[No. 12

# A CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, At the Visitation, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1852

By JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

MY BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY:-

In my circular calling this meeting I mentioned that it had been postponed to a late period of the season in the hope that the Bill introduced into Parliament by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury would have passed, and required immediate action, but as it has been thrown over to the next session, our deliberations must be confined, as in May 1851, to those local matters, which, in the present critical position of our ecclesiastical affairs, demand our immediate attention.

But before we proceed further it is my duty to give a brief history of the Diocese since our last visitation. And here it becomes us all to bless and praise our Heavenly Father with devout thankfulness for the measure of success which he has vouchsafed our feeble endeavours to disseminate the gospel truth in this great country, and to pray for the continuance of his watchful care and protection on our present and future labours to increase the limits of our Lord's Kingdom.

The beginning of May 1851 may be deemed an important era in the history of the Church in this Diocese. On the first, I delivered my visitation charge to the Clergy, and on the second, I opened our first Diocesan Conference, or Synod; and I rejoice to say, its proceedings were conducted throughout in the greatest harmony. The meeting of the Clergy and Laity, under their Bishop, presented the Church in a venerable and commanding aspect, and in all her fullness. She spoke with authority, and her words have made a deep, and we trust a lasting impression. Already the timid are become bold, and the indifferent, warm and resolute; and all are encouraged to press with redoubled earnestness for synodal liberty.

On the 13th of May 1851, I commenced my confirmation journey through the Niagara District, and was employed seventeen days in traversing that beautiful portion of the Diocese. Confirmations were held in twenty parishes or missions, and the result in numbers, 331. This would appear rather a falling off, but I had anticipated one year, which will

account for the seeming decrease. I found from experience that the division I had made of the Diocese for the purpose of confirmation was unequal, the Eastern being much the larger; and to bring the two nearer an equality, I added the District of Niagara to the Western division. The consequence was, that my confirmations in that District were sooner than usual by one year, and this accounts for the smaller number confirmed, for, had I waited the usual time, there would have been at least 400.

We must, nevertheless, admit that the extension of the Church in the Niagara District has not equalled that of many other portions of the Diocese. It was settled at a very early day, and the people left long from necessity, without the ministrations of the Church. Before they could be made available to any extent dissent had made considerable progress, and not a little apathy and carelessness among professing Churchmen had been engendered. We are now, however, daily gaining upon these impediments and have no reason to

Remaining a few days at home to bring up my correspondence, I began my second journey on the 28th of June. This lasted forty-two days, during which I visited sixty missions, or Parishes and stations, commonly two every day, and occasionally three. Travelling on an average, daily, about thirty,

and sometimes forty miles. At each station I preached, confirmed and addressed the Candidates. Towards the termination of the tour, I felt now and then a little jaded from incessant travelling day by day in a carriage strongly made to suit the bad roads, but for that reason less easy, requiring at times early rising to keep appointments, and at other times journeying very late to reach comfortable quarters for the night.

On the 14th of August, I left Toronto for the Upper Lakes, an expedition comparatively easy, as it was (excepting 80 miles) travelled by water. The romance of canoes and encamping on the islands for the night has passed away; and now comfortable steamboats ply upon lakes Huron and Superior. By the help of one of these, we reached the Manitoulin Island on Sunday the 17th, at 9 A. M., and, as the steamer could only stop a very few hours, we made immediate

preparations for Divine Service. Owing to the necessity of addressing the Indians after the confirmation through an interpreter, and the great number of baptisms, the service was somewhat long, but it was nevertheless singularly interesting. Many of the Indians could read the Rev. Dr. O'Meara their worthy Missionary's translation of our invaluable Prayer-Book in their own language. This translation is said by good judges to be excellent, and in great request with the American Missionaries

serving among the Ojibwa Indians. Thirteen adults were baptised, and ten confirmed. The devout appearance of the Indians was very edifying. The solemnity of their responses, the thrilling effect of the plaintive music, and indeed the whole worship was deeply affecting,

and not be witnessed by any one without spiritual profit.

On Monday we called at the Bruce Copper Mines and examined the pits and machinery. Great labour has been done, and much expense incurred, and the prospects are beginning to be cheering; yet our missionary has received very little encouragement to multiply his visits, owing rather, I believe, to the course taken by one of the directors, who is a Dissenter, than by the company.

We touched at the island of St. Joseph, and arranged with the people to have a full service on our return, and made the Sault Ste. Marie, or the strait between the lakes Huron and Superior, in the evening.

Here we had to remain eight days, as the steamer makes only one voyage per week, and there is no other mode of

During this time we made two visits to the Indian village at the mouth of Garden River, one on Sunday the 24th, when we had a full service equally interesting with that at the Manitouahning except that the Indians were less numerous and there was only one baptism, and six confirmed.

The weather became very stormy during divine worship, and on our way back the rain fell so heavily that it threatened to fill our canoe, and compelled us to take shelter in an Indian wigwam for upwards of an hour. Having dried ourselves and bailed our canoe, we pursued our journey, and reached our inn sometime after dark.

While waiting for the return of the steamer we took excursions to view the prominent parts of the surrounding country, one of 15 miles up the strait, connecting the two lakes, where we could behold the opening of the broad sheet of lake Superior. Two headlands, like the pillars of Hercules, about twenty miles asunder give a magnificent termination to the strait, and beyond them Superior presents its immense

This was on the whole a very agreeable journey, and the more so, as several interesting friends, desirous of seeing our inland seas, favoured me with their company. We got back to Toronto on the 1st of September.

After a brief interval, I made a second journey westward to visit eighteen or twenty missionary stations, which occupied a fortnight.

The result of my summer's confirmations was 2088. Believing that I had travelled enough for one season, I thought of settling myself quietly at home for the winter, but I found a letter on my return inviting me to a meeting of Bishops which had been projected in the spring, and which after a little time seemed to drop; it had however been revived, and as I had been a consenting party when it was first mentioned, it was incumbent on me to attend. It took place at Quebec. Five Bishops met on 23rd of Sept., being those of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Frederickton, and Montreal.

We deliberated on various matters regarding the colonial Church, and with the most cordial harmony. Our minutes were transmitted to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. They have since been printed, and favourably received.

I had scarcely got home from Quebec when I was persuaded to go to Buffalo to assist at the consecration of a magnificent Church, just erected in that flourishing city. The Bishop of Newfoundland, who had kindly accompanied me from Quebec, agreed to extend his journey to Buffalo. Here we met the Right Reverend the Bishops of Western New York and Michigan, with a great number of presbyters and deacons, and

eight or ten of my own Clergy. The consecration of the church was conducted with great solemnity and in the most becoming manner. We felt that we were truly brethren of the same Holy Catholic Church, and though of different nations, more closely united through our Lord Jesus Christ than by the nearest family ties.

On my return from Buffalo, I engaged with my chaplains in the examination of candidates for holy orders, and on Sunday the 26th ordained seven Priests and five Deacons.

I have dwelt so long on the several incidents connected with the diocese in 1851, that I must be very brief on those of 1852.

I left Toronto to visit its eastern portion on the 4th of June, immediately after the annual meeting of the Church Society, and having traversed the Home and Simcoe districts, I found it necessary to stop at home a few days to answer letters and take up such matters of importance as required early attention before proceeding eastward.

On the 7th of September, I returned for the season, having completed my round of confirmations in rather more than three months. The result was very encouraging. The candidates confirmed amounted to 4,058, nearly one-half more than at my former visit.

Many things worthy of notice occurred in this protracted journey, but time permits me to select one only-the confirmation at Kingston on Sunday the 5th of September, 1852as it had more than common interest.

At nine o'clock precisely, I attended at the Provincial Penitentiary. Being limited as to time by the regulations of the institution, I directed the Litany to be read by one of my attending clergy. I then baptized twenty-two of the convicts and confirmed one hundred and one. There was no time for a sermon, but I addressed them affectionately and encouragingly as long as the time allowed. Great credit and praise are due to the Rev. H. Mulkins, Chaplain to the Penitentiary, for the extraordinary pains and labor he had taken in preparing these candidates for confirmation and baptism. They seemed willing and intelligent, and I trust many were serious and well prepared.

As connected with the history of the diocese, I might go on to notice the lengthened and important proceedings which the difficulties of the Church Society and the settlement of the rectory question have occasioned; but, as full reports on these subjects have been drawn up and published, I willingly

In pursuing the narrative portion of my address, I am sadly reminded that since we last met three of our brethren have been taken from us by the hand of death. The Rev. Samuel Armour, Rector of Cavan; the Rev. J. C. Taylor, M.A., Rector of Peterborough; and the Rev. George Bourne, Missionary of Orillia. The last was still young in his master's service, but of good promise, from his singleness of purpose, piety and devotion to his ministry. His heart was in his work, and we naturally looked for fruit in due time. But God, in his inscrutable Providence, has withdrawn him early.

The Rev. J. C. Taylor was called home in the vigor of life, but his departure had been preceded by a severe and protracted illness, which he bore with much Christian patience, fortitude and resignation. His disposition was habitually frank, generous and kind, which not only surrounded him with friends, but endeared him to his people. How affectionately they remembered his good and amiable qualities appears from the praiseworthy fact, that on his excellent wife's sudden death, a few days after his own, his parishioners contended affectionately with one another, who should adopt his children, now wholly destitute. They are all comfortably provided for by their father's friends, who are bringing them up on a footing with their own children.

As regards my long-tried friend and Presbyter, the Rev. Samuel Armour, a short notice of his active and useful life, and his devotedness to his sacred profession, poured out by filial affection, has already been made public, and renders it unnecessary for me to add anything to the faithful record

# TRINITY COLLEGE.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that this Institution has proceeded so far in the most satisfactory and prosperous manner. The remarkable way in which it has, with unexampled rapidity, been brought into existence, may well call forth our thankful acknowledgments for putting it in our hearts to attempt it and for blessing our labours in bringing it to a successful issue. It will now, I think, be impossible for the enemies of our Holy Church to destroy her, as they appear to have contemplated, by endeavouring to cut off the succession to her ministry; since this Institution will from henceforth furnish, from year to year, a regular supply to fill up vacancies in the Church and extend her borders.

More than forty young gentlemen are residing within the building, exclusive of medical and law students, drinking the purest instruction from our learned Provost and able professors. The present times, said the Honourable the Chancellor at his Installation on the Third of June last, are full of hope and

"The rapid expansion of enterprise in this country, so wonderful to witness, is opening new fields to the application of science, and of the arts, and creating new avenues of employment, by which youth, with principles well established and minds well cultivated, cannot fail to profit. May they have the wisdom to appreciate duly the opportunities of sound instruction, which are here provided for them; may they patiently submit to the necessary restraints of discipline, and may it be their happiness to bring themselves early to the con-

viction which a pure minded and admirable member of our Church at the close of a long life spent in an age of great vicissitudes and trials caused to be engraven on his tomb:— That all is vanity that is not honest, and that there is no real happiness but in solid purity."

And here, it is hoped that a few remarks on the quality of instruction, the mode of discipline, and the Divine Spirit which we desire to cherish in the breasts of the pupils, although once spoken, may bear a repetition on this great occasion.

Our desire has been to establish a Seminary of no Laodicean or uncertain sound, but one which rests on the Rock of Ages and recognizes the two great Books from which all knowledge and wisdom must be drawn,—the Book of God's Revelation, from which no man can take away, neither can add thereunto,and the Book of the world's experience, or, as it is commonly called, the Book of Nature. We acknowledge both as the gift of God, because both are essential to our well being, and we seek to place them in their relative and true position.

The great distinction between them is this :- The Book of Revelation, or the Bible, stretches to another world; the Book of Nature is confined to this. The latter is mortal, finite, and the child of time—the former is immortal, infinite and eternal. The one may be considered the body; the other, the soul; and because the body and soul must be united to make the perfect man, so must secular or human knowledge be united to divine, to constitute a sound and complete education.

Hence, divine knowledge (or religion) being infinitely the more precious, is our first and greatest object. But we neglect not secular knowledge and the arts and sciences, which cherish and extend the subordinate ends of our being, and accelerate, under a wise discipline, our moral and religious progress. Nor do we neglect those accomplishments and habits of the body and the mind which are indispensable to all who wish to be truly cultivated and educated men in the present advanced age of the world.

It is true, all that can be done in the most perfect seminaries is to lay the foundation of sound knowledge, temporal and spiritual, and to impart the power of acquisition.

Our discipline is of the mildest form, consistent with those limitations which are absolutely necessary to the companionship and intimate association of so many young and ardent spirits, living in the same family. We are solicitous to place them, as our forefathers did (from whom we are not ashamed to learn), under the purest influences during the time that they are acquiring a moral and religious education; and, while we are disposed to give them credit for honour and conscience, we do not think that good example, affectionate advice, and paternal admonition, can, without danger, be dis-

For such reasons, our discipline partakes much of domestic control. We feel, and we wish our young men to feel, the beautiful and affecting influence of the pure example of little children, the favorite lesson of holy Scripture: and, indeed, every youth who has opened his heart to divine grace will be refreshed by our Saviour with his sweetness; and, after mixing in the world, and perhaps deserving the name of great and learned, as well as Christian, will only so far feel himself truly the child of God, as he has returned to that simple and confiding piety which he relished and practised in his earliest infancy. And it is in this sense that we ought to understand the memorable words of our Lord, "Unless ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of God."

This University is already surrounded with interesting and endearing associations. It is the offspring of a suffering Church; it has been watered with her tears, and may be justly named the child of her adversity. But, "though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning." And accordingly, she now presents a noble and living proof of the Catholicity of the Anglican Church. In Great Britain and Ireland-in the United States-within this Diocese-and scattered all over the world, our supplication for help was met with the kindest sympathies and the most generous gifts.

We appealed first to our own people, and they came forward as one man to replace the Seminary of which we had been unjustly deprived. We went to England and Ireland, and the same Christian spirit of liberality met and encouraged us. We sent our messenger to our brethren in the United States, and his journey was one of triumph through that mighty land-a jubilee of Christian love and exultation. He was everywhere met with the kindest greetings; gifts and donations were poured into his lap with joy and gladness and with prayers and blessings, that the privilege had been given them of showing their Christian affection.

Hence, this University, now restored to a more holy and perfect form, is the charitable work of the whole Anglican Church, and stands before us this day as a bright and lasting monument of her Catholicity. It is also a living illustration of the communion of Saints. It has been built by the gift of hundreds of Church members, scattered through many regions, and all influenced by the same holy motives. Few of them can ever see or comprehend in this world the extent of the good they have done and are still accomplishing:for Trinity University will, we trust, continue for ages to sanctify this land, by sending forth from time to time hundreds, nay thousands of well qualified ministers of the gospel, to cultivate the Lord's vineyard; and these again will gather together congregations of devout worshippers; and this holy process, under the divine blessing, may be permitted to proceed from century to century, like the Universities of our Fatherland, preparing and moulding the baptised, generation after generation, for the Kingdom of Heaven-and all this, long after the contributors to the structure itself and its endowments, the Professors, the Scholars, and all who are at present connectd with it, are mingled in the dust.

But the glorious effect of their works shall never die; and, although unknown on earth, because they are too vast to be known, yet all shall again appear at the last day; and then, the benefactors and builders up and cherishers of Trinity College will be astonished to behold the infinite good in all its fulness, which they have, through the blessing of God, brought about, by their humble contributions, donations and prayers; because, flowing from the love of God, they have been sanctified to His glory, and produced fruits which will, on that great day, call forth the joy of the Hosts of Heaven.

It is thus that such pious works, like Trinity College, connect the Saints who have gone before with those who are yet to come, even to the consummation of all things.

# DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

Last spring I deemed it my duty to bring the necessity of the division of this diocese a second time under the notice of the council appointed to arrange measures in concert with Her Majesty's Government for the creation and endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. A copy of my letter to the council was forwarded to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting his favorable consideration to the great importance and urgency

His Grace replied in a very kind and courteous manner, but the want of funds for moderate endowments appeared

the great impediment. Were these forthcoming, there seemed to be no indisposition on the part of the Government to give the nomination of the new Bishops to the diocese. Since then, the Bishop of London, (the warm and tried friend of the Colonial Church, and the first mover of sending Bishops to the Foreign dependencies of Great Britain, and who continues to take the lead in this the greatest forward step ever taken by the Church of England), has come forward at a public meeting, and demanded £45,000 for the additional Bishops at present required.

Now, although from various causes only a small portion of this amount has been yet subscribed, it will in a few years be' completed; for the Bishop of London never fails to bring to a successful result every enterprise for the good of the Church which he feels it right to undertake.

In the meantime, the Bishop of Capetown has with great diligence and perseverance been collecting throughout England subscriptions towards the endowment of two additional Bishops, which he requires for his extensive diocese; and His Lordship has made so great progress towards the attainment of his meritorous object, and recommended himself so strongly by his zeal and diligence, that the council have consented to assist him to some extent in completing the two endowments.

We are not however forgotten, for Kingston is named as the next to be provided for, after the wants of the diocese of Capetown are satisfied; and although this throws us back, perhaps some years, yet ought we to rejoice in the extension of our Church in a quarter where the necessity appears in

some degree greater than our own? I believe that each of the two great societies have, with their accustomed liberality, voted a considerable sum as a beginning towards the endowment of Kingston. In this state the matter at present rests; and if nothing be done in the diocese, several years may pass before a reasonable

endowment can be raised. Allow me then to repeat the suggestion which I made in my last charge—namely, the wisdom of taking steps to establish an Episcopal Fund within the diocese. It is desirable that our Bishops should in future, as a general rule, be selected from among our Colonial Clergy. But there will be difficulty in effecting this, so long as the endowments for their support are wholly furnished from England. And to this fact, I would earnestly solicit the attention of our Lay brethren-

## EDUCATION.

At our Conference in May 1851, the voice of the Church in this Diocese, in regard to Education, was declared by the following Resolution, unanimously adopted:-

"That this meeting desires to express its sense of the paramount duty of connecting Religion with Secular Elucation, and in order to carry out this obligation, they deem it to be necessary to petition the Colonial Legislature to permit the establishment of separate Church Schools; and that the assessments paid by Churchmen for the support of Common Schools be applied to the maintenance of such as are in connection with the Church, wherever such appropriation is practicable and desired."

Agreeably to this resolution, a petition was presented to the different branches of the Legislature, praying that such an alteration of the School laws might be made as would permit the establishment of separate Common Schools for the use of the children of the members of the Church of England, and that the assessments ordinarily paid by mcmbers of the said Church of England be applied to the maintenance of such schools as are in connexion with the Church. when such appropriations may be practicable, and in cases where it may be desired by the parties paying such school

The Session passed without any proceeding on this important subject, and thus the reasonable prayer of more than one-fourth of the population of Upper Canada was passed

The subject, however, was of too great importance to the well-being of the Church and the peace of society, to be allowed to rest. I therefore considered it my duty to bring it again under the consideration of the Legislature, during its last Session, and for a time, it was hoped, with more effect. The subject of separate schools was taken under consideration, and a Statute was passed on the 14th June 1853, supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada, in which the principle of separate schools is fully recognized.

While this measure was in progress, we were congratulating ourselves that our petition, so just and equitable, would at length be granted, but in this expectation we have been grievously disappointed.

Section 4 of the Supplementary Act does indeed speak of separate schools, but instead of rendering their establishment more easy and convenient, the difficulties are increased by new restrictions: for it is provided,-

1st, That no such schools can be established, otherwise than on the conditions and under the circumstances specified in the 19th section of the School Act of 1850.

2nd, That no part of any municipal assessments can be applied, and no municipal authority or officer can be employed to collect rates, for the support of any separate schools. (And this intolerant and unjust provision is sarcastically

pronounced a great restriction and improvement in the Schoollaw, as it has hitherto existed on this subject.) 3rd, That if any persons, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-

testants, demand a separate school, in the circumstances under which it may be allowed, they must tax themselves for its support; and they must make returns of the sums they raised, and the children they teach. (A regulation which has not hitherto been required; but which is alleged to be necessary, in order to make out the School Assessment Bill, and to determine the School Collector's duties).

4th, That separate schools are subject to the same inspections and visits, as well as all common schools.

5th, We are ironically told that all ground and semblance of complaint of injustice is taken away from the supporters of a separate school, while they can no longer employ municipal authority and municipal assessments for sustaining their

6th, That the supporters of separate schools cannot interfere in the affairs of the public schools. Now, on the provisions of these two Statutes, 13 & 14 Victoria, section 19, and 16 Victoria, chapter 185, section 4,

1st. That by the 19th section of the first mentioned Act the establishment of separate schools, to any extent, is altogether impossible. As regards Protestants, no separate school is allowed in any School Division, except when the Teacher of the common school is a Roman Catholic; nor shall any Roman Catholic separate school be allowed, except where the teacher of the common school is a Protestant.

Now, this condition is a mere contingency, and secures no permanence; for, in a few weeks or months, the master of the common school may be changed to Roman Catholic or Protestant, as the case may be, and the separate school disallowed by the operation of the Act. It is therefore insidious in its working, since it offers an advantage one day which may be taken away the next.

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DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE SYNOD. (Proceedings of Friday, 14th October, continued). DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE

brought forward, was given in our Supplement.
The 1st clause recommended the formation of
two additional sees, one east, and the other
west of the then remaining Diocese of Toronto. The 2nd clause (which was ultimately expunged) The 2nd clause (which was ultimately expunged) proposed that the selection for the increased Episcopate should be made from the Clergy of the Diocese. The 3rd clause provided for the establishment of an Episcopal Fund. The 4th clause embodied a request to the Lord Bishop of Toronto to renew his exertions for the immediate division of the Diocese.

The 1st clause was moved by the Hon. P. B. De Blanniers, seconded by the Rev. F. Epans.

De Blaquiere, seconded by the Rev. F. Evans,

The 2nd clause was moved by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, seconded by E. H. Whitmarsh, Dr. Bovell moved, in amendment, that the words, "the selection for that purpose should be made from amongst the Clergy of the Diocese," be expuraged, and that the following be substituted—"The Clergy of the Diocese may not be overlooked." He considered that the election should be made by the Synod, from any quarter they might think proper; and that any quarter they might think proper, and the twould be a breach of unity to restrict the election to each particular Diocese. The amendment was seconded by E. G. O'Brien, E.q., who observed that, as to the choice of the individual to fill the new Bishopric, the amend-

person ought to be eligible whom the Synod might think proper to elect. The Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, seconded by

the Rev. Francis Evans, moved an amendment to the effect, (if we remember right), that the election should be made by the Clergy of the Diocese from their own number, so soon as the requisite endowment in each case had been provided within the limits of that Diocese. Evans remarked that, were five per cent. given him on the increased value which real estate has attained within a few years, in the town of London only, he would endow a Bishoprick.

The Rev. R. Ardagh suggested that perhaps it previous to its next meeting. might be advantageous to adopt a plan which he had seen adopted at a meeting of Clergy in the Diocese of Waterford, where three Clergymen were nominated to the Sovereign for a

The Bishop again repeated that no anti-Catholic restrictions should be imposed; that the Syned had a perfect right to choose in any

quarter they pleased.

The Rev. Arthur Palmer, seconded by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, moved that the whole of the 2nd clause be expunged, which was carried; and so the original motion for the adoption of that

Second Committee.

