

# 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. 10.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

## COMMON PLACE BOOK

### RELIGION.

Religion is equally the basis of private virtue and public faith; of the happiness of the individual and the prosperity of the nation.  
—W. Burrow.

### CHILDREN AT THE GATE OF HEAVEN.

Little travelers Zionward,  
Each one entering into rest,  
In the kingdom of your Lord,  
In the mansion of the blest;  
There, to welcome, Jesus waits,  
Gives the crowns his followers win.  
Lift your heads, ye golden gates;  
Let the little travellers in!

Who are they whose little feet,  
Pacing life's dark journey through,  
Now have reached that heavenly seat  
They had ever kept in view?  
"I from Greenland's frozen strand;"  
"I from India's sultry plain;"  
"I from Africa's barren sand;"  
"I from Islands of the main."

"All our earthly journey past,  
Every tear and pain gone by,  
Here together met at last,  
At the portal of the sky;  
Each the welcome 'COME,' awaits,  
Conquerors over death and sin.  
Lift your heads, ye golden gates;  
Let the little travelers in!

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### 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 in this Diocese, appointed for the 11th Sunday after Trinity.

Previously announced in the "Canadian Churchman," Vol. I, No. 9.	£13	4	9
St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev. W. H. Dewar.	7	12	6
St. Andrew's, Grimsby.	£1	15	9
Beamsville Station.	0	10	0
—Per Rev. F. J. Lundy.	2	5	0
Rice Lake Church, per Rev. W. Beck	1	10	0
St. George's, St. Catharines	7	15	10
2 Mile Creek.	1	2	2
—Per Rev. A. F. Atkinson.	8	18	0
St. Mark's, Niagara, per Churchwarden.	6	8	3
St. Peter's, Brockville, per Rev. E. Dunroche.	10	7	10

12 Collections, amounting in all to... £50 7 4

##### Mission Fund.

Previously announced.	£182	7	2
St. John's, Tecumseth.	£1	19	7 1/2
Trinity Church, do.	0	12	7
—Per Rev. F. L. Oster.	1	12	1 1/2

12 1/2 Collections, amounting in all to £183 19 3

##### Parochial Branches.

Tecumseth, 10th year, per Rev. F. L. Oster.	£5	2	6
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THOS. S. KENNEDY,  
Sec. Ch. Soc. D. T.

### IRELAND.

#### THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND—CONFIRMATIONS IN THE WEST.

The following is the report of the tour made by the Bishop of Tuam through parts of the united dioceses of Tuam, Kildare, and Achery, in the months of July and August, 1852:—

The Bishop of Tuam having arranged to hold a general visitation in the summer of 1852, determined to combine with this several episcopal visitations rendered necessary by recent events; and, as the circumstances of this tour may serve to show the progress of the reformation in the west of Ireland, it was directed that a statistical report of them should be prepared, and made public with as much facility as possible.

The general visitation was commenced on the 29th of July, at Tuam for three days; and the 3rd of August at Ballymore, for three days; at Kildare and Achery. In consequence of the recent missionary operations, the separation of parishes, and various other circumstances, the diocese has been more extensively visited in the last few years by the addition of what is called "laying out." A portion of it was held at the synodical on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1852, and was

confirmed; of these were all original Protestants; 19 of Hollymount and 7 of Baturrobe.

At Castlebar 79 persons were confirmed on Monday August 2nd; these 69 were original Protestants, and 10 converts.

At Belmullet the number of persons presented to the Bishop for confirmation on Friday the 6th of August was 147; of these 20 were original Protestants, the remainder 127 were converts.

At Westport on Tuesday, the 10th of August, the catechumens numbered 149. The original Protestants were 125 the converts 24.

At Louisburg the confirmation was held on Wednesday the 11th of August 113 persons were confirmed. These consisted of 8 original Protestants and 110 converts.

The missionaries of the Irish Society brought 36 catechumens from Ballincorrey to the confirmation at Achill, on Sunday, 8th of August; these were all converts but one.

The result under this head is that 528 persons were confirmed; 223 original Protestants, and 305 converts. About 160 converts had been confirmed in these districts in October, 1849, which gives a total of 365 in three years.

Within this district, in connection with the Irish Society, new churches are in process of completion: it had been hoped that three of them might have been ready for consecration upon this occasion but different circumstances occurred to make delay necessary. The church at Bunnahinch containing 200 sittings is so far advanced that service is celebrated in it by license; this is also the case with the church at Paulthoma, containing also 200 sittings. The church at Ballycroagh, calculated to contain 150 people, is nearly roofed in and the walls are rising of the church at Knappah where 300 persons are to be accommodated. There is a new church at Astleagh close to the West Galway district, the congregation of which is under the missionary superintendence of the Irish Society; this church is rapidly advancing to completion, and will accommodate 300 people. These five will afford 1,150 new sittings.

The school at Astleagh was examined by the Bishop on Thursday the 12th of August.

The Bishop had held a confirmation at Headford a short time previous, when 41 persons were confirmed. Of these 18 were original Protestants and 23 were converts.

His lordship had at the same time laid the first stone of a new church in the Lough Mask district, to be the parish church of Ballyover, a parish recently separated from a union of parishes. This church is rapidly progressing, and will contain 500 sittings.

A confirmation was held at Tuam, on Friday, the 30th of July, when 91 persons were confirmed; of these 70 were original Protestants, and 21 were converts. Seventeen of these converts were of Tuam itself, and four from neighbouring parishes.

On Sunday, the 8th of August, the new church at Achill was consecrated. It has been built at the Sound of Achill for the parish Church, and is calculated to contain 500 people. The cost of this church has been £1,200, of which about £1,000 has been raised by subscription, and £200 paid by the ecclesiastical commissioners.

A confirmation was held in it immediately after the consecration, and 165 persons were confirmed; thirty-five of these came from Ballycroagh, and have been already referred to. The 130 that remained were all converts. The Bishop had stated to the clergy, that as he intended to hold confirmations as frequently as they appeared to be required, he would not admit any under the age of fourteen; at Achill, however, several who were younger having been prepared by the missionaries, the Bishop consented to receive them; the number under the age of fourteen was 40.

A benevolent individual having provided the funds required for building a church at the missionary settlement near Dugort in Achill, preparations had been made, and the first stone of this church was laid by the Bishop on Monday the 9th of August. It will be built to contain 500 persons.

On the previous Saturday (7th Aug.) the Bishop examined the training school at Meelan, and inspected the additions now being made to the schoolhouse in order to accommodate the pupils. In this training school 50 boys, selected for character and intelligence, are educated and prepared to be schoolmasters and missionary agents.

On Friday, the 13th Aug., the Bishop proceeded to Glenties Bidge, where a new church, holding 300 persons, has been erected as the parish church of Ballynashill—a parish recently separated from a large union of parishes. This church was consecrated—and immediately after the consecration 16 persons were confirmed in it. Of these, nine were of Ballynashill (six original Protestants, and three converts) and seven were from Salruick, all of whom were converts. The missionary at Salruick reported that seven adult converts, who were prepared by him for confirmation and approved, had shrank from coming into the new church at a distance from where they were personally known, in consequence of their inability

to appear in their destitute and almost naked condition.

It should be remarked, that the Bishop had held a general confirmation in the whole of West Galway in September, 1851, where 712 converts were confirmed. The present opportunity has been offered only one year after, in consequence of the representation of many of the missionaries that a considerable number of persons were ready and anxious to receive confirmation. The previous confirmations included all the stations hereafter mentioned except the town of Galway, where a confirmation had not been held for some years. In all this district the rule of admitting none under the age of fourteen was strictly enforced.

On Friday, the 13th Aug., the Bishop inspected the building of a new schoolhouse at Barratrough, which had proceeded so far that his lordship placed the key stone of the arch of the window in the gable end. This schoolhouse, when finished, will be licensed for divine worship and is capable of containing 300 persons. It is built by contributions collected by two English clergymen, as a token of their approval of the progress made by the convert children of this locality.

On Saturday, the 14th Aug., a confirmation was held in the schoolroom at Clifden (the church having been pulled down in order to erect a larger one) The number of persons confirmed here was 50. They were all converts, came from, and belonged to, Clifden, Barratrough, Ballyconree, and Moyras.

On Sunday, the 5th Aug., the Bishop attended divine service at Sellerna, and confirmed 46 persons. All of these were converts, and were from Sellerna, Claddaghduff, and Omey.

A contract has been arranged for a new church at Sellerna, to be immediately commenced, which will contain sittings for 600 persons.

Upon this occasion the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Nineteen of the newly confirmed were admitted to communion. The whole number of the communicants was 109 (of whom seventeen were clergy) but so many strangers were present that the schoolroom was entirely filled, and only thirty of the converts who had previously been communicants were able to come to the Lord's Table. A very large proportion of the ordinary congregation, and all the children, were forced to remain outside.

On Monday, the 16th Aug., the Bishop went to Ballyconree, and inspected the Connemara Orphans' Nursery, where 78 orphans are brought up, and of which his lordship is patron.

On the same day he visited the new schoolhouse at Ballyconree, now completed and licensed for divine worship, which is capable of holding 400 persons.

On the same day the Bishop returned to Clifden, and laid the first stone of the new parish church. The former church, which had sittings for only 120 persons, being far too small for the congregations under the present circumstances, has been pulled down, as it was not capable of enlargement, and the new church now begun is to afford room for 600 persons.

Later in the day the Bishop held an inspection of Irish teachers, and a visitation of the missionary agents.

On Tuesday, the 17th Aug., the Bishop proceeded to Derrygimla in Errismore, and opened the new schoolroom there, which is licensed for divine worship, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. In this large schoolroom he confirmed 51 persons. The catechumens were all converts, and were from the following stations—Derrygimla, Errislanon, Ballinaboy, Aillebrack, and Dunolla.

It has been arranged that a new church shall be immediately commenced at Errislanon, in the district, which is to contain sittings for 300 persons.

On the same day the first stone was laid of a schoolhouse to be built at Barnalhia, in the Sellerna district, which will be afterwards licensed for divine worship, and will contain 300 persons.

On Wednesday, the 18th Aug., the Bishop inspected the new schoolhouse of Glugola, in the Oughterard district, the building of which is nearly completed. A license for divine worship may be granted for this schoolhouse at a subsequent period. It is capable of containing 400 worshippers.

On the same day the Bishop proceeded to Oughterard. Here he attended divine service in the newly enlarged parish church. In its former state it contained sittings for 110. A very large addition has been made, at the cost of £1,000, (£700 of which has been given by a single benevolent individual, and £300 by the ecclesiastical commissioners). It will now contain 600 persons.

Upon the occasion of opening the church thus renewed, the Bishop held a confirmation in it, and 71 persons were confirmed, 63 of whom were converts, and 8 original Protestants. The converts came from Oughterard, Glan, Castlekerke, and Ross.

On Thursday, the 19th Aug., the Bishop proceeded up Lough Corrib to the district of Castle-

kerke. A portion of land on the southern side of the lake, in the parish of Kilecomun, has been purchased by the generosity of one Irish gentleman, and a sum of money has been devoted by two others, with equal liberality, to the building of a schoolhouse at this place, called Cappanatura. Here the Bishop laid the first stone of the new schoolhouse, which is to be licensed for divine worship, and will afford room for 400 persons.

On the same day the Bishop held a visitation of the missionary agents in the schoolhouse at Glan.

On Friday the 20th Aug., the Bishop proceeded to Spiddal, and consecrated the new church there, which is to be the parish church of Kiltanin, recently separated from the union of parishes called the Union of Ballynashill. The church will only afford accommodation for 160 persons.

Immediately after the consecration 140 persons were confirmed, 23 being original Protestants, and 117 converts. They came from Spiddal, Inverin, Casla, and Lettermore.

