The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XIV., No. 43.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 22, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCIV.

	WEEKLY CALEN	DAR.	Oboties	No.
Date.	Making or against and	lst Lesson	2nd I	Lesson
May 25,	5TH SUN. AFT. EASTER. { M, E,	" 9	Matt, 1 Cor	. 8.
T " 27,	·····	" 4, " 5, " 6,	Ma't.	. 9. 25.
T " 29,		" 8. 9, Deut. 10, 2 Kings 2,	I Cor.	24 †
8 " 31.	$\cdots\cdots\cdots \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M\\ E \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	Esth. 1,	Matt.	28.
athana	Sun AFT. Ascen Day. { M. E. Sun AFT. Ascen Day. { M. E. Matins—8, 15, 21; Evensong—sias. † From 44th verse.	-24, 47, 10	8: and	2. 15.
1,61	HURCH SERVICES IN THE	E CITY OF	FTORC	NTO.
St.J.	CLERGY.	1250	Matins.	Even song.
loly Trinityt	Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. I Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., A Rev. J.G.D. McKenzie, B.A. Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A. Inc Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., A Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., A		1 o'c. 3 1 " 4 1 " 6 1 " 7 1 " 6	1 11
For the	CANADA CO	LLEGE		

eek ending Monday, May 26th, 1851.

VISITORS : THE PRINCIPAL.

CENSOR:

CENSOR: W. STENNETT, M.A., 2nd Classical Master. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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cesan Synods; Secession to Rome. Fifth Page.
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Appointments for on in the District in May, 1851;
Parliament; DioThe Perversions in England.

A GUINEA A YEAR.

often do we see the rich measuring their gifts by the northe poor!"—Rev. ARTHUR J. WADE. be following truthful piece of satire is from a republished volume entitled "Floreat Ecclesia." and the principle which it seeks to inforce is of carrier application.]

cather?—I have long a contributor been;
man of the world, and I hate to be mean;
tow on Church Missions a guinea a year! and church Missions a guinea a jud of broad acres of upland and lea;
and of broad acres of upland and lea;
and of broad acres of upland and lea;
and the sea;
and de contested to Missions a guinea a year.

If the law wyers I pay, that my seat be not lost;

at I sprate voters lest foemen appear—
gradge not hist.

Granniers unique; gradge not high prices for hunters unique;
make emulous prices for hunters unique;
is high satisfaction to vie with a peer:

revolve in an orbit distingué;—my wife volve in an orbit distingué;—my wife ald fain be a leader of fashion for life; e Church I assist with a guinea a year! te an income I loose in preserving my game; girls are instructed by artists of fame; linental professors charge wondrously dear; my boys and the Missions a guinea a year! my boys and their hobbies a fortune I spend, tongh them must the family honours descend; arch Missions I aid with a guinea a year! A guinea too little! Consider my store?

Resumes to assert that I ought to grant more?

Say I dole alms unbefitting my sphere,

I give to the Church a whole guinea a year!

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. ROGATION SUNDAY. MAY 25, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER.

MORNING PRAYER.

Ag th: PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY VIII.) As this is Rogation Sunday, and as, in the Colthis is Rogation Sunday, and as, in the converge we acknowledge God to be the source from toper all good things do come," we shall find this toper all good things do come, the immediate sertoper Lesson, as suitable to the immediate serthe day, as it is also a well connected porof the day, as it is also a well connected po-

to them obedience to God's commandments, but the motive to which he now addresses himself, is neither their fear nor their love, but their gratitude.

And more especially does he single out the income and expenditure of the Church during the year:— And more especially, does he single out the incentives to gratitude, implied in that proposition of the Collect, which we have just quoted—that from God alone "all good things do come." He tells them (ver. 2) that it was God who humbled them, in the wilderness, to prove them, with hunger, (ver. 3.) therefore, being relieved miraculously, they might know that man doth not live by "bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord." We know that Jesus quoted these words when tempted, and let us remember them, when we are tempted by interest and passion, let us "beware" not to trust in anything, save the Lord, nor to hear anything, but his word. Moses proceeds to point out the miraculous care of God over them in all things; and that even his chastenings are those of a father, to improve and benefit a son. They show that "he careth for us." The inspired teacher, (ver. 7-18) next lays berore them the prosperity which God has in store for them, and again anxiously cautions them against the affect which prosperity is too apt to have upon us all-to make us forget from whom "all good things do come," and ascribe our success to our own abilities, and strength. And, lastly he warns them, that if such shall be their use of prosperity, it shall be taken from them, and they shall perish miserably.

EVENING PRAYER. FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY IX.)

The exhortation of the last chapter, that the children of Israel should regard the Lord as him, "from whom all good things do come," and should remember all his mercies, Moses enforces by laying before them a sketch of their own many sins and failures. He shews that God's goodness is the more gracious, when compared with their own unworthiness. Before he begins this account he bespeaks their attention with, "Hear O Israel," desiring them to attend—he tells them (ver. 1-3) that, if their own strength, or warlike prowess, were all they had to depend upon, they would have no chance of conquering the countries they were going to invade. The inhabitants were a people more powerful, of greater personal strength, and more practiced in military affairs than they were, and of great renown for their victories. "Understand, therefore," he adds, " that the Lord thy God is he that goeth over before thee." And he then, in the following verses, tells them a truth, which every descendant of sinful Adam ought to remember, when he reflects upon the talents and blessings which God had entrusted to his stewardship .-"Speak not thou in thine heart, after that the Lord thy God hath cast them out from before thee, saying, For my righteousness the Lord hath brought me in to possess this land. but for the wickedness of these nations the Lord doth drive them out from before thee. Not for thy righteousness, or for the uprightness of thine heart, dost thou go to possess their land : but for the wickedness of these nations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee, and that he may perform the word which the Lord sware unto thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and

people." Moses afterwards, (ver. 7 to the end) minutely describes all the gross acts of rebellion, of which they had been guilty, and teaches them that so far from having been the authors of the good things they possessed, or were to possess, that he had been obliged to intercede with God to save them from the destruction they had so richly deserved. Brethren, these descriptions of the people of Israel, present too true a picture of corrupt man, in al ages. Art thou rich?-art thou learned?-art thou healthy? -whatsoever thou hast, remember it is of God "all good things do come." If we think or do, what is right, it is of his holy inspiration, wel "think those things that be good, and by his merciful guidance perform the same;" and if we are not destroyed with the world, it is not for our own righteousness, but for the righteousness of Jesus Christ our Saviour.

Jacob. Understand therefore, that the Lord thy God giveth thee not this good land to possess it, for

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TORONTO. PAROCHIAL STATISTICS, 1851.

Moneys given at the Offertory during the Ecclesiastical

year ending Easter, 1851. Clergy Widows' and Orphan Fund.....£6 9 6½ Subsequent anonymous offering to the Church Society Mission Fund. 2 10
Parochial Association Fund. 21 17
Toronto General Dispensary. 5 7
Organ Fund. 100 for special purposes...... 42 18 8½ Total receipts £178 7 41/2

Disbursements during the Ecclesiastical year ending Easter, 1851.

 Easter, 1851.

 Clergy Widows' and Orphan Fund.
 £11
 14
 6½

 Church Society General Purposes Fund.
 4
 5
 10½

 Church Society Mission Fund.
 21
 17
 5

 Toronto General Dispensary
 5
 7
 6

 Organ Fund.
 10
 0
 0

 Sunday School Library
 2
 16
 4

 Relief of necssitous persons and towards

 support of the Sunday School
 9
 8
 2

 Servants of the Church
 31
 5
 0

 putting up stoves.
 8 1

 Oil, candles, &c.
 10 15

 Carpenters' work
 4 15

 Printing
 2 13

 Sundries
 4 2

 Balance due Churchwardens, Easter, 1850
 12 4

Total disbursements £175 18 101 At the meeting above referred to, it was moved by

Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Brent, " That quarterly collections be made in the Church towards meeting the liabilities incurred by the Church-wardens in respect to the Organ; and that our minis-ter be requested to call upon the congregation generally to contribute regularly to this object until the debt is raid off."

It was moved also, 2ndly, by Capt. Lee, and seconded by Mr. Boucher,

"That the South-half of the enclosure round the Church be levelled, sown and planted forthwith."

And 3rdly, it was moved by Mr. Plees, and seconded

"That the thanks of the congregation should be tendered, and are hereby tendered, to C. Ambrose, Esq., for his kindness in acting as our Organist

gratuitously."

At the same meeting, pursuant to notice, the communicants present elected from their number Mr. Brent and Mr. E. G. O'Brien as Synods-men, to accompany the Incumbent of this Church at the convocation of Clergy and Laity, summoned by the Bishop of the Diocese, to consult on the threatened spoliation of the English Church of her landed property in Canada.

During the year there have been, in the congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, marriages nine, baptisms forty-five, burials thirteen,

The Parochial School-House on the South side of the Church has been erected and paid for during the year, by the contributions of the Parochial Association of this Church in connexion with the great Diocesan Church S ciety. At the last meeting of this Association, held after Evening Prayer on Ash-Wednesday, steps were taken gradually to seems to the God giveth thee not this good land to possess it, for steps were taken gradually to secure to the Church the righteousness; for thou art a stiffnecked fee-simple of the site of the School house.

A commencement has been made in the filling of e East Window with Stained Glass. The tracery the East Window with Stained Glass. in the head of the arch and in the division between the upper and lower tiers of lights, is already filled in. The artist, Mr. Bull, contributes his skill and labour gratuitously to this undertaking.

Arrangements have been made by the Churchwardens for the final purchase of the Organ erected in the north transept, which, independently of the additional dignity given thereby to the public worship, is a source of widely-felt, refining pleasure, to the large crowds frequenting this Church. It is earnestly hoped that a generous spirit will be manifested in the ass rendered to the Churchwardens in meeting the liabilities which they have entered into for the purchase of this noble instrument.

During the year the sum of ninety pounds was contributed, independently of the Offertory, principally by members of the congregation of St. James' Church, towards the Organ Fund. His Excellency the Gotowards the Organ Fund. His Excellency the Governor General kindly gave five pounds.

The numbers that attend this Church continue to be large, and the participation in the services very general and gratifying. No spectacle can be well conceived more in harmony with the will and spirit of the English Church than the congregation assembled at Morning Prayer. Without distinction, rich and poor, high and low, young and old, one with another, gather together in a compact group sometimes to the number of 1000, and unite according to the intention of the Prayer Book, audibly, like the sound of many waters, On Easter Tuesday, after Evening Prayer, the usual annual meeting of the congregation of this Church took place, when Mr. Champion and Mr. E. G. O'Brien a cold era in our Church's history, a parish clerk,—

a reminiscence that might now, with the happiest effects, in a better day, be universally dispensed with.

There can be no doubt, judging from the experiment of this Church of the Holy Trinity, that were all our Churches free, as at least in the wealthy cities they might be, the English Church would quickly gather back again into her fold many of those that have strayed away from it.

The Rev. J. B. Worrell gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions, obtained by Messrs. A. Matheson and W. Carroll, toward the completion of St. John's Church, Smith's Falls.

Chief Justice Macaulay, Toronto	£1	5	0
A Mercer, Toronto,	1	0	0
J. H. Comeron "	2	10	0
Mrs. Jones "	1	5	0
F. Badgley, M.D. "	1	5	0
Mrs. Robinson "	I	0	0
L. H. Lafontaine "	1	0	0
T. D. Harrington "	0	10	0
J. C. "	0	5	0
C. E. Anderson "	0	5	0
C. W. Macon "	0	5	0
Geo. Crookshank "	1	5	0
T. Baines "	0	10	0
J. Lukin Robinson "	0	15	0
John Arnold "	1	0	0
Samuel Harman "	1	0	0
J. H. Lefroy . "	1	0	0
Capt. Freeth, R.E. "	1	0	0
Mrs. Chewitt "		5	0
J. Vankoughnet "	0	10	0
James McCutcheon "	1	0	0
J. C. B. Estin "		5	0
Ven. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg,		0	0
Major D. Campbell "	0	10	0
Miss Wilkinson "		0	0
E. S. Winans "		0	0
W. Granby "		10	0
Hon. Geo. S. Boulton "		10	0
J. S. Merwin, Prescott,		5	0
1	1	5	0
Mr. & Mrs. Denroche, Brockville,		0	0
Geo. Sherwood, M.P.P. "	1	0	0

OWEN SOUND.

The great spiritual destitution of the inhabitants of The great spiritual destitution of the inhabitants of Owen Sound render the present appeal to the members of the Church in the behalf imperatively pressing. This large tract of country extending over 570 square miles, is now becoming thickly populated by settlers from home, and various parts of the Canadas, who chiefly belong to the Church. A Missionary has been sent there by the Lord Bishop, and great efforts have been made to erect THREE Churches in the Mission. Two of these have been roofed, this great progress having been achieved by voluntary labour; but owing to the repeated failures in the crops they are not able to complete them; and in order to accomplish this most desirable object they are constrained to appeal most desirable object they are constrained to appeal to the liberality of their brethren in this Province.

