

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. 33.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 17, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.

Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission. Performing Members 20s. per annum.
Nonperforming 25s.

MR. PAIGE, Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Mar. 20	SUN. BEP. EAST. M. Exod. 9	Matt. 26
" 21	" " " E. " 10	Heb. 7a
" 22	" " " M. Judges 10	John 8
" 23	" " " E. " 11	1 Tim. 5
" 24	" " " M. " 12	John 9
" 25	" " " E. " 13	1 Tim. 9
" 26	WED. BEP. EAST. M. Hos. 13	John 11 & 12
" 27	" " " E. " 14	2 Tim. 1
" 28	THURS. BEP. EST. M. Dan 9	John 13
" 29	" " " E. Jer. 31	2 Tim. 2
" 30	GOOD FRIDAY † M. Gen. 22c	John 18
" 31	" " " E. Isa. 53	1 Pet. 2
" 1	EASTER EVE. M. Zach. 9	Luke 23d
" 2	" " " E. Exod. 13	Heb. 4
" 3	EASTER SUN. † M. " 12	Rom. 6
" 4	" " " E. " 14	Act. 2e.

a To verse 11. b Ver. 45. c To Ver. 20. d Ver. 50.
e Ver. 22. f Athanasian Creed.
† Pr. Pa. M. 20. 40. 54. Ev. 69. 88.
‡ Pr. Pa. M. 2. 57. 111; E. 113, 114, 118.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

CONTENT—DISCONTENT.

Some murmur when the sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light.
One ray of God's great mercy gild
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask
In discontent and pride.
Why life is such a dreary task,
And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has in their aid,
(Love that not ever seems to tire)
Such rich provision made.

THE BIBLE.

If we would use the Bible aright, we must not let it lie on the surface of our minds and hearts, but seek that it may become part of ourselves. We should not read it like any other book, as if it contained information only; we should seek to drink in its spirit, so that we ourselves may become of a new heart and a new spirit—so as to read passing events and surrounding objects with new eyes—to see them in the form and hue in which not the carnal, but the spiritual minds see them. *Dr. Pusey.*

FORBEARANCE.

They who are in any way set in charge over others, may take to themselves some very wholesome instructions, from observing the manner of our Lord's dealing with his disciples;—I mean in respect to His patient forbearance, teaching and continuing to teach doctrines, which, as yet, they did not enter into—not pressing them beyond what they could bear, yet so that by-and-by they might remember what He told them. Parents, teachers, and ministers are not unlikely to fail of the good they might do through impatience or despondency. They are much tempted to imagine their endeavors of no use, because misunderstood, or not appreciated by those in whose behalf they are made. Parents and teachers have to go on with instructions, "line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." It may be, very little result is seen. It is often a very trying and a very thankless task. It seems to breed more discomfort and trouble than if things were left more to take their own course. It seems as if they could not raise the minds of the young to higher views. And at times they will be out of heart, and think it useless to endeavour further: for that they have told them the truth, and they will not understand or receive it. But though this may be so at present, yet early lessons

will spring up and have their fruit, by God's grace, long after the seed has been first sown. The grown man will recall and gather fruit from the instructions of his childhood. So too, may the counsel of God's minister seem thrown away, and yet thereby, in time to come, the heart may be opened to truth.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND.
Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in behalf of this Fund, appointed for the Second Sunday in January. Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman* Vol. 1. No. 32. £165 16 3d

Marysburgh, additional,	—per Rev. J. R. Tooke	0 1 3	
St. John's Ch., Pt. Whitby, £0 11 4d	—per Rev. John Pentland	1 5 0	
St. Mary's Ch., Cayuga H's £0 15 0	All Saints " Mt Pleasant 0 10 0	per Rev. E. R. Stimson	1 5 0
Brock, per Rev. R. Garrett	0 17 6		
Camden East, St. Luke's Ch. £0 10 3	Dumban's Schilhouse	0 7 4d	
Gore's do.	0 5 2		
Baker's do.	0 5 5		
Tiner's do.	0 3 5		
Read's do.	0 2 11d		
—per Rev. Paul Shirley	1 15 0		
Port Maitland, £1 3 9	St. John's Ch. South Cayuga 0 16 3		
—per Rev. A. Towhley	2 0 0		
Christ Church, Hamilton	per Thos. Stinson, Esq.	8 13 2	
Portsmouth, £1 9 3	Macfarlane's Schilhouse	0 6 7d	
Marshall's do.	0 7 6d		
—per Rev. T. W. Allen	2 3 5		
Hillier, £1 5 0	Wellington	0 2 6	
—per Rev. R. G. Cox	1 7 6		

128 collections, amounting to.. £185 2 10d

GENERAL PURPOSES.

St. Mary Magdalen, Napanee £0 10 0	St. John's, Baker's Corners 0 5 0	—per Rev. W. B. Lauder	0 15 0
Additions for Widows and Orphans' Fund, collections appointed for the 16th Sunday after Trinity, June 1852.			
Previously announced	£309 5 4	St. Thomas, per Rev. M. Burnham	1 17 6
St. Mary Magdalen, Napanee	£0 15 7	St. John's, Baker's Corners,	0 5 7
—per Rev. W. B. Lauder,	1 1 2		

174 collections amounting to.. £312 4 0

MISSION FUND.

Additions for Mission Fund, collections appointed for Trinity Sunday.

Previously announced	£195 13 9	St. Thomas, per Rev. M. Burnham	2 10 0
St. Mary Magdalen, Napanee	£0 15 6	St. John's, Baker's Corners	0 4 0
—per Rev. W. B. Lauder	0 19 6		

135 collections, amounting to.. £199 3 3

DISTRICT BRANCHES.

Newcastle—			
Darlington collections	£4 0 0	Clarke	3 10 0
Grafton, 4th	4 15 0	Colborne, 4th	5 10 0
—per Rev. J. Wilson			
Cobourg, 4th	20 9 3	—per W. Gravelly Esq.	38 4 3
Donation from Parochial Branch, Picton, Installation on the £15 promised in accordance with their resolution in April last, per Rev. W. Macaulay. £3 5 0.			

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Reverend Provost Whitaker, for 11th year	£2 10 0	The Rev. T. W. Allen	do 1 5 0
The Rev. A. MacNab	do 1 5 0		

LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. W. Macaulay, £12 10 0.

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

March 16, 1853.

The officiating Clergyman and Churchwardens of the mission Coteau du Lac. E desire to ex-

press their public acknowledgement to W. B. Simpson Esq., collector of Her My's customs at Brockville, for the handsome and suitable memento which he has lately given them, of the feelings he still cherishes for his former place of residence—in the presentation of a bell to the newly erected Church in that mission.

They would also take this opportunity of expressing the same to the Church people of Brockville generally, as well as of Prescott and of other places, for their liberal contributions some time since, which enabled them so to complete their Church, as to stand in need of the gift which they are now called upon to acknowledge.

St. Peter's Church, Credit, Township of Toronto.—A meeting for promoting the objects of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in this Church, on Friday evening, the 25th ult., and was numerously attended. The several resolutions adopted were ably advocated by the Rev. Messrs. Cooper, Shanklin and Armstrong; by Capt. Harris and Messrs. Magrath, Harkness, Skynner, Cox and Adamson. The choir also rendered efficient service on the occasion. A lively interest in behalf of the objects of this most useful association was manifested by all present, which it is hoped will produce satisfactory results.

The following Resolution was unanimously concurred in:—

Resolved,—That with a view of increasing the efficiency of the Parent Society, the portion of the contributions in this Mission hereafter to be remitted to the Treasurer be one-half instead of one-fourth, as has been the practice hitherto.

REPORT OF THE TECUMSETH AND WEST GWILLIMBURY PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Again by the good hand of our God upon us, we are permitted to meet together, on this the Eleventh Anniversary of our Parochial Branch of the Church Society, who have aided in this good work, will naturally desire to know of the use which has been made of your bounty, what has been accomplished during the past year, and what are our prospects for the future. The amount of subscriptions received for in the United Townships of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, during the past year, was only £29 13s., being £3 17s. less than was received on the former year; of this amount Tecumseth contributed £17 3s., £15 was devoted to the liquidation of the debt on the West Gwillimbury Glebe, £5 2s. 6d. remitted the Parent Society, and 8s. 3d. paid for printing, leaving a balance in hand of 4s. 3d.

During the past year St. John's Church has been new roofed, painted outside, and otherwise improved, the amount of subscription for which, was mentioned in last year's Report; a few pounds more are required to enable the Churchwardens to meet their liabilities for this necessary work, which it is hoped and believed Christian benevolence will supply. Trinity Church has also been handsomely painted throughout at a considerable expense, the whole of which has been defrayed out of the Offertory collections.

The contract for a neat Gothic Church to be erected at Cookstown (Perry's Corner), has been given to Mr. T. Harris, builder, and engagements to the amount of £185 entered into, so that the body of the church and tower may be finished by the end of July next, and it is hoped that before the expiration of the year, the church will be entirely completed and furnished with every requisite for the performance of Divine Worship. At present, a large congregation assemble in Mr. Clempinger's workshop, where Divine Worship is performed by your Minister, on the second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month.

The £15 to be paid this year for the West Gwillimbury Glebe, will complete our engagements for that object and liquidate the whole debt on it. The assistance thus rendered by this township has been productive of a large amount of good; but we must not forget that the people of West Gwillimbury, aided in the erection of the Tecumseth Parsonage, and that they were promised assistance should they need it.

The regular services performed during the month at eight different places, are—First week, three full Sunday services and the Sacrament, and one week-day service; second do. three full Sunday services and one week-day service; third do. five full Sunday services and four week-day services; fourth do. three full Sunday services and one week-day service, and should there be five Sundays in the month, three more are performed. These, with frequent occasional services and visiting the sick, occupy a very large portion of your Minister's time; but it is not the frequent services, or the long and wearisome journeys, or the many other calls

upon his time, or for his help, which press most heavily upon the Clergyman whose lot is cast on the borders of the newly settled townships; it is the receiving continual appeals for help which he cannot afford, to know of destitution which he cannot relieve, and to have continually before his mind, the sad truth, that there are hundreds who long for the ministrations of the Church, who have been brought up in her Communion, who yet are left as a prey to any false teachers, and in danger of being carried away by every wind of doctrine.

The obtaining a Travelling Missionary, for the north-western part of the County or Deanery, has been kept steadily in view, but hitherto our efforts have been in vain; there is a grievous want of faithful devoted missionaries.—Three regular missions are at present vacant, and there are many openings for the establishment of new ones; but where are the men to fill them? Oh! let us pray the Lord of the Harvest that he would send forth the labourers in his vineyard. It is hoped that before another year elapses, a missionary will have charge of Nottawasaga, Essa, and Cookstown. Still we hold to our pledge to assist the people of these places in supporting their minister to the amount of from £15 to £25 per annum for four years, fully assured that the most effectual mode of obtaining blessings for ourselves, is to aid those who are in need and necessity. Another object proposed is the adoption of Lay agency. The vast amount of good which has resulted from the employment of Scripture Readers in Ireland, and Colporteurs on the Continent of Europe, naturally lead to the hope and belief, that could the services of suitable persons—humble-minded, sound, pious, Churchmen—be obtained, to visit the members of our Church who are scattered over the destitute parts of the country, to act as pioneers of, and assistants to, the Clergy, the same blessed results would be seen in Canada.

