

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, No. 13.]

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI.]

COMMON PLACE BOOK

THE CHURCH.

The devout see things in a true light; they enter the church with veneration, knowing it to be the house of God; they consider the preacher as God's messenger; his sermon as God's word; the congregation as God's children; and the sacraments as effectual means of grace, and as inestimable blessings. —*Bp. Wilson.*

PHYSICAL LAW OF THE PASSIONS.

The grand essential of a cheerful mind is self control. This is the great law of mental hygiene. Those who cannot govern the lower range of propensities—the corporeal and social groups—by the moral sentiments and intellectual faculties, should study to acquire self-government as the one thing needful in the mental operations. It may require long, patient, thorough discipline; it may cost much self-denial, and appear to demand great temporary sacrifices, but it is worth all it costs. Occasionally it is acquired through long years of bitter experience; and sometimes the greater part of a life is spent in suffering disappointment, troubles, and crosses, ere the mind is found at peace with itself and in right relations to all surrounding nature. Happy are they who can, even in such extensive schools, learn the art of adapting themselves to the invariable laws of the universe, which they cannot successfully oppose, or in any respect alter! Without self-control, let it be well understood, no one is competent to govern others. To mothers this principle appeals with more momentous interest than to any or all other persons; for it is their influence and example which infuses order or disorder into the infant mind, to grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength.

FAITH.

The means by which we obtain salvation is faith; which as it showeth us both our disease and our physician, inclineth us to pray to the latter for a cure of the former. Prayer is one gift of God, and every other gift is obtained by it. —*Bp. Horne.*

A DAY OF RECKONING.

Men may cheer themselves in the morning and they may pass on tolerably well, perhaps without God at noon; but the cool of the day is coming, when God will come down to talk with them. —*Cecil.*

WALK BY FAITH.

Thy God hath said 'tis good for thee
To walk by faith, and not by sight;
Take it on trust a little while,
Soon shall thou read the mystery right
In the full sunshine of his smile.

—*Keble.*

EASTERN METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.

The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence if you ask a man what o'clock it is he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where his shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil says, "How long my shadow is in coming?" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventeenth chapter of Job we find it written, "A servant earnestly desireth his shadow." —*Robert's Illustrations.*

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

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

Previously announced in the <i>Canadian Churchman</i>	
Vol. 1, No. 12.....	£137 6 3
St Peter's Church, Credit	£1 15 0
Sydenham.....	1 11 0
Port Credit.....	0 10 6
—per Rev. S. Givins,...	£ 3 16 6
Newmarket Mission, per	
Rev. S. F. Ramsey, ..	£ 2 5 4

Chatham, per Rev. F. W. Sandys.....	£ 1 16 6
Christ Ch'ch, Delaware	£ 2 3 9
Caradoc Academy.....	0 13 0
—per Rev. R. Flood	£ 2 16 9
Port Barwell per Rev J. E. Read.....	£ 0 10 0
St. James's Church, Toronto, per T. D. Harris, Ch'chwarden	£ 15 17 6
Christ Church, Tyendena	£ 0 7 4
St. James's Church Do	0 3 1
School H'ouse, Shannonville.....	0 2 3
—per Rev. G. A. Anderson.....	£ 0 12 8
Georgina, per Rev. W. Ritchie.....	£ 0 18 0
Trinity Ch'ch, Tecumseth,	0 13 1
St. John's Do.....	0 13 9
—per Rev. F. L. Osler.....	£1 6 10
Christ's Ch. Amherstburgh	
—per Rev. F. Mack,...	£0 12 6
Cayuga.....	£1 5 0
York.....	2 12 6
Seneca 2d and 3d Con....	1 3 9
Walpole, Nauticoke.....	1 6 3
Do. Sandusk.....	1 7 6
Calidonia.....	2 16 3
—per Rev. B. C. Hill.....	£13 11 3
St. George's, Goderich....	
—per Rev. E. H. Elwood	£3 12 6
78 Collections amounting to	£185 2 8

Donations for same.

J. R. Williams Esq, per... Rev. F. L. Osler.....	£5 0 0
Anonymous, Toronto post mark, by note of Q. Bank	£0 5 0

MISSION FUND.

Christ's Ch'ch, Tyendena	£0 5 7
St. James's Do.....	0 2 8
School House Shannonville	0 3 0
—per Rev. G. A. Anderson	£0 11 3
125 Collections amounting to	£188 7 3

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. G. A. Anderson, for 11th year.....	£1 5 0
---	--------

THOS. S. KENNEDY,
Sec. Ch. Soc. D. T.

DIocese of Quebec.

ORDINATIONS.—On Trinity Sunday, at the Cathedral, Quebec, an Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, when the Rev. Felix Boyle, Missionary to S. P. G. at the Magdalene Islands, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests. The Revs. Official Mackie, D. D., Armine W. Mountain, (Chaplains), and C. H. Stewart, assisting in the imposition of hands. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Official Mackie.

On the fourth Sunday after Trinity, at Sherbrooke, Mr. Henry Roe and Mr. A. A. Allen, both of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, were ordained Deacons. The Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M. A., Principal of Bishop's College, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, presented the candidates. The Sermon was preached by his Lordship.

Mr. Roe has been appointed to the mission of Ireland, in the County of Megantic, which has been temporarily supplied by the services of the Rev. W. Wickes, Secretary to the Church Society. Before assuming the duties of this mission, Mr. Roe paid a missionary visit to the Protestants on the River Saguenay, of which an account will be given in another number of this paper. Mr. Allen has been in charge of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle during the summer, with instructions to visit some destitute settlements in the neighbourhood, and is now about to enter upon the labours of the Travelling Missionary of the Society in the St. Francis District.

CONFIRMATIONS, &c.—On the 22nd June, a Confirmation was held at Three Rivers, when eighteen persons were confirmed. The Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A., Rector of the Parish, and Chaplain to the Bishop, said prayers. On the 19th August, fourteen were confirmed at St. Catharines, and, on the following day, twenty-two at Bourg Louis, both in the mission of the Rev. T. Pennefather, B. A. The churches at these places were consecrated at the same time, of which an account will be given below. On Sunday, the 22nd August, the Bishop confirmed twenty-one in the Church of Portneuf, and in the afternoon preached at another station within the charge of the Rev. R. Lewis. On the 1st Sept., five candidates were presented by the Rev. N. Guerout, at Riviere du Loup (en haut), (where the church also was consecrated), and, on the 8th, nine by the Rev. E. G. W. Ross, at Riviere du Loup, (en bas) Of these, two had come a distance of nearly forty miles, the journey both ways occupying three days; and two a distance of eighteen miles. On the 9th, His Lordship crossed the St. Lawrence to Murray Bay, where he performed Divine Service twice on Sunday, the 12th. On Sunday, 26th, having preached in the forenoon at Pointe Levi, on behalf of the Fund of the Church Society for the

relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, the Bishop proceeded in the afternoon to New Liverpool, where six persons were confirmed, including one from Quebec. These places are in the charge of the Rev. J. Torrance, who said prayers at both services. The Rev. Armine W. Mountain was in attendance at New Liverpool. On all the occasions mentioned above, the Bishop either preached or addressed the Candidates.

CONSECRATION.—At Drummondville, on St. John Baptist's Day, after service in the Parish Church, and a sermon by the Bishop, His Lordship consecrated a family burial place within the grounds of R. N. Watts, Esq., of Grantham Hall Farm: the Rev. G. M. Ross, Rector of Drummondville, assisted in the ceremony. The foundation of a stone Church has been laid in this Parish to replace the present wooden building. On the Sunday following, after Divine Service, at Robinson Village, in Bury, where the Bishop preached, a burial ground was consecrated, which is a gift from L. Pope, Esq. The Reverend Principal Nicolls, J. Butler, M. A., Head Master of the Grammar School at Lennoxville, and J. Kemp, Incumbent of Bury, assisted at the consecration, at the close of which His Lordship delivered an address. In the afternoon of the same day the Bishop preached at Eaton, the mission of the Rev. J. Dalziel.

On the 19th of August, the small wooden Church at St. Catherine's was consecrated by the name of St. Thomas' Church. The Rev. T. Pennefather, Incumbent, said morning prayer, the lessons being read by the Revs. E. C. Parkin and J. Torrance; the Epistle was read by the Rev. Armine W. Mountain, who had also read the sentence of consecration; and the Gospel by the Rev. J. G. Mountain, of the Diocese of Newfoundland. On the following day, at the consecration of the Church of Bourg Louis, which was dedicated by the name of St. Bartholomew, the Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Armine W. Mountain, J. Torrance, T. Pennefather, and R. Lewis. The burial ground at Bourg Louis was also consecrated. On the 1st September, the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Riviere du Loup (en haut), was consecrated. The Rev. S. S. Wood and N. Guerout assisting. On the three occasions last mentioned the Bishop combined with his address to the Candidates confirmed the sermon for the congregation generally.

The Bishop has also twice during the summer attended a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College at Lennoxville. The former meeting was held on the 1st of July, upon which occasion his Lordship was charged with the gratifying announcement from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of a grant to the College of £400, sterling, for the endowment of scholarships, from the Jubilee Fund. The Corporation met again on the 26th of August, on account of the inability of the Bishop of Montreal to attend at the former date, and matters were transacted of importance to the interests of the College and the School established as a dependency upon it. Captain William Baker, of the Township of Dunham, and the Hon. J. McCord, of Montreal, District Judge, have been added to the number of the Lay Trustees.

During the first visit of the Bishop of Quebec to the College, the annual examination of the Students took place, and the annual celebration which has been established by the Alumni who have left it, and which is observed in the following manner:—A sermon is preached in the morning by one of their number, and a public address is delivered by another, who must be of a lay profession, in the College Hall, in the afternoon. On the present occasion the Rev. J. Kemp, Missionary of Bury, was the preacher, and the address was delivered by Joel Baker, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal. A dinner in the Hall forms part of the observance.

These Alumni have also successfully exerted themselves to establish an exhibition for the benefit of theological students, and they hope not to stop with the establishment of one. There are now in the two Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal twenty-five Clergymen who went through their course of preparation for Holy Orders, in whole, or in part, at Bishop's College; and the fruits of the Institution thus far afford warrant for the hope that if placed upon a fair footing of equal privilege with other Collegiate Institutions in these Provinces, (according to the endeavours which are now in train) it will become an advantageous nursery for different learned professions in the country.

The two Bishops left the mission in company on the 28th of August, for the Outlet of Lake Memphremagog, where they slept. At this place they were met by the Rev. D. Lindsay, of Froste Village, who has paid all the attention in his power to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants, and in consort with whom the Bishops hope to establish a mission of a semi-itinerant character, lying partly in the Diocese of Quebec, and partly in that of Montreal, the Outlet being the head quarters. On the following day (Sunday), Divine Service was performed in a place of worship,

which has been built for many years, but is still unappropriated. There a congregation was assembled of a hundred persons. Prayers were said by the Rev. Principal Nicholls, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Quebec. Their Lordships then separated. The Bishop of Quebec proceeding to Sukeley Mills (14 miles) with Mr. Nicholls, at which place they met the Rev. R. Lindsay, of Brome, who read the prayers, and the Bishop preached. The service was performed in a small school house, which was well filled. The Bishop and the two Clergymen then drove on some miles further to Froste Village, where they were hospitably received by Mrs. D. Lindsay. In the evening his Lordship preached again in the Village. The present Church, a very inconvenient building, is shortly to give way to a small but neat and substantial edifice of stone, in the Gothic style. The Bishop of Montreal, in the mean time, had proceeded with the Rev. D. Lindsay to a station within the mission of that gentleman, where his Lordship preached in the afternoon. The two latter sermons of the Bishop of Quebec, on this day, were delivered in the Diocese of Montreal.

