

The Church.

"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."

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TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 31, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXIV.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	1st Lesson.	2nd Lesson.
E	Aug. 3.	2 Sam. 31.	Acta 1.
		M. E. 21.	Heb. 6.
M	" 4.	Jer. 35.	Acta 2.
		M. E. 36.	Heb. 7.
T	" 5.	M. E. 37.	Acta 3.
		F. E. 38.	Heb. 8.
W	" 6.	M. E. 39.	Acta 4.
		E. E. 40.	Heb. 9.
T	" 7.	M. E. 41.	Acta 5.
		E. E. 42.	Heb. 10.
F	" 8.	M. E. 43.	Acta 6.
		E. E. 44.	Heb. 11.
S	" 9.	M. E. 45, 46.	Acta 7.
		E. E. 47.	Heb. 12.
E	" 10.	1 Kib. 13.	Acta 8.
		M. E. 17.	Heb. 13.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JULY 31 1851.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

RECTORIES.

On Thursday last Mr. Morrison moved the second reading of the bill to repeal certain provisions of Imperial Act 31 Geo. III. relating to Rectories in this Province. The intention of Mr. Morrison, so far as we can gather, is, by a side wind, to destroy the Rectories altogether. As Mr. Cameron of Cornwall properly observed, "the Church of England was just as willing as the author of this bill, that no more Rectories should be created under the existing law; but they would never give up their right to set apart their own lands for Rectories."

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill which he proposed to substitute for Mr. Morrison's. It repeats the clauses authorizing the establishment of new Rectories, leaving the existing ones to be determined by the proper tribunals; and declares, that in case they should be declared legal, the right of presentation should be vested in the Church Society, or some other corporation connected with the Church.

Eventually, Mr. Morrison's bill was read a second time without division, but was referred to a select committee under whose consideration Mr. Wilson's bill would also come.

LEGALITY OF RECTORIES.

Mr. Hincks, on Monday, moved the following resolutions, which were carried with only three dissentients.

"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to acquaint his Excellency that doubts have for many years existed in the public mind as to the legality of the proceedings by which certain rectories or parsonages were from time to time erected and endowed within the late Province of Upper Canada."

"That in consequence of representations made to her Majesty's Imperial Government on the subject, the opinion of the Law Advisers of the Crown was taken by Lord Glenelg, then Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the year 1839, which opinion was given on the 8th June of the same year, to the effect that the erection and endowment of the said Rectories were not "valid and lawful acts."

"On the 6th July, 1837, a despatch was addressed by Lord Glenelg to Lieut. Governor Sir F. B. Head, in which his Lordship states it as his opinion, that some method should be found of bringing the question to an adjudication with the least possible delay, inconvenience and expense and in which he instructs the Lieut. Governor to consult with the Bishop and Archdeacon of the Church of England, as to the best means of testing the legality of the endowments in an amicable manner."

"That owing to subsequent representations from the present Bishop of Toronto, the Law Advisers of the Crown were induced to change their opinion, and to declare that the said Rectories were legally constituted and erected."

"That this opinion has not had the effect of quieting the public mind in Upper Canada, and that in order to set the question finally at rest, this House humbly prays that His Excellency will take immediate steps to bring the question of Law fully to adjudication, in such a manner as will enable either party to bring the cause of appeal under the view of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and this House pledges itself to make good all necessary expenses attendant on such proceedings."

OUTRAGEOUS MISCONDUCT.

Last week a scene occurred which we refer to with much pain. An aged member of the Assembly was brutally assaulted by a brother representative as he was entering the House. We trust that a similar outrage will never again be our province to record. The delinquent after an abject apology was too leniently let off with a reprimand.

REPRESENTATION BILL.

This bill is lost for the present session. On a vote being taken the result was a majority of 55 to 18, or one less than is necessary to legalize the measure.

PRIMOGENITURE.

The bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture was read a third time by a vote of 50 to 7. We sincerely trust that it will be rejected by the Legislative Council.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"There is not at the present time a member of the Church of England in the Executive Council of this Province."

Such was the declaration of Mr. Lafontaine, in his place as a member of the Legislative Assembly during the discussion on the question of the Rectories last week.

Our readers will not be surprised at the fact which has been officially stated, for the more thoughtful among them must long since have been convinced that a sincere member of the Church could not become the ally of a party which has striven to ridicule her teaching, to rob her patrimony, and pervert her laws in the councils of the country—could be no fit place for him, when the work to be done was the spoliation of the Church of God; when the means to this end was violence to a Monarch's gift; and when the men with whom to confederate were the open and avowed enemies of Zion;—it could be no fit place for him when the work to be done was to lessen the number of her missionaries, to hinder her usefulness, prevent the spread of the gospel, and retard the progress of the Kingdom of Christ. Whatever counsel there may be taken against the Lord and against His Anointed, glad and grateful are we that the meditated wickedness proceeded from those who are aliens to the Commonwealth of Israel.

