HURCHMAN. CANADIAN

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

New Series, Vo. I, No. 3.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 19, 1852

OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI., No. 781.

The property of the control of the c

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

THE TRANSPLANTED FLOWER.

" tiere we have no abiling place." A pilgrim through life's wilderness. To find a promised land, All weary now, I fain would rest-Nay! keep thy staff in hand.

For angels go and come from thence To make thy wakness strong, And sainted ones are looking down To beckon thee along.

Sweet flowers bloom around thy path, But must not tempt thy stay, Some live to comfort thee, and some The angels pluck away.

A lovely bud was given thee To nourish for an hour-Expanding sweetly - Ah, I thought, How bright must be the flower!

But gently came those shining ones And broke it from the stem;
'I' were better far that it should bloom In that fair clime with them.

For gazing on its loveliness. It might have hindered thee; Then hasten! thou shalt smile again, Agair its beauties see.

I am the resurrection, saith A voice of mighty power; From precious seed thus sadly sown, Shall spring a glorious flower.

Sleeping in Jesus! blemed thought! Sleep on, my gentle boy! Forever safe, forever pure, This be my rest, my joy.

Calender.

DISSENTING STATEMENTS AND ECCLE-SIASTICAL FACTS.

STATEMENT .- " The Government (when people were much less enlightened than they are now) thought it desirable to maintain an Established Church; and it therefore specified the duties which the clergy were to perform, and :bestowed upon them national funds and property for their remuneration" - Anti-State Church Tract. 1848. "The Church of England is not founded on ian's Penny Mogazine.

FACT.—The reformed Book of Common Prayer, specifying and embodying the duties of the clergy. Dissenting Ministers. "The whole ecclesiastical was compiled by bishops and clergy alone, and set revenues, rightly computed, amount to nine milforth by the consent of the two provincial Synods | lions ! !"-Christian Witness, April, 1847. of Canterbury and York. The Sovereign and Parliament merely accepted and established by law what was thus presented to them; all the subsequent revisions were made by the Church per annum!!"-Anti-State Church Tract, 1848. exclusively. The "bestowal of national funds and property" is mere fiction. The Church lost much property at the Reformation, which is the period referred to, but received none.

STATEMENT .- "The Legislature has always, according to its pleasure, determined the Creed of the established Church; not considering what is the truth, but what most accords with political expediency." "The Parliament, composed of this one or more curates must be maintained in Cutholica, Protestant Dissenters, latitudinarians, all larger parishes. and nondescripts, governs the Church in the minutest details. Its solemn devotions and its songs of praise, the formularies of its worship and the Articles of its Creed, are subject to the control of politicians of all shades of character, and every variety of faith." - Anti-State Church Tract.

FACT.—The Creeds, articles, formularies, devotional services, &c. (with the exception of a few trivial alterations made only twice, and then, as just noticed, by the Church), have remained unaltered for nearly three hundred years, and thur continue: and as all are directly based on the Word of God, free, unfettered liberty has been hereby afforded to the clergy, and they are in uninterrupted possession of it still, to preach the truth, and the whole truth, to all who are committed to their charge. Whether, as a matter of fact, such would have been the case had there been | charge will probably be, by saying, that when they no restriction upon the self-regulating power of took the outh, they did not mean really to say that

with the human heart ("the unruly wills and affec- i nor did they mean to do it; but they flok the oath tions of sinful men") and the history of the visible Church.

STATEMENT .- " The Established Church is simply a department of the public service. The State has an army and navy for its protection; and they who compose that army and navy undertake certain doties, in consideration of which, the State remunerates them with specified salaries. If the Government adopts the anti-State Church principle, it would cease to have an Established Church, and to pay bishops and clergy. As in the former case, so in the latter; the money hitherto applied for these departments of the public service would go to increase the available resources of the nation, and, consequently, reduce the burdens of the people."-Anti-State Church Tract, 1848. "The adoption of this great principle," (the separation of Church and State, styled in a preceding page, "a glorious principle, frought with incalculable blessings for the whole family of man") " will produce a grand harmony of results, removing the perpexities of statesmen and allaying the jealousies of sects; emancipating the Church, and doing justice to Dissent; restoring to the laity their long-lost rights, and making restitution to the people of their own patrimony; purifying a polluted sanctuary, and replenishing an empty exchequer," &c .- "Anti-State Church Tract, 1848.

FACT.—Church property can only in any sense be called national so long as the Church continues national. The Church is, to a very small extent indeed, supported by the State like the army or navy. The lands and tithes were given by their original owners to the Church for her distinctiond separate use. Were the proposed separation to take place, Government would have no more right to appropriate the revenues of the Church to wational purposes than those of any other charity, or

STATEMENT.-The property of the Church amounts to two hundred millions sterling, by conficating which, Government will be sumbled to remit twenty-one millions of annual taxation [] !--Statement of a tract on Tithes, published some Scripture, but on Acts of Paliament."-Christ- few years since by the Society for the Diffusion of Ecclesiastical Knowledge, under the sanction of Mesers. Cox, James, Roffles, Burnet, and other

> "The Church of England, by far the most richly endowed Church in Christendom-with so rast a revenue, it may be stated at ten millions sterling

> FACT.—The last authentic Parliamentary return was made about fourteen years since, when, it appeared that the whole revenues of the Church, including bishoprics, cathedral revenues, and benefices, amounting to only £3,490,332. Were all the ecclesiastical benefices equally divided among the incumbents, each one would receive not more than between £200 and £300 a-year, and out of

> STATEMENT .- " Connected with all your parish churches throughout the country are two officers called Churchwardens. These officers are chosen annually, and when they enter on their office, each of them takes an oath and swears that he will prosent to the archdeacon the names of all such juhabitants of his parish as are leading notoriously immoral lives. This is an oath taken once a year by every churchwarden in every parish in England * * * * Then if they know there are such, and never present them, after they have taken an oath that they will do so, have they not forsworn themselves? I can easily imagine that you hesitate to make this admission, but can you deny it? I press on you the plain question-Is it so, or is it not?" The only way in which you will attempt to rescue your friends from the guilt of this

as a matter of form. I believe this to be true. I adduce this in proof of my position, that your Church, by some of its practices, is the patron and promoter of insincerity. Here are some thousands of men every year standing up before God and men and saying what they do not mesu, and with an oath promising what they never intended to perform." - Christian's Penny Mograzine, June, 1848.

FACT - 1s it so, or is it not? I press on you the plain question." There is little occasion for pressure. The answer shall be equally plain. The fact is,-It is not so. Churchwardens do not take an oath to present persons of nutoriously wicked lives. They do not even make an affirma. tion to that effect. No oaths whatever are administered to them, or required of them, either when they enter their office or when they leave it. Such a practice would be contrary to Act of Parliament, and that not one of very recent date. Churchwatdens merely engage, when they enter upon office, that they will fulfil the duties of it to the heat of their ability. Papers are sent round previous to visitations, to afford them an opportunity of making presentations, with regard to several specified particulars, but only as their own judgment and discretion may dictate.

CONVERSATION OF A TRUE LADY.

In discourse, her words are more fit than fine, very choice and yet not chosen. Though her language be not gaudy, yet the plainness thereof pleaseth all; and it is as proper and handsomely put on. Some, having a set of fine phrases, will hazard an impertinency to use their all as thinking they give full satisfaction for dragging it in the matter by the bead and shoulders, if they dress it in quaint expressions. Others often repeat the same thing; the Plutonic year of their discourses being nut above three days long, ighthich term all the dame matter; returns over again, threadbare talk, in suiting with the variety of their cloths.-

Communication.

THE CHURCH AND THE COLOURED POPULATION. To the Editor of the Churchman.

DEAR SIR,-In addition to the many noble bjects which the Church Society of this Diocese has in view, there is yet another which I think might be well comprehended. With your permission, I shall briefly mention it, with the hope that it may receive due consideration from the members of the Church; -- I refer to the present religious state of the coloured population in this Diocese; a subject which I deem worthy our best attention. Not withstanding the vast number of them throughout the Province, nothing, I believe, has been done for their religious improvement by the Church, nor has any encouragement been held out, worth speaking of, to include them in her fold. It may be that an individual here and there of that numerous people may have the privilege of communion with the Church, or that a child or two may attend a Sunday School in connection with her; but, with the exception of few such isolated cases, the mass of the coloured population receive all the religious teaching they get from perverted sources. The reason is, no provision has been made for them by the Church, and no encourgement offered, that they should attend ber services, even when sufficient room could be obtained. This should not be. Some exertion should be made to improve their present deplorable state. If we be leve that the Church to which we are privileged to belong stands upon sure and firm foundation, and other foundation can no man lay than is laid, surely it is our part and duty to cutaireach the arm of true knowledge to deliver them, so far as in us lies, from the erroneous and grotesque doctrines, which so lamentably prevail amongst

The Indian has not been forgotten, and I rejuice to say so. Not a few missionaries have been solely occupied for many years in this Diocese, in diffusing the true light among that unhappy race. But there is nothing done for the poor coloured man, whose interests and hopes in this world, while preparing for another, are the same as our own. They enjoy, indeed, the blessings of freedom, the

and equal rights with her own native born subjects; but England's brightest portion, her branch of the Catholic Church, is a privilege they do not yet enjoy as they should.

If the coloured population now inhabiting this country were averse to England, or to anything bearing her name, c.g., the Church, then there might be little encouragement in offering them the same pure and holy faith which she enjoys. But since this is not the case, since, ulmost to a man, they revere her religious principles as well as her laws and institutions, and desire her guidance in all things, we have encouragement enough, if encouragement we want, to make some effort in their behalf. We ought so longer to rest in the delusion, that, because they enjoy the comforts of a free and civilized life, they have no other wants to be supplied. Wants not pertaining to the transitory things of his life, but to the world

beyond the tomb.

Would it not be well, Rev. Sir, if this matter were brought before the Chbroh Society at an early opportunity? Sincerely do I hope that it will not be long before we shall hear of services and Sunday Schools being established for them in the larger cities and towns, if no other arrangement can be made in uniting their congregations with our own. I, for my part, am quite sanguine in the matter, and not only in this, but that soon a provision will be made whereby some of their number may be sufficiently instructed to receive ordination at the hands of our Bishop. At the present time, two or three coloured persons are known to me, whose talents are acknowledged to be of no ordinary degree, and who, after passing through a regular course of training, would, I douat not, be most useful members in the initiatry of our pure faith. Hoping that these remarks may meet with approval, I am, your's, &c.,

Diocese of Toronto, August, 1852.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence:

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CARL.

CHUNCH SOCIETH OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in the several Churches, Chapely, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocess of Toronto, to be applied to the finish for the apport of Missionaries—Trigity Randay, 1862. THE MACON PURPOR AND A CONTROL

Previously an annuol: in Canadian Chara	Ames. V	a).
1. No. 3! . //	140 .7	, 8
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-per Rev T. Bousfield		
Simcoe 1 15 0		
Vittoria 0 15: 0		
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-per Rev. Francie Evans		
Woodstock, per Rev. W. Bettrulge.	3.4	2
St. James', Port Dalhousin	100	-
-per Rev. Alex. Dixon	1.7	1
Junction, per Rev. J. Godfrey.	1 7 4 8	9
104 collections amounting to£	57"f9"	. 8

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDATEDE (1) Trinity Church, Picton 6 6 6 Station '0 1 3

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF ADELAIDE. Condition

In the Guerdian No. 326 (March 3) appeared a re-Church Society, recommending a draft of a Constit ::tion for the Church of the discess of Adelaide, this had been agreed upon some time during the previous autumn. In consequence of this report the Bisher convoked what he terms "a conference of the Bisher clergy, and laity of the Diocean of Adelaide." congregations of some sixteen parishes elected sixteen olergymen and eighteen las men to attend the "Syre and Convention," as the programme of the property ings, term it, but whether any other member attender ex officio dues not apprar. The clergy, highlight in their surplices, and the lay delegates, occupied sea reserved for their use respectively. The filst having preached a sermon from Acis xii., 5 v., writing the power of prayer to obtain all that was received for the Church, and administered the Holy Commisnion, opened on the 6th of January-the Peael of ! Epiphany -- a session which lasted three days, with pastural address. His Lordship commenged-

"Reverend and dear Brethren, When, a little more than a year ago, in conjunction with the metr-politan and other Bishops of this ecclesiastical province, I gave my opinion that the laity, acting he their representatives daly circled, should meet in dithe Church let any one testify, at all acquainted they would present every notoriously wicked man, laws and constitution of England, her protection ceems and provincial synude, that the clargy and lait,

unticipated that circumstances, over which I had no control, would so soon have rendered necessary recourse to such a measure in this diocese. withdrawal of State aid in this colony from the minis-try and ordinances of the Christian Church/compelled me to address the lay members of our communion, with reference both to the support of that ministry and the general extension of our Church.