Impressed with this feeling, the service of Mr. Minister in the same work, has been engaged; his duty will be to visit every member and friend of the Church from house to house; distribute Tracts, read the Scriptures, and such books as he may be supplied with to the people; to endeavour to establish Sunday Schools in the backward places and, where that cannot be done, catechize the young, and leave them portions of the Catechism and Scriptures to be acquired against his next visit; to ascertain what families may be without Bibles and Prayer Books, and, when the wants of that portion of the Deanery over which his labours may extend shall be known, to take round a supply of Bibles and Prayer Books, and such other Books as may be required, which in most cases it is expected the people will purchase. To make up his moderate salary of £35 per annum; one Christian friend has promised £10; another individual will give £3, from other sources £8 or £9 will be available, and the remainder, it is hoped, will be made up by private subscriptions, or from the Parochial funds of the Church Society.

The following extract from the West Gwillimbury Report will show that the Church is steadily progressing in that Township:—The contributions for 1852 were not so large as they had previously been; but this, being traced to causes which will not in all human probability again recur, is not the source of any discomfiture. In referring to other matters affecting the prospects of our Church in this Township we may assume the tone of congratulation. In spite of the lukewarmness of some of her Members, she has not only maintained her former ground, but has made great progress. Four years ago, owing to the great extent of the district under the Rev. F. L. Oster's charge, not more than two Sunday services in the month could be obtained, now there are fourteen, embracing five different stations. In Bradford, Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday throughout the year. A Sunday School has been established, and promises success. A handsome Church, supplied with a Melodeon, and the requisites for the decent performance of Divine Service, has been built, upon which a debt of £44 currency is still due, but which we hope to see liquidated this Spring. A Sunday School, which numbers fifty children during the summer, is conducted in the north-west of the Township, and measures are being taken for the erection of another Church. It is hoped that before our next Annual Meeting we shall have a useful Parochial Library in connection with Bradford Church.

Cheering reports still continue to reach us of the good work in Ireland. For a long time the work of Reformation there seemed to be almost hopeless, now who could help exclaiming, "what hath God wrought." May we learn from what has been done, and still is doing there, and even from what with God's blessing, has been accomplished here, still to work on in faith, hope, to thank God and take courage.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of this Branch Association took place on Saturday the 26th ult., in St. John's Church, Sandwich. The Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Parent Society, was present, and advocated its claims upon the members of the Church, with even more than his usual ability and eloquence. The Bishop of Michigan also honoured the meeting with his presence, and delighted his hearers with some remarks, delivered in that impressive and fervid style, which gained him so many admirers in England. The warm and affectionate eulogium, which he pronounced upon our renowned Diocesan, could not fail to touch the heart of every Canadian Churchman.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer the Rev. P. Mack, Rector of Amherstburg, delivered, as Chairman, some introductory remarks, explaining the objects of the Society. The Report (which is too long for insertion in our columns) was then read and the following Resolutions agreed to, some of which were ably advocated by the gentlemen taking part in the business of the meeting.

Moved by W. P. Vidal, Esq., Seconded by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy.

Resolved—1. That the report just read be adopted, and transmitted to the Parent Society.

Moved by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan, Seconded by G. Bullock, Esq., Churchwarden.

Resolved—2. That this meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God for the measure of success, which He has hitherto been pleased to vouchsafe to the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Moved by Albert Prince, Esq., Seconded by the Rev. F. G. Elliot, Missionary at Colchester.

Resolved—3. That this meeting entertains the strongest hope that under the altered management of the Society affairs, the members of the Church throughout the Diocese will have increased confidence in its progression, and prosperity, and that their best exertions will be used to increase its funds and to enable it to extend the sphere of its Missionary exertions.

Moved by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich, Seconded by P. Salter, Esq., Churchwarden.

Resolved—4. That this meeting recognize in the general prosperity of this Province, and the material improvements which are so rapidly taking place, an imperative call upon the members of the Church to extend her influence, and provide the ordinances of religion for the large number of her people who are as yet spiritually destitute.

Moved by L. Gordon, Esq., of Amherstburg, Seconded by W. Hunt, Esq.

Resolved—5. That Albert Prince, Esq., be Secretary, and W. P. Vidal, Esq., Rector of the Branch Association, and J. H. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the Sandwich Parochial Committee, for the ensuing year.

Moved by L. Fuett, Esq., and Seconded by J. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

Resolved—6. That the Rev. T. G. Elliot, be clerical member and L. Gordon, Esq., lay member of the standing Committee of the Parent Society, as Delegates from this District.

Moved by J. Brewster, Esq., Seconded by M. Richards, Esq.

Resolved—7. That this meeting hail the presence of the Bishop of Michigan as a valuable token of the unity and good will which unites the sister Churches of England and America, and tender its sincere thanks for his able advocacy of the cause of the Church Society.

Moved by Dr. Dewson, Seconded by C. C. Johnson, Esq.

Resolved—8. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. P. Mack, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE AMHERSTBURGH PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society took place at Christ's Church Amherstburg, on Monday the 20th February at 7 o'clock P. M.

Divine Service was celebrated by the Rev. E. H. Dewar Rector of Sandwich. The musical part of the service consisting of the Missionary hymn, the chant, the 122nd psalm and the Dismissal Hymn were beautifully performed by the Choir, and evinced musical skill, judgment, taste, and brilliancy of execution. The Rector as Chairman opened the business of the meeting, immediately after Divine Service, by giving an historical sketch of the Society, and by explaining its object, and stating its claims on the support of its members.

The Secretary, the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, in seconding the Resolution largely unfolded the objects of the Society, and eloquently advocated its claims, satisfactorily detailed the working of its machinery and its system of management, which excited the liveliest interest in his auditory.

The Rev. E. H. Dewar in moving the 3rd resolution, with deep feeling and graphic liveliness of description, portrayed the spiritual destitution of the district in which he lives, and most pathetically and with great effect, appealed to the sympathies of all present.

M. Paxton in moving the 4th resolution described the joy of the people residing in Owen Sound, in attending the ministrations of a missionary after a night of almost heathen darkness and spiritual famine, and forcibly pointed out the necessity laid upon the Church in bringing before the attention of her people more prominently than hitherto, the objects and the claims of the Society.

The speakers were listened to with breathless attention, and the Church was attended by as many as possibly could be present owing to the almost Egyptian darkness of the night and the impassable state of the roads.

The visits of the talented and indefatigable Secretary, will tell with powerful effect upon the different Branch Associations and will infuse new life and energy into the Society, and cause a corresponding effect upon its funds.

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by Mr. L. G. Gordon.
Seconded by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to Diocesan Church Society.

1. Resolved.—That the Diocesan Church Society, embracing so many pious and benevolent objects, each of which affords ample scope for a separate Institution, presents to us the most influential motives for unreserved zeal, activity and active co-operation, as well as our united prayers for its prosperity.

Moved by Mr. Baker, Church Warden.
Seconded by Mr. Fry.

2. Resolved.—That the altered and amended system of management adopted by the Parent Society, inspires us with increased confidence that the funds placed at their disposal will be dispensed with economy, faithfulness, discretion and judgment.

Moved by the Rev. E. H. Dewar.
Seconded by Mr. Brown.

3. Resolved.—That we use our best exertions both by example and precept, to carry out the principles that every baptized member of our Communion who has arrived at years of discretion, be enrolled as contributors to the funds and members of the Church Society.

Moved by Mr. Paxton.
Seconded by Mr. G. W. Taylor.

4. Resolved.—That we transmit to the parent Society, in aid of their general objects, a larger quota of our annual contributions than has been hitherto remitted.

Moved by Mr. George Gott,
Seconded by Mr. H. B. Elliot

5. Resolved.—That the following Gentlemen constitute the Parochial Committee of management of the Amherstburgh Parochial Branch of the Church Society for the ensuing year, viz.—The Rector and Church Wardens ex officio, Mr. L. G. Gordon, Mr. T. Paxton.

REPORT OF THE MIDLAND AND VICTORIA DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Though the operations of this Association during the past year have not been as extensive as the friends of the Church could have wished, or as the numerical strength and wealth of Churchmen might have led them to expect; still your Committee conceive that what has been accomplished, is a blessing upon the cause of Divine Truth.

When your Committee consider the important objects, which this Association seeks to promote, they cannot but express their feeling of disappointment at the partial support given to our institution which is recommended by so many interesting circumstances, and such weighty claims.

While your Committee deplore the want of hearty co-operation of the members of the Church, and foresee, without intruding upon the Prophet's office, that the times are not far distant when Churchmen will have to rely upon their own individual efforts, as well for the maintenance of existing missions, as for the establishment of new ones, they would earnestly recommend that, in every Parish, Mission, or Station within the limits of this Association, a personal appeal should be made to each member of the Church, high and low, rich and poor, in behalf of the Society. And if ever there was a time in the history of the Church; when zeal and piety and charity and unanimity should distinguish those who profess attachment to that faith, when the best, and wisest have, from the days of the Reformation, gloried in,—that time is now,—when the man of Sin on the one hand; is putting forth unwonted energies for the recovery of his lost dominion—when Dissent on the other, scruples not to malign and oppose the Church of their Fathers, whose existence or integrity if perilled, would only involve in a common overthrow all who now take shelter under her protection.

Your Committee would but refer to the list of supporters to this Institution within the Parish of St. George's in this City, and ask with confidence,—What are they in comparison with the great numbers who profess communion with the Church of England, or what the amount contributed, when their wealth, comforts, and standing are considered? According to the last census there are in the City 4,164 who have enrolled themselves as members of the Church. Now, if these, with all their circumstances of position and wealth, are taken into mind, how inadequate, how paltry the amount contributed!

Now your Committee, without pledging themselves to all the propositions in a Report lately published by a Committee to whom was referred a Return setting forth the various amounts which have been contributed by the several Parishes in the Diocese to the Parent Society during the last three years, cannot but acknowledge the propriety of excluding those Parishes or Missions from any participation in the benefits, which the Parent Society may have in its power to dispense; that have not established Parochial Committees, nor have contributed their quota towards the efficient working of the Central Government. Your Committee consider it of importance that the connection with the Parent Society should be maintained, and to this end would urge that

One Fourth of all monies, exclusive of the Special Collections, should be forwarded to the Treasurer for defraying the expenses incurred in managing the Parent Society at Toronto; which fourth your Committee, consider quite ample under wise and prudent direction for its efficient working.

Your Committee cannot believe that the Church has sunk in the estimation of those who prefer Apostolic Truth to modern fancy, or that she is now a less efficient instrument in "making ready a people acceptable to God," than she ever was; or that through old age has become too infirm to cope with the intelligence and enterprize of this restless age—on the contrary, they rejoice in the assurance that though her hairs be hoary, they have never been tarnished by dishonouring her Lord and Master, that though the weight of years rest upon her—her foundation standeth still sure—and what is above all, that her trust in God's promise is undiminished and unshaken, that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

To other causes than those of inefficiency or unfaithfulness, your Committee would ascribe the want of interest manifested by Churchmen in the dissemination of those principles of their faith. —And among those causes they would particularize the absence of synodical action, which, they believe, damps the energies of the Laity; and prevents the full development of those powers which they possess for "lengthening her cords, and strengthening her stakes;" and for making her "a praise upon earth, and refuge for the weary traveller."

And your Committee cannot but hail with delight the expression not only of our own Diocesan's views on this absorbing subject, but that also of other Colonial Bishops, who, with him, deplore the evils which have flowed, and must continue to flow, from the want of such a system of Church Discipline as would ensure uniformity of action; and greater efficiency to the Colonial Church; and at the same time preserve unimpaired the harmony which should subsist between children and their kind venerable mother.

Though your Committee do not pretend to allege these and other causes as an apology for any past deficiencies on the part of the several Branches, which compose the Midland District Association; yet they cannot allow the idea to go abroad, that because little has been accomplished during the past year for the general interests of the Society, therefore local interests have been neglected; for a reference to the various Reports of the respective Branches, from which extracts will shortly be taken, prove most satisfactorily that great exertions have been made to advance the kingdom of God. And your Committee, if disposed, might, by enumerating everything of a local nature, which has been done during the past year, present a flattering Report, but they do not feel justified in admitting into a Report of "the Church Society," which could be more correctly detailed in a Report of the churchwardens and vestrymen at the annual meeting at Easter.—And for this reason your Committee in this their Report designedly confine themselves to matters directly connected with the Church Society; in order that the members of the Church, both far and near, may know what we are actually doing for the general advancement of Church principles in this Diocese.