(Petitions and other miscellaneous business.) The Report of the Committee was presented and read by the Hon. G. S. Boulton, as fol-

The Committee appointed by the Synod to consider and prepare certain business referred to them, beg to report, that they recommend for the adoption, by the Synod, resolutions respectively numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. And is respectfully submitted.

G. S. BOULTON,

by the Rev. R. G. Cox,-

1. Resolved,-That this Synod is of opinion that great practical advantages would be attained within the Diocese, and, therefore, respectfully so far as he may feel himself empowered, a who have served as Presbyters within the

boundaries would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Boulton expressed the opinion that a Program next in seniority be promoted. testant Bishop in this Province would have the

2. Resolved, That this Synod are unanimously of opinion that as in the Jewish Church they who ministered about Holy things lived of the sacrifice, and they who waited at the altar were ministers." partakers with the altar; even so in the Christian Church, it is by our Lord ordained that they who preach the gospel should live of the Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., seconded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., and Resolved,—That we, the Church of the Diocese

nected with the Church in this diocese is the Church of England and Ireland, our hearty con the wealthier classes of the community, actuated by a like fear, rather hold back, than encourage Primate of all Ireland, and the other Arch-

their sons to take Orders. in an especial manner incumbent, on the members of this Conference respectfully to tender to the proper authorities, upon the present occasion, the advice which their experience and local knowledge enables them to give, respecting the most beneficial mode of appropriating the funds accruing from permanent sources, and which were set apart by the 3d and 4th Vic. chap. 78, for the support and maintenance of Public Worship, and the propagation of religious knowledge according to the principles of the Church of Engin an especial manner incumbent, on the mem- to obtain the removal of those disabilities which according to the principles of the Church of England in this diocese, as also to consider of and ful acknowledgment to Almighty God for having recommend such measures as may seem best been permitted thus to assemble, and with calculated to secure, by means of voluntary con- view to extend to the present and future gene-

Mr. Blake made some forcible remarks, with of Synodical action in the affairs of our Church much feeling, in support of these resolutions. He considered that when one of the queries, officially put to him by the S.P. G. F. P., was, "Is the duty of contributing to the support of the present Synod it shall stand adjourned until the 1st day of June, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A.M. would not be indelicate for him, though a Clergyman, to address the Synod on this sub- of the Bishop. A large majority of the Clergy in this Diocese were suffering uncalled-for hardships.
For this evil it was very possible that the Clergy themselves are in a great measure to blame.

Seconded by James H. Campbell, that it should be left to the Bishop's discretion to convene the Synod at any time during the year 1854.

Christ, in the present state of society, should not be receiving so much as a respectable mechanic Would medical men or lawyers, as a body, sub mit to this? Scarcely any portion of the human race, he conceived, suffered more than the Canadian Clergy from the curse of the fall,— 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.' The Report of the Committee, as originally The Bishop of the Diocese was fully cognizant of the melancholy facts connected with the stipends of his Clergy: he warmly sympathised with them, and had done everything in his power to alleviate the evil. A great evil it was; for the energies and hearts of the Clergy are

> The resolutions were carried unanim It was moved by the Hon. G. S. Boulton conded by Dr. Mewburn, that resolution No. 2

ound down by it.

seconded by Dr. Mewburn, that resolution No. 5 (also introduced by Mr. Blake) be adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a Provisional Committee be chosen from the Lay and Clerical members of this Synod, whose duty it shall be in the first place, to devise means in co-operation with the Bishop, to ameliorate as soon and as far as practicable the condition of the present Clergy of the Disease, and invested the present Clergy of the Diocese, and increase their number; and secondly, to receive petitions memorials, and generally to consider all matters touching the temporalities of the Church as may by any member of the Church, Lay or Clerical, be submitted for their consideration, and from time to time to report to the Lord Bishop, who will be pleased to promulgate the same for the information of the Church in general, and take such decisive action thereon as in his discretion may seem expedient.

Clark Gamble, Esq., with consent of the Committee, moved in amendment, seconded by G.

W. Allan, Esq,
Resolved, That a Committee for General Purment left us at liberty to go anywhere.

The Bishop remarked that exclusiveness as to the field of election was anti-catholic; that any person ought to be eligible whom the Synod the field of the best of the field of election was anti-catholic; that any person ought to be eligible whom the Synod to consult and act from time to time, until the next meeting of this Synod, to consult and advantage matters connected with the Church vise upon matters connected with the Church in this Diocese, to frame and report rules and regulations for the future guidance of this Synod, touching the future election of delegates to the Synod—the mode of procedure at meetings hereof, and all things necessary to insure orde and despatch therein; to report from time to time upon such matters as they may have considered—and from such reports to cause a con-densed statement to be printed and forwarded

> Resolved, That such Committee consist of 1. Ven. Archdeacon of | 1. Hon. P. B. DeBla-

to the members of the Synod, at least one month

Kingston, quiere, 2. Ven. Archdeacon of 2. Jas. Bovell, Esq., York, 3. Rev H. Patton, 4. Rev. W. M. Herch-3. Hon. G.S. Boulton, 4. Hon. J. G. Good-5. J.W. Gamble, Esq.,

Rev. J. Grier.

6. Rev. Jonth'n Shortt, 6. James H. Campbell, Esq., 7. Rev. D. E. Blake, 7. H. C. Baker, Esq., 

 8. Rev. Ben. Cronyn,
 8. John Arnold, Esq.,

 9. Rev. Dr. Beaven,
 9. John O. Hatt, Esq.,

 10. Rev. T. B. Fuller,
 10. Dr. Mewburn,

 11. Rev. H. J. Grasett.
 11. Ed. Carthew, Esq.,

 12. Rev. W. Bettridge.
 12. Dr. Low.

Of whom five shall be a quorum. Hugh C. Baker, Esq., moved, seconded by Dr. Mewburn, that the remaining resolutions comprised in the report of Committee No. 2, be referred to the Provisional Committee. Carried.

These Resolutions are as follow:-

Resolved,-That with respect to the funds for reference by the Synod to a Permanent applicable to the support of the Clergy which Committee, the suggestions contained in a reso- are derived from the Clergy Reserves, this lution introduced by the Rev. D. E. Blake, Synod is of opinion that no scheme better Rural Dean, marked No. 7; a resolution introduced by the Rev. A. Townley respecting increased contributions towards the maintenance ation can be devised, than the one that has been of the Clergy; and a memorial from the Vestry approved of, and suggested by his Lordship, our of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, respecting present venerable and respected Diocesan, viz: the Cemetery of St. James, Toronto, all which were reduced in 1833 be raised to their original amount, £200 per annum, and that so many of Chairman Committee.

Synod of Toronto, 14th Oct. 1853.

The resolutions are given below, each in its large as they were read scriptim. the proper authorities to award to the the restoration may at least take place from the sular officials deem themselves now bound to ing missionaries to those countries which have time when the Clergy Reserve surplus fund was | co-operate with the Chinese mandarins in pre- been colonized by British emigrants. And hence if fixed territorial limits were defined for the priation. Second, That the 25 next senior Clerif fixed territorial limits were defined for the guidance of each Clergyman having cure of souls within the Diocese and therefore respectfully or upwards in the Diocese may be allotted an so far as he hay leet mine this desirable object who have served as 1 to allowed an addition cese for nine years may be allowed an addition of £25 annually from the same fund; and that His Lordship explained that he had no power to make these territorial parochial divisions, may take effect from 1st January last, and that except by agreement or understanding on the the number of said two classes may be increased thject. The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere was aware that His serves fund shows a greater income. And Fourth-Lordship could not enforce such boundaries; but thought that consent or understanding about tained at their respective rates of salary; and that upon the decease of an incumbent the Cler-

Resolved, -"That this Diocesan Synod, deeply same power in such a matter with the bishops convinced of the most injurious effects resulting of the Roman Catholic Church in the Lower Province. There was some further conversation of a desultory character; after which the Resotors, and believing that the payment of a tenth maintenance, introduced by the Rev. D. E. Blake, were moved and seconded by the same gentlemen, (Hon. G. S. Boulton and Rev. R. G. in the Discovery regularly officiating gentlemen, (Hon. G. S. Boulton and Rev. R. G. in the Diocese, to preach a sermon annually upon the first Sunday after Trinity, or as near that day as they conveniently can, upon the duty of con-

gospel.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, one of the most serious practical difficulties conwant of an assured respectable income for its gratulations on the great increase which the ministers in general. That in consequence of Church has received by the return of those to the existence of this evil, the people are perishing | the ancient Church of Ireland who had embraced the existence of this evil, the people are perishing for lack of knowledge; there are comparatively few ambassadors of Christ to send to them; the present clergy are, many of them, seriously crippled in their means; the hearts of the young discouraged from entering the ministry, while discouraged from entering the ministry, while the community actuated the ancient Church of Ireland who had emblaced the errors of Rome, and we desire to ascribe glory to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, for this wonderful out-pouring-of His Spirit on our hitherto unhappy Ireland, and further that our Bishops be requested to appropriate these outcomes of the community actuated

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of every mem- | Moved by the Rev. H. Patton, seconded by the ber of the Church in this diocese, lay as well as clerical, to use the most strenuous efforts for the removal of the aforesaid evil; and that it is would adopt such means as he deems most fitting

the efficient and continuous aid rations of this Diocese, the benefits which which the exigencies of the church imperatively be reasonably expected to accrue under Divine favors, from the discreet and temperate exercise

The Rev. Arthur Palmer moved in amendment,

A vote of thanks to his Lordship the Bishop, d another to the four Secretaries, were car-

few earnest words, and having expressed his tisfaction at the harmonious management of the business and its auspicious issue, dismissed to Bishops from Scotland.

And now behold the

# Weclesiastical Entelligence.

[From a letter of the Bishop of Victoria to the Archbis

ow calls upon them to redouble their exertions a this direction. China is now on the brink of mighty change—a change which will affect ne-third of the human race. May it be ours o take possession of this land in the name of hrist, and with an adequate force of missionary abourers, to enter upon these fields white unto the arrest? Japan also is now mentally much arrest. elheim to render his temporary assistance as aterpreter in the powerful fleet now about to

apanese waters. "In an opposite quarter, Burmah is obeying he same universal law of Eastern despotisms, aelting away before the Anglo-Saxon power; own weak faith and hope. These little messengers of mercy have winged their flight into the far interior, as a testimony to the boundless power and influence of the Christian press in China, and in the adjacent province of Kwangse, have given a character and an impulse to what is likely to become the most important of lovelty and devotion to England, given by the

will be put into force to hinder him in such a country. moval, at no distant period, of the

effectual, will soon be opened unto us. and shaken before the force of Anglo-Saxon Christendom—then the page of history will hereafter record the melancholy fact that, like Spain, Portugal, and Holland, who each enjoyed was Clergy: men who have eastern seas, and then sank into insignificance and decay—so Britain, wielding the mightiest sceptre of the ocean, and ruling the vastest colonial empire of the world, failed to consecrate her talents to Christ, and, ingloriously intent on mere self-aggrandisement and wealth, fell from her exalted seat in merited ignominy and shame.

(From the English Churchman.) NOTICES OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH .-- NO. III.

"There is hope in thine end, saith the Lord."
SIR,—By recent arrivals from England, the new Sees in the dependencies of the British Crown, of which Kingston, Canada West, is to be Church. one. A more important measure, or one more calculated to consolidate and attach the various their Clergyman distinctly and periodically brought before the members of the Church?" it brought before the members of the Church?" it moved in amendment, That the time for conmidst much sad neglect, and grievous injustice plonies to the Parent state, could not well be deto the Colonial Church, our Government appear at length to be awakening to the necessity of increasing the Colonial Episcopate. Had this junr. East Hawkesbury; Rev. J. K., Brantford; opened; there will be no breakwaters been done at the first planting of the Colonies—

G. N., Norval; J. W. S., Chippewa, rem. for had a little band of faithful missionaries, with a Rev. S. D. L. S., Woodstock, N.B., to end of parliamentary or metaphorical firing of Bishop at their head, been sent out with the first Vol. 16; S M., Stratford, rem.; J. P. C., Len-

considered defunct—the Hon. P. B. De Bla- and infidelity, and to have kept the people in the iere withdrew his motion, stating that his true faith, and in dutiful allegiance to their ly object was to perpetuate the existence of Sovereign. Had this been done in the case of what are now the United States, who can tell The Rev. T. S. Kennedy rose to allude to the but that these same United States might not cessary expenses of the Synod, in which ought be included, this year, the expenses incurred the Delegates in their visit to New York. The Church Society, of course, could not be swerable for these expenses. No plan for oviding the requisite sum was decided upon; soil of New England the seeds of Republicanism and Democracy, which have sized better that these same United States might not have still been British Colonies? But when we h A vote of thanks to his Lordship the Bishop, abundant fruit. And we know also that, even after the Revolution, which lost to England some of her fairest Colonies, how slow the British His Lordship having addressed the Synod in Government were to make a reparation to the injured Church in America, and how she had at length to obtain the consecration of her first

And now behold the flourishing and prosperous state of our sister Church in the neighb ing States, where by the rapid increase of her Bishops, and the constant addition to the ranks of her Clergy, she has arisen pheenix-like from the fires of persecution, and now numbers within CHINESE MISSION.—In placing before your race these items of novel intelligence, I take is opportunity, through your grace, of earnstly imploring the great missionary societies of ur Church to turn their attention towards the last, and to hear the voice of Providence, which ow calls upon them to redouble their exertions of the Gospel to reflect that the American Church was first planted and watered by devoted and zealous missionaries sent forth under their auspices, and that they are

arvest? Japan, also, is now probably much earer the period of her visitation and day of for the timely aid and exertions of these two race. The American expedition is already on sway from China to that secluded region. moral wilderness, without priest, or temple, or he United States' Commodore has offered pro- the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise. Great, ection to the solitary missionary at Loo-choo, and bears from me a letter encouraging Dr. Beter eties: and had the British Government only seconded their efforts for the planting and sustaining the Church in the Colonies, as they unfurl the standard of a Christian nation on the ought to have done (and as it is the duty of a great Christian State like England to do), what might not have been our condition at the present moment? But it pains and saddens the heart of the sincere Churchman to feel that, while thouand the Anglo-Indian empire, in spite of the sands and tens of thousands of British emigrants acific policy of her successive govenors-general, is extended until it nearly touches the southwestern confines of China. The Word of God is now also given to the Chinese in an improved version, the Old and New Testament having the property of the considered by Dy Madhamet and the soft thousands of British emigrants are every year seeking a home on our shores, and flying from poverty and destitution, the Government which should provide the means for their religious improvement actually combine together with rebels and traitors to deprive us of the been recently completed by Dr. Medhurst, and his colleagues of the London Missionary Society. The translations of the late Dr. Gutzlaff, and others are extensively circulated in the rebel camp. The Christian tracts and books, so long distributed by Protestant missionaries, often with heavy heart and desconding round. with heavy heart and desponding mind, among the listless multitudes in the streets and sub- that, while our own rulers have laid sacrilegious urbs of Canton, are at length bringing forth fruit, and God has been better to us than our religion from its halls, thereby reducing it to a

what is likely to become the most important of modern revolutions. A body of men, who, in the great outlines of their belief, may even be termed our fellow-religionists, are now advangable. termed our fellow-religionists, are now advancing towards the capital of the most populous of empires; and, in the event of ultimate success, they may if more perfectly instructed become empires; and, in the event of ultimate success, they may, if more perfectly instructed, become the pioneers of the pure Gospel of Christ; or, if neglected they may degenerate into the most ignorant of mere fanatics and iconoclasts.

"It is gratifying to hear that one of the oldest Protestant missionaries, Dr. Medhurst of Shanghae—the first of living Chinese scholars—is hae—the first of living Chinese scholars—is hea—the first of living Chinese scholars—is head the first of living Chinese scholars—is head the first of living Chinese scholars—is head the first indifference to those who undertake to guide our destinies? I know of no satisfactory reply to these questions, but that England, after indifference to those who undertake to guide our destinies? I know of no satisfactory reply to these questions, but that England, after indifference to those who undertake to guide our destinies? I know of no satisfactory reply to these questions, but that England, after indifference to those who undertake to guide our destinies? I know of no satisfactory reply to these ques

be ready to avail themselves of the probable re- men generally think more of sending the Gospel dying out, or even waning in its brightness Moved by the Hon. G. S. Boulton, seconded arrears of loss accumulating since 1833 that as to boundary regulations by which British condestitute brethren nearer home, or even of sendventing our entrance into the interior. Above it is that we come in for a share of this apathy all, we need a new supply from Europe of able- and indifference! Yet here is a great country bodied, well-educated, and devoted young menor even men of middle age, if not beyond the
capacity of acquiring a new and difficult language
—who may come hither and give their time
as a population, are vastly superior in intelligence
and enterprise to the labouring up with a
population are vastly superior in intelligence
and enterprise to the labouring classes of Great within the Diocese, and, therefore, respectfully urges upon His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese the propriety of devising and carrying out, of £100 from the Clergy Reserve surplus fund.

And Thirdly, That the 25 next senior Clergymen and strength to the acquisition of the mandarin and Ireland. Of these, and the correction of the propriety of the propriety of devising and carrying out.

And Thirdly, That the 25 next senior Clergymen and strength to the acquisition of the mandarin and Ireland. Of these, and the clarge of society consisting of the gentry lawyers. or court dialect, the language spoken at Pekin, classes of society, consisting of the gentry, lawyers, and by all the Government officia s in the empire.

Such missionary labourers should hold them-large proportion are Churchmen, amounting in selves ready to go, in the spirit of love and in the whole to one-fourth of the whole population. the power of faith, wherever God may indicate And here is a Diocese containing 230,000 memtheir presence hereafter will be most influential bers of our Church, presided over by a Bishop and effective. The Church Missionary Society whose untiring zeal, and energy, and unceasin will doubtless renew her long and—alas! it must labours for the good of the Church, are worth be added—her almost fruitless appeal for men, and lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes this venerable Bishop, now in his seventy-sixth and lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes in her fields of labour. And especially would I beseech her elder sister, the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts—some of whose missions I have lately visited in India—to put forth her strength in all the vigour of a renovated youth, and exhibit in China the spectacle which it afforded me delight to witness in Tinnevelly—the missionaries of two great societies of our Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause in this venerable Bishop, now in his seventy-sixth year, are equal to the best of England's best Bishops; and the highest state of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our Clergy and people, elicits the 'wonder and admiration of educated Englishmen upon their arrival in this country. And this is the Diocese which it is now proposed to divide, by erecting a new 50 four Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our Clergy and people, elicits the 'wonder and admiration of educated Englishmen upon their arrival in this country. And this is the Diocese which it is now proposed to divide, by erecting a new 50 four Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our Clergy and people, elicits the 'wonder and admiration of educated Englishmen upon their arrival in this country. And this is the Diocese which it is now proposed to divide, by erecting a new 50 four Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause of order and the highest state of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our client, and the highest state of order and discipline, and the highest state of order and t of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause for, notwithstanding the unwearied and devoted of the same Redeemer, and the extension of the labours of our venerable Diocesan, the cares and same spiritual kingdom. I offer them the facili- duties of such an immense Diocese are too much ties of St. Paul's College for their first reception and preparation. They might soon go northwards. I would myself accompany them.

I will not ask them to go whither I am not willing to accompany and lead them. We are ready Clergy in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. to break asunder family and domestic ties. Yet, in view of these paramount claims, it strikes We, who have wives and children, are willing to one that the Diocese of Toronto appears to the be as those who have them not. At present we Commissioners in England to stand in about the can do little but take our measures and arrange same relative position as the Church in Borneo,

our plans. But we must have men here at once, and without delay, to study the language and prepare for the battle; for a great door, and the Canadian Church will be more and more felt. by our brethren in the Mother country, and that "And if Britain—and, above all, if Britain's ere long we may be permitted to see our own Church—neglect the call, and arise not to her Metropolitan, with the Bishops and Clergy of empires—for three empires are now convulsed and shaken before the force of Anglo-Saxon government of our Church. And in the appointment of the new Bishops, let us hope that they will be taken from among the ranks of our own Clergy: men who have long and faithfully their brief day of supremacy and empire in these laboured amongst us, and who can much better understand the peculiar wants and exigencies of the Church than any individual from the Mother other learned professions, there should be some promotion to which to look forward, as the reward of long and faithful services, which would stimu-

pet of appeal to the Church at home, on this occasion of China's exigency, which may become Britain's golden opportunity."

The this country must become great and prosperous, and that before the lapse of many years, is unquestionable. But it remains with the salvation of our fairnal to the country must become great and prosperous, and that before the lapse of many years, is unquestionable. But it remains with the salvation of our fairnal to the country must become great and prosperous, and that before the lapse of many years, is unquestionable. But it remains with the salvation of our fairnal to the country must become great and prosperous, and that before the lapse of many years, is unquestionable. to develope its resources. Whether it will long continue an appendage of the British Crown depends upon England herself. Should it be

So likewise, we contend, is the maintender of the maintender of public faith; that is a "good act;" dethrone King Charles, as it was in Marlborough whom he blasts with words of fire, covered." the desire of the British nation to preserve our of property; that is a "good act" too. gratifying and cheering intelligence has been received, that it is the intention of the colonial Rishonyies' Committee shortly to the colonial foster and registration the spirit of true and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration to preserve our connexion with the Parent State, let England be faithful to the high trust reposed in her let her foster and registration to the preserve our connexion with the parent state. foster and maintain the spirit of true religion in miller whose outhouses took fire, and who Bishoprics' Committee shortly to establish five her Colonial dependencies: and this can best be made a sluice from the dam to extinguish

Yours, &c.,

AMICUS. Diocese of Toronto, August, 1853.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCT. 19.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

ay	Dat	0.		1st Lesso	2d Lesson.		
В	Oct.	23.	22nd S. aft. Tri. {	M E.	Proverb	3	Ephes 3
To.	66	24.		M E.	Ecclus	2 3	Ephes 4
Cu.	"	25,	Crispin. {	M E.	"	4 5	Ephes. 5
We.	**	26.		E.	"	6	Ephes. 6
rh.	"	27	Fast. Vigil	M E.	"	8 9	
Fri.	66	28	St. Simon and	E.	Job 24, Job	42	Phil. 2
Sat.	66	29		M E	Ecclus	11	Phil.
B	60	30	23rd S. aft. Tri.	ME.	Prov.	12	

## The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

THE SYNOD.

Our Synod, if not regularly constituted, has, at least, an existence. What has been done, if not put down by arbitrary authority (which there is not the slightes reason to apprehend), will be repeated; and that, we have no doubt, under the sanction of an Imperial permissive law, and with the requisite completeness of organization. The Church has manifested her life, and claims her rights. She has assumed her proper position with dignity and firmness, whilst she has not been forgetful of the respect due to the powers that be. Her petition to the Imperial Government, not for spiritual privileges which she inherently possesses, but for re moval of doubts and disabilities, evinces her love of order; whilst her act, on the late memorable occasion, proclaims her sense of her commission and her powers.