"I thought it but due to the Church Society, whose lay members for many years have been forward in promoting these objects, to request the advice and co operation of their committee in devising some measure which might subsequently be laid before the whole Church in its several congregations. This meeting of the clergy and delegates from these congregations is the result of that consultation. So far, en, the minute above alluded to of the Metropolitau and Bishops of the Province has met with the concurrence of the laity of this diocese

"I am aware that the method which I adopted of addressing the Church Society in the first instance his been blamed, and the report which emanated from its committee viewed with some degree of jealousy. 1 am at a loss, however, to conceive how it could have been thought by any one to be more than suggestive : nor do I see the reasonableness of the idea that the published opinions of a few, whether they be Bishops or laymen, should be considered 'dictating' to the

majority. " At all events, the supremacy of the Crown, acknowledged by the Church of England, points out to us that no rules can be binding on her members, either here or elsewhere, without the license and consent of the Crown, as well as the concurrence and agreement of the clergy and people. So far, then, and no further, have I availed myself of the suggestions of the report, as to follow the method it pointed out of convoking this "pro tempore Convention," to meet the Synod of the Clergy. The other parts of it, I admit, are valuable, as directing the minds of Churchmen to those points of ecclesiastical polity, which, though in some decree familiar to theologians, have not generally

have given them practical importance. " The last subject which I would bring under your notice, because it forms so prominent a feature in the report of the Committee of the South Australian Church Society, is the future organization of the Church.

attracted the attention of the latty, until recent events

"I approach the subject with diffidence, in asmuch as while some such measure is needed. I feel that this being almost the youngest and smallest of the colonial dicoses, may well be content to follow rather than take the lead in this matter. Indeed, nothing but our ders our progre peculiar financial patition—deprived of State aid, and our ministry? needing the combined energies of all her lay members -could justify the attempt to awaken their dormant sympathies, through the organization proposed in the the responsibility of convoking this meeting of the report. I will merely state some general principles which should regulate such organization.

"It is evident from late discussions in l'arliament that a representative Convocation of the Church must contain a lay element as one of its constituent parts. At present, while the Bishops and clergy form the national Synod of the English Church, the laity are represented by the Crown and Parliament. The want of union and association of these elements, has led on the one hand to the su-pension of the deliberative functions of Convocation in its present form, and on the other much legislation has been proposed, often offensive, and aometimes injurious to the Church of England. Parliament now is open to the encuries of her discipline and doctrine, and yet such members have a right to vote on any bill, however deeply affecting her organization and property. The true remedy for this wrong (for wrong it is) is, that her laity should be directly represented in her own Convocation, and join in framing her own laws.

"This would be like the rest of her reformation, a return to the usage of the Apostolic Church.

"Even in the Theogratic institutions of Moses, the civil Magistrate invested the Priesthood with the robes of sacred office; and the supreme jurisdiction of the Crown of Ierael was vindicated when So'omon Ahiathar from being p rebellion. The supremacy of the Crown of England in all causes, and over all persons-ecclesiastical as well as civil-is but the assertion of the same sovethe word or sacraments any more than it was permitted to Uzziah to offer incease before the Lord. Nor, again, do we acknowledge in the Crown the authority to determine 'controversies of the faith.' What we deny to the Bishop of Rome we do not transfer to a lay Sovereign. If deliberative assemblice of the Church are needed, a pattern is furnished by the Church at Jerusalem, in the acts of the Anostles. When the observance of the Mossic Ritual was obtruded on the disciples by the sect of l'harisees, we read, ch. xv., 'that the Apostles and elders came together to consider this matter,' and finally, after much discussion, the decision proposed by St. James, brother of our Lord, then presiding Bishop over that Church, was adopted by the Ametics and elders with the whole Church, v. 22.

"If the Convocation, then, at home is remodelled, the respective rights and duties of the clergy and laity. Crown and people, will, no doubt he duly considered. All the learning, the ability, the experience, the piety of our Church will be brought to bear upon ship in the Church of our Pathers, do declare that we this question. We may safely await then its coming hold it to be incompetent for any diocesan assembly, solution, when our diocesau arrangements will naturally follow the model of the Church at home. At | sentatives, beld in pursuance of these recommendaall events we can establish nothing here, nor make tions, to treat, debate, consider, consult, or agree raise binding on our clergy or laity, without the upon, any alteration in those formularies and prinlicense to the Crown first had for that purpose, and its ciples, except it be initiated by the direct authority of sanction solemnly given to such arrangements. We the Crown, or in virtue of liceuse from the Crown may thus perhaps be preserved from the evil of party obtained in that behalf. or ill considered propositions.

"I have already alluded to the subject of ecclesive.

Church; yet the exercise of this power should be duly regulated. The principles enunciated by St. specified, and to be called the Diocesan Assembly.'
Paul, in his Epietle to Timothy, and by our Lord I. Diocesan Assembly is consitu himself in the 18th of St. Matthew's Gospel, point out the way. Whilethe Bishop exercises the functions of judge, presbyters are recognized in our Church as the witnesses before whom the accusation should be preferred; and whenever withdrawal of license to officiate involves the deprivation of a benefice, with its temporal advantages, it is but right that the whole dal, as well as the particular congregation deprived of its pastor, should be cognizent of and concurrent in the sentence.

" In truth, the great difficulty in Church organization is to adjust properly the respective offices of the of each congregation contributing to its seat tent or clergy and laity, whether delibrative, judicial or executive. The problem has yet to be solved. The time on the worship of the Church hierarchy of the middle ages acted as flords over God's heritage.' The Protestant Sovereigns at the Reformation violently reclaimed their own and the people's rights. It may remain, then, for our more peaceful age, when education also is generally diffused, to reconcile principles which cannot really be contheting to the Church of God, so that the Bishops and elders, with the whole Church, may act together for

Indeed, a prosperous future opens on the Church. if, guided by the spirit of love, the principles of the inspired Word, and the history of the Apostolic age, we stand upon the old path, and do not seek out thew inventions.

"In the Church of England in this colony, what is there at variance with the primitive model? No zealot can scoff at her, as the hired servant of a latitudinarian State? None that the Casar introdes into the things of God.' We have the transmitted authority of an Episcopate unbroken at the Reformation. Our Presbyters are duly called according to the ancient order of the Church. Our deacons, like those of Jerusalem, exercise a spiritual office as well as care for the sick and poor. In respect of nominating their own ministers, the laity exercise perfect freedom. In their temporal relations, our churches are wholly independent. Laymen duly authorised, and acting in unison with the clergy, minister in various ways as teachers, 'helps gevernments.' They are catechists, readers, district visitors, Sunday - school teachers.

"Old objections, then, to the spots and blemishes of the Establishment in England are here removed.

"The defect being gone, the protest becomes needless-separation without grounds. What, then, hinders our progress, if we, brethren, make full proof of

· flet this, then, he our endeavour, as it is assuredly our duty. With this riew I have taken upon myself clergy and laity by their delegates from each congregation. I commend to your notice, and I ask your advice on the several topics which I have suggested for your consideration. With due respect to the supremacy of the Crown, we must regard ourselves only as a 'pro tempore Assembly ' We claim no legislative functions. We may agree, if it seem good, to carry out the suggestions of the Report of the Church Society's Committee. We may recommend to the several vestries the establishment of a Diocesan Pastoral Aid Fund, with collectors for each congregation, We may consider and propose for discussion a trustdeed, which, when agreed upon, may be adopted by the whole Church as its model deed. As to the organigation suggested in the Report, we may in like manner refer it to the several vestries for further consideration, and watch mean while the progress of ecclesiastical events at home. So much of it I would, however, recommend should be adopted; namely, the annual meeting of the clergy and delegates of the congregations, for the purpose of receiving the report of the funds distributed, for the cultivation of sympathy among the members of our Churches, and for making known the progress and measure of success with which it has pleased God to bless the labours of our ministry."

Resolutions adopted by the Conferen

"Whereas the Church of England in South Australia receives no aid from the local government by grants of land or money; but is dependent solely on the reign jurisdiction residing in the civil power, the voluntary contributions of its members for the support Crown with us acting on behalf of the laity. We of its ministry; the maintenance of missions to the do not give any right to our Sovereigns to minister; aborigines and other heathen; and for the building of oburches, parronages, and schools, in which its doctrine and discipline may be taught. And whereas for the edification of its members, and 'provoking to love' and the above-mentioned 'good works,' it is desirable that they should be brought into closer fellowship by parochial organization, and assembling of themselves together' periodically—we, the Bishop. clergy and laity, in conference assembled, have agreed to recommend the following plans and suggestions to the several congregations of this colony.

"And whereas this Diocesan Church is part and parcel of the united Church of England and Ireland. by law established in the united kingdom; and therefore subject to the general ecclesiastical laws enforcing the supremacy of the Crown, the use of the Book of Common Prayer, the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, and subscription to the Thirty nine Articles :- We, the Bishop, clergy, and luity being under the obligations thus implied, and being earnestly desirous to maintain inviolate that unity and fellowor synod of the clergy, or convention of lay repre-

" Under this limitation, with the view of promoting tical discipline, and the Scriptural jurisdiction inher- Diocean Church, we have resolved to recommend church or congregation.

might according consult and decide upon all questions ent in the Episcopal office, to admonish, censure, sus-affecting the temporalities of the Church, I hardly pend, degrade, or cut off from communion of the of Clergy, and Convention of Lay Representatives be convened periodically, composed as is hereinafter

> I. DIOCESAM ASSEMBLY. - This assembly is considuted when the Convention and Chapter of Clergy meet together and are presided over by the Bishop.

"II. CHAPTER OF CLERGY -The Chapter of Clergy consists of every duly licensed officiaring minister, Presbyter alone having the right of voting.

"III. CONVENTION OF LASTY .- The Convention shall consist of by representatives (being Comrepresentative; 100 and under 200, 2 representatives; and so on in proportion-to be elected annually in the month of October, by the registered lay me obers the Pastoral Aid Fund, and attending from time to

"I struction. - Under the present circumstances of the Church in this diocese, we are of opinion that persons who communicate three times in the year are eligible to be elected lay representatives.'

* IV .- ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES. - A m eting of adult male registered lay members qualified to vote according to Clause III, shall be called for the the advancement of Christ's kingdom and the glory of purpose of electing representatives, by the minister, or in his absence or default by the wardens, by a notice p sted on the church door at least seven clear days previous to the day of meeting. Each adult shall have a vote for each sitting, provided that no person shall have more than six votes. No person shall vote in respect of any sitting the rent of which shall be then due and unpaid. The votes shall be in writing, to be openly declared, personal attendance not being necessary. In the event of any person elected as representative declining, or being unable to act, the next highest on the list shall be declared duly elected. In the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote. A return of the representatives elected shall be made by the chairman, who shall be the minister, or in his absence such person as the meeting may elect, to the Bishop of the diocese within fourteen days. The presence of at least five members of the congregation, besides the for the election of representatives. The Wardens, if in attendance, shall act as scrutineers.

> sembly shall be convened annually by the Bishop, in the month of December, on which occasion Divine Service shall be held, and a pastoral letter from the Bishop, containing a report of the general state of the Church in this Diocese—the progress of religion and education-and of the means of public worship, will be received. Extraordinary meetings may be convened by the Bishop, when he sees fit, or upon a requirition by seven of the Clergy who have been at least five years in priest's orders, or of ten representatives.

> " VI. MODE OF DELIBERATION .- It shall be lawful for the Chapter of Clerpy and Convention to deliherate spart, or in Conference (by mutual agreement) with each other, or with the Bishop.

"VII. Mode or Voting -The assent or dissent of the Chapter of Clerry and Convention shall be deterrespectively. No resolution shall be passed, unless apply to the then existing vaccincy. one-third of each order shall be present.

"VIII. No rule shall be binding on the members of the Church in this diocese, which shall not be received in concurrent assent of the Bishop, the Chapter of Clergy, and the Convention in the Diocesan Assembly.

IX. COMMITTEES .- The Diocesan Assembly shall, at every annual meeting, appoint a standing committee for the ensuing year, consisting of seven clerical, and fourteen lay members, the Bishop of the Diocese to be president. Two clerical and four lay members chall form a quorum. This committee shall elect its finance and other sub committees, and transact the business assigned to it by the Diocesan Assembly during its recess, subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by that Assembly.

"X. FINANCE.—The establishment of five separate and distinct funds is recommended, vis :-- a Pastoral Aid Fund, which we consider to be of primary importance, an Endowment Fund, a Church Building Fund, an Educational Fund, and a mission Fund to the Aborigines and heathen. These funds shall be placed under the control and he subject to the regulation of the Diocesan Assembly, and be administered by its finance committee.

[Resolutions XI. to XV. are for the regulations of these funds.]

"XVI. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.—1. Ecclesinstical Tribunal.—(a.) It is the opinion of this meeting that the laity should have a voice in any court, when sentence might have the effect of depriving a minister of the temporalities annexed to his cure.

"(b.) Resolved that the Lord Bishop be requested to communicate to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the foregoing resolution, in order that the wish expressed in it may be considered, in case it should be deemed expedient to make any provision for the better ecclesiastical government of this and other colonial dioceses.

"2. Registration.-It is recommended that registers after an approved form be compiled by each minister, and kept by him, of all members of our Church, residing within his parish or district, from which a register for the Diocesan Assembly shall be compiled and corrected periodically; the object being to bring the members of the Church Into closer fellowship by means of pastoral visitation, and to extend church accommodation and the means of education as population increases.

3. Corporate Powers.—It is recommended that (in addition to the powers possessed by the Lord Bishop, as a corporation sole, in virtue of her Majesty's letters patents) corporate power should be sought for the closer fellowship as well as efficiency of this to hold lands in perpetuity, for the benefit of each

" Memorial to the Queen. - A memorial, setting rth the various requirements of the Church in this Diocese, as respects eccles astical discipline, shall be prepared by this Assembly and forwarded by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, through his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be laid before her Most Gracious Mojesty the Quien, praying that such requirements may be met in such way as her Mojesty, and her advisers in matters ecclesiastical, may deem expedient.

[The memorial asks for sanction to such diecesan meetings of the Bishop, clergy, and laity as the pre-

Provisions are made for a trust deed empowering all subscribers in the first instance of not less than £1, to elect not less than three or more than five trustees of a church. Vacancies afterwards to be filled up by seat-holders. The trustees must sign decuration A. But the Bishop of the discose may be sole trustee where required. The minister of the Church is to sign Declaration B: -

THE DECLARATIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO (A) "I, A. B., do hereby declare that I am a member of the Churca of England, and that I allow the Chirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer to be agreeable to the Word of Got, and I do hareby accept the office of trustee of and do promise to the best of my judgment and ability to perform the duties of the said office.

