

ing opinion of the parishioners. He besought those he addressed not to commit themselves hastily to an opinion as to the mode in which the lay element was to be admitted—as all parties seemed agreed it must be—into the Church synodical deliberations."

#### THE KINGDOM OF THIS WORLD AND THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

On the first of May, 1851, was celebrated in Hyde Park, an event such as earth had never seen, and which it is not likely it will ever see again. In a fairy palace,—gorgeous, wonderful, immense,—surrounded by the overpowering splendour of a world, stood England's Queen, and by her side a holy Bishop knelt in fervent prayer, invoking the blessings of peace and concord on the gathering of the human race. Then rose the mighty monarch, and gave the word herself, to open wide the portals of the wide world's temple to the reception of all earth's children; and, amid the shrill blast of trumpets, the roar of cannon, and deafening shouts of legion voices, the triumph of human intellect was celebrated!

On the sixteenth of June, 1852, was commemorated, in the ancient abbey of Westminster, the anniversary of an event for which earth can scarce find a parallel, which in its effects on man will be from everlasting to everlasting; and which few of us will ever witness again. The vision was seen "of an angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to all nations!" And with what welcome was this heavenly messenger greeted? From east and west, from north and south, gathered fathers of Christ's Church. There were faithful priests, trembling with joy; and there was the glorious temple of a crucified Lord, opening wide its portals, its table decked with the rich banquet of a Saviour's love!

The old bells pealed their merry chime, and stirred many a heart, and roused solemn thoughts in many a breast; but could the deep darkness of the midnight hour have shut from our view the palsied Christianity of the world, it had been well. Beneath the crystal roof of mammon's Pagan palace seventy thousand never-dying souls paid their insatiable devotions before idol altars;—beneath the dome of God's holy House, and before the altar dripping with the blood and bearing the broken body of a crucified Lord, knelt of all England's children not "one thousand!" It is finished. The jubilee of Man's earthly carnal greatness is accomplished.

The world has yet to learn Christianity! There is amid all that is sorrowful, yet some gleam of hope for the future; for once have met in England the Bishops of Christ's holy Catholic Church throughout the world. And albeit that Church, by cruel tyranny, could give no welcome to her mitred guests, yet we feel that in her individual members, in her societies, the fathers and children of the Church of England have given a Christian and English welcome to them.

Was not Dr. Wainwright's heart yearning after this more perfect union, when he spoke to his reverend brethren in the following strain?

He described the manner in which the episcopate had been granted to America, and considered this assemblage of the bishops of the Protestant Church, in all countries, at Westminster Abbey, as the dawning of better days. He looked on it as the union of the whole Catholic Church. He then read extracts from a letter he had received from the Bishop of Maryland, as follows:—"For practical advantage, it seems desirable that, if possible, there should ultimately be arrangement between the Churches:—1. For an assemblage of the whole episcopate, either absolutely or representatively, in council, for organization as one branch of the Catholic Church.—2. For further organization, a representative assemblage in order to such revision of the ancient and English canon, as might fit them for recognition as a body of general canon law by the whole of the Churches of the two communions. 3. For recognition, as under such a general code, of the distinct and probably always very different organizations of the several Churches of England, Ireland, the colonies and dependencies, Scotland, the United States, and the United States mission churches (for these last will, sooner or later, hold the same relation to us that the colonial churches do now to the English.)"

Immediately the attention of the English Church might be directed to the twelfth article of the Minute of Conference of the North American colonial bishops at Quebec, in September, 1851, (which minute, by the way, seems to be replete with sound wisdom and practical good sense.) And 2nd. To the great urgency of taking more care than is now taken of emigrants to the United States, furnishing them with letters commendatory. (Hear, hear.) And 3rd. To the consideration of the practicability of printing cheap and large editions of sound books for circulation among us. Late Oxford editions of Bull and Wheatly might be instanced as the kind we want; the Leeds and J. H. Parker's cheap books also. Connected with this, the feasibility of extending the operations of the society for the promoting of Christian knowledge into the United States by an American subordinate committee or otherwise. (Hear, hear.) Of course, our dear interest in the noble work that our mother is doing, in these days of rejuvenescence, can never be forgotten as a prominent theme. We know, we mark, we love her for it all, in its many, many varieties; and hundreds of thousands daily pray for blessings upon it." (Great applause.)