On Saturday, the 21st Aug., the Bishop held a confirmation in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Galway 104 persons were confirmed, of whom 80 were original Protestants, and 24 were converts;

The Bishop closed this tour by holding a general ordination in the Cathedral Church at Tuam, at which 15 persons were ordained—six to the priesthood, and nine to the diaconate. Of these six were by letters dimissory from other dioceses. Amongst the remaining ten, three were ordained as missionaries to the Roman Catholics.

In the districts in connection with the Society for Irish Church Missions 740 persons were confirmed, 205 original Protestants, and 535 converts from Romanism. These latter came from 27 stations, to ten different places where the confirmations were held.

The number of converts confirmed in this district in Sept., 1851, was 712, and in October, 1849, there was 401, and 300 in Achill, which, together with the present number, makes 1,949 in three years.

Three new churches were consecrated, and one newly enlarged church was opened, affording sittings for 1,600 persons.

First stones were laid of three new churches, which will afford accommodation to 1,900 persons. Two new churches were contracted for, to be immediately commenced, which will afford accommodation to 900 persons.

Thus, eight new churches and one greatly enlarged are provided, affording accommodation for 4,060 persons.

Besides these, two new school-houses were opened as licensed houses of worship, calculated to accommodate 900 persons. Two more were found to be nearly finished for the same purpose, adding accommodation for 700 persons—(together, 1,600 persons); and two more were commenced, which will eventually provide for 700 more. In all 2,300 persons.

These six licensed houses, added to the sittings in nine new churches make the total accommodation provided amount to 6,360 persons.

The general total of the result of the whole tour is as follows:—

In all 1,294 persons were confirmed, being 455 original Protestants, and 840 converts.

These converts added to the number previously confirmed upon the two occasions within the last three years, make 2,414 converts confirmed.

Three churches have been consecrated, and one enlarged. Five new churches are in process of completion. The first stones were laid of three more, and two more were contracted for, making in all 14 new churches which will afford sittings for 5,210 persons.

Six new licensed houses for divine worshippers have been provided, accommodating 2,300 worshippers, which, added to the former numbers, will afford accommodation for 7,510 persons. Besides this accommodation afforded in twenty facilities where none existed before, there are five other places, in West Galway, not included in the above tour, in which there is a school room where divine service is performed on the Lord's day, and in which accommodation is provided for 1,510 already stated, makes a total of 8,860 sittings now newly provided.

## Deferred Extracts.

The Morning Herald gives the following anecdote as current in the Dublin clubs:—  
It appears that a few days ago a certain learned gentleman, lately a Government official but now a member of the Pop's Parliamentary brigade, and temporary representative for a Leinster county, was traveling on the Drogheda railway. In the same carriage with him were several passengers, quite as respectable in external appearance as himself. In the course of a conversation which arose the honorable and learned "braguard" denounced Colonel Taylor, one of the Members for the county of Dublin, as a fierce

fig. t. and in proof thereof alleged that he had the words "No Popery" done in sprigs on the soles of his boots. To this allegation one of the passengers, who had remained silent till then, coolly observed "That's a lie." "What," exclaimed the respondent, "do you mean to say, Sir, that what I have stated is a lie?" "Yes, Sir, I do," replied the cool passenger. "Your card," shouted the story-teller. "I have no such thing," replied the cool passenger; but if you want to fight I may accommodate you. However, before I accept your challenge, let me inform you that you have stated which is false respecting the soles of Colonel Taylor's boots, for I clean them every morning, and I know they are not marked as you have described." It is unnecessary to attempt a description of what followed. Suffice it to say the cool passenger was the servant of Colonel Taylor.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The re-cutting of this gem was finished on Tuesday last, when the expectations of Mr. Fodder, the Jewish artist, who undertook this responsible task, were fully realized, and the misgivings of the scientific gentlemen who questioned the final success refuted. It is unsurpassed by any other diamond above ground in shape, lustre, and beauty. Her Majesty the Queen inspected the two smaller diamonds before her departure for Balmoral, and graciously expressed the high satisfaction she felt at the brilliancy and beauty given to them by the new process.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

THE ARCHBIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The members of this body met this year at Newcastle. During the meeting they were entertained by the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick, and afterwards at Durham by the University. On the latter occasion, the Earl of Carlisle said,—"I need hardly remind you that there is an Institution which has even a more universal interest than the University of Durham, because it extends to every corner of our land. I refer to the English Church of our country. (Cheers) I hope it may be permissible to a layman to offer such a toast to you, and I am sure you will drink it with more than usual alacrity and pleasure, because we have the honour of seeing amongst us to day one of its most distinguished Prelates. (Cheers.) The Bishop of Exeter.—"I shall bear in mind the request that has been so wisely made—that we should make short addresses; and if I had no other reason for it I should find a powerful one in the striking ability with which those who have addressed you on this occasion. I can truly say I never heard so many good speeches and they have all had the great merit of being short. Permit me to say that the recollections which the toast proposed by the noble earl at my right hand brings into my mind in this hall are of a very touching kind. Bishop Barrington was he to whom I owed my first connexion with the diocese of Durham, and who was for nearly half a century a member of the Episcopate of England. The lamented Prelate was ever ready to bear testimony to the improving character of the Clergy during the whole Episcopate. I remember well his saying to me—'Don't think that I am of those who find fault with things around me; on the contrary, I bear my most willing testimony to the improvement among the Clergy, not only here but throughout England.' In every ten years of my own life I have witnessed the successful earnestness and zeal on the part of the Clergy. Permit me only to say this that met as we are this day to do honour to a Society by which antiquity was most considered, it is delightful to us to witness the improvements that go on, even in the most ancient of institutions and, let me only say, that those improvements are not only extending to the institutions, but to the historic families of the country; and when we look back on the means we honour and revere, and remember how much we owe to the illustrious men who defend the interests of England in these borders let us not forget that the descendant of Belshazzar is among us—a man who, by his conduct and his example, has ever identified himself with the Church."

THE ELECTRIC TIME BALL AND CLOCK AT CHARING-CROSS.—After several days of careful experiment the arrangements for carrying out these novel and interesting telegraphic phenomena were completed on Saturday, and henceforward the inhabitants of the metropolis may confidently rely upon the descent of the Strand time ball simultaneously with that at Greenwich at one p.m. In connection with the ball the elegant four-dial electric clock opposite the Company's Strand telegraph station at Charing-cross will also show correct time; but it may be as well to state that the minute hand moves only when the minute has been completed, and therefore a person wishing to set a watch must wait until he sees the minute hand suddenly move; the instant it stops will be "Greenwich mean time." This clock is also under the influence of the voltaic current transmitted from Greenwich. The ball always falls daily at one o'clock (Sundays included), but should any unforeseen obstruction occur it will descend at two o'clock, but the failure is seldom anticipated, as the arrangements made by the company, in conjunction with the astronomer royal at Greenwich, and the South Eastern Railway Company, are of so perfect a nature as to ensure unerring success. It is said that the expense of the company's public spirited undertaking will fall little short of the amount already mentioned, viz., £1,000.

IRELAND. THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The arrangements now in progress for the publication of the British Medical Directory, have already led to a curious discovery. A communication from the editors of that projected work informs us that they have ascertained, beyond question or dispute, that

there are some gentlemen in this kingdom glorying in the title of M.D. whose diplomas are absolute forgeries, and that some of them purport to have been granted from a British University, whereas others are professedly from foreign establishments. With respect to unqualified practitioners, the state of the profession is even worse than was conjectured. It is now ascertained that practitioners, who are lorded it over their professional brethren on the pretence that they are the professors of superior titles and qualifications, really hold no legal titles at all, and that their claims to distinction are in some cases founded on criminal proceedings.

RE-OPENING OF THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—On Friday the re-opening of the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, after having undergone a complete repair, was celebrated with a solemn service and ceremonial especially adapted for the occasion. The Chief Rabbi, followed by the wardens and other honorary officers of the congregation, brought the rolls of the law to the chief entrance of the Synagogue, where (standing under a canopy) the Chief Rabbi exclaimed, "Open unto me the gates of righteousness," &c.; and upon the doors being opened, the Chief Rabbi, followed by others in procession, entered with the rolls, whilst the readers sang a Psalm. The procession then proceeded until it arrived at the ark of covenant upon the altar at the east end, during which the readers and choristers chanted a Psalm selected for the occasion. The procession afterwards walked round the Synagogue seven times, and during each circuit a Psalm was also chanted. After the last circuit the rolls were placed by the altar near the ark, and the procession returned to their seats. The usual Afternoon Service was then proceeded with, the Chief Rabbi preaching the Sermon, after which an ode, paraphrased for the ceremonial, was sung by the readers and choristers. The impressive musical portion of the solemnity was composed and arranged for the occasion by Mr. J. L. Mombach, the conductor of the choir of the Great Synagogue. The appearance of the interior after its restoration is exceeding chaste and simple, the chief aim and intention of the architect, Mr. John Willen, to combine simplicity of decoration with the uniformity due to the sacred purposes for which the edifice is intended, having been eminently successful. The prevailing tone of the colouring is stone drab, decorated with gold, and the galleries and roof are supported by massive columns of Syene marble. The east end, where the altar is placed surmounted by the ark of Covenant, with the Holy of Holies is more highly ornamented in a diereent style but still chastely and severely elegant. The building is calculated to contain seats for upwards of 700 persons, but from the crowded appearance of the body and galleries many more than the number must have been present at the ceremonial.

THE SIX MILE-BRIDGE AFFRAY.—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PRIESTS BOURKE AND CLUNE.—In confirmation of the statements made in our last that the Government were determined to take proceedings against the Priests Bourke and Clune, we are glad to give the following statement as abridged from the *Limerick Reporter* :—

The Rev. J. Bourke, P. P., Cratloe, proceeded to Six Mile-bridge this day, where it was intimated that bail would be taken for his appearance at Ennis Assizes, to answer the indictment for having headed a seditious riot. The Rev. Mr. Bourke was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Noonan, P. P. Cappaghwhite; Michael Quinn, Esq.; J. T. Devitt, Esq., J. P.; and M. Lenihan, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Clune, P. P., Six Mile-bridge; D. J. Wilson, Esq. &c. After a short time they proceeded to the Court-house, where Mr. John O'Brien, R. M., Tulla, was in attendance. Several persons were in Court who had been arrested on the previous day, charged with rioting on the day of the 22d ult., and others charged with the abduction of certain voters from Meelick on the same morning. Soon after their appearance in Court Mr. O'Brien intimated that he was ready to take bail in the Grand Jury-room for those who wished to tender bail. The Rev. gentlemen, with the gentleman by whom they were accompanied, and the rioters who were charged, and whose names are Thos. Riedy, Patt M'Inerney, James Wall, James Halloran, James Quinlivan, and Patt Kinevane then proceeded to the Grand Jury room, where, after some discussion bail for the peasantry was fixed at various amounts. The cases of the rioters having been disposed of, the question then arose as to the Rev. Messrs. Bourke and Clune. Before the question was discussed Mr. O'Brien read at length the informations of the persons who have sworn against the Rev. gentlemen, and which were voluminous. A very long discussion then ensued, in the course of which the Rev. gentlemen refused to give bail unless they were compelled, when Sub-inspector Donovan said held a warrant for their arrest in his hand. He accordingly arrested them. Ultimately, however, Mr. O'Brien expressing his willingness to take bail in 100l. each and two sureties in 50l. each to answer to the charge of riot at the next Clare Assizes, Messrs. Michael Quinn and J. T. Devitt entered into bail for the Rev. W. Bourke, and Messrs. D. J. Wilson and Maurice Lenihan entered into bail for the Rev. Mr. Clune.

