraments, on the Sunday service, on the keeping of Fast-days, and Saint's-days, on daily prayer? Doubtless, Sacraments are of Christ's own institution? Has He made any thing without bestowing upon it efficacy? Behold nature in her golden round, and on what has He laid His hand without marking it with His wisdom, and bestowing upon it some gift? Has He not pointed to the water-and-spirit birth? Has He not said, "my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed?"

Divine service has its peculiar blessing. Has not Christ said, "where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them?" Are not these the Almighty's words, "In all places where I shall record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee?" Did not the Apostles and their converts assemble daily in the temple? Did not Christ teach "daily in the temple?" Wherein did He neglect the prescribed daily worship of His house? Do not his acts and the acts of His Apostles speak more forcibly than words? They are eloquent voices ever in our ears, and shining examples ever before our eyes. Shall we be wrong if we hear and imitate?

Again. Did not Christ prescribe fasting and prayer? Did he not observe the Feasts and Fasts of the Jewish Church? Are we wrong for having regular stated times of fasting and prayer? and also of solemn joy and thanksgiving for our manifold blessings? Is regularity in our great duties to be set aside? Are we in error while treading in Christ's steps? Do His steps lead to the hollow and formal?

The rites and observances, now mentioned, we justly prize as means of inward holiness, as channels of grace. We do not view them as religion itself. We do not put them in place of inward holiness, of daily renewal, but regard them as we have just remarked, as hallowed means thereto. We have recourse to them in obedience to God, in imitation of Christ; and having recourse to them in faith, in humility, in earnestness of heart, in sorrow for sin, shall we receive no blessing? Will no spiritual, refreshing, healing influence flow through them as channels into our souls? Have God's promises failed? Has He spoken, and yet cannot perform? How can we look upon His Sacraments lightly? What right have we to separate the inward grace from the outward form? Shall we, in our wisdom, endeavour to make the rivers flow, but not in channels? Shall we, to improve man's earthly condition separate the soul from the body, its dwelling place? Shall we preserve the life of the tree by severing it from the wood in which it lives? By God's own hand have the inward and outward been united. Is it ours to wrench them asunder?

Thus, while we value the institutions of God, we do not misplace them. We endeavour to use them as He directs. They but little understand our system, who suppose that we regard the form and not the life, the outward act, and not the inward state of faith and love. Were we to rest in the sacraments as ends, our error would indeed be grievous. Were we to put partaking of them for holiness of heart and life, we would be most culpable? If we imagined that they would act as charms independent of fitness in the receiver, our teaching would be perilous. But though we are often said, after this manner to regard them, yet nothing is farther from our thoughts or more abhorrent to our feelings. We consider Holy Communion, for example, as a means of grace, in order that our lives may be more strict and holy. Holiness of heart and life is the very end to which it looks. If we partake of it unworthily, so far from being benefited, we eat and drink our own condemnation.

So much in illustration of the Church. Let her teaching be viewed, not in caricature, but

just as it stands, simple, beautiful, heart-stirring, deep, and who will not admire, and admiring love, and loving embrace, what so comes home to our better nature, and meets all our spiritual wants?

NIEBUHR.

"A remarkable fact in the experience of Niebuhr, the German infidel historian, is worth a serious consideration. Niebuhr was a prince among historians, and equally so among skeptics. He tried what is called the rational, or doubting system, and had experience of its withering result. Speaking of the education of his son, he says, that he means his boy shall know the old poets, and shall take the gods and heroes for historical beings, but shall be instructed at the same time that the ancients had only an imperfect knowledge of the true God, and that these gods were overthrown when Christ came into the world. 'He shall believe in the letter of the Old and New Testaments, and I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all that I have lost, or feel uncertain about.'

What stronger condemnation of infidelity could there be from an infidel source?

Advertisements.

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

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

Residence, No. 62, Church Street.
Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. O.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-ly

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. 27-ly

MONSIEUR E. COULON.

Professor of French, from Paris.

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

REFERENCES.

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

Toronto Nov., 25, 1852. 17-Sin

DR. BOVELL,

John Street, near St. George's Church.

TORONTO.

Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-ly

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,

Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

September 4th, 1851. 6-ly

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852. 28-ly

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,

Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BRAD'S Hotel.