#### CAPITULAR ESTATES BILL.

In the discussion upon the Capitular Estates Bill, introduced by the Marquis of Blandford, the following remarks were made by Mr. Secretary Walpole:—

Since the bill had been introduced he had communicated with the head of the government, the highest authorities of the church and others taking an interest in the subject, and he had now to state that the government were willing to undertake the consideration of the subject with reference to capitular bodies and cathedral institutions, so as to make them more extensively and practically useful, by extending the spiritual instruction and education which they might afford, and putting them on a more satisfactory

footing. He recommended, therefore, that Lord Blandford should withdraw the bill, and leave this great question in the hands of the government. He could not, he said, pledge them to any of the details of so large a subject, but he gave a distinct understanding that the government were willing and anxious to give the fullest consideration to the subject. Sir B. Bridges said it would be desirable to have a distinct understanding as to whether the government would carry out the views of the noble Marquess. Mr. Walpole said there were four essential points comprised in the bill—first, the abolition of deaneries; second, the further reduction of canonries; third, an addition to the episcopate; fourth, a provision for the better management of episcopal and capitular revenues. For the first he saw no reason. With regard to the second, he thought it was extremely doubtful whether the number of canonries could be materially reduced. It must not be forgotten that parliament had already suppressed all sinecures, vacated 300 prebends and canonries, and applied £78,000 a-year by means derived from these sources towards the augmentation of poor livings. If a further fund could be obtained by these or other means, to meet the third object—that of increasing the episcopate of the country—he thought it would be very desirable, as, notwithstanding that the clergy had immensely increased, the population been actually quadrupled, and the duties of the bishops doubled or trebled, the episcopate remained in point of numbers exactly where it was at the time of the Reformation. With respect to the last point, the management of capitular and episcopal property, two principles should be kept in view—TO RELIEVE THE HIGH OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FROM THE CARES AND TROUBLES OF TEMPORAL AFFAIRS, AND AT THE SAME TIME, NOT TO MAKE THEM MERESTIPENDIARIES OF THE STATE. The spirit in which the government would look at this question was, to see whether these great institutions could not be restored more fully to the high and holy purposes for which they were founded and endowed. Lord Ebrington thanked the noble Marquess for the trouble he had taken; and suggested that there should be a superannuation fund for bishops no longer able to perform their duties.

However much we admire Mr. Walpole as a Churchman, we must protest against Parliament presuming to deal with a question which solely relates to the Church. If Mr. Walpole and the Government of which he is a member are sincere in their attachment to the Church, they surely must see that of all others this is a question which should be dealt with by Convocation. Let the Church be allowed to reform its own abuses as in the reign of Henry VIII., and we shall have no cause to complain of supineness amongst its members.

#### FURTHER CONVERSIONS FROM ROMANISM.

It is gratifying to find that the work of conversion is advancing, and numbers are daily returning to the Church; and we are no less gratified at learning that many in Scotland are retiring from the ranks of dissent into the bosom of that portion of the Church which has been so long depressed. May the God of unity and peace teach us all to be of one mind.

On the 20th ult., nine persons publicly renounced the errors of Popery in St. James's Church, Litchford, and were received into the Church of England, by the Rev. James Wright, the Incumbent.

A notice of the creditable Examinations of M. and Madame Deslandes' School, and at the Upper Canada College; and likewise the report of the Collections made for the Mission. Fund are unavoidably postponed till our next.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday the 4th inst., the Lord Bishop of Quebec held an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Order of Deacon: Henry Roe, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Allen, do. do. do. The candidates were presented by the Rev. J. J. Nicol, Principal of Bishop's College, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec. A most impressive sermon was preached by his Lordship on the occasion. The Rev. H. Roe is appointed to the mission of New Ireland and parts adjacent; the Rev. Mr. Allen to Grosse Isle. The Rev. Henry Roe is youngest son of the late John Hill Roe, Esq., M. D., of Montreal.

#### DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

Nine men have been killed by slides of rock at Cape Diamond, Quebec, which likewise destroyed several houses.—The *Cherokee* has been purchased by a firm in Newfoundland, to ply between the Island and Halifax.—Two illegitimate children of a drunken woman named Bridget Burrus, have been burned to death near Slabtown, in consequence of the house in which they were, taking fire.—A little child in the western portion of Toronto, was last week, nearly drowned by falling into an open well.—According to the last census, the population of Upper Canada is 950,530, and of the Lower Province 904,782.—A man named William Virtue died recently in Darlington, in consequence of drinking cold water when overheated.—The Chippawa Foundry manufactures daily fifty stoves of various patterns.—Gold in large quantities has been discovered in Nova Scotia, say the *Halifax Sun*.—A new woollen factory is erecting at Niagara.—The London correspondent of the *Colonist*, asserts that the feeling in England is altogether with Sir John Pakington and against Hincks.—The school tax in Brockville will this year amount to five pence halfpenny on the pound.—In a despatch to the Nova Scotian Government, Sir John Pakington strongly condemns the principle of dismissing or appointing magistrates from political considerations.—The population of Nova Scotia amounts to 276,117.—A line of steamers is to be immediately established to run between Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf.—The barque *Trusty*, from the Port of Scarborough, Yorkshire, to Quebec, was wrecked on a reef off Cape

Gaspe, on the 22nd ult.; eighteen of the passengers and crew were lost.—Mr. L. J. Papineau has been elected M.P.P. for the County of Two Mountains, by a large majority.—A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against a female and three men, for causing the death of a miserable abandoned woman named Julia Fowler, in Toronto, last week.—The amount of tolls received on the Welland Canal during the last month, was £7691 7s. 0d., a larger amount than was ever before realized in one month.—The distillery belonging to Captain Usher, in Bowmanville, has been totally destroyed by fire.—The celebration of the 12th of July passed off at Kingston and Bytown without disturbance.—Subscriptions are making in Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and other places, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent conflagration in Montreal.—It appears that the County of Megantic abounds with copper.—The coroner's jury in Hamilton, have returned, most unaccountably, a verdict of manslaughter against Campbell, who shot McPhillips in self-defence!—The wheat harvest has commenced in this neighbourhood.—On Monday a young lad was accidentally drowned in the bay, opposite the North American Hotel.—Thomas Campbell, the man who shot McPhillips at Hamilton, has been admitted to bail.—Rene Kimber, Esq., of Quebec has been appointed gentleman usher of the Black Rod to the Legislative Council.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietor of this journal intends reducing the price thereof to FIVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable strictly in advance, or SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE credit.

This reduction of terms will take effect at the commencement of the Sixteenth volume, being the first week in August next.

A desire to extend the already large circulation of the "Church," and consequently to increase its influence as an exponent of sound ecclesiastical principles, is the reason which has induced the proprietor to determine upon the above change.

In order to second and carry out his views, he confidently trusts that the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, and members of the Church elsewhere, will use their best endeavours to procure accessions to the subscription list.

It is hardly necessary to state, that the size of the paper will fall to be somewhat diminished, in consequence of the reduction of price. By a careful condensation of intelligence, however, and a judicious arrangement of matter, it is believed that the amount of substantial information at present presented by the sheet will suffer no abatement. As heretofore, faithful chronicles will be given of the progress and struggles of our branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, both in the Mother Country and the Colonies; and the affairs of the Diocese will meet with an attention at least equal to what they have hitherto received.

After due deliberation, and in accordance with the suggestions of several friends, the "Young Churchman" will in time to come be incorporated with this journal. A portion of each number will be specially devoted to the "lamb of the fold," and to matter bearing upon Sunday-schools and home education. Parties who have paid in advance for the current volume of the "Young Churchman" will, in lieu thereof, receive the *Church* till the expiry of their term of subscription.

New subscribers are requested to transmit their names and addresses to the publisher, without delay, in order that the extent of the impression may be regulated accordingly.

#### MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., at the Church in Nassagawaya, by the Rev George Graham, Mr. Allen Nelson, to Miss Ellenor Smith.