What our fellow-churchmen connected with the secular press think of the Synod may be gathered from the Patriot's handsome compliment, which we subjoin:

"We cannot take leave of this important meeting without expressing our high opinion of its great respectability and intelligence. We could not look over the large assemblage of Clergymen there (upwards of 140), many of them men of family, some of them representa-tives of the first educational institutions in the world, and all of them men of high attainments and talents, without feeling that the Church which possesses such a Clergy should exert a powerful influence over the religious, moral and loyal welfare of this country. Nor was the laity less remarkable for the same characteristics. Probably in Canada, or in any other part of the world, leaving titled persons out of the ques-tion, there could not have been collected, as representing the same interests, a more respectable, able and influential class of men. have recently been accustomed to look over parliament and its audiences. We have, too, seen something of American legislatures, but in all our experience of deliberative bodies we frankly confess we have never yet seen, in America, more high intelligence, coupled with dignity of manner and conduct, than we witnessed at the first meeting of the Synod yester-

about to make the attempt of visiting Nankin; and it is to be hoped that no consular restrictions and it is to be hoped that no consular restrictions would wish to see us severed from the Mother Ryerson's curious explanations of School will be put into force to hinder him in such a peculiar emergency. We of the Church of England must be further prepared to take advantage of the crisis. Our few missionaries at Shanghae, Ningpo, and Foochow, should seek to add to their knowledge of those local dialects an acquaintance also with the mandarin dialect, and thus he results to the crisis of the Church here is also a profound mystery to ance also with the mandarin dialect, and thus he results to the crisis of the Church here is also a profound mystery to multitudes of our brethren at home. Englishment of the crisis of the crisis of the crisis of the crisis. Our few missionaries at Shanghae, of the Colonial Office, who hold our destinies in their hands. And we much fear that the state of the Church here is also a profound mystery to multitudes of our brethren at home. Englishment of the crisis of the crisis of the crisis of the crisis of the crisis. and its strength!

SPOLIATION OPPOSED ON PRINCIPLE. The Globe has not answered Mr. Palmer's parallel between the neighbour's prudent efforts to extinguish the flames of the house burning next to his own, " Tua res agitur, cum proximus ardet," and the assistance which it will be only a rationa? proceeding in our Roman Catholic fellowsubjects to lend us towards the protection of our menaced property. Our able, though perseveringly hostile contemporary, has not we say, answered this parallel; though he has, it must be confessed, very ingeniously turned it to suit his own purpose. He may take the credit of a smart repartee; but he must resign, we think, the principle involved in this matter to our side. As the very first step taken by the confiscation party is necessarily, a negation of public principle, in a violation of public faith, we cannot, of course, expect them, when they write or speak, to touch much, if at all, upon the principle which the preservation or the alienation of our ecclesiastical property will fortify or destroy. But there is a principle involved, and a high one too-the weight and the very sacred-

ness of which it is simply sinful to ignore. It is the principle in which all honest men (no matter how widely they may differ on other grave points) ought to concur, that the dealings of a nation no less than those of an individual, should be honest, just, and true; that public faith, once plighted, should be kept; that the thief who creeps in at the windows is not more to be resisted by common consent, than the public spoiler who, though unable to fasten on his innohigh behest as the ambassadress of Christ and the heraldress of the cross among these eastern council, and framing rules and regulations for agement, sweeps away by statute national agement, sweeps away by statute national endowments. Henry VIII. confiscated ecclesiastical property to fill his treasury, and right-minded Protestants abhor the deed; his hungry favorites were not slow in following their prince's example, and there are few whose opinion is worth in both these authors. The same palliation neither of which she needs to have, having country, however highly talented and educated he may be. Besides, in the Church, as in the ous, and their act profane; what verdict of Mr. Macaulay, whose brilliant romance, "If they have chosen, as by common conwill honest men give with reference to a entitled "The History of England," was sent they have done, to become partisans, Parliament which shall make a similar composed under the influence of a whig bias apologists of evil, and putters forth of false-"My lord, my heart is full of these stirring of long and faithful services, which would stimu-late the exertions of the Clergy, and call out confiscation, for any secular purpose, even so strong that it probably did actually prethough it be-as our common schools are

"The salvation of our friend's dwelling is a good act," says the Globe truly enough.

"Mr. Palmer reminds us just now of the done by increasing the efficiency of the National the flames. The flames were extinguished, it is true, but the water undermined the mill, and carried it away with the unfortunate miller among the timbers." political incendiaries, we reply, will have the goodness not to kindle the "fire in the There should be amongst them more of an esprit de corps. It was improper that the Minister of an understanding that the Synod was not to

tendencies and the democratic fervour of in a less, degree. the age. We are not following out the Church; to interpose the ægis of justice | man. is too rapidly corrupting public men, and to the other, he cannot be acquitted. eating "as doth a canker," into the heart of our representative institutions. other than disingenuous, who states a fact in Let us discharge this evident duty in a such a manner as to make it be understood spirit pure, honorable, and devout; and by his readers as a falsehood-and this Mr. to the God of holiness, justice and truth Ingersoll indisputably does in stating-that the result may be safely committed.

#### POPULAR HISTORIES.

We take the following extracts from an excellent article lately published in Glea. son's Boston Pictorial. Its manly, unprejudiced sentiments are deserving of praise:

"What is a popular history? Here, we Trench's admirable work "On the Study of Words;" for, beyond doubt, a popular history, as represented by what now bears the name, is neither that which the words, duly interpreted, convey, nor that, in any sense, which it ought to be.

" A popular history, according to the true sense of the English words, is a history which by twenty-pounder frigates, the number as has become a favorite and a standard, by the well as weight of the American guns being judgment of the people, in its highest, largest superior. The same disparity in metal and and most liberal sense, as including all classes, not as excluding the well educated, the wise and the conscientious, and limited to the ignorant, the injudicious, and the lowly. It who took those vessels, never, for an instant, is a history which has acquired popularity, claimed to have conquered ships of superior after being submitted to the test, according force, but frankly admitted the reverse; as

to its intrinsic merits. But, by the sense now attributed to the phrase, a popular history is held to mean a history adapted to the popular comprehension; brought within the scope of the most simple and undisciplined understanding, whether of the actual child, or of the adult, childlike in intellect from lack of cultureand such a work, when conscientiously and even moderately well executed by minds most clear and vigorous, and by most prac-

There is, however, yet another signification, which can be attached, and which does mitted opinions, in the hope of catching hand in hand with capacity and valor." public notoriety at least, and commanding large sales of successive editions. And this,

degrees of merit or rather demerit, by such misrepresentation, has not even the poor works as Thiers' "History of the Consulate merit of being original, but has been unand Empire;" Ingersoll's "History of the Late War;" "The Napoleon Dynasty," by the Berkeley Men; "Napoleon Bonaparte," by John S. C. Abbott, in course of publica- Dynasty, and 'Abbott's Napoleon,' I have tion in Harper's Magazine; and, to conclude, scarcely the patience to speak-the latter of all the pamphlet lives of contemporaneous native presidents or generals, written ostensibly to serve electioneering purposes, and not flagrant plagiary that has yet appeared pretending to much more than passing and or elsewhere, beating D'Israeli's notoripartisan popularity.

is so clearly visible, through their transparent

sulate and Empire" and "The Late War it is not too much to assume, that the statewith England," and such as the "Napo- ments of facts were made up, the sophistical leon Dynasty" and "Napoleon Bonaparte," arguments elaborated, and the untenable though all deserved to be stigmatized as opinions sent abroad, under a very false and seeking popularity through prejudice at the overrated estimate of the comparative hatred expense of candor aud truth, there is a vast to England, and liking towards France, existdistinction to be made.

coin a word where none offers itself ready- cent piratical magazine. made-were both written by men naturally, I may say, partisans, as members of belli- of the Napoleon dynasty, could have any just gerent nations, writing against national ene- national animosity to justify their coursemies, and in some sort against political they both write on subjects on which, if on opponents also. So that a large margin any, an author of any country may be, as he must be allowed for natural, and therefore in ought, honest and impartial—the wars of two some sort honest prejudice in favor of their countries, with neither of which their own own country, and hostility to their enemies, country has any entangling alliance; and for may in the same manner be suggested, in favor no cause for it, any preference or dislike. vent him from perceiving, that it was precisely from conflicting statements, or even from inthe same crime in Algernon Sydney and ability to discover between truth and false-William Russel, the whig leaders whom he hood-they have to plead no benefit of clergy, justifies and lauds to the seventh heaven, to since as authors they are as much bound to take bribes from Louis the XIV. in order to seek for, and to understand the truth, as to dethrone King Charles, as it was in Marl- put it forward fearlessly, when once disas a tory general to take bribes from the James.

"Still there is a limit to this allowance, in says: behalf of that pseudo patriotism, which holds it right to justify his country 'right or wroug' very different 'from following precisely the -and the historian, who wilfully manufac- story which has come down to us from tures what Lord Castlereagh with a felicitous ancient times,' is required from the intellihibernicism was used to call false facts, who gent author of modern times. It was not so, suppresses the real truth, or knowingly insin- that Niebuhr and Arnold climinated truth uates a false deduction from a true statement, and life out of fables and ashes. Nor do I

parliamentary or metaphorical firing of conversation, would be scouted from society; stitious, that oxen talked whenever Rome was emigrants from Britain, how much would it noxville, add. sub; W. G., Cobourg, rem.; R. D. houses; neither do we relish the demoli-

breakwaters which withstand the declining literary cathedra, is to offend in a greater, not

"The impudent mendacity of M. Thiers, Globe's figure; we are only expressing whose only modesty is evinced by his never the thought which it suggests-a thought | pretending to quote an authority, has been so full of sadness and dismay at the too pre- eompletely shown up, and is so fully admitvailing desire to disparage, to assault, and to ted, even by his own countrymen, that even lay waste all that Christian men ought most | that degree of falsehood which appears to be to cherish, reverence and love. The whole inherent in, and almost allowable to a Bonathing with us is a simple matter of duty. parte or a Bonapartist, cannot shield him It is a duty to protect the heritage of the from scorn and reproach as a historian and a

and religion before the threatened pro- "I am happy to be able to acquit, so far perty of God. It is a duty to make every as I have had leisure to read his work, the possible effort that a nation should not author of the 'Late War with England,' of break its word. It is a duty to enter our any deliberate manufacture of false facts, or solemn protest, and to maintain to the suppression of truths. But of more than a last, a strenuous opposition against the just national bias he is clearly guilty, of a disturbance of a settlement declared to be seeking to put the worst construction on final. It is a duty to take our stand every act of the enemy however justifiable, of against the distinction, observed in practice, a determination to defend every American if not professed in theory, between public action however wrongful, of claiming everyand personal integrity-a distinction which thing for his own side, and denying everything

" Nor is this all-for he cannot be called the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon was almost the only one in which there was a shadow of equality between the English and American naval forces engaged'-or

"The fact is indisputably true; but the superiority lay invariably on the American side, in size and scantling of ships, weight may perhaps again have need of reference to and number of guns, and numerical force, as well as quality, of crews, except only in the cases of the Chesapeake and Shannon, and one sloop-of-war action, I believe, that of the Pelican and Argus, in which the forces were

nearly balanced. The capture of the Guerriere, Macedonian. and Java, were captures of eighteen pounder men existed in the Wasp and Hornet over the Frolic and Peacock, and it is further notorious, that the gallant and successful officers does the late regretted historian of the United

States navy, Mr. Fenimore Cooper. Thus, by his manner of stating an indisputable truth, 'that the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon was almost the only one in which there was a shadow of equality between the combatants,' Mr. Ingersoll conveys directly the reverse of truth to the minds of the reader; since no one, of whatcapably executed, is one of the highest utility; and one, I may add, which can only be passage with its context, without understanding that the English ships were almost invariably superior to those of their antagonists.

"Surely, in 'the late war with England,' America gained laurels enough, without enin truth too often attach, to the words, at deavoring to depreciate the courage or manthis day and in this country; though proba- hood of her late antagonist; nor if it were bly the authors could never be willing to otherwise advisable, is it either wise or politic, accept, or admit, the interpretation, accord- much less justifiable, to do so; since a vicing to which a popular history means a volume | torious enemy cannot detract from the courage or set of volumes, intended to acquire favor or conduct of the vanquished, without dewith the populace, by pandering to popular tracting from his own. Cowards and fools prejudices, promulgating popular falsehoods can be overcome by any one, the brave and as facts, and manufactured apologies as ad- wise by the brave and the wise only; and

We are glad to find in this able article it is greatly to be regretted, the last class of such powerful confirmation of our own popular histories, for the most part succeed opinions on the character of Abbott's "Napoleon," as the following extract contains. It appears now, that a large portion "The latter class is illustrated, in different of this wretceed tissue of falsehood and blushingly stolen from French authors of

little repute:

"Of the books, last named, 'The Napoleon the two having been recently shown up by a contemporary as the most impudent and ous petty larceny, by as much as a wholesale Of this class, the latter species are perhaps dealer goes beyond a retailer; and being, the most harmless, as their partisan character beyond this, in itself, the coolest and most imperturbable falsehood, from first to last, historical exterior, that one can hardly say that ever was penned by a purchased partisan. they are intended to deceive, as in fact they The opinions put forth in regard to Napoleon's do not deceive, one in a thousand of their virtue, morality, truth, Christian virtue, and the like, have shocked every right-thinking "Again, between such works as the "Con- man in the country, who has read them; and ing among a class in this country, whom it "The two histories first named, between was thought desirable to conciliate, at the which again there is a broad difference in the expense of truth, justice, morality, and relidegrees of inveracity—if it be admissible to gion, for the petty end of selling a thirteen

" Neither the author of this work, nor he

Concerning Jacob Abbott's series of Prince of Orange in order to dethrone King historical narratives, which have attained a wide circulation in Canada, the writer

"It appears to me, however, that something cannot be held a writer, if a man of veracity. apprehend it either judicious, or right, to "A person, who should do so in private teach the young, the ignorant, or the super-

adduced to show why a she wolf might so have suckled children-and the very circumstance that, in alluding to the orations of the different gods, demigods, heroes, etc., given in this history, on the authority of REVD. AND DEAR SIRS, Virgil, Eutropius, Ovid and Livy, Mr. Abbott that the events can.

"Upon the whole, I think that Mr. Abbott would do better to abstain from putting forth as equally authentic with those of Julius Cæsar, Queen Elizabeth, and Marie Antoinenough exists already, in the human brain, as to the essence of greatness and goodness, by attributing the same title 'great' to the Saxon Alfred, the cruel and rapacious Macedonian conqueror, and the savage, imbecile, sible to apply" the only remedy which exists for the evils of their common school system.

When we inform our readers that twoconsider that our pen has had exercise enough for one week; and will be ready to forgive the brevity of our allusion to the late important proceedings. The subject, their Clergy, at least, are temporal comforts, an however, has not been by any means dis.

The pronouncing of a sentence of Church discipline on the Rev. W. F. Walker, (who discipline on the Rev. W. F. Walker, (who has been found guilty of grievous offences) of the Church Journal of the plan for Denomian expense of about \$4000.

New Jersey, requests that letters and town, New Jersey, U.S."

has been pleased to appoint the Rev. S.S. Strong, D. D., Rector of Bytown, to be Rural Dean for the County of Carleton.

The New York Ecclesiologist is, we perceive, to take the form of a yearly volume of Transactions, with engravings and plans.

The venerable President of Magdalen College, Oxford, (Dr. Routh) has entered on his 99th year. He has recently bestowed a choristership on a boy whose grandfather he admitted to that office sixty vears ago.

# DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-CLERGY IN THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Previously announced in the Church newspaper, Vol. 17, No. 11..... £174 12 11 St. John's Ch., Marys-... £0 8 9

burgh ...... St. Philip's Ch., Marys-0 11 3 Per Rev. J. R. Tooke St. Paul's, Dunnville ... £2 4 6 Christ's Church, Port Per Rev. A. Townley.
St. Peter's, Thorold..... £3 0 0 St. Paul's, Port Robinson 2 16 11 Missionary Station Junc-Per Rev. T. B. Fuller. St. Peter's, Barton...... £2 3 0 St. Paul's, Glanford..... 0 15 0 Per Rev. R. N. Merritt -Trinity Church, Barrie, per Church-12th Line of Gouldbourne 0 12 1 Per Rev. J. Godfrey ... St. Mary's, Manvers, per Church-

Brock, per Rev. R. Garrrett ...... 0 15 71 St. George's, Drummond-4 11 10 Park's School-house ... 0 5 0 15 0 Sutton..... Osnabruck, per Rev. M. Kerr..... St. John's, Portsmouth, per Church-St. Mary Magdalene's Lloydtown............£1 2 7 Christ Church, Bolton... 0 14 10½ St. James's, Albion ..... 0 11 12 Per Rev. H B. Osler... 2 18 6 Chatham, per Rev. F. W. Sandys.... 1 10 0 St. James's, Perth, per Rev. Alex.

St. Paul's, London, per Churchwarden 12 17 3 St. Andrew's Church, 2 11 6 Williamsburgh.....£1 5 2 0 7 3 Per Rev. E. J. Boswell 1 12 5 Trinity Church, Cornwall, additional per Rev. H. Patton..... Christ Church, Emily .... £0 12 6

St. John's do. do. .... 0 2 6 St. James's do. do. .... 0 2 6 - 0 17 6 Rev. E. L. Elwood...... Trinity Church, Toronto, per Church-Christ Church, Scarboro' £2 0 do. St. Paul's, do. 0 15 7½ Per Rev. William Belt -

104 Collections, amounting to ..... £247 9 8 FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Found marked for the above Fund among the effects of one now gone to her rest.....£0 10 0

TRINITY SUNDAY-ADDITIONAL. Previously announced...... £186 3 St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby......£2 3 6
Beamsville Station,..... 0 8 4

Per Rev. Dr. Lundy... 2 11 10 148 Collections, amounting to.....£188 15 0 THOMAS. SMITH KENNEDY. Scc. C. S. D. T.

## Correspondence.

of Mars Aurinus, the Roman war-god, than he was suckled by a she wolf, or translated to heaven in a flash of fire.

"It is true, that these things are not exactly vouched for as facts, but they are gravely stated. In the case of the wolf, reasons are adduced to show when a she wolf might.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Permit me to draw serious attention to the states, that the authenticity of the words cannot be established, leads to the induction the New York Church Journal. It speaks volumes. In fact a careful observation of the loings of our neighbours will be sufficient to show how dissatisfied thinking men amongst themselves are with their educational results the histories of Romulus and the elder Cyrus, Who ther Mr. Pierce quoted may be I know not, should judge not a Churchman; and yet how fully the Journal agrees with the melancholy

oicture he draws! do better not to create more confusion, where rally so sound in the faith, should have given utterance to a sentiment so despairing, and so dishonourable to the real supremacy of the incarnate God, as that which occurs in the last paragraph, where he says "it is absolutely in

Why, sirs, their common schools are admitted barbarian, Xerxes, a title in the latter case, I by themselves and very many others to be deby themselves and very many others to be demoralizing the nation, and are we to believe that
moralizing the nation, and are we to believe that Christ has left His Church so defenceless, as to be unable to cope with the evil? Shall she who thirds of the Synod Report was written out put to flight the gods of powerful Rome and with our own hand, they will, we are sure, polished Greece, yield up the sword of the Spirit, with trembling cowardice to the dragon of democratic intellectualism?

Let American Churchmen be as ready to sacrifice cherished theories for Christ, as many of they shall find that the opposition of an infide democracy, whether native or foreign, is as

has been restrained by an injunction from a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of N. York. Mr. Walker, by calling in the columns of the New York Churchman. Such a scheme lacks, I confess, the brilliant coup d'ail civil to stay the proceedings of the Ecclesi- of their present system. But what then? Shall astical Court has put the Convention to we hesitate which to choose, when the one is great embarrassment, and the Diocese to comparative salvation, and the other is moral degradation and certain national anarchy? Since our wretched divisions destroy the hope of a The Rev. R. N. Merritt, having removed nationally religious education; let the Church from the Diocese of Toronto to that of demand her socially religious rights to train he own children as she wishes. Let this be done New Jersey, requests that letters and papers may be addressed to him, "Morris- know that they are fighting the battles of the Lord, and are thefore determined NEVER to yield in a question where the honour of Christ, the purity His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, of our children, and the real salvation of countries are concerned, and the victory must be ours, (whether American or Canadian; since He under whose banners we fight is higher

than the highest! Not to detain your readers longer from the article in question, Yours faithfully,

ADAM TOWNLEY.

From the Church Journal, September 8. THE SCHOOL QUESTION .- This most important question becomes darker and darker the more it canvassed, and the more clearly the tendencies of the present system are developed by results. A Mr. Pierce, of Waltham, Mass., lately delivered a Prize Essay before the American, Institute of Instruction, at New Haven, in which

he took the following ground:-Mr. Pierce looked upon unsound education as the chief cause of crime. There never was time when such outlays were made for popula education, and yet it was the general wonder that crime was on the increase. Our education HALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE in the family, the school-room, and of every day circumstances, has been more of the head than of the heart-to make children learned and accomplished, rather than wise and good. The fact ought to have been the reverse. The greatest outlay ought to have been to proote moral education. Legislatures have seemed to take it for granted that all that was necessary to reform men was to enlighten them. We have increased the number of our schoolhouses, advanced the qualifications of teachers, lengthened the time of the schools. But too much of this has been merely to promote the cultivation of the intellect, without reference to the culture of the heart. A school does not generally embrace the idea of inculcating good moral principles and good manners. The same thing is true of our school-books. And the same defect runs through our Normal Schools, and the examination of teachers. Morals and moral training should be put not only on a level with other branches, but they should have the preference. The whole spirit and discipline of the school must be moral in the highest degree. This moral training must be an omnipotent, allanimating influence. It must be continually at work. The scholar also must feel that he is sent to school for this purpose. Character is the object for which we should live and labour, and pay our money. This work should begin in our family, and be carried on in school. It was possible, he thought, to teach all the principles of Christian morals, without the dogmas of Sec-

> Here is where Pierce is mistaken. Religion cannot be of any practical use as a system, unless it is in connexion with a recognized, visible, positive Institution. The Church is the pillar and ground of the Truth, and the Truth cannot long stand without it. But Mr. Pierce continues: It might be asked, whether as much was not done to teach morals in school now, as there was thirty or forty years ago. He thought there was not. As late as the commencement of the late not. war with Great Britain, nearly all the children, especially in New England, were connected with some religious society. But now there are thousands who belong to no society, and go to no church. Moreover, he thought there was 2 18 6 not so much religious instruction in fami-1 10 0 lies as formerly. The time was, when the family altar was generally maintained in New England. But now he feared these altars were, to a great extent, thrown down. And there, in former times, the catechism was taught in the schools, and nobody was dissatisfied. If the schools of his early days were of any advantage to him, they were chiefly so on account of their Saturday's exercise. But now this could not be done. It might be said that we now have our Sabbath schools, but multitudes of children never go to them.

This is a gloomy picture. But it is confirmed by other authority. The Address of the State Convention of Teachers, for this year, thus expresses their opinion: "We state what we believe to be a fact, which

the general impression of the people of this State will confirm, that Education among us is on the

"But our own State, which has hitherto led the way, and which even now is regarded as an example of perfection in education, is really in danger of falling into the rear.