On Monday the Bishop went on to St. Hyacinthe, to take the train next morning for Montreal, on his way to the Riviere du Loup en haut, for the Confirmation already mentioned.

The character of the Diocese of Quebec is peculiar, and the episcopal ministrations are in some instances carried round to feeble and straggling flocks, separated by vast distances from each other. This peculiarity has been remarkably exemplified, (as may be observed from a survey of particulars in the foregoing account,) in that portion of the Diocese which has been visited during the present summer, with reference to the Confirmation. It is matter for thankfulness, that a mere handful of Church members here, and a handful there, in the midst of a large population of another faith, should enjoy the means at all of having Churches built, upon however humble a scale, and Ministers to serve them. The "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" has assisted extensively in providing the former; and the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," acting in concert with the Bishop, has established missions in the Diocese of Quebec, scattered about from the frontier Townships in the District of St. Francis, to the Magdalene Islands in the Gulph.

DIocese of Rupert's Land.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter of the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, containing an account of the recent inundation in that Territory:

"You will learn with much pain that a desolating flood, a recurrence of that of 1826, has visited our settlement. The waters rose very fearfully on the departure of the ice; an immense number of houses have been swept away; many have lost their all (especially the Canadians) and are now tented out on the higher ground. We are here on the spot which has twice afforded a refuge to the settlement, and which is surely therefore a suitable spot for the erection of a Church (St. James's, Assiniboine). The parsonage house is nearly completed, and we are now enjoying all that the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor can do for us. My own house is almost a wreck, though it still stands; all the fences, pickets and platforms are gone. The bridges all along the road, which were erected last year at an outlay of £600, are all floating, and the plains look exactly like the sea with waves rolling high. The Upper Church has more than two feet of water in it: the middle church nearly the same. The Rapids District and that around us are mercifully spared. The people bear their losses in a most uncomplaining spirit, and manifest much submission. The painful part is the anticipation of the winter. No wheat can be grown on the flooded land; only barley and potatoes. I am sowing on the Mission Farm at St. Andrew's which has hitherto been uncultivated. I fear that I must give up one or other school, and that, when education seemed to be making a great advance, is to me an unspeakable pain. It will be long before the range of buildings could be inhabited, and even after that it would be difficult to supply so many with provisions.

"God has very graciously preserved us all. Our only loss is a very faithful servant who was accidentally drowned from his own rashness when venturing out, when late and dark, to visit his wife. With this exception there is not any loss of life. The cattle too are nearly all saved. But the loss of property, houses, barns, and grain is prodigious. A more heart-rending scene I never witnessed.

"At the Middle Church the river is about 12 miles broad; you can see nothing but water as far as the Little Mountain. The water covers the sun-dial in my own garden in my house we pass in batteau from one part of it to another.

In the Upper Church it is about 2 1/2 feet deep and some of the grave stones are floating two miles

off. It is scarcely so high as the other flood, but the channel of the river is said to be deeper, so that the volume of water may be the same; but the amount of desolation is uncalculably greater; then they had little to loose; very little cattle, very poor houses and little in them—now it is different.

"Last Sunday I had a delightful service on the Little Mountain, where the pensioners and others are tended. The tents around me, a semicircle of 150 people before me, and a bright sun over head formed a beautiful scene of which I could have wished a picture. The singing was beautiful and touching, four psalms and the Te Deum under the open heaven. I preached from Genesis XIX, 27 and 28, on Abraham viewing the cities of the plain. In the evening we had full service here, in Mr. Taylor's house with an over flowing congregation.

"It will, I fear, alter many of my fondly cherished plans. I can hardly think of my journey to Moose this summer when there is desolation around here. But all is with God to arrange according to His own wisdom. It will too I fear, carry away some of our most active settlers, some may change their locality and remove from the spot under water now, and move higher up the Assiniboine.

"It will throw the whole settlement back many years to return to farms and houses without a fence, or wood for the winter, and start almost afresh. But I am, I confess, surprised at the calmness with which the settlers view it, so different from the impatience which often marks the European.

I write in haste, with much on my mind, but I was unwilling that your Lordship should learn first the tidings from the newspaper. I am sure that we shall have your deepest sympathy in our trial, and your prayers that the affecting visitation may be blessed to the present and everlasting good of all involved in it. The water is now stationary, and I trust that it will soon subside.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 67, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

June, 1852.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton in the Chair. The Ven. Dr. Bethune, Archbishop of York, Canada West, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of Trinity Church, New-York, were present.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated Badoolla, Ceylon, March 31, 1852. The following are extracts:—

"My visit to this outermost station of my diocese, the capital of the old principality of Ouvah, in the time of the Kandyan Kings, was for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a new church, to complete the chain extending through the heart of the central province to this extreme limit of our occupation. There are circumstances connected with the first proposal of this church, which will not be uninteresting to your Society. The different causes of delay in the execution of the project I need not detail. They are of too familiar occurrence in tropical colonies to be very discouraging to those who are in earnest in their work. In 1845, when Major Rogers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment was Government-agent of this large district, a sudden visitation of God's providence deprived him of life, and the province of his services, in an awful thunder-storm; and so great was the esteem in which he was held throughout the colony, that a public subscription was raised to perpetuate his memory in the scene of his active labours, in their contributions to which fund the native chiefs were very zealous. And on its being therefore left to them to determine at a public meeting what tribute to the worth of their departed ruler would be most acceptable to them, the most intelligent of the Singhalese chiefs, and most influential (as holding the rank of a Dissave, now I believe extinct), proposed that as the Buddhists would build a temple in honour of a great man, whose memory they wished to cherish, no better monument than a church could be raised in his native town, to mark their respect for a Christian gentleman, to whose memory they wished to do all the honour they could. This proposal was unhesitatingly adopted, and the subscriptions collected, with which the church will be now built, under the zealous superintendence of the active Government-agent, resident in the same district, Mr. P. Braybrooke, whose prompt and earnest co-operation is a sufficient security for the completion of the good work. The building is to be of rude block stone, of simple character, but ecclesiastical in form, with a small bell-turret at the west end, and pointed windows. Its dimensions will be 40 feet by 23, sufficiently ample for the present congregation. I should feel very thankful for a small grant of 10l. towards this church.

"I hope the Board will forbear censuring my having ventured to anticipate a like donation of 10l. for a very nice little church, which is now nearly completed at Gampola. You made some time since a small grant towards its erection, and the whole work has been carried on in so good a spirit, that I felt sure your Committee would cheer them with some small additional aid to ensure its consecration, of which they are so desirous. It was sufficiently advanced for me to officiate within its walls on my way down from Newara Eliya; and, being directly under the direction of the Singhalese resident magistrate, Mr. De Saram, assisted by a few European neighbours, it is a most creditable effort. It is a small brick and tiled building, with a good chancel, porch, bell-turret, &c., situated in a beautiful

valley, on a site generously given by the Government. On the same day, after Divine Service, another native Singhalese Christian presented me with an allotment of land, for the purpose of a burial-ground. I mention these little incidents to show you that the humbler Singhalese are far from being insensible of the generous bounty you bestow upon them; and I gladly assure you, that these small grants have great influence in calling forth the willing though humble offerings of those whose benefit you are so desirous to promote."

It was agreed to grant 10l. towards each of these churches.

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, dated, 19, Cambridge-square was read to the meeting.

His Lordship stated,—I propose to include the erection of a see at Natal amongst the objects which I must endeavour to accomplish during my present visit to England. The claims of that rising colony to separate spiritual government are easily stated. It is as large as Scotland; has a heathen population of 115,000 souls, for whose conversion little has yet been done; and a rapidly increasing European population. It is distant a thousand miles by sea from Cape Town, and I travelled nearly fourteen hundred miles before I reached it by land. Hitherto the communication with Cape Town has been very irregular and uncertain. I think that I receive replies to my letters from England more rapidly than from Natal. "Should I succeed in establishing the Zulu missions, which form one of the chief objects I have at present in view, it will be absolutely necessary that I should reside for a considerable portion of the year in that extreme part of the diocese. I may add that the Wesleyans have already three Superintendents in South Africa, where we have as yet but one Bishop; and the Romanists have two Bishops, and intend, I understand, to send a Vicar-Apostolic to Natal. Trusting that it may please God to dispose the hearts of some of the wealthier members of our communion to provide the funds needful for the completion of this good work, I remain, &c.

The Standing Committee gave notice of their intention to propose at the next General Meeting, on the 6th July, that the sum of £2000. be voted towards a third see in the present diocese of Cape Town.

(To be Continued.)

COLONIAL.

POPULATION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA ACCORDING TO RETURNS.

Census for 1852.—From a Parliamentary Return.

Table with columns: Lower Canada, Counties, Towns, and Villages, Population, Total. Lists various regions like Beauharnois, Berthier, Champlain, etc., with their respective populations.

Table with columns: Counties, Towns, and Villages, Population, Total. Lists regions like Two Mountains, St. Eustache, Vaudreuil, etc.

UPPER CANADA.

Table with columns: Counties, Towns, and Villages, Population, Total. Lists various regions like Addington, Brant, Bruce, Carleton, etc., with their respective populations.

Table with columns: Origins, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Total. Lists various ethnic origins like Natives of England and Wales, Ireland, etc.

Table with columns: Religions, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Total. Lists various religious groups like Church of England, Roman, Free Presbyterian, etc.

Table with columns: Religions, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Total. Lists various religious groups like Lutherans, Congregationalists, Quakers, etc.

From the British Canadian.

CORRUPTION is the sustenance of some of the most loathsome of the worm tribe. It also seems to be the life and soul of the Reform Ministry. Corruption at elections, corruption in the Cabinet, corruption in the Council Chamber, corruption in the — dare we say where it is not any more than we dare to name every place in which it is? In fact there is no disguise about it. There is the admission of a so-called Reform Ministry that their so-called reform policy, can only be sustained by foul corruption.

If we want evidence of corruption at elections, Huron and Montmorenci present themselves, but as the latter is under judicial investigation let us turn to Huron and learn what is stated by the Quebec Morning Chronicle. From it we find that Mr. Boulton, who, through evil report and good report has been doing his duty well to his constituents and country during the present Session, and has wrung the meed of praise from many of his personal and political antagonists; he, we say charged in the house that "prior to the last Huron election, Mr. Cameron promised to the electors of Huron that new roads would be opened, light-houses, piers, and bridges erected, and post-offices established all through the country." Mr. Cameron interrupted him, stating that he had never made these promises; that on the contrary he had distinctly told the people they must expect no assistance from Government, that they must make their own roads and bridges, for it was contrary to the policy of the Government to do so. His statement was also confirmed by Mr. Drummond. Mr. Brown then rose and asserted distinctly that these pledges had been made by Mr. Cameron, and that the last election turned upon these promises. Mr. Cameron again denied the allegation.