GOLD IN CONNAUGHT.—While the ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland are alive with thousands of Emigrants hastening to the gold diggings of Australia, now considered more productive than the California mines—while we hear of fresh discoveries of the precious metal in Jamaica and British America, we would be wanting in duty to our country did we hide from them the astounding intelligence that in Connaught, aye, in Mayo, gold has been found to exist. This very important discovery has been made through the persevering exertions of John Atkinson, Esq., M. D. and chemist, Castlebar. The gold now extracted, and in possession of Mr. Atkinson, has been found on part of the estate of the Marquis of

Sigo. Appearances of the existence of the same precious metal present themselves on part of the estates of the Earl of Lismore.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

INDIA.—We have intelligence from Bombay to July 24, and from Calcutta to the 16th.

The news from the seat of war in Burmah is unimportant. The *Bombay Times* of the 24th July says:—"We have, since the 5th instant received news from Rangoon to the 23d June, twelve days later than that dispatch by the last mail; but it is comparatively unimportant. The troops continued healthy. General Godwin has sent in a requisition for 12,000 men, in addition to the 6 or 8,393 now under him, wherewith to renew the war, and they have been directed to prepare themselves accordingly. The Governor-General proceeds immediately on a short visit to Burmah, on board the *Feroze steamer*." It is further stated that so soon as the reinforcements join, powerful garrisons will be thrown into Martaban, Bassein, and Rangoon, and our rear generally will be strengthened. Pegu will become our advanced head quarters; the people are already avowedly anxious to exchange a Burmese for a British Government, and the country will be placed at our disposal without the trouble of a conquest.

The north-western frontier of India continued tranquil. Brigadier-General, Sir Colin Campbell has resigned his command at Peshawur, and returns to England; in consequence, it is alleged, of his having felt himself trammelled and interfered with by the civil power. He will, it is said, be succeeded by General Roberts.

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts have been received from Sydney to June 3. By the last advices from the Taron, it appears that the energy of the diggers has been again paralysed, the water having risen so as to cover the bed claims. The miners were consequently so disheartened that many of them were leaving for the neighbouring gold fields. Near the spot where Dr Kerr's hundred weight of gold was found, a water worn lump was taken out by two men weighing 157 ounces, and another had been obtained weighing 71 ounces. At the Dirt Hole and Tambarouo Creek, 141 worth of gold per man per week was not considered at all an uncommon circumstance. Water was still scarce at these diggings; the northern mines continued to improve. It appears that the gold in this district lies deep, and that the rich deposits have not hitherto been found, owing to the diggers not going low enough down. The week's escorts had brought in 3,364 ounces, valued at 11,999l. The price of gold had been firm at 64s 6d to 64 9d; the total gold exported to date was valued at 1,459,459l. The last escort from Mount Alexander, which arrived on the 25th May, brought in 31, ounces of gold. It left the Mount with 37,000 ounces, but, owing to the bad state of the roads, the conveyance broke down, and 6,000 ounces of gold had to be taken out to enable it to proceed. The Nestor has arrived with fifteen thousand pounds in gold for the bank of Australasia, and the Euphrates had come in from Plymouth with seventy-five thousand pounds in specie

Colonial.

Wednesday Morning a man named Dubroy, an employee of the Steam Propeller *Pioneer*, met with his death under the following circumstances: He, with two other men, Antoine Bonie, captain of the barge *Clereland*, and Pellardeau, had been drinking at several taverns during the night, and when about adjourning to their residences, Dubroy and Bonie quarrelled about some private matter, but through the mediation of Pellardeau, the difference seemed to be settled, and they again washed down their bitterness with liquor. Before, however, proceeding far homeward, Dubroy made some insulting remark, and prepared for fighting by divesting himself of his coat, while Bonie did like wise, and, as the evidence of Pellardeau showed, struck the former a blow (but whether with open hand or closed fist the witness could not say) which felled him to the ground, when he kicked him twice, at least, upon which, evidently fearing that life was extinct, he knelt down and worked his jaws, and discovering them stiff he proceeded to the Propeller *Pioneer*, and told the men that their pilot was lying drunk on the wharf. An inquest has since been held on the body, and a verdict acquitting the accused was returned, the doctors being of opinion that death must have been caused from some derangement of the system, other than violence which, from the examination, they thought there was not sufficient evidence of.—*Pilot*.

COMMAND OF THE TROOPS.—The command of the Troops vacant by the promotion of Major General Gore, to the Command-in-Chief of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been given to Lieutenant Colonel Plomer Young, Assistant Adjutant General. During a residence of many years in Kingston, Colonel Young has won for himself the best wishes of all, and no appointment could have been made which would have afforded more true gratification to the people of that city.

INCENDIARISM AT BRANTFORD.—We regret to learn that two barns adjacent to this town, together with a horse, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th. The barns contained the produce of 25 acres of hay and over 35 acres of peas and oats, also a large quantity of farming implements, harness, &c. Two large wheat stacks which stood within a few rods of the fire, were only saved by extraordinary exertions. The property destroyed belonged to Mr Edward Young of Brantford; and there is too much reason to believe that his loss has been oc-

casioned by the act of an incendiary.—*Brantford Courier*.

FISHERIES.

A public meeting has been held at Halifax, to petition her Majesty against any concession of the rights of her subjects in that colony in regard to the fisheries, at which an Address was adopted to the Lieut. Governor and one to Her Majesty, which concludes with the following:

"Your memorialists deprecate all negotiations,—all compromises on the subject. The Americans will not—probably they cannot grant an equivalent for the privileges they seek; and the only security for the colonies is the entire abandonment of the present negotiations.

Your memorialists most earnestly entreat your Majesty, that the existing fishery restrictions may be preserved in their letter, and that your Majesty's power may be put forth to prevent their violation.

The Annual Show of the County of Oxford Agricultural Society was held 3rd inst., on the enclosed grounds behind the Court House. The day was fair and pleasant. The Stock of horses exhibited was not very large, but a decided improvement in their breed was observable. There was a good display of sheep, vastly improved in carcase and wool, and above all, the most decided improvement was seen in the pens crowded with a splendid assortment of hogs of all ages. There were several good milk cows on the ground, and also several very large yearling heifers. Among the articles of domestic manufacture we observed some good specimens. The produce of the dairy was conspicuous, and the sight presented on entering the building erected on the grounds was truly gratifying—the splendid samples of wheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., the choice assortment of apples, pears, tomatoes, together with a considerable quantity of Horticultural productions, all clearly proved that the county of Oxford was not behind in improvement.—*British America*.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last our Nimrods were thrown into an unusual state of excitement, by the intelligence that a large bear had been seen about a mile and a half from the town, near the residence of Mr. McLaren, in Westminster. A large party accordingly, started in pursuit, and a regular *battue* took place. Bruin however was not to be caught, and, after leading his pursuers through the thick woods surrounding the cover in which he had taken refuge, at length he escaped into a dense swamp near the village of Westminster; and as day light was fast leaving, the chase had to be given up. We learn that the bear was seen in the same neighbourhood the following day.—*London Times*.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

A meeting was held on Wednesday night, at the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Alderman Thompson in the chair.

Mr. Whitman having explained to the meeting the object of the proposed Exhibition it was,

Resolved,—That this meeting acknowledges the importance and necessity of a representation of the Province of Canada at the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," to be opened at New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1853. That on the occasion of the New York Exhibition a full representation of the woods, minerals, furs, and other raw materials, forming so great a proportion of the undeveloped wealth of this Province, together with specimens of our agricultural and manufacturing productions, would have a most beneficial effect in directing the attentions and capital of the American market to the further demand of those articles for their own consumption, and would tend to strengthen the commercial interests and social good feeling of Canada and the United States, and accordingly;—That this meeting fully respond to the invitation contained in an official letter addressed by the President of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," at New York, to His Worsnip the Mayor, that the interests of Toronto be represented at such approaching Exhibition, in New York. A local Committee in furtherance of this object was then named.

FALL ASSIZES:

The Fall Assizes for the different Counties will be holden as follows:—

Table listing Fall Assizes for various counties: MIDLAND CIRCUIT (The Hon. The Chief Justice, Picton Tuesday, 5th October, Belleville Monday, 11th, Kingston Tuesday, 19th); EASTERN CIRCUIT (The Hon. The Chief Justice Common Pleas, Bytown Tuesday, 5th October, L'Orignal Monday, 18th, Cornwall Monday, 25th); WESTERN CIRCUIT (The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, London Monday, 4th October, Chatham Thursday, 14th, Sandwich Tuesday, 19th); HOME CIRCUIT (The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, Cobourg Monday, 4th October, Niagara Monday, 18th); OXFORD CIRCUIT (The Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan, Woodstock Monday, 4th October, Guelph Monday, 11th, Hamilton Thursday, 14th); TORONTO—The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns, Toronto Monday, 11th October.

An old copper mine of extraordinary richness has recently been discovered on what is called the Hill Vein in the Lake Superior

country. Certain circumstances brought to light by its discovery, indicate that it was worked long before the discovery of America by Columbus. The richness of the mine may be imagined from the fact, that Mr. Mendelbaum, the manager, in causing it to be explored, had a mass of copper, which weighed 2,300 pounds, removed from the surface of the vein. There is certainly much mystery connected with these ancient traces of mining operations, discovered, from time to time in the copper region of Lake Superior.—*Colonist*.

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

In our publication of Wednesday we gave the observations of Mr. Hincks when introducing a bill to amend the laws relating to the University of Toronto, by which it will be seen, it is admitted that the expectation that other Colleges would have affiliated with, or become engrafted on the godless stem has not been realized, and that a new experiment is to be made upon it by dividing the University from all Colleges, and creating a Board of Examiners to examine pupils from affiliated bodies and grant degrees, thus adopting the plan of the London University which he said had been found to work well. Mr. Hincks further stated that there would be no medical or law school connected with this University, and that the endowments would be taken out of the hands of the College and managed by the Crown on the responsibility of the Ministry.

For our own part we have neither love nor respect for this University as at present constituted, although it numbers some men of a high order of talent among its Professors; yet we cannot view the introduction of this sweeping measure on which the Senate as a body were never consulted and never even apprized of, involving as it does, a principle of the grossest injustice, if not robbery, without raising our voice against the act, even though about to be perpetrated on a body to which we are opposed.

The purposes for which Colleges have ever been founded and supported are chiefly to enable the youth to enter on the study of the learned professions, which are by common consent allowed to be pre-eminently, Law, Physic and Divinity. The latter has been already forcibly excluded from its walls, and if Physic and Divinity are to be now as forcibly ejected, we would ask for what essential study can the youth of the Province resort thereto? What are they to learn there to enable them to enter any of the learned professions, or to suit them for the higher avocations of life? Is this to be done by way of assimilating it to the London University? In that case the framers of the Bill must be ignorant of or falsify the fact that the three learned professions are connected with the London University. In thus separating the Educational Department from the University the plan of the London model is departed from.

Further we are told that the Board of Endowment is to be abolished and the large Revenues of the College managed by a Government officer, on the responsibility of the Ministry, thus virtually making him irresponsible. Here would be a nice birth for one of the "prosperous concern" and a new bait for Government support in the hour of need.

But the individual injustice of the measure is great. The Legal and Medical professorships are at one fell swoop to be abolished. As for the law faculties of the University, we do not believe that the labours of the professors were very heavy—that the number of law students gave them much trouble or interfered to any serious extent with their professional avocations outside, but in the case of the Medical faculty the instances of individual hardship and injustice would be very great. The Medical Professors have held their appointments for periods varying from four to ten years, and the discharge of the duties of their professorships can not but have interfered more or less with the exercise of private professional practice, whilst it entailed a heavy outlay in the purchase of all useful Medical works as essential to the due discharge of their duties. In fact, if we recollect rightly on the appointment of the present anatomical demonstrator an increase of salary was given to him to compensate for the total loss of Professional practice which must follow the discharge of his duty as anatomical demonstrator. Yet these are the men whom it is proposed at once to turn from the walls of the University, stripped of their appointments and salaries, to seek once more for Professional practice, in fact to begin their professional career with fearful odds against them.