Teachers of New York! these things ought not o be. They must not thus remain. The patient's pulse is low, but his malady is not incurable. He is not beyond the reach of proper remedies. Too much legislation and continual changes in educational enactments, have done much evil. But the case is really in your hands. Will you labour to effect a cure?"

This is a bad business, as appears on very good authority. It shows that our "glorious Common School System" is nothing to brag of after all. And what is the remedy? The convention towards Goderich show the same energy and of Teachers recommends a more vigorous secularization of Education;—which is like bleeding a an who is already fainting from loss of blood; and if that sort of practice would be as likely to to £72,523. The population amounts to 11,317 bring him to. Mr. Pierce proposes a better persons exclusive of the militray. The gross pop-

"Let our schools be consecrated to religion and epoch will begin, and we shall no longer be last term in the Court of Queen's Bench, railtion and increasing crime."

But how will Mr. Pierce procure this "consecration of Religion," without stirring up the wrath of sectarianism? The schisms and sects, into which this country of ours is so lamentably split up, render it absolutely impossible to include Religion as a part of the system. The idea of any effective Religion, which shall be "free from all sectarianism," is a vain dream of amiable men, which can no more be realized than a disemwhich can no more be realized, than a disem bodied ghost can be made to perform the ordinary duties of men in the flesh

The school system must then be confessed to be in a very bad way. The sore diseases of it are admitted by its best friends. And, of the On The are admitted by its best friends. And, or only two remedies proposed, one is indeed easily applicable, and will probably be applied; but is applicable, and will probably be applied; but is applicable, and will probably be applied; but is the protect worse; the other, which would as certainly effect a cure, it is absolutely impossible to apply.

## Colonial.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The functions of the University of Toronto are now by Act 16 Vic, cap. 89, limited to the ex-mining of candidates for Degrees in the several Faculties, or for Scholarship, Prize or Certificates of honor in different b: anches of knowledge, and the granting of such Degrees &c., after ex-

By the same Act, the endowment and propof the late University of Toronto and of Jpper Canada College and Royal Grammar ool, are now vested in the Crown for the purposes of the Act, and are managed and adaistered under the orders of the Governor in Council, by an officer, called "the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto," aided by such assistants as are allowed him by the Gov-

Visitor-His Excellency the Governor General. Librarian-Rev. W. Small. Curator of Museum-

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Visitor-His Excellency the Governor General. President-Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D. Vice President-

Classics. Rhetoric and Belles-Letters-Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D. ics and Moral Philosophy-Rev. James Beaven, D.D. Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy-H.

H. Croft, D.C.L.

Agriculture—George Buckland, Esq., Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A. History and English Literature—David Wilson,

Natural History-Rev. Wm. Hincks, F.L.S. Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq. Modern Languages—J. Forneri, L.L.D. Lecturer on Oriental Literature-J. M. Hirsch-

BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE Bursar—David Buchan.
Cashier or Chief Clerk—Alan Cameron. Book keeper-Matthew Drummond. Assistant Clerk-James Nation.

Messenger-William Morrow. Office near the West end of Wellington Street. N. B.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and other members of Senate have not yet been ap-

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 24th September 1853. HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE TOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the fol-

owing appointment, viz: The Reverend Wm. Agar Adamson, D.C.L. to be Inspector of Common Schools in and for the District of Quebec.

# Colonial Summary.

THE GAVAZZI RIOT TRIALS AT QUEBEC .- The extraordinary Session of the Court of Queen's Bench has been brought to a close, and the persons accused of rioting have been admitted to oail, to stand their trial in January next.

GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPH LINE .- The Directors of this Company met in Kingston on Saturday last, and appointed J. R. Boyd, Esq, Superintendent in the place of Mr. Snow, who resigned in consequence of other engagements. The new Superintendent is a gentleman well qualified for the trust.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.—It is ex pected that this Railroad will be in operation to Kemptville in the course of the month of Decem-

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE. The schooner Oneida was run down by a steamer on Monday night last, and the captain and three of his men were drowned. Only one soul was saved, a man named Louis Wakelee.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.—The votes stock in the Montreal and Bytown Raiiroad, shew the difference between the enterprise of the French and English in Lower Canada.

Total Canadian Vote. Nays,.....,1258. British Vote. Nays,..... Yeas,.....1768.

Actual majority in favour of the road, 768. A MAN KILLED .- Oh Wednesday the 28th ult., a man named Vance, from the County of Wicklow, Ireland, fell from a considerable height at the depôt of the Great Western Railroad Company in Hamilton, and was instantly killed.

THE MARMORA WORKS .- Bobert Symes, Esq., of Quebec, has been appointed resident agent of these works. Mr. Symes is a gentleman of high respectability, and the citizens of Quebec, whilst they congratulate him on his appointment, will deeply regret his loss.

steamer Passport as she was about to leave Kingston on Friday last; it was subsequently found on the farm of Mr. O'Reilly or a stream of Mr. O

Most Distressing .- A little boy, the son of Mr. George Kearn, who resides in the vicinity of Ingersoll, having attempted to make a fire in a field by himself, his clothes took fire and he was found clutching the ground as if in intense agony, the upper part of his body being quite

DINNER TO MESSES. JACKSON AND BETTS IN toasts were abundant; the Governor General first, then the Administrator of the Government, and down to the Mayor and the Lagrangian occurred on the Hudson river R. R. near Tivoli, between the New York Express train and Cattle train. The engine was thrown off the track and smashed, fireman killed and If your and down to the Mayor and the Ladies. Hincks and Mr. Jackson addressed the meeting at some length; the latter gentleman, in speaking of the gigantic undertakings which the establishment with which he was connected had in hand, said that since he and Mr. Betts left Great Britain 46 ships had sailed to North America

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA. This Bank has established an agency at Berlin, (C.W.) Mr. Davidson has the management.

THE BUFFALO AND GODERICH RAILWAY.—Coniderable progress has been made with the works in the neighbourhood of Stratford. Eastward, to the lakes the grading is proceeding rapidly. Westward of the town they are proceeding with two cuttings, -one near the river and the other about half a mile further. At Mitchell a temporactivity;—arguing well for the early completion of the work.—Patriot.

The assessment of Kingston, for 1853, amounts utation is said to be about 14,000.

DAMAGES BY RAILWAY .- In the case of rality, as well as to learning, and then a new | Bradley v. The Great Western Railway, decided troubled with the paradox of increasing education and increasing crime." ways are made liable for any damages caused by leaving fields or farm property unprotected along the line of their works.

Railroad increases daily. Two passenger trains go up and down the road daily, and an immense freight train every second day. The line is expected to be open through to Lake Huron early in the spring.

At Colchester, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. F. G. Elliott, at his residence, (in whose family the lady had lately been resident,) assisted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich, William Duff, Esq., of Chippawa, to Maria Livanston, relict of the late John Burke, Esq., County of Galway, Ireland.

Captain Harrison, whose boat, the Queen f the West, was burnt some months ago at the Hamilton wharf, has purchased the American steamer Niagara to take her place.—Niagara

On Thursday evening, the Lady Elgin left part of the freight deck, forming the guards, and doing other damage. We regret to learn, that two of the hands were either washed overboard, or fell through the rents in the deck, and were drowned. They were not missed until about half-past eight. One was named John Quagan, the name of the other, a French Canadian, unknown .- Colonist.

Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., has been appointed agent for the Bank of Montreal in Goderich an agency to commence its operation next week. Messrs Jackson & Co. have given the liberal nation of £50 sterling to the Building Fund of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

We are glad to see that the Kingstonians are about to do themselves honor by giving a dinner to Captain Gaskin, the pioneer of a direct trade netween the Canadian Lakes and Europe.-

The Barrie Herald says, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the first passenger train from Toronto made its welcome appearance at the head of the Bay. There were upwards of seventy passengers on the train on its arrival at the Station. It is the intention, we understand, for the present, to run through but one Daily Express Train; passengers will then leave Toronto at the usual ho every morning (Sundays excepted), and Barrie for Toronto at about 1 p.m.—Patriot.

NEWFOUNDLAND .- There are increasing apprehensions of a famine in Newfoundland, on account of the failure of the potatoe crop. A considerable number—we have not the statistics by us—of our emigrants this year came from there; and it is extremely probable, that with the high wages for every description of labour in Canada, and the great superiority of the climate and country, that that emigration will be largely increased in the coming year.

ARIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC." NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 4 P. M.

The Atlantic from Liverpool, 5th October, arved yesterday at noon. The Asia arrived out at 10 a. m., on the 2nd.

Cholera increasing slowly at Liverpool.

The packet sihp Isaac Wright, with 600 passengers, for New York, struck on the Irish coast. A steamer from Liverpool went in search.

The ship Isaac Wright, was brought to Liverpool—30 deaths on board.

The Eastern question had taken another turn— a new proposition to be offered to the Porte. Austria again puts herself in accord with England, France, and Prussia.

In Conference at Vienna, negotiations are resume', giving promise of a speedy and peaceful settlement; but reliable despatches starting from Constantinople on September the 26th, state that the Grand Council has recommended the Sultan to declare war against Russia.
The Sultan's decision not known—Couriers ourly expected at Marseilles.

Constantinople and Turkey tranquil. The Russians were specially ordered to winter in the Principalities. The fleets remain at Besika.

Kosta was to embark on the 21st on board an American bark, the United States; Austria as-

WAR DECLARED!

Vienna, Oct. 2, 1853. The Divan, at the Grand Council held this day, resolved on a declaration of war against Russia, against the advice of the four Powers. The Sultan signed the declaration of war.

Report says hostilities have commenced. Omar Pacha strongly demanded leave to fight before winter sets in. The Russians supposed to be moving to attack the Turks' position at Cronstadt.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton has not been affected favourable-closed

quietly with irregular prices.

Breadsuffs—during the last three days the mar-ket had revived with considerable business—it had declined 3d @ 6d per bbl. on flour, and 2d @ 3d on wheat; but afterwads, in consequence of e rumor from the East, had advanced.

Indian Corn without change.
United States wheat quoted at 9s 1d @ 9s 3d, and mixed and red at 9s 2d @ 9s 9d. Foreign taken in the County of Two Mountains, to take | Canal flour 33s 6d @ 34s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s 6d @ 35s. Ohio 35s @ 36s.
Indian Corn—white, 41s @ 42s; yellow at 40s @ 41s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Beet neglected. Pork quiet. Lard steady

LONDON MONEY MARKETS. English funds depressed by unfavourable East-er, advices. Consols closed on Tuesday evneing a 90% at which business was reported. Galigni's Messenger states that a manufactory

of imitation Champagne wine, made from the rhubarb plant, has just been established near Epernay. It is to manufacture four or five busand bottles per week, at 45 centimes a The Annual Conference of the Evangelical Al-

iance has been postponed from October 4th to October 25th, in consequence of other meetings being held about the same period.

The ravages of the Cholera in Sweden and Norway have been fearful. It is said that no copper-smith in Sweden has ever died of the

Western road. The thief has not as yet been neighborhood, and the number of fatal cases is happily decreasing in the face of the energetic

measures resorted to. New York, Oct. 10. The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall arived PULVERIZED CORN STARCH. the steamer manois, from Aspinwall arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings 534 passengers, and nearly \$1.225,000 in freigth.

The Daily Times has seen letters from the friends of John Mitchell and John Martin in Aus-

tralia, confirming the report of their escape and QUEBEC .- The public dinner to Messrs. Jackson giving details. The fugitives are now on their and Betts was given on the 27th ult., in the Musical Hall in Quebec. The Quebec papers A collision occurred on the Hudson river R. R.

> On Saturday the steamer Hendrick Hudson which was on her way from Albany to this City was run into near Poughkeepsie by a sloop; both so badly injured they ran in shore to save them-

selves—no lives lost.
Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, asserts, from personal experience, that a few hours spent in a sugar manufactory, inhaling the saccharine fumes, is a certain cure for consumption.

Bishop's Floating Derrick and the vessels

nnected with it. engaged in raising the wreck of the steamer Erie, were scattered by the storm of last Friday. The Derrick was totally destroyed. The hands and all on board took to the life boats, two of which were put in use, and Mr. Bishop and his men drifted abo from the wreck, when they were picked up by the steamer Empire and brought to Buffalo.— Syracuse Star.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have attentively read the Rev. J. L.

Alexander's letter; and of course, cannot be otherwise than obliged to any of our cation to Henry Ruttan, Esq of Cobourg. brethren who are sufficiently interested in our labours to give us advice.

At Yorkville, on the 15th instant, Mrs. John Evans, o

MARRIED. ways are made hable for any damages caused by leaving fields or farm property unprotected along the line of their works.

At Christ's Church, Port Stanler, on Thursday, the 6th October, by the Rev. G. O Street, Incumbent, Coote Nesbitt Shanly, of Massillon, in the State of Ohio, Esquire, to Anne Maria, An

DIED

On the 11th inst., at Dorchester Street, West Montreal, Augusta Foley, wife of Alexander McKenzie Ross, Esq., Chief Engineer Grand Trudk Railway. At Pickering, on the 3rd instant, Francis Leys, Esq. aged 59 years. A gentleman well known and much respected in this county for a number of years. At Belleville, on the 29th September, Angelica, wife of Alex. Stewart, and daughter of Wm. Buell, Esq., Brock-

At Quebec, on the 29th September, at the age of 15 years, George Racey Goldstone, eldest son of Dr. Goldstone, of Cobourg.

#### TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Oct. 18th., 1853.

	S.	D.		s.	D.	4
Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	31	3	a	30	0	
Farmers' per 196 lbs	0	0	a	25	6	
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	5	8	a	6	1	
Oatmeal, per barrel,	30	0	a	31	3	
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	0	0	a	0	0	
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	3	3	a	3	9	
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	2	6	a	2	9	
Peas, per bushel,		9	a	3	9	
Potatoes, per bushel,	2	6	a	3	6	
Apples, per bushel,	1	3	a	2	6	
Grass Seed, per bushel,	7	6	a	11	3	
Clover Seed, per bushel,	35	0	a	36	3	4
Hay per ton,	75	0	a	80	0	
Straw, per ton,	30	0	a	45	0	4
Onions, per bushel,	5	0	a	6	3	
Butter- I'ub, per lb	0	9	a	- 0	10	38
Fresh, per lb,	4.5	10	a	1	0	
Beef, per 100 lbs,	20		a	25	0	
Pork, per 100lbs,	30	0	a	32	6	-
Eggs per dozen			a	0		
Fire wood per, cord	18		a	21	2	1

## New Advertisements.

THE "RETREAT," ORILLIA:

FOR THE CURE AND CARE OF THE NERVOUS AND INSANE OF THE FEMALE SEX.

THE above Establishment is now open for a limited number of Patients.
Orillia is remarkable for the purity of its air and freedom from Epidemics. The House is situated on an eminence, and commands a view of Lake Simcoe, its Islands, and picturesque Scenery. The rooms are all on the ground floor, after the approved plan of the Continential Asylums, with a separate apartment for each Patient. In the Treatment, the combination of Moral and Medical Remedies will be adopted, Orillia has Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, with resident Ministers—is within a day's journey of Toronto-has a Mail three times in the week.

The Management will be entirely under the control of J. ARDAGH, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, for eight years Physician to the House of Industry and Lunatic Asylum, Waterford, Ire-

REFERENCE to The Lord Bishop of Toronto; His Honour Judge Gowan, Barrie; The Hon. the Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector, Barrie; Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; Rev. John Gray, Orillia; Rev. A. Sanson, Toronto: James Sanson, Esq., Warden County of Simcoe, Orillia; Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P.P.

October 19th, 1853.

WANTED. BUTLER, in a small Family, residing in A BUTLER, in a small Family, residing in Toronto. Liberal wages will be given to one who thoroughly understands his business.— Apply to HOLMES & WILSON, 36 King-St., Toronto.

October 17th. 1853. WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, C, W.

2 TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON, (CAPT. JOHN GORDON.) WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON. every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at colock; and will leave HAMILTON for

TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fares-Cabin, 2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck, 71. Mail Steam Packet Office. Toronto, April 19, 1853,

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS To Rochester, New York and Boston. PRINCESS ROYAL, ..... Capt McBride. WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, V leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North

Shore Ports, weather permitting.

The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colborne. For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the mos expeditious and pleasant route to New York

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except unday) at nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 23rd 1853.

## M. ANDERSON. PORTRAIT PAINTER.

TN his tour of the British Provinces, bas visited I Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronio, Dec. 10, 1852.

ANGELL & Co's. For Culinary Purposes.

S now an absolute necessary to all House-

JOHN A. CULL

Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Toronto.

keepers Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants' Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispen-Price, 71d. for the lb. packets, with full In-If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

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. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., Paterson, Esq., Messrs, J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a libera Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

# VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish At their Foundry the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILAT-ING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes-from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Spe cific directions will be furnished gratis by appli-J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO. Toronto, April 30, 1853.

WANTED.

LADY competent to teach English, French A LADY competent to teach English, French Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet country life.

Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph. August 30th, 1853.

WILLIAM HAY, A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

# City Assessments.

THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the current year, will meet on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and RIDAYS in each week, at the same hours intil the Assessment of the City is revised. By order of the Court,

CHARLES DALY. C. C. C Clerk's Office,

Toronto 18th July 1853.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad. THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford.

Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the morning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous

ALFRED BRUNEL,

Toronto, June 23, 1853.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Steamship, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells, made in an entirely new way recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals awarded for "the best Bells, for sonorousness and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this foundry. We can send to New York in four hours, and by Canal and Railroads in every direction, at an hour's notice. Mathematical Interuments of the most approved construction on hand. Address.

West Troy, N. Y 51-1f ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL-ROAD-

MOTICE.

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

N and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Passenger Trains will run daily, between Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays excepted.)

Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10.25, A.M. ommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3,30 P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5.45, P.M. Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15, A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30, A.M. Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M.,

arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M. Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 7½., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in the Cars, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold.

All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent.

ALFRED BRUNEL. Toronto, July 13, 1853.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Lady Principal, ..... Mrs. POETTER Lady Resident, ..... Mrs. WARNER. ASSISTANTS: 2nd " .. Mrs. LIDDELL. 3rd " .. Miss Driscoll.

Resident French Governess, Mad'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Ebbels.

Drawing..... Mr. Bull. Singing, ..... Mr. HUMPHREYS. The Studies include a thorough English edu-cation, with French, Italian and German, Music,

Singing, and Drawing. The religious instructions are under the kind superintendence of the clergymen of St. James'

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.) NO EXTRAS.

The great success which has attended the first

year of this institution, has encouraged Mrs. Poetter to leave nothing undone that can add to the advantages already offered in her School. In consequence of the increase in her pupils, she has engaged another Music Master, (an English Professor from Boston,) who has been highly ecommended as a finished musician. Poetter has during the past year taken her mor advanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their time next year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French, Italian and German languages, in which they have already made some proficiency. Mrs. Poetter will take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she has received from many of the parents, and she trusts that her system, combining home comforts with the advantages of a sound and finished education on such very moderate terms, will continue to be appreciated and encouraged.

The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept. Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house, with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER. Front Street.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1853. TENDERS FOR INDUSTRIAL FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that further Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 7th of October, of Lands for an INDUSTRIAL FARM. The quantity to be from 100 to 200 acres, at a distance from the city of from 5 to 20 miles, on the line of some of the contemplated Railroads.

Tenders to state the situation of the lands, the quality of soil, &c., and the price per acre. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES DALY,

CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, Sept. 15, 1853.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE time for receiving Tenders of Land for I "Industrial Farm" is extended to FRIDAY the 21st of OCTOBER next. By order of the Comm CHARLES DALY,

C. C. C. CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1853.

TORONTO COACH FACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD,

(FROM LONDON.) Toronto, July 8, 1853.

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE-No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN McMurrich, Esq., President. mes Shaw W. A. Baldwin, ex'r McGlashan, William Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, Franklin Jackes,

J. RAINS, Secretary All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850.

A. McMaster,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, House ness, Bronchitis, whoop-ing-cough, croup, Asth ma and Consumption.

B. W. Smith,

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved without a coubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitckcock.

"James C. Ayer-Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bron-chial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.

From the Widely Celebrated Professor Silliman, M.D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

mirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an ad-

Senate, states he has used the CHERRY PEC-TORAL with wonderful success, to cure an inlammation of the lungs. From one of the First Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your CHERRY PECTORAL n my practice, and prefer it to any other mediine for pulmonary complaint. From observation of many severe cases. I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in case of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
Respectfully yours, I. S. CUSHMAN, M.D. PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in TORONTO by LYMAN BROTHERS-

in Hamilton, by Hamilton & Kneeshaw;—in Kingston by E. W. Palmer;—in Montreal by Mr. Lyman & Co.;—in Quebec by Jos. Bowles, and by the druggists every where throughout the Provinces and United States. 1-6m. PRINTING PRESSES AND MATERIALS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased a complete Printing Establishment, has duplicates of several articles for disposal, which he offers either for Cash or approved credit. The following is a list of a portion thereof:-

No. 4 Washington Press. Medium do. do. Double Demy Stanhope do. Fount of Great Primer. Pica. Small Pica. Long Primer.

Bourgeois on Long Primer. Brevier. Do. Nonpareil. Together with several Founts of Script, Plain and Ornamental Job Type, various Cuts, Chases, and numerous other article HENRY ROWSELL. Toronto, August 25, 1853.

"The Church"

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. by HENRY ROWSELL, at his Office, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. TERMS: TEN SHILLINGS a year, if paid in advance; Twelve SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE if paid within six months of subscribing; FIFTEEN SHILLINGS if not paid till the end

the year.
hese rules will be strictly adhered to. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 73d for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written in-tructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged ac

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this

M. Ogle & Son,
Mr. S. A. Ackerly,
T. J. Scovil, Esq.,
James Grover, Esq.,
Mr. W. L. Averley,
L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq.,
Rev. Jas Hudson,

AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNED

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK

# A CHARGE BY THE LORD BISHOP

(Continued from 1st Page.)

2nd. Hence the case affording opportunities for establishing separate schools can seldom happen; and this accounts in some

Again: Under the Supplementary Law, section 4, the promoters of separate schools must tax themselves for their support; which entails upon them much trouble, as they are deprived of the assistance of the municipal authority.

This is not only a cruel and unnecessary, but an uncon-

This is not only a cruel and unnecessary, but an unconstitutional restriction; because, were they included in the general assessments, the portion paid by them could be

easily ascertained.

To such separate schools, the inspection of Superintendents appointed by County Councils, and their delivery of Lectures, may produce great inconvenience and hardships, if such are of different denominations, unless restrained by wise regula-

On the whole, it is very evident that the framers of these Statutes were not merely insincere and hostile to religious liberty, but they had not got so far in the race of liberality as—common toleration; for, while they hold forth the semblance of separate schools, they take care to discourage and cripple them by insidious conditions, totally inconsistent with honorable dealing.

In fine, the restrictions on separate schools render their establishment to any extent altogether impracticable; and yet we are told, with ludicrous solemnity, that all ground and semblance of a complaint of injustice is taken away from the

when we contemplate these restrictions and the exultation of their promoters at their enactment, we are not a little astonished at their heartless absuridity. But it is always found that the greatest brawlers for liberty are the most cruel despots to all who dare to think differently from them.

