

than now, to propose the establishment of 57 rectories. With regard to the vested rights, he need only say that not one of the patents was made out in the name of an individual, but they were made out in favour of certain counties and townships. He would not follow that question any further but would return to the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and say that no man dare stand up now and propose that the public lands should be set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, but if his motion were assented to, and the House then determined that one seventh of the lands of the Province should be devoted to the support of religion, he would bow to their decision, if they resolved to devote them to educational purposes, it would please him better, but if they were at once given up to general purposes he would be still better pleased, as he was convinced that the greatest curse of Canada was the appropriation of public funds for religious purposes. The state of the Church in England and Ireland must excite horror in every one and convince them that there was something rotten in the system, and exactly the same thing would occur here if this endowment were kept in force. The feelings of the people as evinced in the Upper Canada Parliaments, both Tory and Radical, showed clearly that they were opposed to it, and that feeling is just as strong now; and year after year their hostility and rancour against it will be more clearly developed. Until the present Parliament no opportunity has occurred since 1810 to take the subject up, and he knew that a strong feeling had prevailed in consequence of the neglect to take it up last session. He had hoped that government could form some measure during the recess to repair that neglect, but as that had not been done, he was glad to see it come up in its present shape supported by those hon. gentlemen who had always opposed the present settlement by the act of 1840. He wished however that no condition should be made, but that the lands should be surrendered untrammelled, in order that the House might act in the manner it thought best. He had the honor to represent a constituency of which a very large portion were Conservative, and he found among them, and even among the members of the Church of England, some of the warmest opponents of that act, who would rather shoulder their muskets than consent to the present as a final settlement. It was not true that the 200,000 souls belonging to the Church of England in Canada, were opposed to any interference with the Act. Only a few days ago a pamphlet had been circulated among the members of that Church complaining of the conduct of the Bishop, who had appropriated to his own use, the lion's share of these funds—and yet not a single member belonging to that Church had the manliness to stand up and defend his Clergy, although it was well known that they were at the mercy of the Bishop. He considered that the proper use was to proceed by address. It had been asked what would be the object? The answer was, whatever the local Legislature should desire, of which its members were the best judges. He would not state in any application that might be made, what it was proposed to do. It would only embarrass the Imperial Parliament, and the present members might not be returned in case of a dissolution. The people of this country he said would not submit to the establishment of the Church of England or any other. The rebellion of '37 was caused by the reserves—such was the opinion of Lord Sydenham, and the disloyalty of that day was disloyalty to a faction, who would support a dominant church with its three millions of acres of land. He (Mr. M.) was of opinion at the time that it was a wild and absurd rebellion, and the position assumed by Sir F. Head was not the true position. Had he stated to the government at home what were the wishes of the people with reference to the Clergy Reserves, there would have been no rebellion. He concluded by referring to the grant to Trinity Church in the state of New York, and assumed that although the state Legislature, did not possess the power to deal with such trusts, yet that it was invested in Congress. He then read the amendment.

Mr. Cayley wished to point out to the House, what appeared to him a very extraordinary error in the calculations of the hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and if he succeeded in satisfying honorable members that a great blunder had been committed, he hoped to have their support to an amendment which he should move before sitting down. The honorable member for the South Riding of York, had entered into an elaborate calculation, showing the proportion which the Episcopalian Church and the Church of Scotland bore to the whole population of Upper Canada, the amount of land set apart for Clergy Reserves, and the revenue these two Churches derived therefrom, which had led him (Mr. Cayley) in the first instance, to suppose that the object which the honorable member had in view in bringing forward his resolutions, was to obtain a fresh adjustment of the income arising from the Clergy sales. He was consequently, surprised to learn from the reply given to the honorable member for Norfolk's question, that he had introduced those details and mistaken calculations, not to obtain a more equal division for other denominations, but to enlist the feelings of the House and the country against these two Churches, and make it the ground for depriving them altogether of the rights they then enjoyed. Before entering upon those calculations, he would point out a misstatement of minor importance indeed, but deserving of notice as calculated to produce a false impression throughout the country, and unjust as regarded the late Administration. It appeared by the printed report of his speech, that the present Government claimed the merit of cutting down the charge for managing the Clergy Reserves, from forty to six per cent. (Mr. Price rose and said, that he had explained the circumstance at the time, but it appeared that the reporters had not caught his observation correctly.) That was very surprising, Mr. Cayley continued, as they appeared to have got all the figures and calculations with great particularity. To pass on, however, to the consideration of the main subject, the honorable member had stated to the House, that upwards of a million of acres of the Reserves had been sold, about one half under the Act of Geo. IV., and half under 3 & 4 Vic., for £72,000; that that sum, together with arrears of interest, would make a total of about two millions, the interest of which, divided amongst one

