

exerts a powerful influence upon the educated part of the English nation, to the close union maintained in our principal seats of education between classical and religious learning. The serious and manly tone which is thus diffused over classical pursuits imparts a dignity and elevation which carries them beyond the mere region of taste, and fits them for the most exalted as well as the most useful purposes.

'So may'st thou be translated to the skies,  
And give resounding grace to all heaven's harmonies!'

#### ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The workmen engaged in pulling down the old walls of the church, have been steadily at work during the week. The walls were beaten down with a battering ram, but as the tower could not be got down with safety by that means, the contractors determined to blow it up. Some of the neighbours having heard that this step was to be adopted and being fearful of the result, applied to the Mayor for his interference. His worship did not appear to regard the proceeding as attended with any danger, but at the same time directed the contractors to obtain the assistance of a competent engineer. On which they waited upon Captain Frith, R. A., who very kindly consented to superintend the operations—and on his examining the preparations which were made, he expressed himself very strongly in favour of the care and skill which they exhibited, declaring that he would not hesitate himself to stand within 10 feet of the building when the explosion should take place. The first blast was put in on Saturday and was successful, the whole tower was brought down at five blasts, one of which was unsuccessful. The last occurred at half-past 12 on Tuesday. We are happy to say that there has not been the slightest accident to any person engaged in this work; and the only damage effected was the breaking of two or three of the trees planted in the Churchyard. We are informed that it will take nearly a month to get the old material out of the way to be ready to commence the new building.

The Brass plate let into the Corner Stone of the old church has been preserved, the inscription is as follows:—

#### THE FOUNDATION STONE

OF

St. James's Church, York, Upper Canada,  
WAS LAID

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE,

ON THE VII DAY OF JUNE,

IN THE SECOND YEAR OF KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH,  
MDCCCXXII.

CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of  
Quebec.

JOHN STRACHAN, D. D., L. L. D., Archdeacon of  
York, and Rector of the Parish.

SIMON WASHBURN, Esquire, Churchwarden.

JAMES CHEWETT, Esquire, Architect.

JOHN RICHEY, Builder.

Committee for Erecting the Building:

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice.

JAMES B. MACAULAY, Judge of the Court of King's  
Bench.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,  
WILLIAM ALLAN,  
JOHN H. DUNN, } Legislative Counsellors.

HENRY J. BOULTON, Attorney General.

Alexander Wood,  
Charles Small,  
D'Arcy Boulton,  
George Munro,  
William Proudfoot,  
Francis T. Billings,  
Alexander Burnside,  
Robert Stanton,  
William Draper,  
Geo. Duggan, Esquires.

The Bottle which was let in the Stone has also been preserved. It was not corked, and the wax which was put over the metal cover was quite loose and fell off on moving the bottle. It contained a Sovereign, a Shilling, a Farthing, and a Coronation Medal of William the Fourth; and an Almanack which is almost destroyed with damp.

#### THE SOCIETY FOR THE P. G. F. P., AND THE REV. E. DENROCHE.

In our number of June 13th, we inserted a Prescott Telegraph Extra, containing a letter from the Rev. E. Denroche to John Patton, Esq., and other matters upon which we felt called upon to make some strictures. Our article was replied to by Mr. Denroche in a letter addressed to the Editor, which letter we declined to insert in consequence of certain mis-statements with regard to the salary paid to Dr. Bethune as Principal of the Diocesan Institution at Cobourg. Mr. Denroche has published his letter along with reasons for its non-insertion in this paper in another Extra of the Prescott Telegraph. We shall pass over all the matter that does not refer to the point at issue, viz., whether the S. P. G., have or have not broken faith with its older Missionaries. In a letter addressed by Mr. Denroche in answer to a question from him, as to whether our strictures referred to Mr. D., or to the other writers in the Prescott Telegraph which had been copied into this paper, the writer said that Mr. D., assumed the question, that £200 per year was originally guaranteed whilst at the same time the Society itself does not admit the fact. To this Mr. D., answers,—

"To this I must, in the first place, reply by stating distinctly, that the Secretary of the Society asserted no such thing to me. Indeed, I do not see how he,

with the business books of the Ven. Society in his keeping, could speak so recklessly, or attempt for a moment to deny the fact of the guarantee of Salary. For, if he should refer to the letter book, he would find in the hand-writing of his predecessor, the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton, these two following letters, among others of a similar nature:—

"To THE REV. ———— &c. &c.