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Robert C. McMullen, Esq., Church Street; Thomas Champion, Esq., Church Society's House, Toronto; or the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, Owen Sound.

A neat Communion Service has been presented to the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland for the use of the Mission, by S. B Harman, R. C. McMullen, Esqrs., and Dr. Bovell, the proceeds of a special collection at the St. George's Church Vestry, on Monday the 5th inst.

St. George's Church Vestry, on Monday the 5th inst.

On Sunday, the 11th day of May, 1851, the Rev'd John A. Muloch was inducted in the benefice and living of the respective and united parishes of Adolphustown and Fredericksburg, by the Venerable the Archive. deacon of Kingston; having been presented thereto by the Governor General Lord Elgin, and previously appointed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the Rectory or Incumbency of the said united parishes, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Job Deacon, the first Rector.

REPORT of the Western District Branch of the Church Soc iety.

Another Anniversary Meeting of the Western Dis-Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, calls us together to encourage each other's hearts, and to strengthen our hands in the most benevolent Christian objects through the medium of our beloved "Church, which is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the Chief Corner Stone.

The Church Society is advancing in the career of Christian benevolence through the length and the breadth of the Province, and is daily developing its blessed effects, by extending the ministrations of our blessed effects, by extending the ministrations of our holy Religion to the remote and destitute settlements, by the circulation of the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer, as well as religious books and tracts, and by affording aid to the erection of Churches and Parsonages. Although we cannot shew a large amount of subscriptions on the subscription list of this year for the Parish of Saudwich yet we have not year for the Parish of Sandwich, yet we have not failed in liberality and the duty of devoting part of our worldly substance to promote the glory of God and the welfare our fellow men, in as much as we have largely contributed to local objects connected with our own Church and Parish. We have gratifying accounts from the Parochial Branch at Amberstburgh of its stability and advancement. The abstract of the report of that Parish, with the list of subscribers, will shortly be sent up to be incorporated into the report of the District. We have received no reports from the other Parochial Branches.

Moved by Philo D. Salter, seconded by Mr. G.

Resolved 1.— That we congratulate this congregation

upon stability and progress of the Diocesan Church

Moved by the Rev. R. C. Boyer, seconded by Rev. | nicated to the minister in secret confession. The use

Resolved 2.—That we pledge ourselves to renewed zeal and action, and energetic support of an institution which embraces so many pious and benevolent objects.

Moved by the Rev. R. C. Boyer, seconded by Mr.

Wm. Hunt, and Resolved 3.—That this Institution presents a channel for the liberality and zealous co-operation of both Clergy and Laity for the maintenance of our holy ren, and both acting in unison a greater stimulus is afforded to the promotion of the one sacred cause—the propagation of our holy faith.

Resolved 4.—That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of this Society for the ensuing year :-

Vice-President—Col. PRINCE. Treasurer—W. P. VIDAL, Esq. Secretaries—Rev. W. RITCHIE and ALBERT PRINCE, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. The Churchwardens, ex-officio, AL, Esq., PHILOBETH SALTER, Esq., W. P. VIDAL, Esq., John F. Elliott, Esq, GEORGE JESSOP.

ENGLAND.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S PASTORAL.

The time for holding his usual triennial Visitation having come round again, the Lord Bishop of Exeter has determined upon issuing a pastoral letter in lieu of the charge usually read at the Visitation, and at the same time has given directions for the celebration of the Holy Communion in the several churches in which the Visitation is appointed to be held, thus rendering the Visitation itself at once less wearisome and more

The pastoral letter was published on Tuesday, and The pastoral letter was published on Tuesday, and consists of 126 pages of matter. The judgment in the Gorham case is, first, ably and comprehensively discussed; and, although it may be regarded as a wornout topic by some, yet those who know what light and learning (ecclesiastical and legal) the Bishop of Exeter brings to bear upon every subject which he discusses, will anxiously and attentively read all that he says.—The plea of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he acted ministerally in instituting Mr. Gorham, is utterly annihilated; while his Grace's Charge to the Clergy of Chester, to which the Primate recently referred the Archdeacons and Clergy of Canterbury, is shown to be Archdeacons and Clergy of Canterbury, is shown to be most inconsistent, unsound, and dangerous, by a searching and extensive examination of its theology. The Bishop exposes a mode of attack upon Church principles which is fearfully prevalent among the party with which his Grace is identified. The Primate, when Bishop of Chester, in the Charge referred to, criticised and condemned certain statements in the "Tracts for the Times," the doctrine of which turns out to be that

of Waterland, Bull, Pearson, &c. The Bishop says-"I have cited this passage (from Bishop Bull) from one of the very places to which his Grace refers us. It appears, therefore, that he knew whom he here charged with departing from the sense of the Articles which he had repeatedly subscribed. But had he not a right to attack Bishop Bull, if he thought he was in error, and was doing, however unconsciously, the work of the Devil? Most certainly; but then I think it was his duty to tell his clergy that it was Bishop Bull, rather than the Tractarians, whose false teaching he rather than the Tractarians, whose false teaching he thus denounced."

This reminds us of Mr. Lowe's preaching Bishop Beveridge's sermon at Maderia, and being londly denounced, and formally complained of to the Bishop of London, as guilty of preaching Popery. Dr. Hook brings forward a similar fact in the preface to the en-larged edition of his "Church Dictionary" (a sixth edition of which is announced by Mr. Murray.) Dr. Hook says that he could not mention the various source from which it had been compiled, but that-

"Extracts have been often made almost word for word, from some of our greatest divines, and the com-

word, from some of our greatest divines, and the compiler has been sometimes censured for giving explanations, for which not he, but some of the most distinguished theologians of our country are responsible."

Just so; and the plain statement of the Prayer Book, even, are often treated in the same manner by those Churchmen who have not much acquaintance with it. It is this ignorance of its doctaine and ritual practice. this this ignorance of its doctrine and ritual practices which has led to so much ultra-Protestantism and Puritanism; hence the necessity of abolishing the use of the Prayer Book when the Puritans sought to spread and establish their system; they knew, and honestly acknowledged, that their system, and the system of the Prayer Book were so afterly irresponsible that the Prayer Book, were so utterly irreconcilable, that the one could breathe and live safely only while the other was proscribed and abolished. And this is just the strug-gle which is now going on amongst us; the only difference gle which is now going on amongst us; the only difference being, that in our day there are other parties, the Romanists, the Latitudinarians, and the Infidels, who would gladly see both systems, and all other systems but their own, utterly destroyed. Our strength and security consist in our faithfully maintaining, and extraetly carrying out, the one system of the doctrine, the practice, and the constitution of the English Church, as it is plainly and obviously laid down in her formularies. Two, inconsistent, antagonistic systems, will laries. Two, inconsistent, antagonistic systems, will only make us an easy prey to all or any of our watchtul or vigorous foes. From the examination of the Chester Charge the Pick Chester Charge, the Bishop goes on to cite the cases of three or four candidates for ordination, and others in various dioceses, whose personal examinations, by the Primate and others, show that the most orthodox statements are treated with distrust and favour.

The Bishop next turns to the other topics,—" books of devotion in which all but divine honour is paid to the Virgin Mary" put into the hands of the people by some wings mary put into the names of the people by some ministers of our church;—"prayers for the dead urged as a positive duty;"—"a superstitious use of the sign of the cross recommended as profitable;—"the use of crucifixes." On all these the Bishop pronounces unqualified condemnation, and his agreement with "the qualified condemnation, and his agreement with "the high authority" (the Bishop of London's) from which he is quoting,—one "with whom he generally and gladly concurs, and from whom he never differs but with reluctance and diffidence." From this general agreement, however, the Bishop excepts the condemnation of the statement that "the meditation of saints is a probable doctrine," and the enumeration among the errors of Rome of the doctrine which attributes a proerrors of Rome of the doctrine which attributes a propitiatory virtue" to the Eucharist; on both which points the Bishop defines the sense in which they may be held, as distinguished from the error which is to be con-Another particular on which the Bishop feels it necessary to qualify his concurrence in the condemna-tion pronounced by his Right Reverend Brother, is the use of "auricular confession" and "absolution." The use of the phrase "auricular confession" is retained by the Bishop, because it is the phrase used in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., speaking of secret confession, and because the 13th canon forbids, under the pain of irregularity, the revelation of anything commuof the so-called sacrament of penance, i. e., of peni-tential practices in satisfaction for sin, the Bishop entirely condemns, but he upholds, by arguments from Holy Scripture, and by the authorative language of our Church, as well as by the writings and example of some of her soundest divines, the use of secret confession and absolution, in the cases in which they are appointed to be used in the Book of Common Prayer.

The Bishop next proceeds to comment on the phrase, used by the Archbishop in his reply to his Clergy,—
"the Protestant Faith," observing that "Protestant"
cannot be an attribute of "Faith," because the object
of "Faith" is divine truth, that of "Protestant" human error. Thence the Bishop passes on to the recent ignorant declamation against "the sacramental system," arguing, again from Holy Scripture and the Prayer Book, that as the two Sacraments are the means of our being brought into union, and of our continuance in union, with Christ, the "sacremental system" is the very gospel itself, and our own Church is so bound up with it that they must stand or fall together. In treating of this point, the Bichon places at a standard or fall together. of this point the Bishop glances at a journal which been used as the first channel of communication of Her Majesty's gracious pleasure to the Bishops'' in the letter from the Secretary of State to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and thus rebukes its recent language on one of the

"In this journal, the doctrine of spiritual regeneration in baptism—the very key-stone of the whole sys-tem—was thus characterised;—'The new birth given unto us by God in baptism: this is a doctrine of Rome, and of Devils.' Now, I say with all seriousness—and if I know myself, I say it in Christian charity—that it would be well for those who thus write, to bear in mind, while God, in mercy, gives them time, how nearly—if the doctrine thus denounced by them be true (and at least the primâ facie teaching of their Church declares it to be true)—such denonneement of it must approach to the 'sin unto death'—the irremissible sin—to 'blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.'"

The vindication of the "sacramental system" is followed by a most solemn exhortation to the clergy, to be diligent in warning their people of the spiritual death entailed by the denial or profanation of that state of grace to which they have been introduced by baptism, and in which it is the object of the other Sacrament to sustain them, and, on the other hand, in leading them to a full apprehension of "the rich grace and purport of Christ's Holy Sacraments;" the Pasand purport of Christ's Holy Sacraments;" the Pastoral setting forth with great beauty and unction the connexion of the "sacramental system" with the spiritual realities of the Christian life, and especially with the education of the young in Christian principles and habits. This leads the Bishop to speak of the Catechism, and of the practice of public catechising, and to record his protest against the language held on this subject by one of his Right Reverend brethren:—

"It is painful to read in a report of 'the British and Foreign School Society' for 1849, that a Bishop of our Church, in moving a vote of thanks to her Majesty and Prince Albert for their continued support of that Society,' denounced the principle of the National Society for educating the children of the poor' by instructing them in the Prayer Book and in the Church Catechism, as an 'invidious' and 'a pernicious' princi-ple. He even apologised for 'not having yet taken any steps to have that principle abrogated. requisition was, that the instruction of these children requisition was, that the instruction of these children should be 'based on the simple and plain truths of Scripture, —as if those truths rightly understood, were at variance with our Church's teaching. Now this Bishop, doubtless, holds confirmations, and he must know that no one ought to be admitted to that holy rite, who has not been instructed in our Church Cate-He also knows, that no one ought to be admitted to holy communion, unless he has been confirmed, or is ready and desirous to be confirmed. It is difficult, therefore, to understand how he would have them duly prepared for receiving this Sacrament which is 'necessary to salvation,' unless they be taught as our Church requires, and as he would forbid, them to be taught. When such things occur in such places, it be tangent. When such things occur in such places, it is a plain duty publicly to protest against them. For, while they are permitted to pass unnoticed, we have no right to wonder that some, even good men, fly from our Church, as nothing better than an 'unreal

mockery.