"Witness my hand this day of "Witness C.D. E.F.

· (B) 1. A. B., do hereby selemnly envere to submit myself to the decision of the Court of Rep. co matters or i meesan Assembly, and to give up possession of the temporolities of the Church of District which I may hold, if sentenced to suspension or deputys tion by the Court of Rep esentatives or Diocesan Assembly in case of Appeal "

The following regulations are appended to the re-

"1. Election of Minister in the first instance. - That the nomination of the first minister shall be vested in the persons who have subscribed and paid towards the erection or endowment of the Church; each subsercher of £1 entitled to one vote; of £5 to two votes; and to one additional vote for every additional £5.

"Note. It is not intended by this regulation to prevent the original subscribers from vesting the chairman, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting patronage of the Church in such as they shall deem expedient.

2. Election of Minister in all cases after the first .-" V. MEETING OF ASSEMBLY -The Diocesan As- That on any occasion of a vacancy in the office of minister of the said church, unless it be otherwise provided in the trust deed, the churchwardens, or, in their at sence, any two seat-holders, shall convene a meeting of the vestry or seat-holders by a notice affixed to the Church door, a copy of which shall be published in one or more newspapers, at least fourteen days before the day of meeting; when, in the latter case, the seatholders so assembled shall nominate five of their own body to act in conjunction with the trustees and churchwardens in nominating a minister to fill such vacancy; and should such vestry, or trustees, churchwardens, and committee of seat-holders, neglect for the space of six calendar menths from and after such vacancy to nominate a minister thereto, then it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the dicce e to neminate and appoint a minister thereto; provi ed always that mined by the majority of open votes in each order such power of nomination by the Bishop shall only

"3 Form of nominating a Minister.-That whenever the vestry, or trusters, churchwardens, and committee of seat-holders as above specified, shall nominate a minister to the said church, it shall be done by signing and forwarding to the Bishop a form of nomination as follows:—

"To the Right Rev. by divine permission. Lord Bishop of Adelaide. "We, the undersigned,

Church duly authorised by the provision of a deed of trust of the said church executed on the day of 18 to elect and nominate as minister to the said church, do hereby nominate the Rev. A. B., to be minister of the said thurch, and do pray that he may be forthwith duly licensed to the incumbency thereof. Signatures.

" Dated this day of in the year of our Lord, 18

"4 Appointment of Churchwardens.-That the sestholders shall meet in Easter week of each and every year, of which notice shall be given on the previous Lord's day, by the minister during divine service, when they shall appoint one person to be a churchwarden, and the minister shall appoint another to be the other churchwarden; and such two persons shall, in a book to be kept for that purpose, sign their names to the declarations at the foot of these presents, marked with the letters A. and C.: and such churchwardens shall continue in office until the ensuing Easter.

"5. Power to fill up vacancies in the office of churchwardens.-That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of Churchwarden, from resignation or death, it shall be lawful for the minister to appoint a person to fill such office for the remainder of the then current

" 6. Proviso against omission or neglect in appointing Wordens .- That in case the minister or seat-holders shall neglect to appoint a churchwarden as aforesaid. then the party not having so neglected shall nominate and appoint both churchwardens for the cusning year,

" 7. Right of Minister to income - That from and after the due appointment of a minister to...... Church, he shall be entitled to the rents and profits arising from the letting of pews and sittings in the church; from the glebe, and from all other lands. tenements or property of whatever kind appertaing to him in virtue of his cure.

" 8. Rate of Pow Rent-how fixed.-That the vertry or trustees, minister and churchwardens, shall fix and determine the rate at which the pews shall be let: and that such rate so fixed shall not afterwards be altered without the consent in writing of the minister. for the time being, and the Bishop of the dincese,

"9. Pews when deemed let or taken - That, the pews shall be let and paid for half-yearly in advance; and that no pew or sitting shall be deemed let until the rent be paid.

"10 Monthly Collection .- That there shall be monthly, or oftener, a collection of the voluntary nest Hawkins; the Rev. J. Hampden Gurnest; the offerings of the congregation made during Divine

11. Puyment of Incidental Expenses .- That the churchwardens shall, form the fund derived from the monthly collections, and the fees derived from opening and leasing of the ground, in cemetery or churchyard, pay or caused to be paid a 1 expenses connected with the cleaning, lighting, and keeping in repair the church and the churchyard; for providing all things necessary for the due and decent performance of divine worship and administration of the sacraments; and in paying the salaries of such officers or servants as shall be appointed.

"12 Appointment of Clerk, Sexon, &c.—That the minister of the time being shall have the power to appoint and remove or discharge the clerk, sexon, pewopeners, or any such other officers as it may be deemed A Charge delivered before the Convention of the Proadvisable to appoint. But that the salaries of those offisers be fixed by the minister and churchwardens.

"13. Audit of Accounts, &c .- That the Churchwardens shall give an account at the Easter meeting of seat-holders of all moneys received and disbursed by thein during the past year in virtue of their office, which being audited and passed shall be entered on the minutes: and the suid churchwardens shall then and there pay over to their successors in office the balance, if any, remaining in their hands; and it shall be lawful for the then elected churchwerdens, together with the vestiy, or minister and trustees, to dispose of the said balance in the way which may seem to their best calculated for the benefit of the said church or congregation.

" 14. Constitution of Meetings - That all meetings. whether of the vestry or of trustees, minister and churchwardens, or of seat-holders, the minister shall be charman, or in his absence, such person as the meeting may elect.

"15. Allerations in Buildings, S.s.—That no alterations or additions shall be made to the church or parsonage without the concurrence in writing of the vestry, minister, trustees, churchwardens, or a majority of them, and not then without the written consent of the Bishop.

· 16. Power of leaving Church property .- That it shall be lawful for the trustees, or a majority of them, with the consent of the minister and of the Bishop (such consent to be given in writing,) to let, rent, or lease, any property belonging to the said church, and to receive, take, and pay to the minister for the time being the rents, profits, and issues thereof; provided that no such property be leased for a longer period than twentyone years; nor shall it be lawful for the trusters, or anyone else, to receive or take any, fine or premium for granting or renewing any lease of such property; nor shall it be lawful to renew any lease thereof till within three years on or before the expiration of the then existing lease.

"The declaration above referred to, marked C,:-

"I, A.B., do hereby accept the office of churchwarden of Church, and engage to perform the duties of the said office to the heat of my judgment and ability, and according to the provisions of a deed of trust of the said church executed on the day of 18, and also hereby engage to render true and full accounts of all sums of money that hall come to me hants by wirtue of the said office, and to may all shall come to my hands by virtue of the said office, and to pay all auch moneys to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same.

"Witness my hand this day of 12

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Prayers were read by the Lord Bishop of London.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in opening the meeting, called attention to the relation of the Berkeley College as well towards the United States as towards the islands of the West Indies. The Archbishop concluded by calling upon the Rev. W. C. Downing to explain the enterprise which they had met to forward.

Mr. Downing-having come from Bermuda to take steps for the revival of Bishop Berkeley's College, ction of his excellency the Governor, and of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop who has jurisdiction in the island -proceeded to state the advantages to be obtained from its revival, in regard to civilization and Christian learning in the West. The dormant Charter and rights of the College were in themselves. (he said,) an admirable basis to commence with; while the prestege of Bishop Berkeley's name and history would excite the sympathy of both America and England. He had already opened communications with the Government upon the subject, and found every disposition to meet the wishes of the promoters.

The Lord Bishop of London said that the object in view was one of very great importance, and commended itself to the sympathy of the Church of England.— His Lordship moved the appointment of a Committee to communicate with the Bishops of the West Indian dioceses, and such other persons as are able to estimate. the advantages which would result from the Institution in question.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury seconded this resolution, expressing strongly his confidence in the wisdom of Bishop Berkeley, and in the practical experience of the present Governor of Bermuda. He hoped that the enterprise would be fully successful.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried. It was proposed by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and carried unanimously, that the expenses should be paid out of the funds at the disposal of the Committee. We are happy to state that steps are taking for the

revival of Bishop Berkeley's Bermuda College.

Minutes of a Preliminary Meeting held at 79, Pall Mall, May 10, to take steps for the revival of the Bermuda College, for which a Charter was obtained in the

last century by Bishop Berkeley: —
The Chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop

of Canterbury.

There were present his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Lord Bishops of London, Salisbury, St. Asaph, and Litchfield; the Bishop of Argyll; the Lord Lyttleton; Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., M. P.; Sir Wm. Page Wood, M. P.; the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Head Master of Yarrow; the return to this subject again.]

Rev. Dr. Russell; the Rev. J. P. Gell; the Rev. 2 Rev. Henry Mackenzie; the Rev. Thomas Bowdler; a John Robert Mowbray, Esq.; the Rev. Francis Cunningham, and many others.

Letters were received from his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh; the Marquis of Bristol; the Marquis of Blandford; the Earl of Carlisle; the Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P.; the Lord Arthur Hervey; the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; the Dean of Canterbury; the Archdencon of Maidstone; the Rev. Professor Jeremie; the Rev. J. W. Cunningham; and the Prin-cipal of Magdalen Hall, giving reasons (and expressing), penalties and disabilities in regard to their invalidations. regret) for their absence.

BISHOP HENSHAW AND POPULAR EDUCATION.

testant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Rhode Island, June 8, 1852. By J. P. K. Henshaw, D D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

THE DUTIES of the Ministers and members of the Church resulting from those dangers.

I. Has Providence cast our lot in times when a shallow Philosophy and "science falsely so called" asserts its claims to the confidence of mankind, when the deadly poison of infidelity is artfully diffused into many popular works of science, and much of the ephemeral literature of the day? The guil is to be counteracted, not by ignoring the sciences—even those which are most liable to abuse-nor by putting literature under the ban of proscription, but by those deeper draughts from the well of science which yield purer waters than those which are found upon'its surface, and by the cultivation of a taste for that classical lite rature in which the gifts of genius are sanctified by the spirit of faith, and its brightest gems are offered as adornments for the altars of religion.

Does a mawkish philanthropy derive its panaceas for the moral evils of society—and by the various devices and schemes of socialism profess to elevate the physical intellectual, and spiritual condition of humaniity? Let us more zealously advocate and more vigorously prosecute that revealed system of benevolence. which, originating in Divine Wisdom, is admirably adapted to all the varieties and vicissitudes of man earthly lot; and by presenting God's love to us as both the motive and example of our love to our fellow men, has proved itself by long experience, an infullible remedy for human woe, a sure promoter of social bliss.

Are there those in our day, who, in the spirit of knavery and folly, or a combination of both, set up mesmeric influence as a substitute for divine inspiration, and affect to hold direct communication with departed spirits in the most ludicrous manner, thus undermining the faith of the vulgar and lessening their re-verence for spiritual truths and realities? and are there men calling themselves Christians, who doubt the plenary inspirations of the Bible, and subject this sacred volume, as they do other books, to the test and scrutiny of human judgment;—how are these infidel vagaries and tendencies of the age to be repelled? How, but by fighting over again our battles with infidelity-by a careful and thorough investigation of the evidences of Christianity; by making our people acquainted with the immovable foundations of our faith; by proving the plenary and exclusive inspiration of Holy Scripture, and by vindicating its claims to supremacy as the Word of the Living God-the only sure guide to heaven—the only infallible source of authority in matters of belief and practice.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS WITH PAROCHIAL CURES.

Brethren of the Clergy and Laity,-

In addition to the address and report of the venerable Bishop, I present to you the brief record of the official events of the few months since my consecration to the office of his assistant.

On the day following the solemn one which set me apart for this office, I left New York on a short visit to the Diocese, principally for the privilege of meeting my future duties.

On my way, I spent Sunday, Nov. 23, in Rochester, W. N. York, the place of my happy postoral relations for fourteen years. On the following Sunday-30th-I preached in Trinity Church, Chicago, and administered the rite of Confirmation to ten persons. To this parish I had been invited as rector, and had accepted the appointment. During my visit, however,: I became convinced that it would be impracticable to do justice to a recto ship involving so much labour and anxiety, in proper subordination to the claims of my Episcopate; I therefore proposed to the vestry the resignation of the parish, or else the appointment of an assistant, on whom the duties for a year at least, should be devolved. The latter alternative was considered by them the preferable, and I have been endeavouring ever since, though without success, to obtain an assistant, qualified for so important a field, and willing to enter upon it.

While an engagement as Rector may be in many cases anavoidable, as the only provision for the support of a Bishop it is not desirable. Each Bishop should have his Church-but under an organization more closely identified with his office, and representative of its relations. I hope that the pending action of the Convention may be such as to relieve me from the necessity of a rectorship for its salary; and that God will vouchanfe the means, in due time, for a Church more directly auxiliary to Episcopal obligation and

[In connexion with the interesting, and indeed vital question of the increase of the Episcopate, by the reestablishment of Suffragan Bishops holding Parochial cures, we invite attention to the above practical opinions of Bishop Whitehouse. Sooner or later ive shall have to entertain the question of its extension amongst cu silves; and while we may see the absolute necessity of assigning to the Bish p the responsibility of parochial duties, we must take especial care that the burden be proportioned to the other weightier matters which are thrown on his shoulders. We shall among you to remind the Bishop of Rome of his:

ROTAL SUPREMACY.