thousand clergymen of the Episcopalian and Scotch Churches, would give them £120 apiece, or just seven shillings and sixpence per head for every man, woman and child belonging to their congregations. Could any thing be more untrue in fact, and uncandid, as coming from the Hon Commissioner of Crown Lands, who must have been aware of the facts, than such a statement? Did he not know that under the Imperial Act 3rd and 4th Victoria, passed in 1840, the revenue arising from one-half of all the sales, was placed at the disposal of the Governor and Council for religious education, excluding therefrom, the Scotch and Episcopalian Churches, which had been otherwise provided for; and yet the hon. member had had the effrontery to state that one third of the population was entirely excluded from any participation in the Clergy Reserves; and that another third of the population had a most miserable pittance. Taking the hon. member's own calculations, what would be the probable amount, when the Reserves were all sold, at the disposal of the Government, from which the Church of England and Scotch Church were excluded? The entire produce of the sales had been estimated by the hon. gentleman at two millions, £720,000 of which had already been realized on a million of acres sold, half under the old act, and half under the new; but the early sales, they had been told, had been made at very low prices; that in fact, for five and twenty years they did not cover selling expenses; the sales under the old act, consequently could not be estimated at more than 300,000, leaving seven hundred thousand to be distributed under the new act; which placed one half at the disposal of the Government for other denominations of Christians—equal to an income of fifty thousand a year. The House had been told by the Hon. Inspector General, that there was then in hand a sum of six thousand pounds belonging to that fund undistributed; and from a paper which, with the permission of the hon. member for Oxford, (Mr. Hincks,) he had obtained from the Government office, it appeared that there would be a similar sum arising from these sales, at the disposal of the administration at the close of the year 1850; and that, estimating from the past, the annual increase might be taken at £1,500 a year, until all the Reserves should be disposed of, when as he (Mr. Cayley) had already shown from Mr. Price's calculations, there would be the sum of fifty thousand pounds annually, at the disposal of the Government for religious education. He (Mr. Cayley) could not compliment the honorable member on his moral doctrines, when, in commenting on the course the Church of England had pursued, he observed, that it, in times gone by, instead of grasping at the whole, that church had compounded for half its claim, it would have secured, in perpetuity, what it was now, in all probability, about to lose. Had the Trustees for the Church in former days made such an arrangement, and been faithful to their trust—for he (Mr. Cayley) contended that they had no such discretionary power—what guarantee could have been taken, stronger than an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to secure them in their rights? Could the offer of a composition have created rights that had no previous existence, or could the refusal to compound vested rights legally forfeit them? Such morality was on a par with the erudition and biblical research of the hon. Solicitor General West, who had given it as his opinion, that, in consequence of the influx of such a great variety of Christian sects, to wit—the English, Irish, Scotch, and German, the Clergy Reserves ought to be done away with. The hon. member, after explaining some observations which had fallen from the hon. member for Cornwall, on a previous evening, and which appeared to have been misunderstood by the hon. Attorney General East, moved the following Resolutions in amendment:—

"That in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to disturb or unsettle by resolution or enactment the appropriations or endowments now existing in Upper and Lower Canada for Religious purposes: That the well-being of Society, and the growing wants of the various Christian Bodies in Canada, demand that the several provisions of the Imperial Act, 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, should be carried out to their fullest extent: That by the said Act one half of the interest arising from all Clergy Reserves sales made under the provisions of the said Act, was placed at the disposal of the Governor of Canada with the advice of the Executive Council, for the purpose of Public Worship and Religious Instruction: That the amount of the disposal of the Government exceeds six thousand pounds, and is rapidly accumulating, that the annual sales of Reserves are large, and, adopting the estimate of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, will ultimately yield a revenue at the disposal of the Government, exceeding £50,000 per annum: That it is expedient that the fund in hand, and the future revenues of the Government, should be apportioned among the Roman Catholic, Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and other Christian Bodies heretofore unprovided for, such apportionment to be definitively made according to the next Census to be taken, meanwhile according to the last Population Returns." Which was lost.