From the discussion of points connected with the doctrival differences in the Church, the Bishop turns to the recent attempt of the Episcopate to compose ritual differences, in which "it was his misfortune to be unable to concar," for reasons which he proceeds to explain; and then goes on to state what course he suggested to his brethren in the Episcopate:

"I ventured to urge my brethren to relinquish the appeald letter to the clergy—a measure which seemed

proposed letter to the clergy-a measure which seemed proposed letter to the clergy—a measure which seemed to me manifestly nugatory, and which professes to be excused only by the common-place phrase under present circumstances—and, instead of it I advised that, as honest Churchmen and faithful Bishops, we should go to the foot of the throne, there dutifully lay before her majesty a plain statement of what those 'present circumstances' are—the country agitated from one extremity to another by religious differences—all confidence in the rulers of the Church shaken—individual clergymen and laymen flying from the communion of such a Church, by reason of the paralysis and or nion of such a Church, ny reason of the paralysis under which it seems to them to be dragging on a worthless and lifeless existence;—a widely extended suspicion that many more—some it may be of our very best, most learned, most attached brethren—will soon follow; most tear with soon follow; above all, I proposed that we should submit to her Majesty, that the only reasonable hope of staying the progress of the contagion is, that she will be graciously pleased, in accordance with the practice of the best and wisest of her predecessors, and with the dictates of constitutional law, to call together the authorities of the Church in Convocation, and empower and require them to deliberate on the existing evils, and devise and submit for her Majesty's sanction such remidies as to their united wisdom shall seem meet."

Having thus accounted for the absence of his name from the Episcopal address, the Bishop recommends his Clergy to beware of rashness in the revival of obsolete ritual observances:

"While I fully admit the right of the Clergy to practice all that is not forbidden by the law of the Church, while, too, I would applaud the exercise of that right to the utmost, whensoever their own people agree with them in its exercise.—I yet am bound to warn them of the rashness of exercising it against the liking and without the concurrence of their people."

liking and without the concurrence of their people.'
In elucidating this point, the Bishop claims for individual congregations a right to establish for themselves a more elaborate service, and expresses his sympathy with the "lamentations of the poor worshippers in one of the districts of the metropolis, when they saw, or thought they saw, at the dictation of a

riotous and lawless mob of strangers, the approaching surrender of the ritual which they loved, and which was their weekly—to many among them the daily—solace of that poverty to which the providence of God had consigned them."

From the proceedings of this "riotous and lawless mob," the Pastoral passes on, by an easy transition, to Lord Ashley's meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, and subjects to caustic criticism the language held on that occasion by the noble Chairman, and by other speakers, especially by the Earl of Chichester, who suggested the propriety of "getting the laws of the Church" altered in order to accommodate them to the "opinions held by the meeting as to the Gospel of Christ." Among other pithy questions, the following are addressed by the Bishop to the Noble Earl:—
"Has he, or those who act with him, yet made up their minds what course they shall take to 'check the opinions' which he complains of and to 'twick their th

opinions' which he complains of, and to 'purify their beloved Church from its errors?' Is that course a determinate expression of their own views? Have they any views in which they agree? If they have, what are those views, and, above all, what are 'their Church's errors? An answer to this question would probably be very useful to the cause of truth, aye, and of peace: for they might test the real authority of the Theology of Freemasons' Hall."

Theology of Freemasons' Hall."

After adverting to the language of Lord Ashley, who immediately after a scene of "hissing and excitement" at the bare mention of their Bishop, "most fervently thanked Almighty God who had called him to preside over such a meeting, and to be in some measure a leader in such a work," and to the "320,000 signatures" which endorsed the address of that meeting to Her Majesty,—a "manifestation of feeling highly deserving the consideration of every reflecting minister in our Church,"—the Bishop enters upon the questions of the consideration of every reflecting minister in our Church,"—the Bishop enters upon the questions of the consideration of the considerati tion of the Royal Supremacy, which is treated at great length, and with great learning and acuteness of reas-oning. For this, not the least valuable part of the Pastoral, we must refer our readers to the original docu-ment, as it is impossible, within our limits, or indeed in any epitome, to do justice to the argument by which the Bishop conclusively establishes the lawfulness of the Royal Supremacy, and vindicates it from the re-proach cast upon it, by pointing out its constitutional limitations both in the Church of England, and in the

primitive Church. In conclusion, the Bishop proceeds to that which forms by far the most important feature of the whole Pastoral,—viz., his proposal to hold a diocesan Synod immediately after his visitation, principally for the purpose of calling on his Clergy to express or refuse their concurrence with him in "a declaration that we adhere, and by the blessing of God will continue to adhere, faithfully and at any hazard, to the article of the creed. I acknowledge one bentism for the creed, 'I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins,' which article we consider to have been virtually denied, when Her Majesty decided, as she did, on the report and recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy council."

Independently of this, its main object, the Bishop intimates his intention of seeking the benefit of his Clergy's counsel on some other matters, to be commu-Clergy's counsel on some other matters, to be communicated to them before the meeting of the synod. In announcing this step—the importance of which can scarcely be over-rated, and is certainly not under-rated by the Bishop himself—his Lordship enters into an explanation of the relation between "particular Churches" or "dioceses," and "National Churches," Of the "particular Churches" or "dioceses," he says:

"According to the ancient principles of the Catholic Church, every diocese is, in itself, a whole; therefore

"According to the ancient principles of the Cathone Church, every diocese is, in itself, a whole; therefore, if there were no National Church, yet would the Catholic Church renain whole and entire. Not, so if there were no particular Churches, for then would there be no parts to constitute the whole."

The existence of the National Church is thus accorded for

A National Church owes its origin, under God's blessed provision for the nation itself, to the convenience of having a common system, in and by which the neighouring Churches, specially connected by being under the same temporal Sovereign, may act more vigorously and more usefully, by being sustained by the common action of all under one united ecclesiastical politic It is excitated. cal polity. It is a main part of that polity, that one chief Bishop presides over many others, with appellate jurisdiction, in order to secure the observance of the

The relation of each "particular Church" or "diocese" to the National Church, and its duty in the event of a collision, is thus defined :-

"This National system, wise and beneficial as it it ordinarily found to be, is yet not essential to the being of the Church; so that it may be—God forbid that with us it ever should be—necessary to infringe it, in vindicating, the Catholic faith. The chief Bishop may, whether by unfaithfulness or other less culpable cause, abuse the power intrusted to him—may himself cause, abuse the power intrusted to him—may himself pervert instead of enforcing the Canons—may even carry that perversion so far as to violate some essenwhich the particular Churches are combined, may be such as shall provide no mode of remedying the evil. Therefore, as in the system of our civil polity it is necessary to recognise the principle that the Sovereign can do no wrong—in other words that there here constitutional power of dealing with him as a wrongdoer-and so it is the duty, as well as the wisdom, the people, to endure every excess of power that is tolerable, and to have recourse to every practicable expedient to lighten the mischief, rather than proceed to the disruption of the commonwealth; in like manner, it is the duty and wisdom of every of the several particular Churches, combined in that union which is called a National Church, to try every course by which it can affirm its own catholicity, rather than renounce the union itself. If no such course can be devised; if remaining in the nation would include a particular remaining in the union would invoke a particular Church in irremediable and hopeless opposition to the Catholic faith, then the duty of a Church so circumstanced is plain and simple. It must, with whatever pain, and at whatever sacrifice, renounce an union which has become heretical, and therefore no longer any part of the Catholic and Apostolic Church."

This case of extreme jeopardy to the unity of the National Church the Bishop does not, however, conceive to have extremely the does not, however, conceive to have extremely the does not however.

ceive to have arisen. He does not recognize "the voice of five lay lawyers, with the assent and counsel of our two Archbishops," as "the voice of the National Church," nor, after his own jurisdiction had been suspended pro hac vice, the Archbishop's institution of the Crown's presentee without examination, as "committing the Church to complicity in his act." The Bishop is further careful to inform his Clergy, that as there is no wish, and will be no attempt, to "make canons binding even on themselves," there will not, as he has ascertained from the very highest legal authority, be any doubt of the legality of their meeting.

The following are the regulations laid down by the

Bishop for the holding of the Synod:—
"I propose, therefore, that the Synod consist of the his Chap" Bishop, his full Chapter, his Archdeacons, his Chaplains, the Deans Rural, and about sixty other Presbyters, that is, to be chosen by the Presbyters of our sixty Deaneries out of their own numbers:

"That all the matters, to be brought under consideration of the Syned her consideration of the Syned

ation of the Synod, be stated to every ruri-decapt Chapter, at least a month before the meeting of the

Synod:
"That the election of the representatives by matters made till at least a fortnight after those matters have been stated:

"That the ruri-decanal Chapters may themselved discuss the several matters, and anthorize their representatives to report their sentiments in writing to the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments in writing to the sentiments." Synod; nevertheless the representatives shall not be concluded by the judy concluded by the judgment of their respective ters, but shall speak and vote in the Synod according to their own indepent. to their own judgment :

to their own judgment:

"That it shall be open to every ruri-decanal Chapter to propose to the Bishop, at least six weeks before the meeting of the Synod, any matters which the shall think it desirable to bring under consideration." That the Bishop shall decide what matters shall actually be brought under the consideration of the Synod; and, as before stated, shall announce them to the several Rural Deans, through the Archdeacons, at

the several Rural Deans, through the Archdeacons, alleast a month before the meeting of the Synod:

"As the Synod is in the nature of a council of the Bishop, it is plain, that no resolutions."

Bishop, it is plain, that no resolution can be deemed an

act of the Synod which has not his concurrence.

The Synod is proposed to be held at Exeter of Tuesday (and the two following days if necessary) is the first week after the completion of the Visitation.

An appendix to the Pastoral contains the address from thirty-seven ministers in Pressio transmitted to from thirty-seven ministers in Prussia transmitted the Bishop last son made the Bishop last summer; and the communication made to the Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury, enclosing Sir G. Grey's letter and the address to her Mariesty from the 200 Canterbury to her March t jesty from the 320,000 lay members of the Church, to gether with the Bishop's reply to the Archbishop.

COLONIAL CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEETING OF BISHOPS IN AUSTRALIA. The Sydney Morning Herald gives the following account of the result of the meeting of the Colonial Bishops of Sydney:—

"When the congregation had retired, the Bishop of Sydney read to the Clergymen an outline of the proceedings of the Bishops during their conference. large portion of the proceedings were of a technical character, referring to matters of discipline, but were all recorded as "opinions," and not as binding for the present. The most important decision which their present. The most important decision which then Lordships arrived at was, that there shall be summoned with little delay, a provincial G and also with little delay, a provincial Convention, and als diocesan Conventions, consisting in the former case of the Bishops, and delegates from the former case and laity in diocesan Conventions, consisting in the former call in the Bishops, and delegates from the Clergy and lait; and each of the six dioceses; and, in the latter, of the Bishop of each diocese, with the Clergy and lay representatives. It was intimated that no time would be lost in furnishing the Clergy with copies of the proceedings, in order that their opinion might be obtained.

THE FREE CONGREGATION IN GERMANY Consistory of the Duchy of Anhalt has published decree, which probibits the recognition of the Free Congregations" among the Christian denominations on the ground of their having departed from the Christian faith. Their baptisms and other religious services are declared invalid and inso fuctors void are declared invalid and ipso facto void.

Comparative Numbers of Protestants and Papists in Prussia -- A statistical work just published states the number of Protestants in the Monarchy at 10,016,798, that of Papists at 6,079,615.

THE PAPISTS AND THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCILThe terms of a management clause for Roman Catholic
schools have finally been settled between the Committee
of Council on Education and the Roman Catholic
Poor-School Committee, with the unanimous approbation of the Roman Catholic Bishops.

POPERY IN THE COLONIES.

POPISH TITLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—From a correspondence printed on the motion of Sir R. H. Inglist appears that the Bishop of Newfoundland notified it appears that the Bishop of Newfoundland not by to Earl Grey in August last the assumption by Dr. Carparia") of the title "Bishop of Newfoundland." Bishop, a letter addressed by the Colonial Sceretary the Governor of the colony was communicated to the Governor of the colony was communicated in Bishop, in which Earl Grey says:—"The accompany-specified by the Colonial Sceretary that the Bishop, in which Earl Grey says:—"The accompany-specified by the Colonial Sceretary that the State of the St At the same time, I must observe, that the prefix of Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland would reduce the assumption of that title by Dr. Mullock of molimportance."

DECAY OF RELIGION AT ROME. The Giornale di Roma contains a long address to the Cardinal Bishue of Albano to the faithful, in order to revive their devotion for the Holy Sacrament, in which he complains that the Churches are no longer frequented as formerly, and that the Holy Viaticum is not accompanied by such a pious crowds as formerly.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—Archbishop Torres has been removed by the Pope from the Archdiocese of Goa with the consent of the Portuguese Government. It appears that the Archbishop would not allow his Pope's Vicars-Apostolic to usurp the jurisdiction of Archbishopric in the English possessions connected with his experience. Archbishopric in the English possessions connectively with his See. The Nuncio, in Lisbon, having obtained with his See. The Nuncio, in Lisbon, having obtained the ear of Count Thomar, procured the consent of the Government to the recall of the Archbishop; and no successor being appointed, the Pope can, in the mean successor being appointed, the Pope can, in the mean time, play his cards in India as he likes.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND FOREIGN PROTESTANTS.—The Bishop of LONDON AND FOREIGN 4 a letter The Bishop of London and Foreign a letter to the Marquess of Cholmondeley, as President of the Foreign Aid Society, stating that, in his opinion, was may, in perfect consistency with our obligations members of the Church of England, assist in providing those of our guests who belong to Protestant Church and hold the great doctrines of Evangalical truth, god, and hold the great doctrines of Evangelical truth, God, and hold the great doctrines of Evangelical truth of God-the means of attending the public service of the according to their own forms of worship, during the short period of their visit to this country, although, such services could not be performed in our Churches, such services could not be performed in our part in nor could any of our clergy properly take part is them," suggesting that the Society should lend its aid in making arrangements for the arrange. in making arrangements for the purpose.