In connection with this Association are more branches than last year; in which most interesting meetings have been held, resulting, it is hoped, in an increased zeal and diligence, and liberality.

The Parochial Association of St. James' in the Report urges forcibly the necessity of the faithful performance of "home duties," while at the same time it advocates the exercise of an universal benevolence to all the "household of faith." Its language is, "God's kingdom on earth should resemble that in heaven—and in proportion to the closeness of the resemblance will be its beauty and compactness. Then the perfection of the Church of Christ, as an organization for the making known the will of God, is, that each division, and every sub-division, even the most minute, is, as God would have it to be. Each individual actuated by one common motive "the good of the whole," obeying one common law of love to Him, who is the whole; and looking as the end and object the oneness of the whole. The energies of this Association seem to have been directed to the advancement of local interests, and to the removal of pecuniary difficulties which have pressed heavily upon the church.

The usual amount is on hand, to be remitted to Toronto.

The Parochial Association of St. Paul's reports that local circumstances had rendered it inexpedient to call upon its members for any subscriptions during the last year. In connection with the Annual Sermons for the Society the sum of £3 10s. 6d has been remitted to Toronto.

The Loughboro association, reports, that in consequence of expenses incurred in preparing the Church in the village of Sydenham for consecration last summer, only £1 17 6 could be transmitted to the parent Society, but it holds out the expectation that the amount to be transmitted this year will exceed that of any former. The Committee further report that the Church in Thorington, the corner stone of which was laid in July last, by the Archdeacon of Kingston, has been so far completed, that it is expected Divine Service will be held in it in the spring.

The Parochial Branch of St. John's Church Portsmouth, while urging its members to unwearied diligence in order that its local wants may be supplied, still presses upon them the expediency and duty of keeping up their connection with the Parent Society, even though their contributions to its funds, should be of small amount. Four quarterly collections have been taken up, amounting to £6 11 4, which has been sent to Toronto, in compliance with the Society's regulation.

The association of St. Mark's, Banefield has in addition to the four collections transmitted to the Parent Society the prescribed quota of one fourth of the subscriptions collected within the limits of the parish.

Speaking of the extent of the Society's operations, it says—"True it does not contemplate missions to the heathen, if we except its missions among the Indians. But it is a question, whether it be not with missions at home; that we are called upon to begin the great work of enlightenment and reforming the world."

(To be continued.)

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CONSECRATION.—On Sunday last, the Church of England Chapel in Griffintown, heretofore known as St. Ann's, was Consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Montreal under the name of St. Stephens. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont was present, and took part in the ceremonies of the occasion. Besides the two Bishops and the Incumbent, (the Rev. J. Ellegood) the Revs. W. T. Leach, D.C.L. and C. Bancroft, M.A., were present in the Chancel. At Morning Prayer the Service peculiar to the Consecration was performed by the Lord Bishop. The Incumbent read the Petition for Consecration, and Dr. Leach acting as Registrar, the Deed or Order of Consecration. The Rev. Mr. Bancroft read Morning Service, and the Rev. Dr. Leach the Lessons, the Lord Bishop taking the ante-Communion Service. The Bishop of Vermont then preached an eloquent and impressive discourse from the text 1st Kings, VIII, c. 13th v.—"I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in forever." After describing the occasion after the completion of the first temple when Solomon at its inauguration began his beautiful address with the words of the text, and comparing the magnificence of that temple of a whole nation, built out of the abundance of its overflowing treasury, with those erected in our days by the limited resources of single parishes, he pointed out the privileges possessed by modern Christian believers over the faithful Jews under the old dispensation and law of types and figures. He then went on to speak of the two members of the text, the house in which God dwells, and the assurance that he would abide in it forever. It is not in the material structure that God consents to dwell, nor did he visibly manifest his presence, as under the Jewish dispensation he did once in each year within the Holy of Holies, to the High Priests who then approached that most sacred place, but he had promised to be present where two or three were gathered together in his name, and to dwell in the hearts of his faithful children. But he would not abide forever with those who were not faithful to him. When the people of Israel and of Judah forsook him and became idolaters their temple was overthrown and themselves carried into captivity. After they had there become repentant for their sin, they were permitted to return to their land and to rebuild their temple. But they again fell, not by returning to their former sin of the worship of images, but by the love of the world and the pride of life, and when the Messiah came he found the people divided between the infidel Sadducee and the proud hypocritical and censorious Pharisee. They needed as they thought, no Saviour to cleanse and purify their hearts, but they ardently longed for a temporal prince who should restore them to power as a nation. Again their temple was destroyed so that the prophecy of our Saviour was, literally fulfilled and one stone was not left standing upon another. Christians should profit by this lesson and learn that the blessing of God would only rest upon those who remained faithful to him, not upon a material structure or edifice, but upon the hearts and souls of sincere believers who congregate there. The above very incomplete abstract conveys a very faint outline of the lofty ideas, and beautiful style of the venerable Bishop's sermon. We regret that he has declined to permit its publication at length, upon the ground that he did not consider it worthy of circulation in a durable form.

After sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the organ fund of the Chapel, which amounted with the collection in the evening to something over £35. The Chapel was crowded to overflowing with an orderly and attentive congregation.

At the evening service, the Bishops of Montreal and Vermont, and the Reverend Messrs. Rodgers Bancroft, and the Incumbent were present within the Chancel. The Rev. Mr. Ellegood read prayers and the Rev. Mr. Rogers the lessons. The Lord Bishop of Montreal preached an excellent sermon from the text, from the Gospel according to St. Luke: xix c. 19 v; "Occupy till I come."

From our English Files.

That well-meaning, good-natured, but not very wise Nobleman, the Earl of Carlisle, has at last found Popery too much for him! Being but indifferently informed, he readily gulped down and has ever since stuck to the assurance given by the Papists, while in expectation of the Emancipation Bill, that "the old principles and codes of intolerance once attached to their Church, had fallen into practical desuetude, and were viewed by them with at least as much abhorrence as by ourselves." Unwilling to give up the amiable delusion under which he has so long laboured, the Noble Earl makes one more desperate effort to get the English Papists to re-monstrate with the Pope. (sic) against the persecution in Tuscan. If they do not respond to this appeal, even the Earl of Carlisle has made Branches be formed in every Mission and Station

up his mind that there must be an end of the cry "Peace, peace, where there is no peace," and that "a more obstinate and decisive conflict is at hand, than has yet occurred in the world."

THE IRISH UNDER SECRETARYSHIP.—A person has at length been found willing to undertake the office of Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant at a salary of 2,000l. a-year and with two official residences and the usual et ceteras.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.—As many as nine Chancellors of the Exchequer are alive:—Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne and the senior Chancellor of the nine) Mr. Frederick Robinson (now Earl of Ripon), Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), Sir Francis Baring, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone.

SALE OF THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—On Tuesday the contents of the Diorama, Regents Park, among which were included the pictures which formed the subjects of the various exhibitions at this establishment, were sold by auction on the premises. The building has been purchased by Mr. Peto, M.P. for a sum of 4,500l. for conversion into a Baptist Chapel.

DESPERATE SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening a lad between 15 and 16 years of age walked on to this railway near the Wraybury station, a short distance from Windsor, and stood on the metals waiting the arrival of a train which was coming along. The engine driver, on seeing him, at once sounded the whistle, shut off the steam, and the guards applied the breaks most vigorously, hoping to stop the train in sufficient time to save the boy's life; but unfortunately without success.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBORNE, G.C.B.—We regret to announce the death of Viscount Melbourne, long in the possession of the State and better known as the Hon. Sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Beauvale. His Lordship expired at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at Brocklet Hall, Hereford, after a short illness, arising from gout, from which his Lordship was a great sufferer.

ABDUCTION AND RESCUE.—The Leinster Express of Saturday morning has a case of the peculiarly Irish crime of abduction. We are informed that about three o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, the house of a respectable farmer, named Claney, residing at Kapla, Queens county, was attacked, and an entrance effected by breaking down the door. A party then seized a young woman a sister to Claney, who was to be married this day, and compelled her, though in her night-dress, to go at once with them.

A novel and extensive importation of herrings of an extraordinary large size has taken place—they were consigned from a merchant in Norway to a fishmonger in London. Some of these monsters of the herring tribe measure sixteen inches from the head to the tail, nearly four inches wide in the broadest part, and many of them are from eight to nine inches in girth, and weighed from ten to fourteen ounces.

INCREASE OF TRAFFIC ON THE CLYDE.—An idea of the immense traffic going on from Clyde to Australia may be formed from the fact, that at the various ports on the river so many as thirty-three vessels of various dimensions are now on the berth. That even these will not be sufficient is evident from the further fact that one house are to-day (Tuesday) to lay on five others for loading.

Clyde, of the little schooner Bonmerang. She was at once sold for £2,000, considerably more than double her value here. She was the property of her passengers, who by the sale not only were carried out free, but had a small sum each to get back. They had in addition both a quick and pleasant passage.—North British Daily Mail.

THE RECTOR AND THE POOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, BLACKFRIARS.—From the commencement of the recent festive season a series of entertainments have been given to the poor of this parish, by the Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rector. On twelfth-night upwards of one hundred and fifty females from the workhouse, whose ages ranged from sixty to ninety years, were entertained as the guests of the Rev. Rector. On the Monday following, the boys from the Sunday, infant, and ragged schools, and on a subsequent evening, the girls from the same school, numbering in all about seven hundred, were similarly entertained.

THE "ECCLIASTICAL REFORM LEAGUE."—The formation of a new Society, under the title the "Eccliaastical Reform League," is announced, for the purpose of bringing about a "thoroughly Conservative (!) reformation" in the government of the Church of England. Its nature will be best understood from the following catalogue of objects contemplated:—

No Clergyman to hold more than one living; all to be resident; the attempt to sell a presentation to be punished by confiscation of the patronage; the attempt to purchase a nomination by deprivation of holy orders; no Clergyman to fill the office of a civil Magistrate; all canonries, deaneries, and prebendal stalls to be abolished, and their revenues applied to general Church purposes; the property of the Church to be administered by a Board of Commissioners, composed exclusively of lay Churchmen appointed by the Government, and subject on all points to the jurisdiction and investigation of Parliament; patrons on a vacancy to submit the names of six persons to the congregation for selection, each nominee to perform duty one whole Sunday before the election; all patronage in the gift of the Crown, of Bishops and other Church dignitaries to be abolished; and future incumbents to be chosen by the communicant members of the congregation; one hundred dioceses to be established, divided as equally as possible; each to be divided into four districts, to be presided over by Archdeacons as assistant Bishops; an annual meeting to be held of the Clergy and Churchwardens in each diocese, in the proportion of one half of each, presided over by the Bishop of the diocese; a report of the same to be submitted to a general Council of the Church, meeting in June, every year, and consisting of the Archbishops, Bishops, and lay delegates from each diocesan synod, who shall decide upon all matters of doctrine and discipline. Curates to be paid 150l. a-year; country incumbents, 250l.; town incumbents, 350l.; Archdeacons, 750l.; Bishops, 2,000l.; Archbishop of York, 4,000l.; Archbishop of Canterbury, 5,000l. Church rates marriage and baptismal fees, and Easter-offerings to be abolished; and the Bishops to cease their attendance in the House of Lords.