Such restrictions are unknown in England, where (blessed be God) true Christian liberty prevails; but they are in perfect keeping with the principle of separating religion from education, which will be found, when carried out, exclusive and intolerant.

On reading the school laws of this Province we are struck

with two things:—
First, Their slavish imitation of the educational policy of our neighbors.

Second, Their complete negation of everything like Christianity, while, with incredible assurance, they pretend to be based on religion.

This covert enmity to true religion is not to be wondered at, because the position of the population of Upper Canada and of many of the United States is very similar.

The general tendency however is not the less to be lamented,

for it leads directly to democracy and socialism.

In a mere secular point of view, we readily admit that much has been done in Upper Canada to promote what is vulgularly called education, and we are willing to believe that many of those employed in carrying out the laws act ender the delusion that they are favorable to religion.

We are also disposed to admit that so far as the Normal School is concerned there is much in it to approve as a nursery for teachers; because it does not altogether ignore religion, as the common schools virtually do. And it may be further conceded that the masters employed in the Normal School have evinced much ability and skill in training the teachers, both

Nor are we disposed to overlook the unwearied assiduity and zeal of the Chief Superintendent, (however misdirected by enactments which he has, we presume, no power to control) in managing the whole system of education now in operation throughout Canada West. Nor are we unwilling to believe that the Superintendent carries his exertions in favor of religion of some sort further perhaps than a rigid interpretation of the laws would warrant.

I blame not the persons employed, or find fault with what has been done so much as what has been left undone. Much has been accomplished and more is in progress to render the scholars, male and female, physically comfortable in this world; but to render the system complete, we must educate the whole, body and soul, and not only make man fit for his place here, but for his higher state of existence in a future world, and if this principle cannot be carried out in mixed schools to the satisfaction of both Roman Catholics and Protestants, the law should render the establishment of separate schools easy of attainment, instead of making them all but impossible.

Now, it is because this provision is not honestly carried out, that we complain; and because it is assumed, contrary to the fact, that the commonschool system is founded on Christian principles. Whereas, the statutes by which they are established make no reference whatever to Christianity or the Bible, but virtually exclude all religious instruction worthy of the name, and afford no opportunity to parent of any communion to bring up their children in the doctrines and duties of their faith.

Throughout the school acts no direct reference is made to man as an immortal and accountable, guilty and redeemed being, but all is secular. Hence such secular knowledge, being unsanctified must, silently but effectually, undermine every sacred and moral principle and feeling, and thus promote infidelity and moral corruption throughout the province, and send forth generation after generation, into the ocean of life, with no compass to guide and direct them.

All this fully appears from the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, founded on the 14th section of the the Common School Act:

"That no foreign books in the English branches of education shall be used in any model or common school without the express permission of the council of public instruction; nor shall any pupil in any such school be required to read or study in or from any religious book or join in any exercise of devotion or religion which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians; provided always that within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians shall desire according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law."

Now the special regulation and recommendation made by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada is the following:—

"The public religious exercises of each school shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the trustees and teacher; and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the teacher and the parent or guardian of each pupil as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the scriptures or catechism or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian. Such recitations are not, however, to interfere with the regular exercises of the school."

Now this seeming approach to religious instruction is most offensive and derisive. It seems to have been drawn up by persons who are ashamed of religion and plotting its destruc-

First, the trustees and schoolmasters must agree, and they may be all persons who have no religion or sense of religion whatever. Then the parents and teachers must arrange. The best result of these negotiations that can be expected is that at the option of the trustees and convenience of the teacher, if so inclined, a verse of Holy Scripture may be occasionally read, or a question from the catechism asked, provided the school business does not interfere.

Under the mockery of such an enactment and regulation there is no guarantee that so much as the Lord's Prayer is ever heard in any one school, or the Holy Bible ever reverently introduced, or the children taught so much as the Ten Commandments. Nor have we any assurance that either trustees or teachers are God-fearing men or have the slightest regard for holy things.

Hence, whatever may be asserted by the promoters of the school system it is evident, that it contains no available provision for religious instruction, not can it be effectively introduced without separate schools, as in England.

Let us now look at the working of the system. It is said to be founded on that adopted in Ireland, and that the same books are used; and to some extent this appears to be the case.

In the common school annual report of 1851, page
28, the grand total of schools for 1851 is
And the grand total for 1850 is
3,059

Decrease - - 58

From the same report, page 36, it appears that in 1850, out of the whole number of schools (3,059), two thousand and sixty-seven used the Bible and New Testament, leaving 982 schools not using the Bible and New Testament.

It further appears on the same page that in

1851 the schools reported as using the Bible were 1,74
Not using it - - - 1,25

Total number of schools 3,001
It also appears from the same report that the number of common schools in 1851 had decreased by 58, and the number of schools using the Bible and New Testament had decreased

by 319.

Moreover, it appears from the same report, page 36, that the Scripture Lessons prepared for the Irish schools were not used in any school, nor the lessons on the truth of Christianity; nor (so far as the tables furnish information) was any reference made to Christianity.

ence made to Christianity.

Now, to say that under such a plan of instruction the principles of religion and morality are inculcated, when not a book on religion or morals is used except in such schools as admit the Old and New Testament, is a fallacy.

Without calling in question the success of the common school system in a merely secular point of view, it clearly appears that it has and can have no practical influence in promoting true religion. Nothing is attempted to be taught but worldly knowledge, while that knowledge to which all other should be subservient is entirely neglected.

That such a state of things cannot long continue, we may be well assured. When the question shall be regularly brought home to the hearts of our people, whether their children are to be taught religious truth, or be confined to secular instruction, we shall not find one in ten who does not desire his child to be instructed in the Gospel of our Saviour. But they have been and still are deluded by the assumption daily and hourly put forth that the Christian religion is the basis of our common school system. This deception cannot now be continued; and the good sense of our people will soon, I trust, seek a remedy for so pernicious an evil. And this remedy may be found without any other alteration of the law than granting separate schools where desired, without any penal

Such restrictions no State has a right to impose upon its people. It ought to make no distinction between different religious communities, but award to each, in due proportion, their share of the public money and assessments, leaving the religious portion of education to be settled by each denomination in their own schools according to their own religious opinions, and annexing no other condition except a guarantee that the aid should not be misapplied.

Now, the modification we desire is our undoubted right, so far as it can be practically attained, for although there may be difficulty for a time in carrying it into extensive operation from the scattered nature of our people, yet it may be at once effected in cities, towns and incorporated villages; and extended by each denomination, as its population admits. There is no difficulty in England.

"The Wesleyan conference receives grants from the State on condition that it shall be the fundamental regulation and practice of their schools that the Bible shall be daily read therein by the children and religious instruction shall be given to all children in the said schools whose parents and guardians shall not, on religions grounds, object thereto.

"And again, that every school shall be regularly opened and closed with devotional singing and prayer, in which the Wesleyan Hymn Book shall be used; that the Holy Bible, comprising the sacred scriptures of both the Old and New Testament in the authorised version only, shall be read and used in such schools, accompanied with instruction therein by the teachers or visitors, or both.

"That, for the purposes of catechetical instruction, the Wesleyan catechism authorised by the yearly conference shall be used in the schools, and that Christian Psalmody shall form a part of the daily exercises of the children and young persons in such schools.

"Similar stipulations are accepted as entitling them to grants by

"Similar stipulations are accepted as entitling them to grants by the British and Foreign School Society, which is the official adhesion of the great body of dissenters,

"Grants are awarded to the Roman Catholics in England for the maintenance of their schools without special conditions, because the Church of Rome claims for her clergy the sole and exclusive charge of the religious and moral training of her children, and a power to frame the regulations connected therewith. No right of Lay interference, even though Catholic, can be recognized in these matters."

Such is the practice in England. All denominations who apply have grants conferred upon them for building schoolhouses, for salaries to masters and mistresses, for the purchase of books, and stipends for pupil teachers, &c.

# FREE SCHOOLS.

In regard to free schools, it has been said that to make them absolutely so, would be to drag education into the kennel; to paralyze and degrade it, and to place it on a level with the schools of the work-house. It has also been said that no one values what he has not paid for. It has been further noticed that Connecticut, which, in connection with common schools, was held in honor, has fallen from this high position because her state endowment is more than sufficient to meet all the requirements of instructing her youth; that it has put her actually asleep. Hence her school fund is quoted as a warning and example to deter other States from giving the proceeds of their funds except on condition that those who receive shall meet the aid given by an equal sum from rate or contribution.

It is even urged that in some places in Upper Canada the attendance has fallen off since the schools became free.

The question of placing education within the reach of all entirely without cost, is no doubt perplexing; but I believe that under any circumstances good schools will command full attendance. At the same time the more you interest the parents in them the more will they value the benefit; and although it may be admitted that in large towns and in our back settlements, the situation of some parents renders them unable to pay the school fees, their number is very few and might be easily remedied without exposing their poverty. The moral effect of a small tax on the poor in the shape of school pence is, that it appeals to paternal duty and enforces domestic piety. It likewise establishes parental authority and vindicates personal freedom. Thus schools, which should resemble so many Christian households, if wholly supported by extraneous means, do not excite the sympathy of parents nor the anxiety and personal interest of the teachers. They become matters of business, in which the affections have no concern; the parents and teachers become estranged, and the public or social relations supersede the domestic.

To make the families of the poor scenes of Christian peace ought to be the first object of the school; but our common schools are so conducted as to substitute the idea of the citizen for that of the parent, political rights for those of domestic duties, and the claim of public privileges for the personal law of conscience.

But let the members of the Church have their separate schools and all other denominations that may desire to enjoy that right, and we shall be able in a great measure to restore domestic kindness and authority in our household; and having a common bond of union and love with our teachers, and the same faith and truthfulness, our schools will gradually exchange their selfish and political character for the charities of domestic life.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

As in the present state of public affairs it may be some time before we can attain that simple alteration in the school law for which we are contending, we are not in the meantime to be idle. But, while we urge our claim with all becoming earnestness, we must, in as far as possible, supply the deficiency. Permit me therefore, with this view, to suggest the increase of your Sunday schools in number and efficiency.

Establish one at each of your stations; and though this will be attended with no small additional trouble, remember that all your time and faculties belong to the Church-that your vows bind you in the most solemn manner to do everything in your power for her benefit; and if you go earnestly to work, you cannot fail. I am not, my brethren, ignorant of the difficulties you will have to encounter from apathy and carelessness, from the scarcity of teachers and from their general inability, even when willing; but such obstacles are daily overcome by others, and why not by us? You will not only have to solicit and persuade your teachers to come forward to your assistance, but you will have to win over to your side their parents and friends, many of whom are cold and indifferent, and not merely unconscious of the vicious principles upon which our system of common schools is established, but many of them in their ignorance are satisfied and pleased with the progressive secular knowledge which some of their

children may have made.

If you speak of their religious deficiency, they do not seem to be sensible of it, but, on the contrary, believe the confident assertions, so often repeated, that sufficient attention is paid to this the most valuable of all branches of knowledge. All these things are indeed disheartening; but the truth is on your side, and with good temper and perseverance, you

will overcome all such impediments.

Again: you will have to meet your teachers from time to time by themselves, to encourage them and shew them how to proceed in communicating instruction in such a way as may secure respect and affection from their pupils. You will say, perhaps, that it is impossible for me to keep my engagements at my different stations and likewise assist at so many schools. This may, to some extent, be true, but much may be done by mod arrangements.

good arrangements.

You can take the schools for an hour by rotation, and this at such intervals as may not interfere with your various engagements. Moreover, you can appoint an evening on some week day to meet the teachers of your different schools in their turn. Nor will the discharge of this more increased duty be slow in bearing fruit.

Your congregations will become more numerous at your different stations, more attentive and docile. By acquiring greater influence and more kindly respect and attention, you will feel encouraged from the conviction that by your own exertions and those of your teachers, you have been impressing on the young of your charge the great truths and precepts of Christianity; training them up in the principles of religion and habits of regularity, propriety and cleanliness, enlightening their understandings, softening their hearts, purifying their morals and civilizing their manners.

Nor would these benefits be confined to the pupils; your teachers would become so many friendly missionaries among your people, to extend and enforce your instructions, and you would in a short time be delighted with the happy change through your whole mission. All would become acquainted with their Bible, and learn to know their duty as men and Christians, and to understand those principles which are to be their guide in after life, and their path to heaven. And is it nothing to have excited a general spirit of improvement among all ranks of your people, to have brought the rich acquainted with the wants and actual circumstances of their poorer neighbours, and to have produced among them mutual feelings of sympathy and acts of kindness? Is it nothing to unite your flock through the whole neighbourhood, removing the prejudices of one, encouraging the efforts of another, softening the asperities of a third, and engaging the

affections of all?

I can only touch upon Sunday schools as one of the most trustful sources of a clergyman's usefulness; but there is one duty more upon which I must detain you a few moments, namely:

# VISITING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

This Apostolic injunction can never be safely omitted, because there are so many benefits gained by such visits to families which cannot be attained in any other way.

It is, however, to be feared that many clergymen content themselves with one general visitation, and think they have done enough; but if they never see their people afterwards how are they to become acquainted with their tempers and dispositions, their peculiar habits and propensities? Hence the necessity of establishing a regular system of visitation.

Large as our missions are they seldom exceed 64 square miles, or a square of eight miles; but whatever their extent may be, let it be divided into such portions as may be visited systematically in a given time.

Commence your first round as quickly as possible after you take possession of your mission, that you may know your people, and ever after so arrange that you may visit every household at least once a year.

Some families require your personal attention oftener than others, and to this you should as far as practicable give your attention. You should be found occasionally in every part of your mission, otherwise you will never become intimately

acquainted with your scattered flock.

To proceed in this manner is more necessary in a colony like this than in the mother country, because our population is continually moving—some going and others coming; and in the more remote settlements the greater number are commonly emigrants just arrived.

Suppose the mission, when you first assume the incumbency to contain 600 inhabitants, or 120 families, with the certainty of doubling every ten years: this presents at first sight a formidable field of labor, but as the population is mixed a third or fourth only belong to us, it is not beyond the strength of an active clergyman, with the aid of method and

At first his portion would be about thirty or forty families scattered over a large surface, and these may be all visited in a very few weeks; nor should he refrain from calling on those without, when they are disposed to receive him.

As the inhabitants increase so will the labor, but not in an equal ratio, for the roads will be getting better and will lessen the fatigue of travelling. In time the population will become thousands instead of hundreds, and as this is proceeding the mission will be divided into two, three or even four missions, till at length they somewhat resemble parishes in our fatherland.

The missionary will find great benefit from having correct lists of the people under his charge; the number composing each family, the number of communicants and of the confirmed. Such lists may be rendered particularly convenient and beneficial by appending privately, for his own special use, remarks on their character, habits and dispositions, their progress in religious knowledge, and their general conduct. To the emigrant recently arrived, and still mourning over his separation from his fatherland, the sight of a good and faithful clergyman is felt to be a blessing. Much may be said to soothe the father and mother in their novel position, surrounded perhaps by a large family of children with many

trying difficulties and privations to contend with. He can remind them that One is watching for them and looking after their spiritual concerns, who will never leave them nor forsake them. He can encourage them in their new career, in acquiring a certain independence, and shew them that the hardships they are enduring are temporary, and not on the whole greater than those they were suffering in their native country, with this happy difference, that here a few years of steady labor is sure to secure a competence, while such a result for persons in their condition is hopeless in their native land.

Then, taking an interest in their children, furnishing them with tracts to read during the winter evenings, and urging the benefit of sending them to school as soon as their ages permit, they feel their hearts warmed towards their pastor as their friend and benefactor. They return to their labors with redoubled strength, and are cheered by the hope that in a short time they will be comfortable and happy. They may also be made aware that already their situation is much improved from what it was in England or Ireland, for the four great wants of the poor, house-room, fuel and food, are abundantly supplied; and if their clothing continue homely for a time, the second or third crop will remove that inconvenience.

I might enlarge on the uses to be made by the faithful missionary of the domestic events of joy and sorrow which happen in all families. The marriage, the birth, the confirmation—the first communion on the one hand, and the times of misfortune and trouble, of sickness, of grief for the departure of some beloved one: all of which may be made, through God's blessing, the means of great spiritual and temporal improvement; but, considering the ground I have yet to pass over, I must forbear.

## PUBLIC WORSHIP.

In this way we gradually train our people to profit by public worship and to value the blessings of the Sabbath day.

Every seventh day God speaks to a fallen world and gives us the foretaste of a better Sabbath, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Its holy and tranquillizing duties, its sanctifying lessons, the self-communing which it promotes, are among its special benefits. But even as a mere respite from toil, wordly cares and distractions, it is replete with mercy. Paramount to all its privileges are the public services of the Church:—"We assemble and meet together in God's presence to render thanks for the great benefits we have received at his hands, to set forth his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy word, and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul."

To give full efficacy to the Church services we must endeavour to procure from our people punctual attendance, to be scrupulously careful in making the responses, and to join in the prayers with our hearts and understandings. For, unless we get our people, young and old, to do all this, they do not profitably worship; all seems dead and uninteresting. We must therefore win their affections to the beauty of the service, and teach them how to make every prayer and petition their own. And in order to effect this, we should read the prayers with solemnity and fervor, and shew by our manner that we feel them to be what they really are, contrite, humble, grateful and trustful.

Thus an earnest and subdued utterance will shew that our souls are engaged and that the language of our lips is heartfelt and sincere.

But not only ought the members of our Congregations to attend to the responses and thus identify themselves with the holy services of the Church, but also to the Psalmody.

The influence of music in aiding religious feeling is admitted by all men: it has delighted all ages and all nations; and they must have hearts very cold and insensible from which it doth not draw religious delight.

# PREACHING.

Faithful and fervent preaching ought ever to accompany the ordinance of prayer; and perhaps the best rule is that laid down by the Apostle in his Epistle to the Hebrews:

"Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from good works and of faith towards God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands and of resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment, and this we will do, if God permit."

The Apostle tells us not to dwell exclusively on the principles or rudiments of our holy religion; but, when these are well understood, to proceed to their practical application. And this appears to be the principle on which our inestimable Book of Common Prayer is composed. It provides that our congregations, old and young, shall be made well acquainted with the great doctrines and facts of the Gospel as illustrated in our Saviour's life from Advent to Trinity Sunday; and again from Trinity to Advent, it directs us more especially to their application to our advancement in holiness and purity of life and conversation.

Hence, during the course of its ecclesiastical year, it delivers to us the whole counsel of God.

Among the many excellences of the Book of Common Prayer is, that it furnishes the most appropriate texts for every Sunday, fast and festival of the year, and enables us to divide the word in the most perfect and useful manner. It gives every doctrine and precept its proper place; and the clergyman who preaches in accordance with its calendar, is sure to preach the Gospel in all its fulness.

To preach the Gospel in faith and fervor, is to feed the flame of true devotion, to bestow wings on the soul, and give life to the good affections of the heart.

It is not, however, my intention to dwell on the present occasion on this subject, however important, but to direct your attention to two errors in the mode of preaching, which seem too prevalent in the present age, and which a due reference to the Book of Common Prayer, as we have recommended, will effectually remedy.

In the first place, many dwell almost exclusively on doctrinal points, and some select only one or two favorite ones upon which they expatiate Sunday after Sunday, and exhibit great ingenuity in subtle distinctions, curious abstractions and technical phrases, which bewilder and confuse, but give no definite instruction or edification.

Were the doctrines taken up on the days the Church sets apart for their express commemoration, and presented in their tenderness, sublimity and beauty, the effect would be very different. They would purify and elevate the hearts and minds of the people, instead of wearying and distracting them with refined divisions and repetitions.

In the second place, a numerous class of clergymen teach that the world and the things of the world, though necessary to be attended to for their temporal comfort and prosperity, are nevertheless among the deadliest enemies to our spiritual and future interests. Now, although in times of great peril and revolting sacrifices, in daily dread of martyrdom and the crushing of our dearest affections and hopes, the mind naturally becomes gloomy, and may at such times sympathise with this view; yet in the passing age, when the profession of Christianity exposes us to no privations, the proper distinction should be taken between using and abusing the things of this world; and the preacher ought not to depreciate intemperately the gifts of God, and cry down the beauty of the Creation around him, its thrilling interests, its glorious works and holy affections. The common affairs of life should not be represented as hostile to our true concerns and interests, but as the appointed field of our duty and probation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop through the agency of the Church. The

Bishop of Toronto, held his Triennial Visi- In the United States thirty-two Bishops tation in the Cathedral Church of St. James with 1700 Clergy of the inferior orders in this city. Morning prayer commenced proclaim the vigor of the branch of our beat half-past ten o'ciock, when the prayers loved Zion, which is flourishing there. were said by the Rev. Saltern Givins, of Our reformed branch of Christ's Holy Springfield, Credit, and the lessons read by Church numbers now about 110 Bishops the Rev. John Pentland, of Whitby. The and about 25,000 Clergymen, whilst her Anthem was well chosen from Psalms Laity are counted by millions. The cxxii, 6-9,- Pray for the peace of Jeru- preacher then noticed the prosperous consalem, &c." The visitation sermon was dition of this Diocese, alluding to the adpreached by the Rev. Henry Patton, Rural vanced age and prolonged ministerial Dean and Rector of Cornwall.

Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her place in the Church, or the Country of cunning. If I do not remember thee, let their adoption, than have been witnessed my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; by this venerable septuagenarian." if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." The heart-moving topic, suggested Church's position, the preacher said, shall by the touching plaint of the captive Jew, it be objected that in exhorting you to love "Attachment to the Church of God," was your spiritual mother, we seek to put handled with great ability. The discourse the Church in the place of Christ? God abounded in noble, beautiful, and devo forbid! Christ first, and then the Church. tional thoughts, enunciated a view pecu- as reflecting on earth the glory of Christ. liarly clear and correct of the "Mystical He introduced here a passage from Bishop union that is betwixt Christ and his Doane on the brilliancy of the prophetic Church," exhibiting the Divine Head in visions of Messiah's Kingdom. This quo-His sole supremacy, and asserting in the tation was followed by another from most satisfactory manner the commission the Bishop of Ohio, where, in a wellgiven to his body, the Church. As to the known passage, on the importance of the style (if literary criticism in the case of a visible organization of the Church, that sermon be allowable, as it very often is Bishop states that "to set little value not,) we will venture to express the upon it, because it is not religion, is as opinion, that the force and elegance and foolish as to despise the fencing of the cornpurity of the language would hardly admit field, because it is not the grain" We of improvement.

