Boetry.

HYMN FOR WHITSUNDAY. Spirit of Truth! on this thy day, To thee for help we cry, To guide us through the dreary way, Of dark Mortality!

We ask not, Lord! thy cloven flame, Or tongues of various tone. But long thy praises to proclaim With fervour in our own.

We mourn not that prophetic skill Is found on Earth no more; Enough for us to trace Thy will In Scripture's sacred lore.

Ill demons to control; But Thou, in dark temptation's hour Shall chase them from the soul. No Heavenly harpings soothe our ear,

We neither have nor seek the power,

No mystic dreams we share; Yet hope to feel Thy comfort near, And bless Thee in our prayer.

When tongues shall cease, and power decay, And Knowledge empty prove, Do Thou Thy troubling servant's stay With Faith, with Hope, with Love! BISHOP HEBER.

Selected.

NO. III.

THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. isters in the Church?"

To answer these questions, let us first of all consider this point, " May any one at his own pleasure take upon him. self the Sacred Office?" To this all will probably answer, No. Few will be found so ill-informed as to venture to say that any one who pleases may take upon himself the spiritual office of a Minister for CHRIST. For then even that elementary Precept of Scripture could not be fulfilled, " Let all things be done decently and in order." There would be nothing but confusion and disorder in the Church. Then Sacrament to himself or his neighbour. Then too, how could we "obey those that order and confusion in the Church, as there would be in the State if every one were to take upon himself at his own pleasure the office of a Magistrate or of a Judge. Besides, Holy Scripture is very express on this point. How many examples are there in the Old Testament in glorified not Himself to be made a High since. Priest." (Heb. v. 5.) And S. Paul adds, " No man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as of some kind in the Office of the Christian was Aaron." Aaron received a call from Ministry, let us consider what necessarily God at the Hands of Moses, when he follows from this conclusion. Mr. Y. consecrated nim to the Jewish Priesthood. cannot ordain Mr. Z. threes he is himself the unity of marriage would be more and more surer's Report having been read, it was a lobserved; and the effect of that unity was to him, how would you not be breaking that observed; and the effect of that unity was to received the Power of him, how would you not be breaking that observed; and the effect of that unity was to received. consecrated him to the Jewish Priesthood. cannot ordain Mr. Z. unless he is himself

just as they pleased. In like manner, that a person may become a frue and lawful Minister of the Church of CHRIST, he must not take the Office upon himself, however great his own personal qualifications for it might be, but he must receive a commission, in some way or other, from the Divine Head of the Church; he must the Sacred Office from such as have power to give it. In short, no person who seriously consults either his own common sense, or the Holy Scriptures, can ever doubt for a moment, that it is wrong for people to take unto themselves, any one at his own pleasure, the honour of ministering in Sacred Offices in the Church of CHRIST. The Office must be conferred upon them by such persons as have the proper power to do so. All who call themselves Christians will most probably agree to this.

We come now therefore to the princi-The Doctrine of the Apostolic Succes- pal Doctrine of this Tract. Since it is not sion is one of the most fundamental of all lawful for every one at his own pleasure Church principles. For if it be acknow- to assume to himself the Office of a Minisledged that the Christian Ministry is a ter for Christ, the question now is, Who Divine Institution, and that it forms an has power to confer that Office? Can any essential part of the Constitution of the one, at his pleasure, give the Sacred Oi-Church, then it is plain to see that a fice to another? Can the eight principal question which touches the very existence tradesmen of this Parish lay their hands of that Ministry amongst us, cannot be a on you and ordain you to the Ministry of question of any light importance. Now that the Christian Ministry is a Divine any company of men, give that which we also learn from S. Matt. xxviii. 18, of this world. Neither can the Supreme the Method which the Apostles took to therefore, our Lord has appointed by His over all things to the Church. (Compare cided by an appeal to Holy Scripture. Is the Constitution of the Church; as indeed dained to that Office, and specially gifted the purposes for which it is instituted are with the Spiritual Power of ordaining alike necessary in all generations. A So- others? Can you produce one single ciety in which there is no such Ministry, case in the New Testament in which the cannot be a properly constituted Branch people have made their own Ministers? of the Church at all. Now all this being This method of conferring Holy Orders, generally granted and acted upon by all namely, by such as have not received who call themselves Christians; it next Holy Orders themselves, cannot be debecomes a Question, "How is the Chris. fended for one moment, at least, not by tian Ministry to be handed down from those who would be guided by what they tian Ministry to be handed down from those who would be guided by what they one generation to another? By what find in the Holy Scriptures. Against Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Socred what, if not against this practice, does S. Method may a person obtain the Sacred what, if not against this practice, does S. Office of a Minister in the Church of Paul so strongly speak, when he writes, Paul so strongly speak, when he writes, and by virtue of that discontinuous to another? By what they or hands one generation to another? By what find in the Holy Scriptures. Against in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manner by virtue of their Mission the Son sent the Apostles; they in like manne CHRIST? Who has proper Power to or- " The time will come when they will not CHRIST! Who has proper I older to or like time that contents and doctrine; but after their Thus accordingly we read in the Acts of one that concerns very nearly the Salvadain persons to the Christian Mentstry and the Saivato secure a continual succession of Min- teachers, having itching ears." (2 Tim. and Deacons in every branch of the sistent Member of the Church who does plest considerations of common sense, or from an appeal to the New Testament, it equally follows that in the Christian Ministry there must be a regular Sucdren, and every one might give the other cession. For to sum up all that has been said; if either any individual who pleases may assume unto himself the Sacred Office; or, if any person or persons who xiii. 17.) There would be as much dis- please may confer the Sacred Office, then confusion, and division; then things cannot be done decently and in order in that very Society where Order and Unity ought to be perfectly displayed; and then the precept of Heb. xiii. 17, is given to us quite in vain. Moreover, not one trace of such a system is to be found in the New

Since then there must be a Succession

higher power and glory than that of the ordaining others. The same may be said precept which is written in Heb. xiii, 17? make the wife's relations the husband's rela-Spiritual Authority in the Church must to connect themselves with the Apostolic be derived. Thus we are led naturally age, we may say, Let them declare the and necessarily to the fundamental Doc- Origin of their Churches, let them unfold

no properly constituted Church. Power of sending others to succeed them word, since there is nothing at all to in the Ministry of the Church. The Fa- choose between this Doctrine of the Apos-THER sent the Son; and by virtue of that tolic Succession and the Principle that sending others with a similar commission. trine of the very highest importance, and iv. 3.) We may well then conclude both Church that they planted, reserving for a not understand and hold this Doctrine. that a man cannot take unto himself at his time the highest Order of the Ministry in Some common objections will be answered own will the Office of a Minister for their own hands. But before they died, in the next Tract. CHRIST; and also that the Office cannot they gave the First Order to others, with be conferred by any man, or company of the express Power of ordaining. This we men at their pleasure, but only by such as see recorded in the Epistles to Timothy have themselves been ordained, and em- and Titus. S. Paul ordained Timothy by powered to ordain others. Or to speak the Imposition of hands; and afterwards in other words, there must be a regular Succession of some kind. This conclusion cannot be avoided by any one who examines the subject seriously. For the simines the subject seriously in the Imposition of hands, and after wards cased whe subject subject that it be read that day six months. He grounded him to "lay hands suddenly ded his opposition on the scriptural and social objections.—The Attorney-General, Sir C. Cockburn, supported the Bill.—Mr Wignam urged that if any alteration were required, a general and social objections.—The Attorney-General, Sir C. Cockburn, supported the Bill.—Mr Wignam urged that if any alteration were required, a general and social objections.—The Attorney-General, Sir C. Cockburn, supported the Bill.—Mr Wignam urged that if any alteration were required, a general and social objections.—The Attorney-General, Sir C. Cockburn, supported the brother? the Christian Ministry are exclusively and not a special measure should be brought given in Holy Scriptures to individuals, forward. To be consistent, the Bill ought to namely to Timothy and to Titus, the first allow a woman to marry her husband's brother. namely to Timothy and to Titus, the first Bishops of Ephesus and Crete, not to ordinary Members of the Church, nor to Congregations. And thus Titus was bid Congregations. to ordain Elders in every city of Crete. widows .- Mr Napier opposed the Bill in a very (Titus i. 5.) Now suppose for a moment, able speech. He said: that you had been living in one of those cities of Crete. In it there was an Elder, (or as we say, a Priest,) who had been ordained by Titus. Titus himself had the sale of the sake of imitating the sale of the sale of the sale of the sake of imitating the sale of the been ordained by the Apostle. The red to by the Attorney-General. It was con