In robbing one body, this paternal government do not hesitate to insult others, and intimate an intention of purchasing their assent to the principle of this bill, by the intimation that "there would be a sufficient fund after amply endowing" this emasculated College "to give some aid to other Colleges." Sorry indeed should we be to see Trinity College caught by this bait, surrender its independence. Its Board have had experience enough of the danger of such a

step, and we do not think they would be likely, under any circumstances, to participate in the spoils, and thus sanction the injustice. If it be perpetrated Trinity College must benefit otherwise, and so will the country. Within its walls the three learned professions will have found a secure retreat, and thither will flock the youth of the Province, who may be ambitious to enter on their study. Thus may Trinity College legitimately benefit without participating in the spoils, or sharing in the odium of the measure.

The Medical School of Dr. Rolph, will, by the plan, no longer have the Medical Classes of the University to compete with; and his class, raised to an affiliated school, may perhaps, come in for a slice of the government "aid to other Colleges," and might take it with clean hands if he had not been one of the reputed parents of the Bill. The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who, perhaps aims at being at the head of every Educational Establishment in the Province, if we judge from his expansive educational tendencies, may also benefit by the measure, and he will not be over scrupulous upon the matter.

By the bye, it is rather strange that a copy of the bill *in slips* from the press was received by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, in this city, on yesterday week, the very day the measure was introduced in Quebec, whilst the Senate, as a body up to this hour, we are informed, are in ignorance of all, save what the public press has disclosed. Perhaps it was considered that Mr. Ryerson had a deeper interest in this new Educational Scheme than the body whose rights and emoluments are about being thus so outrageously invaded.

The whole measure is as iniquitous as unjust in principle, and is strong evidence of the assertion we so lately made, that in the hands of the present ministry the rights and liberties of no class of her Majesty's subjects in Canada are secure. Friends and foes are alike objects of ministerial plunder.

POPULAR BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

(Continued from last week.)

4. "The religion of the New Testament is essentially a voluntary service, &c. The Gospel admits no acts as religious but such as are voluntary. Infant baptism is not, on the part of the subject supposed to be most concerned, a voluntary, but a compulsory ceremony. It is something altogether dissimilar from the whole genius of the Gospel."

Now, even though baptism were a compulsory rite this would not make us lay it aside; circumcision, by God's appointment, having been equally compulsory. The question of its being voluntary or compulsory is quite as much out of place as its utility or non-utility: the real question being, the Scriptural authority for it. In short, all these arguments against infant baptism drawn from the 'voluntary, spiritual or personal nature of the Gospel' can only be of use as corroborative evidence, when it is first admitted that Scripture does not decide the rival claims of adult and infant baptism, as no one who could establish the theory of the Baptists from Scripture would be foolish enough to make assurance doubly sure by the addition of a doubtful argument. We may remark, however, that it is by no means true to say that infant baptism is a compulsory rite. The Gospel requirements are indeed, so far voluntary, that no credit attaches to any one who does not perform them from choice: adults only can do this; but still no person can be said to be compelled whose choice is not thwarted; infants, therefore, are not the subjects of compulsion. A man in a swoon cannot intelligibly be said to be compelled to revive by the application of water, though his recovery could not be voluntary.

Thus have we replied seriatim to the objections from Scripture which the Baptists adduce against the practice of infant baptism. Let us, then, recapitulate our argument in favour of the custom—it is admitted, on all hands, that infant baptism prevailed over the whole Christian world not long after the Apostolic age. Let Baptists, then, solve this difficulty: supposing the Apostles, by precept and example, to have authorized, exclusively, the practice of adult baptism, how came it to pass that such a wonderful transition took place in such a short time? We ask again and again how infant baptism came to gain such an undisputed sway? If adult baptism was the exclusive practice of the Apostolic age, how came all the churches in the world, founded as they were by different Apostles, with one accord, to deviate from their example? We must demand some rational account (the common principles of human

conduct demand it) of this marvellous instance of agreeing to differ. It would not have been extraordinary had some churches, or even many, departed from the truth; but how came all to do so, separated from each other by insuperable barriers, and many, from their remoteness, ignorant even of the existence of each other?

Dr. Buchanan, A.D. 1806, found 200,000 Christians in Central India; Churches whose existence was unknown till discovered by the Portuguese in the 16th century. These Churches of Syrian Christians had preserved a succession of Bishops for thirteen centuries, and, (says Dr. B.,) profess doctrines few, indeed, in number, but pure, and agreeing in essential points with the Church of England. In a conversation of one of these Bishops with Dr. Buchanan, he asked about the other Christians, besides the English, who had separated themselves from the Church of Rome. "Those which interested him most were the Quakers and Baptists." He said "it was an imposing idea to wash the body and begin a new life." He asked "whether they were baptized again every time they relapsed into sin or known apostasy." Here, then, were one hundred Churches with no communication whatever with Europe; Churches which had preserved the Bible, and were utterly unknown till the arrival of the Portuguese, who, to overthrow such a standing witness against Romanism, established the Inquisition, which accused the Syrian Clergy of the following practices and opinions:—"that they married; that they owned but two sacraments; that they neither invoked saints, worshipped images, nor believed in purgatory; and that they had no other dignitaries than Bishops, Priests and Deacons." The amusement of the Syrian Bishop shows us that not even a tradition of the Baptist theory had come down in these Churches. We quote the above from "Dr. Buchanan's Researches" to show the universality of the practice of infant baptism; and let the Baptists devise some rational account of this singular unanimity of the Christian world.

But let us call the attention of the Baptists to a fact still more strange than this wondrous, this universal change which they must believe took place, viz: that not an intimation of it occurs in any writing extant—not a particle of notice is taken of it by any writer—not a Christian disputed the daring change in the sacrament. Now, is this possible? On the supposition that infant baptism was a forgery on the world, was it possible that no one, though he had the means of exposure in his hands, ever took the trouble to do so? Heresies, sects, and schisms have arisen in every age; but, then, there is testimony for and against them. A great part of the world was once Arian; but we have the history of it: it was too important not to be noticed. In the earliest ages there arose heresies of the most extravagant nature; so numerous were they, (Augustine enumerates over eighty) that the three first centuries seem one record of false doctrine; but, then, the true was preserved, and the false branded in history. And is it natural, credible, or possible, that no one of all these heretics should have upbraided his opponent with having transferred Christ's sacrament from adults to infants? So irresistible is this argument, that if there existed in Scripture one plain command limiting baptism to adults, it would shake our belief in the inspiration of the Apostles. So forcibly do the arguments adduced prove the custom of infant baptism to have originated in the Apostolic age, that did there exist a text of Scripture prohibiting the practice, we should have been led to conclude that the Apostles must either have set the example of disobedience to their own commands, or silently acquiesced in it. But no such text exists, as will appear to anyone who examines the futility of all the inferences drawn from Scripture by the opponents of infant baptism. We have seen that not one of these texts militates against the practice; this is all we require to make our proof incontestible: but more corroboration we possess.—Some of the arguments brought forward by our adversaries making clearly for infant baptism or giving a considerable degree of probability to it. Still further, we have a separate and powerful evidence from the analogy of circumcision, which must have great weight,

unless we are prepared to reject or depreciate typical prophecy. As the Lord's Supper supplanted the Passover, so baptism superseded circumcision. The Jewish religion was based on this principle—a covenant between God and the Jew. The Christian religion is based on the same—a covenant between God and man; Christ being called the mediator of a new and better covenant.—Heb. 12, 24, &c. Now, if God required children to be brought into covenant with him under his first dispensation, why should he not require the same under his second? at least, why should we not take it for granted that he does so require, unless the contrary be affirmed in Scripture? Might we not have calculated on our Lord's undeceiving the Apostles on this point? Might we not reasonable conjecture that the Apostles would have undeceived us? Thus does the analogy of the Jewish Church substantiate the practice of the whole Church for fifteen centuries.

It is sheer simplicity, or prejudice, to deny a typical import to circumcision, and yet to ascribe it to other Jewish ordinances. What reason is there why the Passover should be thought symbolical of the Lord's Supper, and yet circumcision be deemed a mere national badge, without spiritual significance? Why should the year of Jubilee be regarded as typical, and circumcision not so? The Jubilee year partook much more of a civil, national character than circumcision can be supposed to have done; yet that year was undoubtedly typical. Observe, God commanded that the Jubilee trumpet should sound "on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement. The remission of debts, and the reversion of inheritance, in that year, were all plainly typical of the grand Jubilee of the Gospel; indeed, our Lord himself sets this matter at rest, by plainly declaring that he came "to preach the acceptable year of the Lord: this day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears." Now, if the very laws which regulated inheritance and debt, contracts and servitude, though national or civil arrangements, were still representative of Gospel liberty, why should circumcision be an exception to the rule, on the ground of its being a national badge or characteristic, especially when we are distinctly told in Scripture that circumcision involved a deep spiritual meaning? "Abraham," says the Apostle, "received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had."—Rom. 4, 11. Here is clear evidence that circumcision ratified a covenant: the terms of the covenant being, on the side of the Jew, faith or faithful obedience; and on the side of God, temporal blessings. To this corresponds most accurately Christian baptism, which is the seal of God's Gospel covenant; and if the first covenant, which was undoubtedly spiritual, included infants, why should not that covenant "established upon better promises" (Heb. 8, 6) embrace the offspring of Christian parents, at least, if not, might we not have expected to have been told so? It will not, therefore, answer any purpose but that of showing the strength of prejudice, to say that circumcision was merely a national Jewish observance.—"Circumcise the foreskin of your heart," says Moses.—Deut. 10, 16; so also Jer. 4, 4. Baptism, say the Baptists, is "the outward sign of a renewed heart." And was not circumcision also? St. Paul evidently considered circumcision not only as emblematical of baptism, but as an ordinance with a deep spiritual reference. He tells the Colossians that they had put off the sins of the flesh "by the circumcision of Christ," and explains this to mean, being "buried with him in baptism."—Col. 2, 12. Again, he tells the Romans "that circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter."—Rom. 2, 29. He tells the Philipians that "we are the circumcision which worship God in the spirit."—Phil. 3, 3. St. Stephen, too, was of the same opinion when he upbraided the Jews with being "uncircumcised in heart and ears."—Acts 7, 51. In the face of such texts, to affirm the mere temporal character of circumcision, seems equal to "resisting the Holy Ghost." The plain fact being, that a deeply spiritual ordinance was administered to infants, by God's command. Jewish covenant. Why not administer the typhoid character, and infants of Ch?

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Table with columns for Date, Lesson, and Bible references. Includes dates from Oct. 10 to Oct. 17, 1852.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members, 25s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto, on Sunday the 10th October.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The memorial of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, which appeared in our columns last week, cannot fail to make a deep impression upon every sound thinking, well constituted mind.

All momentous is the topic to which it refers, infinitely exceeding in importance any question of mere human polity. It has reference not to time alone, but reaches forward in its consequences to eternity, and involves the future destinies of millions of never-dying souls.

No one but a case-hardened and avowed infidel, will question the vital necessity which exists for indoctrinating the youthful mind with the rudiments of a pure and sound theology. "Train up a child," says the inspired maximist, "in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

"True," exclaim our dissenting opponents, or at least that section of them who profess a belief in the leading doctrines of Christianity, "all this is most true and undeniable; but still it does not necessarily follow that because the Gospel is outlawed in our Common Schools, the youth of Canada must grow up devoid of spiritual knowledge!"