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MIXI arisen i with an de Guin Rosas.

METROPOLIS CHURCHES FUND.—The Bishop of don has addressed a letter to the Clergy and laity of his diocese, informing them that in consequence of completion of more than the fifty new churches condemplated in the appeal made by him fifteen years ago, the opening the appeal made by him fifteen years ago, a the operations of the Metropolis Churches Fund will now be extended to the whole of the diocese of London, and contains the contains and contributors to it may give their subscriptions to any particular church, and with such conditions respecting patronage as they may think best."

the

Consecration.—By the Bishop of Ripon, the new Church of St. Mary's at Gomersal, near Leeds.

A New Gorham Case.—The Record publishes a officient and the Rev. Mr. Burrough, Vicar of Totnes, Lordship, after the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his Lordship, after the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his control of the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his lordship, after the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his lordship, after the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his lordship, after the Rev. D. Codnor, whom his lordship. rdship, after examination, refused to license as Mr. arrough's Curate, on the ground of unsoundness on plied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace in accept a Curate with rests entirely with the Diocesan accept a Curate way and that. cept a Curate, or refuse to license him; and that, granted ,ppeal, until the license has been actually

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN ON A CHARGE OF MANIZING.—The Rev. Mr. Blew, minister of St. In St. Mr. Bropriety Church, at Gravesend, has been spended for six months by the Bishop of Rochester, a having subscribed an address to Dr. Wiseman, in the subscribers, regret the manner in which he ch the subscribed an address to Dr. Wischen, to the subscribers regret the manner in which he been received in England; address him as "your Bishop of the Church of God;" and state that the of the many? in his case "is not to be as the unequivocal voice of religion and of sarded as the Church of England."

The BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—The Manchester's reaand the Bishop of Manchester's rea-tor not signing the Bishops' "Pastoral" was, that he inconsistent with the episcopal dignity to as a favour from his Clergy what he felt entitled emand as right.

Archdeacon of are announced, viz.:—the late Archdeacon of the ster. Mr. Manning, admitted with J. R. Hope, Q.C., at the Jesuits' Church, Farm-street, on the stern of the stern A wholesale secession has taken place The former Vicar of St. Saviour's, Mr. The former Vicar of St. Saviour's, Mr. hard Ward, was a short time ago received at st. Saviour's; the Rev. T. Minister, late Vicar St. Saviour's; the Rev. J. C. L. Crawley, late Curate Saviour's; the Rev. Mr. Rooke, late Curate of saviours; the Rev. Mr. Coombes, late Curate of St. Grows in the Rev. W. H. Lewthwaite, Incumbent of the Rev. W. H. Lewthwaite, Incumbent of the Rev. Mr. Royale, and the Rev. Mr. Neville, der Clergyman, unemployed, but resident at Leeds, the received with great pomp and circumstance by Pather Neyman's at the Popish Chapel of St. Ann's, legation of St. Twelve or fourteen lay members of the control of St. Saviour's have followed their Clergy. Pusey, by whom the Church was erected, and the party of the party. Saviour's. The Rev. C. Gutch, Curate of St. Margaret's, Leicester, is understood to be appointed saviour's.

Saviour's.

Saviour's.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN SPAIN — A curious case has arisen in consequence of the marriage of a Spanish lady de Guisols, a town situated between Barcelona and mariage unless the bridegroom turned Roman Catholic the Priest having refused to solemnize the lic the parties were married by the English Consult at The Consultant and Marriage Act of 1849. Separate complained to the Bishop, who ordered a separation, complained to the Bishop, who ordered a the province, who directed the aleade of San Felice to applied separation into effect. The bridegroom has complained to the British Minister in Madrid, and various the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid, and various shapped to the British Minister in Madrid to the State of the British Minister in Madrid to the British Minister MIXED MARRIAGES IN SPAIN —A curious case has risen in conse the separation into effect. The bridegroom and do the British Minister in Madrid, and various almost a Lord Palmerston and the Spanish Government, the has referred the affair to the Royal Council. Royal Council has decided that the separation lake place antil a dispensation is obtained from Rishop to enable the Curate to solemnize the mar-te according to the Roman Catholic ritual. Thus

UNITED STATES.

MRMOIR OF THE LATE SAMUEL FARMER JARVIS, D.D.

The Rev. Dr. Jarvis, was born in January, 1787, he Right Rev. Dr. Jarvis, was born in January, 1787, he Right Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D.D., at that time the dained Deb Diocese. He appears to have been orcanonical and Priest in that Diocese at the venerable ages respectively, and by the hands of his venerable ages respectively, and by the hands of his obtain the exact though we have not been able to became the Russelland. On the 22nd March, 1811, he the Russelland ages. became the Rector of St. Michael's Bloomingdale, the Diocese of V. Vork, and in the year 1813, it was a part of the process of V. Vork, and in the year 1813, it was a part of the Diocese of V. Vork, and in the year 1813, it was a part of the process of V. Vork, and in the year large of V. Vork, a part of the process of V. Vork, a part of the part of V. Vork, a part of V. Vork, a part of V. Vork, a part of V. Vo tor of St. James's Church, New York, a parish in conjunction with the former. He resigned charge addition with the former. He resigned retain the 22nd May, 1819, having been Rector blical Learning in the newly organized General short time. He held this appointment for us clone, and was in 1820 elected Rector of St. Street he remained till July, 1826, when he sailed for d whit. He subsequently spent several years abroad, While there was occupied in the most assidnous rehes, and the collection of materials and books haid him in the collection of materials and the benefit of the learned works he was projecting for the benefit of the learned works he was projecting for the benefit of the learned works he was projecting for the benefit of the learned works he was projecting for the benefit of the learned works he was projecting for the lea the benefit of the Church, to whose best interests ardent of the Church, to whose best interests and ardently devoted. Soon after his return in 1835, like the Rector of Christ Church, Middletown, and in that on in that office he received from the General Conon of 1838 the honourable appointment of "Histon of 1838 the honourable appointment of pare an Ecological Pare an Ecological Pare and Ecological Parents and Ecological Par the Appear of the Church," and was requested to pre-tan Ecclesiastical History extending from the times a country. The immense erudition of the "Cro-the History of the Church of God, in the four index antecedent to the Christian dispensation, conhods antecedent to the Christian dispensation, con-ined in the lately published volume, are proofs that the ting the lately published volume, are proofs that was the earnest prayer of many faithful Churchmen the cruding prayer of many faithful Churchmen hat the earnest prayer of many faithful Church that the erudite writer might be spared in the Good appleance of God to complete this great work, and apply the many that desideratum of a faithful, y the much needed desideratum of a faithful, and learned Church History. But it was to be so. The labours of authorship, and the cares anxieties connected with the publication-en-

whose requst and for whose benefit the work was un-dertaken—proved too much for his advanced years and declining strength. He has entered into his rest, when at the threshold of his great undertaking, and it must be reserved for other hands, if such may be found, to complete the work. The plan, as it appeared in our columns some months since, had been fully sketched in the Doctor's mind; and we have been informed that the materials and authorities have been so fully collected and arranged that the task of completion is rendered less difficult than might be anticipated.

It was not our happiness to pretend to more than a casual acquaintance with this eminent divine, and it would be great presumption to attempt to sketch a character whose many excellencies and varied shades of sentiments and feeling demanded the most intimate of sentiments and feeling demanded the most intimate knowledge and study to appreciate them justly. But even a passing acquaintance sufficed to demonstrate the depth of learning, the extensive reading, the scholar-like tone of thought, the un impeachable orthodoxy, the profound piety and true spirituality of his religious character. His was the school of Hammond and Ken and Wilson of the English divines, of Gadderar, and Rattary, of Skinner and Jolly of the Scotch Church, and of the sainted Seabury of our own. There was in him no estentations parade of knowledge, no was in him no ostentatious parade of knowledge, no contemptuous scorn nor merciless sarcasm, no withering exposure of the deficient knowledge or mental weakness of others, whether in writing or in conversation. While as occasion needed he poured forth the treasures of an overflowing intellect and memory, and corrected errors and instructed ignorance, it was with such kindness of manner, such suavity of tone, such graceful polish and winning candor, that while the really learned were both instructed and delighted, the vain glorious and presumptuous were abashed at their own conceit and folly, and attentively listened, with admiration and reverence, to his lessons of wisdom and erudition, and strove to inscribe them on the most precious of memory's pages. A trustee of the General Theological Seminary from the beginning of the present organization, he was ever forward in promoting its best interests, enlarging its efficiency, and advancing wise suggnstions for the improvement and benefits of its students. In the General Convention also he had repeatedly occupied a seat as a member, for some thirty years in all, and his influence was widely and beneficially felt, especially in relation to the canons, the liturgy, and the discipline of the

In connexion with this point we are permitted to use the testimony of a young friend of this most estimable clergyman, meant only for private eyes, but gushing out from a grateful heart, filled with the deep sense of

the sudden bereavement.
"A great man is fallen in the Israel' of our Church. "A great man is fallen in the Israel' of our Church. He leaves no one his equal behind. Generations, perhaps centuries, must clapse before another such a person shall appear in our midst. Acquirements the most varied and vast, yet always ready for use; a judgment most sound; a guilelessness that no experience of the baseness of others could ever turn to suspicion; a steady regard to what was right, and disregard of expediency; a piety unobtrusive, yet showing itself in every act of his life; and a humility that in one so great is most rare, characterized our dear friend.

Most truly, as one of his servants said, "he has left no better one behind."

"While his physical powers are completely pros-

trated," writes another, two days before his death, "his mind was never more active and vigorous. He "his mind was never more active and vigorous. He thinks of everything, and appears to be wholly indifferent to the sufferings which he evidently endures. In every pain that afflicts him, he has a consolatory text of Scripture to sustain him, and as he remarked to me, his familiarity with the Word of God was now an unspeakable blessing to him. A more interesting death bed scene could not possibly be. Some half-dozen of his former pupils are almost constantly with him, and seem to regard it as an inestimable privilege."

We are informed that at almost the last moment, and when he had lost the power of speech, he signified

and when he had lost the power of speech, he signified by gestures his desire to be robed in the surplice, and thus attired as became a Minister of God, with hands folded cross-wise on his breast, he fell asleep in Jesus.

- " Nam quod requiescere corpus Vacuum sine mente videmun Spatium breve restat, ut alti Repetat collegia sensus.
- Venient citò saecula cum jam Socius calor ossa revisat, Animataque sanguine vivo Habitacula pristina gestet,
- " Quid nam sibi saxa cavata. Quid pulchra volunt monumenta, Nisi quod res creditur illis Non mortua, sed data somno."

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

New York, May 14th, 1851.

The Cambria has arrived at Halifax last night. The Cambria has 30 passengers, 20 for Boston, and 10 for Halifax.

The British and continental news is unimportant. The absorbing topic in London is the great Exhibi-on, which was opened by Her Majesty on May-day, ion, which was in the presence of 30,000 persons, without disorder or

On the 2nd inst., the Russell ministry was defeated on a motion by Mr. Hume, to confine the operations of the Property Tax to one year. The Jewish Disability Bill read a second time.

Emigration from England and Ireland continues

All danger of a ministerial crisis in Paris is over, and the old story current that Louis Napoleon is ma-king great efforts to prolong his term of office.