"REV. SIR,—I have delayed replying to your letter, in expectation of hearing from Dr. Stewart on the subject of your application. A communication from him reached me a few days since, and I have the satisfaction to add that he considers that you would form a valuable addition to the Society's list of Missionaries. The Committee will hold their next meeting March the 12th, when I shall be happy to submit your application to their consideration. It will be necessary that you should transmit to me, as soon as possible, and certainly some days previously to that meeting, a testimonial signed by three beneficed neighbouring Clergymen, and countersigned by the Bishop of the Diocese. You will observe in page 82 of the abstract of the proceedings of the Society for the last year, the copy of which accompanies this, the particulars to which it is expected that the testimonials should speak. You are aware that the salary allowed by the Society is £200, with an allowance for passage money not exceeding £100 in the case of large families.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obdt. servt.

ANTHONY HAMILTON.

42 Castle Street, Leicester Square,

Feb. 23, 1821."

"REV. SIR,—Your application and testimonials were submitted to the Board at their last meeting, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that they were pleased to adopt you as a Missionary, to be employed in the diocese of Quebec. It would be desirable that you should embark for America as early as your convenience will permit; and when you have secured your passage you will be at liberty to draw upon the Treasurer, Charles Bickwell, Esq., 3, Spring Gardens Terrace, London, for £100 in aid of the expenses of your voyage, and £100 as one half year's salary in advance.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obdt. servt.

ANTHONY HAMILTON.

42, Castle St., Leicester Square,

March 21, 1821."

"How, I ask, is it possible, after this one instance given, for any Society or individual to deny that a salary was distinctly guaranteed to these men by the Society P. G. F. P., and that without any reference to the Government or Parliamentary Grant? A Grant, by the way, about which the Rev. gentleman knew nothing! If you will turn to the Society's Report for 1833, you will find that in it the Society does 'appeal to the Church at large, and throws itself upon the Church in England, to enable it to make good its engagements with its old Missionaries, especially its existing Missionaries in British North America.' 'To these persons, therefore, it is evident,' says the Report, 'the Society is bound to continue the payment now allotted to them. To their successors it cannot undertake to pay stipends to the same amount.'—(See pages 36, 37, 42, 43.)

The above is the whole evidence brought forward to prove the want of faith on the part of the Society. We can't admit that the words "you are aware that the salary allowed by the Society is £200," convey any thing more than, that the sum of £200 should be paid so long as the circumstances continued to be the same as when the contract was made. Every one acquainted with the case is aware that previous to the year 1831, the Imperial Government made an annual grant of upwards of £15,000 to S. P. G., in consideration of the Society supporting certain Missionaries in British North America. That when this grant was withdrawn an arrangement was made by which the Missionaries in Upper Canada instead of being paid by the Society as heretofore, were in future to be paid from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund by the Receiver General, but unfortunately for the Clergy this arrangement was accompanied by the reduction of their stipends of 15 per cent. We have not the means of ascertaining what arrangements were made at the time with the other Missionaries in British North America, but we can quite understand that the venerable Society would use their utmost endeavours to make arrangements that would enable it to make good its engagements.

#### THE NEW CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.

It has been determined that the chief town of the new settlement of Canterbury, in the middle islands of New Zealand, shall be called "Lyttelton," in honour of the noble lord who is chairman of the committee.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D., is appointed Bishop of Lyttelton, New Zealand.

The Rev. Henry Bate Jessopp, requests that all letters and papers for him may be addressed, until further intimation, to the care of Henry Jessopp, Esq., Toronto.

#### TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

In giving the terms of *The Church* in last week's paper, an oversight occurred with respect to the subscribers in the City of Toronto; it was intended to make a small addition to their subscription (in cases where advantage was taken of payment during the first month) to pay for the delivery; the price 10s. being too small to allow the payment of a carrier. The one or two who have already paid have been charged 12s. 6d., but as this is thought to be too much, the future charge to subscribers whose papers are delivered, and who avail themselves of the reduction, will be 11s. 3d.; and the 1s. 3d. over paid will be put to the next volume or returned as parties may desire.