Mr. Boulton nothing daunted renewed the subject next night observing that he had gone to the news room in the House "but unfortunately he could not find the files of the Huron Signal, Mr. Cameron's own particular organ," in which he was confident the evidence to sustain his charge existed. "What had become of it he would allow the House to judge but he found a report of Mr. Cameron's speech copied from the Huron Signal," in which it was stated that "he, Mr. Cameron read a copy of the letter he had sent Mr. Morris, Mr. Rolph, and Mr. Hincks calling their attention to certain improvements which ought to be effected, viz: that as certain grants had been made in Lower Canada for building piers and erecting light houses, he (Mr. Cameron) would endeavour to obtain grants to build piers and erect light houses between Sarnia and Saugeen,—the completion of a road from Sarnia to Goderich and from Goderich to Saugeen, from thence to Mornington in Perth and thence to Bell's Corners in South East Hope, and establishing a mail on these routes. He also stated that he urged the Government to reduce the price of Crown Lands in Huron to 8s. per acre or as it might be unjust to those who had paid 12s. 6d. he thought it better to retain the price at 12s. 6d. and apply the 4s. 6d. to opening roads and the construction of bridges, and suggesting that such fund should date from the time the land was raised to its present price; that he had received a reply from Dr. Rolph, Crown Land Commissioner, who had promised his hearty co-operation, and winding up by assuring Mr. Cameron that he might rely upon one of two things being done, "the reduction to 8s., or a portion of the purchase money applied to the opening of roads." The sweet voices of the electors of Huron shouted "Malcolm for ever" and thus was Huron won by a Reform Ministry. During the reading of this extract Mr. Cameron listened in silence, and says the Morning Chronicle, "made no explanation but admitted the truth of Mr. Boulton's statement." So much for corruption at elections.

If we seek for evidence of corruption in the Cabinet and in the Council Chamber it is equally as clear, we must take an instance which has now startled and astounded the public with its seeming enormity and audacity, and for its exposure the public have again to thank Mr. Boulton. The circumstances are briefly these: A reduction of duty on red pine timber had been frequently urged upon the Government, and the commercial public were

left in much uncertainty and knew not how to regulate their transactions in this article of extensive trade, while this uncertainty existed. Accordingly Messrs. Gilmour and Co. on the 16th of September, called on Mr. Young, then a member of the Government, and put the question to him whether or not the Government would reduce the duty. Mr. Young said "he would learn when he went to the Council whether the Government would reduce the duty or not and would let them know after he returned from the Council the Government determination." The Government, Mr. Young states, "on that day did not come to a decision, and he wrote to Mr. Gilmour that the Government had not decided and that he could not say when they would."

On the faith of this statement of Mr. Young, Mr. Gilmour at once wrote to his agents to make purchases and entered into extensive mercantile engagements. Yet Mr. Boulton has now wrung from Ministers an admission, nay evidence, under the hand of Dr. Rolph that an order in Council exists which bears date 14th Sept., two days before Messrs. Gilmour's application and Mr. Young's reply; and by that order in Council a half-penny per foot was reduced from the duty on red pine timber. Whether or not that order was antedated or not, and for what object we must infer from collateral events.

Were this reduction operating from the 14th, known to other parties in the Lumber Trade, great advantages would arise to their benefit, and to the prejudice of the ignorant. Several members in this House are in that trade, and when the Clergy Reserve debate came on Monday the 14th of Sept., (mark the dates). Mr. Boulton moved his resolutions in amendment, and as far as the votes of the Upper Canada members went, there was a majority of one in their favour, though the majority of the whole House was against them. The main resolutions were then debated from the 14th to the 17th, when the decision took place, and the "Lumber troop" who had voted against members on the 15th, voted with them on the 17th the question being still the same.

Mr. Boulton not to be baffled and knowing how little reliance is to be placed on any ministerial verbal statement, sought for information as to the period of the alteration of duty from Dr. Rolph, and procured from him a statement in his own hand-writing that on the 14th Sept. last, the duty was reduced. Yet Mr. Young knew nothing of it on the 16th, and in Council on the latter day was led to believe that the "Government had not decided on its reduction, nor could he say when they would." Fortified with this document under the hand of Dr. Rolph, Mr. Boulton moved for a select Committee, to "enquire into the circumstances connected with the late reduction on Red Pine timber; with power to send for persons and papers and to report thereon." Mr. Langton seconded the motion, and they relied on the facts we have stated to justify the demand for enquiry.

Whilst these facts were being disclosed in the House, Dr. Rolph, in whose department the job was done, sat without one effort to exonerate either himself or his brother Ministers from this implied charge of foul corruption—by whom it was perpetrated is yet to be disclosed. Mr. Hincks was not so reserved; he acknowledged "the case was such as required the disclosure of Cabinet secrets—that the effect of appointing a Committee would be the direct impeachment of the Government—that it was a quasi case of corruption," and he wound up his speech by saying "THAT IF ANY ONE HAD BEEN WRONGED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE HIM REPARATION."

The conscience stricken or detected robber may offer and give "RESTITUTION MONEY," but he cannot thereby wash the felon brand from his brow, or the felon taint from his blood—neither can the Ministry who rob the public, when caught in the fact win a good name and fame by saying, "they would make reparation"—a pecuniary reparation they could only make by calling on the over-taxed people of Canada to pay restitution money for corruption, by which alone they won and retain the seats of power.—How long will the country stand this?

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE HURON.

By a private letter from A. McNab, Esq., of Southampton, to W. A. Stephens, Esq., of this Town, we learn that a melancholy accident occurred on Lake Huron a short distance below Chantry Island. The sloop Emma of Kincardine, left Southampton on the 4th inst., for Goderich, and soon after sprung a leak. As the water gained upon her, she was put about, the Captain intending to reach this harbour, but painful to say she was struck by a heavy sea, which laid her on her beam ends; fortunately, she was being over by persons on shore. Two boats were immediately sent out, and succeeded in saving six men and one woman; four were drowned.

Saved.—Rev. Mr. Crawford, Free Church; Mr. J. Belcher, formerly of Dundas Street, Mrs. Mor-

rison, Mr. Belcher's daughter; Geo. Swanson, of Goderich; Captain Murray, owner of the sloop, and two hands.

Drowned.—Mr. Morrison of Cooksville, lately married to Mr. Belcher's daughter; J. Wright of Goderich; the cook of the vessel, and a person named Lillie, from Toronto.—Owen Sound Comet.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following are the resolutions and address adopted at this meeting on Tuesday evening last:

Resolved.—That the inhabitants of the City of Toronto and its neighbourhood, assembled at this meeting, most sincerely and most ardently participating in the universal sentiments of the British Nation upon the occasion of the demise of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, desire to perpetuate those sentiments by the erection of a Cenotaph, or other monument, to "the memory of the greatest man of the age."

Resolved.—That for the purpose of accomplishing this object, a Committee of — persons be now appointed, with power to obtain designs for the proposed Cenotaph, or other Monument—to select a suitable site whereon to place it—to obtain subscriptions for carrying out the proposed design—and to report their proceedings at the earliest convenient period, to a general meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of obtaining the determination of those subscribers, on the best mode of accomplishing the object in question.

Resolved.—That the citizens of Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, entering fully into the feeling of loyalty so prominently portrayed in the character of His Grace the late Duke, cannot allow his name to enter upon the list of departed worth, without declaring their high sense of the services rendered by him to his country in both peace and war, in the field as well as in the Senate.

Resolved.—That in order to carry out the foregoing Resolutions, the following gentlemen be named a Committee, with full power to add to their number, viz.:

John G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor; J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. Wm. Cayley, P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Richard Dempsey, Esq., George Gurnett, Esq., Angus Morrison, Esq., Lewis Moffat, Esq., T. Armstrong, Esq., Col. George Duggan, Wm. Wakefield, Esq., Peter Brown, Esq., Henry Rowsell, Esq., John Cameron, Esq., George Duggan, Jun., Esq., W. B. Skelton, Esq., George Herrick, Esq., M. D., Dr. McCaul, Hon. Capt. Irving, Hugh Scobie, Esq., T. D. Harris, Esq.

W. McKenzie, Esq., moved the following address to the Queen, which was adopted unanimously, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the citizens of Toronto, in Canada West, beg to approach your Majesty with heartfelt condolence upon the occasion of the decease of the late Duke of Wellington.

Our land is peculiarly marked with the blessings of a glorious and long enduring peace, achieved under the guidance of a benign Providence by the master-spirit for whom we mourn—a vast wilderness has been peopled and subdued—the arts and sciences, the comforts and refinements of civilized life pervade our Province—and a territory once remote is now brought to the threshold of its parental homestead.

In sorrow, therefore, do we assure your Majesty of our sympathy with your Majesty's grief at the loss of an old and faithful servant of the Crown, who must ever remain in the memory of British hearts as the "first man of his age, whose brilliant achievements in the field, whose high mental qualities and untiring devotion to the interests of his country, have constituted imperishable claims upon their lasting gratitude."

Signed on behalf of the meeting: W. B. JARVIS, Chairman. Toronto, U. C., Oct. 19, 1852.

THE REGISTRAR'S TRIAL.

The case against the Registrar and Deputy Registrar of this County was tried on Monday last, and lasted the whole day. The Jury was empanelled at nine o'clock in the morning, after considerable cross-firing between the Counsel for the prosecution and the defendant's Counsel, respecting the right of the Crown to challenge Jurors. The Judge decided that the Crown had no right to an indiscriminate challenge. The Jury retired about six o'clock, P. M., after hearing a great deal of conflicting testimony, and remained until the Court rose, which was near one o'clock in the morning, without coming to a decision. We have learned that a part of the Jurors were willing to agree upon acquitting the Registrar, but finding the Deputy guilty, this the remaining portion were not willing to agree to, but wished to acquit both. No decision was therefore arrived at, and the case stands over for a new trial.—Belleville Intelligencer.

AWFUL DEATH NEAR GUELPH.

On Thursday, a party engaged in taking up potatoes in the vicinity of this Town, having partaken of whiskey during the day rather freely, sent in the evening to a liquor store for a fresh supply, which was drunk in doors, during the evening. At a late hour the other members of the party retired to the sleeping apartment above, leaving an Irishman of the name of James McTague by the fire in the sitting room. Towards morning a boy asleep in the room above, was awoke, by McTague shouting that he was on fire. On descending, the lad found the apartment filled with smoke, and the clothes of the unhappy inebriate burning. There was no water to be procured in the house, and McTague was eventually induced to go and roll himself in the mud and water outside (it was a rainy night) until the fire was quenched, when, after being washed by the now

alarmed inmates, he resumed his seat by the fire, it being found impossible to get him to bed. McTague died on Monday morning, and it was given in evidence by the medical attendant, at the inquest, that he had laboured under "delirium tremens," to the period of his decease, acting and talking in the most fearful and incoherent manner. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect "That James McTague died from a severe burn, received when in a helpless state of intoxication." The deceased was only 27 years of age.—Herald.

The first Show of the Percy Agricultural Society took place at Percy Mills on Tuesday last. There were a good many horses and cattle on the ground; the draught horses and oxen were much admired. There were ten brood mares and foals, the most of them were very fine. The show of sheep not so good, but there were some good porkers. There was some good grain, especially the wheat and peas. The butter and cheese were excellent, and the domestic articles were well got up.—Cobourg Star.

Information is wanted of two Englishmen, Watson and Smith, who arrived in Buffalo in August last from near Cambridge, England. They were 22 or 23 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, light hair, pale complexions, and wore corduroy trousers, brown coats, and shoes. One of them was in ill health. They worked one week in Farmer & De Blaquiere and Wheeler Hotchkiss's Lumber Yard. They boarded at the Buffalo Hotel, but went further up Main street. They expected to go to Woodstock, Canada, to Mr. Edmund Deedes, and were missing about the end of August or beginning of September, 1852. Any person knowing or hearing of these men, is requested to leave word at the office of Farmer & De Blaquiere and Wheeler Hotchkiss, corner of Niagara and Pearl streets, Buffalo.