The Portugese insurrection had subsided. Austria and Russia have demanded of the Sultan that he should retain Kossuth and his followers for two years The Sultan is inclined to refuse and throw himself on the protection of England and France.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The interior of the building presents a grand and edifying sight. Everybody seems busy about what most concerns himself, and there is, in the manner and most concerns himself, and there is, in the manner and movements of all that throng, a certain driving energy of character which is particularly impressive. Then there is the hum of mingled sounds which strikes npon and fills the ear, which indicates the gigantic labour in progress, and reminds one, as it swells and gathers involume, of a mighty task rapidly approaching its successful completion. In our own half of the Exhibition, the din and turmoil are factors and most furious bition the din and turmoil are fastest and most furious. People move about there like bees in a hive, the cells Manning, Mr. Bodley (late curate of Archbishop

of which they are engaged in constructing. Nothing stops them. The whip about ponderous masses of machinery as if they were children's toys.—Packages and contributions, that had remained carefully and modestly swathed in paper or canvass, they begin to strip of every covering and disguise. The great bronze statue of the Duke of Rutland might be seen on Saturday, removed by them from its former position, near Osler's fountain, and swinging by the neck at the near Osler's fountain, and swinging by the neck at the foot of one of the staircases. Under their continuous labours, every part of our native Exhibition assumes shape and consistency. Mr. Hensman has got the steam up for the working machinery. All the courts and stalls are filled with contributions, which a few hours would suffice to set in order. The nave has its full compliment of trophies, which are in process of arrangement. The galleries are filled with the lighter products of British skill and industry. Wherever the eye turns, a hundred different labours approach their successful termination, and from the whole scene is gathered the comforting assurance that, whatever other country may be behind hand, at least our reputation for punctuality will be preserved. Next to ourselves, France makes the greatest show in respect of bustle and apparent effort, yet her preparations continue far in arrear, and it seems utterly impossible that her division can be ready in time for the opening. It may division can be ready in time for the opening. It may be in part, perhaps, and we trust that those portions nearest the transept will be pushed forward and completed before the 1st of May. Switzerland, the Zolverein, Austria, America, Holland, the Northern States of Germany, Spain, Italy, China, and Tunis, are all in an advanced state of preparation. Belgium, Russia, and Turkey have a long arrear of work to bring up, and little time to do it in. Beyond all question, our half of the exhibition is much more neatly finished than the other; and, so far, at the outset, contributors from abroad will be at a disadvantage as compared with us; yet they will probably recover, in public estimation, the ground they thus lose, by the superior attractiveness of the objects which they have grouped around and within the nave.

We turn from the scene of bustle and preparation which the building presents to matters of interest connected with the ceremonial of the opening. In the first place, then, the sale of season tickets has been stopped, upwards of 15,000 having been disposed of. stopped, upwards of 15,000 having been disposed of.—
It is not yet certain that a new issue may not take
place after the meeting of the Royal Commission tomorrow afternoon; but much will, of course, depend
on the way in which they dispose of the claim for admission put forward by a large body of exhibitors.—
For the same meeting is reserved the final adjustment
of a more extended programme connected with the of a more extended programme connected with the state opening. That ceremony promises to be a most imposing one. The present intention appears to be that the royal procession should move westward, first, into the British department of the exhibition. It has been suggested, very properly, as we think, that the fereign contributors, as strangers invited among us, should be visited before our own people. With their quick warm feelings they would readily appreciate such a compliment.

Lord Langdale, the late Master of the Rolls, died on Good Friday. His title expires with him.

The order of confirmation according to the rite of the Church of England was performed a few days ago in the English Protestant chapel, outside the Portai Madras, fifteen persons (of whom fourteen were young ladies) being confirmed on the occasion. It was apprehended at first, in consequence of some vague rumour to that effect, that the Papal Government would have interfered with the ceremony, on account of its affording example of a British Protestant Bishop exercising his episcopal functions at Rome—the See, par excellence, of His Holiness. The Roman authorities, however, proceeded to no such imprudent step, the consequence of which, in the present state of public opinion in England, would of course have been incalculably in England, would of course have been incalculably prejudicial to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church .- Times.

The Lord Mayor went in state on Easter Sunday to The Lord Mayor went in state on Easter Sunday to Christ Church Cathedral, accompanied by a large number of the aldermen and town councillors in their robes. A novel mode of doing honour to the festival of Easter was exhibited in Dublin by the crews of a squadron of Austrian and Greek corn ships, now lying in the river. Having obtained the permission of the authorities for the purpose, they fired salutes of twenty-one guns each, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at noon.

"The Duke" has been again before the public with another of his characteristic epistles, to a Mr. Dooly, secretary of the Carrick-on Suir commissioners:—

"The Duke has no relation whatever with the town of Carrick on-Suir, or with the commissioners thereof. He declines, therefore, to present to the House of Lords the petition referred to."

The Lancet states that of forty-two samples of mustard procured from various wholesale and retail dealers in the metropolis, and submitted to examination, the whole were found to be adulterated, and in every case the adulteration was the same in kind, varying only in degree, and consisted in the admixture of genuine mustard with immense quantities of wheaten flour, highly coloured with turmeric. The conclusion to which the writer arrives is, that genuine mustard is scarcely ever to be obtained, whatever be the price

Her Majesty has made a donation of £250 to the college founded by her royal charter three years since and named Queen's College, London, for female edu-cation. This donation will entitle her Majesty to keep a pupil constantly in the college.

M. Sapio, who many years ago was a celebrated singer in London, is now the tenant of a garret at No 43, Queen-street, Edgeware-road, London, in a state of complete destitution. Some years since he lost his

John Scott, Esq., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Labuan: J. Hamblen and Algernon Montague, Esqrs., are appointed members of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands; Mr. Henry Thornton is appointed Officer-at-Arms for the Order of St. Michael and St. George. - Observer.

Mr. Sergeant Shee is cousin to Cardinal Wiseman; and is stated to be his confidential agent for matters concerning the interests of the Romish Church in Ire-As the accredited representative of the "Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster," he sat in the Synod of Thurles, where no other layman was permitted.

The Tablet states that on Palm Sunday, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster ad-ministered the sacrament of confirmation, in the chapel of his residence, to the Rev. Mr. (late Archdeacon)

hanced by the apathy and indifference of those at of which they are engaged in constructing. Nothing whose requist and for whose benefit the work was unsteps them. The whip about ponderous masses of afterwards gave the tonsure to Mr. Manning, thus at nce incorporating him into the clergy of the (Roman) Catholic Church.

The Athenœum announces that her Majesty has been pleased to issue a commission for the purpose of submitting some distinct estimates and plan for a new National Gallery. The commission includes Sir Chas. Eastlake, Sir Richard Westmacott; and Mr. Ewart; and the Queen has offered a piece of ground in Kensington-gardens, north of the Palace, should the commissioners be of opinion that Kensington is the best locality for the due exhibition and preservation of the national pictures.

Some £20,000 worth of property has been burnt at Liverpool by a fire which broke out in a cotton shed near the Nelson Dock.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tim proves, by citing the Roman Gazette, Jan. 22d, 1848, that Dr. Wiseman was then, in the Pope's official Gazette, announced as Cardinal and Carthibiology of March Westminster," three years ago .- Guardian, March

Miss Talbot has put an end to the speculation of the Roman Priesthood respecting her fortune. She has intimated her intention of being married to Lord E. Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Chancellor has given his consent to the match, which will put her £80,000 into a much better channel than enriching a nunnery.

Death of Admiral Codrington.—English papers announce the death of Sir Edward Codrington, one of the great naval commanders of the United Kingdom. He was a messmate of Prince William, afterwards William IV., when they were midshipmen, some sixty years ago. He commanded the combined fleet which broke the maratime power of Turkey, in the harbour of Naverino, in 1837—an "untoward victory," as it was justly called by the London Times, and for which the Admiral would have been degraded from his rank if the King had not overruled the Admiralty. Codrington entered the navy in 1783. He was lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte in Howe's memorable victory of the 1st of June, 1791, and was captain of the Babet in Bridport's action, July, 1795. At the ever-memor-DEATH OF ADMIRAL COURINGTON .- English.papers in Bridport's action, July, 1795. At the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar, he was captain of the Orion. He commanded on the occasion of the Walcheren expedition. He was afterwards employed at the defence of Cadiz, and commanded a squadron co-operating with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalouia. He was captain of the fleet in the Chesapeake, and at New Orleans in 1814.

At the Middlesex sessions last month, John Thomas Cox, bookseller, 4, Holywell-street, Strand, was convicted of unlawfully publishing and having for sale a number of obscene and indecent prints and publications. He was sentenced by Mr. Sergeant Adams, who expressed his great sorrow at not having the power to award hard labour, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years, and that he afterwards should enter into his own recognizance of £50, with two sureties of £25 each, to be of good behaviour for one year, and be imprisoned until such recognizance and sureties he appeared into ties he entered into.

[It is a mercy for some of our Canadian bibliopoles that they are not subjected to the fate of "John Thos. Imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary del Popolo, by the Rev. Dr. Spenser, ex-Bishop of for two years would be a lenient penalty for vending Madras, fifteen persons (of whom fourteen were young ladies) being confirmed on the occasion. It was appread "Caroline of Brunswick," which are unblushingly offered for sale in our city. - ED. CHURCH.]

United States.

MEETING HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Last month a Methodist meeting-house in Dannville P., was struck by lightning, when a female named Pensyl was killed, and several others injured. The steeple was shattered, pews destroyed, and flooring torn up.

Buffalo, May 16th, 1851.

The President of the United States arrived here this P.M., at 4 o'clocck, on the steamer May Flower, accompanied by Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, and Attorney General Croynden.

A secret naval expedition has been got up by the United States Government. Two steam vessels have sailed from New York and are ordered to rendezvous near Tyber Island, at the mouth of the Savannah

Colonial.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .- Of the advantages of the route we need not speak -the London Chronicle ably points them out-we must only hope with our metropolitan contemporary that no dif-ficulty will arise in carrying out Lord Grey's engagements, and with him rejoice that "the Quebec Railway" is no longer an ingenious disquisition entombed in a Blue Book—"a line represented by certain marks on a given area of cartridge paper"-nor any longer bluow as grievance—although se the guarantee so-for the North American colonists to thrust forward on all occasions as the last and most flagrant instance of the heedless and stupid indifference the mother country to the welfare of her colonial offspring."-Quebec Chronicle.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.—It is intended that pamphlets &c. printed in the United States, shall when posted in Canada, be conveyed through the post at the same rate of charges as Canadian pamphlets.

STEAM BOAT ARRANGEMENTS.—All vessels arriving at the Port of Toronto in the day time, and desirous of protection from the authority of the Corporation, will designate the Wharf they intend to

op at by the following signals:— For Gorrie's Wharf, Union Jack at Bowsprit end. For Browne's Wharf, Union Jack at Masthead For Maitland's Wharf, Union Jack at staff aft.

For Tinning's Wharf, Union Jack at Fore-rigging. For Helliwell's Wharf, Union Jack over Wheelhouse, (land side.)
Vessels not finding room as expected at the wharf

designated, will change their signal to that of any other wharf, where they wish to seek a berth.

We learn from the Bytown Gazette that at the Perth Assizes last week, true bills were found against J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Wm. Harris, Esq., for participation in the riot, that took place at Renfrew some few weeks since. The case was necessarily traversed over to the Quarter Sessions, in consequence of the impossibility of serving the defendants, previous to

the rising of the Court. At the same Assizes the man o'clock, p.m., escorted by Major Denison's Provinname Francis Bear, charged with the murder of William Barrie, was convicted and has been sentenced to undergo the death penalty on the 17th of May. His wife was acquitted

Mr. Daniel Clarke's new saw mill, Chinguacousy, was destroyed by fire on Saturday week last. The Colonist says that the mill cost £1,200, and was insured to about half that amount.

It seems Cobourg harbour is becoming an important fishing station. The value of the fish caught in it last year under the old system of bait was about £3,000. This year since the introduction of gill nets it will be more than doubled.

SCARCITY OF WORKMEN.—The British Whig says, that artisans of all descriptions are very scarce at Kingston, while work is plentiful.

No Intention of Abandoning Halifax. —The Imperial Government has recently issued notices, requiring tenders at Halifax "for the erection of Officers and Soldiers' Barracks, Hospital, Commissariat, and Barrack Stores, Inclosure Walls, Tanks, Sewers, Surface Drains, &c. &c."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child two years old, son of Mr. William Braidwood, Butcher, Water Street, Gait, fell into the river on the evening of Sunday week last, and though taken out alive died shortly

ROYAL MAIL RIVER LINE—This superb line of steamers is definitely composed of the following four vessels, viz.:—Highlander, Captain Stearns; the Ottawa, Captain Putnam; the Lord Elgin, Captain Farlinger; and the New Era, Captain Maxwell. One of these boats leaves Kingston for Montreal every morning at half-past five o'clock, making the passage in daylight.—Whig.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Whilst an emigrant family travelling last week to the Huron District from Galt by the Doon Mills, in a waggon, the horses shied in passing a steep bush near the Distillery, and the vehicle with all its passengers were precipated nearly forty feet into the river. The mother, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was kicked by the horses before she could be extricated. The Galt Reporter states that the remainder of the parties escaped with slight bruises, and hopes are entertained that the chief sufferer will ultimately recover.

Mr. David Buchan of Paris has been appointed Chairman of the University Endowment

MURDER AT A CHIRAVARI. - In the township of Barrie, some parties went to the house of a blacksmith named Humphrey, to chiravari him.-Stones were thrown, and in the excitement a man named Levington was shot dead Humphreys has been committed to take his trial for the homicide, though he denies having fired the shot.

We regret to hear that Mr. Smiley, of the Hamilton Spectator is in a precarious state of health. He departed last week on a visit to Great Britain and the south of France.