Pause a moment as all this might sound from the platform, or in the pages of a Liberal print, it is practically little better than a delusion or dream. Like too many of the platitudinous theories of voluntarism, it is found to be wanting when tested in the crucible of experience! Few, miserably few, in number are the parents in this young and sunlit region who, having the inclination, possess either the knowledge or the ability necessary for grounding their tender ones in the alphabet of Christianity, if we may use the expression!

time or opportunity to acquire the way. Instead of becoming teachers, they have need that one teach them which be the first principles of the oracles of God!

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

Touching the Clergy and Ministers of the Province, so thinly are they sown, and so over-proportioned the fields of duty which they occupy to their moral and physical abilities, that but little is the utmost they can do to meet the exigencies of the case.

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

On the whole, therefore, it must be obvious to the most obtuse, that if the children of Canada cannot obtain a modicum of religious instruction during the week in the salaried Schools of the Province, they must, in a great measure, lack it altogether.

Need we say that the ill-digested and empirical School Bill with which Upper Canada is cursed (we can use no milder term) makes no real provision for the important matter under consideration.

There exists, it is true, a regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, permitting a meagre & narrow allowance of religious instruction, such as a recital from the Scriptures or a Catechism. Well, however, does our beloved Diocesan characterize this flimsy attempt to gild an infidel law, as "a miserable snare and mockery," at once "offensive and derisive!"

In most cases a teacher would have a colourable excuse to plead in declining such a task. He is expressly prohibited from attending to the claims of Christianity till the "regular exercises of the school" have been disposed of. In plain, honest English, both Bible and Catechism must be left unopened till the closing minutes of a long and irksome day, when the energies, both of pedagogue and pupil have become fatigued and clean worn out.

"Under the mockery of such a regulation," to use the words of his Lordship's Memorial, "there is no guarantee that so much as the Lord's Prayer is ever heard in any of our Schools, or the Holy Bible ever reverently introduced, or the children taught not to take God's Holy name in vain; nor have we any assurance that either Trustees or Teachers are God-fearing men, or have any regard for Holy things. Hence, whatever may be asserted by the promoters of the School system, it is evident that it contains no available provision for religious instruction; nor can it be effectually introduced without separate Schools as in England."

We shall have occasion to return to this infinitely important question; and, in the meantime, subjoin a striking article from a recent United States journal, as furnishing an appropriate climax to our remarks:

THE DEATER ON LAKE ERIE.—The steamer Atlantic came in collision with the Propeller Steamboat Ogdenburg, and four human lives were lost.—That's nothing, and will be considered as nothing by the community, so long as they continue to think that the sole end of the creation of man is, to allow him, to accumulate the almighty dollars. So long as the worship of gold continues to subvert the worship of God, so long shall we have this reckless disregard of life. So long will contractors build card-houses to tumble upon their first possessors—so long will mechanics make boilers and engines to sell for speed, not use; so long will rash, and totally incompetent men (because they can be had cheap) be employed to take charge of human freight—so long is it time to put an end to this. But how? Alas! the evil lies not on the surface, it is a deep and gangrenous sore. The Public School system teaches no religion—these raised their benighted idols—wealth their God, for the pleasure it brings. What is it that causes the steamboat collisions, or burnings, or running off railway tracks? The worship of the almighty dollar. Why is money worshipped? Because in our

Public Schools, no other end or object is taught. Make money—money, money, honestly if you can, but make money. Such is the whole sum and substance of our teaching. It is for this we are taught grammar, arithmetic, and geography, it would be far better that we were left untaught. The accounts that we have of accidents, North, West, East, and South, render it imperative that some legislation should be had on the subject. Why should there not be a board of examiners, before whom captains, conductors, and engineers should come? This, or some measure like it, is absolutely necessary, but there is more beyond. We must educate our people in such a manner that they may be led to know that there is another world, that there is something beyond dollars and cents, and that happiness can be enjoyed even though others are before us in the race for gold."

Dr. Ryerson loves to quote the experience of the neighbouring Republic in matters relating to education. We commend the preceding observations to his thoughtful digestion!

ABOLITION OF POSTAGE ON PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

It is a well established principle of political economy that the more the facilities of inter-communication are increased, the more will the necessity for its further extension arise, and the greater be the financial advantage derived therefrom. This is strikingly illustrated in the report of the Post-Master General for the past year, by which we find that the number of letters which passed through the Post Office during the week ending April 3rd, 1851, was 41,000; whilst, under the reduced postage system, the number, during the same period in 1852, was 86,051, or an increase of about 110 per cent. Here there is clear evidence of the benefits derived by the public from the reduction of postage, namely, a vast increase of communication and information, with little, if any, loss to the revenue.

But if we turn from letters on which the charge has been so materially reduced to newspaper postage, which is still enforced, we find the results very different. The number of newspapers which passed through the Post Office for the week ending April 3rd, 1851, was 90,000; whilst the number for the week ending 3rd April, 1852, was but 101,000, or a little more than an increase of 10 per cent.

The newspaper postage is essentially a tax upon knowledge, and a barrier to the diffusion of information, which ought to be at once removed. It narrows the circle of newspaper utility, confines the influence of literary talent, and inevitably lowers the tone and character of the newspaper literature of the Province, as the restrictions of circulation limit the commercial profit on the journal, and preclude the employment of the higher order of literary ability.

By such resolutions the public are the greater sufferers in the end; but we hope the time is not far distant when this postage on newspapers published in Canada, so paltry in its produce, but so obnoxious in its nature, may be altogether abolished. That the revenue would not suffer much from its abolition is evident, as on the weekly circulation above mentioned, the annual proceeds on all newspapers passing through the office would amount only to £21,632 per annum; but if from this we deduct the portion received on newspapers published out of Canada, and the expense entailed in the collection of this paltry revenue, we have little doubt that the country would gain by its total and immediate abolition.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

On Friday, the 1st instant, the Protestant Episcopal Convention, after nine ballots, succeeded in electing the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright Provisional Bishop of New York. The leading opposing candidates were Bishop Williams, Bishop Whitehouse, and Dr. Seabury. Whilst acknowledging the distinguished merits of these excellent divines, we must confess that we think the choice of the Convention an exceedingly judicious one, and we pray that the Great Head of the Church may pour His richest blessings upon the head of the newly appointed Prelate.

We extract the following particulars from the New York Tribune:

Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright was born in England (but as an American citizen) in 1791. He came to the United States while a mere child, and was educated at Cambridge, where he held a Professorship. He was subsequently Rector of a Church in Hartford, Conn. In January, 1821, he came to New York, and was made Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, having charge of the Grace Church Congregation. About 1834 he resigned, and took the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston. Five or six years afterwards, he returned to this City, and was made Assistant Minister at Trinity again, and was assigned the charge of St. John's Chapel, where he has ever since remained.

Bishop Wainwright has been prominent in the Councils of the Church, and is now Secretary of the House of Bishops. He has travelled through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, and other

Eastern lands. Seven or eight years ago his name was for a long time before the public in a controversy with Mr. Potts in regard to the legality and propriety of the office of Bishop. This controversy, which attracted much attention at the time, arose from a remark made by Hon Rufus Choate at the New England Dinner, to the effect that our Puritan ancestors had formed "A Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King."

"It is sincerely hoped and generally believed by the Delegates that the elevation of Dr. Wainwright to his new office will re-unite the various classes which have for a long time existed in this Diocese, and soon show the Church again harmonious and prosperous."

We have likewise to state that on the 29th ult., Dr. H. Hawkes, of New York, was elected Bishop of Rhode Island by the Special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at present sitting in Providence. It is understood that the Bishop will likewise be called to the Rectorship of Grace Church, and that he will accept the same.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The friends of this meritorious seminary will be gratified to learn that two of the pupils thereof, viz., Messrs. A. Broughall and H. Davis, have obtained the first Scholarships in Trinity College.

A DEVOTED BISHOP.

At a late meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a letter was read from one of the Missionaries in New Zealand, in which he incidentally says, "The Bishop (Selwyn) walked from Wellington here, over about 800 miles in ten weeks, confirming 3,000 natives, and examining every single one."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

Sir,—The rabid Mr. Geo. Brown, who seems to have a dreadful kakothos loquendi on him at present, spoke as follows in the House of Assembly a few days ago—I quote his own paper, the Weekly Globe, of October 1st:—

"One would think that as the Churchmen don't pay their ministers, they would be liberal to prodigality in their contributions for religious purposes. Now how stands the fact? Why, that the Church of England with her 223,000 people—and these the richest portion of the community, contributed, as a Church, in the last year for which I can find returns, but £2,603 10s. 7d. for religious purposes, or three-pence per head! on the other hand, the Wesleyan Methodists, with their 90,000 people, after paying their ministers, contributed £3,393 10s. 6d., or nine-pence per head, and the Free Church with only 65,000 people, after paying her ministers and building her churches, contributed no less than £3,250 for religious purposes, or one shilling per head. (Hear, hear.)—a tremendous fact in proof of the hardening effect of the stipendiary system on the human sympathies."

Now is this true or false? If true, it is a very great disgrace to us Churchmen. But believing it not to be true, I think some one with a better head for statistics than I have, should prove it false.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, D. C. L. October 2nd, 1852.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

MR. EDITOR.—Your paper being the most likely to be read by the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, as well as by the greatest number of the most influential lay members of that Church, I therefore prefer requesting your insertion of the few following lines. They have been suggested by the perusal to-day of the Despatches just laid before our Provincial Parliament, relative to the correspondence on the Clergy Reserves question, in which Mr Hincks figures so prominently.

The support of religion in our Province is a point of the utmost importance, both in a worldly and spiritual view, and intimately connected with British connection. Mr Hincks, presuming on his official station, has, by consequential bullying, threatening and misrepresentation, attempted to throw dust into the eyes of the Imperial Government and the British public on this subject, through his letters from Morley's particularly with respect to the comparative numbers in this Province for and against preserving the Clergy Reserves for their original use, and the interference of the Canadian Parliament with the disposal of them. Should there not be a general effort against their secularization made by the Churches of England and Scotland, Clergy and Laity, and all other religious bodies having, or which may, by future arrangement, have an interest therein, by renewed petitions to the Queen and the Imperial Government and Parliament, after the passing of the Hincks Resolutions? Such petitions should embrace a thorough analysis of the denominational status of the members of both houses of the Canadian Parliament, who shall have voted pro and con on these Resolutions. No doubt it may be difficult in some cases to ascertain the Church to which the supporters of them may belong. In such case, the same may be done as is observed in the ordinary Provincial Census, i. e. say, No Church. I think that such an analysis would give the mother-country a better

idea of the nature of the opposition to the Clergy Reserves, as such. The petitions should also pray for the Imperial Parliament's exclusive action in this question. Canada has (as every one who is not at heart a rebel knows) no right or title, *per se*, to the aforesaid Clergy Reserves. Whatever change may be made in the distribution of them, let it be made by the same power which conferred them, and let the Imperial Government be prayed to assign to each religious body full power to manage its own share. After that the enemies of religion may threaten the disruption of British connexion through this question, as much as they please, or actually rebel openly. I think, however, that if they can manage to retain the Government *loaves and fishes* in the hands of their own party, they will become resigned to their fate.

At the proper time let every true Briton do his duty. Voluntaryism is all moonshine in this selfish land.

JOHNSTON NEILSON.

Pakenham, September 18, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, 2nd Oct.: 1852.

The *Atlantic* with four days later news is below, and will probably be up by 9 o'clock.

The *Pacific* sailed at noon, with 133 passengers and 435,000 dollars it specie. Among the passengers are Humphreys Marshall, United States Minister to China, and M. Schans bearer of despatches to the Court of St James.

Philadelphia, October, 2nd.

The steamer "City of Glasgow" sailed from her dock for Liverpool at noon to-day, with 46 passengers and thirty-six thousand dollars of American gold.

New York, Oct. 4th, 1852.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at half-past eight this evening, with dates from London and Liverpool to the 22nd—four days later.

Cotton without the least change in price; sales for the last three days 19,000 bales.