PROPOSED NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has suggested and proposed the establishment, in connection with the Patent-office, Southampton-buildings, of a national library of all mechanical and scientific works, showing the inventions of all civilised countries, from the earliest times. Accompanying this library his royal highness suggests that there should be indices, chronologically arranged, of each class of inventions; and also a museum or exhibition of machines, models, diagrams, drawings, &c. The proposal has received the cordial support of the commissioners of patents; and it has also been received with the most lively satisfaction and interest at the annual meeting of mechanical engineers at Birmingham, who memorialised the patents commissioners to assign for these purposes suitable apartments adjoining the Patent-office, for the reception and examination of these books, machines, and models.

A STRANGE BET.—The following correspondence between Lieutenant-General Brotherton and Mr. Cobden appeared in the Times of Friday:—

Lieutenant-General Brotherton presents his compliments to Mr. Cobden. "He sends him a duplicate of a letter he addressed to him yesterday, at his own residence, 103, Westbourne-terrace; but, finding he is not in town, and not likely to return immediately, and as the letter might not be forwarded to him, he thinks it better, in order to avert the chance of delay, to send him this duplicate.

"Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, Jan. 29. "Sir,—I perceive by the report of your speech at the meeting of the Peace Conference at Manchester, on Thursday evening last, you are made to say that, in order to test the sincerity of those who differ from you in opinion as to the probability of invasion, you will enter into a legal bond to pay down £10,000, when invasion takes place, to him who will undertake to pay 1s. a week as a subscription to the Manchester Infirmary till that event does occur. "Being one of those who differ from you totally in opinion upon this subject, I accept your proposal, and am prepared to perform my part

of the engagement, when I receive your reply. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "T. W. BROTHERTON.

"To R. Cobden, Esq., M.P."

MR. COBDEN'S ANSWER.

"Manchester, February 2. "Sir,—In reply to your communication I beg to say that, although my offer, to which it refers, was addressed to a gentleman individually, and not to the public, yet, as he has declined my challenge, and as your letter and duplicate, forwarded to me at two addresses, have come to hand before any other application has reached me, I have very great satisfaction and pride in transferring to a General in her Majesty's service the insurance against the risk of invasion which I had intended for the relief of the terrors of a respectable conductor of an influential provincial newspaper. I must, however, suggest one alteration in the terms of agreement as contained in your letter. Instead of undertaking to pay £10,000 when the invasion takes place to one whose professional duty it might be to prevent such an event from occurring, and who might thereby be placed in the invidious position of backing the chance of his own defeat, I will, upon the condition that you subscribe a shilling a-week to the Manchester Infirmary, enter into a legal engagement to pay you the above sum of money when a French invasion is attempted. Enclosed is the name of my solicitor, and I should wish the bond to be completed as soon as possible,—in which, with your views, you will, I dare say, agree with me; and I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Lieutenant-General Brotherton, &c. "P. S.—I shall inform the treasurer of the Manchester Infirmary that a subscription from me to that charity of £2 12s. a-year will be paid by you during your lifetime, or until the French attempt an invasion of these islands."

The following letter to the Times of Saturday, closes this curious correspondence, for the present at least:—

Travellers' Club, Feb. 2, 1853.

"Sir,—I have this day received your reply to my letter of the 29th ultimo.

"As my sole object in taking up your challenge was to test your sincerity, which I have now done, I therefore decline to accept your bond. But, of course, I nevertheless still hold myself bound strictly to perform my part of the agreement—viz., the payment of the weekly subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, and I have accordingly directed my solicitor to wait upon yours, and give him all the satisfactory security he may require for the due payment of this subscription, from this day henceforth, which, believe me, I shall always feel gratified to do, and to which I shall add a donation of £100, transmitted to the treasurer.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. BROTHERTON.

"To Richard Cobden, Esq." MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—We are glad to find the following judicious remarks on the judgment of Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the case of Dr. Newman, in the Morning Post, and cannot refrain from giving them to our readers, in addition to the long extract from the judgment itself, given above.

"And first of the judge himself, than whom a better never adorned the English bench. It was an affecting and impressive spectacle to witness the grave, we may say the afflicted dignity of that eminent justice, delivering, with unflinching nerve and firm purpose, yet with touching tenderness and Christian consideration, the sentence of the Court upon one who had been his college contemporary, whose works had often won his study, whose example had been the object of his imitation, and whose acquaintance had been his pleasure and his pride. How many years changed the course of each since they were together at Oxford! The judge had passed through all the gradations of an eminent lawyer to his present distinguished seat; the defendant through every phase of theological belief to his present implicit surrender of his reason to Rome. Both had far too great abilities and too much energy of character to pass an uneventful life. But the judge—held by rigid rules of sound argument, not foregoing his reason while he deferred to authority, not dispensing with the Bible while he sought out the voice of the Church—grew more and more confined in the Catholic creeds of the Church of this land; the other fond of subtleties, speculations, and refinements—not restrained within the limits of strict proof and logical deduction in matters that afford it, and demanding them in matters where they are, from the nature of the case, impossible—felt us only such a man can fall in the open bosom of Rome, espousing not merely her chief tenets, but her every proposition. No legend too unlikely, no absurdity too glaring, no principle too contradictory, but he was prepared to bring all the powers of his accomplished mind to its support and vindication. After an early concurrence in the race of life, and a later divergence and separation, these two gifted men met once again in a court of justice; the one to be condemned by the other. The circumstance is not merely affecting—it is instructive also to those who have the wisdom to see its bearings.

"Turning next to the judgment itself, we must pronounce the bold, able, candid, and enlightened review (which Mr. Justice Coleridge took of the whole case, to be a fine model of judicial behaviour under very trying circumstances. The

case admitted the expression of a great deal of feeling. The Court had to inflict punishment, not to ascertain facts. It had to weigh motives and consequences, to determine what amount of retribution would satisfy the illegal injustice to Dr. Achilli, and yet not to disregard the mitigating circumstances of Dr. Newman. A wide margin was thus left. In injudicious hands, this latitude might have been singularly prejudicial to the dignity of that high Court. But in the hands of that learned judge, and dignified gentleman and devout Christian, not a single word was uttered which could have embittered the personal feelings of any, not an opportunity was lost of tempering the stern rigour of the law with all the softening accompaniments of Christian sorrow, and divesting it of all shadow of a connection with the bitterness of religious controversy. Not a word of harshness against the faith of the offender, not a single comparison of two Churches, no one word that did not apply to the actual business of the occasion, escaped the lips of the Judge, or betrayed any suppressed feeling of the Court. A very proper care was taken to prevent the question between the prosecutor and the defendant from being considered as between the two Churches of England and Rome. The controversy between these lies far wide of any personalities. At the same time, it was only just to the Church of England and the Court should declare how wholly uninterested she was in the case from first to last. And this Mr. Justice Coleridge did, in language how forcible, in a spirit how charitable and in argument how irresistible, let the reader ponder and judge for himself. Had Dr. Newman, been proved to be the wicked and bitter slanderer which the criminal information alleged him to be but which evidently the Court did not consider him, the answer was unhappily for him, that he belonged not to her fold, but to Rome. On the other hand, had Achilli been all that Dr. Newman's libel asserted, the Church of England was not answerable for his training, but the Church of Rome. It was under the discipline of Dr. Newman's own Church that he became what he was represented to be. Either way the Church of England has no credit at stake; and the arrangement on either side proves more than is good for the Church of Rome."

LOSS OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA, AND NEARLY EIGHTY LIVES.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 16.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to announce one of the most disastrous shipwrecks that has for many years occurred on the coast of Ireland—Mr. Charles Ralph, shipowner, gives the following account:—"We left Liverpool at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The wind was N. N. E., and the weather was remarkably fine. We had a very prosperous voyage, every one thought that we would have arrived speedily at our destination, and that we would have arrived before the snow came down very heavily. Before that I distinctly saw the Kish light, and also the Bailey, which was broad on our bow at two. At half-past two o'clock the vessel struck right on to the point of the light-house. The first mate had charge of the ship, and a minute before she struck he cried out "Stop her, stop her!" I suppose he had just seen the land. There was no time to stop the ship, and she came on at full speed and dashed against the rock. I was on deck when I heard the mate ring out to stop her, and I immediately ran forward to see what was the matter; there was no time to stop her, for, as I ran forward, she struck low on the rock, and I was thrown on my face by the force of the concussion. The next thing I saw was the captain, apparently much excited; he ordered the action of the engine to be reversed. The engineer did as he was ordered, and the vessel immediately went out into deep water. Her head was then turned towards the Bailey, and all speed put on. I think the captain wanted to make the mouth of the river, but finding the vessel fast sinking, he again turned her round, and endeavoured to run her ashore. The passengers were crowding on the deck, screaming, praying, crying for help; there were a great number of women, some of whom had babies. The distress of the poor creatures was dreadful. I never saw anything to equal the horrors of that scene, and I trust in God I may never be doomed to witness another like it. Having some knowledge of seamanship, I looked about me to see if I could be of any service; the snow was falling fast; the greatest confusion prevailed; the captain called out to the people to be quiet—that there was no danger—and that all would be saved. There was little attention paid to him, as the vessel was sinking, bow foremost, and the passengers were crying out "for God's sake get out the boat." The starboard boat was lowered down full of people; but capsize the moment it touched the water, and all in it were drowned. A boat on the larboard quarter was then lowered, and I jumped into it. Sixteen others also got in. She immediately began to fill with water, and we all expected death. A boy who was with us felt in the bottom of the boat and found that the plug was out; he put his fingers into the hole, and this partially checked the leak. I then bailed out the water with my hat. Then we looked about us for oars, and found that they were firmly lashed to the boat, but none

of us had a knife to cut the cords. By main force we broke the lashings and got out two oars. I took one of them, and a man-of-war's boy named Kegg another, and we pulled the boat under the lighthouse, and landed fourteen people on the rocks. I and Kegg, and the boy still keeping his finger in the plug-hole, again pulled out towards the sinking ship, and in doing so we saw the Roscommon steamer, and rowed to her; we got a cork from the Roscommon with which we plugged the hole in the bottom of the boat, and we then proceeded to the wreck. We found that she had disappeared, and that nothing but her masts were to be seen above water."
—Freeman's Journal.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1853.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We subjoin from the *English Churchman* of the 24th ult., an article on the Clergy Reserves question. It speaks the sentiments, we are convinced, of the sound thinking and justice loving portion of the British nation.

Not long ago, the Rev. William Sewell, Fellow and Sub-Rector of Exeter College, published a volume of eloquent Sermons delivered by him in Lent, as Whitehall Preacher, entitled "The Character of Pilate and the Spirit of the Age," in which he traced certain resemblances between some public measures, and the acts recorded of that unhappy person who holds such a disastrous place in the records of Holy Writ.

The question has, perhaps, already occurred to our readers, to consider whether these points of similitude are now about to be increased by another item in the dark catalogue? The Canadian Church now stands before the people of England. Many voices of a very discordant kind have been raised in the two Canadian Provinces, and are clamorous for her spoliation. No crime is proved, no charge is urged against her. Her endowments, coeval with the existence of the Provinces themselves as British possessions, are her only sins. And these endowments were guaranteed to her in 1840, by an Act of the British Parliament, which was declared in its preamble to be "a final settlement" of the question.

What, then, will the people of England do? Will they act the courageous part of an upright judge, and reject with indignation the proposal, so derogatory to the honour of England, that she should be an accomplice with the many in oppressing the loyal few, and should take part with the strong against the weak? Or, on the other hand, will they, as it were, ask for water, and wash their hands, and deliver the Canadian Church over to the will of those who would pillage and destroy her, and who will thereby deprive hundred and thousands of her children, especially in the poor and sequestered places of the country of the means of Grace, and the comforts and hopes of the Gospel; and will thus give a heavy blow and discouragement to the loyal, and supply new hopes and excitements to the furtive and turbulent spirits in all the British Colonies, and so prepare the way for the disruption of the Empire?