FIRE.—The steam mill belonging to Charles Hull, Esq., Glandford, situated near Hamilton and Port Dover road, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. We are sorry to learn from the Spectator that the loss was great and that there was no insurance.

On Sunday the body of an infant was discovered near the mouth of the Don. An inquest was held on the remains by Dr. King, when the Jury found that the deceased came to its death by violence from some persons unknown.

FIRE.—A severe fire, originating, it is supposed, from hot ashes being placed contiguous to a stable, occurred at Cobourg on Saturday evening. A large block of wooden buildings, together with a stone tenement, all situate in the heart of the town, were destroyed: it was expected at one time that the results have been much more disastrous, as the wind was blowing strong from the North West.

ASSIZES FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK

On Saturday and Monday last, the Court was occupied with the suit of the Corporation against Mr. Furniss, proprietor of the Toronto Water Works. The plaintiffs alleged a breach of contract in supplying water to the city in insufficient quantities. witnesses were examined on both sides, and the result was a verdict of £2000 for the Corporation.

Yesterday, the trial of Mathias Ingram, of Churchville, accused of forgery, was proceeded with, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We have perused with much pleasure "The Holly. Branch," by Harriet Annie. The crowded state of our columns to-day constrains us to defer a review of

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, May 21st, 1851:—
The Postmaster, Yarmouth, U. S., rem.; Rev. R. L.
Stephenson, Buckingham, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY MAY 22, 1851,

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following list, May 1851 :-

Saturday 24, Cayuaga	3, P.M
Sunday 25, York	11, A.M
" 25,Caledonia	3, P.M
Monday 26, Jarvis	11, A.M
Tuesday 27, Walpole	

Should there be any error or omission in this list the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Parliament was opened on Tuesday with the usual formalities.

cial Dragoons. The Vice-regal carriage was followed by a few members of the City Corporation in cabs, and we must say that the appearance which the civic fathers made, did not add much either to the effect of the procession or the dignity of Toronto. We understand, however, that the invitation to the Corporation to take part in the proceedings of the day, was sent at such a preposterously late hour, that no time was allowed them to make fitting preparations.

At the corners of the principal streets, along which his Excellency passed, a few sight-seers were assembled, but the majority of them appeared to look upon the affair with the most utter indifference. If there were no hisses, there assuredly were no cheers, and altogether a less exciting display of the kind it never was our chance to witness.

The Governor-General was received at the Parliament House by a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment, whose band performed the Royal Anthem while his Excellency descended from the carriage. A salute was fired from the Garrison, and H. M. Ship, the Mohawk, but not a solitary huzza greeted the representative of Royalty.

We were much pleased with the general appearance of the Council Chamber, which was densely crowded, particularly by ladies, of whom nearly three-fourths of the assembly were composed .-Only a few of the Legislative Councillors were present, who, of course, were in full costume. Some of the Judges, the Sheriff, and other public officials likewise attended to do honour to the occasion.

His Excellency, who had rather a jaded and listless appearance, having taken his seat on the Throne, the Speaker of the Lower House, attended by a handful of members entered the Hall, followed by a tumultuous rush of spectators, who in a few minutes filled every nook and corner below the bar, almost to suffocation. Order having been partially obtained, the Governor-General proceeded to read the following speech :-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In again meeting you for the discharge of our Legislative duties, it affords me much satisfaction to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Province.

The Crop of last year was abundant; the Revenue from the customs, and the traffic or, the Provincial Canals, are steadily increasing; and the secureties of the Province command a high price.

the Province command a high price.

The effect of recent changes in the Imperial Naviga-tion Law is also beginning to be felt in the more fre-quent resort of Foreign Shipping to our Sea Ports. It is alleged however by persons connected with the Shipping Interest that certain provisions of the Immigration Act are favourable to the extension of a valuable branch

Act are involvable to the extension of a valuable branch of our Import Trade. The subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your consideration.

Under these favourable circumstances, the further improvement of the means of internal communications has recently engaged a large share of public attention. In many parts of Western Canada capital has been applied extensively and with much advantage by persons plied extensively and with much advantage by person interested in the several localities and by others to the construction of good country roads; and measures have been taken in both sections of the Province with the

been taken in both sections of the Province with the view of pressing forward importent lines of Railway.

Parliament has already given proof of its disposition to afford to undertakings of this description, which are calculated to be beneficial to the Province, such aid as can be properly given to them, without impairing the Provincial Credit, or encouraging improvident speculation.—I feel confident that in any further legislation which you may see fit to adopt on this subject you will adhere to the principles of this judicious Policy.

A considerable increase in correspondence has, I am

A considerable increase in correspondence has, I am happy to inform you, taken place since the new Postage Law came into operation. This fact, which furnishes conclusive proof of the advantage accruing to the community from the measure, warrants moreover the expectation that the receipts of the Department will

expectation that the receipts of the Department will before long recover from the depression consequent on the adoption of greatly reduced rates of postage.

Under the operation of the measures which have been recently adopted by the Legislatures of the several North American Provinces, the intercolonial Trade is assuming proportions of increasing magnitude, and promises to become a considerable branch of our inustry. I shall lay before you a Despatch in which Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies submits for consideration, a proposal for the construction of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec or Montreal, which has an important bearing on this subject.

The dispute respecting the Boundary which has been so long pending between Canada and New Brunswick, tive of much inconvenience to both has been productive of much inconvenience to both Provinces, and of no small hardship to those who are interested in the Territory which is the subject of conflicting claims. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary of State, I requested the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to meet me here last autumn with the view of arranging the details of the second of arhitecture, for the settlement of this a scheme of arbitration for the settlement of this question. The report of the arbitrators, who were appointed in pursuance of the agreement entered into at that time by the Governments of the two Provinces, will, I have reason to believe, be presented at an early

will, I have teason to believe, he presented at an early period.

With the concurrence of the Executive of this Province, permission has been granted by Her Majesty's Imperial Government to the Government of the United States, to erect a Light House on the Horse Shoe Reef in the Niagara River, at the outlet of Lake Erie, which is likely to prove highly advantageous to the Shipping that frequents those waters.

that frequents those waters.

It is yet too early to speak with confidence of the results of the great Exhibition which is now being held in London. From the reports which have reached me, however, I have reason to hope that Canadian produce and industry will be found to have been not unworthily represented on this interesting occasion. Much credit is the to those who have exerted the mealers for the second of the product for the second of the se is due to those who have exerted themselves for the promotion of this object.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

been pleased to receive very graciously the Address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves which you en-trusted to me for transmission last Session—and stating the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on

the subject of that Address.

I shall direct the accounts of Revenue and expenditure and the Estimates for the year to be laid before you, and I rely on your making the necessary provision for the exigencies of the Public Service and the maintenance of the Provincial Credit. Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

A measure will be submitted to you for effecting a reduction in certain charges provided for by the Civil List Act of 1846, and I shall lay before you the correspondence which has passed between this Government and the Secretary of State on the subject.

I again recommend to your consideration the im-portant subject of an increase in the Parliamentary Representation of the Province.

Representation of the Province.

The expediency of amending the School and Municipal Laws of Eastern Canada in some of their details with a view of securing in a more ample manner for that section of the Province the benefits which these enactments are designed to confer, will probably engage your attention.

gage your attention.

As the Province advances in wealth and population, and the authority of the local Parliament is extended and confirmed, the responsibilities which attach to Members of this Legislature become necessarily more The people of Canada, while they justly appreciate the requirements of an age of progress, are attached to their institutions, and faithful to their early traditions, and I am confident that you will earnestly endeavour, in humble reliance on the Divine Blessing to promote in this spirit their best interests

After a brief interval His Excellency left the hall, and on entering his carriage was saluted with a faint and laboriously got-up cheer, from eight or ten individuals, who occupied the outer steps of the

It is not necessary for us to make any comments upon the Speech. As a contemporary observes, it was, " on the whole, about as puerile an affair as it would have been possible to concoct." The erection of a light-house in the Niagara river formed one of its leading paragraphs; and more space was devoted to "the great exhibition" than to the Clergy Reserves!

After His Excellency had departed, the Legisla. tive Council proceeded to business. A bill relating to common schools (that inexhaustible bone for the gnawing of political empirics) was introduced and read a first time, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Leslie. The Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere gave notice that he would move, on Friday next, for a copy of the charter applied for by the Lord Bishop of Toronto for Trinity College. What legitimate interest the learned Chancellor has in this matter is more than we can comprehend. We should think that his attention would be sufficiently occupied in guarding the interests of the institution over which he presides, and which the Examiner of yesterday characterises as " The great Toronto Alms house : lately the Toronto University!

In the House of Assembly, the most notorious incident was the introduction of the newly-elected member for Haldimand by Mr. DeWitt and Dr. Smith. The hero of Gallows Hill bore his "blushing honours" with wonderful coolness and sung froid; and we thought that we could detect a mischievous twinkle in his eye, as it took a survey of the ministerial benches. Mr. H. J. Boulton gave notice of an address for a return of all roads, slides, harbours, etc., in the hands of Government previous to last session. Mr. H. Sherwood gave notice of an enquiry relative to the removal of the Seat of Government; a bill to repeal the Usury Laws in Upper Canada; and one to amend the charter of the University of Toronto. The Hon. J. H. Cameron gave notice of several bills bearing upon legal reform; Mr. Merritt of one on the subject of reciprocity. Mr.Robinson gave notice of an enquiry as to the imposition of differential duties; and last, though not least, Mr. William Lyon McKenzie, who appears anxious to get into harness once more, gave notice of two bills: one to prevent the Upper Canada Loan Company from receiving higher interest than is permitted by law to other bodies; and the other for establishing " Courts of Reconciliation" in Canada West. This proposition, we suspect, will meet with but small support from the legal members of the House. Altogether, there is every appearance that Ministers will have abundance of " little bills," to meet during the current session.

The debate upon the Address was commenced, Mr. Ross moving and Mr. Morrison seconding the same. After some altercation, however, on the question of regularity, Mr. Baldwin consented that the debate should be adjourned till to-day, and then further, if deemed necessary.

DIOCESAN SYNODS.

The following conversation which took place in the House of Commons on the 2nd of May, is peculiarly interesting at the present moment, as bearing upon the legality of Diocesan Synods :-

"Mr. Childer called the attention of the House to a letter published a few days ago by the Bishop of Exeter, announcing his intention to hold a Diocesan Synod in June next. He observed that his intention would have June next. He observed that his intention would have the effect of separating the Clergy of Exeter from the rest of the Clergy of the establishment, and he asked the Government how they intended to act with respect to the contemplated Synod in the diocese of Exeter?" "Lord J. Russell said, he had taken the opinion of the law officers of the grown with regard to the hold-

His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Elma Bruce, and the officers of his suite, left Elmsley House shortly before three shall lay before you, intimating that her Majesty has shall lay before you have a shall lay before you hav

synod, which could not be called together without the Queen's writ, nor could they put into force any canon without the Queen's permission under the penalty imprisonment. The bishop, however, has expressly declared that it was not the intention of the proposed seambles to the proposed of the assembly to enact any canon, and that he did not men to do any act contrary to law in any respect. Neither the Attorney General nor the Solicitor General were the Attorney General nor the Solicitor General were of opinion that the proposed meeting would be unlawful, although the Bishop of Exeter had used the nam of Synod for an assembly called in a different way, and for a different purpose, from a synod properly so called. He considered the bishop's object was to impugn the judgment of the Privy Council in the Gorham case, and it remained to be seen what course the bishop took in relation to that decision before any steps could be decided on as to the proposed assembly. After a short discussion the subject dropped."

SECESSION TO ROME.

Dissenters have coined a vast amount of showy but spurious capital, out of the perversions to Romanism which manism which have taken place from the ranks of the Reformed Anglican Catholic Church during the last fifteen years. Superficial sectarian prints of which the Christian Guardian is a fair specimen, have been in the habit of blowing their penny trumpets with mock heroic pomposity at each instance of desertion, and of certiorating their too credulous dupes, that because a few drops of ill blood had oozed from the ecclesiastical body, " the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint! Such croakers, if sincere (which we much fear the vast majority of them are not,) have yet to learn, that never is a system more vigorous or in sounder health, than when it throws off crude and angry humours. Apostasies were rife in the Primitive Church, even during the incumbency of the fist Bishops, and such "offences" will ever occur till the militant state is exchanged for the triumphant

The Romanists themselves, do not coincide with the platform men in estimating the gains which the Vatican has received from the treasons to which we have been alluding. With every disposition to magnify the prosperity of their communion, at the expense of their most formidable—we may say their only formidable opponent—they cannot shut their eyes to the notorious fact, that after all the noise and fanfaronade which has been made, the labouring mountain has produced a ridiculously diminutive mouse!

To prove that we are not speaking without data, we subjoin an extract from a recent number of the Tablet, one of the leading, and certainly one of the most intelligent organs of Romanism in the mother country. country. Alluding to the "secessions," that jour nal observes:

"The hard-headed and the hard-hearted class of the English nation still presents itself as an impenetrable rock from which no water issues forth.