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. -ly

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

M. ANDERSON,
PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford 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 4th, 1851. 6-ly

HERBERT MORTIMER

BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent,

No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

(Opposite St. James's Church.)

References kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ritout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bower & Hall, Crawford & Hagarly, Ritout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.

Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-ly

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor,

No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

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

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

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

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. Rahn to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

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

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-ly

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

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

REFERENCES—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.

Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-ly

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS

OR

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

With a sketch of the Life of the

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

as connected with Church Education in Canada.

BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.,

The Appendix contains a list of the Benefactors to the College.

Demy 8mo, Boards—Price to Non Subscribers 7s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.

8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 8th, 1852. 19-ly

ORGAN FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodian Reeds. To be seen at Mr CHARLES WORTH'S No. 60, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852. 8 tf

FOR SALE. A FIRST RATE RULING MACHINE, Apply at this Office. Toronto, Dec. 9th 1852.

A LADY is anxious to meet with an engagement as GOVERNESS. Apply by Letter, post-paid, addressed box 183. Post Office Toronto. Toronto, Nov. 30th, 1852.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Personal Memoir's of Daniel Webster, including a sketch of his Public Life and the particulars of his death. written by his private Secretary. — 1s. 3d. Politics for American Christians. — 3s 9d. The Fiscal History of Texas, embracing an account of its Revenues Debts and Currency, with remarks on American Debts, by W. M'George. — 7s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Dec. 19th, 1852. 20-tf

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw-wen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, (Signed) JOHN LLOYD. June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

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

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed) S. GOWEN

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the

stomach and liver, arising from frequent colics, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) WILLIAM BESTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague, Inflammation, Asthma, Jaundice, Biliary Complaints, Liver Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Lumbag, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Colics, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Debility, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary Symptoms, Dysente, Tic Douloureux, Erysipery, Tumours, Femalelas, Ulcers, Fever Irregularities, Venereal Affections, Fits, of all kinds, Worms of all kinds, Gout, Weakness, from whatever cause, Indigestion, &c., &c., &c.

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 22-1y

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

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

- Professors Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy. Of English..... Mr. Blackley A.B. T. Coll. Du. Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles. Of Drawing..... Mr. Hopner Myer. Of Callisthenics..... Mr. Goodneir.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Day Pupils, Music by the Master, Singing, Italian, German, Dancing for the Season, Callisthenics.

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

NOW PUBLISHED, AND READY FOR DELIVERY

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

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

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

Price in boards, £2 10s. Toronto, September 1st, 1852 3-11

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item, Price. Lists various clothing items like Men's Br. Holland Coats, Black Satin, Mole skin Trousers, etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item, Price. Lists dry goods like Muslin Delaines, Table Linens, Factory Cotton, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

301-y

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

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

PRICE.—3s. per Dozen, or 20s. per Hundred, HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1852. 19-tf

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

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

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, (commencing on TUESDAY, the 20th inst.) calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, weather permitting, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Morning, at Nine o'clock. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 16th, 1852. 4-tf

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton, every day at Two o'clock, P.M., (Sunday excepted) calling at Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, weather permitting.

Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling weather permitting at Wellington Square, Oakville, and Port Credit. Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 23rd, 1852. 4-tf



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.

PARKEE CLEVELAND, M.D. Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

LOWELL, Aug. 16, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fall, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the 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 Sumner District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully, J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina. Cumersa, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

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

With the deepest gratitude, yours, JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass. Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneebaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

1852.

1852.

1852. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to the citizens of Toronto, and Western Canada generally, that he is receiving by the various arrivals from the
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

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

Millinery Department

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

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

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

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

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

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AT
THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.
A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of
DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as Brocaded Lustras at 7½d. Cashmeres, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles. Plaid and Fancy Cloakings. Silk Velvets (too many) will be sold low. Chintzes, 4½d. per yard. Prints, do. do. Linnen Handkerchiefs, 3s. 1½d. per dozen. Bath Costings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of
HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces British, Staple, Grey Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, and Stone Martin.

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.
JOHN McDONALD,
103, Yonge Street,
Toronto, October, 1852.

Western Assurance Company's Office.

Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

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

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

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

December 4th, 1852. 24-1f

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 2½ Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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