A man named James Huntly was killed the other day in Mr. Gooderham's Mill, at Hillsburgh, Erin, under very painful circumstances. He was superintending the facing of a new run of stones in the mill, when the upper one burst with terrific violence against a post in the other end of the building. The poor fellow's limbs were broken, and he died in a few hours afterwards.

A brutal assault was committed on William Grant, Esq., and Mr. L. Macpherson, on Monday night last about ten o'clock, by some rowdies, who, without the slightest provocation, knocked them down with sticks and then beat them and kicked them most severely. Mr. Macpherson was able to rise and walk home, but Mr. Grant was rendered insensible from the injuries he received, and from which he is still suffering. The police are on the track of the rowdies, and it to be hoped they may be found and meet with a just punishment.—Kingston News.

THE ASSIZES.—The Chief Justice did not arrive in this city until about 4 p. m. and the Court was not opened by his lordship until 6 o'clock, to which time it had been adjourned by the Sheriff under the act providing for such a contingency as that which occurred yesterday.—Kingston News.

PRIZE CHEESE.—The immense cheese manufactured in the township of Dereham, in the county of Oxford, which obtained a prize at the Provincial Exhibition, is now offered for sale by Mr. C. Griffith, grocer, 156 Yonge Street. The weight of this cheese is 700 lbs., and it measures 11 feet in circumference, and one foot six inches in thickness, and is of excellent quality.

The Quebec Chronicle says that a piece of gold weighing 14½ lbs, the value of which is about £900, has, we are informed, been picked up by an inhabitant at the Chaudiere River.

The weather has now become cold and raw, and a few flakes of veritable snow fell this afternoon; (Friday) reminding us of the speedy advent of old grey-beard Winter.

A meeting was held at Niagara Falls lately, at which a resolution was passed to raise a subscription of \$250 for the purpose of placing a boat house, life boat, ropes, &c., on Goat Island.

TELEGRAPH.—During the past week, the workmen have been busily engaged in putting wire on the new Telegraph line through Cobourg. The wire is now about completed from Kingston to Port Hope and proceeding westward. The submarine wire for the Bay of Quinte, arrived at Kingston on Saturday, with a number of Instruments, Batteries, &c. The wiring for the Peterboro' Branch, commences this week.—Cobourg Star.

ASSIZES.—This Court was opened on Monday last before Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, who addressed the Grand Jury in his usual lucid and clear style. George Benjamin Esq., was chosen Foreman. The business, we understand, is light, there being but 25 civil cases, and two or three criminal.—Belleville Intelligencer.

ROBBERY.—An exceedingly clever robbery was committed on board the steamer St. Lawrence on Tuesday evening. A passenger got into the after part of the boat, where the passengers' luggage is stored, and very coolly got another man to help him to remove a trunk forward. When he got there he commenced making a noise, and was ordered ashore, trunk and all. It turned out however, that the trunk belonged to Miss Howard, the captain's sister, who was a passenger. Information was promptly given to the police, when constable Byrnes succeeded in capturing both parties, but no trace has yet been got respecting the trunk.—Whig.

The steamer Mohawk, a new iron boat, arrived at Port Dover on the 9th, on her first trip on the route from Port Stanley to Buffalo.

Billa Flint, Esq., has commenced arrangements for the erection of a steam saw mill near his farm in Belleville. Mr. Flint's share of his father's estate is said to be £100,000.

We understand that the largest public dinner ever given in Quebec, is to take place on the 6th November, at Russel's—the Bar of Lower Canada inviting the Bar of Upper Canada at present residing in Quebec.

Thomas Racey, Esq., has been appointed Registrar of the County of Halton. Registry Office will be kept at the village of Milton.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of His Honor Mr. Justice Gairdner, of Sherbrooke. This loss, although not altogether unexpected for some time, will be deeply felt.—Pilot.

Horses Drowned.—We regret to learn that a fine span of horses belonging to Mr. H. Massey run away, the other day, and plunged into the water at the end of the pier, when they were drowned. No one was in the carriage at the time.—Cobourg Star.

The dam across the Grand River, at the Village of Indiana, 24 miles below Brantford, broke away a few days since, and, in consequence, no wheat can at present be exported hence; and as most of the warehouses are full, the demand has temporarily failed and prices slightly fallen.—Brantford Courier.

We are told that the whole 100 miles of the Quebec and Richmond Railway are now in the hands of sub-contractors for grubbing and clearing, and, if reports speak truly, great exertions are making to have the whole Road opened next Fall. So much for Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey and Betts.—Colonist.

The Quebec Mercury warns the public that forged \$10 notes of the Bank of Montreal and also forged \$4 notes of the Bank of British North America, are in circulation in Quebec, and if so, some of them may probably reach this neighbourhood. It therefore behoves people receiving money to examine in closely. Forged notes are seldom heard of in Canada. The \$4 notes alluded to, it seems are executed with a pen.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

New York, Oct. 21.

The Europa, with four days' later news, arrived this evening, at five o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 9th instant, and brings a fair amount of freight and passengers.

Cotton Market rather heavy, but prices unchanged. Flour had advanced 6d; wheat 2d. Corn was a shade dearer.

ENGLAND.—It is rumoured that Lord Palmerston has consented to take office under Lord Derby.

The Queen and the Court were to return from the North on the 13th instant.

The Prince Albert, of the Arctic Expedition, had arrived at Aberdeen, but without any account of Sir John Franklin. She got as far as Beechy Head, and left the ice on the 23rd August. The Davis Straits Fishery had proved a failure.

FRANCE.—The return of the President to Paris was fixed for the 17th instant, when it was proposed to give him a grand reception. Petitions have been circulated in Paris, demanding of the Senate that Louis Napoleon be named Consul for life. The Empire is fast approaching. On the arrival of the President from Paris, an important Cabinet consultation will be held, requiring the presence of all the members.

The ministerial journal, Le Moniteur, published a programme of that Empire Napoleon had drawn out in 1804. Some further arrests for political offences had been made.

TURKEY.—The Sultan is lying dangerously ill. The negotiations between England, Russia and the Porte, respecting the rights of armed vessels to pass through the Bosphorous, was progressing slowly.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dates from the Cape from the 23rd ultimo have been received, but the news is unimportant.

BELGIUM.—Accounts from Brussels state that a new administration is being formed.

ROME.—It is understood that Sir H. Bulwer has left without succeeding in his mission.

THE MURDER OF THE SOLDIER OF THE 31ST REGIMENT.—The particulars of the murder of the soldier of the 31st Regiment, at Fermoy, have not yet appeared in the local journals. The Cork Constitution of yesterday, says—"It is understood that the soldiers went to the fair of Ballyhooly. As they passed through the fair place they were hooted and called "Six-mile-bridge murderers." Fearing injury, they went into a tent, where they remained some time, but were also subjected to insults in that place. They at last determined to return to barracks, but had not proceeded a mile on the road when they were overtaken and brutally assailed, and one of them murdered, the escape of the other being miraculous.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION IN ULSTER.—The Downpatrick Recorder states that the Orange institution in that district is in "a state of great prosperity, new lodges having been formed, whilst the members of old lodges are increasing."

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson
C Oct. 31, 21 S. AFF. TRIN.	M. Hab. 2	Luke 16.
	E. Prov. 1.	Col. 1.
M Nov. 1, ALL SAINTS DAY.	M. Wind. 3.	Heb. 12.
	E. " 5.	Rev. 1.
T " 2	M. Ecclus 16.	Luke 12.
	E. " 17.	Col. 2.
W " 3	M. " 18.	Luke 19.
	E. " 19.	Col. 3.
T " 4	M. " 20.	Luke 20.
	E. " 21.	Col. 4.
F " 5	M. 2 Sam 22	Acts 23.
	E. Ecclus 23	1 The 1.
S " 6	M. Ecclus 21.	Luke 22.
	E. " 25.	1 The 2.
C " 7, 22 S. AFF. TRIN.	M. Prov. 2.	Luke 24.
	E. " 3.	1 The 3.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto" came too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

The General Meeting of the Church Society will be held, D.V., on Wednesday, the 3rd November, at the Society's Board Room, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, East, at 3 P.M.

On Wednesday the 10th there will be a special meeting of the Society, to take into consideration the statute vesting the patronage of the Rectories in the Church Society, and for the purpose of adopting such action thereon as its provisions may require, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

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

October, 17th 1852.

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY BILL.

Last week we presented our readers with an abstract of the leading provisions of this Bill, which contains hardly one feature deserving commendation. It is true that the Institution which it virtually breaks up, had been considered by many a moral nuisance, casting a blight of infidelity over our Province, instead of invigorating it with the wholesome stream of Christian learning, and consequently we felt but slender concern in its fortunes. When, however, a portion of the revenue pertaining to the University comes to be detached therefrom and made the subject of disposal by the Legislature, the matter assumes a new aspect, and demands special consideration at our hands.

There cannot be the vestige of a doubt that originally the endowment of the Seminary in question, was conceived in favour of the United Church of England and Ireland. This proposition we need not stop to demonstrate. Our political opponents with all the most ingenious special pleading which they could command, have signally failed to refute it. Not merely in Canada, but in Great Britain and the United States of America, has its truth been admitted by unprejudiced, honest thinking men. To this admission, so generally made, is to be ascribed, mainly, the signal favour with which the proposition to erect Trinity College has been received in the quarters above mentioned. Men subscribed to that undertaking, more liberally than otherwise they would have done, from a generous desire to record their reprobation of an act of spoliation and wrong.

In these circumstances one would naturally imagine that when a portion of the endowment of this ill-omened University came to be devisable among other bodies, the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church would receive an equal dividend thereof. One would naturally conclude that the Provincial Legislature would from a compunctious feeling be anxious to bestow upon that communion a part of funds, to the whole of which they had made out such a morally strong claim.

Out of the Province it will be looked upon as a thing too monstrous for belief, that the very reverse of all this is the case.

In framing his Bill, Mr. Hincks has apparently exerted his utmost ingenuity to exclude the Church of England from the possibility of deriving the slightest benefit from the distribution of money proposed to be made. This will be plain to all who peruse

the following clause in the Act under consideration:

A sum to be divided among the several Colleges in Upper Canada, not exercising the power of granting Degrees except in Divinity and affiliated to the said University and receiving pecuniary aid from the legislature for the same year, the sum awarded to each such College, being in proportion to the amount of such aid received by it; Provided firstly, that the receipt of any portion of such sum by any College shall be held to imply an abandonment by such College of any clause in its charter providing for or authorizing any Religious Test or profession of faith on the part of any Student in such College, or of any Professor or Teacher therein, except the Professor of Divinity, and to be a declaration by such College that no such Religious Test or profession of faith shall be required of any Professor, Teacher or Student, except as aforesaid; Provided secondly, that the sum received by any such College under this section, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the salaries of Professors and Teachers employed in such College, in teaching those branches of Knowledge and those only which shall form part of the course of the study prescribed by those Statutes of the University for Candidates for Degrees or Certificates of Proficiency, and that no part of such sum shall be applied to pay the salary or remuneration of any Professor or Teacher of Law, or of Medicine, Anatomy or other subject immediately connected with the study and practice of Medicine or Surgery; and provided, lastly, that the Senate of the University may require from any College in Upper Canada receiving aid from the said Income Fund or from Parliament, a statement shewing the manner in which the sum received as such aid shall have been expended, and such statement shall be embodied in the then next annual report of the Senate.

We repeat, without fear of contradiction, that the above-quoted clause virtually prohibits our Church from participating in the funds purposed to be divided.