Law. (2 Cor. iii. 9.) So that if the less glorious office might not be taken upon himself by any one at his own will, much more unlawful is it to take upon oneself the greater office. However well could be a super believe to stop in this series of Ordinations? If the series begins with a the greater office. However well could be a super believe to the person who ordained Mr. Y. And so on backwards, at every Ordination. Now where are we to stop in this series of guilty of the sin of Schism? Now it is to take upon oneself the person who ordained Mr. Y. And so on backwards, at every Ordination. Now where are we to stop in this series of Ordinations? If the series begins with a three wites relations the nustand's relations. (Hear, hear.) Hence our Lord, in relations. (Hear, hear.) How would you not be breaking the Order and Unity of the Church, and become guilty of the sin of Schism? Now it is two taken upon oneself the wites relations to the person who ordained Mr. Y. And so the person who ordained Mr. Y. An more unlawful is it to take upon oneself the greater office. However well qualified then an individual may be to discharge the sacred duties of the Ministry, yet this gives him no authority to act as a Minister of Christ. If a man is well qualified for the office of a Magistrate or of a Judge, yet he has no power to do the acts of those offices until he has received a authority to confer the Sacred Office? It acts of those offices until he has received a authority to confer the Sacred Office? It commission from the Sovereign. If of his was a mock Ceremony. It had no this Method, and this alone, from the districts whose spiritual ignorance and destitureality, no validity in it. And so when times of the Apostles; as all the History tion shed a kind of plausibility over the arguacts would be entirely without power or Mr. X. undertook to ordain the next in of the Church abundantly testifies. The the Succession, what was the worth of the Principle of the Apostolic Succession was pretended Ordination? It was nothing at just as well known and acted upon as any all. So that on this supposition, the whole line or series of Ordinations, was of no When false Teachers arose, or some new validity at all. The persons so ordained Sect was formed, claimed to be a Branch were none of them really ordained. None of the Church, the members of the Church of them had any true or lawful Call to were taught to apply the test of this funthe Ministry in the Church of Christ. damental Principle. Thus about the end How far back then must we go? Surely of the second Century after Christ, born the reason of the special rule ceased to operate. Bishop Jewel, in remarking on the be publicly called of God, he must receive to the Apostles themselves, who had been Irenæus writes, "We can enumerate Divinely commissioned by the Head of the those who were by the Apostles instituted ing the marriage of a brother's wife as "an unclear thing," said the reason why it was more Church Himself. Unless the series of Bishops in the Churches, and their Suc-Ordinations proceeds from the Apostles, cessors, even to our time." "Wherefore clean was, that the husband and wife had by it has no lawful beginning. But if it is necessary to obey those Presbyterians begins from them, then it hangs on a most (i. e. Elders,) who are in the Church. begins from them, then it hangs on a most firm and strong support; then through them it begins from the Divine Head of the Church Himself from Whom alone all the Church Himself from Whom alone all Tertullian writes, "If any heresies dare would form the present law came trine of the Apostolic Succession. Without a Ministry there is Ministry there is and without a Ministry there is Ministry the Ministry there is Ministry there is Ministry there is Ministry the Ministry the Mini dainer some one of the Apostles, or of the Apostolic men who remained united to the given by St Patrick was the following: "The But now for the more confirmation of this truth, let us reverse the order of the proof, and begin at the other end. For after all that has been said, the strongest argument remain to be explained. If we argument remain to be explained. If we no one, is sprung from himself. These relax the unity of marriage, and thus merely to gratify the lusts and passions of the ignorant begin from our own time, we cannot avoid arriving at the Doctrine of the Apostolic Succession of Holy Orders. Let us now Succession of Holy Orders. Let us now begin from the Apostles, and we shall find who without any lawful Ordination, conwho without any lawful Ordination, conwho without any lawful Ordination, conwho without any lawful Ordination, consaid about the interests of the poor being involquestion of any light importance. Now that the Christian Ministry is a Divine Institution, appointed by the Head of the Church Himself for the most essential purchase Church Himself to be made the great High Priest, the Accetala Succession in the Ministry that the foundations of demestic happiness should be translated as the principles of Christian ty should be translated to the poor that the principles of Christian ty should be translated to the poor that the foundations of demestic happiness should be poses, one or two passages of the Holy person ordained, do they ask three or four of the Members of the Congregation to of the Members of the Congregation to of the Head of the Church. But God the Church and it has been acted on weakened. (Hear, hear.) There was no ones. Scripture may be sufficient to show. It is written in Ephes. iv. 8—15, that when our Lord Jesus Christ ascended up on high, and received all Power in Heaven and earth, to be the Hard of the Church, and some Proton He gave some Apostles, and some Evangelists, and s with the Power that our Saviour received on His Ascension, being in fact the first exercise of that Power. The same truth of Christ is greater than all the honours and powers of the dispensation? (Hear, hear.) There must be and powers of the officers of the kingdoms what we have now specially to observe, is we also learn from S. Matt. xxviii. 18, "All Power is given unto Me in Heaven and Earth; Go ye therefore, and teach all nations." Here our Saviour makes this original Commission which was given this original Commission which was given the Eleven, to depend on the Power to the Method which the Apostles took to the Method which the Apostles took to the Method which the Apostles took to the Method of the Method of the World. Our Lord had distinctly promised them, as He was ascending, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This could only the end of the world." This could only the end of the world. The Method which the Apostles took to the Grom band on this Commission before they left to the Opinions of Continuing the Ministry in His Sugment. He had referred to the opinions of Continuing the Ministry in the World. Our Lord had distinctly promised them, as He was ascending, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto this original Commission which was given this one particular Method of the world. When the Ministry in His Church the Method which the Apostles took to the opinions of Continuing the Ministry in His Church the world. When the Method of the world is the world in the Method of the wor to the Eleven, to depend on the Power that was then given to Himself to be Head that was then given to Himself to be Head that was then given to Himself to be Head that was then given to Holy Scripture. Is who should succeed the Apostles in the who should succeed the Apostles in the community which is without this Succession. over all things to the Church. (Compare also Eph. i. 20 to end.) The Christian Ministry is therefore as much a Divine Gift as the Bible, or the Sacraments, or the Church. It forms an essential part of the Church. It forms an essential part of the Church; as indeed to the Church; as indeed to the Ministry of the Church even to the end of the world; for the Apostles in the Ministry of the Church even to the end of the world; for the Apostles there any one single example in which is without this Succession is not in a rightly constituted Branch the world challenge any part of the countries, he would challenge any part of the countries, he would challenge any part of the world the Church even to the end of the World of Church of Church of Church of the of the Ministry in the Church after their mildest terms possible, it is entirely doubtdeparture. When our Saviour said to ful whether any acts of those self-ap-His Apostles, "As My Father hath sent possible, it is entirely doubted where, it is warned them against degrading the hear,) He warned them against degrading the hear, hea His Apostles, "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send 1 you," (S. John xx. 21,) He distinctly gave them such a Members of the Community ever can redard of the law, and not lower that standard for the met the law and not lower that standard for dard of the law, and not lower that standard for the met the law, and not lower that standard for the law and not lower than the law and law Divine Commission as included in it a ceive the Sacraments of Christ. In a the gratification of men's passions. He entreated the House to view the subject by the light of

> riage Bill for allowing a man to marry his de ceased wife's sister or niece, Mr. Walpole moved

Apostle had received the Divine Commission to act as a Minister in the Church from the Head of the Church Himself.

Here therefore is the Apostolic Succession

Here therefore is the Apostolic Succession most distinctly established by the Apostles, described by Lord Stowell as the origin and not those who presumed to take upon themselves Sacred Offices. Such as Korah and his company, Uzzah, Uzziah, and Jeroboam. And in the New Testament we observe the same principle maintained in observe the same principle maintained in various ways. "Even Christ Himself various ways. "Even Christ Himself since them in the Lord, by Titus the Bishop of Crete, who had been left in Crete for the very purpose among others of ordaining Elders in the Church. If you withdrew courself from Communion with that Elder, nocence, and its leading feature was unity. In

ments on the other side. (Hear, hear.) He had always felt astonished at the reference made by the supporters of this Bill to the passons in Postson and the passon sage in Deuteronomy, where a man was directed in the event of his brother's dying childless, to take his wife. If that reference were enough why was it not proposed to remove the prohibi-tion against marrying a brother's wife? (Hear.) The truth was, the direction had a special and limited purpose, that of securing the genealogy of our blessed Lord Himself, and when He was extreme margin; and the present law came down to us associated with all the blessings of the Reformation. In looking through the early Canons of the ancient Irish Church, he had If in scripture, that answered the purpose of his argument. He had referred to the opinions

pressly prohibited in Scripture; but they wer contrary to the spirit of the Word of God, and on that account condemned by Christian men. In like manner these marriages were as he had shown, opposed to the whole tenor of the Christian system. It was impossible to have a larger amount of testimony on any subject; and he believed that by passing this Bill the House would incur a tremendous penalty—a penalty which he had done his best to avert. (Cheers.) Mr M. Milnes supported the measure.—Mr Ker Seymer opposed it, and ridiculed the notion that in such matter "nature" was to be our guide. That might lead us a good deal further than was right and proper. As to persons who had contracted these marriages being very well We observe that in the House of Commons on received in some society, the same might be the motion for the second reading of the Mar- said of those persons who had broken the seventh commandment. Why did not the bill give a woman the right to marry her husband's brother?—Mr T. Chambers supported the Bill.
—Mr Whiteside opposed it.—On the motion of
Sir W. Heathcote, the debate was adjourned to

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

QUEBEC CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the stated meeting of the Central Board, held at the National School House on Wednes-day 16th of May, 1855, there were present,— The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, in the chair; Rev. E. W. Sewell, Rev. A. M. Mountain, Rev. M. Roe, Rev. R. G. Plees, Rev. G. Percy, Rev. W. King, Lieut. Ashe, H. S. Scott, Esq., M. Shepherd, Esq., J. Maclaren, Esq., Rev. Dr. Mackie, Rev. R. A. Carden, Mr. Nettle, and the Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

The Report of the Lay Committee having been read, it was

Resolved-That the application by Mr. Trigge

The Report of Depository Committee was how could you be in Communion with the Church? If you separated yourself from him, how would you not be breaking that

Binet, for a loan of £150, towards the completion of Parsonage House, cannot be entertained.

Resolved—That the opinion offered by the Finance Committee with regard to the impossibility—in the present state of the Society's to cause a measure to be introduced into the finals—of allowing a greatuity this year to the Imperial Parliament during its

ciety-for the present year.

Resolved-That a grant of £12 10s. be made

An application for leave of absence having been received from the Rev. Dr. Adamson, it

Resolved—That leave of absence for two months be granted, and that Mr. Perey be appointed as his locum tenens.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD AND APPOINTMENT

OF BISHOPS We have been favoured with a copy of the official despatch, just received, in reply to the address of the Provincial Legislature, adopted during the present session, on the above subject, which we subjoin.—The address was presented to the Governor-General on the 29th of March, and the reply from the Home Government received in Quebec on or before the 21st May; a pretty good proof that the days of colonial neglect are gone by, and that Canada is for all practical purposes much nearer to Downing Street, than the latter was formerly to "John o'Groat's." The language of the reply conveys a decided acknowledgment of the great weight attached to the address at head quarters.

Government House, Quebec, 21st May, 1855. Sir-I have the honour by direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State.

I have the honour to be, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) Civil Secretary. To the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P., &c., &c., &c.

Downing Street, 4th May, 1855. Sir-I have to acknowledge your despatch to 26, of the 31st of March last, enclosing an

address to her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, praying for the repeal of such Eng-ciously: and the subject will receive the earnest and attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c., To Governor Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart.,

PROPOSED DIOCESE OF KINGSTON. To the Editor of the Kingston Daily News.

Parsonage, Brockville, May 16, 1855. Whig a stupid comment on the proceedings of the meeting of Clergy held lately in Kingston, namely, that "Puseyism was triumphant; and as it is possible that this observation of the editor may be credited by some persons who rush to hasty conclusions, I beg the favor of

the resolution in amendment. leacon's circular, viz:—"By our co-operation o obtain a Bishop selected from the clergy of desires, yet, I was unable to approve of any resolution which would insinuate that the colonial ative in so desirable a reform; besides which, elergy should be pointedly excluded from the Episcopate, without some clear statement show-ing why such exclusion is proposed. It seemed broached while the Church had still her Clergy too much to require the clergy to assert their own incapacity. Would any one blame the lawyers of the Canadian Bar, were they to decline committing themselves to a resolution that the Judges should be nominated from the English Bar, to their own exclusion? I beg, then, right is established, it is extremely probable

II. Again, it appeared to be the feeling of the meeting, that to take action on the Circular meeting, that to take action of the church would be a factious proceeding, inasmuch as the legislature of the church (the Synod) had de-Legislature of the church (the Synod) had deit regulations for the appointment of Bishops, Priests and Deacons," and also, "to provide with the consent of the Crown) for the division of the Diocese into new Dioceses, either forth-with or at any future period." Moreover, the Synod proceeded to frame rules for the mode might just as reasonably have associated exercise the power of nominating the Bishop, or should only have the privilege of annulling or affirming the choice of the clergy, it was decided "that this rule stand over till the next come of the clergy in taking a decided position." neeting of the Synod."

or thirty members of the Synod mutinying, as it were, against the deliberate declaration of our highest ecclesiastical authority. It may, however, be urged that the Synod has release existence, but this is merely a technical objection; no one will deny that the Synod was an brother for appointment to the See of Kingnonest representation of a unanimous Church; ston.
and it certainly amazed me to hear my Rev. He

charge of faction, we should also, by disavowing our wish to exercise the right of election, have placed the whole Church in an embarrass-

sibility—in the present state of the Society's funds—of allowing a gratuity this year to the Clergy, be acquiesced in, and that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested to prepare a Pastoral Letter on the subject of the present state of the purel Clergy. the necessities of the rural Clergy.

Resolved—That the Wardens of each Church and Chapel in the Parish of Quebec, with such gentlemen as they may associate with them, do form a Committee to solicit aid to meet the analysis of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the complex than the contract of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the contract of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the contract of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the contract of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in this Province, in Synod, to frame roughly the Church of England and Ireland, in their several Dioceses in the Province of the Church of England and Ireland, in the Province of the England and Ireland and Irelan form a Committee to solicit aid to meet the an-ticipated deficiencies in the income of the Society-for the present year.

Resolved—That the application of Mr. Lloyd for the sum of £25 for erection of a Parsonage at Lower Inverness, be granted.

Resolved—That the recommendation of the Finance Committee that £75 be granted to the Colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society, be acceded to the colonial Church and School Society the col address, emanating, as it does, from the Legisbe sane were we, under these circum solicit the appointment of a Bishop by the home

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ment in the Colony:

III. Still further, a majority of the meeting were clearly of opinion that to proceed to raise an Episcopal Endowment from the Laity withan Episcopal Endowment from the Laity with-out consulting them on the question whether they were willing to resign the share they will have in the election of a Bishop, would be dis-respectful. The Laity will probably have in the Synod the nomination of a Bishop equally with the Clergy, and will certainly have a vote on the choice of the Clergy: now we thought on the choice of the Clergy; now, we thought it but fair to ask them whether they were willing to forego this right ere we solicit their subscriptions with a view to procure a Down-

ing Street nominee.