The terms as notified will be strictly abided by, so that our Subscribers will please make their remittances within the next fortnight.

#### Editorial Correspondence.

GLASGOW, 19th July, 1850.

The infamous "Marriage Bill" appears to be exciting unmitigated disgust and indignation throughout the entire community. Meeting, as I have been of late, pretty extensively both with Churchmen and Denominationalists, I have not lighted upon one solitary advocate of this unscriptural and demoralizing measure. Should the House of Lords sanction the abomination, violence unquestionably will be done to the feeling of the great mass of the sound thinking inhabitants of Great Britain.

It is a perfectly ascertained fact, that the Bill is promoted by certain influential individuals, who have a direct interest in its success. These parties have been sending stipendiary Missionaries through the leading Cities of the Empire, in order, if possible, to remove the prejudices which exist against their unholy cause. In every instance, however, which has come under my notice, the efforts of those unblushing itinerants have proved signally abortive. Indeed it is only in the cess-pool of Socialism that they have met with any patronization—the venal and Godless House of Commons excepted.

The sad termination of poor Sir Robert Peel's mortal career still continues to occupy the public mind—and the grateful free traders are busily engaged in collecting funds to perpetuate his memory in marble. What a momentous page in the history of Britain will the record of this great, but fearfully erring statesman's political life present! The time, however, is not ripe for the compilation of such a record. The stone which the departed statesman was so instrumental in putting in motion, has not yet ceased to roll,—and for futurity is reserved the question whether Peel's monument will not fall to be erected upon the ruins of this quack-tortured nation!

Some dissatisfaction prevails against the recent arrangements by which Sunday labour in the post office has been put an end to. It is reported that Lord John Russell is inclined to restore matters to their former footing—though the popular voice has been strongly in favour of the measure. If this be true, it is only another proof of the little regard which the inconsistent Whigs pay to their Dagon of public opinion, when that opinion chances to harmonize with the dicta of Revelation.

R. J. M.

AN ACT to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the Distribution of the Proceeds thereof.

(Concluded from our last.)

V. And be it enacted, That the Share allotted and appropriated to each of the said Churches shall be expended for the support and maintenance of Public Worship and the Propagation of Religious Knowledge the Share of the said Church of England being so expended under the authority of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the Share of the said Church of Scotland under the Authority of a Board of Nine Commissioners, to be elected by the Synod or Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, under such Regulations as shall be from time to time established by the Governor of Canada, with the Advice of his Executive Council.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Share of each of the said Churches shall be paid by the Receiver General or other Person appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said Province in favour of the Treasurer or other Officer who shall be respectively appointed to receive the same by the said Society on behalf of the said Church of England, and by the said Commissioners on behalf of the said Church of Scotland.

VII. And be it enacted, That, subject to the foregoing Provisions, the Residue of the said annual Fund shall be applied by the Governor of Canada, with the Advice of the Executive Council, for Purposes of Public Worship and Religious Instruction in Canada.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the Receiver General or other Person appointed as aforesaid to receive the Interest and Dividends accruing from the Investment of the Proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold shall, on or before the Fifteenth Day of January in every Year, deliver to the Governor a Certificate in Writing under His Hand of the net Amount which in that Year will be applicable to the several Churches of England and Scotland out of the said Fund under the Provisions of this Act; and whenever the sum mentioned in any such Certificate to be applicable to the Church of England in Upper Canada shall be less than Seven thousand seven hundred Pounds, or the sum mentioned in the Certificate to be applicable to the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada shall be less than One thousand five hundred and eighty Pounds, the deficiency in each case shall be made good out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be charged thereupon at the Quarter Day next ensuing the Receipt of such Certificate at the Treasury; and the Lord High Treasurer, or three or more Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be authorized by their Warrant to direct the Issue of the Sums needed to supply such Deficiency in the following manner; (that is to say,) such Sum as shall be needed to supply the Deficiency of the said Sum of Seven thousand seven hundred Pounds to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed to receive the same by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and such Sum as shall be needed to supply the Deficiency of the said Sum of One thousand five hundred and eighty Pounds to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed to receive the same by any Writing under the Hands of any three or more of the Commissioners under whose Authority the Share of the Church of Scotland is to be expended as aforesaid; and all Sums so paid out of the Consolidated Fund shall be severally applied, under the Authority of the said Society and

of the last mentioned Commissioners respectively, for the Support and Maintenance of Public Worship and the Propagation of Religious Knowledge in each of the said Churches in Canada.