Corn without change. Steady demand for wheat and good qualities saleable at last week's rate.

Favourite brands of state flour scarce and commanded extreme prices; inferior neglected.

ENGLAND.

Public attention was still occupied with the Duke of Wellington's death, and the honours to be paid to his memory. It is officially announced that the obsequies shall be at the cost of the nation and will accordingly be in accordance with the funeral of Nelson. It is expected that the body will be buried in St. Paul's.

The Duke left a will dated as far back as 1818. Lord Derby has returned to London to make arrangements for the funeral.

The Secretary of War, Major Beresford, is temporarily performing the functions of Commander-in-Chief.

On the night of the 17th, the ship *Bhurtpore*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, went ashore near Wexford. Only five out of five hundred emigrants and crew were lost. The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, the 20th Sept.

Indian advices from Calcutta are to the 7th August, and from Hong Kong to the 23rd July. The principal event is an attack on *Prome* by the light steamers, which ended in the guns of that place being carried off and thrown into the river, and great loss sustained by the enemy. On returning the flotilla met with a large body of Burmese troops on the way to relieve *Prome*, which the steamer attacked and committed considerable havoc upon both men and vessels.

DEATH OF THE DUKE WELLINGTON.

DOVER, WEDNESDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

Yesterday, his Grace the Duke of Wellington died suddenly at his marine residence, Walmer Castle. The previous state of the noble Duke's health, up to the morning of the day of his death, had not been such as to give any warning of so serious a result and none of his immediate circle entertained any apprehension of the painful event that was fast approaching. Yesterday morning his Grace rose to all appearance, in his usual good health, and made no complaint of any indisposition. In the forenoon he walked out to take his customary exercise in the grounds attached to the Castle, but shortly after his return home he was seized with a rather violent epileptic fit. It was thought, however, that the attack arose from some temporary disorder to the stomach, which the system would soon throw off; and his Grace's medical attendants, Dr Macarthur, of Walmer, and Mr Hulke, surgeon, of Deal, having been immediately sent for, on their arrival they prescribed an emetic. This, however, was administered without producing the desired effect, and after suffering from a rapid succession of convulsions of similar violence to the first, the noble Duke expired at a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Before his death, his Grace appeared to be insensible, and was unable to articulate. About nine years ago his Grace experienced an attack of the same nature, but his system was then better able to contend successfully against the malady.

Lord Charles and Lady Charles Wellesley and family are now on a visit at Walmer Castle. Shortly after the noble Duke breathed his last, a message was despatched to the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, who are now staying at Frankfort for the benefit of the waters, to apprise them of the decease of their illustrious parent. The painful tidings were also transmitted by telegraphic despatch to her Majesty and to the Earl of Derby, at Balmoral.—*Morning Chronicle*.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WALMER, September 15.—There is little to be

told immediately bearing upon the event which was this morning announced to the world—that the Duke of Wellington had ceased to live. Yet that little possesses an obvious interest in connexion with so great a name. A sudden death, caused by fits of an epileptic nature, at a very advanced age, left no opportunity for final adieu or parting words. The usual interval of sickness and suffering was spared to an exhausted frame, bowed down by the weight of years, and after a life crowded with incidents of the highest import to his country and to mankind, the Duke of Wellington was permitted to pass from the present scenes so silently that the exact moment of his departure could not be detected by those who watched his death-bed. Nothing had occurred in the usual state of his Grace's health to cause serious uneasiness, though of course his age and the attacks to which of late years he had been more than once exposed, rendered what has taken place extremely probable. Preserving to the last those temperate habits and that bodily activity for which he was so remarkably distinguished on Monday he took his accustomed walk in the grounds attached to the Castle, inspected the stables, made many minute inquiries there, and gave directions with reference to a journey to Dover on the following day, where Lady Westmoreland was expected to arrive on a visit to Walmer. His appetite had been observed to be keener than usual, and some remarked that he looked pale while attending divine service on Sunday, but otherwise nothing had occurred to attract notice or to excite uneasiness, and after dining heartily on venison, he retired to rest on Monday night, apparently quite well. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley were the only visitors at the Castle. Early on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Kendall, the valet, came to awake him his Grace refused to get up, and desired that the "apothecary" should be sent for immediately. In obedience to his master's orders, Mr. Kendall despatched a note to Mr. W. Hulke, surgeon, at Deal, who had been attached to the family for many years, and whom he desired to repair at once to the Castle, and to make a secret of the summons. So great had for many years past been the public interest in the Duke's health, that rumours and fears magnified his most trifling ailments, and the news of his desire for medical aid was consequently suppressed. Mr. Hulke hastened to the Castle, where he arrived at about nine o'clock. He found the Duke, to all appearance suffering from indigestion, and complaining of pains in the chest and stomach. He was in the full possession of his faculties, and described his ailment very clearly. This, his last conversation on earth, related entirely to his state of health, and so slight and seemingly harmless were the symptoms that Mr. Hulke confined himself to prescribing some dry toast and tea. He then left promising to call at about eleven o'clock, but at Lord Charles Wellesley's request he said he would come at ten. Mr. Hulke on leaving called on Mr. M. Arthur, and told him what he had done, which the latter approved of. Neither of the medical gentlemen appear to have been present when the fatal attack commenced—an attack to which the Duke's constitution has for years been liable, and which a year and a half ago had been conquered by their successful treatment. His Grace, when seized, lost the power of speech and of consciousness. On the arrival of the medical attendants emetics were administered which, however, produced no effect. Every effort was used to afford relief, but in vain. His Grace was removed from bed into an arm chair, where it was thought he would be more at ease; and the attendants of his dying moments stood in a group around him, watching the last efforts of expiring nature. On one side were Lord Charles Wellesley and Dr. M. Arthur, on the other was Mr. Hulke and the valet. As the time passed on and no sign of relief was visible, telegraph messages were despatched first for Dr. Hume and then for Dr. Fergusson, who, however, were unfortunately out of town. Finally, Dr. Williams was sent for, but he did not arrive at the Castle till eleven o'clock at night, when all earthly aid was useless. About noon a fresh attack, shown in the exhausted state of the patient by shivering only, came on, and from that time hardly any sign of animation could be detected. Mr. Hulke could only ascertain by the continued action of the pulse the existence of life. He felt it from time to time till about a quarter past three, when he found that it had ceased to beat, and declared that all was over. Dr. M. Arthur tried the other arm, and confirmed the fact; but Lord Charles Wellesley expressed his belief that the Duke still breathed, and a mirror was placed to his mouth by the valet. The polished surface, however, remained undimmed, and the great Commander had departed without a struggle or even a sigh to mark the exact moment when the vital spark was extinguished. His mortal remains await the arrival of the new Duke, who, with the Duchess, has been sojourning at Frankfort, and no steps will probably be taken with reference to the funeral until their return. Expresses were immediately despatched to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, his Grace's military secretary, and to Mr. Parkinson, his solicitor, informing them of what had taken place, and requesting their attendance at the Castle. The news had previously reached town by telegraph, and had been communicated to Lord Fitzroy at Apsley-house, but was not credited by him until the express arrived.—*Times*.

Oxford, Sept. 15.—The death of the Duke of Wellington having created a vacancy in the distinguished post of Chancellor of this University, a meeting of resident members of Convocation was held this afternoon in Oriel College Common Room, when the names and pretensions of several distinguished noblemen, likely to be proposed as Chancellor in the room of the Duke, were mentioned and canvassed. Among those brought forward who had been members of the University were the Earl of Derby, the

Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Newcastle. The Chancellor is elected by the members of Convocation.—*Times*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S DEATH A LOSS TO THE NATION AND TO THE WORLD.—The great Duke is no more. The constitutional aristocracy has no longer its chief. The living oracle of a just and patriotic expediency is silent. The finger of caution that pointed to danger when others were for pressing onwards, will no longer be raised. The Argus-eye that scanned every weakness in the State, and perceived the dire contingencies of a dark future, no longer watches for us. The man who gave timely warning of an ill-starred expedition, who advised the choice of commanders for services of difficulty, who planned the secret defences of this metropolis in an hour of need, who was believed to be capable of meeting at once any danger from within or from without with equal promptitude and success, and whose vigor of action no one could doubt, is no longer among us. Nor is the loss ours alone, for the Duke of Wellington was the greatest man and the most potent name in the whole world. Foreign as well as internal foes will feel a weight off their souls; foreign friends will feel our alliance the weaker the mere presence and example of such a man was felt to be security for our good order and stability. "While the Duke lives," has long been a favorite expression with those who feared or desired a change. "And the land had rest for forty years," we read in the sacred annals as the natural result of some great deliverance, followed by the rule of the deliverer himself. That rest we have had.

Looking to the important advice he has given at critical periods, and the incalculable weight of his standing authority, it may be said of the Duke more than of any British Statesman, that he has judged Israel, and that for a term of patriarchal duration. The conclusion of such a nival reign cannot be regarded without a degree of awe and even apprehension. But it is only when the occasion comes that our want will be felt. Nor is the political horizon very clear at this moment. The Premier has a great windfall of places and dignities to dispose of; but he may soon be made to miss the great man, whose universal powers were faintly expressed in the accumulation of his offices and honours. Happily, so energetic a mind has not merely its impress on the age, but worthy successors, in a race of men who have already had ample opportunities of illustrating, in peace as in war the example of their illustrious chief. Happily, also, it seems a law of Providence that the death of one great man should be the raising up of others, encouraged by his example, and vying for the inheritance of his virtues and his name.—*London Times*.

THE ACHILLE TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.—A meeting has been held at Dublin, under the presidency of Dr. Cullen, for the purpose of concerting the best means for creating a fund to indemnify the Very Rev. Dr. Newman for the enormous expenses to which he has been subject, in consequence of having dared to expose the real character of the traducers of the Catholic Church. The collection in England is, likewise, actively promoted. Priest Oakeley has circulated the following hand-bill among the lower classes:—of your charity give one penny towards paying the heavy law expenses of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Rector of the Irish Catholic University, who has been prosecuted for defending the Catholic Church, and the honor of her Priests; and may God, and Our Lady, and St. John the Evangelist bless you! Collections are also being made in Germany, Holland, and France. In the last named country the amount subscribed is upwards of 10,000fr.—*John Bull*.

MARIOLATRY.—The fourth centenary of Notre Dame-de-Grace, at Cambrai, and the opening of the Jubilee, granted by the Pope on the occasion, concluded on Sunday last, by the inauguration and benediction of the miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been painted by St. Luke, and of the miraculous statue of the Virgin, which, according to tradition, caught in her apron the balls of a besieging General. The latter was, in 1792, despoiled of its jewels and thrown aside in a corner of the sacristy, whence it was afterwards removed and has now been replaced in its original position on the rumparts. The picture has been replaced in the Church. In the procession which extended upwards of a mile in length, a number of young maidens in opera-girl muslin, with wings glued to their shoulders, personified angels. Cardinal Wiseman was the presiding genius. The Archbishop of Cambrai and the Bishops of Nevers and Angers were also present, together with an immense body of Clergy.—*John Bull*.

The Lord Chancellor it is said will not permit lawyers to eat sandwiches or read newspapers in his court.

During the last six weeks 22 tons of fish and 90,000lb. of meat have been destroyed, on behalf of human food by the superintendent of St. John's Market Liverpool.

The Duke of Hamilton has, it is stated, left the bulk of his personal property—amounting it is said to more than £100,000—to his daughter Lady Lincoln.

The value of the annual consumption of ivory, in Sheffield is about £30,000, and 500 persons are employed in working it up.

Lord Lyndhurst, who is in his eighty-third year, has lately been suffering from an affection of his eyes and has undergone two operations. He is now much better.

"Lucius," in the *Times* of Thursday week, draws attention to Mr. John M. T., a pluralist holding 37 situations in the Ecclesiastical Courts, varying in value from £1,123 11s 10d. to a small sum.