"Since the commencement of the present movement of divine grace, Oxford has sent into the Church about a hundred men, Cambridge about sixty. This is the fruit of the hard support. a hundred men, Cambridge about sixty. This series fruit of the last fifteen years, and is not one for every hundred men who become members of the University in hundred men who become members of the University is given year. In Cambridge the proportion is still less given year. In Cambridge the proportion is still less given year. In Cambridge the proportion is still less given year.

and the conversions from it have been fewer.
"In ancient times, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious, the conversion of one man of rank was hollowed by that of his dependants. A feudal lerd who leved his vassals to battle, led them also to the saluth font of baptism. A king's conversion necessitated the conversion of his caling's conversion necessitated the conversion of his subjects; and the cleansing of the royal chapel from the pollution of a false worship was also followed by the application of all other places of the like kind to the true worship of God. Something of this we see at times in the Fact, when a schismatical of this we see at times in the Fact, when a schismatical of the second schiemers and schismatical of the second schiemers are second schiemers. of this we see at times in the East; when a schismatical Bishop is converted to the Roman Church his people and clergy follow his avenue.

and clergy follow his example.

"But, now, in England, and generally throughout Europe, the conversion of one man stands by itself. And we are accustomed to watch with singular fair nestness whether a man's wife or children follows his nestness whether a man's wife or children follows his own conversion, is more than usually blessed, his own conversion, is more than usually blessed for a man's tenants, or servants, or friends, these think no more of following him in the step he has taken, than they think of becoming Fakirs or Dervishes; so completely has the principle of private judgment er tered into the whole social relations of the world. "Generally speaking, the converts lose their former position in the world."

"Generally speaking, the converts lose their former position In the world, their influence vanishes, and their personal character, how high soever it may been before, is then the object of every man's criticismic imperfections are magnified into faults, and faults grievous sins—even their very creatlencies are grievous sins—even their very excellencies are discovered to have been vices, and all their general have been nothing but show and parade. becomes morseness and a spirit of discontent, cheerfulness is reprobated as levity or profameness.

We are aware from the profaments are discovered to the profaments of the profaments.

We are aware from personal observation, that in mada, schismation Canada, schismatics, especially some Methodists, who inconsistently call the pame who inconsistently call themselves after the name of that erratio have of that erratic but sound-hearted Churchman, John Wesley, are striving Wesley, are striving to entice simple sheep from the Apostolic fold by Apostolic fold, by representing that the Anglican and Italian Church and Italian Churches are on the eve of giving the above quoted paragraphs from the Tablet, be to ready answer to ready answer to such Jesuitical deceivers (vide there are Jesuits in the Preaching house, wesley's Journals of the Preaching house. Wesley's Journals,) as well as in the Mass house. Men, we mean and Men, we mean, who do not scruple to do evil that good may come and good may come, and who to advance the sordid interests of their "come advance the sortion in the interests of their "connexion" would pervert the plainest facts, and clothe the most palpable false hood in the simulation

hood in the simulated garb of sincerity and truth!

The Lord Bishop of Toronto speaks shrewdly and soundly in his and soundly in his recently delivered charge, as to the moral effects of the desertions from England to Rome which the Rome which the present age has witnessed.

"In r word m less, pe great be great be to the in defection "The in a ne military civil co Chief J Decid out fear right; rally w "No have gis the defer to the defer

In c before fidelit the A more is at which tound living wante room for scour;

that Con men man aime tion: thirt that thir but

In regard to Romish converts from our Church a ord must suffice. They are in general weak or faithless, perhaps both. But even from them we derive great benefit, because they refuse to be silent, and will, the infinite damage of Rome, give reasons for their defection.

They remind me of an incident which took place they remind me of an incident which took place in a neighbouring colony. From some necessity a military officer was appointed a judge in one of the courts. Not acquainted with law, he asked the chief Justice of the court how he should act. heef Justice of the Supreme Court how he should act. Decide honestly and to the best of your ability, withweide honestly and to the best of your ability, while fact or favour, and nine times out of ten you will be tally wrong and betray your ignorance."

"Now it would have been well for the seceders to have given no reasons for their departure, and to have left the fact for speculation and mystery. They have

eff the fact for speculation and mystery. They have done otherwise, and the reasons they have assigned are in many n many cases so exceedingly silly, and exhibit such a deplorable deterioration of mental vigor that they

seem to have fallen under the strong delusion men-loned in Scripture, that they should believe a lie; and and intellectual ability behind them.

Moreover, it appears that long before they left us, bread of the Church while the slaves of Rome. To might be quoted. How melancholy to compare Henry wilberforce's excellent essay on the parochial system was or quoted. How melancholy to compare Henry with his recent letter to the parishioners whom he has described. The essay is a work of merit, but the letter hat on breaking his ordination vows, God had withway from the him all grace and enlightenment. The same may be said of all the perverts; and from the described of such the Church can receive no damination of such the Church can receive no damination.

The same may be said of all the perverts; and from the desertion of such the Church can receive no damage. They may be objects of pity in charitable hearts should be also be also be and of sorrowful sympathy among their former friends, but they will never be beard of more for good."

In conclusion we repeat, what we have frequently before advanced, that so far as purity of doctrine, fidelity in teaching, and vital energy are concerned, the Apostolic Church of our Fathers never was in a more effective or satisfactory condition than she is at the present moment. The very troubles which beset her, and the difficulties which surtound her, are tokens and evidences that she is a living fruitful branch of the True Vine. If we wanted these thorns in the flesh, there might be toom for questioning the truth of this proposition, for whom the Lord leveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth!"

Since our last notice of this Society, the proceedings been one special and two regular meetings. There have been full of interest. There has have been pecial and two regular meetings. There province for instructions, as to the manner in which of 1843), which gave all religious denominations in should act in order to form Branch Unions, and give at a vested right to a share of the Clergy Reserves, expression to their sentiments upon this subject.—
M. P. P., explained, that although the Legislative Assembly had declared by their resolutions of last session, appropriate the Clergy Reserves to secular purposes without the permission of the Imperial Parliament, and chough it was senting of the company that the meeting of the senting of the senting of the senting of the company is the senting of the company that the meeting of the company is the senting of the company that the meeting of the company is the senting of the company that the meeting of the company is the senting of the company that the meeting of the company that the company tha propriate the Clergy Reserves to secular purposes thout the permission of the Imperial Parliament, and though it was well known that the meeting of the data and parliament was postponed until now, in the pectation that by this time the Imperial Parliament have passed a bill giving to them the authority slightly and it was not likely to pass the British Legistian that by the was not likely to pass the British Legistian the this session; yet it was still possible such a summissible arrive at any moment, and even before the ot an hour should have declared its sentiments, therefore, an hour should be lost in resisting the threatened an hour should be lost in resisting the threatened Several other members of the Commitso urged the necessity of being prepared for any sency, and it was unanimously resolved, that the tary should at once prepare instructions and all documents. documents necessary for carrying out the more diate views of the Union in the country districts, at same should be forwarded without delay to largy, the Churchwardens and Lay Representatives, a view to the country districts of the country of the Ward Committees should be appointed to obtain ures in Toron! o to the various petitions against the

t the special business of the meeting was disposed J. G. Vansittart, accompanied by Mr. Miller, ounced, and stated that he wished to explain his the Characteristics are to which some mison the Clery Reserves, as to which some mislength, and stated that he wished to explain inseption to Clery Reserves, as to which some mislength, and some very searching questions were put
t's statement of his present views on this importard publicly by him a short time since, but were still
the samples of the server of those not such as appear to entitle him to the support of those and manual act upon the principles of the Church Union, enables all denominations of Christians within this Prolar to salt denominations of Christians within this Prolar in those reserves.

vince to share in those reserves.

In pursuance of the above mentioned resolutions, on the Resolution of the Church Union Meeting, on the Church Union Meeting, have the 2nd of May, and of the various other documents, have ens and Lay Representatives throughout the Pro-

OUR UNSCRUPULOUS OPPONENTS.

We resume our notice of the Petition said to be that of the "Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connect: Connexion Church," on which we made some comments last post. Having then dealt with one of its many false statements, that the settlement of 1840 aimed at " the elevation of two religious denominations, the Church of England and the residuary Church of England and the residence of Scotland, to the virtual exclusion of thirteen thirteen others, all Protestants," and having proved that the that the very reverse was the case,—that those lowing communication which speaks for itself.

REV. SIR.—In the last "Church" I observe. thirteen may at any moment share those Reserves, but he may at any moment share those Reserves, but have with one or two exceptions left the funds applicable applicable to them untouched in the hands of the Government, we shall now proceed to deal with another of the shall now proceed to deal with the shall not the shall now proceed to deal with the shall now proceed to deal with t another of the daring falsehoods which it contains. of a license."

This petition next states that MANY of these thirteen other denominations, besides Roman Catholics, which it falsely asserts, are excluded from the benefit of the settlement, "are respectively more numerous than either of the two favoured sects, and unitedly embrace, perhaps, nine-tenths of the whole population." Our only reply to this falsehood is to reprint to-day, the Religious Census taken from the last Parliamentary returns, which we gave lately. It is as follows:-

RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

	P	opulation.
	The United Church of England and Ireland	171,751
)	Church of Scotland	67,900
•	Free Presbyterian Church	64,729
-	Other Presbyterians	20,372
3	Weslevan Methodists	90 363
1	Episcopal "	36,893
7	Other "	14,977
	Episcopal "Other "Baptists	28,965
1	Lutherans	7,420
e	Independents	6,126
	Quakers	6.148
,	Universalists	2,269
e	Unitarians	700
0	Menonists.	4.767
n	All other denominations	13,983
y	zen omet denominations	10,000
a	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	537,363
S	Church of Rome	123,707
r	Jews	123,707
n		
-	No creed or denomination	62,128
	to the side of a state of a finished a state	723.332

" MANY of those denominations are respectively more numerous than either of the two favoured sects!!!" Now, the Wesleyan Methodists have availed themselves to some extent of the settlement of 1840, and must be excepted from the "many;" they number, 90,363; the next largest is the Free Church of Scotland, being 64,729; and the smallest are the Unitarians, 700. Thus we find the "favoured" number 230,015, exclusive of 123,707 Roman Catholics, who also share the reserves; whilst the united numbers of all these denominations whose "feelings, wishes, rights and liberties" are "outraged," by being told they may have a share if they please to take it under the act of 1840, amounts only to 207,712, and of these, many turn with abhorrence from acts of falsehood such as we now deal with.

We have searched in vain, throughout the official returns, for the thirty-six ministers and congregations of this "Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion." In point of numbers it would appear to be too insignificant to find a separate place, and we therefore suppose must be sought under the 14,977 "other" Methodists, and yet it is this minute fraction of the population that would rob all other denominations, and is conspicuous amongst our "unscrupulous opponents" in the present efforts to disturb the settlement of 1840.

We have dwelt too long on these unblushing falsehoods coming from a body calling itself "Religious," "Christian," "Wesleyan."-What a pollution of these names! What an absence of all their attributes!

FAILURE OF THE IRISH GODLESS COLLEGE SCHEME.

A communication addressed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Earl of Shrewsbury has just been published, and is attracting considerable attention. In this document Lord Clarendon expresses his deep and bitter disappointment at the conduct of the Romanist party in Ireland, backed as they are by the Papal Court in opposing the Queen's Colleges, founded by Sir Robert Peel!-He asserts that all the efforts of the Irish Government to mitigate " sectarian animosity" by means of mixed education, promoted by the state, have hitherto heen foiled, and speaks in most desponding terms of the future.

We commend Lord Clarendon's letter to the serious consideration of the Canndian political, and will as cordially maintain that settlement. emperics, who have infidelized Toronto University, in the preposterous expectation that if the stumbling-block of Christianity were once removed, the peace and moral regeneration of the people would follow as a necessary consequence.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Our paper recently contained an announcement of the marriage of one of our clerical brethren, which we perused with much pleasure, from the circumstance that it stated the nuptials had been celebrated "after due proclamation of banns."

Fondly do we hope that, in future, such intimations will be neither few nor far between. On more than one occasion have we entered our most decided protest against the practice of having recourse to marriage licenses, which unhappily so rankly prevails in this Province; and the experience of every succeeding day convinces us that the system is a departure from the spirit of the Church, and a nullification of one of her most express rubrics, which cannot be too strenuously reprehended and discountenanced.

If our Clergy and leading Laymen were to follow the example which has called forth these brief remarks -a custom, at once expensive, unecclesiastical, and liable to the most serious practical abuses, would soon me to be of rare occurrence—the exception instead

Since writing the above we have received the fol-

REV. SIR,—In the last "Church" I observe, among the list of marriages, that of a Clegyman, as it is stated, after the due publication of Banus."