IV. With the highest respect for the character and office of the Ven. Archdeacon—a respect which I feel and did not hesitate to exrespect which I feel and did not hesitate to express at the meeting—I yet must say that had the Clergy acted on the requisition and address, they would have offered an indignity to the Bishop of Toronto. The Archdeacon dwelt strongly on the fact that the Bishop's project had failed, he therefore requested us to abandon had failed; he therefore requested us to abandon his Lordship's prescribed plain for raising the endowment and to adopt his own. I was not endowment and to adopt his own. I was not endowment and to adopt his own. I was not aware until that moment that his Lordship's scheme was a failure. The whole amount requisite for the endowment of the See of London has been raised through the machinery pointed out by the Bishop, and subject also to the condition that the new Diocese elects its own Bishop; and here I would advert to an inaccuracy in the Ven Archdescon's address, the racy in the Ven. Archdeacon's address; the racy in the Ven. Archdeacon's address; the Bishop is represented as recommending the formation of a common Fund for the two new Dioceses; and yet his Lordship's language was very decided: "To avoid any difficulty, it seems more equitable that each of the three proposed Dioceses should have its own separate Episcopal Fund." Any argument, therefore, based on this common Fund, which would imply that Kingston was more unfavorable circumthat Kingston was more unfavorably circumstanced than London, is clearly erroneous. But has the Bishop's plan proved itself a fail I do know, that the efforts of some Parishes have been quite paralized by the inaction of Kingston, from which Parish, as the presumed

seat of the Bishopric, much was expec therefore contend that when fairly contested the Bishop's plan worked well, and that it was neither fair nor reasonable to expect Clergy-men who during last winter had driven many miles, and used great exertions to carry out Parsonage, Brockville, May 16, 1855.

Sir:—I was surprised to see in the British own proceedings as an abortive failure, I suppose to be uniform with Kingston. Besides the asserted failure of the Bishop's project, I heard no other argument in favor of the Ven. Archdeacon's method, except the following by the Rev. Mr. Rogers: That the Archdeacon was of right the manager of the fiscal affairs of a being permitted to give publicity, in your col-umns, to the reasons assigned by me for moving cons regulated the monetary business of the Church, and therefore that the Archdeacon was I. The object for which the meeting was con- now the proper officer in such matters; and inrened was distinctly stated in the Ven. Arch- deed it is very desirable to revert as much as possible to primitive practice, and it is always gratifying to find the pure Apostolic age referred the United Kingdom." Now, though it is high-y probable that I shall myself vote for a selecon being made from the source the Archdeacon | reformed Diaconate on that occasion ; it doubtless felt itself two insignificant to take the initi-

the argument scemed too much like one got up Reserves to look after, and why wait for a year Would any one blame the and a half after the Bishop's Pastoral had been published, to make the discovery that an oversight had been committed to take the matter out of the proper officer's hands? For these reasons, and also because the commutation most distinctly, to assert for myself, and I think most distinctly, to assert for myself, and I think ment to the Archdeacons of York and Kingston, with me, that all we contended for was the the clergy refused to admit the soundness of right of selecting our Bishop from the clergy of the whole Church, at home and abroad, without repeat that his Lordship's plan has not proved any "uncatholic restrictions," and when this a failure, though owing to the neglect of such a parish as Kingston to obey heartily the Pastoral that the electors will select a Bishop from the Letter, the enterprize has been, I regret to say, partially unsuccessful; but it quite exceeds my power of comprehension to conceive how any one can really suppose that a remedy will be

clared that it should be part of its duty, and acting committees of laymen to the Churchfairly came within its province, "To provide (with the consent of the Crown where needed)

Wardens solely.

V. I think I have written sufficient to show that it was not without reasons that my amendment was so generally supported, and that whatever motive the British Whig may assign to us, rational men will approve the course pu sued by the Clergy. The editor of that paper ynod proceeded to Trane I do not a difference of electing a Bishop; but, on a difference of with Puseyism; but before I conclude this prince arising, as to whether the laity should with Puseyism; but before I conclude this communication, I wish to assign another motive

It came to our knowledge that the Ven. Archdea-It came to our knowledge that the ven. Archdea-con was in possession of a letter from the Hon. F. Hincks to the following purport, that he ance of the Synod, and that they saw grave

Here is one of the causes of the partial failother, Mr. Rogers, using this technicality in ure of the scheme of our Diocesan. A rumor rder to prevent my amendment being put from had for some time been abroad in the country. the chair, though he himself was present, and an assenting party, when the following resolution was passed "unanimously and by acclamation:" "That this meeting, convened by the felt; the very name of Mr. Hinck's becoming asmation:" mation:" "That this meeting, convened by the Lord Bishop, and composed of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy and Lay representatives of the several Churches of the Diocese, is the Diocesan Synod of this Diocese." I doubt whether any act of legalizing our Synod could add moral weight to this resolution. consistently subscribe to the support of the weight to this resolution.

But, besides laying ourselves open to the Rev. Mr. Hincks, however excellent a man he

The Church.

deed the language of the Rev. Mr. Rogers to the punishment of death in the Province of Canathe editor of the Echo, when he felt hurt at the conduct of some of his brethren, who were can-vassing imprudently for one of their own number, forcibly suggested itself to my recollection, if Indeed we were taken by surprise, and the secret manner in which the wishes of the party Atty. Gen. Macdonald hoped the hon. gentlewere to have been consummated, savors little of that honesty which should ever characterize the it carried, it would be impossible to take action doings of Christians." Truly the proverb is on it at this late period of the session. Sometimes verified, "mutato nomine, fabula de Attorney Gen. Drummond did not t

I am, your obdt. servt.
J. TRAVERS LEWIS, L.L. D.

Romanism and Dissent.

DWINDLING AWAY.—A correspondent of the Calendar gives, from the Vermont Chronicle, some startling statistics in regard to the rapid decay of Congregationalism in one of its old strongholds, Windham County, in that State. The growth of the Church is equally remarkable by way of contrast. How will they stand twenty-five years hence?

There are twenty-three towns in Windsor County, and twenty-six Congregational churches.
To these twenty six churches there have been added, says the writer, "for the last ten years, by profession, but 248 persons, viz: in 1845, 22; in 1846, 16; in 1847, 23; in 1848, 15; in 1849, 23; 1850, 22; in 1851, 8; in 1852, 17; in 1853, 54; in 1854, 48. This gives an average annual addition to each church of hardly one person for that period." And "how long, (he inquires) at this rate, will it take the churches to become

extinct?"
Again he says, still speaking of the county,
"the total membership for 1836, was 3500.
Since that time, the membership has been
regularly decreasing, and in a fearful ratio.
The Minutes for 1854, show a total membership
for the 2000 with its must be further reduced. of only 2600, and this must be further reduced by deducting 437 non-residents, leaving the resident whole number but 2163. A diminution of one-third in eighteen years is fearful." Truly it is so, and another eighteen years of the same rate of downward progress will give a death-blow to Congregationalism in the county, if it has not already received it. And yet, notwithstanding this great falling off in membership, Congregationalism has been the popular religion in the county, has had no prejudice to contend

with, and encountered no opposition!
Instead of twenty-six, there have been but
four Episcopal churches in the county for the last ten years; a great disparity in number, as well as in some other respects. Take, for instance, Christ Church, Bethel. In 1847, its whole membership was 43.—Since that time, there have been added to it by profession, i. e., by confirmation, 50; a fifth part as many as have been added to all the Congregational churches in the county for ten years, with a whole membership at least seventy times as

Or, to make another comparison: the number of Episcopal churches in Vermont is but little greater than the number of Congregational hurches in Windsor county. Their membership, however, ten years ago, was not by half so large. Yet nearly 1000 have been added to the large. Yet nearly 1000 have been and and "Again, (the writer in the Chronicle observes) some of the churches are manifestly verging to

extinction. Take the following :-Pomfret. Bridgewater,

Here is a reduction in five churches, for the time specified, from 438 to 260 members, considerably over one-half. Such facts must truly be alarming to sober-minded, thoughtful Congregationalists.-They must see from them, that their system is soon likely to fail, and, it would seem they must be ere long casting about for Some very sufficient causes for this decline

are given, besides the defectiveness of their

Infant Baptism has been of late years, in a great measure neglected, and their ministers have frequently gone out to form temperance societies, or preach abolition or political lectures. And, in not a few instances, have they admitted temperance and abolition lecturers (sometimes women and sometimes infidels) into their pulpits, to advocate any thing but pure and undefiled religion. Thus they have sunk their church in the estimation of the people, and caused them to think an abolition society or a temperance society quite as good.

Colonial.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, May 14, 1855. Mr. Mackenzie having moved the adoption of the resolutions of the Committee of Public Mr. Brown's resolution respecting the Rec-

adopted. Yeas 47; Nays 5.

Mr. Alleyn's bill to encourage ship building was read a second time. Mr. Mackenzie's bill

II. Any number of persons not less than ten to abolish the property qualification of members of the Assembly, and to provide for the public ing to establish a Separate School in any School rinting and advertising, were rejected. Mr. Section in Upper Canada for the election of omerville's bill to amend the Lower Canada Trustee, for the management thereof. School Acts was read a second time, and referred to a select Committee. The bill to vest the road allowances in the respective municipalities trustees for the management of such Separate

Council that they had passed the bill incorporating L'Assomption River and Railroad Com-

An important despatch from the Home Government on the subject of Ordnance Lands and the Military defences of the Province, was transmitted by the Governor General to the two Houses The relations of the Mother Country case of invasion, and the principal forts still occupied in time of peace. For all beyond this, for aid to troops in war and maintenance of invasion, and the principal forts still occupied in time of peace. For all beyond this, for aid to troops in war and maintenance of invasions are desired.

V. Every such notice shall be delivered to the Montreal and Kingston, to be retained by the Home Government; that necessary for other such Trustee. posts to be given over to the Province, to be

Saturday, 5th May, 1855.

THE DEATH PUNISHMENT. Mr. Hout, in a speech of some length, moved the following resolution:—"That this House is of opinion that the punishment of death, while it is repugnant to the present state of society

Mr. Fortier (Nicolet) and Mr. Marchildon opposed the resolution, the former gentleman however, being of opinon that for political offences

Attorney Gen. Drummond did not think the

sometimes verified, "mutato nomine, labula de te nairatur."

In conclusion, I would say, that though it may possibly appear right to some persons, that whenever an Unitarian and Church spoliator whenever are unitarian and church spoliator whenever to proceed with it at present. Unitarian and church spoliator when not appear to proceed with it at present. whenever an Unitarian and Church spoliator procures for us money to endow, and a brother to fill a Bishopric, we should be thankful, and receive gratefully so much kindness; but "Timeo Danavs et dona ferentes."