That Church, in the most solemn manner, has declared, again and again, that she regards with horror any system of education which does not recognize a creed-defined system of Christianity. Trinity College is a magnificent standing record of this her maturely weighed and most solemn decision. And yet this singularly partial and tyrannical Bill would withhold from her every fraction of the Toronto University funds unless she consented to do violence to her principles, and stultify her own repeated and emphatic declarations. The College which she has founded with so much toil and at so great a cost must be liberalized down to the freezing point of infidelity, or be excluded from any share of monies which the Unitarian, the Jew, and the Hindoo, are eligible to receive!

The preamble of this outrageous Bill professes to take the University of London as a model: but this a mere piece of deceptive fanfaronade. There is no resemblance between the leading features of the proposed enactment and the charter of the above named institution. In no case does the London University withhold aid or privileges from bodies because they will not consent to abandon their religious characteristics. Such inquisitorial high-handedness is reserved for the liberal government of Canada in the year of grace, 1852!

The principle which we enunciated last week in reference to Public Schools, is most applicable to the question under consideration. Upon the principles of democracy we are fairly entitled to our equitable share of the surplus funds of the University of Toronto, unsoftened by restrictions which would render its reception by us an act at once dishonourable and sinful.

CHURCH FURNITURE.

We have received from Messrs. Newton, Jones and Willis of Birmingham, an illustrated Catalogue of the articles in Church Furniture, clerical robes &c, manufactured by them. It comprises a great variety of Communion-table covers—pulpit hangings, chancel carpets &c,—some of them exquisitely embroidered, and are priced at very low sums. We have left the catalogue at the office of this paper, where it may be referred to by all desirous of procuring any articles of the above description.

REACTION.

The evidence of reaction in the public mind upon the much agitated question of the Clergy Reserves was strikingly illustrated during the last week on Mr Brown's resolutions for the appropriation of the alleged excess of Reserves to Common School purposes. If the facts stated in reference to this question be true there was no necessity for obtaining the sanction of the Imperial Parliament to any legislation thereon as it was quite within the sphere and power of the Provincial Legislature; yet what was the decision to which they came? The resolutions of Mr Brown were negatived by a majority of 54 to 2, the minority being Messrs Brown and William Lyon Mackenzie; several of the members

who have been hitherto most prominent in their hostility to the principle of the Clergy Reserves having voted against the motion of Mr. Brown.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

We have received the November number of this excellent periodical, which more than sustains the reputation it had already acquired. It is now no longer doubtful that Canada is able to furnish a literary journal, at least equal, so far as talent is concerned, to what can be produced in the neighbouring Republic; and with pleasure we learn that the spirited publisher is reaping the fruits of his enterprise in a large and increasing circulation.

The contents of the number before us are of a very varied nature, comprising a judicious admixture of the grave and gay, suitable to the tastes of almost all descriptions of readers. We were especially pleased with the opening paper pointing out the real rivalry which should exist betwixt Canada and the United States, which, written in a lively vein, contains many suggestions well worthy of consideration. The coincidences in the lives of Tiberius and Louis XI. is likewise an article of much merit and ingenuity, and we regret that our limits will not permit us to transfer a portion of it to our columns.

Altogether, this is decidedly the best number of the *Anglo-American* which has yet appeared.

DEATH OF BISHOP TORRY.

It is our painful duty this week, to record the death of the Right Rev. Patrick Torry, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. He expired at Peterhead on the 3d instant, having attained the venerable age of ninety years.

Though living in times of strife and controversy Bishop Torry enjoyed the respect and esteem of all parties, on account of his meek and amiable disposition. By the congregation in Peterhead, amongst whom he laboured for upwards of sixty years, he was much beloved, as an affectionate and faithful pastor.

It is said that the Rev. the Warden of Trinity College, Perth, will probably be elected to the vacant Bishopric.

Colonial News.

The Toronto Election Committee have entered on their labors, and sat for the first time on Saturday. There was some difficulty in a commencement caused by neither the Petitioners nor any one authorised to represent them appearing, although Mr. Richards so managed that Mr. McDougal of the *North American* was instructed to prosecute not on behalf of the Petitioners, but of some parties calling themselves Conservatives in this City, and between whom and the Government we have already hinted a good understanding subsists. These parties have in the kindest manner come forward to rescue the Government from the attacks of Mr. Boulton, and no doubt will be rewarded for such service if successful. The bail for the prosecution of the petition was given by Mr. David Roblin of Prince Edward District. After some preliminary enquiries the Committee adjourned to Monday.

The proceedings before the Committee have already disclosed that there are parties in this City professing Conservatism who would not rest content with attempts to sow dissension in the Conservative ranks, but would even aid the enemy against the cause they profess to advocate. We have our eye upon the parties, and at the fitting moment we shall bring their proceedings to light.—*British Canadian.*

The Lunatic Asylum proceedings have occupied our Grand Jury for three days, and their enquiry into the charges against Dr Scott have resulted in their presenting on Monday that that gentleman had illegally opened a letter addressed to another person. We rejoice that they have come to that decision, as not only the letter, but the whole of the case must now come before the country. When they do, the disclosures on the trial will be of a most strange nature, and then it will be ascertained whether or not the word "private" which now marks the letter in a different ink was borne on it, when the alleged violation of the seal took place. This will be a very important point and may lead to further investigation.

It is possible the trial may take place at the present sittings, and though we have the most ample information of the whole facts, yet any publication of them now would on our part be unseemly, and might be alleged as an attempt to defeat the ends of justice.

We understand that the espionage of the Hon. M. Cameron has not been confined to the Lunatic Asylum, but that Argus-eyed he

has penetrated the Customs department in this City, and that an underhand correspondence with a subordinate in that office has been detected. It is clear to us that no man can deem himself safe for an hour against such a system of legislative tyranny.—*Ibid.*

The existence of gold in Canada in large quantities seems to be established beyond all doubt. In our last we recorded the finding of a piece of gold on the Chaudiere which weighed 14½lbs., since then the Quebec papers state that a mass which weighed 42 pounds and worth over £2,000 has been found, and the Telegraph Report of Monday night adds that 38lbs of gold were obtained the previous day.—*Ibid.*

We learn by the Halifax papers that the interviews of Mr. Jackson, M. P., with the Governor on the subject of Railways in Nova Scotia are likely to lead to the same results as here—a division in the Cabinet and a rupture.—*Ibid.*

English papers received by the Last mail state that Gold in large quantities has been found at the Cape of Good Hope in the stronghold of the Caffres, the Waterkloof. This will be a stimulus to the levies in aid for which Lord Cathcart has hitherto called in vain.—*Ibid.*

We understand that a Maudamus has issued calling the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal to the Legislative Council. We suppose Toronto will be immediately added to the number.—*Ibid.*

THE CENSUS.

AGRICULTURAL ABSTRACT.

UPPER & LOWER CANADA.

Lands, Produce, Live Stock, and Domestic Manufactures.	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	Total.
No. of Persons occupying lands	94449	99860	194309
Of whom those hold			
10 acres and under	13261	9976	23237
10 to 20	2701	1839	4540
20 to 50	17409	18467	35876
50 to 100	37885	48027	85912
100 to 200	18608	18421	37029
Over 200	4685	3080	7765
No. of Acres held by			
the above	8113915	9823233	17937148
Under cultivation	3605517	3697724	7303241
Crops in 1851	2972953	2274586	4847539
Pasture	1502355	1367849	2870004
Gardens and Orchards	50209	55489	85698
Wild or under wood	4508398	6125509	10633907
Under wheat	427111	782115	1209226
Barley	42927	29916	72843
Rye	46007	38968	84975
Peas	165192	192109	357301
Oats	590422	421684	1012106
Buckwheat	51781	44265	96046
Maize	22669	70571	93240
Potatoes	73244	77672	150916
Turnips	3897	17135	21032
Other crops, fallow & idle	649708	600151	1249854
Wheat, prod. in bush.	3075868	12692352	15768220
Barley	668626	625875	1294501
Rye	341448	479651	821094
Peas	1182190	2873394	4055584
Oats	8967594	11193844	20161438
Buckwheat	530417	639384	1169801
Maize	400287	1606513	2006800
Potatoes	456111	4987475	9443586
Turnips	369909	3644942	4014851
Clover & Grass Seeds	18921	42460	61381
Carrots	82344	174895	257239
Mangel Wurtzel	103999	54226	168225
Beans	23602	18109	41711
Hops lbs.	111158	113064	224222
Hay tons	965653	681682	1647335
Flax or Hemp . . . lbs.	1867016	50650	1917666
Tobacco	488652	764476	1253128
Wool	1430976	2699764	4130740
Maple Sugar	6190694	3581505	9772199
Cider galls.	53327	70162	754939
Fulled Cloth . . . yards	780891	527466	1308357
Linen	889523	14955	904478
Flannel	860850	1169301	2030151
Bulls, Oxen & Steers	111819	192982	305801
Milch Cows	294514	290924	591438
Calves and Heifers	180317	254988	435305
Horses	236077	203300	439377
Sheep	629827	968022	1597849
Pigs	256219	569237	825456
Butter lbs.	9637152	15976315	25613467
Cheese	511014	2267776	2778790
Beef barrels	68747	817746	886493
Pork	223870	528129	751999
Fish	48363	47589	95952

The grain crops in Lower Canada are all taken in the minot and not in the bushel, excepting the townships.

Beef and pork are very incorrectly given in both parts of the province.

The fish in Lower Canada is exclusively of the Gaspe and Bonaventure fisheries, of which there is a separate report.

W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary Board of Registration.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Medical Dispensary, St. Urban Street. The engines were early in attendance, and arrangements were promptly made to bring them into effective operation. The old evil of a want of water, we learn, existed; and that for upwards of half an hour the devouring element was allowed to rage unchecked. So soon as the water was let on, and the steam properly directed, the effect was visible in a diminution of the ardour of the conflagration; and the fire was happily kept within the limits of the building where it originated.—*Pilot*.

The business of the Court proceeds very slowly, one or two cases generally occupying the day. The Grand Jury have found "no bill" against James Campbell, who was indicted on a charge of Manslaughter—the coroner's inquest having identified him with the shooting of Barney McPhillips, on the 14th July last. We need scarcely say that we are pleased at his final termination of a case that might have produced great excitement. No sensible man could entertain an opinion that there was evidence to convict Campbell on the charge, and it must be a satisfaction to all parties to know that the action of the Grand Jury will be the means of preventing an excitement which those interested in the city would have had reason to deplore.—*Spectator*.

The Steamer Magnet vs. Steamer Maple Leaf.—This important trial commenced on Saturday morning last, and after occupying the whole day resulted in favor of the *Magnet*. Verdict for Plain £6100 damages.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—We observe that the branch line from Hamilton to Galt is going ahead rapidly. The Hamilton papers say that poles are being erected from that city to Toronto. There are seven gangs of hands putting on the wire from Kingston to Toronto. The setting of poles from Kingston to Prescott takes place on the 25th inst. The branch line from Hamilton to Simcoe, Port Dover, &c., on the North Shore of Lake Erie, has commenced business. The branch line, to London and Port Sarنيا, is in operation to London, and to be finished to Detroit this month. The poles on the route from Toronto to Barrie are set. The poles are all up from Port Hope to Peterboro.

ACCIDENT.—Two horses belonging to Mr. T. Watson, of St. Johns, took fright, on Tuesday, and ran over the upper wharf breaking several bars of the railing, and severely injuring themselves, one being completely lamed. The horse were worth about £75.—*Pilot*.

A deputation from an influential company just formed, lately had an interview at the Imperial Board of Trade, to present a petition for a Royal charter to establish a direct communication, by means of steamers, from the East and West coast of England to Canada and the United States. London will probably be the Eastern port, and Liverpool the Western, the dock accommodation at Plymouth and Bristol being considered insufficient for the class of steamers proposed. The deputation referred to consists of Messrs. Rolt, M. P., Maddock, M. P. Prinsey, Brooking, Woolbridge, Cater, Gillespie and Nelson.