A field of corn of seven acres was last week cut at Daisy Knoll Farm near Middleburgh, belonging to Mr. Isaac Sharp, which yielded the large crop of 100 stooks an acre.—*Newcastle Journal*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament will be summoned for the despatch of business early in November.—*London paper*.

The Order of the Black Eagle has been presented by the King of Prussia to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Emperor of Austria has promised an immense reward to any person who will recover the lost crown of Hungary which disappeared during the revolution. He has promised a million of florins to those magnates who are suspected of being in correspondence with Kossuth, if they will assist in the recovery of that crown.

In their report, the Society for the Amendment of the Law says:—The rules relating to the law in this country are scattered through 1,000 volumes, and it is thus difficult for the practitioner, and often impossible for the unprofessional man to ascertain the exact state of the law.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

QUEBEC, October 5.—Last night, after report left, Mr. Merritt introduced a bill requiring a return from the Counties in Upper Canada, laid before the Legislature in 1849, to be continued from year to year hereafter, giving a statement of the assessments, the value of property and direct taxes. Mr. Smith (of Durham) introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act of Upper Canada. Mr. Lanrin introduced a bill to remove certain doubts as to the law for the trial of contested elections.

The Honorable Mr. Morin moved for a call of the House on Friday, 22nd October, instant; after some conversation 3rd November was fixed. The bill to repeal the 5th and 6th clauses of the General Railway Act was passed through its second and third readings, on motion of Mr. Drummond, the rules of the House being dispensed with.

The Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill was read a third time, with an amendment, to allow subscribers of Stock in the County of Stanstead to have their subscriptions refunded with interest, should they give notice within one month after the passing of the Act.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, the bill to authorize the Corporation of Toronto to raise a loan, was read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time—to extend the time limited by the Montreal Registry Act; to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada.

The House went into Committee of the whole, and after a discussion adopted a resolution of Mr. Hincks's, to guarantee a loan of £100,000 to owners of building lots in the city of Montreal, whose buildings were destroyed by the late fire.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley was ordered to be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms for being absent when his name was called to be sworn in as a member of the Committee to try the contested election of Kamouraska. Mr. Drummond introduced a municipal amendment bill for Lower Canada. All the Railway Bills now before the House were ordered to be referred to the Committee of the whole, as the first order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Cauchon moved the second reading of the Main Trunk Railway Bill, and the debate was commencing as the report leaves.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Meetings in behalf of the Society will be held (D. V.) at the following times and places:

Drummondville,	Oct. 18th,	7 P.M.
Stanford,	" 19th,	10 1/2 A.M.
Chippawa,	" "	3 P.M.
St. John's, Bertie,	" 20th,	11 A.M.
St. Paul's, Fort Erie,	" "	7 P.M.
St. Paul's, Pt. Robinson,	" 21st,	11 A.M.
" Thorold,	" "	7 P.M.
St. James', Louth,	" 22nd,	11 A.M.
St. John's,	" "	7 P.M.
St. Andrew's, Grimsby,	" 23rd,	11 A.M.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Church will show their interest in the Society by their attendance at these meetings, which will be addressed by the Rev. T. S. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society; and at which the claims of Trinity College will also be presented.

T. B. FULLER, Secy. N. D. B. C. S.

TORONTO MARKETS, Oct. 6, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 17s 6d to 18s 9d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 15s to 16s 3d; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 3s 7 1/2 to 3s 10 1/2; Spring — Oatsmeal per barrel 200 lbs 18s 9d to 20; Oats per bushel 34 lbs 1s 3d; per a per bushel 2s 2 1/2 to 2s 4d; potatoes per bushel 1s 6d to 2s 2 1/2; hay per cwt 45s to 55s; butter, fresh per lb 10d to 1s; tub d. 8d to 10d; eggs per doz. n 7d to 7 1/2d; beef, 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d per lb; Mutton, 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d per lb; Pork fresh 23s 9d to 25s per cwt; ducks 1s 8d to 2s 4d per pair; fowls 1s to 1s 3d per pair.

BIRTH.

At Drummondville Niagara Falls C. W., on Oct. 1st, the Wife of the Rev. Chas. Leicester Ingles, of a Daughter.

DIED.

At Hammondsville, Township of Toronto, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, Joseph Adamson, Esq., M.D., aged 66 years, deeply regretted by a numerous and attached circle of friends.

## THE LOVE THAT LASTS.

BY THE REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

It is not a flower of instant growth,  
But from an unsuspected germ,  
That lay within the hearts of both,  
Assumes an everlasting form.

As daisy-buds among the grass  
With the same green do silent grow,  
Nor maids nor boys that laughing pass  
Can tell if they be flowers or no—

Till, on some genial morn' in May,  
Their timid, modest leaflets rise,  
Disclosing beauties to the day  
That strike the gazer with surprise;

So soft, so mild, so sweet, so holy,  
So cheerful, in obscurest shade,  
So unpretending, meek, and lowly,  
And yet the pride of each green glade:

So love doth spring, so love doth grow,  
If it be such as never dies—  
The bud just opens here below,  
The flower blooms in paradise.

## NEW REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

(Continued from last week.)

It may perhaps be said that it is not just to cite the representations of a foreigner, as if they were considered important testimony touching the character of the Priesthood. It would not be just to offer such testimony against them. We have not done so. The passages now quoted have been adopted by the body to whom we apply them. We have not taken them from Montalembert's work but from the 'Complete Catholic Directory Revised by a Catholic Priest approved of for that purpose.' Its—of course distinguished—editor says—

'To the multiplied calumnies of apostates and interested bigots of our venerable Clergy it is not necessary for us to reply. The convicted forgeries and self-evident falsehoods of the parties concerned form their best refutation. We cannot better conclude these few observations than in the words of a learned and noble foreigner, Count Montalembert, taken from his *Sketches of Ireland*—A Complete Catholic Directory, 1837, p. 81.

There is one passage in the count's 'masterly delineation' (so styled by the same reverend reviser) which it remains for us to cite:—

'Again you may see him in his white robe standing before the altar and speaking to his brethren on all their interests, spiritual and temporal, in the old Irish—a language so poetic so pure, and so extensive—the only one of the European languages that has no trivial or unmeaning words—the only wreck that remains in Ireland of its original greatness and power. It is in this mysterious language, unknown to the rich and the Protestant, that the Priest associates himself with all the wants and all the affections of the poor.'

Though the French Count's eulogy of a language of which or its monuments he knows probably nothing, may be much exaggerated, there is undoubtedly a great truth disclosed here—the main secret peradventure, of the strength of Romanism in Ireland. By means of this spell the priesthood was enabled in times past to retard and resist the progress of wealth and civilization; to withstand the severity and the attractions of the laws to bind together and keep distinct from the population with which they intermingled, the Community and to make them regard Ireland and the Church of Rome as one; to fuse into one passion against the Protestant and Saxon all the rancour of race and sect, and thus to keep masses of the Irish people ever in readiness for a struggle, in which, when the hour is come national hatred will hope to plot its revenge and religious bigotry to indulge its darkest tyranny. The Irish language is no doubt a potent charm that protects these detestable passions against the better influences of the day we live in.

There is an expression, however, in the passage, not to be interpreted literally—'unknown to the rich and the Protestant.' This is not altogether true. Protestants have made themselves acquainted with the Irish language, Roman Catholics, well versed in its eloquence, have become converts to a pure faith; and if we are rejoicing at the prospect held forth to us now, it is to be proclaimed that we owe the blessing very much to the instrumentality of a Society composed of such Protestants by education and choice, and active in connection

with the Established Church. The *Irish Society* has been nearly thirty years in active operation—and, making allowance for the opposition of professed friend and open enemy, its success has been, in fact, marvellous.

It is not necessary to offer proof that a change had been effected in the public opinion which prevailed at the commencement of this century, with respect to the policy which should be pursued towards the Church of Rome. The clumsy attempts at proselytism, previously made had proved abortive: the inducements to leave the Italian Schism, ill seconded and strongly counteracted as they were, had been of but little avail; and, as if repose at any cost had become desirable, it was thought well to purchase it by a species of truce with the religion against which the State had long waged fruitless war. The establishment of the Royal College at Maynooth, and the discountenance of a provision for Priests conforming to the Church of England—first made by an early Act of Queen Anne, and suffered to lapse in 1800—would have been, had they stood alone, sufficient signs that the Government wished to set at rest all controversy between the rival religions. The Church of Rome, however, would not acquiesce in the will of the State, or submit to its dictation. According to her fashion, she addressed herself to the duties, as she conceived them, of the season. The State had recoiled—her interest and duty were to advance. With the more obscure movements in which she laboured for her ends we do not concern ourselves here; but there were certain leading measures on which even in this sketch a line or two should be bestowed. In 1808, the 'Complete Theology' of Dens was pronounced by the Roman Catholic Bishops the best guide for their clergy; and in 1814 an edition of this work issued from the Irish press. Two years after, in 1816, came forth the Douay Bible—with the same annotations which had appeared in the Douay and Rheinish versions when first published—and asserting on its title page the approbation of Dr. Troy, Archbishop in Dublin. The execrable principles enunciated by Dens are notorious. The notes of the Douay Bible are not less flagitious. The design they were to serve has been avowed with authority not to be disputed. In the second number of the most important of the Papist journals—at that time edited by Dr. Wiseman, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Quin—we have this frank acknowledgment:—

Such was the design to which Holy Scripture was thus made subservant when comments on him 'who was a murderer from the beginning' were appended to its text by authority of the Church of Rome. As soon as the pestilent volume appeared, it attracted the strong censures of this press, aroused the indignation of the English people, and thus produce a disavowal from Archbishop Troy of his having had knowingly, any complicity in the issuing of it. There was also an abortive endeavour, on the part of Mr. O'Connell, to have it condemned in the Catholic Board. The learned gentleman— Influenced, as he subsequently acknowledged—by a fear that the publication might prejudice the Roman Catholic question in parliament, described it as a book which taught that it was not merely permissible but 'essential to believe that it was lawful to murder Protestants,' and that 'faith might be innocently broken with heretics;—but he could not prevail 'on the Board' to disavow the book. For a time it would appear as if the disclaimer of Dr. Troy had some effect; but in 1818 the condemned work was again given to Roman Catholic readers, in a manner which might justly be called clandestine.

The perseverance with which this bad book was circulated is no trifling matter. There was no scheme of invasion, it is true, meditated in 1816; but there was another scheme in preparation or in action, still more odious and formidable. The Ribbon Society bound by oath to the extirpation of Protestants—a Society which Lord P. prosecuted in 1822, and which, when its existence and its purpose had become notorious Dr. Doyle made the occasion of a pastoral address—was preparing for a work of slaughter, when the Bible which in the reign of Elizabeth, had for its express purpose to convert Englishmen into traitors, was called forth from obscurity that it might teach its perilous doctrine in Ireland. We do not profess to find correspondence

where coincidence only is manifest; but we have no hesitation to say—adopting, not inventing, the illustration—that when Cicero and Roscius essayed their respective arts and the actor's jestures responded to the great orator's expressions the harmony could not have been more perfect than that which subsists between the sentiments manifested by the annotators of Ribbonism and the ruffians of Ribbonism.