Subject which he thought should induce them not to proceed with it at present. He had himself been for many years of the opinion that the penalty of death might be entirely abolished, but if it were, it would require to be under a but if it were, it would require to be under a very different system of penitentiary and prison discipline from what existed just now. Some years ago he had endeavoured to agitate the ublic mind on the subject, and found some lisposed to give attention to it, but in a short time they lost sight of it, and instead of moving the public mind they entirely abandoned the question. But while such were his own personal feelings, he did not think that this was one of those questions which should be disposed of by the Legislature, unless there was a strong pressure proceeding from without. He thought the question might very well be left over till next session, when it might be freely discussed next session, when it might be freely discussed whether capital punishments might safely be abolished, or whether they were a necessary evil, which he fain hoped they were not. One of the chief reasons which had influenced his views against the death punishment was the fallibility of human judgment which might condemn the innocent to death, and an error of that kind could never be rectified. He had always shuddered when as an instrument of the law. shuddered, when, as an instrument of the law, he had been compelled to aid in seeing that the extreme penalty of the law was carried into ef-

Hon. Mr. Merritt thought the hon. member for Saguenay [Hout] was entitled to very great credit for having brought this question forward. He was decidedly with him in his views, and had held those views for years, for he did not believe that the fear of punishment deterred men from committing crime. But at this late period of the session, he thought the hon. gentleman

should withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hartman hoped he would not withdraw it.
He was prepared to vote on it at once, having been for several years in favor of the views ad vocated by the hon. member for Saguenay. The sooner the question was taken up by the country

the better. Mr. Brown hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his resolutions. It placed the House in a very awkward position to compel them to vote on so important a question, when it was only possible to give it a single hour's discussion. If a vote were taken, however, he should vote against the motion, being satisfied, after some inquiry into the effect of punishment on criminal states. nals, that it would be impossible without the penalty of death to obtain any influence over the fears of a certain class of criminals.

Hon. Mr. Hincks said it would have a most mischievous effect to obtain an expression of the opinion of one branch of the Legislature in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, when it would be impossible if that were obtained to found upon it a law at that stage of the session. The question ought to be postponed till next session, when it could be fully discussed.

Hon Mr. Mucdonald (Glengary) said his mind was fully made up on the subject, that it would be most unwise to do away with capital punish-

and voted on without amendment or debate; if the previous question was decided in the negative the resolutions fell to the ground.

A vote being taken, the previous question was carried in the negative by 73 to 24.—Yeas: Messrs. Biggar, Bourassa, Church, Cooke of Ottawa, Daoust of Beauharnois, Darche, Delong, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Dorion of Montreal, Dufresne, Frazer, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Jobin, Labelle, Lemieux, Merritt, Papin, Pouliot, Prevost, and Valois 24. Nays: Messrs. Aikins, Alleyn, Bell, Belngham, Blanchet, Bowes, Brodeur, Brown, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke, Cooke of Oxford South, Crysler, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Diotte, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Ferres, Ferrie, Foley, Fortier of Nicolet, Fournier, Galt, Gamble, Gill, Guevremont, Hincks, LeBoutillier, Lorranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Macdonald of engary, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mor rison of Niagara, Morrison of Simcoe North, Munro, Patrick, Poulin, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Sanborn Scatcherd, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Victoria, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Whitney, and Wright-73.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

An Act to amend the laws relating to Separate Schools in Upper Canada.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend the laws relating to separate schools in Upper Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Accounts, the Inspector General said the Gov- constituted and assembled by virtue of and untem into the public accounts; but the decimal system into the public accounts; but the decimal ment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain currency was a matter requiring great consider- and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite ation. It would receive the attention of the Government before next session. Motion withsame, as follows :-

Mr. Brown's resolution respecting the Rectories was dropped, to be renewed on the first day of next session.

The 16th report of the Contingent Committee, raising the salaries of some of the members, were considered as a supplementary school Act of 1853, and all other provisions of raising the salaries of some of the members, was the said Acts or of any other Act inconsistent

III. A majority of the persons present at any such meeting may elect three persons to act as A message was received from the Legislative Trustee whether he be a freeholder, or house-School, and any person may be elected as such

IV. A notice addressed to the Reeve, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the township, city or town in which such section is situate, may be given by all persons favorable to the establishment of such Se parate Schools, whether they were present at with the Colony respecting its military protection to remain unchanged. Troops for defence Section, and designating by their names, professional designation of the colony respecting its military protection to remain unchanged. will be furnished by the Home Government in sions and places of abode the persons elected in

ternal tranquility, Her Majesty relies on the loyalty and efficiency of the organized Militia of and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the Province. The lands to be divided into three the same to endorse thereon the date of the re sses, that necessary for the defence of Quebec, ception thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same, so endorsed and duly certified by him, to

used, subject to return, should military operations render its resumption necessary; the rest to be ceded immediately to the Province.

VI. From the day of the date of the reception of every such notice, the trustees therein named shall be a body Corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the (Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Coloured, &c., as the case may be) Separate School for the section

it is repugnant to the present state of society, does not prevent the continuance of the crimes rate schools in such city or town; and from the for which authority ordains its application, that accordingly a law should be brought in to abolish per, published in any such city or town, announced

ing such union, they shall form a body corporate

IX. All trustees elected and forming a body corporate under this act shall have the same power to impose, levy and cellect school rates or subscriptions upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of separate schools, and all other powers in respect of separate schools, as the trustees of common schools have and possess under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore cited in respect of common schools; and they shall also be bound to perform all duties required of, and shall be subject to all penalties provided against

for the year then next following; but any person who shall fraudulently give any such nothe municipality interested.

annually granted by the Legislature of this proset apart for Common School purposes according to the average number of pupils attending mon School in the same city, town, village, or permit us to do so. township: provided always that no separate fund unless the average number of pupils so at-tending the same be fifteen or more, (periods of

epidemic or contagious diseases excepted.) shall, on or before the 30th day of June and the that we gladly copy the following extract: 31st day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Up-

XVII. And no person subscribing towards the

generally all the words and expressions thereof shall receive such large, beneficial and liberal construction as will best ensure the attainment of the objects thereof and the enforcement of

On Friday last, Blowes and King, the murderers of the late Mr. Nelles, were executed in front of Cayuga jail.

A respectable farmer of Pelham township, named Elijah Phelps, hung himself from a ladder, in his barn, on Wednesday.

row of dirt, when "ground was broken" on the

LETTERS RECEIVED TO MAY 30. E. Y., St. Thomas, rem vols. 17 & 18; J. Port Stanley, add. subs. and rem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Refrigerators for Sale by Angus Dallas.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MY DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS, It is my intention to visit for the purpose of Confirmation your several Parishes and Stations in accordance with the following list. I remain, &c.

	May, 18	55		OUHN	TORON	VTO.
	Thursday	31	Bolton		10	
	"	011111	St John	n's Church	10	a. m
ł		****	of To	ns Church	i, Gore	
1	JUNE 18	55	01 10	ronto	****** 2	p.m
ĺ	Friday		Tullama		4.	
	46	,	Bromet	re	10) a.m.
	Saturday S		Normal Normal	on	3	p.m.
	Saturday 2	,	Horvar.		10) a.m.
	Sunday 9	*****	. Hornby		2	p.m.
l	Sunday 3	,	.Georget	own	10	a.m
ĺ			. Militon .		3	p.m.
ŀ	Monday 4	,	.Nelson .		10	a.m.
ı	Tuesda-	*****	. Wellingt	on Square	e 2	p.m.
i	Tuesday	0	Oakville	*********	10	a.m
	The follo	wing I	Parishes a	and Statio	ns are	nost-
	poned for a	week	-viz.:			Post
	June 1854	5.				
	Monday 1	1,	.Sydenha	m	. 3	n m
	Monday 1 Tuesday	12	.Credit	,	11	p.m.
		*****	. Palermo		9	-
	Wednesday	13	.Streetsv	ille	11	p.m.
	46		Churchy	ille	0	а.ш.

ander the name of "The Board of Trustees of of the Church Society will be held D.V. cution, aided by a lack of moral courage

Society will be held D.V. on the evening Rome the peace and repose denied him of the same day. Due notice will be in his own? given of the time and place.

The Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Church Society will be held on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 p. m.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OUR BISHOPS.

Various painful reports have been in the trustees of common schools.

X. All Trustees elected under this Act shall

Trustees elected under this Act shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election on which days in each very an annual meets the month of January next following their elec-tion, on which day in each year an annual meet-ing shall be held, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of trustees for separate schools therefor estab-lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lished; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any lishe such meeting without his consent, unless after that there is really any previous intention was clearly shown by a mere reference to facts, the expiration of four years from the time when of carrying out so high-handed a measure. he was day by day discharging an amount of e went out of office.

XI. All Trustees elected under this Act shall It would indeed be an insult to the Cana- ministerial and pastoral labour, the barest and allow children from other School Sections to be received into any Separate School under their management at the request of the parents or management, at the request of the parents or lawful guardians of such children.

XII. A majority of the trustees in any town-XII. A majority of the trustees in any township or village or of the board of trustees in any town or village elected under this act, shall even if a large proportion of the endowers the control of the Holy Communion in this city. The services have power to grant certificates of qualification to teachers of separate schools under their management, and to dispose of all school funds

from being unaccustomed to it, to do anymonths, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a point of the subject on which we might

The Guardian of May 2nd contains a school shall be entitled to a share in any such letter from its Toronto correspondent, XV. The Trustees of each Separate School with the proposed Canadian Bishoprics, the calumniators are understood to be clergy.

shall, on or belore the second statement of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next entitled to receive out of such Legislative grant or other fund as aforesaid according to law, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees, and every such statement shall be verified under oath before the judge of the "At the last meeting of the Synod of Toronto, Trustees, and every such statement shall be verified under oath before the judge of the county, or union of counties, within which such Separate School is situate, by at least one of to the relative merits of the candidates than the left. So for a the result in an active intellect of theirs, it has been said, which makes them beyond a doubt one of the keenest and cleverest nations upon the face of XVI But the election of any trustee or trusnot think it matters much which plan is adopted. triumphs, with mechanical improvements, and tees made under this act shall become void unless a separate school be established under his or their management within two months from

support of a separate school or sending children thereto shall be allowed to vote at the election thereto shall be allowed to vote at the election thereto shall be allowed to vote at the election thereto shall be allowed to vote at the election to give the laity quite as much influence in our they have done nothing, or next to nothing. In support of a separate school or sending children thereto shall be allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a common school in the city, Town, village or township in which such separate school is situate.

To give the latty quite as much influence in our convocations as they possess in the adjoining point of fact, they have not troubled themselves much about it. Man they have looked upon exclusively in the light of a clothes-wearing, food-consuming, house-requiring animal. And they have looked upon exclusively in the light of a clothes-wearing, food-consuming, or next to nothing. In point of fact, they have not troubled themselves much about it. Man they have looked upon exclusively in the light of a clothes-wearing, food-consuming, house-requiring animal. And they have looked upon exclusively in the light of a clothes-wearing, food-consuming, the point of fact, they have not troubled themselves much about it. profound patristic knowledge to bear upon this subject, and his researches so far go to prove that the course which expediency would dietate—the granting of like powers to each body less tangible element. its enactments, according to their true intent, primitive Church. And, indeed, I am strongly mon impression among Europeans concerning as well as the dictates of prudence require that of man's spiritual existence was an unknown the laity should be on an equality with the topic in the New World, where pounds, shillings, Church they are a decidedly Conservative element, and I do not fear but that they will prove speculations in which wise men indulged were the same here. The sound practical knowledge specs." The waters of Lake Superior have been let into the Sault Canal; and boats could now pass usually possess, and which the clergy usually

April, at noon, the waters of Lake Superior leap- very low in his churchmanship-which of them ed into the Canal. In the course of three days we are to be favored with I cannot say, but I the canal above the caisson gate was allowed to have heard it is the latter. Our ex-Premier, fill full. The public opening by the passing of ant another brother, a professor in Toronto to find that the grave and learned Quar-University, are Unitarians. The parishes con- terly-" The Church Review"-of Newtained in the limits of the new diocese are making strenuous efforts to complete the Bishopric Endowment Fund, with the avowed taken up the Guardian's remarks in Napanee, rem. vol. 18; Rev. J. A. P., t Stanley, add. subs. and rem.

object of exercising the right of choosing their own bishop. It would be a most impolitic step, pregnant with evil consequences, for the Cotonial term than slanderous claptraps—most unsecretary to endeavor to force a bishop upon the Canadian diocese without its consent, although many of the clergy would prefer having one from the clergy would prefer having one from England or Ireland than from among their own ranks, just at present."

have found the following extract in the nified, and clever weekly,"-as the Editor Colonial Church Chronicle, which will be curiously styles the "Guardian," to comread with interest:

"The Churchmen of the diocese of Toronto have been exerting themselves to raise funds for the subdivision of the diocese. They desire an assurance that the power of electing their own bishops by the respective Synods, composed of the clergy and lay delegates, shall be granted before proceeding any further. As the Canadian Legislature has passed an act which received the consent of the late Governor, in which it is declared that "it is desirable to remove all printed calicoes! We have never waged war semblance of connexion between Church and State;" and as the endowment which was granted by a former sovereign to the Canadian Church has been alienated by this act, we cannot see on what ground the government can claim a right to interfere in the matter.'