Still the facts suggestive of strange reflections. Not one solitary member of the Church of England is at the present moment a member of the Executive Council. The Church of Rome is fully represented there. The Church of Scotland is not without her advocates. The worthless children of heresy and schism have free access to the Viceregal ear, but the Church of the Sovereign, the Church of the Empire, the Church of the Colony, may find among her many sons no fitting and pious suppliant to nod approval to the plunder of property which has been consecrated to God, or partake of the guilt of prostituting to secular uses the grants designed by the most religious Monarch for the support and maintenance of the Church in this Colony.

But though some whom the Church has nourished and brought up have rebelled against her, though she has become a prey to those whose teeth are as arrows and whose tongues are as sharp swords; though she has been assailed at by the scowler, and mocked in the Hall of the Legislature, yet it is comforting to feel that within the sworn circle of those who have the means to injure her, there is not one who believes one who has been baptized with her baptism, or who confesses her faith, or unites in her fellowship, so family to blend them with the joys or sorrows or hopes of the Church.

Schism may clap her hands, and heresy shout in triumph, for the Jubilee of Anti-Christ is come, and Upper Canada is overshadowed by the death-like influence of a creedless people.

THE ANTI-RELIGION MEETING AT ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

In our last, we briefly recorded the fate of this attempt to diffuse principles in this Province which must end in Socialism, infidelity and democracy of the worst nature.

Some of the surviving demagogues of 1837 have had what they call a public meeting, held with closed doors, from which the public were excluded. The members of this association and their friends had thus full opportunity to utter their incipient treason, and develop their strength, and we are not sorry that the expose has taken place. We know who are the agitators, who are their supporters and who are their opponents.

It has been for some time boasted, that the ministers and congregations of all the great dissenting bodies countenanced this Anti-Religion Association, and would support its measures. We are now undeceived. All the leading dissenting bodies kept aloof from their acts, and the prominent, indeed we may say the only actors in the sacrilegious scheme, were the old and hackneyed lay demagogues Leslie, Spreull, Brown, father and son, Ireland, with their ministerial allies, Messrs. Robinson, Boaf, Burns, Esson, Jennings, and one or two others.

Mr. George Brown had the hardihood to assert that because £3,693 10s. 7d., was the income of

the Church Society during the past year, it was the whole amount of the contributions of Episcopalian. But we may here tell him that the single congregation at St. George's, in this city, has during the same year contributed for church purposes to an amount equal to about one-third of that sum.

Our "undercapitulous opponents" are of course indignant at their plans being so completely defeated by a counter meeting so large, and on but a few hours notice. They are frantic at what they call the violent and riotous treatment they experienced, and the ridicule they have brought upon themselves, for ridicule is the scum of treatment for their absurd pretensions. But the most galling fact of all is, that whilst they have disclosed their own weakness, they have been astounded at the opposition which they have met. Their Chairman, the Hon. Adam Ferguson, has stated his belief "that some secret influence existed, through which a ferocious and unmanageable mob could be at any moment and for any purpose assembled." We can assure this sapient legislator, that there is no secret as to the influence—it is the deep determination of the people of Canada to maintain for religion the sacred temporalities of religion. When this is imperilled, they will find the people excitable and sensitive—more, they will find them united, for it is a well known fact, that in the late resistance to those demagogues, the Romanist and the Orangeman, Churchman, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other Denominations exhibited perfect unanimity.

Talk of high church and orange riots. It is said if one of the Aldermen would prosecute the sixteen whose names they have as rioters on that night, the fact would be disclosed that they are all Roman Catholics!!!

The *Globe* positively denies that billets of oak were flung on the crowd from the Hall, but that some walking sticks which were taken from those entering the meeting were flung out. It is true it adds to the aggressive, as we repeat the assertion that billets of fire-wood were thrown among the people. We have spoken to several who saw them fall, and at least one piece is forthcoming. Nay, more, the fact has been established on enquiry, that previous to the meeting there were such missiles in an adjacent room which were not to be found the following morning.

CHRISTIAN COURTESY.

It is pleasant and refreshing, in these days of selfishness, to have the means of recording instances of practical and uncalculating sympathy, of that love which is without dissimulation, and is moreover the fulfilment of the law.

It is known to many of our readers, that the Rev. Dr. Adamson has earnestly sought, and eagerly availed himself of every opportunity which has been afforded him of advocating the claims of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, upon the Christian kindness and sympathy of the Churchmen in this vicinity. It was suggested to him, that the Clergy of the Church at Buffalo would be favourably inclined towards the object he had at heart, if he sought their assistance; and so accompanied only by the Bishop of Toronto's official sanction, and letter of introduction to each of the Clergymen of Buffalo, he departed on his mission, was received with the utmost kindness, hospitality and welcome, was on last Sunday favoured with an opportunity of addressing the congregations, and receiving collections for the above object in each of the Churches in Buffalo.