Mr Wilson moved, that Her Majesty be prayed to direct the repeal of the Imperial Act of 1840, having due regard to vested rights. Lost. Yeas 3; Nays 63.

Mr H. J. Boulton moved that a Bill be passed instead of an Address. Lost. Yeas 7; Nays 62.

The first 23 of the original resolutions were then carried by 52 to 18; the 24th by 60 to 20; and the 25th, by 41 to 27. In amendment to the 26th resolution, Mr W. H. Boulton moved, that Her Majesty be prayed to recommend to Her Imperial Parliament, to allow Her Canadian subjects the same right to legislate on social and political subjects as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Great Britain." Lost by 65 to 4.

The 26th resolution was then carried by 48 to 19. Mr Morrison moved in amendment to the 29th resolution, that power be given to the Canadian Legislature to do with the Reserves as they might deem fit—without any conditions whatever. Lost. Nays 12; Yeas 23.

The 30th resolution was carried by 40 to 28; and the 31st by 45 to 23.

A committee was then appointed to draft an address in accordance with the resolutions, and the House adjourned until Monday, (Yesterday).

Toronto Market Prices, July 13.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per bbl. 196 lbs.	21	3	a	25 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	4	6	a	5 1
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	1	8	a	2 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	7	a	1 8
Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs.	18	9	a	20 0
Potatoes per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per bushel,	1	4	a	2 0
Beef per lb.	0	2	a	0 5
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	25 0
Veal per lb.	0	2	a	0 1
Pork per 100 lbs.	22	6	a	26 3
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	40	0	a	50 0
Lamb per quarter,	1	6	a	3 9
Mutton per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Fresh Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7
Pink Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	3	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.	5	0	a	15 0
Eggs per dozen,	0	6	a	0 7
Turkeys each,	2	0	a	5 0
Geese each,	1	6	a	2 0
Ducks per pair,	1	8	a	2 6
Fowls do.	1	8	a	2 6
Straw per ton,	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton,	45	0	a	60 0
Fire Wood,	11	3	a	15 0

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

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Canada Christian Advocate,	7s.	6d.
Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record,	3s.	9d.
Montreal Witness,	10s.	0d.
Christian Guardian,	12s.	6d.
The Watchman, (Toronto),	10s.	0d.
Sunday School Guardian,	2s.	6d.
Journal of Education,	5s.	0d.
Canadian Agriculturist,	5s.	0d.
Journal of Mental & Physical Science,	15s.	0d.

April 1st, 1850.

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London, C. W., March 15th. 1850.

For the Watchman.

DEAR SIR,—

Will you have the kindness to announce in your next issue the following appointments? I intend, God willing, to hold a quarterly meeting

At Henrysburg on the	20th and 21st July.
" Bolton "	27th " 28th do.
" Dunham "	3rd " 4th August.
" Goulburn "	10th " 11th do.
" Mallory Town "	17th " 18th do.

I also intend to preach at the following places, the preachers in charge to fix the places and hours.

At Porton on the	25th and 26th July
" Starstead "	29th " 30th do.
" Stukeley "	31st July and 1st August.
" Kempville (Oxley's) "	13th do.
" Elizabeth Town (Hill's S. H.) "	14th do.
" Crosby Chapel "	15th do.

I shall have to trouble the friends on the different Circuits, to convey me from one appointment to the other. I should esteem it a great favor if the Rev. J. Histon would make arrangements to meet me at Mr Irwin's, McGill Street, Montreal, on Friday the 19th July, and the Rev. N. C. Gowan to meet me at Bytown on Friday the 9th of August.

I remain yours, respectfully,

H. O. CROFTS.

LONDON, June 19, 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is

DR. HOPE'S PILLS

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them.

BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London.
From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUIHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

FOR

THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM,

ACUTE OR CHRONIC,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA,

AND
DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician, Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., Toronto, 11th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having not been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully,

GEORGE CLEZIE,

Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.

The above Medicine is for Sale by

S. F. URQUIHART,

General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout, I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved;—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine.

JOHN CRAIG,

76, KING STREET, WEST, Painter and Glazier.

Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. URQUIHART:

Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three months' work without suffering the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province, I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout—and DR. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary.

Yours, truly and gratefully,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Slaw, Esquires.