PERSECUTION. We are sorry to observe that in New ever to be the most ready and able argu. game should be interfered with! ments (?) employed by this party in con-..St. Peter's, Springfield 3 p.m.

A meeting of the Incorporated Members ors, that a weariness of unmerited persethe (Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Jewish, Coloured, &c., as the case may be) separate schools for the city or town of , in the County The annual public meeting of the Church vert to seek within the pale of corrupt

The New York Churchman soys:

There is a party in the Church which is not only opposed to much that is orthodox in her doctrine as in her ritualism, but which is for ever assailing those who would give effect to her Catholic principles in both these respects. We published, a fortnight since, the remon strance of an exemplary clergyman in our city against a most malicious attack upon him for must be which concerns the Service of God in propriety, solemnity, and devotional fervour: there is the chanting of the Psalms—there is a school purposes.

XIII. Every person who, on or before the first day of February of any year, shall have given notice, under his signature, to the Clerk of the municipality in which any separate of of the municipality in which any separate school is situated that he is a supporter of such separate school, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment of payment of all rates imposed for the support of payment yment of all rates imposed for the support of al for the year then next following; but any person who shall fraudulently give any such notice, or shall wilfully make any false statement that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that it was the bounden duty of the English that the bounden duty of the English tice, or shall wilfully make any false statement thereby, but shall, on the contrary, be liable to a penalty of ten pounds currency, recoverable, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the municipality interested. re municipality interested.

XIV. Every separate school established under gragion from the mother country flows the representations as "grossly untrue," and this act shall be entitled to a share in the fund -from the fact that every year many demanding of the author of this calumny hi vince for the support of schools, and in any fund arising from any other source whatsoever an able and generally speaking unwilling the say, "on what facts of your own observation, or on what reports of others, you have felt flock of the Church to which you belong, in a such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which publicly. Of course, he will do neither the one nor the other. He has no authority—he can new separate school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Comtions. If there was any true charity and love of justice and truth in the case, he would acknowledge his error and apologize for the wrong he has done. But among ultra-Protest which harmonizes in so many particulars with our own view of matters connected wrong he has done. But among utra-Process ants such instances are unhappily scarce. It is humiliating to think, that in both these cases

far as the result is concerned, I do the earth, contents itself entirely with industrial of the Canadian Church, dependant to a great -such have been their contributions to the civiextent on the voluntary principle, it is advisable lization of the nineteenth century. For mind is the course sanctioned by the practice of the readers whether it has not been hitherto a comof opinion that in this, as well as in other Synodical matters, the best interests of the Church In the convocations of the American and pence occupied men's thoughts to the ex-

These remarks, we honestly confess, from Lake to Lake. Mr. Harvey, the general do not, prove there, and brief indeed as is the agent of contractors, wheeled out the first bar- space since we flung off the rusty fetters of regret to say that they are in many reobsolete statutes, have proved here, of inestimacanal, June 8th, 1853. He also "ran out" the ble value in discussing the subjects brought neighbours. And with regard to their sethe excavation work was completed. Thus, that portion of the work was done in just twentythe Hon. F. Hincks is to be the first bishop of discovering paragraphs ten fold more sartwo months, a less time than was generally expected, no doubt. A sluice way was cut through the upper coffer dam, and on Tuesday the 10th known Oriental scholar, the other is said to be known Oriental scholar, the other is said to be

Such being the state of things, we confess we were surprised as well as grieved, haven, should in its last number have becoming in so dignified, reverend, and

Having suggested the "Feejee Mermaid"-the "Woolly horse" and "Joice Since we penned the remarks above, we Heth" as further texts for "the dull, digment on, he proceeds:-"There are, we confess, one or two splendid

achievements of the morally and gloriously sub-lime, which we have never yet contributed "to the civilization of the nineteenth century.' have never, ourselves in league with the most absolute despotism that curses the earth, hired the Dutch, at so much per head, to fight our battles for us, while we have been staying at home to manufacture paper patriotism and against a Christian nation to lengthen out the ife of an Infidel Power, and that power meanwhile trampling upon the Cross and crowning Mount Zion with its heathenish temple and abominable rites! We have never, as a Government, actively and officially supported and sus-tained Idolatry in Ceylon! We have never smuggled opium into China at the point of the bayonet, and for that end kept her ports of entry open with our national ships! We have never opened the flood-gates of war with its York the spirit of ultra-Protestant bigotry train of horrors, in the name of Liberty, but in is at its old work of stirring up strife and fact for commercial advantage and political amcommotion; slander and persecution seem bition, and from sheer jealousy lest this Oriental

Now we would respectfully request our tending with principles they cannot inval- contemporary before he again perpetrates idate. Alas! for the peace and prosperity such nonsense, to study late English his. of our Zion, while members of her own tory from some other point of view, than communion thus wantonly assail her most that he now occupies along with Messrs

good." Furthermore, we would recommend him not to be so excessively thinskinned-so extremely susceptible to in- the 1st Examination for the Degree of sult, where none is intended.

ing a Church at Windsor, heretofore an of the Great Western Railroad, and with a The Lo.

The Lo. rapidly increasing population. The Le- R. J. gislature has also granted a charter to the Southern Railroad Company, which provides for its extension to Windsor, and there can be no doubt that as the terminus of two great lines of railroad, this village will speedily become one of the most imwill speedily become one of the most important places in the western part of Canada. The prevalence of cholera in a very fatal form, the difficulty of procuring a fafatal form, the difficulty of procuring a lavourable site, and other causes of a local nature, caused the postponement of the project; but it has now been resumed clinical Surgery (Senior) (W. Lambert Tracticutes of Medicine (Junior) (M. A. Ardagh. Medical Jurisprudence (Clinical Surgery J. T. Mackenzie. project; but it has now been resumed with the determination of carrying it into immediate execution. The Committee have purchased a very beautifully situated lot, and have resolved to erect a Church upon a plan furnished by Mr. Hay, of Toronto. But the funds at present subscribed amount to only £430, and of this sum £200 will be absorbed by paying for the site. They are obliged, therefore, to appeal to the liberality of Canadian a position in which we can review the whole Churchmen throughout the province; and evidence on this subject. We find that in they conceive that Windsor professes more the first centuries the Election of bishops than ordinary claims upon the inhabitants was wholly by bishops, except in the case of other portions of the country. Having of Alexandria; and the reason of that but a year ago a mere handful of Church- exception doubtless was, that there was men among its inhabitants, the proprietors only one bishop in the whole country for a of the soil being in great part Roman long period: for when bishops had multi-Catholics, the sum of £250 was speedily plied, the custom was assimilated to that subscribed in the village. The population of the universal Church. which is now gathering around us come But we find that the bishops recognized from all parts of Canada, as well as from two principles from which they were not at the mother country. They are chiefly liberty to depart, except in extraordinary mechanics and small tradesmen, from cases; 1. That the election must take whom no large contributions can be ex- place in the presence of the clergy and pected; those of the former class espe- laity, both of whom had the power of excially, employed for the most part upon pressing their opinion as to the person or the railroad, are seldom long stationary, persons proposed, and of proposing perbut are constantly coming and going, and sons themselves; 2. That no one must be for these it is highly desirable to provide chosen who was not generally acceptable free Church accommodation. Nor can to both clergy and laity. These principles there be a doubt that the happiest results we find recognized for 800 years. would follow; for the congregation which The exceptions were these two; 1.we not hope that as they become ac- In course of time various changes took

place where liquor is exposed for sale. elections in Western Europe. But no human law can destroy the crav- With regard to the Clergy and Laity, received by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, clergy being formally separated from the Toronto, or may be sent to the Incumbent, laity. the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich .- Com.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

been enthusiastically celebrated through- ous expedients were suggested to remedy out the Province, and in no place more so it. That of Justinian's law seems to have than in our Queen City. Everybody been practically adopted both in the East well attended, and the speeches were eloquent and loyal.

A large party partook of the hospitality of our generous Mayor, who presented the city with a full length portrait of Her Majesty for the City Hall. In the evening, the public were admitted into the beautiful grounds of Moss Park, which its noble-hearted owner had caused to be illuminated. We are delighted to learn that notwith-

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the gation, that there is nothing in the ancient Diocese Towards the Augmentation of the practice of the Church to prevent our as-THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL Previously announced...

Christ Church, Delaware £1 11 3 Caradoc Academy per Rev. R. Flood Goulbourn 0 6 6 Christ Church, Huntley 0 11 0 per Rev. Jas. Godfrey - 0 17 6 St. Peter's Church, Cobourg 8 0 0 Stiles' School House 0 8 3 St. Peter's, Tyrconnel, per Rev. H. Holland . C. C. Johnson... Christ Church, Woodbridge 2 7 11 Mary's, Tullamore ... 0 10 St. John's, Gore of Toronto 0 12 10 per Rev. T. G. Armstrong

134 collections, amounting to £194 19 5 GENERAL PURPOSE FUND. Brantford, per Rev. J. C. Usher... 3 0 0 WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Brantford, per Rev. J. C. Usher... 5 15 0 MISSION FUND. Brantford, per Rev. J. C. Usher 2 15 0

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Caradoc and Delaware, per Rev. R. Flood Mono Mission, additional, per Rev. J. Fletcher..... 1 0 3 SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE. The following gentlemen have passed

M. B.: At the commencement of last year an effort was made to procure funds for erecting a Church at Windsor, heretofore an Messrs. Mackenzie, J. T.; Morrison, M.; Walker, N.; Hewat, W. S.; Johnson, R. J.; Bown, E. T.; Ball, R. L.; Lambert, W.; Muter, P.

* Not yet matriculated. PRIZE LIST, 1854-5.

Faculty of Medicine. Obstetrics (Ser Surgery (Senior) . N. BETHUNE,

Correspondence.

Dean F. M.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS. To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,-We have now arrived at a

but a few months ago scarcely averaged When the station was a missionary statwenty, now frequently amounts to one tion; 2. When the clergy or people on hundred. Many of these do not profess the spot had departed from the faith, and to be members of the Church, but may needed an orthodox bishop to reclaim them.

customed to her beautiful services, they place. First, the metropolitans obtained would gradually be gathered into her a veto on the choice: after a while the bishops ceased to assemble for the election, There is another circumstance which and it was left to the metropolitan and such seems to render it incumbent upon al! as he should select, the rest declaring their Churchmen, I might say upon all Chris- assent in writing. At a still later period, tians, to make a special effort to promote this assent was not required: and lastly, the efficiency of the Church in this place. the metropolitan alone acted for the bish-Windsor is exactly opposite to the city of ops in confirming the election made by Detroit, and is reached in a few minutes the clergy and people; and all the power by the ferry boats which ply all day, on the bishops retained was that two at least Sundays, as well as during the week.