The sermon opened with a vivid sketch captive Jews in Babylon, when their heavy gricfs found expression in the lament of the 137th Psalm. "What was the meanmourned the holy and the beautiful house of their God burned up with fire, and themselves in a strange and hostile land, cut off from its sacred services, its timeassociations. That was their chief grief, and it was a weight of wo that pressed heavily on their hearts; a sorrow that resolve never to forget their once glorious temple; but to prefer the interests of Zion this sense, admitted of ar appropriate and an impressive application to our Christian glory. Zion, and the glowing language of the text (the Preacher trusted) would find a responsive echo in the heart of every churchman. He proceeded then to consider, in the first place, a few of the many reasons for our love of the Church of Christ; and in the second place, some of the modes by which not seen a list of the Clergy, as they we may best evince that love. The pre- answered to the call from the roll; but sent, he observed, differed from ordinary visitations, in the presence of the Lay Delegates to the Conference: them-as feeling equally with the Clergy the deepest interest in all that affects the weal or wo of our common mother,-he would invite to accompany him and his reverend brethren in their "walk about Zion." As to his charge, which occupied about two the grounds of our affection for the Church, hours. Every possible effort, we are we love her. Why? Because she is the happy to inform our readers, is being made Bride of the Lamb; and, in loving and to place this important document speedily before the public. honoring the Church, we love and honor Christ. Again, secondly, we love the Church, because she is the divinely constituted instrumentality for the salvation of cal and Lay Secretaries being appointed, immortal souls. God became "manifest and the certificates of the Lay Delegates in the flesh," to save a ruined world. To evangelize the world, to win souls to Christ, to burnish them as jewels, meet for Rev. Dr. McMurray, seconded by the their master's diadem, -this is the office of the Church. Once more, we love that portion of the Church to which it is our great privilege to belong, because we believe her to be a true, living, and sound branch of the only "Catholic and Apostolic Church." Other branches there are, some more or less sound than others; but,

with the Apostle's aspiration, "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Amen !" Again, we love the Church on account of her evangelical purity. She goes to the fountain head of truth, the Holy Scriptures. She draws water from the wells of salvation, not from the defiled streams of corrupt tradition. Yet (witness our admirable liturgy more especially!) she receives help and advice from the writings of those godly men who lived nearest to the Apostolic age; and she is grateful for the aid thus enjoyed in the interpretation of Holy Scripture. We love our Zion, again, by reason of the abundant effects of her means of grace. First, there is the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, the gate of the fold, the vestibule of the temple, the porch of the Church. How excellent and how thorough the instruction communicated in that admirable compendium, the Church Catechism; then succeeds the grace of Confirmation to fortify her youthful members for the struggle and battle of life. Then the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper provides food and refreshment for the soul. Preaching, how effectual for good has that instrument proved through God's Spirit! The prayers of the Church! To live in the spirit of those prayers is surely to live a godly life. The preacher then proceeded to show in an affecting way, howthe liturgy exhibits foresight of each change of our state or fortune, and runs in parallel lines with human life. Her ministry, too! That is of Divine appointment; preserving the threefold form of the apostolical government through the medium of an unbroken apostolical succession. If that first presented to the Conference, with any brief succession had ever been lost or broken, then Ch ist's promise of perpetual presence with his Church would have failed. Who are those that take the lead in ridiculing the idea of such a Succession? surely they who have it not! But the strongest claim

in regard to them, let us content ourselves

abundant cause to "thank God and take

which Zion hath upon our love is this,-that

God himself bath loved her. Consider the

recent evidences of His love. In England Church principles have greatly revived;

zeal has wonderfully increased. We re-

joice indeed, with trembling, because we

are reminded, to our grief, of some few sad

defections; yet, on the whole, there is

prospects of the down-trodden Church in On Wednesday last, his Lordship the Scotland are growing brighter every day. services of our venerated Diocesan. "Few The subject of the sermon was Psalm men, (he said with much feeling and effect) exxxvii, vv. 5 and 6, "If I forget thee, O have lived to see greater changes take

Having concluded this review of the

may manifest our attachment to the Church by the frequency, fervency, and earnestof the desolate and afflicted condition of the ness of our prayers on her behalf; by promoting her internal peace, harmony, and love; by the liberality with which we consecrate some portion of our substance, ing," the Preacher proceeded to inquire, to her support; by giving her the bene "of the firm resolve, the energetic burst of feeling, uttered in the text?" The exiles ut of our time likewise and talents. Here the preacher adverted, in a very judicious strain, to the circumstances of the Conference, and the hardship of deferring the Colonial Church Regulation Bill. This honoured institutions, and all its hallowed excellent sermon closed with an exhortation to holiness Of religious advantages, holiness is the fruit. The holiness of the Church greatly consists in the holiness of sorely tried them. Under these sad cir- her children. Let us all, then, earnestly cumstances, they had formed the firm implore divine assistance that as our privileges are, so our lives may be, until at length, through the merits of our Reabove all earthly considerations; yea, even deemer we may be translated from the above their chief joy. The subject, in Church Militant here on earth, to the surpassing joys of the Church triumphant in

After the administration of the Holy Communion of which all the Clergy assemmbled, and many of the laity, (lay delegates apparently) partook, a recess of an hour took place, after which they re-assembled to hear the Episcopal charge. We have we imagine that there could not have been fewer than 140 present, that is within some ten or so of the whole number in the Diocese. The Bishop seated in his Episcopal chair, and surrounded by the Archdeacons, and the other Clergy, together with the lay delegates, proceeded to deliver

After the charge had been delivered, the Conference was organized; the Clerihanded in. The Rev. J. G. Geddes was proposed for Clerical Secretary by the Rev. Francis Evans; and James Bovell, Esq., M.D., was proposed for Lay Secretary by the Hon. George S. Boulton, seconded by the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere. It will be remembered that Mr. Geddes and Dr. Bovell were the Secretaries at our last Conference. The proceedings of this day closed with an announcement from the Bishop that the Conference would meet in session, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 13th October. There was Morning Prayer in the Church of the Holy Trinity at 10 o'clock. Prayers were said by the Rev. Henry Brent, of Clarke, and the essons read by the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, of Burwick. After the Prayers the members of Conference assembled in the west end of the Church, when the Meeting was called to order by the Bishop. The Meeting, we may here observe, assembled

as a Conference; but was subsequently organized, as appears from our report of the proceedings which follows, into a SYNOD. We were pleased to see a large number of spectators,

ncluding several ladies.

His Lordship stated that it gave him pleasure o meet so large a number of Clergy and Laity on this great occasion, at a time when the necessities of the Church called for the union of all her members for the protection of her just rights and privileges. As he had illustrated these yesterday in his Charge, he need not enter upon them at present. He expressed a firm hope that every one had come to this Conference with a determination to do all in his power to promote the glory of God, and the interests of the Church in this Diocese. The subjects for consideration

proposed in the Charge, were the following:-The Colonial Church Regulation Bill. 2. The Clergy Reserve Question.

 Education.
 The necessary division of the Diocese. It might be considered that the best course, n dealing with these topics, would be to refer each to a committee composed of a certain number of Lay Delegates and an equal number of Clergy. He thought that it might also be ent, that committees should be appointed for the purpose of taking up other objects of a general nature not mentioned in the Charge; that, as to petitions or memorials, they should be remarks required, then referred to committees and notice taken at a future period of the

Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, on behalf of the Synod, moved that the thanks of the convention be presented to Rev. Henry Patton, for the able sermon preached the day previous, at the Visitation, and furthermore that he be requested to furnish a copy of the said sermon for publication. Seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon

Fork, and carried unanimously.

Hon. P. B. D'Blaquiere then proposed a resolution, to the effect that it would be advisable to appoint a Clerical and Lay-Secretary, each resident in Toronto, in addition to two from the country.

Hon. Geo. Boulton proposed the name of H. Gates, Esq. of Hamilton, as second Lay-Secretary, Dr. Bovell being a resident of Toronto. In Ireland a great work of conversion from Romish error is going, on; chiefly be written down. The Rev. J. G. Geddes and Rev. | lege: Moved by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seed the Hon. G. Boulton, and unanimously

as unanimously by the Synod, as it had been by the meeting of Laity held in the morning, to whom it was submitted. He thought it was apparent to all present that there had been no lasticular. parent to all present that there had been no fruit, from the application made at the last Synod, for permission from the Imperial Government to hold such Synods. He believed that we had the power to do so, without any permission, and that it would be an act of the grossest and most oppressive tyranny to throw any obstacle most oppressive tyranny to throw any obstacle would prove, that we were determined manfully into "affectionate reception," as a stronger to insist upon the exercise of the same rights expression. to insist upon the exercise of the same rights and privileges which were possessed by every The Hon. George S. Boulton rose to second pointed to consider the four subjects referred to read the following resolution—

Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B.

of the latter part of it was apparently strong, he did not conceive that it was too strong. He advantage to the country.

Synod in regard to the same.

1. Resolved. That a petition be presented to The Rev. Dr. McMurray, seconded by Hon.
Laity. The system heretofore was, unhappily, that the Clergy had generally to coax the Laity; but he was glad to find the Laity now calling for their legal rights. When those rights should have been obtained, he felt confident the Laity would manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty would manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest confident the Laity manifest an interest in the effairs of the latter latt a petition be presented to her Majesty the Queen and the two Houses of the her Majesty the Queen and the two Houses of the latty latter would manifest an interest in the affairs of the

this improved state of things.

His Lordship the Bishop, said that he had no particular objection to the spirit of the resolution: but he thought that, as it was expressed, it went to contradict what was asserted in his Charge, and implied in the proceedings of the Conference, a forgetfulness of impediments which they could not remove. The excellent Bishop of New Zealand had summoned a Convention, and passed canons, which, when sent to England, had been regarded as illegal. He could not with propriety put the motion, unless there was an acknowledgment that impediments

really existed. lived in the country, during which time he had watched with deep interest the welfare of the Church. He believed that we had no impediwith reference to the formation of a Permaments of a serious character in our path, and that it would be the cause of the greatest injury to the Church if this Synod broke up without | matters were to be referred to that Permanent declaring their indisputable right to manage their own affairs. He, for his part, had no dread of the obsolete statute of præmunire. The Bishop of Exeter had settled the question. That prelate had shewn that Synods might be by the Bishop.

Synodical action; and if nothing in that way were done, they would return very much scouraged. The Colonial Church Regulation Bill had stated there were doubts: Very well! Let us take the benefit of the doubt. Who could imagine there was the slightest chance of punishment being inflicted if we did so? After all, what would be the amount of the legal sanction to be conferred by the Bill? We should never get a Bill which would give our decisions the force of Law. A permissive measure was all we could expect to obtain. The determinations of our Synods would bind our consciences; that was sanction enough, and a high sanction too. It would rejoice the hearts of Churchmen in England to hear that we had

proceeded to act as a Synod. The Rev. Dr. Beaven said, that he agreed with his Lordship, that this Diocese possesses an in-herent right of holding Synods. When, however, the fact was before us, that doubts as to the existence of impediments had been expressed by the venerable Bishops of the Church at home, and by other distinguished individuals; and that the Metropolitan himself had brought in a Bill before the Imperial Legislature; this resolution appears to be flying in the face, not only of those who brought in the Bill but also of the Legislature of England. This venerable assembly (for venerable truly it is!) ought not, under these circumstances, to act rashly; as it were with the heat and ardor of youth. He hoped, therefore, that this assembly would pause before they adopted language so warm as refusing to admit the right of interference from any quarter." He would be glad to protest against delays. Again, he could not see the advantage of asserting an abstract principle. Matters of business had been laid before them by the Bishop: would it not be better to proceed with that business, than to waste time in declaring an abstract principle? We are an integral part of the Church of England, and if, whilst doubts prevailed as to our power to pass canons, we assumed that power, would it not do something towards severing the union with the Church of England? We know that in the House of Commons there is a large party desirous of quashing any Synodical Bill; and there was reason for apprehending that any attempt on our part to act rashly might cause them to oppose any measure which might be introduced. Then there are others who say, "You have no need of any Bill." But are such our friends? Do they not rather wish to put us in a position in which our own proceedings shall hamper us? He did not think it possible that another session of the Imperial Legislature could pass without some measure of this kind being brought forward. Several whom we must consider true friends desired to have this Bill postponed on the ground of its being late in the session. suppose that these were sincere. With this Bill before us, which has passed the House of Lords, it can hardly be said with justice that nothing had been done at home.

The Rev. Dr. Lett, after stating that the mover and seconder of the resolution now before the meeting had assented to the amendment he was about to propose, moved the following, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr.

"That this meeting, convened by the Lord Bishop, and composed firstly, of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; secondly, of the Clergy of this Diocese; and, thirdly, of the Lay representatives of the several congregations of the Diocese, are the Diocesan Synod of this Diocese, and that we now proceed to the transaction of business which we have commenced." Carried unanimously and with acclamation.

following resolution with reference to the munificence and cordiality of our brother Churchmen in the United States on behalf of Trinity Col- lation Bill were one of the subjects to be brought tenance of religion, experience has taught that

T.'S. Kennedy were appointed Clerical Secretaries and James Bovell, Esq. and H. Gates, Esq., Lay Secretaries.

The names of Clergy and Lay delegates (the list of whom will be found below) having been first called, the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere now presented a petition from St. Paul's Church, Toronto, praying for a Parochial division of the Diocese, grounded on a clause in the Archbishop Diocese, grounded on a clause in the Archbishop gentleman was most cordially and affectionately above. eccived by the Churchmen in all parts of the of Canterbury's bill.

Dr. Bovell presented a like petition from St. George's Church. Mr. Arnold likewise laid a applications for aid answered by the most munispectation.

The contraction of the Union, which he was enabled to visit, and his applications for aid answered by the most munispectation. Standing Committee to report to the next Synod. petition on the table from St. George's Chuch ficent donations, amounting in money, lands

with respect to St. James's Cemetery, stating that he did not advocate its prayee.

The minutes of the conference held three years since, were read by Dr. Bovell, together with the notes of the business of the preceding day.

The minutes of the conference held three years since, were read by Dr. Bovell, together with the notes of the business of the preceding day.

The listop saggested that it should be called simply a Committee, to which Mr. Gamble dollars,

"Resolved, unanimously, by this Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, representing the several parishes and missions of the United Church of England and missions of the United Church of England and the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock, to meet in the St. James's Parochial School House, after morning prayer, in the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock.

The Engraph head of the Cathedral and the Should be called the simply a Committee, to which Mr. Gamble dollars,

"Resolved, unanimously, by this Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, representing the several parishes and missions of the United Church of England and Docks, to the large sum of ten thousand dollars,

"The Dishop saggested that it should be called the simply a Committee, to which Mr. Gamble dollars,

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"The Ensure saggested that it should be called the simply a Committee the saggested that it should be called the simply a Committee the saggested that it should be called Dr Bovell in introducing the first resolution (a Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, that their protest) expressed a hope that it would be passed | warmest thanks are due and are hereby most

most oppressive tyranny to throw any obstacle in our way. Our meeting now seemed to be held in a stealthy manner, but he trusted that we would justify the change of "kind reception" His Lordship the Bishop, having taken the chair, called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous sitting; which having

other denomination in the country. He then read the following resolution—
Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B.

Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B.

Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B. Resolved, That We, the members of the Church had been placed by her enemies; but read the report as follows:—

The Committee proceed to read the report as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the Lord Bishop, the Diocese of Toronto, meeting by invita
The Committee appointed by the Lord Bishop, the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto in the Diocese of Toronto, meeting by invitation of the Lord Bishop, begleave to record our no reason to be dismayed. Most pleasant it solemn and respectful protest against the present informal system of assembling the Church, and as solemnly and respectfully declare our right. He regretted the apathy which, it must be adto meet as a Synod, refusing to admit the right mitted, had hitherto been too prevalent amongst of interference from any quarter.

The Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, in seconding the resolution, remarked, that, although the wording

Church which they had never felt before. Now they would be placed on an equal footing with the Clergy; increased zeal must be the result of this improved state of things.

As the Hon. G. S. Boulton stated, with regret, with resulting field yesterday in resolving itself into such Synod may be finally set at rest. Such the University of the Hon. Mr. Goodhue, that urgent business would preclude him from leaving immediately, the ingit to the respective Synods to adopt such

The Resolution, as passed, stands as follows: Moved by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., seconded by Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, and unani-

mously resolved.—
That the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. H. Patton, John W. Gamble and John Arnold, Esqs., be a deputation representing this Synod to present the above resolution to the Church in the United States, at the present moment in Deputation be furnished with two copies of the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere expressed a wish, that the impediment should be named.

Capt. Baker said, that for 21 years he had other to the House of Clerical and Lay Depu-

nent Committee. Mr. DeBtaquiere begged leave to inquire what

Mr. Blake explained that the motion contemplated only matters relating to the Temporalities of the Church, to be submitted to the Committee

eration the subjects referred to his opening remarks this morning.'

His Lordship thereupon named the following

First Committee. (For four subjects mentioned in Charge.)

Clergy.—Archdeacon of Kingston, Archdeacon
of York, Rev. A. Palmer, Rev. H. Patton, Rev.
T. B. Fuller, Rev. H. J. Grasett. Laity .- Hon. G. J. Goodhue, J. W. Gamble,

Second Committee. (For any other subject which may be brought forward.) Clergy.—Rev. B. Cronyn, Rev. F. Evans, Rev. D. E. Blake, Rev. S. Givins, Rev. J.Grier,

Rev. W. M. Herchmer.

Laily.—Hon. G. S. Boulton, Dr. Low, Geo.

Hallen, Esq., George Ball, Esq., Hugh C. Baker, J. W. Gamble, Esq., stated that two plans were adopted in the United States. In every Diocese there is a Standing Committee, who act as a Council to the Bishop; this Committee is appointed by ballot. There are other Commitportant that a Permanent Committee should en-

tees to whom specific work is given: these are appointed by the Bishop. It was highly imtherefore, that the Laity should participate in the appointment. Now that the Synod was constituted, the first step would be to draw up regulations. The manner of voting should be ecided upon. In the United States, whatever received the concurrent vote of a majority of the wood, voting by orders, and was sanctioned by the Bishop, that was the law of the Synod. decision thus given, it would not only be right that we should submit; but it would be our duty to carry it out.

The Rev. R. G. Cox said, that he could speak from experience as to Church Conventions in the United States. The Committees there appointed by the Bishop were only temporary the Standing Committee was permanent.

The Rev. Dr. Beaven thought that as this was a meeting convened for the consideration, more particularly of subjects brought before it by the Bishop, time was not well spent in attempts to frame a constitution. Would it not be better. noreover, to wait for a measure of the Imperial Legislature? There was no time now for constructing a constitution. It was desirable, too. that we should not occupy an isolated position in this ma ter; but that all the Colonies should

E. G. O'Brien, Esq., considered that a Committee, appointed on Mr. Gamble's plan, so as to command the respect and confidence of all, should be empowered to draw up a form of constitution, and report to the Synod when it should be called together again.

His Lordship the Bishop, expressed his opinion that any such arrangement would involve an improper interference with the Imperial Parlia-Act of Parliament, and which they have for As to the Standing Committees in the United States, they did not meet his approval, because he considered that they encroached on the Bishop's rightful authority. He was not prepared either to adopt their name or to sanction their functions. The business, he conceived. was simple in the present instance; and it was

Mr. Gamble explained that, by the appointment of a Committee he only desired to save of this positive revelation of Almighty God, as Mr. Gamble explained that, by the appoint-

thich we have commenced." Carried unanilously and with acclamation.

The Rev. T. B. Fuller brought forward the
following resolution with reference to the munilously and with acclamation.

The Rev. T. B. Fuller brought forward the
following resolution with reference to the munifollowing resolution with reference to the muni-

Standing Committee to report to the next Synod. The Bishop suggested that it should be called

The Episcopal benediction was then pronounced, and the members present separated.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION. Friday, 14th October.

in Diocesan Synod assembled to prepare measures relative to the Colonial Church Bill, the Clergy Reserves, Education, and the Division

of the Diocese beg leave to report—
That they have carefully considered and fully

As the Hon. G. S. Boulton stated, with re- meeting held yesterday in resolving itself into names of J. W. Gamble, Esq., and John Arnold, rules and canons as they may think proper, pro-Esq., were proposed instead. laws of the local Legislature, or the articles and liturgy of the United Church of England and

A form of Petition is herewith submitted. To the Queen's most excellent Majesty, The Petition of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of

the Diocese of Toronto, Most humbly sheweth,

That in the present position of the Colonial Church, and especially of the Church in the Bri-tish North American Colonies, the power to meet in Diocesan Synodical Assemblies, to pass such their local circumstances, and as shall give the Lay members of the Church their just and right-The Rev. D. E. Blake proposed a motion, ful share of control and power of legislation in regard to the temporal affairs of the Church and in enacting such canons as are essential to proper discipline, is indispensably necessary to promote her welfare, her extension and

That, the Imperial Legislature having in its wisdom thought right to withdraw from the Church that protection in regard to its property That prelate had shewn that Synods might be held without the terrible consequences resulting from them that some anticipated. If we could not assemble and hold our Synod, and act, we had better all return home.

The Rev. Arthur Palmer confessed that there were technical difficulties in the way; but he could see no practical difficulty. He believed that on the free action of the Laity depended the well-being of the Church. They had come (he thought) to this Conference extremely desirous of height proposed from the Bishop. He should move, therefore,—

"That prelate the desiron is property which it had hitherto enjoyed, it is manifestly unjust to retain the restrictions hitherto imposed on the free action of the Church in ref rence to the holding of Diocesan Synods, while it is entirely deprived of all the advantages of an Establishment, thus placing the United Church of England and Ireland in these Colonies, in a position of infer ority to every other religious by the Bishop. He should move, therefore,—

"That the Lord Bishop, as Chairman of this Synod, be respectfully requested to nominate or appoint the committees, to take into consideration the subjects referred to lake into distinct that had hitherto enjoyed, it is manifestly which it had hithert which it had hitherto enjoyed, it is ma

pray your Majesty to give your Royal The motion was seconded by George William to the lawfulness of the holding of Synods in the to such a measure as shall remove all doubt as Colonial Dioceses of your Empire, leaving it to such Synods to adopt such rules and canons as they shall think proper; provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Local Legislature, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.
And your Majesty's Petitioners

will ever pray. 2. Resolved. That a petition be presented to Esq., U. C. Lee, Esq., Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, G.W. Allan, Esq. on behalf of this Synod, praying that they will on behalf of this Synod, praying that they will withhold their sanction from any measure which may be introduced for the spoliation of the property of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese, and representing the gross injustice of permitting such spoliation, as ell because of the solemn and declared final ettlement of the Clergy Reserve question in 1840, as because it is proposed to apply the principle of no State endowment of religion to rotestants alone, while the State endowments

of Roman Catholics are to be respected. A form of petition is herewith respectfully submitted. To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

The Petition of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Toronto, in Synod assembled, in the City of Toronto, on Friday the 14th October 1853, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners are the representatives f a quarter of a million of the inhabitants of Canada West, and, with few exceptions, express the unanimous sentiments of that large portion of the population upon the great question affecting the means of providing for their religious

That your Petitioners hear, with deep concern and much alarm, that efforts are being made to procure the passing of a measure by your Honrable House, by which the share of the revenue derived from the property called Clergy Reserves, secured to them by Act. 3 & 4 Vic. ch. 78, shall be alienated, and applied to secular purposes; leaving the maintenance of their Religion in this Diocese, after the death of present Incumbents, to depend entirely upon the voluntary contributions of the people:—

That your Petitioners cannot but view with the deepest horror, as well as alarm, for the consequences which, in a national point of view, must ensue, from the sacrilegious desecration of a property which has been specially consecrated the service of God, by the appropriation of it to any other object than the religious and moral

instruction of the people:—

That your Petitioners view also with unfeigned alarm the injury which will accrue to the public faith and morals of the country, as well as the hazard to every description of property by whatsoever tenure held, which must be incurred by the spoliation of a large religious community many years employed for the sacred purpose of extending the ministrations of their religion That your Petitioners are affected by the olemn conviction, that the maintenance of religion, by a public provision for that purpose, is a duty specially enjoined in the Word of God.

and that it has, until comparatively a late period, unwise for the Synod to entangle itself with been universally acted upon by His Church in a public sin, which cannot but call down the

of so few members if the Colonial Church Regu- from the use of a public provision for the mainunder its consideration. The Church, as a the hazard to the purity of Divine Truth and

of a people, than by a provision which will minded the synod, was not endowed nor estabassure the comparative independence and free action of those who are appointed to be its

Petitioners, as will remove the danger, so often professed to be apprehended, that the Clergy, in respect to their maintenance, will be independent of the apprehended to shake in the smallest degree our connexion we were one with that Church in the highest possible sense,—in Articles, Worship, and Order of the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to th dent of the congregations whom they serve. ders, one. It was impossible to be one with Even under the present working of the system our Mother-Church in laws and regulations too. by which the stipends of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Diocese are provided, there scarcely exists a single case in which the people to whom they minister are exempt from the contribution of a lower shape of the contribution of a lower shape of the contribution of the amendment. He did not despair the contribution of a large share of the stipend of obtaining justice from the Imperial Parlia-

That your Petitioners are affected with a it were, would be highly unwise, injudicious and deep sense of the consequences which must ensue from the public affirmation of a godless sentiment, to be impressed with the solemn sanction of a law of the land,—that all public endowments for religion are to be swept away, for they cannot believe that the public dealing. for they cannot believe that the public dealing with this most weighty question will be partial and unequal, or that, while the religious property of members of the Protestant faith is to The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere rose to press on

touched.