Concluded from The Church, No. 51. p. 406. But, thirdly, it is said, " Her Meijealy's subjects" ought to be relieved from all "penaltics and disabilities in regard to their religious opinions.". Certainly, this is very true; but then, first, it is equally true that they who ought to be Her Majesty's subjects and are not, but who choose to be the Pape's subjects, ought not to be relieved from you present to us of the distruction of a Church gious practices. Under the words " religious opi- to the cause of Christianity and of the Crown, to nions" lorks the old fallacy, which was exposed so well by Lord Burleigh, in that "dark age" of which we have just heard, in his admirable work entitled " Execution of Justice in England, not for sin, and may expect greater misery and shame. Religion but for Treason."

punished for traitorous practices in Queen Elizabeth's reign, that " whereas the party of the Pope, the principal author of the invasion of Her Majesty's deminione, do allege that a number of persons, whom they call martyrs, died for defence of all who should assist in the invasion. She was the Catholic religion, the same in very truth may manifestly appear to have died (if they will so have it) as martyrs for the pope, but trailors against was strong in His faith and fear, and in the love of their queen, in adhering to him." And in the her people; and to quote the words of her great same dark age, Lord Bacon tells us, "that Queen minister, Lord Burleigh, " For the comfort of all Elizabeth was firm to the resolution not to suffer the state of her kingdom to be ruined under pretence of conscience and religion. And, in the same manner, King James I. writes, "I must ever avow and maintain, as the truth is according to mine own knowlege, that the late queen of famous memory never punished any papist for religion, but hath yielded more fruits, and generally all kind of that their own punishment was extorted out of her hands by their own misbehaviour," - which he proceeds to prove. They were punished, he shows, not for "religious opinions," but for "rebellious acts" under the fair name of religion, which was used by Pope Paul V. when he wrote, in his brief of Oct. 1, 1606, to all English Romanists, that "the oath of allegience to the English Crown could not be taken by them without injury to the Cutholic faith I' and we know well (in these words of Bishop Sanderson) that nothing is more common than for men to plead conscience when they have no mind to obey," and that disobedience and disloyalty is no part of religion, nor any fruit or sign of it. So it is now: the penalties and disabilities, which it is proposed to abolish, do not lie on "religious opinions' at all, but on all disloyal and seditions practices, of which, if persons choose to, be guilty; they must and ought to expect penalties and disabilities; and the true, the only, relief for them lies not with us, but with themselves : it is to be derived from their altering their practices, not from our repealing our laws.

But it is said, in the next place, that "Her Majesty's subjects' should be relieved from these penalties; and that the "Queen ought to be the sovereign of all her aubjects." This last assertion is very true: but then it is first to be ascertained whether they are her subjects, or will be so. Here is another fallacy lying hid under the word subjects. Would to Heaven, indeed, that they were her subjects! This indeed would be a most blessed consummation. Then all our controversy would be at end. But if, alas! some of her subjects are so forgetful of their duty to her as to withdraw their allegiance from her, and to take oath of va-salage to a foreign power, it is a manifest absurdity to speak of their being any longer her "subjects." No: they have revolted from her; and no Acts of Purlisment in the world can make them subjects by calling them so A parliament which attempts such a chimerical project so this only stultifies itself. And if our English laws are to be altered in the vain hope of changing the Pope's subjects into the Queen's, by "relieving" them from their disabilities for their disloyalty, then the inevitable consequence must be, that instend of gaining those who are not her subjects, she would lose those who are, and in lien of being the "sovereign of all her subject," she would be in very great danger of ceasing to be the sovereign

From all that I have now said you will perceive, my dear Sir, that we in England have little reason, and I trust, little disposition, to boast ourselves rt your expense. Every one has the feeling of a true patriot, must indeed earnestly pray that his own beloved country and the crown of its august monarch may for ever remain Christian, and that it may ever remain free. But ne should have little of the spirit of Christianity of of freedom, if we did not desire also for you what we so earnestly cherish for ourselves. Would that your Monarchy and Church were once more united together in a happy alliance, the one Christian and the other free! Why should not an Irenaus arise once more true position, and to give him friendly rebuke in-

stead of treacherous adulation? and why shoul not the French-Church; animated thy the spirit of the Gospel, endeavour to restore to the Crown those thir flowers of religion and piery which once bloomed upon it, but were toru from it by the hand of Revolution?

But, to revert to what I was saying : with your example before our eyes, with the exhibition which E-molishment, and of the lamentable consequences the Church and to the Country, me, if we proceed further than we have already done in following your steps, shall be guilty of greater rashness and

But we confidently hope better things. Our He there says, speaking of papiets who were great Queen- Elizabeth was excommunicated by three popes, Plus V., Gregory XIII., and Sixtus V, the last of whom sent the Spanish Armada against her, published a crusade against us, as if we were infidels, and gave plenary indulgence to assailed by numerous conspiracies. But she, who was cursed by Popes was blessed by God. She good subjects against the pope's bulls, it is manifest to the world, that from the beginning of her majesty's reign, by God's singular goodness, her kingdom hath enjoyed more universal peace, her people increased in more numbers, in more strength, and with greater riches, the earth of her kingdom worldly felicity hath more abounded since and during the time of the pope's bulls, thundere, curses, and maledictions, than in any other long time before, when the pope's pardons and blessings came yearly into the realm; so that his curses and maledictions have turned back to himself and his factors, and it may be said to the fortunate Queen of England and her people, . The Lord thy God would not hear Belaam, but did turn hie surbes into blessings;" the reason is, for because the God loved thee.

So may it ever be with her successors on the throne of England!

Permit me, my dear Sir, to state what appears' to me to be the great practical inference to be drawn from the facts and, principles which I have now laid before you, and I will bring this letter to a close.

Firet, I would venture to enbmit with great reverence and humility to the consideration of sovereign princes and states, whether, instead of repealing their own just and nucessary laws against the papacy, they ought not rather to write together in requiring the Pope to retract his illevel acts and decrees against their lawful authority; whether they ought med to police bin to satisfy an the Milite outh which he now presumes to impose on their sileiects, and to erase from his Canon Law, his Bullarium and his Bresidry, all those seditions statutes, edicts, collects, lessons and imprecations, which infringe on their prerogatives, and impugn the royalties of the sovereign, and the liberties of the subject: whether, in short; they ought not at once to arise and emancipate themselves and their people (if he is unwilling to release them) from the thraldom to which he has reduced them, and which he is making daily more grievous to be borne; whether they ought not to warn him to confine himself within the limits of his own deminions in temporal concerns; and whether, in spiritual matters, they ought not to deliberate in their national Councils Civil and Ecclesiastical, on this important, question: "Can it be shown by the law of God, and by the practice of the primative Church, that the Bishop of Rome possesses any greater spiritual authority, power or juri-diction within their realma than any other foreign prelate of the Church?" and if this question be answered in the negative. then shether they ought not to require the Pope to restrain himself and his commands within the limits of his own patriarchate, according to the decree of the great General Council of Nice; and, in the mean time, until such a consultation as this be held, whether every Nation and Church ought not to keep itself as near as may be to that order which it ought to have, according to law both human and divine, and, in so doing, to east in faith on the aid and defence of thim Who is the Author of all Law and the Avenger of all Iniquity; and to look forward in sure and certain hope to that glorious time when the great Head of the whole Church, the King of kings, and Lord of lords. will come again to reward all his faithful subject. and to put all his enemies under His feet.

I am, my dear Sir, with sincere regard, Yours very faithfully, Cun. Wondewonen.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. Date. C: Aug.22. 11 Sumpay Apr. Tain | M. 2 Kin. " M. " 12 Acts 21. 28. \$ M. " 5, 6, 4cta 26 R. " 7,11 John 5. Ci. " 29. 12 SUNDAY APT TRIN. | M. 2 Kin. 10 | Acts 27 | R. | 18 | John 2.3.

BUNDAY CHURCH SKRVICES IN THE CETT OF TORONTO.

сичисине.	CLERGY.	Matina		E veza	· Juos
St. PAULS Rev.	ev. St.J. Grasett, M.A. Rectur, as. E. Baidwin, M.A., Assist, J. G.D. McKensie, B.A. Incum. Alexander Savann. Hephen Lett, E.L.D., Incumb. ev. St. Readding, M.A., Incumb. ev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assist, J.	111	•••	31 61 7	o'c

The Mouning Service is for the combined congregations of Mt. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of Mt. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Roung - St. Lawagnes Buildings. Regular practice every Wednesday, at Right P. M. Terms of Imission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperformudmission, ing The.

J. P. CLARKE. Mus. Bac. Conductor. G. B. WYLIK, Secretary & Treasurer.

REMITTANCES to Aug. 18, 1852 :- J. G. C., A. B., for J. A. and welf, F. H. M., A. S., Mr. A. T. C., H. J. G., J. A. and self, F. H. M., A. S., Mr. A. I. C., H. J. C., and Miss G, Toronto; Capt. W., Ningara; Dr. McM., Dundan; S. G., Credit; T. M., Granby, tor Dr. A., F. C. G. and self; J. G. R. S., Moore; J. G., Port Robinson, for F. C., J. W., J. W., senr. and self; F. T., Colchester; W. L., Cavan; G. T., Amherst, Nova Scotia; F. L. O., Bond Head, for J. R. W. and self; M. A. R. O. R. J. R. W. and self; R. M. A. R. O. R. J. R. G. R. and M. J., Cobourg, for A. A. B., O. B., L. B., G. B., and G. E. A.; D. B. S., Picton; J. W., Cooksville; T. G. Montreal; R. F. C., Dunnville, for W. F. and self. Dr. B., Montreal; T. McC., Ningara; J. F., Richmond; H. H., Tyrconnel, for S. B., J. P., W. P., and self; J. S. M., Prescott, for A. H., A. J., C. S. and J. R.; F. T., Smith's Falls, for J. B. and self; C. Y., Lanadowne; J. E., Belleville; G. N. A., Dickinson's Landing; P. D., Montreal; E. A., Warrick; E. G., Fort Erie; T. S. K., Toronto, for E. P., Stratford; Mrs. D. McK., Cobourg. J. G. G., Hamilton, and J. P., Hamilton; J. H. S., York Mills; B. B., London, C. W.; G. H., Pentanguishine, with four new subscribers; R. L., Portnesse; F. M., Amherstburg; H. C. H, Delaware; F. M., Montreal.

Fig. (in a case of the angle and the second of the second TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from Trafalgar has been received, but too

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1852. به بازارار «بازارالا والعالم بالمعالية والمساورية والمواد الموقع في تعالى بالمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والمعا

Toronto, June 28th, 1852. My-DEAR BRETHEEN RESIDING BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

It is my intention (D.V.) to visit, for the purpose holding Confirmations, your several Parishos and Stations, in accordance with the following!

I remain, &c.

JOHN TORONTO,

August 185;	,		
Saturday,	Plat	Pakenham	10 v.m.
		Fitzioy	3 г.м.
Sunday,	22nd	Nuth-line Fitzroy	10 A.M.
		Huntley	2 г.м.
Monday,	23ed	March Ch. at Rectory	10 A M.
		March Ch. on Ottawa	3 г.м.
Tuenday,		Bytown	2 г.м.
Wednesday,	25th	Kichmond	2 r.m.
Thursday.		Metrickville	2 r.m.
Priday.		Kemptville	10 a.m.
		Mountain	3 г.м.
Saturday,	28th	Edwardsburgh.,	12 noon
		Matilda	1 r.m.
Sunday.	2Jth	Williamsburgh	10 A.M.
		Osnabruck	2 r.m.
		Moulinette	5 r.m.
Monday,	30th	Cornwall	11
Sepresinue,	1852,		
Thursday,	2nd	Hawkesbury	11 v m.
**			

Norm - Should there be any error or omission in this tist, the Bishop requires the Clergyman interested, to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

NOTICE.

Wednesday the 25th mst., being the last Wednesday in the month, the Sar ling Committee of the Chinch ! Society meet, D.V., at one Board Room, at 3 P.M. Aug. 1802. U.S. KINNKOV, Secretary,

EDUCATION.

"REMEMBER FROM WHENCE THOU ART FALLEN AND REPENT. -- It statesmen and political bodies formerly too much approximated to the character of divines, they have surely now gone in a fearful degree into the opposite extreme. When their proceedings scarcely bear the trace of a reference to the Scriptures, the providence, or the will and favour of God, or to those rules which he has given to direct the conduct both of nations and individuals. Alast in our public transactions we seem to have at least grown ashamed of Christ and of his words," if we have not gone the social stability - the essential element of a country's proslength of declaring that ' we will not have this man to reign over us.' We may flutter ourselves that we have cast off the bigotry of tormer ages and have made great advances in illumination. But if this is to be shewn in the exclusion of religion-true and practical religion ration. Such a spirit, like heat in the atmosphere, will habits, the light that is in us will be found to be darkness." - Rev. John Scott.

That the results of the system of Education introduced into this country are injurious, we think, may be sufficiently proved from the voluminous Journal so carefully compiled by the learned Superintendent of Education; and, without presuming to identify him with personally endeavour- success will add to his influence and means of support asing to republicanise the Province, or coil the well as usefulness. No class of men in the country will chains of scepticism around the people, we, derive to large an individual advantage from the progress nevertheless, feel that Dr. Ryerson is victimized, and that the practical working of the system will serve, in time to come, to immortalise his name in the annals of the United States, where he will, no doubt, shine in the constellation of those involuntary promulgators of the pernicious principles of Voltaire and Shelley, so prevalent on this unfortunate continent.

Let us now turn to the testimony of Rev. Theodore Edson, D. D., Rector of St. Anne's Episcopal Church, in Lowell, from whose letter we make the following extract :-

"My experience of now nearly thirty years as a pastor, has, I am sorry to say, forced upon me the painful conviction, that our public school system has undermined already among our population, to a great extent, the doctrine and principles of Christianity. I perceive also its effects disyoung people, who flow into Lowell from the neighbouring States, and, in fact supply the in the Irish servant's possession—the demand for labour, that is constant here. I find in master's letter, if not in the basket. my frequent intercourse with them, that they possess a knowledge of none, or nearly none, of the DISTINCTIVE PRINCIPLE of the Christian faith, and that many are in a state of mind beyond that of a mere indifference, though not precisely in that of those imbued with the principles of the French and German schools of infidelity."