WHALE CAPTURED.—A young fin back whale, thirty feet long, was captured last Saturday afternoon, off Cape Elizabeth, by a boat from the schooner *Gazelle*, of Harwich. The *Portland Advertiser* says: "When first seen, a thrasher and a sword fish was engaged in an assault upon him, and they continued their assault for nearly two hours, when the whale began to spout blood. At this a portion of the crew of the *Gazelle* lowered a boat, and running alongside of him, succeeded in throwing a harpoon into him and capturing him. His body, all over, bears the marks of the severe manner in which the thrasher and sword fish handled him.—They had ripped open his throat and torn out his tongue; had torn away most of his tail, and made deep incisions into him in many places.

The County Council of the united Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, met according to notice on Tuesday last, and appointed a committee to consider the By-Law for taking Stock to the amount of £125,000, in the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad.—The committee reported favorably, and upon the report being brought up in the committee of the whole, it was adopted by a vote of 15 to 6. The By-Law was then read and put, and carried by the Large Majority of 17 against 4.

The trial of Mary Ann Graham for the murder of Mary Ann Turner, in Amherst St., which has occupied the attention of the Court for three days past, was concluded yesterday. It resulted in a verdict of assault only; the evidence of Doctors Beaubien and Holmes, who made the post mortem examination, proving that the immediate cause of death was a combination of three diseases—erysipelas, typhoid fever, and congestion of the brain—neither of which was educed from the injuries received in the quarrel with the prisoner.—*Pilot*.

We learn that Drs. Nelson and Mc Donnell, of this city, and Mr. Parrault, Advocate, of Kamouraska, are appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the management of the Quebec Marine Hospital. The Commissioners will open their proceedings, we believe, on the 2nd November.—*Pilot*.

We believe it to be now a perfect matter of certainty that the commander of the Forces will hereafter take up his residence in Quebec, and that all the Head Quarter Departments will be removed to the same place in May

1853. It is also reported that the 71st Regiment, which is to return to England, will not be replaced, but that one Regiment is to be divided between Montreal and Kingston; and another current rumour is that the Canadian Rifles will be disbanded in the Spring.—*Transcript*.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND GRANTS.

RETURN of Lands alienated from the Crown without valuable consideration, since 1st of January, 1851, for information of the Legislative Assembly.

Granted to Wesleyan Methodists of London, lying in the Township of London, NE 1/4 Block on Gt. Market Street, 2 1/2 acres, for Church; Free Presbyterian Church of Canada, Sydenham, Lots 4,5,6,7, North Side Union Street, 2 acres, for Church; Council of Lanark and Darling, Lanark, Reserve Block, 4 acres for Town Hall, &c.; Free Presbyterian Church, Holland, Part of Lot 19 in 1st concession, 2 acres, for Burying Ground and School; Trustees of Grammar Schools County of Kent, Chatham, SE Part of Block adjoining Church of England, 2 1/2 acres, for School; Council of Normanby, Normanby, Part of Lot 7 W of Owen Sound Road, 10 acres, for Burying Ground and School; Council of Chatham, Harwich, Park Lot, 18 and 1 in 2nd Concession, 10 acres, for Burying Ground; Agricultural Society of Kent, Chatham, Park Lot, 5 acres, for Fair Ground, &c.; Wesleyan Methodists, Warwick, Warwick, Park Lot, 7 acres, Church and Burying Ground; Council of Sydenham, Sydenham, Triangular Block, 51 acres, for Public Pleasure Ground; Council of Chatham, Chatham, Market Block 2 acres, for Market; Council for Norfolk, Charlotteville, Block Grave Street, 4 acres, for Burying Ground; Trustees of Grammar School of the County of Frontenac, Kingston, S 1/2 of Lot 14 in 4th Concession, 100 acres, for School; Council of Niagara, Niagara, Lots 79, 80, 89, and 90 4 acres, for School; Council of Harwich, Shrewsbury, Block, 2 acres, for School and Master's residence; Council of York, York, Part of Lot 15, East of Yonge Street, 1 acre, General Burying Ground; Roman Catholics, Russell, Part of Lot 8 in 8th Concession, 10 acres, for Chapel and School; Orphan Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto, Part of the Reserve adjoining the Military Burying Ground, 1 acre, for building for the Institution and School; Council of Albert, Albert, Lot 4, South West London Road, 5 acres, School and Master's Residence.

JOHN ROLPH.

Crown Land Department, Quebec, 5th October, 1852.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY FAIR.

The County Agricultural Exhibition for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was held in the Town of Cornwall, on the 6th and 7th of this month, for the first time, under the new Act, and far exceeded any thing that the most sanguine could have anticipated.

The potatoes were of great variety. All other vegetables were proportionably fair; the show of apples were very superior, and attracted much attention. The samples of fall and spring wheat were excellent—particularly the former—which cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. Rye, corn, peas, barley, buck-wheat and oats, were excellent.

The samples of butter were numerous and very good, and the cheese excellent—but there were few samples.

The cattle and horses were not so numerous as we had a right to expect, yet there were a goodly number of matched horses, both for carriages and for draught, notwithstanding the number that have been taken out of the country by our neighbours across the water, the last three years; and some who were on the ground, could not but be satisfied that the choice ones are still on hand.

There were but few sheep and hogs on the ground, but they were of a good description; and but few farming and mechanical implements. It is to be hoped, however, that these, as well as some other articles that were wanting in other departments, will be made up at the next exhibition. Upon the whole, however, the Exhibition was highly creditable to the old Eastern District, and far exceeded the expectations of every one, for such we heard expressed repeatedly. All passed off well, and seemed to give general satisfaction.—*Cornwall Constitutional*.

UNITED COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual show and fair for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, came off here on Tuesday last. We regret to say that the show of cattle was much inferior to that of last year, and on the whole we must confess that the Farmers of these Counties have not displayed the same interest in these annual exhibitions as they have done in former years. A respectable number of prizes were offered, those given by the President, the Warden and Baron DeLongueuil caused considerable competition. The splendid Durham Bull of the Baron DeLongueuil which carried off the prize at the last Provincial Exhibition, and of Mr. Wm. Ferguson, our respected County Treasurer, contended for the President's prize. Mr. Ferguson is likely to come off the victor. Mr. Boyes of Amherst Island secured all the valuable prizes for Sheep and Pigs. The Grade cattle mustered strong; Mr. John Owens had the decided advantage. A fine Bull of the Ayreshire breed, and some excellent Grande stock was exhibited by Mr. John Flanagan. The show of horses was pretty good; Mr. John Duff took prize for the best saddle horse, a beautiful animal. In the evening about fifty gentlemen sat down to the Society's dinner.

GEORGINA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual Agricultural Show and Fair was held at Sutton, Georgina, on Wednesday, the 13th

of October, 1852, when after due examination of stock, produce, and implements, premiums were awarded by the Judges of the same, amongst others, to Messrs. Mossington, Cosbell, Boucher, &c. The ploughing was much admired and pronounced excellent. The company dined together at the Sutton Tavern, on the 13th inst., after the Show. Colonel Kenneth Cameron, from Thora, Vice-President being present. On the 14th inst., after the ploughing match, the members and others dined at C. Jones's Tavern, J. O. Boucher, Esq., President in the chair.

It will be remembered that Alex. Fraser, Esq., who was for more than thirty years an active magistrate for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, was lately deprived of the commission of the Peace by the Governor-General, at the instigation of Messrs. Hincks and Cameron. The Municipal Council of the United Counties, upon learning the fact, recently adopted a memorial to His Excellency, pointing out Mr. Fraser's numerous good qualities, and the injustice of depriving him of the Commission of the Peace, and also praying for his re-appointment.

Nearly one-half of the business portion of the town of Ogdensburg was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th instant. The consequent loss of property, of course, is immense.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSTINCT IN A HORSE.

We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of equine intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen, of this place. The circumstances, as they were narrated to us, are as follows: Mr. A. has had for a considerable time a span of sprightly little horses that he has never separated. In the stable, in the field, in the harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago, he went with them out to Lake Minnetouka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them down to the lake, and tied them with stout ropes, several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish. Not much time had elapsed before the sound of an approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after one of his span appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where, but a few moments before, he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water, entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged. While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from his situation, and again upon his feet on terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the misfortune of his mate—that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should under a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally, that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are circumstances to astonish us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo"—[*St. Anthony's Ex.*]

Appointments.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, Oct. 16, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within Lower Canada, viz:—In the District of Three Rivers—Jean Beaubien, of Nicolet; Pantaloon Brassard, of Nicolet; Thomas Trigge, of Nicolet; Louis Beauchemin, of Nicolet; Pierre Bruneau, Maddington; Calixte Heroux, of St. Severe; Louis Lami, son of Alexis Lami, of St. Severe; Louis Lami, son of Antoine Lami, of St. Severe; and Oliver Wells, Granby, Esquires in the District of Kamouraska—Louis Octave Thiboutote, of St. Helene; and Honore Migne dit Lagace, of St. Helene, Esquires.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Oliver Wells, Esquire, P. L. Esq., to be Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses for the territory drained by the River St. Maurice and all its tributary streams.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Rev'd Jonathan Short, the Reverend John Cassie, John Migh and Robert Armstrong, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. The Reverend Solomon Mlyne, the Reverend John Bell Worrell, the Reverend William Aitkin and Terence Smith, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

Samuel Merrell, of Picton, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

Anson R. Striker, of Picton, County of Prince Edward, Esquire, to be an Arbitrator for that part of Canada called Upper Canada, under the provisions of the Act 9 Vict. ch. 37, in place of William Hutton, Esquire, resigned.

Thomas Racey, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Halton, and the Registry Office for the said County to be kept at the Village of Milton, in the Township of Trafalgar, in the said County.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in that part of the Province

called Upper Canada, to the following gentlemen, under Certificates from the Medical Board, viz:—John Rosebrough, of Galt; John W. Norris, late of Newfoundland, and Hartley Samuel Laycock, of Paris.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

QUEBEC, 26th October, 1852.

Last night, after the report left, Mr. Cauchon's amendment on the motion to go into Committee on the Grand Trunk Railway Bill was lost on a division—44 to 22. Eight clauses were then passed through the Committee, after a very warm conversation between Messrs. Hincks and Boulton.

This evening the following Bill was read a third time, viz: To legalize the Municipality of Tosbalton. And the House again went into Committee of the whole upon the Grand Trunk Railway Bill.

New York Oct 24.

Flour—Increased receipts of lower grade State and Western, and only a moderate export and home demand. Less buoyancy and markets favours the buyer at the close. Better grades in active request at improved prices. Few extras to be had inside figures. Absence of Eastern vessels restricts inquiry. Canadian in demand, not plenty, sales 500 bls of good brands \$1 62 1/2 in bond. Sales domestic 14000 bls \$3 87 1/2 to \$4 6c. for sour, \$4 12 1/2 to \$4 25c for No. 2 super, \$4 56 for State. Corn Meal, firm. Ohio and State wanted \$3 37.

Grain—Wheat, active demand, prices tend strongly upwards. Canadian is 2 cents per bushel better, and freely taken on arrival, choice Michigan \$1 9c, sales, 7700 bushels; prime Canadian \$1 51c to \$1 15c.

Rye steady, 84 1/2 to 85; oats in good request and firm, from 45c to 46 1/2c for State; corn less active, sales 18000 bushels; Western mixed at 75c.