While your Petitioners look forward with deep anxiety to the feelings which would be excited by the perpetration of the wrong and injustice to themselves should the sacred patrimony of their faith be wrested from them; they look forward with even more anxiety to the lamentable conflict which must of necessity ensue, to remove every trace of a religious endowment in every quarter; a conflict which, in the Clergy Reserves should be secularized, can not cease until the spoliation of all that has been dedicated to religious uses has been ef-

ever pray.
And Resolved further—

the Legislature to watch the progress of any measure that may be introduced in reference to the Clergy Reserves, and in the event of their sity. Why, then, apply in the present instance? failing to prevent the passage of the same, to endeavor so to have its provisions modified as to Doubts had been declared at home to exist; to render it as little as possible injurious to the England we must refer for the removal of those

same as that formerly adopted be presented to the Provincial Legislature on the subject of keep us as we are now, in a position inferior to

of this Synod, that it is high time that the rial concerns; it was merely a petition for our

made from amongst the Clergy of the Diocese, as being the most likely to insure the choice of an individual intimately acquainted with the habits and wants of the people; with the Colombia Clergy its history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people in the property of the Diocese, as being the most likely to insure the choice of an individual intimately acquainted with the Colombia Clergy is a colombia at his Synod which were proposed in England. The measures are individual intimately acquainted with the Colombia colombia colombia colombia. an act of justice to the Clergy themselves, who removal. Should not our attachment to England have borne the heat and burden of the day in the labours and duties of the Church in this Diocese, and as being an encouragement both to ties which bind us to both?

other professions. object, and to accelerate so desirable a measure it did not follow that they were not binding on as the division of the Diocese, already presenting a field of labour much beyond the exertions of any individual Bishop, however faithfully and ded only to force of civil law. diligently employed, as they are in the case of The Rev. James Beaven, D. D., conceived that our present revered Diocesan, it is expedient that an Episcopal Fund be forthwith commenced, and that the amount contributed for that purpose within the limits of the proposed Dioceses respectively, together with a moiety of what may be contributed by the then remaining that the sum of the Crown in England, and the Prime Minister in his place in Parliament had declared the Synod of Exeter to be a legal Synod. He imagined that the true ground for the Crown in England, and the Prime Minister in his place in Parliament had declared the Synod of Exeter to be a legal Synod. He imagined what may be contributed by the then remaining that much misapprehension and confusion had Diocese of Toronto, be reserved for the maintenance of the Bishops of the new sees respectifierent powers of the Synod. This Synod, tively; that one of the four annual special col- wanting the legal sanction, could not, by its lections be made for that purpose throughout resolutions and acts bind other persons; but it the Diocese; and that the Lord Bishop of could bind itself. A law must be enacted by the

clause by clause.

To this the Rev. H. C. Cooper moved the fol-

Church Regulation Bill,' having been rejected in the Imperial Parliament, all further discus"We are not in the position of the Church in sions on the same or any memorial or remon- England;" it has been urged. Very true; as

strance based on the same, is utterly unneces- to the principles of an establishment. strance based on the same, is utterly unnecessary and derogatory to this synod, the consideration of the said bill, and of the petition relating to the same now before the synod, be postponed sine die.

to the principles of an establishment. But have we not the Episcopate here which binds us with a band that we cannot break. From whom do our Bishops receive their commission? From the Bishops of the Church of England, who must not recording to the laws of England; yet, even Mr. Cooper spoke to his motion with much act according to the laws of England; yet, even

energy and force, and, although the decision of the synod was in a marked degree unfavourable the link? Assuredly not! to his view of the case, still the many seasonable remarks made by the speaker, and the emphasis "Let us not be rash nor diffident." Mr. Cooper's lege:

Moved by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by the Hon. G. Boulton, and unanimously

under its consideration. The Church, as a the hazard to the purity of Brillie Truth and public morals is much greater from leaving the with which he made them, elicited much apstitution of a Synod until to day, and, therefore, seemed to him to be rather diffident. Why ask

of that had been given up by the Imperial Par-That, supposing no such injurious result to truth and morals from leaving the inculcation of both to ministers who are to be the direct stipendiaries of those who are to be instructed were admitted; nay! when even the Jew in the highest duties and obligations, it is im- was clamouring out of doors for the right to sit in the highest duties and obligations, it is impossible, in the application of the voluntary principle, to reach a very large class of people who are unable to provide from their own resources for the ministrations of religion:

That, while the securing to your Petitioners of the share of revenue from the Clergy Reserves, solemnly guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament, will provide against the calamity of Parliament, will provide against the calamity of Parliament. serves, solemnly guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament, will provide against the calamity of leaving the rural districts and poorer sections of the country unsupplied with the regular teaching of Religious Truth and duty, there will still remain a necessity for so large and liberal extension of valuation of valuation and the provided within limits which they choose to pre-cribe? We had met here, he conceived, not to perform; not to remonstrate, but to act; not under an idea of suspended powers of action, but determined to proceed in doing all that could be done. He did not desire ment, and certainly thus to fly in their face, as

be secularized, the large endowments of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects will remain untouched.

The Rev. gentleman the propriety of pausing before insisting on the introduction of an amendment which would produce disunion in the

been dedicated to religious uses has been ef-fraced to religious uses has been ef-Your Petitioners therefore pray, that the the rev. gentleman could be to stand up for the share of revenue from the Clergy Reserves, guaranteed to them by Act 3 & 4 Vic. ch. 78, nity of the Synod; but he contended that this may be inalienably secured to them, and that no end would be better attained by the resoluti n portion of the Clergy Reserves may be diverted of the Committee than by the amendment. It from their original holy object and applied to could not be denied that doubts existed, in some quarters; he did not sympathise in those doubts; And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will but still their existence, as a fact, was not to be

Mr. J. W. Gamble said that he arose rather to 3. That a deputation be appointed by this Synod to proceed to Quebec on the assembling of than to make a speech. No one could be more Church.

4. Resolved, That a petition substantially the it to be possible that the Imperial Parliament the religious denominations around us. It had The Committee appointed to consider the four subjects brought before the Synod, respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolutions with reference to the important subject of the England should be bound together by one unidivision of the Diocese.

1. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion form ecclesiastical polity. This step which we proposed to take was no interference with impe-

of this Synod, that it is high time that the recommendation of his Lordship the Bishop, that this vast Diocese should be immediately divided, should take effect as speedily as possible; and that two additional sees should be erected, one east and the other west of the then remaining Diocese of Toronto.

2. Whereas in the present condition of this Diocese, in which the members of the United States of the S Diocese, in which the members of the United he considered that such language was derogatory Church of England and Ireland are already to a great extent thrown upon their own resources believed all present would unite with him in a great extent thrown upon their own resources believed all present would unite with him in curing the ministrations of religion, and in deprecating the idea of hoisting the flag of future times will in all probability be obliged to Canadian independence, for the Revd. speaker's employ these recourses for that purpose in a much larger degree, it is in the opinion of this Synod expedient and desirable that in providing for any increase of the Episcopate in this Diocese, the selection for that purpose should be parts of Synodical action, as had been seen in the case of the Bishop of New Zealand, who passed cannot at his Synod which were provided from amongst the Cleary of the Diocese. nial Church, its history and necessities; as being beneath us to seek in a legitimate way for its

the Clergy and Laity in furnishing candidates for the sacred ministry, who may look forward word of caution, which might prevent misunder-(without disparagement of higher and holier motives) to the highest offices and rewards of to us that we are nothing but a mere State the Church as at least within their reach, as in Church. And, although it is perfectly true that ther professions.

the decisions of Convocation at Home had no force of Civil Law until ratified by Parliament,

Toronto be respectfully requested, by pastoral civil power to enable it to bind all without itself, letter or otherwise, to invite contributions from that is, all the members of the Church in the the members of the Church generally towards Diocese. It was an act of Christian prudence the members of the Church generally towards carrying out this important object.

4. That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested again to renew his exertions for the immediate division of this important Diocese, and that he be empowered by this Synod to adopt and recommend such measures or plans to the proper authorities as may in his Synod to adopt and recommend such measures or plans to the proper authorities as may in his opinion be most expedient for ensuring this desirable object.

It was ordered that the report should be read stated by the Rev. gentieman who had moved the amendment that the Colonial Church Regulation Bill had been rejected in the House of Commons. Now he thought that most people who had read the debate on the occasion alluded to must have come as he had done, to the conclusion that it The Secretary read the first clause as the first resolution, commencing "That a petition be presented to Her Majesty, &c.," to "United Church of England and Ireland," as contained in the document quoted above. had been only postponed. A number of our real had actually, as we know, brought in a Bill to enable the Colonial Church to take Synodical action, yet even he did not think it right to press To this the Rev. H. C. Cooper moved the lowing amendment, which was seconded in the first instance by the Rev. Thos. Bousfield, who first instance by the Rev. Thos. Bousfield, who the matter then; yet he, we cannot doubt, is the matter then; yet he, we cannot doubt, is subsequently withdrew his seconding; and it was ultimately seconded by Wm. Gamble, Esq., who, however, explained that he did so to promote his Rector's wish that it should be recorded desire not their sympathy? God forbid! It had mote his Rector's wish that it should be recorded on the minutes, though he could not promise to been objected that "to petition was unworthy of the initial control of the very good reason that, having entered the room late, he had not heard it ture warns us, that "pride goeth before destrucread. Mr. Gamble, in the end, did not vote for tion, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Let Moved by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, and seconded us proceed cautiously then, in a manner becoming Christian Ministers and Christian Comby W. J. Gamble, Esq.—
"That where is the bill entitled the 'Colonial an arm of flesh, but to our Divine Head who is

rest with us. That the right of Synod was Public School examination, held in his neighinherent in us, he had no doubt. The Colonial bourhood: he proceeded to the vestry of the Church Regulation Bill would not be revived, Romish church, and was received with much he thought; but a permissive measure, which politeness, and a seat handed him. Three was all we wanted, granted.

amendment, any apparent desire to throw off be it remembered as well as Romanists. The legitimate authority

would defer to the opinion of the meeting, as there was evidently a general disapprobation of Mass!!!" A table stood near him covered

of course the privilege to reply at the concluhim to submit to the unanimous opinion of the

he denied the supremacy of the Parliament.— his mission. It arose under the following cir-As to "courtesy," all due courtesy, he thought, cumstances. The teacher of the Common School amendment was "unbecoming Christian humil-during the schoolhouse about his ears while he ty." With assemblies, there was a point where humility became lumiliation. When St. Paul's refuge to the house of a Protestant neighbour. life and liberty were in danger before an unjust | Then the Protestants found themselves compeljudge, then he appealed unto Cæsar. But did led to establish a separate Protestant School the Apostles, Elders and Brethren appeal unto under the School Act. But could the faith of the Church of England be taught in that School.

Here the Rev. Thos. Bousfield expressed a teacher of Romanism; it could not be made the wish to withdraw his seconding and Mr. Gamble took his place under the circumstances explained land, even to her own children.

two besides the mover voting for it. The original resolution was then put and carried

Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Dixon, moved the adoption of the petition recommended in the

CLERGY RESERVES. Mr. S. Hawley, seconded by Mr. Hurd, moved

the adoption of the Second Clause of the Report, relating to the Clergy Reserves, (See Report given above.) Carried unanimously.

The adoption of the Petition recommended in the above Resolution was moved by the Revd. clause being added, on the motion of the Hon.

Dr. Strong, seconded by Alex. Dixon, Esq.; a P. B. de Blaquiere, providing for a copy of the Petition being laid before Her Majesty. Clause No. 3 (Deputation to Quebec to protect Church property) was moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Mr. Bate.
Mr. O'Brien said that, as it appeared to him, one view of this question had not yet been exhibited,—the relation it bore to our Church, as the Church of the people. Our Church is one; her participation in the Apostolic Succession made her a branch of the Catholic Church; and, therefore, let Dissenters and Romanists gainsay it as they please, we are the Church of the people. As the Parliament represents the people; the Parliament (as to civil rights at least) represents the Church. Are we to go on the nonresistance principle, and give up everything for the sake of peace. We must look at the thing, too, in some respects, as a money matter. S. D. is a tangible principle. He would ask with Sidney Smith, —"Do you feel two and sixpence towards this; or do you feel a pound?" Those who have money ought to give of it to help this good cause: those who have not, have at least their voice and their exertions. Necessary expenses would be incurred in canvassing and carrying a measure through Parliament, Are we prepared to give to a fund? Most important was it to ascertain how far we should be supported in the Lower Province. Lord and matter that the Clergy should collect the Aberdeen, be it remembered, had expressly declared in the House of Lords, that the Roman Catholic Endowments in the Lower Province were 1000 schools, from which God's Holy Word were held by the same tenure as ours, or rather | was excluded, by a weaker. A similar statement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Peel. A gates appointed to proceed to the seat of Govern-French member had given notice that he ment with the resort on the Cle gy Reserves would put an inquiry to Ministers as to how far they concurred in this view. But that done, with respect to the Church of England obwas the last that was heard of that notice. The inquiry, for good reasons, no doubt, was dropped. Again: as to the School Act (we had enough of them, to be sure; but yet there was always only one more still), Mr. Justice Richards, when Attorney General, moved an

question, in our present position "Who will support? Who is against us?" Many are prepared to tell us, -"Do not make yourselves in the slightest degree uneasy. You are perfectly safe. The Roman Catholics know what they are about. They will stand by you." If we lean on that reed, assuredly it will pierce our hand. You can place no reliance on the Roman Catholic. A large proportion of their Clergy below are Jesuits, and the Jesuit has his part to play. One doctrine of the Church of Rome is, "Where we cannot rule, there shall be no rule!" Or, like the Irish beggar they would say, "If we cannot bear authority then, with God's blessing, there shall be anarchy." The Jesuit Society it is well known, has been kicked out of every nation under heaven; their unscrupulousness; that is the secret of their desperate failure. regard to our Church and our property they argue thus: - " Here is our only formidable antagonist, and we must settle her; we must sweep her property away; and Dissenters will

would have been that any denomination, pro-

vided the trustees were consenting, could have a

separate school; but no such clause was intro-

duced into the Act. It becomes a very necessary

might be praised for consistency could not be ap-plauded for candour. In that report it was said that the Bushop and Church were going to fraternize with Komanism. No one there had any ympathy with Rome in her doctries. But there was no sinking of principle, in making common cause with her against a common enemy Church of Rome. But it a principle or spoliation was adopted, with respect to our property, the Trinciple must extend to Romish endowof opinion his neighbour should not wait until the reached his house, before he brought assistance to queuch it

The motion was carried unanimously.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. The Revd. F. Evans, seconded by the Hon. J. G. Goodhue, moved Resolution No. 4, (See Belt, Scarboro'; W. S. Harper, Bath; A. Jamie Report of Committee,) on the School Question.

Rev. E. Dewar felt much gratification, that the Synod had taken up this most important ques-It was true that the Church should endeavour to throw off the iniquitous restrictions with respect to Common Schools, which now hampered her. In his mission, the state of things was very different from that of almost any other part of the Upper Province, for threefourths of the community were members of the J Church of Rome. He would now state a few facts with respect to the unrighteousness of the Common School system, illustrative of the manner in which the Romanists worked the clause of the bill which was in their favour. This clause gives Romanists the power of establishing separate schools, where Romish doctrines are taught. Now he had a great respect for the symbol of the crucified one, and liked to see it upon our churches, as expressive of the faith Cobourg. in the Redeemer's blood, taught therein. But when the Cross was made the symbol of Roman-

sion, Romanism had planted a huge wooden the election for school Trustees had all the local Superintendant is the son of a priest, and of the Church in this Diocese.

The Rev. Francis Evans signified his intention

the Secretary of the Board of Education is a Romanist likewise. Such being the state of the Secretary of the Board of Education is a to support the original resolution.

Bugh C. Baker, Esq., said that, as the Petition was worded, matters of detail would influences, but lately he determined to attend a Romish priests sat on each side of him, and be Mr Keefer was not prepared to shew, with the fore them were ranged the children, Protestants Alexander Dixon, Esq., hoped that the mover first book in which they were examined. The His Lordship observed that Mr. Cooper had Romish, consisting of Roman Catholic works, and pictures of a like character. Such was the sion of the debate; but he would recommend | teaching received by the Protestant children on his mission at the Common Schools,-such the influence to which their tender minds was ex-Mr. Cooper said that, with all due deference posed. Now had the Church of England any to his Lordship and the meeting, he would reply briefly. He did not fly in the face of the acknowledged supremacy of the Crown;" but he denied the supremacy of the Parliament.—

his mission. It arose under the following circular to his mission. bill was the third of the kind. "Parliament did not care for our opposition," it had been alleged. This was nothing more than "might is right." The course recommended in the But could the faith of Jerusalem? As to "doing away with the unanimity of the synod," diversity of votes must occur some time or other; as well now as Not one. Well then, the law was an unjust law, because it would, as he had proved, be made the

(The Priest alluded to as having a son, was The amendment was then put and lost—only formerly in the French army, and was married and had a family, previous to his entering into orders.)—ED. CHURCH.

Kev Mr. Ardegh concurred with the princi-

les laid down by the Rev. Mr. Dewar; and would now beg to plustrate them still further with a few encumstances which come under his own observation. He had himself requested a teacher o teach t e Church Chi.dren the Catechism, and he result was, that the Trustees, had recided that the children could not be instructed in the Church categorism, in that school. He appeared to the Child Superintendent, and was informed that the school Act. The next School Act however took no notice of this grievence. Dr. Ryerson had requently endeavoured to make it appear, that was a remarkably religious on. Mr. A.) had begged of him to point out where i was required that the Bible, the foundation of a el gion, should be read. How did this Rev. Superintendent get out of the difficulty. He actually put ns hand upon God's Hory Word. He said the eceived version was not the Bible but only a mere somewhat similer remark, but I'r Ryerson had quote the Archbishop's words in the connection in which they were said. Furthermore Dr. R. said you can have a Protestant school if you like. But what was the school he might have? A school omprising Tunkers, Mormons, Davidites, and a host of other mis-called Frotestants. thing in the fece of the whole band of Irish Clergy who were fighting mantulty for scriptural education, that there were a majority of Romanists in the Country, but here, we had a majority of Prodan unrighteous act.

Rev. A. Townley had paid much attention to this most important matter. He was rejoiced to find hat our brother also, of the American Church, were paying profund attention to the learful results of the working of an Infidel system in their own The Bishop thought that it was a most impor-

Rev. W. Bettridge, suggested that the Deleshowd also be requested to see what could be

The motion was carried unanimously. The remainder of the proceedings will appear in our regular issue.

Amendment in the School Bill, the effect of which NAMES OF CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES ATTEND-

ING THE SYNOD. Clergy.

Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston; Ven. Archdeaon of York; Revs. H. J. Grasett, W. M. Herchmer, St. George Cau field, St. Thomas; T. Creen Mark, Niagara; John Fletcher, Mono Dundas; D. Blake, Thornhill; E. H. Dewar Sandwich; Wm. Leeming, Chippewa; Adam H. Mulkins, Penitentiary; W. C. Clarke, Elizabethtown; John Wilson, Grafton; Henry Brent, Barriefield; R. G. Cox, Hilliard; R. Flood, Car radoc; W. Logan, Manvers; W. David, Brock ville; J. Gunn, Dawn; S. B. Ardagh, Barrie; R. Shanklin, Oakville; E. J. R. Salter, Moore E. L. Ellwood, Goderich; A. H. R. Mulholland, Owen Sound; Archibald Lampman, Huron; Alexander Pyne, Perth; R. Harding, Emily; James Padfield, Carryingplace; G. C. Street, Port Stanley; W. Bettridge, Woodstock; J. B. Worrell, Smith's Falls; John Pentland.