IX. And be it enacted, That Accounts of the expenditure of every Sum of Money so to be received out of the said annual Fund, or out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the said Churches of England and Scotland, or by any other Religious Body or Denomination of Christians respectively, under the Authority of this Act, shall be, on or before the Twentieth Day of July in each Year, rendered to the Governor of the said Province in Council; and that until such Accounts shall have been rendered, and the due and proper Expenditure of the Sum granted during any preceding Year shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Governor of the said Province in Council, no other or further Sum or Proportion of the said annual Fund shall be paid or allowed to any or either of the Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians failing, neglecting, or refusing to render such Account, or to verify the same as aforesaid; and that Copies of such Accounts shall annually be laid before the Legislature of the said Province.

X. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall appear to the Governor of the said Province in Council sufficient reason to apprehend that there has been any Misappropriation or Non-appropriation of any Sum or Sums of Money paid to any of the said Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians, out of the said annual Fund, or any Neglect or Abuse in the Expenditure or Management of any such Sum or Sums, upon Directions for that Purpose given by the Governor, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General to apply summarily, either by Petition or Information, to or in the Court of Chancery, in Upper Canada, or to any one of the Superior Courts of Record in Lower Canada, setting forth the nature of the Abuse apprehended, and praying Discovery, and Relief in the Premises, as the nature of the case may require.

XI. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intitled *An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* as relates to any Reservation of Land hereafter to be made in Upper Canada or Lower Canada for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, shall be repealed.

XII. And be it enacted, That in this Act the Words "Province of Canada" shall be taken to mean the Province of Canada as constituted under an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, intitled *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;* and the word "Governor" shall be taken to mean and include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Canada.

XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

#### Further Extracts by the Canada.

THE GORHAM CASE.—The judgment of the Court of Exchequer last week, differing from that of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, in that the Barons declined to decide whether, in cases "touching the Crown," there is, or is not, a concurrent or alternative right of appeal, as well to the Upper House of Convocation as to the Committee of Council, but agreeing with the two co-ordinate Courts in holding that the latter appeal was not excluded, has terminated, we presume, all the legal defence which can effectually be offered to Mr. Gorham's claim to be instituted to his new living.

The end of the legal controversy, is, however, the beginning of the political one; and as it has been now definitely decided that the first step to be taken in this new controversy is to hold a public meeting, as well for the manifestation of the feeling which exists on the subject, as for deliberating on the best means to be pursued to obtain a redress of the grievances under which the late decision has placed us, we feel called upon to take this last opportunity of reminding our readers that this meeting has been called for Tuesday next, the 23d July, and that whatever difference of opinion may have existed, or may now exist, as to the expediency of selecting that particular course of action, it is obviously desirable, since that course has been selected, that it should be vigorously and heartily pursued.—*London Guardian.*

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE took place on the 16th ult., at Kew, a temporary vault having been provided in the church till a piece of ground that had been marked out in the gardens of his Royal Highness for the purpose shall have been set apart and consecrated, and a mausoleum erected for the reception of his remains. The body was removed as early as half-past six in the morning from Cambridge House, Piccadilly, attended by an escort of Life Guards, and eight mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, and containing the physicians, chaplains, and household officers and immediate friends of the late Duke. At Kew the procession was joined by the chief mourners, the vicar, the churchwardens, and a large body of the gentry, tradesmen, and workpeople in the employ of his Royal Highness, with the children of the royal schools, by many of whom much feeling was displayed at the loss they had sustained.

Upon the arrival at the church the body was placed upon tressels in front of the communion table and the coronet and cushion, and baton and cushion, laid thereon. His Royal Highness, the chief mourner (the present Duke), his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, took their place at the head of the corpse.

A pew in the south aisle, near the communion table, was enclosed with black draperies for his Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princesses, her daughters, who entered the pew shortly before the arrival of the procession. The adjoining pew was also enclosed with draperies for the ladies in waiting on their Royal Highnesses.

The part of the service before the interment being read, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge left her pew, and was supported by her son, the present Duke, following the body, which was borne from the front of the communion table down the north aisle to the vault at the entrance to the chapel. Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary followed, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.