Provisions—Market for pork easier; advanced more active part for shipping, sales 400 lbs., \$16 75 to \$16 81 1/2 for mess; prime mess scarce and prices nominal; butter more plenty; 20 to 28 for Western dairies.

Accounts from Boardingtown, (Barbadoes), to October 5th report the yellow fever was raging over the Island. Soldiers and citizens fell before the disease, and business was entirely neglected.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS, Oct. 26, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 17s 6d to 18s 9d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 15s to 16s 3d; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 3s 7d to 3s 10d; Spring—Barley 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel; Oatmeal per barrel 200 lbs 18s 9d to 20s; Oats per bushel, 34 lbs 1s 4d to 1s 5d; peas per bushel 2s 5d to 2s 8d; potatoes per bushel 1s 6d to 2s 2d; bay per ton 60s to 70s; butter, fresh per lb 11d to 1s; tub do 9d to 10 1/2d; eggs per dozen 6d to 7d; beef, 3 1/2d to 4 1/2c per lb; Mutton, 3d to 4 1/2d per lb; Pork fresh 22s 6d to 26s 3d per cwt; ducks 1s 8d to 2s per pair; fowls 1s to 1s 3d per pair.

There is an advance of Ten shillings per Ton on Hay since yesterday's market. Every kind of produce in good demand.

MARRIED.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lett, Mr. George Haly to Miss Teresa Collins, both of this city.

On the 29th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. J. G. Geldes, Robert, youngest son of Wm. Hobson, Esq., of Beverly, late of Wilnot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Daley, Esq., of Hamilton.

DIED.

At Amherstburg, on the 8th instant, aged 18 years, William, sixth son of the Rev. F. Mack, after a painful illness of ten days, which he bore with Christian resignation and exemplary patience. This amiable youth endeared himself to all with whom he became acquainted by the mildness, gentleness and affectionate kindness of his disposition. A vast concourse of all creeds testified their esteem for him, and honoured his memory, by their attendance on his mortal remains to their last resting place.

At the residence of his sister, (Mrs. Grey,) Temperance street, on Saturday, 23rd inst., Capt. Neil Watson, of the Steamer *Maple Leaf*.

On the 12th inst., Georgiana Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Dawson Kerr, (proprietor of the *Bytown Advocate*), aged 2 years and 2 months.

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

Apply, B. C., office of *Canadian Churchman*, post paid.

Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF a Member of the Church of England and Ireland, WILLIAM SADDLER, son of the late Edward Saddler, Derry Hollow, near Drimnabha, Ireland. He is 22 years old, middle size, long visage, light complexion; sailed from Liverpool three years ago last May day. When last heard of, he was in Ohio.

This is anxiously looked for by his widowed mother, Mrs. Saddler, Fitzroy Harbor, Ottawa.

Exchange papers, particularly Church papers in the States, are requested to give this advertisement an insertion for charity's sake.

Toronto, October 14, 1852.

Poetry.

GOD IS CONSOLATION.

Oh! Thou who driest the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to thee?

The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown;
And he who has tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone.

But thou wilt heal the broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathe sweetness out of woe!

Oh! who could bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wing of love
Come brightly wafting from the gloom,
Our peace-branch from above.

When joy no longer sooths or cheers,
And even the hope that threw
Agonement's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is nipped and vanished too.

Then sorrow touched by thee grows bright
With more than than rapture's ray.
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day.

SINAITIC INSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. C. Forster, author of "Mahomatanism Unveiled," and of "Historical Geography of Arabia," has published in London, a work on the inscriptions found upon the rocks of the wilderness through which the children of Israel passed, on their exodus from Egypt, which possessed a wonderful interest to the Christian student.

Our readers may be already acquainted with the fact, that in "the Wilderness" of Exodus, the sides of the cliffs which line the road from Suez to Sinai are clothed with mysterious inscriptions—that even the loose fragments of rock which strew the valleys have often a written face—that they are in such overwhelming multitudes as to defy the thought of their being the work of casual travellers—they extend for miles, and are often high up the cliff, ten twenty, and even in some cases, eighty or a hundred feet high—that the localities in which they are found have been named after these writings, as their most obvious and distinguishing features, the "Written Valley," the "Written Mountain," and a certain high cliff with an inscription in letters of six feet, is known as the "Title." The first person who announced to a European language the existence of such inscriptions, was Cosmos, a merchant of Alexandria, who made the Sinai tour on foot, (probably in the 518,) and wrote his discoveries in Greek. As he surveyed these silent chronicles, as mysterious to the Arabs of the desert as to himself, some Jews of his company ascribed them to their own ancestors, the ancient Israelites, during their wanderings in the Desert of Sin. This book of Cosmos was unknown or forgotten until the year 1707, when it was brought to light and printed by the celebrated Montfaucon, and though unread for 1200 years, it was yet the first to make known to Europeans the existence of the Sinaitic inscriptions. Then followed some efforts on the part of Clayton, Pococke, Montague, Niebuhr, and others, by which a few specimens of the writing were obtained. At length, in 1830, Mr. Gray published 177 fairly copied Sinaitic inscriptions, in Vol. 11, Part 2, of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*.

Mr. Forster maintains, with no small show of reason, that these inscriptions were made by the Israelites during their journey through the wilderness; and that they could have been made by nobody else. To maintain this position, he throws himself upon one or two broad facts, especially these: the high antiquity of the inscriptions—the vastness of the labour needed to produce them—the marks of uniformity discernible in them. They certainly belong to a remote period, for Cosmos speaks of them as bearing marks of hoary antiquity in his time—from their uniformity, both in general execution and in their exhibiting certain formulas in common, especially one for the beginning and another for the ending of almost every inscription. Prof. Beer pronounced the whole of them to be the work of a single age or generation. On the labour which the execution must have cost, Mr. Forster says:

"Foremost among the general phenomena are the numbers, extent, and positions of the

inscriptions; their number (Wady Mokatteb alone) being computed by thousands; their extent by miles; and their positions above the valleys as often measureable by fathoms as by feet. No difficulties of situation, no ruggedness of material, no remoteness of locality, has been security against the gravers of the one phalanx of mysterious scribes. The granite rocks of the almost inaccessible Mount Serbai, from its base to its summit, repeat characters and inscriptions of the sandstones of the Mokatteb. The wild recess of the Wady Arabah renew the phenomena in an opposite direction, and disolose them carried on to the eastern head of the Red Sea; while countless multitudes more may possibly lie still undiscovered in the numerous valleys branching out from the roots of Sinai, and, as yet, it would appear, unexplored.

It is agreed by all hands that the work was produced by *one race* in the course of *one* generation, and that race must have been very numerous, and the peninsula must have been very densely peopled for the time. But such a body of men, as were needed to produce such efforts, could not have lived on this desert during the time necessary for the work, without supernatural supplies. And Mr. Forster says that the physical character of the peninsula of Sinai offers "a consideration alone sufficient to prove to the satisfaction of every capable and unbiassed understanding, that there was but one period and one people, in the history of the world, to which, and to whom, these mysterious monuments can be rationally ascribed."

Having thus arrived, by what may be called the external evidence, at the brilliant conclusion that those are cotemporary Forster turns to see what can be made out of the records themselves. It is clear that the principle of writing is *alphabetical*, though there is a mixture of the pictorial. Outlines of horses camels, serpents, men are found, independent or attached to inscriptions, by way of illustration; but there is no reason to believe that there is anything like picture-writing or ideography.—He concludes that the initials and concluding forms of the inscriptions are respectively "the people," and "Jah." He also discovers, as he thinks, the word "March," "Kara," for the people going on their knees to drink, &c. He also gives a selection of thirty-eight inscriptions, with interpretations, and a verbal analysis, which exhibits the manner of arriving at such interpretations. The following examples will serve as specimens:

No I

"The people with prone mouth drink at the water springs

The people at the two water springs
Kicketh like an ass.

Smitten with the branch of a tree
The well of bitterness he heals."

No. VIII.

"The prophet prayeth unto God
Upon a hard great stone
Aaron and Hur sustaining his hands."

No. XII.

"Destiny springing upon the people the fiery serpents
Hissing injecting venom, heralds of death they kill
The People prostrating on their back, curling in folds
They wind round, descending on, bearing destruction."

These examples will be sufficient to show that the work before us lays claim to a great discovery. Mr. Forster has started a theory which well deserves the attentive consideration of every Hebrew or Arabic scholar; for if his theory be verified, the result must be an immense accession of light to the whole field of scientific philology. Mr. Forster seems to think that he has already discovered Arabic to be, or to contain, the *one primitive language*.

But whether Mr. Forster has succeeded in the interpretation of these writings or not, their existence, as a historic record, is of incalculable importance. As already stated, they are evidently the work of one generation of the same people, and a body so numerous that they could not have subsisted in that desert, except by supernatural means. This falls in directly with the Mosaic account of the Israelites being fed forty years upon manna in that same desert. How wonderful is the Providence of God in preserving

so many monuments of the truths of his word, that the same science which has been invoked by its enemies to disprove it, is continually gaining new accession to the already overwhelming accumulation of proofs, to confound its adversaries. We hope that the learned men of our day will avail themselves of the increased facilities of travel to the East to enter upon and accomplish a thorough examination of these wonderful inscriptions, and, if possible, ascertain their meaning beyond a doubt. The propositions maintained by Mr. Forster, once established by incontestible evidence, would prove to a demonstration the inspiration of Moses, and establish beyond the possibility of doubt, the truth of the whole sacred history of the Jewish people.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

But further, our concern for the revival of Christianity in the Church and the school must extend itself to the family also; and in this sphere, again, there can be no doubt, that a thorough reform of the same kind is required. The mother must, first of all, have her own soul filled with the love of the Saviour, and her heart's desire must be allure her little ones to him: she must often, as it was in days of old, talk with them reverently of God and of the Redeemer; she must pray with them every day; she must habitually refer all good things received and enjoyed, to the bounty of the Lord; she must rigidly enforce obedience, as something which they owe to their Maker; she must uphold the claims of religious instruction, see that prescribed lessons are learned, assist her children to comprehend them, and encourage their reverence for their spiritual teachers; she must make the first reception of the Sacraments an event of domestic note and festivity, and associate the subsequent life of her children with this solemnity, as a memorable starting-point in their history. In all this, the father, in his proper place, and in the way that best becomes him, must bear his part: and thus would the household hearth be daily sanctified with common exercises of devotion; and through all its members would be diffused a constraining fear and reverence of God, of His holy Church and sacred ordinances, and a consequent domestic propriety, and purity of morals and of conduct. Alas! as things now are, what a vast number of families must there be, especially among the higher classes, in which, throughout the whole year, not one common prayer is offered! How many, in which, among all the replies to the thousand *whys* and *wherefores* of infancy, not an allusion is ever made to God and Christ: in which all manner of nonsense is drilled into children, but not even *Our Father* is ever taught them; where a vast importance is attached to personal accomplishments, but nothing at all is made of the inward graces of meekness, self-government, and the love and fear of God! Many are the families, on the other hand, in which the Gospel and the Church are often mentioned, but always with contempt; in which the institution and the ministers of religion are habitually sneered at and defamed in the presence of children; in which, while no account is made of Christian knowledge and habits of life, they are taught and stimulated, instead of these, to cultivate an appetite for distinction, for dress, for gold, and worldly rank! This must all be reformed from the root. But the family and the training of families will only undergo this radical transformation, when, instead of inventing external changes in the relations of the Church, attention shall be given to the revival of life within. This, then, is another chief want of the times, and without securing it, what good is to come of the emancipation of the Church?—*Hirscher: as translated by the Rev. A. C. Core.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Toronto July 6th, 1852.