Sundays, as well as during the week.

throughout the city of Detroit there is no place where liquor is exposed for sale.

ings of the brutal appetite, and the natural we find on many occasions that they met consequence is that Windsor will be and voted together, and there is no suffiinfested by the worst and most depraved cient evidence that there was any practice portion of the rabble of Detroit. Already of their voting separately. In the earlier one large saloon has been opened in ad- Alexandrian Church the Clergy had the dition to the numerous taverns and bar- whole election in their hands; but that rooms, and another is rapidly approaching practice was singular and was discontinued. completion. The demoralizing influence In a very late council at Rome we have upon her own population is too obvious to the Bishops and Clergy electing, leaving require comment. But surely it affords to the laity only the assent or dissent. In us an additional plea, a plea, which, we some cases, the laity seem to have taken trust, will not be addressed in vain to the the whole nomination into their own hands; Church of Christ in Canada. Contribu- but I do not find any record, except at the tions (even the smallest) will be kindly Council of Rome just mentioned, of the

But a great change took place in the lay element itself. At first the whole laity assembled and took part in the election .-The Queen's birthday appears to have tions scenes of riot and disorder, and vari-

lic meeting in the St Lawrence Hall was more respectable of the laity should take part in the election. How the selection was made does not appear, excepting so far as the constitution of the later diocesan synods in the West may throw any light on the subject. In them, we know, that the Synodsmen or Sidesmen were elected by the parishioners, two from each parish. By this means, the evils of the ancient system of election by multitudes were avoided; the principles contended for by standing the immense concourse of people Origen, Gregory of Nazianzum and the which thronged the grounds the whole Council of Laodicea, and authorized by evening, no injury was done to the trees Justinian, were established; and a foundation was laid for the healthy co-operation of Clergy and Laity. We learn then I think from this investi-

senting to the joint and equal action of Clergy and Laity in the election of Bishops. There are so many instances of this, that we can have no difficulty on the score of ancient precedent. We learn, likewise, I £2 7 0 think, that we are left to our own judgment, to decide whether this plan is best for ourselves, or whether another is better. For my own part, without speaking positively, I very much doubt whether previous nomination by the Clergy is the better plan. I can see no trace of this, as a practice, in early times, and I much doubt whether making it the rule would save us from the special evil of delay in election, which sometimes arises in those dioceses in the United States, in which Clergy and Laity have an equal right of nomination. If the Laity disapprove the selection of the Clergy, or wish for another person as bishop, 4 8 0 it is quite as easy for them to delay the election by refusing to concur with the clergy, as if they could hold a separate election. Indeed, I am very doubtful of any plan, which shall tend to place the Clergy and Laity in a position of jealousy towards each other, or which appears to express any such feeling as already existing: and I cannot but feel certain that the reservation of the nomination to the Clergy, unless done by the general vote of the Laity, would have that tendency .-Speaking therefore, as a clergyman, and being strongly persuaded that the great 1 5 0 thing we need is a generous spirit of mubombardment and cannonade, it must be re

injured guns and platforms, &c. General Jones

examining the condition of the works, the pro-

tired. Our batteries are silent, but the sailors

April 24 .- I have just a moment to send a

pattalion of Turks, and some scattered regi-

sance. The Caradoc is said to be in sight, with

state that typhoid fever has become prevalent.

On the whole, however, the health of the troops

s in a satisfactory state. Every exertion is be-

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Dropsy .- Charles

ister, who had derived great benefit by the use of Hollo-way's Pills, begged him, as a favour to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon pro-luced a change for the better; in four weeks he was again attending to business, having thoroughly got rid of the lisorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits.

TORONTO MARKETS.

New Advertisements.

REFRIGERATORS.

A LL sorts and sizes,—Closet, Ice Top, Box, Press, Model, Cottage and Palace,—the

best make and warranted packed with char-

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE,

BARRISTER, &c.

Office removed to first door York Chambers, near

the Post-office, Court-street, Toronto.

WILLIAM HAY,

Ecclesiastical Architect, &c.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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German and Italian if required.

the various branches in English and French, with

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Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including

Resident French Governess, Mdlle. SIMON.

(Mr. Humphries.

REV. Prof. PARRY.

Mr. AMBROSE.

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WATER COOLERS.

Singing

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REV. DR. LETT.

Toronto, May 28, 1855.

Also MEAT SAFES, ICE CREAM FREEZERS and

ANGUS DALLAS.

44-2in

43-1m

Товонто, Мау 30, 1855.

been found extremely useful.

voting by parishes.

I think I see several advantages in this method. First, it tends most to do away land as ice permits. with mutual jealousy. Secondly, it gives the best opportunity for the best choice to preponderate. Granting thatthe best choice would, ordinarily be made by the Clergy, in that case the Laity would usually concur with them the more cordially, if the motives and reasons of the choice were freely communicated from one to the other: for mended by coming evidently from the a port in the Baltic. most to themselves and to exact the least But I have written this letter, not to advocate a previous view or any view, but to elicit truth: and therefore, I shall be glad if any person can show me a more excellent way.

One thing, however, I beg to press upon both Clergy and Laity; and that is that the bishops of the Province ought at least to have a veto on the election The princiin which it is a rule that the House of have excited much interest. Bishops must concur in the election of a new bishop: and British Churchmen cannot wish to be less primitive or more citizens of a Republic.

gard to the Queen is a separate and important question; but I do not intend to discuss it here.

JAMES BEAVEN.

To the Editor of the Church. KINGSTON, May 21st, 1855;

Mr. EDITOR,—In order to promote unity, and, if possible, to prevent misconception as to the motive which induced me and others to vote for beg to make the following remarks. When I received the Archdeacon's circular to attend the | would assuredly again be formed. meeting for the purpose of united action in raising funds for the new Bishopric, the gentleman stated, "That as a fund was creating in England for the new see, consequently a Bishop was to be provided from among the Clergy of the United Fig. The English frees admits that hopes of peace have field, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe; consequently, that France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes United Kingdom." The ven. gentleman did not state how, and by whom, he was to be provided; has also an editorial on behalf of the governneither did he state any satisfactory reason for the "consequence." From a general knowledge of the sentiments of the Clergy, I feel sure that without seeing that Russia was never in earnest we should not acquiesce in the Archdeacons in her pretended desire for peace. Some, proposal, because the Laity will not contribute however, think differently, and Earl Grey, in to the fund unless both Clergy and Laity of the proposed see are permitted to choose the Bishop for the 21st inst., that an address be sent to the in a plain and open manner. The circular gave | Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations, me no reason to believe that the pious donors to the fund in England made it a condition that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair the Bishop must be sent from home. I think as the Clergy of this country are used to hardship and privation, and whereas they have as a body confidence in each other, and as they are obtained all the advantages which can be reaacquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the Church in Canada, its welfare would be made a similar motion in the House of Commons. promoted by allowing us if possible to choose one of our own number; therefore I voted for the amendment. It is true that the Archdeacon The Clergy of the United Kingdom." Yet and Graham. this alteration of expression does not alter the is in the Crown. If so, justice requires that the Crown should pay them. I believe it incon-A long debate ensued on a motion asking lesiastical, without making a direct provision | The motion was lost. for his support. The Crown has lately assented to the Clergy Reserve Bill because it was expedient or desirable to sever the connexion bedient or desirable to sever the connexion bedients. tween Church and State. The Crown has virtually yielded to expediency and given up the prerogative to appoint a Bishop for the new see.

The truth of the matter is this, the Clergy and
Laity in this Archdeaconry are not willing to
use their exertions in raising funds for the new use their exertions in raising funds for the new Bishopric unless they are permitted to choose

Faithfully yours,
A Cosmopolite.

European Mews.

BY THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, May 24. Lang, arrived at this port this forenoon with dates from Liverpool to Saturday, the 12th

at New York.

Sebastopol dates come down to the 10th of Exhibition.

An incen May, but the operations of the week appear to have been wholly unimportant. Gen. Canrobert gave notice of his intention to extend his operatoric graph of the floating batteries just ready to be launched in the Thames. tions on the arrival of reinforcements.

had arrived in the Crimea. The Allies' advances are reported as slow but

Notice of resolutions deploring the failure of negotiations, and declaring it as the opinion of Parliament that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of peace, were abandoned, and a declaration of complete neu- himself than to the newspapers.

trality from that power was looked for. administrative reform.

Vizier by Mahommed Pacha. Quebec had been wrecked and may lives lost.

General Canrobert has announced that when

A new lean of 700,000,000 f reinforcements arrive, he will enlarge the circle ent under consideration by the Council of State.

of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions. April 28.—General Canrobert writes to the Napoleon, has been condemned to death. Emperor that the English army had recovered its health and efficiency, and was on cordial terms with the English. terms with the French.

(Official)—Sebastopol, May 10. body of troops on the Allies' right advance (French) this morning, but were driven back dead and Paris in insurrection. immediately, and a second similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than

RAGLAN. (Signed) April 27, explains the difficulties of the siege, expected arrival at Cronstadt of several Amerithis morning from the camp at the end of the Toronto, 21st February, 1855.

tual reliance, I am disposed to think that but states confidently that the Allies' advance it would be far better that election by the works so advance there can be no doubt of ulti-Clergy and Laity should take place by mate success, provided the Russians in the field their joint and united voting, -the Laity are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH. The English fleet is working up toward Goth-It is said that France asks permission to es-

tablish a French camp on Swedish territory, and if refused, Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies. Three ships left England on the 10th to ockade the White Sea.

The following is from the London Standard: "A very extraordinary circumstance, reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to communicated from one to the other: for good motives have a tendency to prevail, when stated, and especially when recom-

'It was stated that the vessel had on board heart. But we must grant that times have been and still are in some parts of the our informant visited the ship and found in ad-Church, when the majority of the Clergy dition to the above she had 50,000 rifles and would choose not the best, but the easiest ruler; the ruler who, is likely to leave them ruler; the ruler who, is likely to leave them ruler to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who, is likely to leave them easiest to the ruler who are the ruler most to themselves and to exact the least amount of duty from them. Then surely, if there is a more faithful spirit amongst the Laity, it is desirable that it should show itself, and influence the Clergy in return; season, and has cut her way through the ice itself, and influence the Clergy in return; and that it can best do, if stated openly before them. Thirdly, therefore, I see the Baltic last year and lay quiet till Spring. greater probability of entire unanimity, by We say no more than "What are our Consuls voting together. These, I confess are the | in the United States about to have permitted views to which reflection have brought me. such a cargo to leave without apprising our Government here of the fact?" Other letters from St Petersburgh state that the vessel has since left for Kœnigsberg in ballast.

DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German states. Editors of semiofficial journals have been invited to favor the

The documents of the Vienna Conference, the ple has been adopted in the United States, re-published in the English newspapers, and

Lord Palmerston has evaded answering the question whether the conferences are or are not finally broken off; but it is remarked that as the accredited representatives of all the powers, democratical than a new people, and the Russia included, continue to reside in Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently What our position ought to be with re- exist, should Russia, or Austria on behalf Russia, make at any time proposals offering a

A Russian note, in the form of a circular, addressed to the German states, says that the Czar, relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them, will adhere to solution given at the conferences to the two first points of guarantee.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times remarks that so long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as she Dr. Lewis's amendment at the meeting of the best can, but if England and Frauce should Clergy of the Archdeaconry on the 9th inst., I resolve to form a corps of refugees and employ them on or near her frontiers, the holy alliance

The English press admits that hopes of peace

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament it was stated that Lord Dunin his address, and in his second and full statement, mentioned "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," instead of the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," in the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United Empire," in the words in his circular, "The Clergy of the United E

The return of articles from the New-York matter, for he informs us in his full statement | Exposition was referred to, and mention was that the appointment of Bishops was, and still made that the French Government is responsi-A long debate ensued on a motion asking for

sistent with the practice of the Crown to appoint an officer, either Naval, Military, Civil or bility of uniting the British and Indian armies.

sister, was carried by a small majority. The bill removing the newspaper-stamp tax was read a third time and passed.

army and navy.