Also on the same day and at the same place, Mr. James Smith to Mrs. Tansley, all of the Township of Eramosa.

On the 14th instant, at Trinity Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Thomas Bromhead Butt, Esq., Captain in Her Majesty's 79th Cameron Highlanders, to Geraldine May, second daughter of W. S. Sewell, Esq., Sheriff of Quebec.

#### DIED.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, Grand River, Henry Brant, Mohawk Chief, aged sixtyone years.

#### Markets.

TORONTO, July 21, 1852.			
Spring Wheat per bushel	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.
Oats, per 34lbs	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Barley	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rye	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Do. (in Bags)	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per barrel	18s. 9d.	18s. 9d.	18s. 9d.
Beef, per lb.	0s. 4d.	0s. 4d.	0s. 4d.
Do. per 100 lbs.	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Mutton per lb.	0s. 2½d.	0s. 2½d.	0s. 2½d.
Pork per cwt.	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Bacon	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
Hams, per cwt.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.
Fire Wood per cord	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Coal per ton	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Hay per ton	35s. 0d.	35s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Straw per ton	25s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Lamb per quarter	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Bread	0s. 4d.	0s. 4d.	0s. 4d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0s. 6d.	0s. 6d.	0s. 6d.
Do. salt, do.	0s. 5d.	0s. 5d.	0s. 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Apples	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Cheese, per lb.	0s. 3d.	0s. 3d.	0s. 3d.

#### New Advertisements.

AN English Lady, who has resided in Canada four years, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS. She teaches the usual branches of English Education, as well as French and Music to beginners. Address (post-paid) to E. V., Mr. Howell's, Berwick, Vaughan. July 20, 1852. 50-6in.



#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, 31st August, for the Clearing, Grubbing, Grading and Masonry, of the Toronto and Guelph Railway.

Information as to the nature and extent of the several kinds of work to be done, can be had at the Engineer's Office in Toronto, where Sections of the Line may be seen, and printed specifications and forms of Tender will be furnished after 31st instant.

The Line has been portioned off into Sections, and parties tendering can propose for each or any number of the Sections, separately, or for the whole Line.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Grading &c," and addressed under sealed covers, to.

W. SHANLY, Chief Engineer.

Engineers Department. T. & G. R., Toronto Canada July 20th, 1851. 210-oh

#### British America Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the house of business of the Corporation, on Monday the Second day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

(By order of the Board.)

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 12th July, 1852. 50-2in.

#### Grammar School, Lennoxville.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened on MONDAY, August 2nd. Applications for admission and for further particulars may be made to the Rev. John Butler, Lennoxville. Toronto, July 16th, 1852. 49-1f

#### Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TO be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

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

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state that his intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.] Toronto July 6th, 1852. 48-1f

#### Trinity College.

#### COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT MASTER will be required for this Collegiate School, on or before the 15th of September next.

Also, a LADY of middle age, who has had considerable experience in the management of Children, to take charge of the domestic economy of the Boarding House attached to the Institution.

Free education allowed in case of children. Application to be made to the Rev. THE PRINCIPAL, Cobourg HENRY BATE JESSOP, M.A., Principal.

Toronto, June 23rd, 1852. 46-1f

#### British America Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirtieth Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, paid in, was this day declared for the half year ending 20th June, 1852, after the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Institution, on and after Monday, the 12th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the tenth day of July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 30th June, 1852. 47-1f

#### Trinity College, Toronto.

#### LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

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

This Scholarship is intended for persons who propose, after finishing their Academical course, to pursue the study of the Law.

The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for three years, on the condition of residence in the College, and regular observance of Terms and Lectures. Any breach of these conditions will forfeit the Scholarship.

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

The subjects for examination are:—

Greek Testament—St. Luke's Gospel. Classics—Virgil, Æn., I., II., VI.

Xenophon, Anabasis, I., II., III. Mathematics—Euclid, I.—VI. and XI., 1—23. Algebra and Trigonometry.

History—Hallam's Constitutional History of England. Composition—Latin Prose and Verse, and English Essay.

Trinity College, Toronto, 9th June, 1852. 44-1f