48-1f.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

English Education for Young Ladies.

TWO Ladies residing in the beautiful
Village of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, ten
miles from London, receive a select number of Young
Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms. French is taught
by a resident Parisian Lady. There are now five Pupils
from Canada at the School. Terms and references may
be known by application at this office.
Sept. 30th, 1852. 6in

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT
OF THE
LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
THE Subscribers to the above, are
respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Sub-
scriptions to EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary
to the Church Union, 113, King Street East, in order that
the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out
the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.
By order of the Committee,
S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.
Toronto, September 17th, 1852. 1-1f

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,
TEACHER of Italian and English Singing,
Piano Forte and Organ, &c., having be-
come resident in Toronto, will be happy to
receive application for tuition in the above
branches of Musical Education.
Residence, No. 62, Church Street.
Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Patron:
THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THIS Collegiate School will re-open upon
October 2nd, 1852. A large and well arranged
Boarding-house is attached, under the charge of a Lady
Matron, of great practical experience, whose special duties
will be to form the manners, promote the happiness, and
watch over the health of the pupils with maternal care.
The Rev. Principal and second Master, will reside with
the Boarders, and make the daily preparation of the
lessons, and the preservation of discipline the object of
their strictest attention.
The Rev. H. B. JESSER is desirous likewise of forming a
Class of four gentlemen who intend reading for Scholar-
ships in Trinity College, and who can have private rooms
in the Institution.
Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSER, M. A.
Principal, Cobourg.
Cobourg, 11th Aug. 1852.

MR. JULES HECHT,

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

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

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.
Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

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

COUNTY OF YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

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

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

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

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

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

COUNTY OF LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.

15-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10.

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.

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

Directors:

George Michie, M. P. Hayes,
James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,
Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis,
And John Howcutt, Esquire.
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor—Angus Morrison, Esq.

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

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

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

Agents:

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

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

*The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1851.

12-yl.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

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

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

S. D.		S. D.	
Muslin Delaines, y wide, from	10 1/2	Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes,	
Prints, Fast Colours do.	0 7 1/2	Bed Tick, and Towels,	
Heavy Gingham do.	0 7 1/2	Crapes, and Materials for Mourning,	
Splendid Bonnet Ribbons	0 7 1/2	Infants' Robes, Caps, & Froek-Bodies,	
Straw Bonnets,	1 3	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties,	
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces,		Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts,	
Edgings, Artificial Flowers,		Collars, Silks, Satins, &c.	
Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alpaca.		Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.	
		Factory Cotton, from	2 1/2
		White do.	3 1/2
		Striped Shirting,	4 1/2
		Cotton Warp,	4 1/2
		Ladies' Stays,	2 6
		Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings,	
		Beregs Dresses,	
		Silk Warp Alpaca.	

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852

381-ly

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,
CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,
PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys.
Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy.
Of English..... Mr. Breakley A.B. T. Coll. Du.
Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles
Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer.
Of Callisthenics..... Mr. Goodner.

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

Day Pupils	£15 0 0
Including Music by the Master	7 0 0
Singing	5 0 0
Italian	2 0 0
German	3 0 0
Dancing for the Season	3 0 0
Callisthenics	0 15 0

Quarterly Payments required.
Toronto, August 21st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY

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

ORGAN FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF THREE STOPS, of Open Diapason, Principal, and a set of Melodion Reeds. To be seen at Mr. CHARLES WORTH'S, No. 69, King Street East.

Toronto, September 28th, 1852.

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

ROBINSON AND HARRISON'S DIGEST,

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

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

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

Price in boards, £2 10s.

Toronto, September 1st, 1852

3-11

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

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

REFERENCES.—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlane, Esquires.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

22-1f

NOTICE.

ANY person having STONE to dispose of suitable for breaking to repair Streets, will find ready sale with the Board of Works, at 30s. per ton.

Application to be made to the City Inspectors, City Inspectors' Office.
Toronto, September 17th, 1852.

11f

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 3 Little Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case are affixed to each Box.
For Sale by S.F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1851.

15-1f



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARKER CLAVELAND, M.D.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

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

Yours respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

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

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

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

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

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you.

And ain, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.

Charleston, Pa., Aug. 22, 1846.

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

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.

JAMES GODFREY.

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

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kearsaw; in Kingston by F. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowler, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Province and United States.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ADDRESS.

THE Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute have, for some time, been painfully conscious that the energies of the Institution were cramped, and its usefulness much impaired, from the very limited accommodation afforded by the Building they now occupy in rear of the Court House.

Convinced that an Institution like this, contemplating the intellectual improvement, and in some degree the education of our Mechanics, should occupy a prominent position in the City, the Committee have made several attempts to dispose of their present, and erect larger and more commodious premises in a less retired locality, so that by enlarging the operations and increasing the usefulness of the Institute, it might become in every respect such as to command the support and co-operation of a large portion of our citizens, besides those for whose immediate benefit it is intended. Hitherto these efforts have not been successful. Lately, however, they have purchased a very valuable Building Lot, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, upon very favourable terms of payment; and on this they contemplate erecting a New Hall, to cost about £3000, which is intended shall be built in such a style as to be an ornament to the city. Besides furnishing all the accommodation required by the Institute itself for Lecture-theatre, Library, Reading-room, &c., it will contain a Music Hall, 76 feet long by 36 feet in width, with five ante-rooms attached, admirably adapted for Concerts and other public purposes—approached by a spacious stone staircase.

The Committee propose to raise, by subscriptions and donations in the city, among the friends and supporters of the Institute, the sum the new building is to cost, estimating that the revenue they may reasonably hope to derive from it, together with the price they expect to get for the premises they now occupy, will be more than sufficient to pay off entirely the price of the ground.

If the past is any guarantee for the future, the Committee of the Institute point with confidence to its history as affording strong ground to hope that it will continue to advance, so as fully to supply the increasing demand for useful information and learning, and keep pace with the growing importance of our flourishing city. That with this extension of their borders, the Institute will obtain great additions to its members, sustain a larger and better Library, a much superior Reading Room, and will scatter more widely those benefits which such Institutions are intended to confer.

With a view to stimulate to exertion in its behalf, and to publish their plans and expectations, do the Committee circulate this address in the hope that when they call upon the friends of the Institute for aid in the enterprise they have thus undertaken, their appeal may meet with a hearty and liberal response.

FRYDK. W. CUMBERLAND, *President*,
THOS. J. ROBERTSON, *First Vice-President*,
WM. EDWARDS, *Second Vice-President*,
JOHN HARRINGTON, *Treasurer*,
PATK. FREELAND, *Corresponding Secretary*,
ROBERT EDWARDS, *Recording Secretary*,
JAMES ROGERS, *Librarian*.

Committee.

HENRY Y. HIND, VINCENT PARKES
WM. ATKINSON, JOHN McLEAN
THOS. HENNING, HIRAM PIER
JOHN ELLIOT, JOHN CARTER
S. FLEMING, GEORGE DUFFETT
SAMUEL ROGERS, WILLIAM J. SLATER

Toronto, Oct. 19th, 1852. 10-1m

Trinity College, Toronto.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

THE LECTURES upon the following subjects will be delivered during the present Winter Session, at the Rooms of the Faculty—First House in Spadina Avenue, North of Queen Street.

Chemistry—9, A. M., by Professor H. V. Hind.
Anatomy and Physiology—10, A. M., Professor Bethune.

Materia Medica, &c.—11, A. M., Professor Halliwell.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—2, 30, P. M., Professor Hoelder.

Practice of Medicine—3, 30, P. M., Professor Badgley.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—1, 30, P. M., Professor Deazeley.

Institutes of Medicine—7, P. M., Professor Bayell.

Practical Anatomy under the supervision of Drs. Bethune and Deazeley.

Fee for the whole course, including material for dissection \$50; for each subject separately, \$5; excepting Anatomy and Chemistry, the Fee for each of which is \$8.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, *Dean*.

Toronto, October 20th, 1852.

THE STEAMER MAZEPPA,

W. DONALDSON, MASTER.

WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY, the 27th, inst.

Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half-past Six o'clock, (Sundays excepted).

Returning, leaves Toronto at One, P. M.

Passengers taking the *Mazeppa*, will reach Toronto in time to take the Boats to Rochester, Kingston, Montreal and Hamilton.

April 24th, 1852. 4-1f

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AT

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

A LARGE and carefully selected Stock of

DRY GOODS.

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

TOWN OR COUNTRY

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

He Will Not do, viz:

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

He Will do, viz:

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

THE STOCK AT PRESENT offers many inducements, such as

- Brocaded Lustras at 7/4d.
- Cashmeres, from 1s. 1d. beautiful styles.
- Plaid and Fancy Cloakings.
- Silk Velvets (too many) will be sold low.
- Chintzes, 4/4d. per yard.
- Prints, do. do.
- Linen Handkerchiefs, 3s. 1/4d. per dozen.
- Bath Costings and Flannels of all shades.

A very large assortment of

HEAVY BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS.

The stock of FURS embraces

British, Sable, Grey Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, and Stone Martin.

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

CALL, EXAMINE, AND PURCHASE.

JOHN McDONALD,

103, Yonge Street. 13

Toronto, October, 1852.

1852.

1852.

1852.

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

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to the citizens of Toronto, and Western Canada generally, that he is receiving by the various arrivals from the

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS, HIS FALL STOCK

OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY FASHIONS.

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

Millinery Department

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

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

TERMS:—To Cash Customers, a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on all purchases amounting to one pound; and to MINISTER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, purchasing to the amount of one pound, a discount of 7 1/2 per cent will be allowed, if purchasing for their own wear or their family use.

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. NO SECOND PRICE.

MILLINERY ROOMS UP STAIRS.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

SIX MILLINERS WANTED.

TWO Experienced MILLINERS to assist in the management of the Business, together with Four others good ones will find constant employment. Apply to

J. CHARLESWORTH,

At the Toronto House.

Toronto, October 26th, 1852. 12-1f

ANGELL & Co.'s PULVERIZED CORN STARCH.

For Culinary Purposes.

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

Price, 7/4d. for the lb packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

JOHN A. CULL.

Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto. Toronto, October 28, 1852. 13-1y

COLLINS AND WILSON,

SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON,

BEG respectfully to inform the Ladies of Toronto and its vicinity that their

Millinery and Cloak Room,

will be opened on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., with the Latest PARISIAN & ENGLISH FASHIONS. Oct. 20th, 1852. 12-1f

COLLINS & WILSON,

(SUCCESSORS TO P. PATERSON,)

HAVE now received the whole of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising a complete and choice Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

suitable for the Season.

Oct. 20th, 1852. 12-1f

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

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

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



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Directors hereby give Notice, that they are now in a position to receive Lunatics at the Institution from the Municipalities, as formerly. Attention is directed to the observance of the printed forms in use for the reception of each patient.

Toronto, 25th October, 1852. 12-3in

MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Terms—Cash—without exception.

This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rahn to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

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

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1-1f

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital—£100,000.

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

Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, *Managing Director*

Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., *President*.

James Shaw,
Alex'r McGlashan,
Joseph Sheard,
Franklin Jackson,
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 must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1

"The Canadian Churchman"

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

TERMS:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7/4d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow.
- George J. Bliss, Esq., Fredericton N.B.
- Rev. Jas. Hudson, Miramichi.
- L. P. W. Desurisy, Esq., Richibucto.
- S. J. Scovill, Esq., St. John.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK,

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN CHURCHMAN," No. 7 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.