A few weeks, as our readers are aware, will decide this great question. We have heard no argument in favour of the measure just proposed, which would surrender the Canadian Church in the manner just described, except one—viz., that it is desirable and right to leave the question to be determined solely by the Canadian Legislature, as a matter of their own domestic policy, with which the Imperial Parliament has no concern.

Was, then (let us be permitted to ask), the Imperial Act of 1840, which declared in its preamble that it settled the question, an unconstitutional Act? Was it an act of impertinent and indiscreet interference in the domestic affairs of the Colonies? Is the Bill of 1853 intended for a censure on the Act of 1840? And, if the argument just recited be a reasonable and general one, then the Bill itself is inconsistent; for it stipulates for the saving of "the vested rights," as they are somewhat strangely called, of the present recipients of professional income from the Clergy Reserves in Canada, and thus it refutes the principle upon which it is made to rest.

In fact, the present measure appears to be an abdication of office and dereliction of duty on the part of those who propose and sanction it. It is nothing to say that they regret the demand of the Canadian agitators, and that they wish that the Church should not be robbed of her own. This was Pilate's case. But he feared the people, and we know the result. And now he is made responsible for the deed done, and his name is stigmatised in the creed of universal Christendom, which says of the Prince of Peace—that "He suffered under Pontius Pilate."

LITURGICAL REFORM, IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ARTICLE III IN THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. AUGUST, 1852.

It has often annoyed us, that reasonable men could even for one moment suppose the decision in the Gorham case to be binding or releasing to the consciences of churchmen.

Christ committed the keeping of his truth not to the world but to his Church; nor had the Church herself any authority to appoint a portion only of her members or officers to be the keepers, or final interpreters, of that truth. What then could the decisions of a committee, appointed by a worldly and Secularian Parliament, without the Church being so much as consulted, either as to the principle upon which it was based, or the men who composed it, what, we repeat, could the decisions of such a Committee have to do with binding or loosing the consciences of Christ's members, and much more of his ministers? If the British government were to say that a denial of the doctrine of the atonement should be no bar to Church preferment, and, consequently, some miserably fallen clergyman who was content to sign the articles and to use the formularies of the Church, at the altar, at the font, and in the desk, while he openly blasphemed her head in the pulpit, was promoted to the richest living in the Church, would this affect either the consciences of the Clergy or the purity of the Church? We trow not. The sin would rest betwixt the Church's oppressors and her lying minister!

But this Reviewer, in common with many other persons, pleads that the Royal supremacy gave authority, by its sanction, to the Judicial Committee. Upon this we have to remark—

1. That if the Church, either in the reign of Henry the eighth, or at any other period, gave or rather professed to give, an unchristian power to the Crown, it would have no force because the Church could have no authority to give that which was contrary to the will, or lessening to the dignity of the Divine head. But yet, even by such an act the Anglican Church would not be rendered unchristian, since it would not be the denial of any catholic truth, but be caused by the overstraining of a proper regal supremacy, either through ignorance or fear. Such an act would therefore call for deep repentance and humiliation, but would not be apostacy.

2. That, by the gracious care of Almighty God, the Anglican Church has however been altogether saved from this sin. The Catholic Church has ever believed royalty to be of God and to derive its authority from him, and, hence, has always conceded to the Crown important functions connected with her government. Still in doing so the Church of England has been especially cautious. Thus, to quote Palmer, "the Clergy of England, in 1531, did so, as Burnet proves, with the important proviso, "quantum per Christi legem licet," which original condition is ever to be supposed in our acknowledgement of the royal supremacy." The very words of the oath of regal supremacy, seem to us equally happily guarded, and have no reference whatever to doctrine, but only to "spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes," a phraseology carefully excluding doctrine. Hence it necessarily follows, that as the Crown had not, nor would have any power of doctrinal decision itself, it could give none to the Judicial Committee, consequently the judgement in the Gorham case is utterly devoid of all real pretension to spiritual authority.

3. That as no power in heaven will, so no power on earth can, give the right to deal deceptively. All English Clergymen are positively required to give an *ex animo* assent and consent to all that the Prayer Book contains and obviously teaches; and until this is repealed, not even the license of Convocation itself could, as we conceive, justify any man in saying with his lips that he gave such *ex animo* consent, when in his heart he did not do so. Much less can any human authority excuse him in leading the devotions of the people, in their worship of Almighty God, in formularies, the plain meaning of which he believes to be untrue! Again, therefore, the decision in the Gorham case is found to be worse than valueless, since it sanctions the immorality of deception, and that before the immediate presence of God.

5. That finally, the Judicial Committee was without any lawful authority whatever as a tribunal of the Church; because, whatever supremacy was given to the Crown, was, as we before stated, given to it as "the anointed of the Lord," and therefore can no more be delegated to another, than can the authority of the Episcopate. Hence on this ground also, the doings of this Committee are utterly powerless, as regards the consciences even of the Clergy, who, though they have taken the oath of supremacy, did so to the Queen as the vicegerent of the Incarnate King of kings, and not to any mere humanly appointed, irresponsible Committee. We wish our readers to bear in mind that we here give no opinion upon the question of the "Divine right of kings," but only state as a fact, that the royal supremacy of the British Crown in the matters of the Church, was built upon that belief, and in all honesty ought to stand or fall with it.

CATHEDRAL REFORM.

That the sweeping and "root and branch" reforms (falsely so called) which such clamorous demagogues as Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Horsman would make in the Anglican Church, do not meet with the concurrence of intelligent liberalism, the following extract from the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* will demonstrate.—

"That cathedrals ought to be places for learned men will not, we trust, be forgotten in any reform which is attempted. There is a great rage among persons zealous in religion to multiply a hard worked Parochial Clergy. This is all well. But we must urge once more, in conclusion, that a parochial Clergy without learning will not reform the age.

"We must renew our protest;—certainly this age wants quiet places for learned men. It certainly wants in every district what the Cathedrals may supply—something to counteract its absorbing, money making, bustling interests. The quiet cultivation of sacred learning may do much to regenerate the age. If it be true that infidelity stalks abroad throughout the land, this evil we repeat, can never be met, either among rich or poor, by an overworked Parochial Clergy. No dislike of sinecures must lead us to forget this."

It is pleasing to meet with such sentiments in a journal which is an exponent of the doctrines of Whiggism. When the *Edinburgh Review* enunciates these views, can we question the truth of the assertion recently made by a distinguished layman that "at no former period of her history did the Church of England possess a deeper hold upon the affections of her people of all shades of political opinion than she does at the present day."

THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

We have received a communication signed *Englishman* upon the subject of the conversions from Romanism at present taking place in the south of Ireland. Our correspondent animadverts in no measured terms upon the defective Churchism of many of the parties engaged in this work—and deplores that the children who are snatched from Romanism should be consigned to the infidel charge of the "National School Society."

Alluding to this Society *Englishman* says, "I visited the National Schools in Dublin and here is his opinion of them. 'I could not help repeating to myself how lamentable is the reflection that while an annual expenditure of £164,577 is granted by Parliament to assist the great work, the Commissioners although they have spared no pains in giving to the children they have undertaken to educate, every temporal assistance that ingenuity could possibly desire, cannot to this day agree amongst themselves as to the admission of the Bible or even in the construction of any simple christian prayer in which the rising generation of Irish Catholics and Protestants might be taught to unite. In short to the discredit of both religions, these children who are taught so innocently to join together with heart and voice in a harmonious sound of national homage to their sovereign, are literally by the dark rules of the institution which excludes from the Schools all catechisms and books inculcating peculiar religious opinions, strictly forbidden from exclaiming together with similar unanimity—'Glory be to God in the highest and in earth peace and good will towards men.'

We will now follow Sir H. B. Head to Maynooth, after he had sauntered through the college and the grounds round about it, he goes to the library and on looking at class A he finds the shelf filled with Bibles written in the following languages, English, French, Latin, Greek, Syrian, Arabic, Spanish. Then one huge polyglot divided into three compartments in which was the Bible of almost all the civilized languages in the world. Sir Francis then observed to the Vice-president, that he was glad that he had visited the compartment A of the library. The president answered him in the following words, which Sir Francis read to him telling him that he had exactly copied them from his mouth. "It is a rule said he, of every establishment that every young man at entrance should be provided with a copy of the Bible for his own individual use; and so solicitous are we for the observance of this rule, that our procurator purchases a number of Bibles, one of which is handed by him to each student immediately after his accession, if he has not already a bible in his possession."

"And" said Sir Francis, himself "if the procurator of the college of Maynooth actually purchases a Bible and hands, to every candidate for the Roman Catholic priesthood, what possible excuse can the commissioner of public instruction in Dublin, offer to God or man for virtually excluding the same Bible throughout Christian Ireland, from the education of Catholic and Protestant youth of both sexes?"

These extracts are certainly very striking, and should be seriously pondered by the advocates and upholders of a creedless system of education? To Dr. Ryerson, especially, would we commend the reflection which so powerfully forced itself upon the mind of Sir H. B. Head. Even Maynooth

furnishes a rebuke to their God-ignoring, Bible-repudiating Commons Schools of Canada West.

Whilst agreeing in many points with our correspondent, we think that he has exaggerated some of the evils which he enumerates. The following article from a recent issue of the *English Churchman*, meets, to a great extent, the objections which he urges:

Our question here is, we apprehend, a very important one. It is not—Is the Irish "Church Mission Society" free from blemishes?—is it exempt from serious faults?—are its Missionaries Hookers, Lauds, Taylors, or Bramhalls? No—this is not the question. But the question is—Is the present religious movement in Ireland sanctioned by the successors of St. Patrick? Has it the sanction, and guidance, and encouragement of the Irish Episcopate? We are grateful to know that it has. Does it content itself with detaching Romanists from Rome, or does it also bring them into the pale of the ancient Apostolic Church of Ireland? Does it, therefore, circulate the Book of Common Prayer as well as the Holy Scriptures?—Does it disseminate the former as a practical comment on the latter? We rejoice to know that it does. We are grateful to hear that at this present time the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is preparing to supply, in a most effective manner, the demand for Irish Prayer Books in the vernacular tongue, to aid the efforts of the Irish Episcopate to bring back, as they are bringing back in thousands, the erring sheep of Christ to their true fold—the Irish Church.

We indeed are very thankful for these things, and we accept them as pledges of the future. We regret, deeply regret, any excesses or extravagances of individuals in Ireland—especially in a Puritan direction. We wish that the principles of the Irish Missionary and Education Societies were wholly unexceptionable.—But we cannot but remember that wherever Popery is dominant, as in Ireland, the remedy is driven almost in spite of themselves, by a process of reaction into Puritanism. We feel it a duty, therefore, to make charitable allowances for Irish Churchmen. We endeavour to realize their position, and to take into account the natural working of human infirmities; and we feel satisfied that if the present movement is guided and regulated, as well as promoted and encouraged, as we trust will be the case—and if Papacy abates, and at length disappears from Ireland, then, with the fear of Popery, Puritanism will disappear also.

DEATH OF THE BISHOPS OF LINCOLN AND SYDNEY.

It is our mournful duty this week to record the deaths of two members of the Anglican Church, Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and Dr. Graut Broughton, the excellent Bishop of Sydney.

Dr. Kaye, who expired on Saturday the 19th ult., was born in 1783, and was for some time Master of Christ's College Cambridge. He was consecrated Bishop of Bristol in 1820, and was translated to the see of Lincoln in 1827.