We presume that Dr. Ryerson will not deny that the common saying is, in the main, true, and that "early impressions are lasting." If, then, children of British parentage and British rule have their attention constantly drawn to the blessed (1) government of a foreign and antagonistic state; if on the very threshold of their career they find principles inculcated which engender an injurious independence, if they find that they go to school to learn not what the author of their religion commands that they should learn, but to meet in the schools "a reflection of the opinions of the democracy that must ensue, and that respect for all the good axioms of wise and parental govern-ment must be abolished. We do not desire to implicate Dr. Ryerson in a charge of wilfully: desiring to lead the minds of the rising generation, by easy steps, to Annexation; but when we see before us so many instances of ill-directed ambition, we must pause and enquire of the learned and pious Superintendent, whether he would rather go down to posterity a humble servant of a Provincial Government, the chief Schoolmaster of Upper Canada, or the great and wonderful Revolutionist who effected the glorious independence of Canada without the horror of bloodshed or the catastrophy of civil commotion? To this end the school system is rapidly advancing; and to counteract the mistaken and ill-judged scheme, is the duty of every loyal Christian in the Province

Yet we admire the zeal and energy which Dr. Ryerson has brought to his task, and, although we might wish that the same qualifications were admitted to the Law Society is permitted to practice as a ombarked in a holy cause, we shall not withhold from him that respectful consideration to which he is justly entitled.

There is one grievous fault which runs through the whole of his addresses to the teachers, affording singular testimony to the mischievous tendencies of the system, for while every stimulus is applied to flatter and foster intellectual pride, true religion is left to itself. The Superintendent is constrained; he addresses "a mixed semi-religious Society," and may, by accident, say something that would injure the conscientious scriples of some one. We do not say that as Superintendent he is to blame for this! but we do say, that he is forced to be silent on religion, lest he should offend, and that he can only expatiate on moral duties; and we shall show that he has no right to enquire into any teacher's religious character, be only being able to require a certificate of moral character. We are thankful for one thing, and we call on Churchmen to weigh well magistrates will be modelled on the anvil of increasingly skilful and efficient labours. nothingarianism.

Dr. Rverson observes:

. 5. Then, it you value your profession yourself, employ the proper means to give it a place, not only in the cateom, but in the interest and sympathics of others .-The profession of a teacher is a menna to an end; it exists not for the sake of the teacher himself, but for the interests of society. It is a work indispensable to the progress and well-being of society. What is the teacher's work? It is to develope the mind, to mould the heart, and to form the character of the future cit zens, magistrates and rulers of our land! It is to teach and impiant that which is the only guarantee of liberty, order, and perity and tappiness. Shew that you sympathise with these objects-that your heart is in them-that your thoughts and aims do not terminate in your-elf alone, but embrace others, -and especially encircle the rising genewhether from our public counsels or our private be diffusive. Others will imbibe it; the indifferent will become interested, and the selfish will begin to feel the impulses of intelligent generosity; parents will become increasingly auxious for the education of their children. and children will become increasingly auxious to be eduested. In any neighbourhood, both in town and country, where any youth are allowed to grow up unedweated. a tracher should be an EDUCATIONAL MISSIONARY as well as an EDUCATIONAL PASTOR; and every instance of of society as school teachers, and they ought to be intent in efforts to excite every sentiment and feeling, and to procure and circulate every publication, which will tend to DIFFUSE EDUCATION and Knowledge. A teacher who folds his arms in slothful inactivity - neither improv ing in knowledge himself, nor advancing it among others and yet complaining that no Hercules comes to his tellet, deserves neither respect nor assistance; while the teacher who nobly exerts himself in both acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge, will receive both emolument and respect, if not admiration and applaner.'

Is religion the basis of character here? Is all the eulogistic elevation of the School Teacher's office, directed to the inculcation of those principles which are to lead him heavenward? or is it to direct him to the markets where he can buy water and his meat for money and at a price? Turn we now to the classification of Pupils and subjects . taught, and we shall there too find the inconvenient tinetly in the modes of thought and action of the thing, Religion, thrust on one side, equally proving it is there as palpably as were the Partridges in the Irish servant's possession-they were in his

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT. "The statistics un der these hends will be found in Table B. In Reading, the pupils are divided into five classes according to the five National Readers. Table B shews that in the first or lowest reading class there were 24.551 - an increase of 2,967 over the returns of the previous year; in the second, 27,537-an increase of 3,312; in the third. 31,805,—an increase of 3.349; in the fourth. 27,875-an inchesse of 1 930; in the fifth or highest class, 13.268 - a decrease of 356. In Arithmetic, there were in the first four rules 25,963 pupils—an increase of 3,811; in compound rules and reduction, 18.540-an increase of 2.137; in proportion and above, 16,322-am increase of 1.803; in Grammar, 19.741-an increase of 2,001; in Geography, 21,584-an increase of 4.789-a large and gratifying increase; in History, 5,078 -an increase of 879; in Writing, 63,267-an increase of 6,058; in Bookkeeping 768-a decrease of 770, more than one half, unless the returns be very defective; in Mensuration, 883an increase of 88; in Algebra, 904 -an increase of 316; people," it is not difficult to foresee the wild in Geometry, 618-no increase of 448; in the Elements of Natural Philosophy, 2,551 - un increase of 2,116; in Vocal Music, 5745-in increase of 4,563; in Linear Drawing, 1 176-an increase of 838." Where is religion?

> We have now, we trust, satisfactorily proved that Religion is not only not the basis of the Common School system in this country, but that it is not taught as the one essential aim and object of life. What is required of teachers?

> The teacher is admonished not to be a man after God's heart, not to be a doer of his Word, not to be fervent in spirit serving the Lord; but to reach on to an earthly hope of reward; he is to remember that he has a commission from Government, that he is licensed like a Barrister-and yet Religion is the basis of the system.

"Your work is now a public profession, recognized by law, and none but a teacher examined and licensed according to law, is permitted to receive a farthing of the publie school fund, any more than a person not examined and Barrietes at Law. And the results of the work performed in the humble school house, though remote, will not be uncertain, and may one day appear in the highest position of a free people's gift, or in the most important affairs of a nation's diplomacy, or in the most honoured relations of parental and social life. The common school house is the sole educational college for the vast majority of the present youth and future fathers and mothers of our country -That accomplished scholar and elegant writer, Dr. Jared Sparks, President of Harvard University struces his early training, and several years of his apprentice-hip in teaching to the e-mmon school; and the great American statesman and orator, Daniel Webster, is accustomed to refer to the common school as his first alma mater, in which was laid the foundation of his tuture character. Through long months and in retirement and solitude, the Italian painter occupied his brush on a single piece of canvass; but that canvass has, age after age, imparted instruction and delight to hundreds of thousands. For years did the Grecian sculptor, in almost exiled seclusion, employ his chisel on a single block of marble; but that marble has survived the wreck of empires, and still commands the admiration of the refined of all countries. Let the practithe import of the admission, that the system is eal philosophy of these facts be engraved upon the heart intended to, and will, leaven the people, and more of every right minded teacher, and it will sweeten his toil, especially the rising generation, and that our future | and add fresh attractions to every successive year of his

"I remain, Sir. your faithful friend und vervant, (Signed)

"E. RYERSON."

Such are Dr. Ryerson's exhortations to candidate cachers of a system called by him religious. How differently does the Chuch speak in her Exhortation to Godfather's and Mother's in the " Ye must remember, that it is your parts and duties to see that this infant be taught, so soon as he shall be

able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise, and profession he hath made by you. And that he may know these things the better, ye shall call upon him to hear Sermone; and chiefly ye shall provide that he may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in the vulgar longue, and all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health; and that this child may be virtuously brought up to lead a godly and a Christian life; remembering alway, that Baptism doth represent unto us our profession; which is, to follow the example of our Saviour Christ, and to be made like unto him; that, as he died, and rose again for us, so should we, who are bapt zed, die from sin, and rise again unto righteouness; continually mortifying all our evil and correct affections, and daily proceeding in all virtue and godliness of living "

Such is the nervous exhortation made to sponsors at our baptine, in hearing of the congregation; such is the earnest anxiety shown by the Church on behalf of the Lambs which our Redeemer hath committed to her care. We are warned continued ally to mortify all our evil and corrupt affections, and to proceed daily in all virtue and god iness of living. Tried by such a standard, does the system of education now pursued in Canada come up to our requirement? Are our youths taught, day by day, to remember the nature of the position which, as Christian men, they hold? Are they at all reminded of the inestimable boon which baptism has conferred upon them?

Born of Adam, and inheriting the corruptions of iis nature, unclean, and deserving only God's wrath and condemnation, the merciful and ever blessed Saviour, the God-Man Jesus Christ, came into the world of Death, and taking our nature upon him, offered himself up, the just for the unjust, that as in Adam all die, even so in Christ should all be made alive. And he did institute and ordain holy mysteries, as pledges of his love, and as most of conferring grace on his people, and uniting them to himself. Wherefore, we, being persuaded of his good will towards us present unto him our tender babes, that they, being planted in the image of his death, may rise with him. Seeing, then, that our children are taken out of that doomed soil in which they commenced to live, and are re-planted in one more genia, is it not consistent with common a sense to care and dress the growing vine, to watch around the spreading roots against the encroaches ment of weeds, and to till and dress it with all rethat diligence and care which plants, even in the richest soil, require should be paid them. Made children of God, and heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven, the young Christian has to fight the good light of faith, to resist the enemies of his soul. the world, the flesh, and the devil, and to strive to continue Christ's soldier and servant unto his life's. end. In every page of Scripture, we are told to, walk circumspectly, for our enemy, like a roaring lion, is constantly on the watch, and our whole course is one of continued warfare. God, of his infinite mercy, accepting us through our Lord, has been pleased to give us the adoption of sons whereby we cry Abba Father. He has agreed to give us the Kingdom of Heaven, and eternal life under conditions which are attainable by all which have received the adoption of sons. What, then shall we who have received so great salval cast it away, and neglect the Saviour who had purchased us? How differently does the worlds ling act ! With what intense care does the relative or guardian instil into the mind of the adopted child the necessity of obedience and gratitude-nay, how often do we not see the nat ural parent resigning his own child into the adoption of another, and himself steadily enforcing principles of obedience and love towards the being who has undertaken the responsibility of an earthly Father?

Our present laxity of sentiment and want faith are not the growth of yesterday. It is because men have for years been living without God in the world; it is because they have neg-lected their christian privileges, and despised means ordained by Christ himself, and have sough out their own inventions, that we are now over whelmed with practical infidelity, under name of religion. So soon as we begin to loss sight of our election; so soon as we forget that by a wonderful act of condescension—by an a wife mystery—we are incorporated into Christ's body, as quickly does our old enemy try to snatch away our inheritance.

The dangers which surround us are too imminent to be trifled with—the safety of Christian Church is endangered, and we therefore was Christian parents of the perils to which they exposed.

It you really value the gifts which God 📗 bestowed upon you; if you truly desire to 📆 as children of the light, have no fellowship the workers of darkness. Only take up the nual Report of the Normal, Model, and Comme Schools in Upper Canada, and diligently complete the sentiments therein expressed, with which you will find in Holy Scripture, and on result of that comparison determine for yourse. Take as an example the remarks made. appendix page 198, "On the System of Pier

nols." "Ist. My first reason for commenthis as the best method of providing for the ation of your children is, that the people who been educated under it for two hundred s, are distinguished for Personal Inde-NDENCE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, GREAT INDUS-ECONOMY AND PROSPERITY, AND A WIDE DIF-ION OF THE COMFORTS AND ENIOTMENTS OF DO-

low very different is the joy of the Holy Aposand how opposite his commendation. "As have received Christ Jesus the Lord so walk in him. Rooted and built up in him, and stashed in the faith, as ye have been taught, punding therein with thanksgiving. Become any man spoil you through Philosophy and IN DECENT after the tradition of men, after the dimen's of the world and not AFTER CHRIST." d again, "Know ye not, that so many of us were baptized unto Jesus Christ were baptized to his death? Therefore we are buried with m by baptism into death."

We do not for a moment believe that Dr. Ryern is wilfully introducing a system of corrupt acation. We give him full credit for the best tentions. We feel convenced that his zeal for ucation and mental cultivation, is so ardent, at like many otherwise good men, he is comitting a serious error; and perhaps he will not offended when we assure him that our hearty avers for him are that his strong mind and acre intellect may be directed to a holier and betcause; that he may yet live to be convinced the downward tendencies of his system, and gether with those who are partakers of his sin, re-united to us who, as members of the Church Christ, desire to have our children educated in one true Faith.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, MONTREAL.

Last week, in an article headed "Christian unificence," we expressed our approbation of r. Molson's conduct in reference to St. Thomas' hurch, destroyed by the late conflagration in fontreal. It is with regret we now state that our ommendation was ill bestowed. From the fol-wing letter, addressed by his Lordship the ishop of Montreal to the Herald, it appears that fr. Molson's object is not to "build a Church in he right meaning of the word," but to found a ongregation independent of Episcopal controll or upervision.