Whitby; G. A. Anderson, Tyendenaga; E. R Stimson, Mount Pleasant; J. VanLinge, Wilmot C. Brown, Otterville: G. Hallen, Penetanguishene R. Blakey, Prescott; Henry Hayward, London; Allen, Cavan; J. Gilbert Armstrong The Rev Mr Polmer, said, he had seen a revolution of this Lordshin's charge in a certain paper Beck, Rice Lake; J. S. Clarke, Seymour; Dr. Beck, Rice Lake; Dr. Beck The Rev Mr Polmer, said, remainder port of His Lardshin's charge in a certain paper (the Globe), the Editor of which, however he the present of consistency could not be approach to the present of the p W. L. Osler, Tecumseth; S. F. Ramsey, New market; C. L. Ingles, Drummondville; W. S. Darling, Toronto; J. Flood, Richmond; H. E. Plees, Kemptville; H, B. Osler, Lloydtown; T. W. Marsh, Norval; T. Green, Wellington Square; A. Hill, West Gwillimbury; J. Short Port Hope; A. Palmer, Guelph; G. C. Irving, Trinity College; G. Whittaker, do; J. A. Mulock, Fredercksburg; M. Ker, Osnabruck; J. Beaven, St. John, Berkeley ; J. Hill, Markham ; M. Boomer, Galt; F. W. Sandys, Chatham; E. Paterson, Stratford; T. O'Meara, Manitouaning; G. Nugent, Barrie; J. G. Lewis, Hawksbury; W. Bleasdell, Trenton; S. Givens, Credit; J. G. D. McKenzie, St. Paul's, Toronto; Alex. Dixon, West Louth; F. Mack, Amherstburg; T. Bous field, Wolfe Island ; John Grier, Belleville ; Wm, son, Walpole Island; R. Garrett, Brock; H. Patton, Cornwall; A. Sanson, Trinity Church, Toronto; J. Godfrey, Goulbourne and Huntly A. Mortimer, Adelaide; J. Harris, Edwardsburg Henry Holland, Tyrconnel; R. V. Rogers, St. James, Kingston; A.F. Atkinson, St. Catharines F. Evans, Simcoe; F. J. Lundy Grimsby; Henry Revel, Oxford; A. Nelles, Brantford; Charles

W. Ruttan, Paris; H. T. Phillips, Grantham L. Alexander, Binbrook; John Hebden, Ch. Ascension, Hamilton; J. C. Ussher, Brantford G. B. Fuller, Thorold; T. Elliot, Colchester; G A. Bull, Barton; W. Ritchie, Georgina; J. S. Groves, Berting. Hastings; E. Tremayne, Jr. Waterloo Mission; S. S. Strong, Bytown; K. Lewis, Franktown; T. S. Kennedy, Toronto; H. C Cooper, Etobicoke; W. B. Lauder, Napanee; J. S. Lauder, St. Catharines; J. R. Tooke, Marysburgh; W. A. Johnson,

chier, Georgia; W Marsh, York Mills; G Maddison, St John's Church, Berkeley; G McManus, Mono; A A Burnham, St Peter's, Cobourg; JC Chadwick, Guelph; T Gavitter, Tecumseth; Mark Barker, St Jude's, Scarboro; Thos Slad-dart, Streetsville; Dr Paget, Thornhill, Trinity Church: Capt McLeod, do; Hon G J Goodhue St Paul's, London; Lawrence Laurason, do; R McCannis, Cavan, St. Paul's; G S Burrell, Colborne; G T Gale, St George's, Owen Sound; J H Ellis, Brock; John Arnold, St George's, Toce's, To-illia; J Bearers. LIEUT. COL. M'DONNELL. Bearers rento; J Bovell, do; G Barkitt, Ori Halla, do; W Foster, St John's, Cavan; D Burke, St John's, Smith's Falls; J Tabor, Christ's Church, Scarboro; R Davis, St John's, Tecum seth; D Collins, St James', Maitland; W J Licutenant Colonel DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant Gamble, St George, Etobicoke; C Pealey, Burford; Geo Wm Allan, St Paul's, Toronto; P B DeBlaquiere, do; Wm Petitt, St Jude's Thomas Church, Belleville; A Panton, do; Dr Low, Darlington; J Hibbert, do; G E Shaw, St Mary's Manvers; Alex Preston, do; Hor G S Boulton, Christ's Church, Cobourg; Thos J Cottle, Woodstock; J H Campbell, do; John Pearce, St Peter's, Tyrconnel; H Noble, Christ's Church, Mimico; A L Robarts, Tyendenaga; F Going, M D, St Thomas; J Nuttar, do; J Carpenter, Mohawk Mission; N Burning. do J Gamble, St Paul's, Newmarket; J Macklam, Chippewa; Andrew Muir, Grimsby; J D Smith Palermo; H M Switzer, do; J Geary, St John's, Township London; H J Greenstreet, Paris; Paul Shepherd, St Paul's Scarboro; R Watson, Burford; P Stewart, St George's, Clarke; H Hind, Kempville; Wm McLauchlin, Cartwright; Deacon, do; Clarke Gamble, A. Dixon, St. James, Toronto; Daniel Collins, St. James, Markham; J O Hatt, T Stinson, Christ Church, Hamilton; John W Gamble, Chinguacousy; C Rubidge, St Johns, Peterboro'; John Mewburn, St —, Stamford; do do, Drummondville; Major Esten, St Pauls, Newmarket; B Bennett, Ingersoll; John Nixon, Grimsby; E G O'Brien, J Brent, Holy Trinity Toronto; George Wright, M P P, Brampton Abraham Brandtt, Christ Church, Indian Reserve; D Whitty, Dr Boys, Barrie; C A Dixon, Dundas; W O'Brien, Shanty Bay; James Smith. Sydenham, Credit; John Eastman, North Gower, Richmond; J Harris, P Magrath, St Peter's, Credit; Dr Jones, Lloydtown; J Ham ilton, Trinity Church, Hawkesbury; Sheldon Hawley, Trenton; U C Lee, Stratford; B French, Trinity Church, Cornwall; E H Whitmarsh, Merrickville; B W Scott, Oshawa; C Brereton, J Barry, West Gwillimbury; H Racey Brantford; J B Marks, J Dunne, Barriefield

## Brock's Monument.

T Bate, Grantham; H C Baker, Ch H Gates.

Church of the Ascension, Hamilton; Andrew

M Chisholm, Wellington Square; W McKay, Nelson; A P Salter, St Pauls, Chatham.

On Thursday, the 13th October, the 41st anni versary of the Bittle of Queenston Heights the remains of Major General Brock were, for the third time, interred with all due ceremony in he resting place provided for them in the foundation of the monument now in the course of erection on Queenston Heights.

The day was a most lovely one, and the landscape from the heights, always beautiful from its great extent, was on the occasion more than usually delightsome. The thousand tinted firest, the laims and gardens, the river and the lake, on all which the sun was shining brilliantly but not op pressively, spread out in one grand panoramic view, which, combined with the genial warmth of a bright autumnal day, all tended to create in the mind feelings of the highest pleasure; and could not fail but make the thoughtful man think more deeply of the wonderful events which had happened in Canada since the day on which the great battle was tought, the anniversary of which and T. G. Ridout, Esq. WILLIAM THOMAS, Architect. ing. The country then almost a forest-no steambrate, no telegraphs, no railways, and with but lattle cultivation. What little business was done on the lakes was in canoes, batteaux, or at the best but small schooners. Now, from the apot South side of the foundation, with all due corewhere General Brock fell, may be seen two lines mony, the 13th day of October, 1553. a suspension bridge, which may fairly challenge ing inscription: comparison with any work of its kind on this continent. From that spot the spectator sees two towns, Quienston and Niagara, which have within the memory of many standing round him, risen from nothing to be comparatively im portant commercial places and again sunk into in standing. On that spot you stand on the frontier of the most thriving and important of the dependencies of Great Britain, and feel that in comparison palm leaves. with the disobedient daughter to your right hand, you have made greater strides in both population and wealth. You will not be then like y to forget that British Canada raises more men, goas LT COLONEL DONALD MACDONNELL. nore wheat, and increases faster in wealth that Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada ner relative across the river, who near 80 years ago cast off her obedience to the parent state. On this spot it can hardly be forgotten you are within nearing of the roasing cataract of Niagara, one of those wonders of the world that yearly brings its housands of tourists to look with awe on its never seasing fall of waters, nor can one tail to follow in magination, those waters as they to I just beneath nim until they are joined with the great Atlantic. and perchance in time wash the shores of his be- by Ellis. oved mother country. In the moining a large number, probably about 500. Mili ia Officers and civilians, left Toronto by

Captain D.ch's boat the Pecrless. The boat was decorated with the coins presented to the 3rd Bat tation of York Militia in April 1513 when they were consecrated in St. James's Church by the present Bishop of Toronto, and were on that occasion borne by Col. Thomson, at that time an Ensign in the service, and who was on board the boat, and the late Charles Demison, three of whose nephews were also on board. One of the colors is white silk with a splendid crown worker in the centre under which is the motto ' DEEDS SPEAR' the corners are ornamented with the arms of the Province, the Irish Harp, the Rose and the Thistle, the other is a silk Union Jack.

Cantain Ball.

The procession was in the following order :-Canadian Rifles. Band. Enrolled Pensioners. FUNERAL CAR, With the remains of the lamented MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK,

Col. Donald Macdonell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for C. W Colonel Tache, late Deputy Adjutant General for

Canada East. Lieut, Col. Irving. Provincial Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General. and the Survivors of 1812 and the Indian Chiefs.

as Chief Mourners. Military and Militia Officers in uniform. The Building Committee. The Architect. Builder and Clerk of Work. The Clergy. The Bar Magistrates. The Indian Band.

The Canadian Society, &c. The time occupied in moving from the Graveyard to the site of the monument, was one hour. On the arrival of the car the bodies were lowered nto the vanits riepared for them, the band the meantime playing a very beautiful and solemn air. This part of the ceremony was conducted in solemn silence, and was concluded by three rounds | too, shed their blood or, this battle ground.

of firing by the Riflemen. Colonel Macdonell and the officers attending nim, then proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the building ; Walter Dickson, E.q., first read the following inscription, which was engraved on parchment: -

" The battle of Queenston was fought on these eights on the 13th October, 1812, when the Gl ry of Victory was clouded, by the death of Major General Sir Isaac Brek, who tell in the early hart of the action, in the act of rallying a few of the brave 94th Regiment and his Aide de Camp Colonel McDonell, tell mortally wounded i all andly leading a charge of both regulars and nilitia against the enemy and did the following

' Although Fame has recorded the deeds of the nterred on the 13th October, 1024.

" But in consequence of the former Monument paving received an irreparable injury by a law-ess act, on the 17th April 18.0, it has been found requisite to take down that structure, and rect his Monument to perpetuate the Memory of the lamented Hero, by Public Sabscription.

" This Foundation Stone therefore was leid on he 13th day of October, 1853, by Colonel Dinalo Macdonnell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada West, the buother of the Gillant Offier who nobly felt immediately after the death of his General in the performance of his duty as the war whoop in her delence Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

" The Building Committee for the Erection of this Monoment are Sir Allan Napier MacNab. M. P. P., Hon. Willism Hamilton Merrit, M. P. P., Thomas Clarke Street, Esq., M. P. P., Walter Dickson, Esq., Chief Justice Robinson Col. Ker by, Col. Clarke, Col. Hamilton, Col McDougall, Hon. Justice Maclean, Hon Justice Macaulay,

"The Remains of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., were reinterred in a Vault in the North side and the remains of Col. Macdonnell, his Aide de-camp were reinterred in a Vaul in the

sions; and although not in sight, yet close at hand and covered with a brass plate, bearing the sollow- of the old veterans assembled round the table and

THIS FOUNDATION STONE OF THE BROCK MONUMENT Was laid the 13th October, 1853.

to Colonel Macdonnell the trowel; and the mortar drawn. significant and worn out villages, and which are having been spread, the Slone was lowered into its again by means of Railroads tenewing their youth place, when the plumb was applied to it, and the CRITICAL POSITION OF THE FRENCH ECCLESIASand bid fair to more than recover their former mallet used, and the "tone declared to be duly laid. The trowel is of Silver, the blade in the form of

> a fleur de lis, and the handle of ebony carved into On one side of the trawel was engraved the Maedonnell crest and the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO West, by the Building Committee, on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone

of the Brick Monument, on Queenston Heights, Oct. 13, 1853.

On the other side was engraved the Brock Arms, and No. "49" in a scroll, the regiment that Generral Brock commanded. The trowel was made by vir. Morrison of this city, and the engraving wa

Mr. MERRITT then stood upon the stone and isked as a matter of courtesy and tayour, that gentlemen would make way and allow the veterans Even the ministerial "Examiner" has given many of 1812 and the Indian Chiefs a place at his right unmistakeable hints that Canada East requires a hand. This arrangement having been partially ef feeted, Mr. Merritt proceeded to address the assembly. He sad the Committee had been much after he left the ministry, declared in his address to disappointed by the absence of Sir Allan N. his constituents that he was in favour of the Rom Mac Nab, who was to have given the ad- ish Church property, as well as the Clergy Redr ss on this occasion, but finding that he worthy of note, that even after this statement, it would be absent they had applied to other was Romish votes gave him his majority. gentlemen to take his place but their efforts had een unavailing, the duty had therefore devolved upon h m which he regretted, as he was conscious that he could not do justice to the subject, and he Brown's into the field against them. We firmly should not at empt any oratorical display but he should wish to convey an idea of our devotion, and gratitude to the true Parrots of 1812. Few now The Union Jack was on the 2sth of the same month carried into action at the battle of York war was declared in 1812. On the one side there was elect a member, who is not solemnly pledged to put Canada East on the low diet of voluntary ism. —Hamilton Gazette. (now Toronto) and was only saved by the gal a newly settled Country inhabited by the U. E. lantry of Ensign Maclean (now Judge) who loyalists and others who had emigrated non-the war occurred wrapped them close round his body and so the United States and the Indians; for the war occurred form of the country, and the higher the standing lantity of Ensign Maclean (now Judge) who loyalists and others who had emigrated from the In addition to the veterans who were engaged in were without troops. Only one regiment, the 41st the battle of Queenston H-ights, there were man) was then in the Cou try and they were scattered stronger will be that desire. It is this feeling who told their stories and showed their medals and 49 h and the whole population did not exceed 90, the words of such men as Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Jackson, who are now on a tour through others of the War of 1812 on board from Ki get on to Marking wand two troops of the which induces us to watch with some anxiety clasps with noble pride. At Niagara a large addition was made to the number of passengers, as a tively numerous well provided with troops arms dividual opinion is valued, but because they are detachment of the Canadian Rifles and the enrolled and munitions of war a people so confident of vice Pensioners came on board—also some of the offi only that they were not in their inflated proclama of Eastern Canada, said, that some gentlemen of Eastern Canada, said, that said t cers of the 1st Lincoln, with their colors. A number of United States Attilery, from Fort St. an easy victory. Yet General Brock did not lear to did, for his own part he was satisfied with it, George also came on board—and a few Indians go into the war, depending mainly upon the Mi- and if only British interest was taken into and many of the inhabitants of Niagara and its itia and the Indians. He knew that some had account, there would be a good and a safe return neighbourhood. On arriving at Queenston great thought from General Brock's letters, to the author-thought less of Canada West than it deserved, it numbers of people were seen on the hills and the it es at home that he had spoken slightingly of the was because he knew less of it than of Canada different points of interest were marked out by Militia but on a careful prefusal of all these letters, Eist. If, however, it was as much better than At a quarter to two o'clock, the procession be
At a quarter to two o'clock, the procession be
At a quarter to two o'clock, the procession be
Subject of the Militia was altogether attributation of the Militia was altogether attributation of the Militia was altogether attributation. gan to move, and minute gans were then fired ble to his great desire to rouse the attention of Since Mr. Jackson made use of these words he George Keefer, Therold; T Ball, do; H J from the top of the hill until the interment had the authorities at home to the necessity which has visited the Upper Province. He has not

for leave to hold Synods? Have we not a sm-the work of Romish error, -he did not Roulton, St Paul's Church, Dunville; W Bour- taken place. The gun was under the command of existed for sending out troops to this country. Mr. Merritt then took a review of the principal features of the war, which our reporter was unable to catch with sufficient accuracy to give correct'y. In conclusion Mr. Merrit said, that he attributed the superiority of the Canada Militia to that of the United States, to the Militia Law of 1811, authorizing the Flank Companies. These Companies were so well drilled, that they came into action well prepared. The men of this generation owe a deep debt of gratitude to the men of 1812-they preserved to us the country in which we livethey defended it, and bravely too, and it is a country well worthy of being defended, for it is a magnificent one; and no country in the world was more free than Canada. Men of our own choice governed our affairs, and if they went wrong we had no one to blame but ourselves. This he was proud to say was the general feeling all through

> In the course of his speech Mr. Merritt made most honourable mention of Tecumseh and Brant, and the Indians generally, who rendered such important services throughout the war.

Mr. Thorburn followed on behalf of the Indians. He spoke of their bravery and loyalty-that they were honest, loval true friends of the white man, and are the same now as they were in 1812-he concluded by reading the following address written by the Indians themselves:-

BROTHERS .- We, the Chiefs and Warriors, desize to speak a few words on this great occasion. We have left our wigwams on the Grand River that we might again behold the remains of that great and noble werrior. Major General Sir Isaac Brock, and to review the spot that was once the scene of a victory. Many of our brave warriors.

But there are some of us here yet whom he led on to the fight. We witnessed the valour of the braye General. Although we cannot see him now as we did then, yet we are forcibly brought to mind the transactions of that day. It was he who brought the belt of wampum to our Council Fire, and satisted our air in that battle which termina ted his life. It was truly a serious loss to us Therefore have we cherished his memory sacred n our hearts, and we have come to join with you o-day to commemorate his noble deads.

We have contributed our mite to the election of another monumen; may it ever tema n as a me-mortal of his great worth. He was a true hi nd o he Rea Man; therefore we desire to do honor

his memory.

Canada.

Brothers, pardon this our rude speech; com pare it not to your own eliquent address. And let us I other add our sincere thanks to our Pale faced friends, who have ever taken such deep in-Man, the Statesman, and the Hero, yet in surveneration and respect was his memory held by all that a Monument was erected soon after the land to the l eas ward of this toundation, to which his remains with those of his Ade de Camp were removed from the bastion of Fort George, Ningara, and re-Face and the Red Man will meet together at God's right hand. right hand.

We are conscious that we are still deficient, but we beg that you will bear with us; do not yet give up the work of benevolence, it we have not attained to the summit of your wishes; nor have we forgotten the treaty of peace between us and the Queen, and we humbly p ay that she may never torget her Forest Children, nor turn a deat ear to the appeals of the Red Men.

The ties of friendship and loyalty are as firm as ever, and if ever ou services are required, we will be ready to take up our tomahawks and shout

JOHN S. JOHNSON. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Col. Tache then rose to propose the appointment of a Committee from both parts of the Province, for the purpose of erecting Monumental Stones in the several parts of the Province, rendered interesting from battles or other events connected with the war. Whilst the Colonel was speaking, all those who intended to return to Toronto that day were compelled to leave as the Boat's bell was then ringing.

It was pleasing to see so many citizens of the United States present, joining in doing honor to the worthy dead. The U. S. Steamers at Lewiston for Cash, or approved paper at short dates. had their colors half mast high the whole day.

On board the boat, after dinner, a number related some most interesting circumstances con- FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, nected with the stirring times of 1812; but to attempt to give an idea of the racy manner in which the old men told heir stori s and the young men listened would be as foolish as to try to keep the cham-The !rehitect, Wm. Thomas. Esq , then handed paigne for future visitors after the cork had been

TICAL PROPERTY IN LOWER CANADA. We can scarcely believe that the French are so mented as to join "Pharisaical brawlers," in plundering Upper Canadian Protestanism, for they may stake their lives upon it, that the Reserves are the only bulwark between them and spolia-tion. Let them rob and insult the endowed bodies which comprise in their ranks all but a fraction of the talent and respectability of the province and the whole of their vast ecclesiastical property tithes and peculiar institutions must and will fol-low the Reserves. We have not the least doubt of this, nor has any one else in Upper Canada, save a few of the hangers on, or paid organs of the Government, who wilfully close their eyes

The French seem-according to the Berlin dinner statement—bent upon imitating the ignorant necromancer of the old story, who raised a powerful demon; but not being able to lay it again, was rent into fragments for his t-merity.

The fact is, the "brawlers' of Upper Canada are making tools of the Romanists, to carry out their designs upon the Protestaut bodies, and the moment they have accomplished them, they will turn tooth and nail upon their Gallican allies.

vast deal more of Church reform than Canada Even the Hon. W. H. Merritt, a very short time

The French seem to smart under George Brown's hands, but we beg to assure them that if they make enemies of the Protestant endowed

WHAT STRANGERS THINK OF US. of the visitor, the greater the weight which this

taken the steamboat at Montreal, just touched at Kingston, seen the barren rocks on which the city was built, then steamed on to Toronto, and formed his opinion of the capability of its neighbourhood, by the pine ridges which he could see from the Lake and harbour; passed on to Hamilton, admired the scenery of Burlington Bay, and then proceeded to the Falls of Niagara and after admiring this one of nature's greatest wonders, gone away with the idea that he had seen Canada. Instead of doing this, Mr. Jackson with his party travelled through the country. hey have seen what it really is, they have seen the people, the farms, the workshops, the lages, the towns, and 'he cities of Upper Canada and at Chatham speaking for his party, in reply to a formal address presented to the Hon-Francis Hinchs, M.P.P., Robert Stephenson, Esq. M.P., the Hon. John Ross. Wm. Jackson. Esq. M.P., the Hon. H. H. Killaly. Edward Betts, Esq., A. T. Golt, Esq. M.P.P., and others, said—"He had witnessed and admitted the capabilities and resources of Lower Canada since he had visited that section of the country, and therefore he had some knowledge of it. and at Chatham speaking for his parry, in reply he would not have believed the immense advan- business in September and October, with Pat-

cause which once led him astray-mere report without personal observation." It cannot but be a matter of sincere congratuation to the Canadians, to find that when our country is known, it is so highly appreciated, and it will surely act as a stimulant to increasing and self-relying exertions to develope its vast resources, that it may be a worthy home for a worthy part of the great British family .- Patriot.

The office of the Toronto & Guelph Railway
Company in this city is, we are informed to be
closed, the business being transferred to the
Grand Trunk Railway Office in Montreal. Parties in Toronto to whom arrears of interest are
due will do well to call and receive the same
forthwith.

The late Secretary, Mr. Thompson, was very

The Mineral Kingdom, 1s. 10/4d, do The Starry Reavens 1s. 7d,
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forthwith.

The late Secretary, Mr. Thompson, was very handsomely offered by Mr. Roney, when in this city, an appointment of £500 per annum in the Montreal office, which he declined, being unwilling to break up his connections in this city. The Board of Directors, at their late meeting passed a resolution expressing their regret at Mr. Thompson's retirement, and voting him one year's salary as compensation for loss of office.—Patriot

do. The Animal Ringdom. 2s.9d. do. The Vegetable do. 18, 10/2d.

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The Snow Storm. 2s. 3d.

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The Family Quare

Itim one year's salary as compensation for loss of office.—Patriot

A Detachment of the Pensioners consisting of about 200 men, under the command of Col. Tulloch, will leave Toronto on Tuesday next for Montreal. Each man is ordered to provide himself with plain clothes and rations for two days, and to muster in regiments with arms and accountrements on Tuesday. The orders given are, that in Montreal the men are not to wear their Military uniform except when on duty.—Patriot.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The Perth Standard has the following notice to correspondents:—"J. M." Pembroke, with \$1 enclosed, came to hand. He will please write again; as no individual in this establishment can decipher the manuscript, or even guess at the subject.

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Toronto, October 13th, 1853.

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is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

His Millinery Department will be found to be the Church; by Rev. James Slade. 3s. the largest in this City, and perhaps not less the largest in this City, and perhaps not less the largest in this City.

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Novins. 2s, 3d.
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to make his usual visit to the principal places of rages which Upper Canada possesses over Lower terms of the latest styles, making his arrangements so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at canada, in the extent of its resources and the fertility of its soil. The resources and advant fertility of its soil. The resources and advant In the different orders of Official Robes, that other; and he believed the greater amount of strict regard to correctness of style will by adignorance which is too prevalent among even the hered to which has secured to this establishment wading minds of England, arises from the very so large a portion of that branch of the busine. s.

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Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

OURSE of Lectures on the Figurative Language of Holy Scripture, by Won-Jones, M.A., F.R.E., 1s. 195d.
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King Street, Turonto. Septe 1, 1853.

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