The death of the Bishop of Sydney took place on Sunday morning the 20th ult., at the residence of Lady Gipps, Belgrave Square. A severe attack of bronchitis, and the subsequent exhaustion, proved too much for the strength of the Bishop, already weakened by a long sea-voyage, and by the inclemency of an English winter. His Lordship was in his sixty-fifth year, and was born at Canterbury. In 1816 he became B. A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge; and in 1820 he was selected by the Duke of Wellington, to fill the office of Archdeacon of Australia. His consecration as Bishop of Australia, took place at Lambeth, on Feb. 14th 1836, on the same day with that of the Bishop of Quebec; and in 1847 his episcopal jurisdiction was limited to the present Diocese of Sydney, while authority was given to him as Metropolitan over the whole of Australia.

MOST DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

We subjoin from the *British Canadian*, the particulars of an event which has created a deep and most painful sensation in Toronto.

A melancholy accident occurred in this city on Saturday evening last. A fine young lad about 13 years of age, Dorset, son of T. W. Birchall, Esq., was engaged about six o'clock on that evening in company with another young lad, a son of T. D. Harris, Esq., firing with a pistol at a mark in a yard, attached to the residence of the latter gentleman; young Harris was seated loading the pistol when it unfortunately went off, the ball entering the body of young Birchall below the heart, and passing completely through him lodged in the waistband of his trousers behind. On being struck he spun round but did not fall. He then walked into the house and calmly lay down on the sofa; medical aid was immediately sent for, and Dr. King shortly arrived, and at once pronounced the wound mortal. The bleeding was chiefly internal; he was soon after removed to his father's residence and lingered until one o'clock in the morning when he breathed his last in full consciousness of his approaching end. He never alluded to the accident,

from the moment he received his death wound, but spoke of the sufferings of his parents should the result be fatal. This is the third child Mr. Birchall has lost within a few weeks. His surviving companion has been in a state of stupor ever since the accident, the shock appearing to be more than he can bear; we need scarcely say that both families are in the deepest affliction. An inquest was held at the Masonic Arms on Monday and a verdict accordingly.

DEATH OF THE LATE REV. SAMUEL ARMOUR.

The death of the Rev. Samuel Armour, late Rector of Cavan, who entered into that rest which remains for the people of God, on the morning of the 25th of February ultimo, at the age of sixty-eight, suggests something more than a passing remark. This aged servant of the Church was born in Maghera County Londonderry Ireland, in the year 1785 and was educated at the university of Glasgow. In 1820 he emigrated with his family to Canada, and shortly after his arrival at York, now Toronto, he gained the valued friendship of the late Hon. Peter Robinson, and that of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, at that time, Doctor Strachan, whose friendship was exercised in procuring him a School at Newmarket, to which place he went with his family in the fall of the same year. Some sixteen months afterwards he returned again to York, where for a time he assisted in the District School, and in 1826 he was, through the instrumentality of the two above named kind friends, sent to Peterborough, which had the year before, been laid out as a Town under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson in honour of whom it bears its present name. Shortly after this he received ordination at the hands of the late Venerated Bishop Stuart, and continued in Peterborough, until the 1st of January 1833, when he was removed to Cavan, where he remained until his death. During the period of upwards of twenty years, which he ministered in Cavan, he preached twice on each Sunday, once in each Church, which are distant from one another eight or nine miles, and this with weekday services and the other duties incidental to the charge of a Parish, having an area of over one hundred miles, gave constant employment to one who never shrank from the performance of his duties, in any measure, however inclement or severe. How earnest and faithful he was in the discharge of his allotted work, in visiting the poor and needy, in preaching the word and performing the whole routine of a Minister of Christ is evidenced in the love and affection of the flock over which he presided, and in the valued and valuable friendship of our venerable Bishop, whose friendship towards him and all his, never wavered from their first acquaintance, and who ever rejoiced in any opportunity of doing him or his family a kindness. During the Fall the attacks of disease and the incessant labours of the ministry began to tell on a constitution originally of more than ordinary strength, and he soon felt that his days were numbered. He put his house in order at once and arranged all his worldly affairs, but still continued to labour in the vineyard of the Lord doing duty at both his Churches on Sundays and visiting the sick, though it was evident to all that his life was fast drawing to a close. Two days before he died he drove two miles from home to see a poor man since dead, and administered the last consolations of religion to him and on the following evening he complained of being unwell. At nine he retired to bed, and no immediate danger was apprehended, but at three in the morning Mrs. Armour, was shocked on awaking to find him dead, but so gently had death come to him, that no sign of discomposure was observable and no pain, no anguish had intervened to trouble him in the hour when the spirit had passed away. In him the Church has lost a faithful servant, and the people of his Parish a kind and benevolent Pastor, and long will they cherish the memory of him who for so long a time presided over them in the ministry. The affection of the people of his Parish was evidenced in the immense concourse of persons who followed him to the grave, and the impressive remarks of the Rev. Mr. Shortt, who with Mr. Harding and Mr. Logan officiated on the solemn occasion, will not soon be forgotten by any who heard them.

WELLAND REPORTER

Such is the title of a neatly printed little newspaper which has just made its appearance in Drummondville. Its politics are conservative, and it gives promise of being judiciously conducted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Anglo Catholic in our next. The report of the meeting of the Newcastle Branch of the Church Society, is unavoidably postponed till next week.

Communications.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman)

DEAR SIR,—My attention has just been called to the notice appended on a slip of paper, to the report lately put forth by the Society. I was absent from Toronto at the time of the notice would have been worded "Those of the members who may be unable to attend"—instead of "Those of the Clergy," to whom there was no intention of limiting it. Will you oblige me by inserting this correction in your next number, in order to prevent members at a distance from putting themselves to a great inconvenience. I would take this opportunity of stating that, there is no intention of doing more than presenting the report on the 6th inst., in order to lead to its discussion, and probable adoption, in which case notice will be given, that resolutions framed in accordance with its spirit will be proposed at the meeting in June.

I am, my dear Sir, yours truly, THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec'y. C. S., D. T.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.)

REV. SIR,—Permit me a few words on the subject of my controversy with a "Graduate" and I have done.

A certain Canon of the Church permits literates to wear—instead of "the hoods agreeable to" University degrees—a decent tippet of black.

There is a doubt as to the meaning of this expression, and there are two theories on which it is explained.

One of those theories (viz: that the tippet signifies the Stole) appears to me untenable for the reasons which (in all courtesy I trust) I adduced in my second letter.

I therefore adopt the other, and only remaining theory, viz:—that though differing from the peculiar badge "agreeable to" the several academic degrees, the tippet is a vestment analogous to a hood though easily distinguished from it—an interpretation of the words of the Canon sanctioned by the present practice of the Church at home.

"A Graduate," however, takes exception to my views, and in the most summary manner condemns and rejects both of the existing theories on which the language of the Canon is explained, but carefully avoids giving any interpretation of it himself until forced to do so by my last direct, but I hope not uncourteous question.

Now remembering that the subject of our controversy is the Graduate in a former letter observed—the meaning of the expression "a decent tippet of black," and observing, until compelled by a direct question to say what he conceived those words to imply, he scrupulously avoided any expression of opinion upon the subject, I am willing that others should judge which of us has "avoided the point at issue." I leave charges of disingenuousness, and imputations of unworthy motives to "a Graduate," believing them myself, to be as contrary to Christian principle as they are inconsistent with gentlemanly taste.

To the explanation of the words in dispute, which has at length been extorted from the "Graduate" by the question in my last letter I have given my very closest attention; but the only distinct idea I can gain from it is, that he has no definite opinion upon the point, and that his knowledge upon the subject is as circumscribed as the spirit in which he writes is objectionable.

I remain, Rev. Sir, Obediently yours, PETER BROWN.

[This correspondence must now be considered as closed. Ed. C. C.]

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

New York, March 12

The steamer Glasgow reached her dock about three o'clock this afternoon. She brings files of Glasgow papers to the 24th February, one day later than previous advices.

The House of Commons had resumed the debate on the endowment of Maynooth College, and on a division, on a motion to revoke the endowment, it was rejected by a majority of 30.

The London Sun states, it is generally understood that the Bank of England is going to lend money on Stocks at 2 per cent. The funds closed at a shade in advance.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, March 14th.

The steamer "Africa" arrived from Liverpool this evening at three o'clock, with fifty-eight passengers, and \$97,000 in specie. She left Liverpool on Sunday morning, 27th February. She was delayed at Liverpool in consequence of a terrible storm, which prevented her getting the mails on board.

The worst feature is that France, while she professes to act with Austria in the Montenegro difficulty, is on terms of the closest relationship with Turkey.

Apprehensions are entertained of an out-break in Hungary. Mazzini is expected to be in Milan.

On Thursday an important debate took place in the House of Lords on the subject of the war with Ava. The Earl Ellenborough moved for the production of a letter written in 1829 by the directors of the East India Company to the Government,

giving instructions as to the line of operations to be followed in case of a future war with Ava, especially with reference to the proclamation for the annexation of Pegu. Earls of Aberdeen and Derby both defended the policy hitherto pursued.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the subject of Jewish disabilities was discussed, the object being to extend to the Jewish subjects of Great Britain the same privileges which were enjoyed by Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics. The motion to go into consideration of the subject was carried.

John Williams, a native of Boston, Mass., has been sentenced to death at Edinburgh, for the murder on the highway of an old man.

The ship "Three Bells," has arrived from Melbourne with 18,000 oz. of gold.

C. P. Roney of Dublin is appointed General Superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.

It is not believed on the London Exchange that the difficulties between Austria and Turkey will result in war.

The storm that delayed the "Africa" was very severe at Liverpool, numerous disasters to the ships are reported.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 6th instant announce that Count Leingen, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary, had received on the 3rd, an ultimatum respecting Montenegro, to which he required a definite answer within five days.

The ultimatum demand of the cession by Turkey to Austria of the two Ports of Klech and Satorina. The letters add that the Porte had refused these demands, and that Austria was in consequence advancing her troops toward the Turkish frontier.

FRANCE.—The Paris Journal des Debats says that, as soon as the Divan heard the Austrian ultimatum, the French and English Ambassadors were sent for, and had several conferences on the subject, and it was rumoured at Vienna on the 21st, that it had been agreed to refer the dispute to the decision of France. According to Lloyd, the Porte had given assurances to Count Leingen, with respect to the Polish and Hungarian refugees serving in the army of Omar Pacha; that they will be recommended to go to America, expenses paid, except those who had embraced Islamism.

A telegraph despatch received by the French Government, stated, that in the rejection by the Porte of the ultimatum of Austria respecting the Montenegro affair, the Austrian flag was struck; and not only Count Leingen, but the whole Austrian legation left Constantinople. The Ottoman Porte consider itself under the protection of England and France.

Liverpool Markets, Feb. 25th.

In the absence of speculation enquiry, our grain market continues to wear a quiet aspect. Demand limited. To-day rather less money was taken to effect sales, say 2d per 70 lbs for wheat, and 6d per barrel for flour. Indian Corn nominal, the same as last week.

Lard: Sales 50 tons at 59s, to arrive; 40s per cwt was accepted for 20 tons.

Barings' Circular quotes Wheat and Flour rather cheaper to sell out, but none to any quotable extent. Corn held firmly.

Cotton: Lower. Breadstuffs: dull.

DIED.

In this City on the 25th ult, in the Seventh year of her Age Alice Hamet, youngest Daughter—and on the 12th instant Aged Fifteen years John Dorsett, youngest Son of T. W. Birchall Esq.

New Advertisements.

TO Grammar School Teachers.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Hamilton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Elmslie, and of the Grammar School established at Oakville, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of teaching on or before the 23rd of April, and presenting themselves for examination at the Grammar School in Hamilton, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The subjects of examination will be from Homer, Iliad Book VI. Lucian; Life and Timon. Horace, Odes. Sallust. Translation of English into Latin. Ancient Geography and Mythology. Greek and Roman History and Antiquities. Geometry, First Six Books Euclid. Mensuration.