Str.—Having read some remarks in your paper especting St Thomas' Church, which was burnt in he last fire, I shall feel obliged by your allowing me b avail myself of the same channel for the purpose of

oticing the subject. In the first place, I would observe that because an ndividual erects a building of particular construction, and allows it to be used for the purpose of Divine vorship, he does not necessarily, in the right meaning t the word build a "Church." Church, like the cotch term Kirk, is derived from the Greek work Kuriakos", and signifies " Belonging to the Lord", The Lord's House." The building called St. Thomas Church never did " belong to tue Lord"; it was always he private property of Mr. Thomas Molson, liable to be applied to any, or no use, as he might chose at any ime; and avowedly, as he told me himself, kept by him in his own hands, because he wished, respecting he services in it. I feel gruteful to him, in common with those who benefitted by it, for the use of the building in time past; and never for an instant question Mr. Molson's right to lay out his money as he pleases, and to offer the use of any building he may erect, on whatever terms he may think best. But, as I understand that he originally contemplated that it should be ppen in common for ministers of all denominations; as he nly suffere I us to use it : not without interference, and subject to the withdrawal of his permission at any time and now, if he intends to rebuild, will continue the that we should be derous of obtaining a Church for the celebration of Divine service, and not continue on such terms to retain on sufferance the use of a private edifice. Such an arrangement, from the very nature of it, could never have been intended to be permanent; and I should imagine that uo congregation, or minister of any denomination, would be willing to perpetuate it. I called on Mr. Molson, immediately after the fire, before taking any measures for supplying the loss, to enquire what his intentions were. Considering that he would not wish to make use of the money received for his insurance on St. Thomas's for any secular purpose, I suggested, as there was likely always to be some difficulty in raising a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the clergyman in that poor district, that he would eave us to build the Church, as best we could, and that he should appropriate the proceeds of his insurance lowards an endowment:—that I had not the least wish to interfere with the nomination of the Incumbent, which was willing to leave in his hands upon his providing such an endowment; but that then the Church should be regularly consecrated, and his power of interference cease after exercising his right of nomination upon vacancies. This he was not inclined to do; and he said that, if he did anything, he should rebuild the Church, and hold it as before. Then I answered, "I suppose we must do the best we can for ourselves." He replied, "I suppose you must". We have since received an offer of a site for a Church from Mrs Aylwin; and Judge Aylwin has provised at least £1000 towards the building, and £75 pen annum, during his life, towards the maintenance of the clergyman, provided that we have a Church regularly consecrated, and that the clergyman, appointed to it, has charge of that district. Others, also, have promised their support, and I have no doubt of our accomplishing our purpose. In conclusion, I must observe that I cannot allow any weight to Mr. McGinn's objection, contained in a letter re-cently published, and commented on by you, since he

himself a churchman; that he had attended at St. Thomas's for some time past, but that if there was another minister of any other denomination officiating in any other public worship, where he thought he could hear the Gospel (that is according to his definition of it) more truly preached, he should leave us to-morrow. I have no wish to blame him for acting according as his conscience directs him; but while he may conscientiously wish to have an Independent or any other congregation, not subject to Episcopal authority, assemble in a building erected on the site of the old St. Thomas's Church, he is hardly justified in finding fault with Churchmen for wishing to take advantage of the liberal offers made to them, in order to obtain "a House of God" in which to celebrate Divne service, according to the ritual of the Church of England.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

F. MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 2, 1852

Sincerely do we trust that the Christian munificence of Judge and Mrs. Aylwin will met with many imitations, and that St. Thomas' Church will late anomalous structure not been burned, the chances are that the congregation worshipping in | Mr. Molson's Church, might, in process of time, ted to institute proceedings, to test the validity of have been seduced to join the ranks of schism. the Rectories; and the Right Reverend the Bishop As matters now stands, there is every reason to of Toronto is to be furnished with means to defend hope that they will be placed under the legitimate the suit so instituted, together with the final and wholesome superintendence of their Bishop, | reference to the law authorities in England. Until who has acted with a firmness and fidelity becoming his sacred office.

THE ELECTION TO RECTORIES.

In our last issue we published "the Act" which places the Rectories in the hands of the Church Society. It will also be noticed that the Church in Australia has proposed a similar law in the draft of the Canons which have been submitted to the Archbishop. Now, as this Act confers a great privilege on the Church Society, we venture to suggest a prudent and safe course of procedure to be followed in the filling up of vacancies.

The Society being composed of a large number of the Clergy as well as laity, it would be an unpleasant duty for either party to nominate a single Priest, we would therefore urge the adoption of the Scriptural plan of election, and allow the clerical and lay members to nominate three Priests by bailot, and that these be then sent to the Bishop, in order that he may select one for the office This is the usual course observed by many societies in the el ction of their officers, and we hope to see the plan adopted in our society.

"THE COLOURED POPULATION."

The communication of our Reverend correspondent Alpha, on another page, is deserving of serious consideration; and we earnestly trust that it may have the effect of directing public attention to a matter of such consequence to the advance of the lake and was drowned. our holy religion.

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

The Rev. C. B. Pettit begs to acknowlege the receipt of £8 16s. from a few members of the Church at Grimsby, towards the completion of the Church in the Township of Arthur, and also 10s. from Mr. William H. Pettit, of Oakville, towards

THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT. From the Patriot.

The whole house consists of 84 members of which 83 are given above. One seat (Niagara) is yet vacant, owing to the double return of Mr. Hincks; that honorable gentlemen having been elected for two places.

According to the above list, there are 43 Ministerialists and 40 Opposionists, giving the Ministry a majority of 3, in a full house. It is intended that Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald should be the Speaker; which will reduce the ministeral majority to 2. But on the other hand, it is stated that the member of Essex has been bound in silk. and that the member for Hamilton has been pretty well steamed; and that although both Hon. gentlmen, will maiutain their posittons; yet, that neither of them will vote against the Government, upon any question that may effect its stability. Should this be so, of course the Government will

have a majority of four in a full house. If the "gril" members of the administration, (Rolph and Cameron,) yield the Reserves and Rectories, and the separate School question, (as indeed we are well assured they have already done), then such men as Wright of Ontario, Hart-

of Haldmand, Christie of Wentworth, &c., will have to array themselves in opposition to the administration; but their places may be again supplied by other members, drawn from the present opposition ranks.

That Colonel Prince has got a silk gown is certain in esse. This is fact No. 1

Let us now see members 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in petto, i.e. facts within the breast, or yet held in reserve.

No. 2. John Sandfield Macdonald is to be the peaker, which puts his own opposition aside, and secures the votes of the members for Stormont, Dundas, Prescott and Cornwall. This is the grand salvo, administered to the wounded pride and professional degradation of the member for Glengary,

for being kicked out of the Attorney Generalship. No. 3. Sir Allan McNab is to be Chairman of the Railroad Board; which is to be - But in this hope, the gallant Knight will be disappointed, as we know!

No. 4. No Bill is to be passed upon the subject be rebuilt on an orthodox and canonical basis. Thus ; of the Clergy Reserves; but all matters of legislagood will come out of an apparent evil. Had the tion are to remain, in statu quo, until Sir John Packington grants permission.

No. 5. Mr. Joseph C. Morrison is to be instructhey decide, the whole question is to rest status quo ante bellum, or in the state in which both parties were before the war of agitation commencel.

No. 6. The separate School clauses in the Provincial Act are to be maintained, and the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic Clergy, are to have the controll and direction of the education of their own people.

No. 7. The Legislative Council is to be rendered an elective body.

No. 8. The electric principle is to be applied to several local situations, the gift of which is at present in the Government.

No. 9. Steam arrangements are to be perfected, to connect Toronto with Liverpool; in summer via Montreal and Quebec, and in winter via Montreal and Portland.

No. 10. The Trunk Railway from Quebec westward is to be immediately undertaken.

The 19th has not yet arrived—the Ministerial programme has not been promulgated—but a little bird behind the scenes, has whispered to us, what is coming.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Culph, Clinton, was destroyed by fire on the night of Bunday, the 25th ultimo, and sad to relate, a boy 16 months of age, perished in the flames.

On Thursday last, the son of Mr. Macafee, of Port Credit, fell from one of the piers into

A fire occurred at Quebec on the 13th ult., in a cabinet workshop, in St. Paul Street, which destroyed a good deal of property, and two unfortunate men met with serious disasters in jumping from a high window—the one breaking

The French and Canadian residents in New York have contributed the sum of £1000 to

This week there will be congregated on the great Manitowaning Is'and, in Lake Huron, thousands of Indians of various tribes, with their Chiefs, to receive their annual presents from the British Government.

The Patriot says that J.G. Bowes, Esq., and F. Widder, Esq., have been appointed by the Local Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association to proceed to Quebec to invite His Excellency the Governor-General to attend the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition in this city.

ABRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."

New York, Aug. 16.

The Franklin arrived at 7 o'clock, this evening. with 4 days later news—120 passengers, and 600 tons freight, with valuable French goods. Among the passengers are S. C. Gondrich, U. S. Consul at Paris, bearer of despaches from Turin.

ENGLAND. - The Queen was to leave for Antwerp. on Saturday. One hundred and seventeen vessels were up in the United Kingdom for Australia. Trade at manchester has somewhat slackned.

ERANCE.—Petitions were circulating in several of the departments in favour of the establishment of the bereditary Empire.

It is reported that the official announcement of the marriage of the President would be made in a few days. The election for Council General has resulted in favour of the government.

PRUSIA .- The Prusian Gazette declares the reportorted secret codvention of the Northern Powers a fabrication.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CANADA.'

Halifax, August 16. The Steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the

7th, arrived here this evening. Cotton duil and 1id. lower. The reports of the

Potatoe rot caused more animation. Prices had advanced 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. on wheat and 6d on flour. Indian Corn, owing to Potatoes being pressed on the market was dull. Quotations are U. S. red, and mixed

candidly told me, a few days ago, that he could not call : man of North York, Smith of Durham, Mackenzie, | white, 5e 10d to 6e; white 6a 40 6a 2d; Western Canal Flour 20s to 20s 6d ; St. Louis and Ohio 20s to 21s. McMadden & Co. quote 3d on wheat and 6d to 94 advance on flour on the above.

A public meeting was to be held in London to devise relief for the Montreal sufferers.

The Belgian States have decided on rejecting the commercial treaty with France.
It is reported that the French have bombarded and

occupied Tripoli.

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From the London Times, July 30.

The whole of the elections being completed, with the exception of Orkney, which place will, in all probability, return a ministeriatist, we give a corrected list of the returns, which we believe may be relied upon. The government have a considerable majority—a malority as large as it was said some years ago, any ministry would over have with the reformed House of Commons—viz., a majority of 56 by the returns of Grent Britain, diminished only by 13 from the Irish returns.

Great Britain	ANALYSIS. Ministerialists.	Opposition. 245
Ireland		59
Total	317	304

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL. THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The following is a copy of Mr. Gladstone's Bill to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in

the Colonies;—
Whereas doubts exist as to the rights of the Bishops,
inhabiting the colonial pos-Clergy, and lay persons inhabiting the colonial pos-sessions of her Majesty, and being in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the management of their internal occlesiastical affairs; and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that, under certain restrictions, they should be suffered to make regulations for the said management by agreement among themselves: He it declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that-

1. No statue, law, rule, usage, or other authority of the United Kingdom shall be construed or shall extend to prevent any such Bishop of any discess in the colonies enumerated in the schedule (A) to this annexed, or in any other colony which her Majesty shall, as herein-after provided, have declared by order in Council to fall within the operation of this Act, to-gether with his Clergy, and the lay persons of the dioceses, being declared or bond fide members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same, from meeting together from time to time to make, or from making at such meetings, by common constent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said Bishop, any such regulations as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the better conduct of their eccleticalisal affairs, or for the holding of meetings, whether on behalf of one such discree only, or on behalf of more than one such discree in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purpose thereafter; ethiopt always, as at this time, in common with all other refle Church of England, or being otherwise in communica always, as at this time, in common with all other religious commences, to the authority of the local legis-latures respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact. A second of the start of the s

regulation any temperal or peruniary penalty on dis-ability, other than loss of the emploments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceeding affecting the tenure thereof.

is 3. And to such regulation shall be binding on any person or persons other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and their Clergy, with the lay persons residing within the said belowed by food fide members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the sam

4 And nothing therein contained the being held to authorize any such regulation made in respect of the nomination of Bishops, except upon the consent of her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

5. And nothing herein contained shell be held to authorize any such regulation which shall touch the authordination of the said Bishops, Clergy, and laity to the See of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said See previously or thereafter

signified by him under his hand and seal,

6. And nothing herein contained shall be held to
authorize any such regulation which shall direct or
allow the Bishop of any discose to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or, to any pastoral charge, or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such persons having immediately before taken the cath of allegiance to her Malesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office, he in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not be required to be taken by such person.

7. And it shall be lawful for her Mujesty, if and when she shall think fit, to declare, by order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named in such order, he in force within any other one or more of her Majesty's colonial possessions besides those contained in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the column or colonies so designated

accordingly. SCHEDULE (A) TO WHICH THIS ACT REYERS .- Canude. New Brunswick, Nova Bontin, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria. South Australia, Van Dirmen's Land, Western Australia, New Zealand; together with the dependencies of the said colonies respectively.

Poetry.

THE CHURCH.

From what a small source springing, The mightiest river flows, Its arms on all sides flinging, Increasing as it goes. A streamlet from a fountain May water all the plain, As winding down the mountain, It stretches to the main

That tree its branches spreading, So lofty and so wide; Where beasts in shade are treading, And birds in covert hide, Was once, when first transplanted, A tiny, branchless shoot: Till heaven its influence granted, And rained upon its root.

E'en so the Church, arising From Abram's lowly race. Stands, every eye surprising, A wonder-work of grace. A stream, its waters sending To irrigate mankind; A tree its boughs extending. Where all may shelter find.

And as the world is growing. That tree shall onward grow; And long as time is flowing, That stream shall ceaseless flow-Till, in heaven's crystal river, And lite's fair tree on high, It spreads itself for ever In vast eternity!

CLERICUS.

THE PAROCHIAL DIVISION OF ENGLAND.