The Protestant clergy were now aroused into action; and the laity in various instances encouraged and aided them. The pulpit the platform, the press, were employed in discussion of the great questions upon which it seemed all hearts were set; and instead of the sullen rancour or the dull indifference with which subjects of controversy had been previously regarded—as if the exposure to sun and air had extracted the venom from them, they were discussed in a spirit of 'stormy cheer,' in which antagonists became friends. Priests who shrunk from such conflicts were compelled by their flocks to undertake the defence of their faith; and some of them, for a time conspicuous in the contest, renounced by and by the errors they felt to be indefensible. Scriptural aid was called in. The Bishops Doyle and Murray proclaimed marvels wrought at the intercession of a German prince in attestation of the exclusive mission of their Church; and parodies of prophecy were put in circulation, predicting not only the downfall of the Protestant Establishment but the extirpation of the Protestant people. All this was vain. The reports of miracles were carefully examined, the impostures exposed and the truth wherever there was truth accounted for from natural causes. At length educated Roman Catholics began to intimate wonders were too empirical for the age or not executed with sufficient dexterity. The miracles ceased. As to the prophecies time tested them, 1817, 1818, 1821, 1825, were each in its turn named as the year which was to close upon Ireland cleansed of heresy. Dr. Doyle, when the Ribbon conspiracy was detected in 1821, warned its members against the interpretations of prophecy that had betrayed them, and which, he fairly said could not apply to the Church of England, which they were carefully to distinguish from Lutheranism. 1825 was to be, then, the year; and, when much of it had passed away, Mr. O'Connell put back for four years more the shadow of death, declaring that, if the prophecy were to be received in its popular interpretation, 1829 was to be the date of its fulfilment—still, undoubtedly, a noticeable date!

During all this time the cause of the New Reformation had been growing—without attracting much notice in high quarters—through the influence of Scriptural schools and the unostentatious exertions of the clergy. It is to be observed that the power of the Established Church as an instrument to diffuse truth, has been greatly augmented since the Union—the number of Protestant Episcopal Churches in Ireland having been in 1700, 492; in 1800 626; in 1830, 1100 in 1848, 1354. The parochial clergy had been proportionally augmented in the number and had partaken largely in the improvement which has been experienced throughout the empire. The present venerated Lord Primate of Ireland, by his own act (cordially acquiesced in by the other heads of the Church), had abolished the vice of pluralism—and thus the evil of absenteeism ceased to be felt. In fact while the State was legislating and governing as if they sway of Romanism were to be a permanent infliction on Ireland, the rightful Church of that country had been reforming itself and recruiting its energies for the great work of deliverance which it now accomplishes. The first decisive evidence of altered spirit was afforded in the spread of Scriptural education. In 1812 there was six hundred schools in which the Scriptures were read, and four thousand in which they were not read. In 1836 the schools in general had increased to eleven thousand, and in six thousand of these the Scripture was avowedly read—while in more than three thousand Scripture had not been introduced—and there were two thousand from which no answers were returned to the query whether the schools were not Scriptural. Every circumstance justified the persuasion that the Bible was read in this latter class of schools but that the masters or mistresses were reluctant to make the avowal. The war

which the Priests opened against this prospering system of Scriptural education introduced a new and powerful principle into the controversy. In many an instance, when the alternative was offered to withdraw from the Church of Rome or from the school, parents said their children must be instructed, and they would embrace the side of those who gave them education.

(To be continued.)

## Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

**WILLIAM HODGINS,**  
**ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,**  
LONDON, CANADA WEST.  
February, 1852. 23-1f

**MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,**  
Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.  
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne  
Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S  
Hotel.  
Toronto, September 17, 1852. 1-1f

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

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

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Mourning and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed, Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned, Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyed.  
REFERENCERS—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.  
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 32-1f

**HERBERT MORTIMER**  
**BROKER,**  
**House, Land and General Agent,**  
No. 89, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
(Opposite St. James's Church.)  
REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Brown, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bows & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.  
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.  
Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-1f

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

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

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

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, September 14th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

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

Directors:

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

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

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

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

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

\*The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851.

12-v1.

1852.

1852.

1852.

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

OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

J. C.'s Dry Goods Department will in part consist of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Tweeds, Canada Clothes, Satinets, Printed Druggets, Woolen Serges, Salesbury Flannels, Red, White, Blue, and Yellow Flannels, Blankets 3s. 4d. and 6s. 4d., Bed Ticks, Linen Baggings and Sheetings, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Table Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, 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, Hosiery, 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, Children's 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.

MILLINERS WANTED.

6 GOOD MILLINERS, to whom constant work would be given.

Toronto, September 28th, 1852.

9-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Men's Br. Holland Coats, from 4 4½	Men's Black Cloth Vests from 7 6	Men's Molekin Trousers, 6 7
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Black Satin do. " 8 9	Do. Linen Drill do. " 5 0
Do. Black Alpaca do. " 10 0	Do. Fancy Satin do. " 8 9	Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0
Do. Russell Cord do. " 12 6	Do. Holland do. " 3 4	Do. Courderoy do. " 7 6
Do. Princess do. do. " 12 6	Do. Fancy do. " 4 4½	Do. Satinett do. " 11 3
Do. Canada Tweed do. " 17 6	Do. Velvet do. do.	Do. Cassimere do. " 13 9
Do. Broad Cloth do. " 30 0	Do. Marceiles do. do.	Do. Buckskin do. do.
Do. Cassimere do. " 25 0	Do. Baratheba do. do.	Do. Doeskin do. do.
Boy's Br. Holland do. " 4 4½	Boy's Fancy do. " 3 9	Boy's Drill do. " 4 4½
Do. Check'd do. do. " 5 0	Do. Silk do. " 5 0	Do. Check'd do. do. " 4 0
Do. Molekin do. do. " 6 3	Do. Satin do. " 5 0	Do. Molekin do. do. " 5 0
Do. Tweede do. do. " 10 0	Do. Cloth do. " 5 0	Do. Canada 'Tweede do. 4 4½
Do. Broad Cloth do. do. " 17 6	Do. Tweede do. do. " 4 0	Do. Cassimere do. do. "
Do. Russell Cord do. do. " 8 9	Do. Cassimere do. do. " 5 0	Do. Tweede do. do. "
White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 4½	Men's Cloth Caps 2 6	Red Flannel Shirts 4 4½
Striped " " 2 6	Boy's do. " 1 10½	Under Shirts and Drawers.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Muslin Delaines, y wide, from 10½	Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frack-Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.	Factory Cotton, from 2½
Prints, Fast Colours do. " 0 7½		White do. " 3½
Heavy Gingham do. " 0 7½		Striped Shirting, " 4½
Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 0 7½		Cotton Warp, " 4 4½
Straw Bonnets, " 1 3		Ladies' Stays, " 2 6
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Artificial Flowers, Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alpacas.		Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

361-1f

HEALTH: WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 10d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1851.

15-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

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

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

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

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M.D.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

Lowell, Aug. 10, 1849.

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

Yours respectfully,

R. 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 high 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.

CHERRY, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

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

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.

JAMES GODFREY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Knappshaw; 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.

New Advertisements.

University of Toronto.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE—SESSION, 1852-53.

THE Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Medicine, will commence on THURSDAY, October the 14th.

- Chemistry—Professor Croit, D. C. L. Anatomy and Physiology—Prof. Gwynne, MD Theory and Practice of Medicine—Prof. King, M. D. Theory and Practice of Surgery—Professor Beaumont, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Professor Horrick, M.D. Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Prof. Nichol, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence—Professor O'Brien, M. D., M.R.C.S., Eng. Practical Anatomy—Professor Richardson, M. D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

W. R. BEAUMONT, Dean. Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 5-11

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEBURST, TORONTO.

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

Table listing subjects and fees: Of Singing, Of Music, Of English, Of Writing, Of Drawing, Of Calligraphy, Terms per quarter, Day Pupils, Including Music by the Master, Singing, Italian, German, Dancing for the Season, Calligraphy.

Quarterly Payments required. Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 3-11

English Education for Young Ladies.

TWO Ladies residing in the beautiful Village of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, ten miles from London, receive a select number of Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms.

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING of THREE STOPS, of Open Chord, Principal, and a set of Melodians. To be seen at Mr CHARLES WORTH'S No. 64, King Street East. Toronto, September 28th, 1852. 8-11

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

GEORGE WHITAKER, M.A. Provost of Trinity College.

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

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

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher, King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 17th, 1851. 1-11

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to JOHN TAYLOR DANIELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 115 King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.

By order of the Committee. S. LEFF, L.L.D., Hon. Sec. Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 1-11

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 by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and is recommended by the legal Profession and Students, as a complete Digest, and one of ready reference. It will be found a most useful volume, not only to Memory, but to Logic. It is a treatise on many important points of public law, and of importance relative to Municipal Bodies, the rights and duties of Shareholders, the Rights of Companies and Dividends, Courts, Bankrupts, Executors, Joint Stock Companies, and other subjects of public interest.

Price on boards, £2 10s.

Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 2-11

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. 1-11

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow, And where is the man who won't say let him go; And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew, And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view. The genial showers of the Spring have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead; And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain, And waving in loveliest verdure again. The birds of our forests that left us so long, Again fill the air with the power of their song, Rejoicing that hoary Giv'n Winter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last. Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you wore Through many a snow storm they mantled you o'er; To wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm.

Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile, Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while; Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice, In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice. McDONALD has Bonnets, remarkably low, At sevenpence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so; And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,— The terms are certainly not very hard.

A large stock of Muslins, selected with taste,— The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste; And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain; With the fine French Baroque, and the printed DeLaine. While he seeks to secure the most recent styles In the fabrics produced in the famed British Isles, Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glance That his Goods have the finish of Grenoble in France.

There are many things more, which one might suppose, They are mentioned below in straightforward prose; The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice, While the whole has been marked at a moderate price. His direction will still be the same as the former, On Yonge-street, one door from Richmond-street corner While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be Better seen by the signs One Hundred and Three!

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,

JOHN McDONALD

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

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!! which he offers from 7d. upwards. A superior stock of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, just colours, from 7d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 2s. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimney-caps, &c. Widows' Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office Tapes. Between

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

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

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

GENEALMENS DEPARTMENT,

Cambrie and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Deskings, Cassimeres, Trowsers, &c. The attention of the Trade is called to the large Stock of Buttons, Points, and Suffs; DeLaines, Muslins, &c. which, with sundry other goods, he will be pleased to offer as cheap, and in terms as usual, as any house in the Trade. In addition to the above, there can also be seen about

100 Patterns Room Paper, Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are very beautiful and the Papers good.

Remember the LARGE 103, Yonge Street.

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.



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. 4-11

THE STEAMER MAZEPPA,

W. DONALDSON, MASTER,

WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY, the 27th, inst. Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half-past Six o'clock, (Sundays excepted).

Returning, leaves Toronto at Two, P.M. Passengers taking the Mazeppa, will reach Toronto in time to take the Boats for Rochester, Kingston, Montreal and Hamilton. April 24th, 1852. 4-11

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 14th, 1852. 4-11

ROYAL MAIL STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS LAKE ONTARIO.

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

DOWNWARDS.

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

PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1/2 to 1, P. M.

PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1/2 to 1, P.M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same evening.

Calling at intermediate Ports. (weather permitting.)

UPWARDS.

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

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

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

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

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

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

DOWNWARDS—From Kingston to Montreal, Daily, at 5 1/2 A. M., arriving at Montreal the same evening.

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

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852. 2-11

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

TO be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation on Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, B.A., Principal.

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state that his intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.]

Toronto July 6th, 1852. 48-11

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Patron:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS Collegiate School will re-open upon October 2nd 1852. A large and well arranged Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady Matron, of great practical experience, whose special duties will be to form the manners, promote the happiness, and watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care.

The Rev. Principal and second Master, will reside with the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of their strictest attention.

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

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

Cobourg, 11th Aug., 1852.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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Capital—£100,000.

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

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

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



HOME DISTRICT

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J. RAINE, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850 21-11

"The Canadian Churchman"

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every FIFTH DAY Morning, by A. F. PILES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.)

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. George J. Bliss, Esq., Fredericton N.B. Rev. Jas. Houston, Mi. Mich. L. P. W. Desrosay, Esq., Richmond. S. J. Scott, Esq., St. J. Am.

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