It is not only pleasing to find, that amid diversity of government, the Church of God remains the same, and that amid a people somewhat given to change, the "form of sound words" received from their fathers continues unaltered; it is no less pleasing to find, that in a foreign country so much sympathy is cherished towards the Colonial Church, and so much respect entertained for the pastoral of our beloved Diocesan.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

We perceive that Mr. George Brown, in his speech at the Anti-Religion Association, at St. Lawrence Hall, last week, made a reference to that part of Mr. Dartnell's speech at the Church Union Meeting, which illustrated the evils of secular education, and established the growth of destitution and crime contemporaneous with it. Mr. G. Brown does not attempt to question any of Mr. Dartnell's statements or statistics. He admits that crime has increased during the twenty-five years that secular education has been tried in England, but he says, it is not secular education but the want of it has increased crime. This is

a logical deduction such as none but a member of the Anti-Religion Society could make. We suppose he considers that there has not been enough of secular education. Whatever has been the amount of it in England, it cannot be denied that it has had free scope in the neighbouring States, and we recommend to the perusal of those who would advocate it, the following observations from the *New York Herald* of its fruits in that city. They come most opportunely:—

"INCREASE OF CRIME IN NEW YORK.—By the report of the Secretary of State, which has just been published, it appears that crime, during the last few years, has been increasing as regularly as our imports and exports, or the growth of our population. In ten years we learn by this report, crime has doubled in this State. We have seen various causes all alleged for this deplorable result; but none of them in our opinion, are satisfactory, or reach the root of the evil. We suspect very much that the important revolution which has taken place in our system of common school education, during the last few years, has materially increased juvenile delinquency, and crime of every degree. Under the impulse of philosophy and socialism, which have operated very much on our politicians, and on our elections, for the last fifteen years, the school system of this State has been constructed entirely on philosophical principles, without regard to religion, revelation, christianity, or any of those doctrines on which human society is founded. In fact, under the present system of education, all moral and religious instruction seems to be banished from our schools, and the education of the youthful mind is confined merely to its intellectual and material developments. Materialism—that modern system of philosophy, which ignores a future life, and looks on revelation as a blank—has seized on our school system, and given a direction to all the youthful energies of the day.

The consequences of rearing the youthful generation on intellectual or material principles merely, without reference to revealed religion, or Christian morals, are beginning to be seen in the extraordinary growth and increase of crime which has been doubled during the last ten years—a space of time covered by the philosophical, material, and the intellectual methods of instruction.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

CONFIRMATION.—On Tuesday the 18th inst., the Lord Bishop of this Diocese consecrated and set apart to religious purposes the church in Warwick village, together with the adjacent burial ground. This Church is pleasantly situated on the prominent point in the village plot of Warwick. The Church-yard and burial-ground have been enclosed with a neat, substantial, and durable fence; and the burial-ground has been suitably laid out in side-walks and rows of lots. The Bishop was met at the entrance of the Church, and after the impressive form of consecration had been attended to, His Lordship declared the Church set apart for religious services for ever under the name of St. Mary's. The Evening Prayer was then read by the clergyman; and a most solemn sermon preached by the Bishop; after which several prayers were presented for confirmation.

CONFIRMATION IN LONDON.—On Sunday the 20th inst., our Townspeople were directed to the Church, by the ringing of the first chime of bells in operation in Upper Canada. Many pleasant and painful recollections were occasioned by this event. It drew the mind back to the father land, across the wide Atlantic to the days of childhood, when the old man used to listen to the fine old psalms of David. Although the bells were not all in tune, and those who rang them had long been out of practice, the ringing was very fair; it will doubtless be much improved when the persons who intend to ring them have had sufficient time to practice. The services of the day were exceedingly interesting. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese was present for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation. The Morning Service was read by the worthy Rector assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bommer, of Galt. A very excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop. The candidates for confirmation, to the number of one hundred and seventeen, were then presented and the solemn rite attended to. The Bishop's address was very pointed, impressive and practical, and was delivered extemporaneously. It will doubtless long be remembered by all present; but more especially by the persons confirmed. The whole of the services of the day were highly interesting and gratifying.—*London Times*.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, QUELPS.

This interesting ceremony took place on Thursday last. Divine service was performed in the old Church at 3 o'clock p. m. prayers being said by the Rev. J. G. Goddes of Hamilton, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. M. Bommer, of Galt. The congregation having proceeded to the new site where the corner stone was suspended from a triangle from the top of which floated the Union Jack, the Rev. Arthur Palmer laid the stone with the prescribed formula.

The concluding Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Goddes, the Hundredth Psalm was sung by the assembly, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rector; and three cheers having been given for the Queen, the assemblage broke up, highly gratified with the proceedings. There was a goodly number of persons present which, but for the precarious state of the weather, preventing the farmers from leaving their hay harvest, had been largely augmented.

After the ceremonial, an address to the Rector was read by Sheriff Grainger, which, with the reply, we shall give next week.