(Concluded from our Last.)

There have been moments when individuals or families dedicated themselves to God for some special object; but when did a whole nation agree to give for ever that which had previously been considered as their own; and thus consent to honour God with their substance, by assigning the tenth part of its increase to the support of his ministers?

Admitting all that I have before stated, as detracting from the value of the act; admitting the existence of mixed motives, of base motives, of superstitious fears and ignorant expectations; admitting the existence of all these as contributing to produce the fulfillinent of the measure, and I must still regard the fact as one of the most extraordimary in history, and, must maintain that it implies an extent of religious feeling, and a depth of wisdom which I look for in valu in the records of more enlightened and polished times. If it were accessery to prove this, let us suppose a measure equally comprehensive and equally stringent, proposed at present for an object of unquestionable importance, but of a purely spiritual character. Suppose it named to the British House of Commone, to the Chamber of Deputies in France, to the House of Representatives in the United States, and what reason have we to think that its allowed importance would outweigh the feelings of selfinterest in the body to which it was proposed, and that the measure would meet with universal concurrence? The recent contributions made in Scotland in behalf of the Free Church, are the nearest approximation to the work that I can think of; but who can deny, that even in this there was a mixture of political excitement, and that it was a partial, not a general measure.?

No; let us give our forefathers that which is their due. They were in many respects, we may say without a breach of the reverence due to them, mere children in knowledge. Their experience was limited in comparison with ours; their life, which was little more than a struggle for existence, offered scanty resources for thought, for reflection, for comparison, the ordinary means of obtaining wisdom. But the simplicity of a child's mind often perceives truths which escape the observation of , HOUNE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. others. Children see things of real importance the more clearly, because they are not perplexed by a variety of subjects; and our ancestors, children as they were in some respects, were capable of seeing their dependance on God, and of feeling the necessity of securing his favour, more clearly and more strongly than those who think themselves wiser. Acting under this impression, they agreed on a measure, which seemed singularly adapted for securing the object in view. They divided the whole kingdom into parishes, varying no no doubt in extent, either from the population of the period, or from local circumstances; but they made in every parish a provision for religion, and thus secured to ail, what seems the proper inalien-,able right of a member of a Christian community, all kinds made and repaired to order. access to means of grace, and a knowledge of the! way of salvation. A monarch, who is still the Tonneto, Jan. 28, 1847

idol of the French nation, won the hearts of his people by expressing a hope that the time would come, when every peasant in his kingdom would have a fowl in his pot for supper. A monarch, who had equal claims on the veneration of the English people, expressed a wiser feeling, when he hoped that the time would come, when every poor boy in his kingdom would be able to read his Bible; but without denying the merit of the French or the English Sovereign, I must still say, that the legislators, whether lay or ecclesiastic, who, in British or Saxon times, devised the scheme of parochial divisions, and thus endeavoured to secure for all people that portion of spiritual meat which was [McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened abnecessary for them, exhibited wider and more comprehensive views, and are entitled to a deeper and more abounding gratitude, as having been the inatruments in God's hand of a more extensive and abiding grod.

When I hear, therefore, the pert knowledge of the present day amusing itself with the records of our ancesters' errors in matters of science, and ridiculing their mistakes in philosophy; I feel constrained to remind those who yield to this temper, of things done and plans formed by our forefathers, which may modify their judgment. In matters of science, our ancesters were in darkness, and like men in darkness, they formed strange and unreasonable notions of what they saw clearly, and where they were faithful to the light they had; and when we look from the judgment of the world to that which God will pass, we must feel that the wisdom of the world is often foolishaess with God, and the foolishness of the world is wisdom with

There are some points in political economy where a long and painful experience may have made the world somewhat wiser than it was. In that philosophy which analyzes external nature, which discovers the nature of things and their character, and which advances in knowlege by accumulating observations, there can be no doubt as to progress made. But in that wisdom which sees God in everything, feels our dependence on Him for all things, and makes his blessing, the source of all public as well as private wealth; in this I fear that we have made no progress whatsoever: and the proud materialism of the world, professing to know all things, and yet ignorant of itself and of the secret of its own happiness, stauds condemned by the simple faith of our despised aucestors, who knew that God ought to be feared, and felt that he ought to be honoured, by those who professed to believe Ilim.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL.

John Street near St. George's Church. TORONTO. Toronto, January 7th 1852.

MR. S. J STRATFORD.

SURGEON AND OCULIST Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Discuses of the Eve, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852. MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

FFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to Brant's Hotel. Toronto, February, 1882.

JOHN CRAIG.

GLASS STAINER. Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter.

No. 7. Waterloo Buildings, Toronto. September 4th, 1831.

J. P. CLARKE, Mas. Bac E. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto. May 7, 1861.

W. MORRISON,

Match Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH. &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,

Clocks, &c. Speciacles, Jewellery and Watches of

11 Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street, TORONTO,

Erinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO 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. sence 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.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

LOAN MERTING.

THE Second Loan Meeting of this Society will be held at the Society's Office, 24 King Street East, on Monday, 6th September, at Noon, when eight shares of £12 10s, each will be disposed of in the usual manner.

By order.

E. T. DARTNELL, Treasurer.

Toronto, August 10, 1852.

2-4in

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

Provost of Trinity College.

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

Any profits arising from the sale of this Sermon, will ! be given to a fund for the erection of a College Chapel. HENRY ROWSELL. Publisher, King Street.

Toronto July 23, 1852.

51-tf

Trinity College, Toronto.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

TETHERE will be an Examination for a Law Scholarship at this College, in Monday, 27th September, and the following days.

This Scholarship is intended for persons who propose, after finishing their Academical course, to pursue

the study of the Law. The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for three years, on the condition of residence in the College, and regular observance of Terms and Lectures. Any

breach of these conditions will forfeit the Scholarship. Candidates must be not under 15, nor more than 19 years of age. They must send in their names to the Provost, at least 15 days before the Examination, enclosing certificates of their age, with testimonials of

The subjects for examination are :-Greek Testament -- St. Luke's Gospel. Classics-Virgil, Æn., I., II., VI.

Xenophon, Anabasis, I., II., III. Mathematics - Euclid, 1-VI. and XI., 1-22. Algebra and Trigonometry. History-Hallam's Constitutional History of Eng-

Composition-Latin Prose and Verse, and English Essay.

Trinity College, Toronto, 9th June, 1852.

44-tf

THE EVENING JOURNAL,

"I'll paper, the fitst number of which appeared on the 6th of October, 1851, is published in London, every Monday, Wednesday, and Priday evenings. and contains every article of general interest and importance printed in the London Morning Chronicle of the day of its publication and the day preceeding.

Such a mode of selection eminently fits the Even-ING JOURNAL for circulation in the United States and the British Colonies, since all who feel an interest in European politics or English news, will find it in the leading articles of the DAILY LONDON MORNING CHRONICL, with the cream of its various intelligence its reports or debates in the English Parliament, and of proceedings in the English Courts of Law, with the still continued and celebrated series of Letters by its Special Correspondents on " Agriculture and the rural population abread."

The various communications on Church questions, which now form so prominent a feature in the columns of the London Morning Chronicle, including the letters of "D. C. I." are always transferred to the Evening JOURNAL, rendering the newspaper of peculiar interest to those American churchmen who desire to be informed in reference to that movement of renovation in the Euglish Church, which aims at the more perfect development of her ecclesiastical system, and at the restoration of her synodical action.

The Evening Journal is printed on a large double sheet, containing eight pages, with twenty-four broad and I ng columns.

The subscription to the Evening Journal is \$4 50 per quarter; \$9 half yearly, or \$18 for the whole

year, rayable in advance. Agent for the United States - Mr. H. E. NEWELL, Office of the Bunner of the Cross, No. 9 Sansam Street

Agent for Canada-Mr. A. F. Plees, Toronto. Toronto, April 21, 1852.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO TITLE Subscribers to the above, are respectfulle Taylor Danimatt. Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 21 King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may a nice be taken to get out the l'ortrait and place it in the Hall of the contract of the contract of the Hall of the Hall of the taken to get out the l'ortrait and place it in the taken to get out the l'ortrait and place it in the taken to get out the l'ortrait and place it in the taken the Trintty College.

By order of the Committee, S. LETT, L.L D., Hon Sec.

Torouto; 10th March, 1852.

32-4

BAZAAR.

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

The following ladies, by whom contributions will he most thankfully received, have kindly consented to take charge of Tables: -

Mrs. E. S. Adams.

Mrs. Helliwell.

l'lement.

Leslie. Miller.

Sanderson. Bate. Capt. Hamilton. Benson.

Eccles. Towers.

Ranney.

Slate. Atkinson. N. B .- It is particularly requested that contributions may be sent in not later than the first week in

September. St. Catharine's June 5, 1872.

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 andw. 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 heavy Grim B inter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.

Now away with the Cl aks 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 Felvet Pile, Let them rest on the shelf or the hox for a while; Yet something in Strate, if you take my advice, in Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice. McDONALD has Bonnets, romarkably low.

At accempence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so; And Robbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,— The terms are certainly not very hard. A large stock of Muclins, a lected with taste,-The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste; And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain; With the fine French Barage, and the printed DeLains.

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 *Glores* have the finish of Grenoble in France.

There are many things more, which one might suppos 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, (b) Youge-s reet, one door from Richmond-street corner; While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three!

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,

McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large 8 of SEASONABLE GOODS. Alrea Received, upwards of

which he offers from 7 ld. upwards. A superior.stock of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, fast colours; from 73d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 28. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimazettes, &c. Widows! Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office Tapes. Between

5000 and 6000 Yards

of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Alpachae and Lustres for sale, from 10d, per yard. A feg. 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 .- Towellings, Sheetings, Window Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass Cloths, Table Covers Damasks, &c. &c. &c.

MOURNINGS.

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

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars. Braces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Dosskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.

The attention of the Trade is called to the large Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs; Delaines Muslins. &c., which, with sundry other Goods, he will endeavour to offer as cheap, and on terms as favour able, 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 sae very beautiful and the Papers good.

.. Remaber the LARGE 108, Yunge Street

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

S Removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL. Boks ller and Stationer, King-street West, where Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Osyer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of all scriptions, on the same terms as hitherto from the arch Depository.

N.B.—The Office of the Secretary of the Church riety is also removed to H. Rowseli's. Toronto, May 6, p852.

FOR SALE.

HE following valuable LOIS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:

COUNTY OF YORK.

IT OF TORONTO-Lat 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 Lors 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 Lote to suit purchasers.) n of Toronto-Water Lot in front of the West baif of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

enship of York-Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

menship of Uxbridge—1.01 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

menship of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres. senship of North Gwillimbury - East balf of 23, in 3rd

concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession burnship of Caledon - North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

pership of Woodhouse - Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

waship of Salifleet-Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

reaship of Innisfil-North half 13, in 10th concernion

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. waship of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts Band A,

300 Acres. acuship 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.

waship of Thurlow-Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200

COUNTY OF LANARK. enskip of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

15-tf

Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.



NADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

PITAL - £100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.

HOME OFFICE-TORONTO. President Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire.
Vice. President Thomas Haworth, Esquire.

Directors :

George Michie, James Beaty, Wm. Hen Hugh Miller, Rice Lew And John Heweutt, Esquire.

M. P. Hayes, Wm. Henderson, Rice Lewis.

Secretary and Treasurer, -Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor, -Angus Morrison, Esq. Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, bate, 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 :

n addition to those previously notified, the following are ap-

lucter, Thomas Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. hinders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colcleugh; Fort Eric, James alon; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; seisnile, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amberstburg, T. moin; Preston, L. W. Dessaner; Calesonia, N. McKinton; https://doi.org/10.1008/j.jp.1008.0008. Prier McPhall; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port

. The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. eronto, Dec., 11, 1851.

BRITTON AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

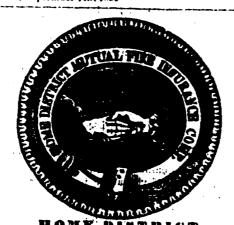
Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Win. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine ssurances.

Capital - £100,000.

SSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mille, Bianufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

John McMunnich, Beq., President.

James Shaw, Alex'r McGlasban. Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster.

W. A. Baldwin. William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren. B.W. Smith.

J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail nust be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

21 · t

WANTED TO BORROW.

August 6th, 1842.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, on the paid up CAPITAL of this COMPANY, has this day been declared, for the half year ending 30th June, instant, payable at the office of the Company, and its Agencies, on and after the 12th July next, until which day the Transfer Books will be

NOTICE is also given that the Annual Genera Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 3rd August next, for the purpose of Electing Members to complete the Board of Directors, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation.

The retiring Directors, who are, nevertheless, eligible for re-election, are-

J. G. Bowes, Esq., Wm. Gooderham, Esq., James S. Howard, Esq., Hon. J. H. Cameton.

By order of the Board, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.

Provincial Insurance Office,

June 25th, 1852.