By order, of the Board of Trustees, WM. GRAIGIE, Secretary. March, 17, 1853.

WANTED.

A LADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B. box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected. Toronto, Feb. 18. 1853. 2-in.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT or BOOK OF PRACTICAL FORMS, full bound sheep, 8s. 9d. H. ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, King Street, Toronto. March 3rd., 1853.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, a Lady to fill the situation of GOVERNESS, capable of teaching French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address Box 96, Post Office Brockville, March 10th, 1853. 32-3i.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS as daily or resident Governesses, two Young Ladies, competent to teach the usual branches of English, with the rudiments of Music, Drawing and Painting, with all kinds of Fancy work. References kindly permitted to be made to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to Church Society, or Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

A GRADUATE, intending to take Holy Orders, wishes to obtain a situation either as Tutor in a gentlemen's family, or assistant Master in a Grammar School. He has had some experience in teaching. The highest references can be given. Address, A. B., care of Rev. W. A. Johnson, Cobourg. Toronto, Feb. 1853.

A LADY requiring a Governess is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition, including a good knowledge of Music and French. Apply H. C., office of Canadian Churchman, post paid. Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

Trinity College, Toronto.

REGULATIONS for Medical Students entering, in or after October, 1853, adopted by the Council of Trinity College, October, 1852.

- 1. They must pass before entering, the Matriculation Examination.
2. They must keep terms during two years in College, under the regulations provided in the case of Students in Arts, and pass the examinations for Students in Arts falling within that period.
3. After the second year they must reside either in College or in licensed Lodgings (unless their Parents be resident in Toronto) at the discretion of the Provost and Professors.
4. They may proceed to the degree of M. B. at the end of a Medical Course of four years, commencing at the expiration of the Arts Course of two years, provided that they shall, at that time, have entered on their 22nd year.
5. They will be required before admission to the degree of M. B. to declare themselves bona fide members of the Church of England, and to subscribe the Three Articles of the 36th Canon which are as follows:—

I. That the Queen's majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other her highness's dominions and countries; as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within her majesty's said realms, dominions, and countries.

II. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixty and two; and that he acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification to be agreeable to the word of God.

JAMES BOVELL, Dean.

Toronto, March 11th, 1853. 50-2m of The Churchman and Patriot to copy.

University of Trinity College.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

A SUMMER Course of LECTURES will be delivered by the abode Faculty, commencing the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, on the following subjects, viz:—

- Practical Chemistry, Professor Hind.
Diseases of Women and Children, Prof. Hodder.
Operative Surgery, Prof. Deazell.
Regional Anatomy, Prof. Bellamy.
Histology, Prof. Bovell.
Hygiene, Prof. Hollowell.
Medical Jurisprudence, Prof. Badgley.

Fee for each Course Five Dollars.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West. Toronto, February 8th, 1853. 46-2m N.B.—Churchman, Colonial and Globe, insert for three months.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or THE DAY WE LIVE IN; by Mrs. Gun, price 3s. 9d. LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG ARTIST; by Ann Harriet Doury, 3s. 9d.

ALSO fresh supply of THE CANADIAN CRUSOES, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs. Frail; 3s. 9d. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto, March 3rd. 1853.

HOLY WEEK.

TUESDAY.

Again did our Lord return to Jerusalem. He wandered not any more at this time into distant towns; He narrowed his wanderings; He was in and out of the holy city; He seemed to hover about the place of his sufferings; He seemed unable to remove far from it; the time was come, and His last few days were spent close to the scene of His sufferings. He was ready for His hour; He kept Himself ready. On this morning He beheld, on His way the fig-tree blasted, dried up to the roots, dried, withered. "And when his disciples saw it, they marvelled, saying, How soon is the fig-tree withered away! Even so does all wither that is not of Christ; even so was Jerusalem to perish; her lofty pinnacles her, palaces, the temple itself, was to come down to the earth, to lie in the dust, "a ruinous heap;" even so, like a tree whose sap was dried up, would all outward show, pomp, splendour, state, magnificence, riches, shrink away and be dissolved. As beneath the roofs of all the vast houses of that vast city there was no fruit, no vast company of faithful men dwelling holily; or, as beneath all the show of worship, all the outward acts of religion, the inner man of the heart was corrupt, wordly, covetous, unbelieving, so the glory of the city was to pass away, and the people of the city to perish.

And might not our Lord, on beholding the withered tree, have thought also upon Himself, in one sense so soon to be like the tree, in another sense so unlike it? Surely on Him the Father's curse was about to fall, for "cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree," and it was His to become "a curse for us." Soon was His holy flesh to turn pale, and give forth its crimson sap and die; soon was it to be laid in the earth, even as a dead tree; as a tree cut down to the roots, never more, as it seemed to man's eyes, to put forth leaves or to bud and blossom. Yet here mark the difference; this vine when cut down, when juiceless and dead, was not to see corruption; this vine in dying bore forth much fruit; this vine was cut down out of the land of the living, not for its own lack of fruit, but for the fruitfulness, the evil fruit, of others; above all this vine was about to rise again, to regain its life, to bud and blossom, to lift up itself to greater glory, and to raise up the trees of the forest which should draw near to it, to bear abundant fruit in others, and to give to others that were dead abundant life.

After speaking to His disciples, who wondered at the rapid withering of the tree, of the power of faith and of faithful prayer, our Lord entered the temple. Behold how He clung as it were to the temple and sought its courts during these awful days. In the temple again He found no new thing, no token for good, no sudden rise of faith, no meekness, no teachableness, no sign of awakening from this dead sleep of unbelief, no moving of the spiritual limbs. Nay, He was met with opposite signs. "By what authority," exclaimed the chief priests and the elders, the blind leaders of the blind, "doest Thou these things?" Our Lord then answered the question of unbelief by asking in return, "The baptism of John, whence was it?" And they durst not tell their thoughts. Then our Lord spoke three parables, that of the father and his two sons; then that of the vineyard, which He so touchingly described the householder sending last of all his son, thinking that the husbandmen who had killed his servants after servant would reverence his son, but "they caught him and cast him out of the vineyard and slew him;" and here also he described the vengeance of the householder on the murderers. Then from the dark sayings, from parables, did our Lord proceed to speak plainly, plainly threatening Israel with destruction plainly warning them of the end of God's favor. He spoke yet a third parable, that of the marriage feast, to which many were bidden but few would come, still further declaring the rejection of the Gospel by the Jews.

Then was He tempted by the Herodians, by the Sadducees, by the Pharisees, all trying to entangle Him in His talk, all bringing the day of their grace the more certainly and quickly to a close, all grieving the soul of the Son of Man and his journey to the cross, by the hardness and impenitence of their hearts. Nor did he withhold his tongue from the

unrighteous leaders of the people. "Woe, woe, unto you," He exclaimed eight times, even in these awful words of warning giving them a last hope; for this threatening of woe might have raised some sudden penitence or remorse, might have made some conscience start or turn.

Yet all was not dark in that hour when words of denunciation were coming from the most loving Saviour's lips. One gleam there was in that bitter day; for he beheld the widow cast in her mite which was her all, and after thus seeing some light in the temple, one deed of love and self-denial, which He greatly blessed, He went out. After this, on the Mount of Olives, He spoke of those things of which He had of late so often spoken; for the last time He foretold the overthrow of Jerusalem, the end of the world, of which that fearful overthrow was but a type. Three parables, that of the ten virgins, of the talents of the sheep and the goats, closed the wonderful sayings of that wonderful and eventful day. Again he withdrew from the city, as though He were not a dweller at Jerusalem, but came to it as one almost rejected, yet too full of love to let it reject Him without lifting up his voice to save. He passed the night at the Mount of Olives.

WEDNESDAY.

Plainly now did our Lord speak to His disciples of His coming suffering and death, for the time drew nigh. Unlike the sons of men He knew the number of His days, and was certified how long He had to live; doubtless this foreknowledge of a death so bitter, and of the hour of bitterness, added greatly to His sorrow, and gave him a foretaste of His woe. In love He told His disciples of the awful scene so near at hand, that such things might not burst upon them unawares, like thunder storms on a summer's day, but that their minds might be prepared, their hearts nerved for the woeful act. "Ye know that after two days is the feast of the Passover and the Son of Man is betrayed to be crucified.

O Blessed Jesus, who didst thus foresee the toil that would be laid for Thee, and didst draw near, like a lamb to the thicket that Thou mightest be caught, merciful art Thou in placing mists before our eyes, so that we see not the full height and breadth and terribleness of many griefs and sorrows that it is our portion to meet. Merciful art Thou in giving us strength for the day when the trials come, O Lord, all Thine own sorrows were known unto Thee; and all such forebodings and fears beforehand as we have, Thou knowest. Assist us in all times when with fearful hearts we see clouds arise; assist us in all times when tribulation has come.

It was now too that the chief-priests and scribes and elders, still further maddened by His words of yesterday, took counsel against Him in the palace of the high-priest Caiaphas the high-priest thus consulting about the great Sacrifice. At first fears of the people damped their counsel. Later in the day was one great dreadful step taken towards the slaying of this Sacrifice. From the side of Jesus one went forth, His own familiar friend whom He trusted, His companion, His follower, His chosen one, His Apostle Judas, Judas Iscariot. He went forth, yielding himself up into Satan's hands, to sell his Lord. He went forth from the pure presence of the Lord Jesus to a den of murderers plotting death. He went forth from the All-holy to the unholy. He went forth the worst idolater of all that have had idols, to do the worst of sin that sinners have ever done, giving up his Lord for such a god as thirty pieces of silver, the price of him that was valued. And this too did the all-knowing Lord know. He knew that for which Judas went forth. It was in itself a bringing near of his death; it was a great step towards the cross; it was a wound from a friend's hand; it was a friend's hand turned into an enemy's, one who had eaten of His bread, to whom He had given sweet counsel, whom he had taught, nourished, blessed with his presence, fed with His words of truth; such an one was His betrayer; and while the traitor was covenanting, the betrayed Master was aware of it. He knew of that sale of His own blood. Awful bitter day to the Son of God! Awful day of the selling of Jesus! The net was spread abroad with cords; soon in the snare of the fowler was the bird to be caught; yea, soon was He purposed to yield Himself to the snare, though

He had the wings of a dove and might have flown away and been at rest.

THURSDAY.

On this day the shadow of death fell more darkly on the holy Jesus; death was very near. But He had work yet to do; He had works of love yet to fulfil, and words of love yet to speak. The nearer His death was the more did his love seem to issue forth. He sent His disciples to prepare the Passover, that feast which through many generations had continued to foretell and to show forth the shedding of His blood. When the feast was prepared, He sat down with the twelve; He gathered his chosen ones around Him for the last time. He was in the midst of His beloved fellowship of Apostles. It was His last feast with them, His last Passover, His last union with them before he suffered. And so He said "with desire I have desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer." It was an awful yet blessed hour; the Lamb appointed to be slain was soon to be in the hands of His murderers; and now, before that great scene of woe, He had a little space of stillness and repose; and for this brief calm, ere the storm broke furiously upon Him, He had reserved acts and words that might after His suffering dwell with the force of dying acts and dying words in the hearts of His disciples.

During this Supper He first commended the great grace of humility and reproved His followers for striving among themselves for the highest place; He reproved them in that wonderful act of humility, the washing of His disciples' feet, when He stooped low and humbled Himself before his own servants, and was indeed among them "as he that serveth." Stronger than all words concerning humility was that abasing of Himself before them all. Most marvelous act of lowliness! How did the Lord of glory bow Himself before His creatures, when He took a towel and girded Himself and washed His disciples' feet! "So after He had washed their feet, and had taken His garments, and was set down again, He said unto them, Know ye what I have done unto you? Ye call me Master and Lord; and ye say well for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you."