Mr. Roebuck's committee is still in session.— Mr. Sidney Herbert and Admiral Dundas have been examined, and Lords Aberdeen and de Roos

were cited to give evidence. The movement in favor of an administrative reform gains ground, and indignation meetings against aristocratic mismanagement continue to be held. Lord Palmerston is said to be becoming as unpopular as his predecessor (Lord Aberdeen) was.

The London Times, in an editorial which has The royal mail steamship America, Captain stance that America does not sympathise with the Allies is shocking and revolting.

An adjourned meeting was held at London of inst., one week later than by the steamer Baltic | English contributors, to consider how they may get back their contributions from New York An incendiary fire, set by a discharged work-

The Queen gave a state ball on the 6th. The General Marmora with 4,000 Sardinian troops U.S. Minister, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Lane were present.

AUSTRALIA.—The Champion of the Sea arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, 5th Feb.— News unimportant. Gold quoted £3 15s 9d. FRANCE.

Mr. Drouyn d l'Huys, the French Minister of offered in the House of Lords by Earl Grey, and War, had resigned, from an unwillingness to in the Commons by Milner Gibson; on the other hand, it is strictly contended that Russia French Ambassador at London, has been apnever was in earnest in her desires for peace.

All hopes of an Austrian alliance had been l'Huy's resignation is probably better known to

ality from that power was looked for.

The Roebuck Committee report in favour of England in room of Count Walewski, who succeeds M. Drouyn de l'Huys as Minister of For-All the documents connected with the Vienna eign Affairs. Further changes are rumored conference had been laid before the British Par- namely that M. Billault, Minister of Interior, will succeed Admiral Hamelin, who retires from Reschid Pacha had been superseded as Grand the Ministry of Marine. M. Boucher, Minister Tizier by Mahommed Pacha.

The emigrant ship John from Plymouth for M. de Richmond, director of the Orleans rail-

> A new lean of 700,000,000 francs is at pres-Pianori, who attempted to assassinate Louis

cution will be postponed to trace out his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was The Russians made a sortie, with a large ody of troops on the Allies' right advance Italy, Spain and Germany that Napoleon was

RUSSIA.

Russian sources themselves send confirmation the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

Russian sources themselves the state of the report that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine, and that Poland is very restless.

A correspondent writing from the camp, St. Petersburg advices to May 1 mention the

can ships, and cargoes of hemp and iron were sent there to meet them, and it was hoped they drums, to receive his Excellency Lord Stratford sent there to meet them, and it was hoped they would be permitted to discharge and load, although considered doubtful, as the blockade is though considered doubtful, as the blockade is our fire is very much diminished to day the lockade is our fire is very much diminished to day the lockade is also slackened just

A rumor that Count Buol has given in his ssignation is not confirmed.
Count Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, as returned from Vienna to Berlin. It is said that Austria is on the point of de-

AUSTRIA.

aring her complete neutrality, as well as that f the whole of Germany.

The grain growing districts on the banks of the river Theiss, covering twelve hundred square niles, have been inundated in consequence of a out the strongest men. At present the men rise in the river, and the crops are most proba- are employed in repairing damages, replacing

Reschid Pacha had been superseded as Grand

visits the trenches every morning and afternoon, and goes through the whole of the batteries, Visier by Mahomet Pasha. Procrastination and jealousies are said to be lelaying the execution of the scheme of a

Turkish contingent, commanded by English There was exceedingly heavy firing last night officers of the Indian army.

It was reported that the King of Naples was fired at by an assassin at a review, but the shot was found out, upon inquiry, to have been nothing more than an accidental discharge from thegun of a soldier.

It was reported that the King of Naples was loss from the fire of the guns in the Redan, and the 41st Regiment had fifteen men killed and wounded in the fire which the Russians opened upon us yesterday evening. The pit was levelled, filled in with earth, and the men then rethegun of a soldier.

In the Cortes, on the 2nd inst., Senor Ave- are all in readiness to open fire at a moment's cillo took occasion to declare in the name of the democratic party, that it had never entered in admirable order, and are prepared to bomdemocratic party, that it had never entered into any negotiation with Mr. Soule for the sale their lodgment last night had to overcome a

SPAIN.

of Cuba.

From the Sebastopol Correspondent of the London Times.

Wery vigorous opposition, and suffered considerably from the fire of the enemy's batteries in Last night a very gallant and brilliant little feat of arms, attended, I regret to say, by severe loss, was performed by the 77th regiment in front of our right attack. In front of the Redan, opposite our right attack, the Russians established some capacious pits, from which they annoyed us considerably, particularly from the two nearest to us on the left hand side. Our advanced battery would have been greatly Our advanced battery would have been greatly harrassed by this fire when it opened, and it postscript to my last letter, in order to relieve any anxiety that might exist respecting the fate was resolved to take the two pits, to hold that which was found most tenable, and to destroy the other. That service was affected last night. of the reconnoissance. The troops were under arms at day-break, and marched down into the About eight o'clock the party of the 77th, under plain. General Veney's brigade of General Lieut. Colonel Egerton, supported by a wing of the 33rd, under Lieut. Col. Munday, moved Bosquet's division had their breakfasts at half the 33rd, under Lieut. Col. Munday, moved down the traverse towards the rifle pits. The past three o'clock a. m., but were not called upon to march. The English cavalry and the night was dark and windy, but the Russian sentries perceived the approach of our men, and artillery, and six battalions of Turkish infantry and two battalions of French infantry advanced about a mile across the low ground outside the a brisk fire was at once opened on them by the nemy, to which the troops scarcely replied, for, lines towards Kamara and Tchorgoun, halted firing a terrible volley, they rushed upon the and then came back again. At this moment (eleven a. m.) there is a troop of artillery, one enemy with the bayonet, and after a short but esperate struggle, drove them out of the two its and up the slope behind them. Once in the ments far away to the right on the heights near pits, the engineers, officers, and the sappers and miners, set to work to strengthen the defences, Balaklava, still outside the lines, but the last French battalion has just returned to the camp and threw up a gabionage in front, and with No one can tell the reason of the change of open great coolness and courage proceeded to connect the trench of the nearest of the rifle pits with ations. Gen. Canrobert was with Lord Raglar till late last night, and it was supposed the our advanced sap. The enemy opened an exceedingly heavy fire of round, grape, and shell generals were maturing the plan of reconnois apon them, and the Russian sharpshooters from Lord Stratford on board; but news takes a long time travelling from Balaklava to the front. The the parapets of the batteries, and from the broken ground behind the abbatis kept up a very weather is beautifully fine; but I regret to fusillade: but the working party continued at their work in defiance of the storm of shot which tore over them. In such a contest as this it could not but be expected that our loss ing made to bring up guns to the trenches. Within the last few days 8 heavy 8-inch guns would be considerable. Captain Owen, R. E., so well known in England as an officer of high scientific attainments, and who has devoted himself to the more arduous duties of the profession, with great zeal and ability since he came out here, was severely wounded. Lieutenant Baynes, a very active and brave young officer, was also struck down by a bullet, and is now in some danger, though his attendants think his Capt. Lempriere, of the 77th, a very young officer, who has served throughout the campaign with his regiment, and who has never left it from the time they landed in Bulgaria, was killed. A boy in years and in Ever statue, he behaved like a veteran soldier. Lieut. Knight, of the same regiment, also distinguished himself in the attack, and escaped unhurt. was the first to leap into the rifle pits, and his example encouraged his men at the time they These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaint were staggering under the tremendous fire that was directed against them. Our men remained = in possession of the larger pits ander the trying circumstances I have mentioned, without any decided attempt being made to turn them out. Flour—Millers' extra sup. per barrel 50 0 a 52 6
Farmers' per 196 lbs. ... 47 6 a 50 0
Wheat—Fall. per bushel, 60 lbs. 11 0 a 11 5
Oatmeal. per bushel, 56 lbs. 6 6 9 a 7 0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs. 4 0 a 5 0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs. 3 6 a 3 9
Peas, per bushel, 5 0 a 6 0
Potatoes, per bushel, 1 3 3 a 3 a 3 9
Hay per ton. 110 0 a 135 0
Straw, per ton, 55 0 a 75 0 The general of the day of the right attack tele graphed to headquarters that our troops had gained the pits, and he received directions in reply, from Major General Jones, to keep them at all hazards. At two o'clock in the morning a strong column of Russians, certainly double the strength of our men, advanced against the pits, strength of our men, advanced against the property of the combat was renewed. The English troops fought with "the immoveable solidity" for which, in the opinion of our allies, they are so celebrated. The enemy charged them with the best part of the companies of bayonet, but they were met by courage more cool and arms more nervous than their own, and by again, and at its point they were driven up to their batteries once more. It was while setting an example of conspicuous housened to be a setting an example of conspicuous housened to be a setting and example of conspicuous housened to be a setting and example of conspicuous housened to be a setting and example of conspicuous housened to be a setting and example of conspicuous housened to be a setting and the setting are setting as the setting and the setting are setting as the setting and the setting are setting as the setting and the setting are setting as the setting are setting as the setting and the setting are setting as the setting an example of conspicuous bravery to his men that Colonel Egerton fell mortally wounded. The rifle pit is now in our hands, and a smart fire is kept up from it. Its fire is most serviceable, not only against the embrasures of the Redan, but in reduction and disturbing the fire of the Russian rifle pits on its flank. Lieut. Colonel Mundy, 33rd regiment is at present in command of the party in the pit. The Redan s scarcely able—or at least seems disinclined meaning by the Redan the men inside it) to fire shot. The second rifle pit we could not hold, but no doubt it will be attacked—and if we attack it it will be taken—to-night. Up to Friday night the sailor's brigade had lost 135 killed and wounded; the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners had had five killed and twenty-three wounded; the infantry had had about sixty casualties. The French are said to ose nearly one hundred men every night. Russians inside the Flagstaff works throw hand grenades into the French sap, and show some ngenuity in converting bottles and vessels of various kinds into extemporary shells. The French say they can take the bastion at any time they please, but he Russians have repaired

Has removed his Offices to No. 18 King-street. Toronto, May 24th, 1855. heir works, and there is a formidable line of batteries inside the broken parapets and shat-tered gabionades of the Flagstaff. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. The fire in the town last night (17th) is supposed to have been caused by the ships broadposed to have been caused by the snips broadsides of shells. The trench did their best to keep it alive by constant discharges of shell from their Picket-house Battery. The firing was well reassemble, after the Christmas vacation,

The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

The North British Review, (Free will reassemble, after the Christmas vacation, their Picket-house Battery. The firing was very heavy, almost as vigorous, indeed, as that on the second evening of the bombardment, when twenty-three shells were counted twinkling up among the stars as they swept down from the French batteries upon the Russian works. Last night a working party threw up about fifty yards of trench, with good cover, in advance of all our works. Captain King R. E., and six or eight men were wounded by the enemy, and two men were killed. The French have made still greater progress, for, notwith-standing all the efforts of the enemy, they established themselves in the crater formed by Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlethe explosion of their mines the other night, work and are now in possession of a locus standi within Pupils under 12 years of age....... 12 10 ten yards of the inner trench of the Flagstaff
Fort. They accomplished the object with the loss of several men. The Russians exploded a Singing..... mine which ran close to the gallery of a French mine, but the result is not known. The French, Miss McCarney is kindly permitte however, cleared a considerable mass of rubbish to the following gentlemen in and gabions away by firing a mine under the parapet and ditch of the Flagstaff Battery.—
During the fire upon our batteries we have had twenty-five guns more or less damaged. We have masked our 95 cwt. gun for prudential reasons. One 10-inch gun has been smashed to pieces, and the platform of another has been destroyed, but we have silenced a far greater number of the enemy's guns, and our damages will be made good in a very short time. A guard of honor of the Guards was marched down weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the year I 1855, will be held at two periods:—viz. in June, commencing on the 4th day of the month, (19th). The Russian fire is also slackened just in proportion as they find our guns do not play on them. The French batteries have also relaxed a little in their energies. Even were there no considerations connected with the state of and in September, commencing on the 24th day of the month. At the first of these periods, Students in Arts of the standing of one, two, or three years from Matriculation, and Candidates for the degree of B. A., are required to present the siege and of our supplies of ammunition involved in this diminution of the weight of our

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition: viz. membered that, unless with constant reliefs, (1). Amongst Students of the standing of one four hour spells at working heavy guns in the

year from Matriculation—15 of the value of £30 0s. 0d. each. Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation—15 of the value of £30 0s. 0d. each.

Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation—15 of the value of £30 0s. Od. each.

At the second of these periods, Candidates for admission in Law, Medicine, Arts, Civil Engineering, or Agriculture; Undergradules and Candidates for Degrees in Law and Medicine; Stuand this morning.

The advanced rifle pit was taken this (Satur-Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of erup
day, 21st) morning by the English troops on dents of the standing of one or two years from Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture, are required to present themselves. the Russian infantry; but we were exposed to The following Scholarships will then be offer-

ed for competition, viz: (1). Amongst Candidates for admission:

In Law, seven of the value of £30 per annum, (Three amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, and Bachelors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over three

In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per an-In Arts, fifteen of the value of £30 per annum

In Civil Engineering, three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture, three of the value of £30 per annum each.

(2.) Among Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation:
In Law, three of the value of £30 per annum

In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per an-In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £30

per annum each. In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per (3). Amongst Students of the standing of two

years from Matriculation: In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each. (4). Amongst Students of the standing of three

years from Matriculation: In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each.

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tory Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities.

Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Stu-

and 32-pounders have been conveyed to the front Candidates, who purpose presenting them-selves for Examination at either of the above from the wharves. Balaklava is now becoming clean, but rather high in odour. The tank and nentioned periods, are required to transmit the the washing houses made by Colonel Harding's necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least 14 irections, at the extremity of the harbour, have lays before the first day of Examination.

Further information as to subjects of Examination, and other particulars can be obtained on House of the state application to the Registrar.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 19th April, 1855.

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The School will reopen after the Christ nas vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

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Toronto, October 1st, 1852. NEW VOLUMES

OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1855.

HENRY ROWSELL, AGENT,

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

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"HALE YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES," from July to December, by W. H. Rankin, M.D., 5s.

M.D., 5s. HENRY ROWSELL,

36 Toronto, April 4, 1855.

JUNE 3 .- TRINITY SUNDAY. 1. God said, let us make man in our image,

after our likeness. Gen. i, 26. "With whom took he counsel" (Isai. x1., 26,) in the creation of man? With him fully for sanctification; at this time none but himself. From the beginning he he received him for the execution of the glory of their Creator.

2. They rest not day nor night, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. Rev. iv., 8.

As God is Three in One, so he is worbe to thee, O Word and Son, because thou testifies. didst bring salvation to man and make an atonement for us. Glory be to Thee, O Holy Spirit, because thou dost come to our hearts, and turn us from evil to good. JUNE 4.

1. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power; for thou hast created all things. Rev. iv., 11.

God, it is fitting that all should work for him, and yield back to him all the powers they possess. And since the Father is the origin of all being, and has made all things by the Word, and through the immediate operation of the Spirit, it is fitting that the Three should receive the homage of those who owe to Them all they are and have. It is true that all power is in God himself; but since he condescends to limit himself in his creatures, by granting them free will, it is fitting that they should render back all power to him by a willing and voluntary act. O blessed Three in One, sacrifices; in the prophets in their acts may I, a sinner, be blessed by yielding to thee glory and honour and power.

If an imperfect being had created us, his pleasure might not have been good: but since the Creator is perfectly and ab- works wrought by him and by those whom solutely good, his pleasure can have no end at variance with the good of those whom he has created. Not only so, but works in the souls of true christians, through it must aim at their highest good, and at the highest good of all that exists. Yet, if we did not know this, the vessel which mony, that I may have in me the inward. is made is to fulfil the desire of him that and it. Grant me O Lord to fulfil the heaven. I John v., 7. made it. Grant me, O Lord, to fulfil thy

doest, except God be with him. John iii., 2.

pleasure; for in so doing I shall be ac-

complishing my own highest good.

No miracles can be wrought, except by God's permission; but the miracles which none could do such works, except God be in me and with me, constraining and all creation may adore and magnify thy O Lord Jesus, may thy Almighty power governing my heart, and turning my whole being towards thy Father and my Father.

if we enter into it, it must be by submitting our hearts to God. But that is con- acceptable. The price will not be more than trary to our evil nature, which exalts self | 2s. 6d. above God. Therefore it requires that we be born again by the agency of the Holy Spirit of God, that our evil will may be cast out and a new disposition implanted in us; and this new birth of the Spirit it neglecting the Sacrament. Indeed, at first has pleased God to attach to the outward agency of water. O Lord, who has ordinance, and then to take credit on the vouchsafed to implant in me the seed of a ground of humility. There is, indeed, a new nature, may it overcome daily the sense in which the best of persons are not old nature; so that I may enter com- fit, as it is beautifully expressed in the pletely into thy kingdom.

JUNE 6. 1. He that came down from heaven, even the This, however, is a worthy unworthiness, Son of man, who is in heaven. John iii., 13. | which sometimes keeps truly pious persons words would be beyond explanation: but their coming. But this is not the meaning now we see that, as he was on earth visi- of the excuse above mentioned. They bly in the body, so, being God, he was who offer it are indeed not fit, because they every where present; and being one with do not repent of their unfitness, nor seek the Father, he was specially present in to amend it. In truth the subject gives heaven, at the same time that he was upon them very little concern, and they meet earth; nay that even the Son of man, the Saviour's express command by a mere being one undivided Person, was present excuse. Nor should they come; they in heaven whilst he was present on earth. would receive injury if they do so. Their O God the Son, grant me to honour in sin is, not in staying from Communion thee the fullness of the Godhead bodily.

2. The kingdom of God. John iii., 5. It had pleased God to suffer Satan to might; not putting on the wedding garment become the prince of this world, and yet, offered to their acceptance. They will notwithstanding this, to win back a king- break Christ's command in one respect. dom to himself in this world: not by And they shall find that two wrongs never might, nor by power, but by his Spirit. For make a right, particularly when done by this end the world was governed. For the same person. Hear what the Church this end he made himself the king of says to such: "If any man say, I am a Israel. For this end he at length sent his grievous sinner, and therefore am afraid to Son to lay the foundation of the kingdom, come, wherefore, then, do ye not repent and his Spirit to enter men's hearts, and and amend? When God calleth you, are by their own will to subdue them to him- ve not ashamed to say ye will not come ?" self. Thanks be to him for recovering me from the kingdom of darkness, and beginning and carrying on his reign within me.

JUNE 7. 1. Abraham stood yet before the Lord. Gen. xviii., 22.

Three, in the appearance of man, came to Abraham: two appeared in Sodom: one remained with Abraham, and he was the Lord. Thus God appeared in human form, preparing man for his manifestation in the flesh; not the Father, but the Son who is the Word of the Father. He revealed to Abraham his purpose towards Sodom, and to him Abraham prayed. He was the Lord then, and consequently the Lord from everlasting. Let me likewise

even as I honour the Father.

2. He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon him. Matt. iii. 16. Jesus, as man, received various gifts of the Holy Spirit. At his birth he received was more than one, and revealed himself office of a prophet and evangelist; that he as such; although he revealed not yet his might know all the truth of the dispensathreefold nature. He took counsel with tions of the Father, and be qualified to his Word and with his Spirit. And he instruct and guide his people. Thus he made man in the resemblance of the was anointed to preach the gospel, and Trinity in Unity, threefold; spirit, soul and that by a visible outward appearance, to body; yet so one that we cannot discern make it certain to all men; and of a dove them separately, neither can they work to testify the gentleness of the Spirit's inseparately. O that my spirit, soul and fluence. O that the same Spirit may be body may work together in one for the in all Christ's people, that they may be his prophets to the world.

> JUNE 8. 1. This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Matt. iii., 17.

This testimony was to Jesus, for his shipped by the heavenly host as Three in own sake, to encourage him in the work One. This worship was paid him by the for which he was appointed. It was for angels under the old testament (Isai. vi., the sake still more of us, that we might 3,) and is still paid under the new; nay believe in him. For the beloved Son, in it has never ceased since angels began to whom the Father is well pleased, must be, and will never cease. And we have needs bring the commands and will of the more reason to worship the Three dis- Father; and all promises made by him tinctly, because we know what each has must be sure. And since man in himself done for us and for our salvation. Glory was displeasing to God, he needed to come be to Thee, O Father, because thou art to him through one in whom he was well the Author of my being, and didst purpose pleased. O Holy Spirit, grant me fully to and devise my restoration from sin. Glory believe in him, to whom the whole Trinity

2. Jesus is the Son of God. John v., 5. First in his divine nature, he is from eternity the Word and Son of the Father, of equal nature, power and eternity; although having his whole nature from the Father, and subordinate, as the Son to the Father. Secondly in his human nature also, because conceived by the Holy Since all things derive their origin from Ghost. In him, therefore, is all the fulness of the Godhead, and his human nature is completely holy. To him we may look for all we need from God, and from him flows forth to us all that we can receive from God. O Lord Christ, let me from thee, in my measure, be made partaker of the divine nature.

1. It is the Spirit that beareth witness.

The Spirit bore witness to Jesus in the Law, typifying his work in priests and and sufferings, and in what they foretold of him. He bore witness to him visibly 2. And for thy pleasure they are and were at his baptism, by the testimony of John the Baptist, and by the holiness of his life and the heavenly wisdom of his words. He bore witness to him in the mighty he sent, and by the change in the hearts and faith in Jesus. O Holy Spirit, give me to receive with faith all thy outward testi-

The work of Jesus was to be done on earth, but it came from heaven. It was to be wrought in men, but it is the work of God. It was for the salvation of man-1. No man can do these miracles that thou kind, but it was for the instruction and benefit of angels. It was therefore witnessed in heaven; by the Father who Jesus wrought were not mere wonders, and the Spirit to accomplish it; by the but works of mercy; calculated to bring Word, who announced it and came down praise and honour to God, and to lead the from heaven to accomplish it; by the hearts of men towards him. Therefore Holy Ghost, who received his commission were with him: and, when Jesus did such, feet the work which the Son had begun. it proved that God was with him, and that O blessed Three in One, may thy witness all which he taught of himself was true. be effectual with angels and men; so that redeeming love.

2. Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. John iii., 5.

N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others to fill up the whole course of the Church year, will be published in a cheap form suitable for The kingdom of God is within us, and every year, if a sufficient number should be be-

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MASTER'S CHURCHMAN'S DIARY For 1855.

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Toronto, May 10th, 1855. JUST PUBLISHED.

A CALL TO REPENTANCE; A SERMON. Preached April 18th, 1855, (the Day appointed for a General Fast, Humiliation and Prayer,) BY EDWARD H. DEWAR, M.A.,

Rector of Sandwich, Published at the request of many Parishioners. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Publisher, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, May 3rd, 1855.



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University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

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lished monthly-price 1s. per number. HENRY ROWSELL, * Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, Toronto, March 6th, 1855. King Street

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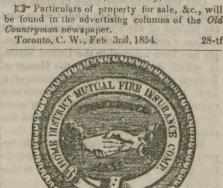
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(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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To Professor Holloway:
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I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed)

EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada East, dated July 9th, 1854.

Canada East, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

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I am, Sir, yours truly,

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