Asthma

Colica

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto. DAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS, IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLDSALD 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 Pashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Marketa, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Pashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West,

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. EXECUTED WITH TASTF.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK PASHIONS RECRIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

			D.	\$,		8.	D.	1 . :		9.	D.
Men's Br. Holland Coats, i	from		44	Men's Black Cloth	Veste	from	7	-	Men's Moleskin Trousers, fre	arte	7	
		5	•	Do. Black Satin	du.	44	Š	_		18	5	0
		10	-	Do. Pancy Satin	do.	o i	8	_		10 ³	Ś	
Do. Black Alapaca do.							-	-			-	
Do. Russell Cord do.	**	12	6	Do. Holland	do.	- 66	3	4	1 2/01 000101103 401	14	-	6 ,
Do. Princess do. do.	**	12	6	Do. Fancy	do.	44	4	4	Do. Satinett do.		11	_
De. Canada Tweel do.	80 1	17	6	Do. Velvet	do.			_	Do. Cassimere, do.	• 1	13	9
Do. Broad Cloth do.	44	30	0	Do. Marseiles	do.				Do. Buckskin do.	••		
Do. Cass'mere do.	**	25	0	Do. Barathea	do.				Do, Doeskin do.			
Boy's Br. Holland do.	46	4	41	Boy's Fancy	do.	44	3	9	Boy's Drill do.	•	4	41
Do. Check'd do. do.	14	5	0	Do. Bilk	, do.	66	5	0	Do. Check'd do.	•	4	0
Do. Moleskin do.	11	6	3	Do. Satin	do.	. 44	. 5	0	Do. Moleskin do,	•	5	0
Do. Tweede do.	44	10	0	Do. Cloth	do.	84	5	0	Do, Canada Tweede do.	14	4	4
Do. Broad Cloth de.	18	17	6	Do Tweele	do.	44	٠ 🗱	0,	Do, Cassimere do.	14		
Do. Russell Cord do.	16	8	9	Do. Cassimere	do.	66	5	0	Do. Tweede do.	44		-
White Shirts, Linen fronts	66	4	4	Men's Cloth Cape		44	2	6	Red Plannel Shirts	H	4	41
Striped "	46	2		Boy's do.		44	1,1	101	Under Shirts and Drawers			,

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Muslin Delaines, y wide, from Printe, Fast Colours do. Heavy Ginghams do. 0 71 Splendid Bonnet Ribbons 0 7 1 3 Straw Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Edginge, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, and Plain Alapaces.

Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infante' Robes, Cape, & Frock Bodies, Shawle, Handkerchiefe, and Neck-ties, Cap Fronte, Muslin, Nette, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.

s. D. Factory Cotton, from White Striped Shirting, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Stays, Pringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses. Silk Warp Alpacas.

@ No Second Price .e

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

21

MR. JULES HECHT,

ONE Hundred Pounds, for five years. Address (Pupil of the Conservative, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred H. at the office of this paper.

Music Society, Frankford on the Main.)

PEGS respectfully to announce, that he is pre-pared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian or German Vocal Music, with Plano accompanyment.

Applications left with Mesers. A. & S. Nordbeimer, will receiv prompt attention.

Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent,

No. 80, KING STREET BAST, TORONTO, Opposite St. James's Church.

RRFERRICE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Erq., T. G. Ridout, Req., James Browne, Wm. McMaster, Req., P. Paterson, Esq.—Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

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

Toronto, February 26, 1852.

BEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,-To Professor Holloway,—
Sin.—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly know 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 spirial complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stamach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing bould be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your l'illa advertised, and resolved to give them, a trial, more perhaps from curiosity 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 presevered 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

Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Fevers of all kinds. Rvil Rvil Sore Throats Bilious Complaints Fits Bistches on the Skin Gout Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms Tic-Doloureaux Bowel Complaints : Indigestion Inflamation Jaundice Constinution of the Ulcers

Bowels Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Consumption Liver Complaints Lumbago :: Dropey Dysentery Rrysipelas Weakness from what. ever cause, &c., Ac. Meteution of Urine Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand,

(near Temple Bar,) Lundon, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Modicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 104d., 4s fd., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.

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

16-41

Toronto, Nov., 18, 1851.



ayer:8:Gherry, Pectoral. 🎿

For the Cure of Soughe, Coles, Hornolities, Drinchttle, Whosping-

Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilities one business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more table of the restriction to make its living life contribution. be named of more val. Value to ministed, their this contribution of Chemistry to the Blenling Art. Awast strike of Reply the throughout this bread; animary, has grown, happying a doply, that no medicine or combination of multiples of policies, yet known, the property control and cure the nishbring varieties of politicality disease which have hitherto being from our minimalessants and thousants errory year. Indeed of the new minimalessants and thousants overy year. Indeed of the set abstracted research to cure the most dangerous affections of the lings. Our space here will not permit us to publish any properties of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following spinions of emisent men, and refer forther oughly to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish from, where in are full particulars, and others. College, the colebrated

"James C. Ayes-Bir ...! have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Brownittle, and am "satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngist and brownish difficulties. If my spinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to

ESWARD HITCHOOCK, L.L. D From the widely colepted Prefessor Silman, M.D., L.L.D. Prefessor of Chamistry, Missershely, Re., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Miss. Phil and Scientific Societies of America

and Revope.

1 down the Cherry, Restoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles fo the Materia Medics, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Mov. 8, 1840.

New Haven, Ct., Mev. 5, 1889. (1)

Major Patticen, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Poctoral with wonderful success, to cure an in-

Samation of the lungs. From one of the first, Physicians in Maine.

Bace, Me., April 25, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Str.: I am new constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonitry compilaints. From cherryation of man severe cases, I am tentineed it will care sought, colds, and die eases of the lungs, that have put to deflance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease Respectfully yours, 1. S. CTAHMAN, M.D.

Propored and pold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Hold in Toronto by Lyman Brether & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Knesshaw; 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

Toronto, March 9th , 1962.

Toronto, April 21, 185z.

At Rawdon, on the 9th inst., the wife ofthe Rev. J. J. S. Groves of a son.

New Advertisements.

Upper Canada College

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

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

Toronto, 18th August, 1852.

No paper to insert unless directed so to do.

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

WANTED.

SITUATION as Governess, in a private family. Address H., at the Office of this paper. Toronto, August, 18th.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BY LAW is annual instalments, with interest one fifth, on time of now under the con-ideration of the Council of the City of Sale.

Toronto, to open and extend Beech Street, until it reaches Sea.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, ton Street. And also to open and continue Berkeley Street until such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the it shall reach that part of Beech Street. Of which all persons are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY.

To issume that may be fixed as His Excellency the such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually

Clerk's Office. Toronto, Aug. 11, 1851.

GALT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Vrincipal:

M. C. HOWE, A.B., Ex-Scholar, Trinity Col-LEGE, DUBLIN.

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

Vacation terminates August 31st, 1852. Galt, Angust 5, 1852.

Erinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Patron:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

[] 1118 Collegiate School will re-open upon the toper 2nd 1832. A large and well arranged Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Ludy Matron, of great practical caperiesce, whose especial duties will be to form the

manners, promote the happiness, said watch over the health of the jupils with maternal care.

The fley, Principal and second Master, will reside with the Boaniess, and make the daily preparation of the lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of their strictest

The Roy, H. B. Jassop is desirous likewise of forming a Class of four gentlemen who takend reading for Scholarships in Printly College, and who can have private rooms in the Institu-

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

Cobourg. 13th Aug., 1602.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Bridge Street, Belleville, by JOHN COOK.

GOVERNESS.

N English Lady of superior attainments is desirous of obtaining a situation as Teacher in òf instruction comprises English in all its branches, French, (which a residence of four years in Paris enables her to speak and write a native,) Italian, Musio, (Vocal and Instrumental,) Address (if by letter, post paid,) A. B.. Post Office, Niagara, U.C.

July 23rd 1852.

N English Lady, who has resided in Canada four A Binglish Louy, was no bealining a Situation as years, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS. She teaches the usual branches of English Education, as well as French and Music to beginners.

Address (post-paid) to K. V., Mr. Howell's, Berwick, Vaughan.

July 20, 1852.

TRILE Subscriber is desirous of encouraging a LADY capable of conducting a Superior FEMALE 8011001, in the Town of Cornwall. He has a house that will accommodate a large number of Boarders; the situation is healthy and sufficiently retired. Reference as to ability will be required.

Address to JUDGE ! ARVIS, Cornwall.

July 24th, 1852.

1-3in

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

Tir etc, August 11, 1850.

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

FUREACHER of Italian and Roglish Singing, Plano Forte and Organ, &c., having become resident in Toronto, will be happy to receive application for tuition in the above branches of Musical Education Resultance, No. 62, Church Street. Toronto, 28th July, 1852.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT. Quebec 6th August, 1852.

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

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

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre; in the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguency, and south of the St. Lawrence in the district of Quebec, east of the Chandlere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre; In the District of Quebec, west of River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acrd; in the District of Three-Rivers, St Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre; In the District of Gaspe and County of Saguenny, One Shilling per acre in all cases, payable in five

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

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

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

complying with all the conditions. Not more than two : to 6 p. m. hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

Toronto, August 6th 1852.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th July, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms,

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occu-pation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

Toronto July 30, 1852

NOTICE.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Local Committee of the Provincial Associa-1 tion of UpperCanada, being desirous of affording every facility to persons who may visit Toronto at the Exhibition of the Association, to be held on the 21st, 22ud, 23rd and 24th of September next, intend keeping a record of all Houses of Entertainment in the City and Envirous, as also the extent of accommodation each possesses, and the charges for the same.

Inn Keepers. Boarding House Keepers.

AND THOSE INTENDING TO KEEP

HOUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT during the Exhibition, will therefore be pleased, at their earliest convenience, to furnish the undersigned with the required information.

Secretary Local Com., P. A.U. C. Toronto, 13th August, 1852.

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

) EGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the D 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 Dentristry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible selicious 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

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a 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. Rhan 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 Totonto University, and of Trinity

Toronto, August 11, 1852.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Directors of the Lunatic Asylum here by give Notice, that in consequence of peremptory instructions which they have received from the Executive Government requiring them to confine their expenditure for the maintenance of the Institution within the limits of the Parliamentary Grant for that purpose, that they are compelled to close the doors of the Asylum against the admission of all Patients, excepting such as have the means of bearing the full amount of their own expenses.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, ? Toronto, July 26, 1852.

51-3in

MONEY TO BE SAVED.

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

WHOLE STOCK OF

MILLINERY, STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS, AT THE

Victoria Row, No. 60, King Street East,

d doors West of Church Street Toronto.

Has commenced selling off The entire Stock at a Reduction that will correspond with the above assertion, that is from 15 to 26 per cent. below the usual selling prices - which has alwa a been as low as others in the trade, it not a little lower. These inducements will not continue to be held out for a long time, and could not be given in the ordinary way of doing business. The object now is to sell out the whole Stock and not to make profit. An inspection of the stock and prices will convince all candid persons that the Reduction is a reality.

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

His DRY GOODS DEPAREMENT will be found replete and furnished with all that is requisite for family furnishing. J. C. does not quote prices in his advertisements; but condemns the babit fallen into by some of our respectable

tradesmen of this city of quoting prices for goods that every reasonable and candid person will at once admit to be erroncous and abourd. You are respectfully requested to Call and examine the goods, enquire the Prices and be your own judge as to their value.

J . Would dispose of the Stock in one lot, together with his interest in the premises, and the Shop fixtures. -The Stand is a good one and the house in neat order. REMEMBER NO. 60 KING STREET EAST, NEXT DOOR TO MR. SALT'S

GOLDEN HAT.

GNO SECIONID PRICE.

Toronto May 14th, 1852.

J. CHARLESWORTH.



FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YOR

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. AFTERNOON AND EVENIN

MONSTER PANORAMA

OF THE

CRYSTAL PALACE! IS NOW OPEN.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTI Proprietor -- Mr. P. T. BARNUM.

Chief Artist - Sig. DE LAMANO.
Munayer and Delineator - D. ELDON HALL. Two Splendid Exhibitions Daily, at 3 and 8 et

Admission only 1s 3d.; Front and Ra Seats, 1s. 103d; Children under 10 years, 71d. The builtiantly patronised progressive Mirror

WORLD'S PAIR. Comprising the whole exterior and interior of h nowned Crystal Palace; the Royal Processingrand opening by Queen Victoria and the British -supurb view of the whole Nave-the Nave its parts—the United States Department—the Transcept—the British Division—the Canadian partment—the Canadian Agricultural and Methods of the Aligheite Canadian Agricultural and Methods of the Aligheite Canadian Agricultural and Methods of the Aligheite Canadian Agricultural and Methods of the Canadian Agricultural and Method courts—the whole preceded by a bird's eye the Crystal Palace and the west end of L ending with a superb view of the Yacht Acces Royal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain, off C

Steamboat Notice.

Toronto August 11th, 1852.



THE STEAMER "CITY OF HAMILTON! CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton, every VV Two o'clock P M., (Sundays exception) is at Port Credit, Oakville, Bronte and Walk

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

Quickest Route, two Bouts Daily For New York, Boston, and the Western &

Lewiston and Niagara Falls! THE MAIL STEAMERS

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON CITY OF TORONTO

WILL, until further notice, leave Toront at half-past 7 A. M., and half-past two? onnecting at Buffalo with the Express trains East, also with the State Line Railroad and Inc. going West RETURNING : ...

Leaves Lewiston for Toronto at a quarter to A.M., and one P. M., connecting with the tile to Steamers at Toronto to Montreal. Toronto, 17th May, 1852.

THE STEAMER "ROCHES WILL, upon the opening of Navigation her trips between HAMILT LEWISTON, leaving Hamilton at 7 All ing will leave Lewiston at 1 P.M., consection

the United States Express and Mail line of &

to Ogdensburg, touching at all the inters

Ports. Toronto, April 22, 1852.

" The Canadian Churchman"

IS Published at the City of Toronto, every TRU Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7. En West, (next door to the Depository of The Church TERMS:

Five Smillings a year if paid in advance; Saves AND SIXPENCE if not paid within onemonth of substill Smittings if not paid within air mouths. These substill six mouths.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertie for every subsequent insertion. for the first insertion, and is, or every subsequent Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion; line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written tions will be inserted until forbid, and charged according

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this M. Ugle & Son,..... Glasgow. Fredericton

S. J. Scovil, Enq. St John, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JUST

Richibucto,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CANADIAN CRUE

No 7. KING STREET WEST, TOROFF