O Blessed Jesus, teach us to humble ourselves for our brethren's sake, and after Thy example to do them lowly service. Teach us to condescend to men of low estate, to keep watch by the sick, to wait on the suffering, to serve those who require kind service, to shun high places and to be lowly in heart, following Thee in Thy lowliness, and seeking to be conformed to Thy most perfect pattern. Quench all proud and haughty thoughts, all love of earthly honor, all fondness of rule and sway. Even as Thou didst serve, so may we serve those within our reach, seeking to do them good and to treat the humblest of our neighbours as our brethren through Thee.

After this they continued the feast, and our Lord saddened them in the midst of it by saying "one of you shall betray Me." When they sorrowfully began to say unto Him, every one, "Lord is it I?" the Lord pointed out the traitor, the traitor who had already made his bargain, and was now about to deliver the Master whom he had sold. "He that dippeth his hand with Me in the dish, the same shall betray Me." And yet even now He spoke words that were enough to make Judas turn from his evil path and repent. He warned him of his tremendous guilt. He would not let him go forth unwarned; "Woe unto that man," He said "by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It had been good for that man if he had not been born." As if more strongly to warn Judas, to touch his conscience by an act of love, He Himself had dipped the sop and gave it to Judas. Yet Judas was unmoved unchanged: Satan had obtained possession and the son of perdition went out from his Master's presence, from his Master's side, from his Master's feast of love, with those last words of warning ringing in his ears, "That thou doest, do quickly,"—words that showed to Judas our Lord's divine knowledge as if to startle him in the midst of his guilt, by revealing Who it was he was about to deliver up.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.
February, 1852.

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
King Street Toronto.
Toronto, February, 1852.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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 Toron-
to; 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. Kelly,
Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto;
and the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, of Streetsville.
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852.

M. ANDERSON,
PORTRAIT PAINTER.
IN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited
Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to
receive sittings at his Rooms, 103, Yonge Street,
Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852.

HERBERT MORTIMER
BROKER,
House, Land and General Agent,
No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
(Opposite St. James's Church.)
REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G.
Riddout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P.
Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowers & Hall,
Crawford & Hagarty, Riddout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell
& Co.
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal
discount.
Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE RISE AND PROGRESS
OF
TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.
With a sketch of the Life of the
LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,
as connected with Church Education in Canada.
BY HENRY MELVILLE M. D.
The Appendix contains a list of the Benefactors
to the College.
Demy 8mo, Boards—Price to Non-Subscribers
7s. 6d.
HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher,
3 Wellington Buildings, King Street,
Toronto, Dec. 8th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

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

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

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street. Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

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

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

Township of North Guilford—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 180 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 19 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 LANARK.

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

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL.

A SELECTION of the most NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL, and LOYAL

ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS,

With a large number of

TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS,

And a CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, shewing the principal Innovations and Apostacies of the Romish Church—her Persecutions of our Protestant Forefathers, and the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution; by

WILLIAM SHANNON.

Price—3s. 9d. Cloth, Half bound, 5s.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher.

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, January 26, 1851.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

62, King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

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

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

NOTICE

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

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk's Office, C. C. C. Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1852.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Br. Holland Coats, Do. Check'd do., Do. Black Alpaca, etc.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB:

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices, including uslin Delaines, Prints, East Colours, Heavy Ginghams, etc.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN

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

Toronto: April 21, 1852.

BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

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

PRICE.—3s. per Dozen, or 29s. per Hundred,

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer.

8 Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Never Failing Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago Mr. Wm. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keady near Gainsboro', dated March 1st., 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system. In addition to this, she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores; in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderful short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her condition to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons, in this neighbourhood, have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOUR AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person; she being about 70 years of age. We shall be happy to testify any enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection

in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1862.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Gout, Bad Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Burns, Lumbago, Bunions, Piles, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Soals, Coco-bay, Sore Nipples, Chiego-foot, Sore-throats, Chilblains, Skin-diseases, Chapped hands, Scoury, Corns (Soft), Sore-heads, Caucers, Tumours, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Ulcers, Elephantiasis, Wounds, Fistulas, Yaws, &c., &c.

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot. December 4th, 1852.

TUITION.

A UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR of the Toronto University, accustomed to Tuition would be happy to read with one or two Pupils. Address A. Z., Box 192, Post Office, Toronto.

Jan. 27th, 1853.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. In offering to the community this highly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifles 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 of curing a case, which facts will not warrant.

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

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, and the families of my friends. This I have done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children. I have found it, as the ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary affections.

PARKER & L. V. LAND, M.D. Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1852.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your Cherry Pectoral, and never fail, 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 medicine was unobtainable in this part of the country.

UNION STATE HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 9, 1852. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sir: I have been afflicted with a very full affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of consumption, for more than a year. I could not find a cure that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your Cherry Pectoral, which gave me a 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 ever dear friend, Mr. Truman of Sumner District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis, and I to you. I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you.

And in reply, your respectfully, J. E. CALHOUN, M.D. Chester, Pa., Aug. 22, 1852.

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 greatly prostrated, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly fading, and I almost despaired 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 gratefully than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I have found my health much improved. (Now in three weeks) I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, JAMES GODFREY.

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

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

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

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

Professors
 Of Singing..... Mr. Humphrey.
 Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy.
 Of English.....
 Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles.
 Of Drawing..... Mr. Hoppner Myer.
 Of Calisthenics..... Mr. Goudeir.

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	6 0 0
Singing	7 0 0
Italian	5 0 0
German	2 0 0
Dancing for the Season	3 0 0
Calisthenics	0 15 0

Quarterly Payments required.
 Toronto, August 21st, 1852. 3-1f

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:
MRS. POETTER.
 ASSISTANTS:
 2nd English Teacher,..... Mrs. LIDDELL.
 3rd English Teacher,..... Miss KENNEDY.
 French,..... Mad'le SIMON.
 Master for Writing and Arithmetic,..... Mr. EBBLES.
 Master for Drawing..... Mr. BULL.
 Master for Music..... Mr. STRATHY.
 Master for Singing..... Mr. HUMPHREYS.

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

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

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

TERMS:
 (To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)
 Education..... £15 per annum.
 Finishing Pupils..... 5 additional.
 Boarding..... 30

NO EXTRAS.
 Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.
 Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply, (if by letter, post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.

JUST PUBLISHED;
A Table of English History
 COMPRISE BY MRS. POETTER, FOR THE USE OF HER SCHOOL.

The object of this Table is to present History to the pupil in a condensed form, and Mrs. Poetter's plan is to have it committed to memory, and entered upon by questions from the Teacher, after previous study of the subject.
 Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL,
Three Rivers, C. E.

Course of Studies for the ensuing half year, ending on June the 16th, 1853.

FIRST CLASS—GREEK. The Alcestis of Euripides, succeeded by Homer's Iliad, Book xxiv., and Odyssey, Book xxiv.; and on intermediate days the continuation of Demosthenes de Corona, and Polybius. **LATIN—Virgil's Aeneid, Book xii., Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.**

SECOND CLASS.—GREEK—The Oedipus Rex of Sophocles; Selections from Homer's Odyssey, and the Crito of Plato. LATIN—Horace—Odes, Books ii. and iii., and Epistles, Book i.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The usual introductory Classical Books. Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined classes, others by individual teaching.—The Holy Scriptures, the Greek Testament, English Grammar and Composition, History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c. &c.

S. S. WOOD, A.M.,
 Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector.
 Three Rivers, Jan. 15, 1853.

1853. WINTER. 1853.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY,

AT
THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW,
 No. 60 King Street East, 5 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH
 HAS pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in this City, would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,
 With great inducements in BONNET and CAP RIBBONS; Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 6d; Cap Ribbons worth 7d. selling for 5d.; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of CASHMERE, CLOTHS, COBBOURGS, ORLEANS, PRINTED D. LAINES, &c. for Ladies Dresses. WOOLLEN Hosiery, GLOVES &c. WOOLLEN SCARFS and SQUARE SHAWLS. SILK VELVETS, &c. &c.

J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANNELS, which will enable him to sell them to Retail buyers at Wholesale prices, thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers.

The Staple or Domestic Department.
 Will be found well furnished, and offering great bargains, having been bought within the last two months, with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to Bleached Shirtings, Grey Factory Cotton and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Prints and Derris, Denims and Drills, Rough Hollands, Draperies and Huckabacks, for Towels, Grey Cloths and Satinets, &c. &c.

The Millinery Department
 Will be found replete with all that can be required for the Season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnets in Silk, Satin, Plush Silk, and Cotton Velvet, Terries, &c. &c. And for price, quality, &c. has no hesitation in saying that in so honest a way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can under sell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparisons whatever.

The whole Stock being manufactured in his premises, with every advantage for cutting and making up, is most calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which from principle he cannot deviate from, viz.:

On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favour of the buyer, or against the Seller. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself.—Asking the lowest price at once.

A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.
 Small profits and quick returns makes a heavy purse.

AN EXAMINATION OF STOCK AND PRICES IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Remember the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street East.
J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED,
 An Experienced Salesman, to take charge of the Store.
 ALSO
 A Youth that has had some experience in a Country Store.

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

IS now an absolute necessity, 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, 7d. for the lb. packets, with full instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

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

JUST RECEIVED,
A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH,
By One of Three Hundred.

Complete in One Vol. Cloth, 5s. Part 2nd only, cloth 3s. 9d. Paper 2s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL,
 Church Depository, King Street.
 Toronto, February 23rd, 1853. 45-1f

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

Important to Importers of British Goods.
First steamer to Rochester.
 THE STEAMER

ADMIRAL.
 CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,
 WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, calling at the North Shore Ports, (weather permitting,) every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at ten o'clock, commencing Wednesday 2nd March.

Will leave ROCHESTER LANDING every Monday and Thursday Night at Eleven o'clock.
 Royal Mail Packet Office,
 Toronto, Feb. 12, 1853. } 43-11

LAW BOOKS
 JUST RECEIVED.
 Cripp's Laws relating to the CHURCH AND CLERGY, price £1 19 0,

ALSO
 A few copies of Taylor on EVIDENCE, 2 vols. price £3 15 0.

HENRY ROWSELL,
 Bookseller & Stationer,
 King Street.
 Toronto, March 4th, 1853.

Western Assurance Company's Office.
 Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

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

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order,
ROBERT STANTON,
 Secretary and Treasurer.
 December 4th, 1852. 24-1f

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.
 Offices, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained
BIRCHALL, Managing Director
 Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO.
 President..... Isaac C. Gilmer, Esquire.
 Vice-President..... Thomas Howarth, Esq.

Directors:
 George Michie, M. P. Hayes,
 James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,
 Eug. Miller, Rice Lewis,
 And John Howarth Esquire.
 Secretary and Treasurer.—Robert Stanton, Esq.
 Sonitor.—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. GILMER, President.
ROBT. STANTON,
 Secretary & Treasurer.

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

Quebec, Thos. Morill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Baker; Amherstburg, T. Samson; Periton, L. W. Desautels; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified.

Toronto, Dec. 11 1851. 12-1f



HOME DISTRICT
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

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

DIRECTORS:
 JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President.
 James Shaw, W. A. Baldwin,
 Alex. McGlashan, William Matheson,
 Joseph Sheard, Thomas Clarkson,
 Franklin Jarke, John B. Warren,
 A. McMaster, E. W. Smith,
 J. RAINE, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.
 Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 41-1f

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 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.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for the Journal:—

M. Cole & Son, Glasgow.
 Mr. S. A. Ackley, Fredericton, N. B.
 T. J. Scovill, Esq., Cambridge,
 James Grover, Esq., Woodstock,
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