Permit me to centrast with this, some of the particulars of the last two couples, whom I married "by virtue

In the first case, having been refused a license in the neighbourhood, because both parents of the bride (who is under age) were unwilling, a license was obtained at a distance. Of course, I was not aware of this until after the manuage. after the marriage.

The second couple I went ten miles to marry; and although they could afford six dollars for a license, they were too poor, they stated, to pay my accustomed

fee.

No comments are needed. Only let me express the hope that, ladies and gentlemen, like the Rev. William Logan, will have the courage to break through the immoral and expensive mode of marriage by license, and resort to the old Church-plan of being called and married in Church.

JNO. BELL WORRELL. Smith's Falls, May 15th, 1851.

THE CLERGY RESERVES-THE CHURCH UNION.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable us to gather the opinions of the adverse press upon the late proceedings in this city, in defence of the Clergy Reserves, and their settlement by the act of 1840, which give to all Christian denominations within this Province a vested interest therein. The Government organs and our other "unscrupulous opponents," as might be expected, are lavish of abuse upon the proceedings and the speakers.-There is an utter absence of argument of any kind in their comments, whilst there are some rather important admissions to be found therein. In some instances passion has completely mastered discre-

The Ministerial Globe has wound up a long tirade of abuse with the admission that our "agitation will not probably be without its effect. The Church influence is most powerful in England and the Whig ministry is not strong;" therefore, says the Globe, " there may yet be difficulty before us."

Another of our antagonists, the Christian Guardian, in commenting on the proceedings says: "That the Church party is determined to press the cause to the uttermost is manifest, nor are we at all astonished at the fact;" and it implores those other religious denominations who make common cause with us, in maintaining the settlement of 1840, to sacrifice the interests of religion and desert the ranks of those of the worst species of voluntaryism and infidelity, "and they may yet regain the confidence they have forfeited." It assures them that, " they never will enjoy a similar opportunity of retracing their steps;" and in the anguish of despair, the body, of which this journal is the organ, has republished the disgraceful petition to the legislature to which we have alluded.

The Hamilton Spectator, with all the zeal of an apostate, denounces the whole of the proceedings as "injudicious" and ill-advised, asks, "whether the originators of the Church Union have given a thought to the position in which they will place their political friends of other religious denominations by this move;" and reminds us that there are "three other influential denominations interested in those reserves, who are neither consulted nor asked properly to co-operate in the movement.' There could be but one thought upon the course that " our political friends of other denominations' would take, and it would be unjust to them were the originators of the Church Union to have for a moment doubted what that course would be .-They believed that those "three other influential denominations," though differing with them on some points, were equally desirous for "the maintenance of religion and the diffusion of christian knowledge in this Province;" and that when the contrary is attempted-when religion is thought to be suppressed, and infidelity enthroned, they would resist any such measure as firmly as we would; and that opinion is not erroneous, for we believe we may state without fear of contradiction, that those "three other influential denominations" cordially approve of the proceedings of the Church Union for the maintenance of the settlement of 1840, The same journal declares its belief that, "party spirit and strife" will now be strengthened by "religious prejudices and denominational combinations;" and that "the Conservative party will lose hundreds of its warmest supporters," who forced into opposite c Truly, this is a strange way of affording "warm support," and evincing zeal for religion.

We can ease our contemporaries mind, and assure him that so far from the proceedings of the Church Union giving birth "to religious prejudices and denominational combinations," the contrary is more likely to be the result. Other religious bodies contemplate similar measures for the same end; and our belief is, that the present attempt to disturb the settlement of 1840 will do more to unite all the real friends of religion in this Province in its defence and to sink sectarian and denominational prejudices for this one common object, than could have been accomplished by years of labor to the

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

We are happy to learn that preparations are making in our City to celebrate this loyal festival becomingly on Saturday. The Mayor has issued a proclamation for its observance as a public holiday, and we doubt not that the call will be universally responded to. "Among other preparations" says the Globe, " we hear of a splendid pyrotechnic display in the shape of a pyramid 120 feet high,

with 2000 lights. We understand that Dr. Naphegyi has in the kindest manner consented to superintend the construction of this work, -and from his eminent skill as a chemist, we are prepared for something surpassingly good. We need not say that the services of Dr. Naphegyi, on this occasion, are entirely voluntary and gratuitous."

THIRD JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

At a special general meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on Wednesday the 21st day of May, 1851.

The Honourable William Allan, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following report was adopted :-

The Committee, appointed at the general meeting the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on the 2nd April, to make arrangements for the cele-bration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, beg to make the following ecommendations :-

That the Venerable Society having appointed the 16th of June, being the anniversary of the day on which their charter was signed, as the day to comwhich their charter was signed, as the day to commence their Jubilee, your committee recommend that following as nearly as local circumstances will admit, the plan thus adopted by the Venerable Society, with the permission of the Incumbent, the opening of the jubilee year be celebrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Monday, June 16th, 1851, by Divine Service, with Holy Communion, and that the members and friends of this Society be specially invited to attend.

That a public meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto be held in the St. Lawrence Hall on the following Wednesday, with a view to increase the interest of all classes in the objects contemplated by this Society, which has since its formation been regarded as an offspring from the venerable Society whose in the lower propose to celebrate.

ubilee we propose to celebrate.

That with the sanction of the Lord Bishop, public Sermons be preached in the various Churches of this city on Sunday, the 22nd day of June next. And that after such Sermons, a collection be made in aid of such of the objects of the Society as the Lord Bishop

may appoint.

That a similar course may be adopted throughout the Diocese, at such time as his Lordship may also appoint.

STEPHEN LETT, Chairman.

Dated, May 19th, 1851.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

We beg leave to call especial attention to the advertisement of this establishment which appears in another column. The qualifications of the Rev. H. B. Jessopp, are well known in this quarter of the Province, and we have reason to believe that his assistant, the Rev. E. A. Dewar, is well fitted for the important work of tuition.

On Sunday the 11th the Lord Bishop commenced his Summer tour of Confirmations in St. George's Church, on which occasion eighty-three persons confirmed in the presence of God and of his Church, the vows and covenants made for them at Baptism. After the confirmation his Lordship delivered a most energetic and affecting address, which was listened to with much interest. The candidates made an offering towards providing an additional piece of Communion Plate as a record of the confirmation.

Correspondence.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROFS.

Toronto Township, 14th May, 1851.

Toronto Township, 14th May, 1851. In this quarter of Canada, the wheat, I am sorry to say, looks very so so. From the middle to the latter end of March, when the snow was going off, it presented such a promising appearance, that farmers calculated upon obtaining rather more than an average crop. These hopes however were doomed to be sadly disappointed. The cold dry weather, coupled with the severe frosts which prevailed from the beginning of April till about the 10th of the current month, materially injured the crops, and in many fields the wheat has almost entirely disappeared. I need hardly add, that our farmers in consequence are a good deal add, that our farmers in consequence are a good deal down hearted. However,

"Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face."
The rain we had on last Saturday night, followed as it
was, by the general heat of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, has thoroughly started vegetation in the neighbourhood, so that we may still hope for the best. We
have already completed the putting in of our spring have already completed the putting in of our spring crop-and where spring-wheat, barley, peas, and oats

bave made their appearance, they all look well.

During the last two weeks, I have been on a tour through the township back of this—particularly Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono, and Albion—and I am happy to be able to say, that in these localities the at, with few exceptions gives promise of a remunerating harvest.

TORONTO MARKI	E T	CA			
TORONTO	o, A	Tay	21,	1851	
	8.	d.		8	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	10	a	4	1
Spring do. do	0	0	a	0	0
Oats, per 34lbs	1	8	a	1	10
Barley, per 48lbs	2	6	a	3	0
Rye	2	6	a	3	0
Peas	2	3	a	2	6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20	0	a	21	9
Do. fine (in Bags)	20	0	a	00	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	a	18	9
Do. (in Bags)	16	3	a	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	20	0	a	00	0
Beef, per lb	0	4	a	0	6
Do. per 100 lbs	27	6	a	30	0
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	8	a	0	10
Do. salt, do	0	6	a	0	78
Lard, per lb	0	51	a	0	6
Cheese, per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Apples per barrell	7	8	a	10	0
Eggs per dozen	0	5	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	a	2	9
Straw per ton	35	0		40	0
Hay per ton	50	0	a	80	0
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	15	0
Bread	0	4	a	0	5
Coals per ton	30	0	a		100

Reviews.

THE RULES AND PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY FOR UPPER CANADA, comprising the orders of 1850 and 1851, with explanatory Notes referring to the English Orders and Decisions: by Robert Cooper, Esq., Barrister at Law. Toronto: A. H. Armour, & Co, 1851.

At the present moment this is a well timed publication, whether we regard the advantage to the legal profession, or to the public at large, therefrom. By the former, the want of such a publication has been felt; and this now before us will be found the most perfect compendium of the rules and practice of our Court of Chancery which has yet appeared. Any lengthened notice of its professional merit would be unsuited to our general readers. But to the public at large, there is one portion of this work which will not be uninteresting at a time when ignorance and prejudice would raise a cry for the abolition of the Court of Chancery as a useless and expensive appendage to the tribunals of the Province. If such men will but read the introduction to this volume, they will see how insane is their cry. For their instruction we shall make the following extracts, from which the necessity for a Court of Equitable Jurisdiction will be manifest; and the very men most biased in the senseless cry for its abolition may be the first driven to wish for its maintenance.

"A circumstance, which might possibly be supposed to render a work of this kind not altogether necessary, is, that there is an opinion in some quarters to this effect, that the Court of Chancery, as now established in Upper Canada, is not likely to remain a permanent institution —that, like many other creatures of Canadian Parliamentary birth, it may soon suffer annihilation at the hands of the parent, and that indeed such an event would be rather popular than otherwise. On this subject it would be presumption to offer an opinion here. The benefit, or otherwise, of this pirticular Court is a question of public economy, and not of law. Those whose tion of public economy, and not of law. Those whose duty it is to consider and decide upon such questions, will no doubt give it sufficient consideration. But one conclusion is inevitable, whether this or that Court be suffered to remain or be abolished, some tribunal, having power to try causes, such as those now brought before the Court of Chancery, must exist. There must be a Court, in which claimants can have redress in cases which the present common law tribunals cannot reach. Such cases will arise, and by some Court they must be decided. This is sufficient for our purpose; and it is therefore unnecessary to enter into an argument as to which kind of Court would be most popular for the purpose, or which system would be most efficient. If, whatever changes in the jurisdictions take place, there

whatever changes in the jurisdictions take place, there must still be Equity administered by some Court, (and this seems undeniable) then it must be useful for the Profession to have kept clearly before them, from time to time, as alterations take place, the Rules by which the practice in the administration of Equity is governed.

"A party has purchased a lot of land. He peys a portion of the purchase money, but is in arrear as to the remainder. The vendor brings an action of Ejectment and turns the purchaser out of possession. The purchaser afterwards tenders his purchase money, but the vendor refuses it, saying that the payment was not made in time, and he will not now take it. He prefers the vendor refuses it, saying that the payment was not made in time, and he will not now take it. He prefers keeping the part of the purchase money which has been paid, and taking also the benefit of the improvements which the purchaser may have made. The Ejectment clearly could not have been defended. Such a purchaser can in Equity, unless there are special circumstances against him, have a specific performance of his contract, and a conveyance of the Estate on making payment. A recent case on this subject is Macdonald vs. Elder.—Grant's Chancery Reports, Vol. 1.

"The ordinary mortgage transactions, which are constantly occurring, cannot be adjudicated upon completely by the Common Law Courts. The right of the mortgager to redeem is no unreasonable indulgence,

pletely by the Common Law Courts. The right of the mortgager to redeem is no unreasonable indulgence, limited, as it now is, to six months instead of twelve as formerly, after the account is taken. The Court of Chancery is the only court by proceedings in which,

this right can be foreclosed, or extinguished.
"There are many cases where the right to redeem, does not rest on the express words of a mortgage in the usual form, but upon special circumstances, and extrinsic evidence, which in some cases have been deemed sufficient to sustain the right to redeem, although such a permission might seem contrary to the words of the deed. Where, for instance, there has been fraud, accia permission might seem contrary to the words of the deed. Where, for instance, there has been fraud, accident, or mistake, and the holding of the deed to be an absolute conveyance would be inconsistent with the dealings between the parties. In such cases the Rules of Common Law prevent any relief being granted in those Courts, and resort is necessary to an Equitable jurisdiction. A case of this kind is Letarge vs. De-Tuyli,—Grant's Chancery Reports, Vol. 1, page 227: and the distinction is very clearly drawn in the judgment of the Courts. ment of the Court of Appeal in the case of Stewart vs. Howland between the cases in which relief can, and where it cannot, be given in opposition to the words of the conveyance—in short, where the Statute of France must prevail, and where it can be held inapplicable, because to use it as a shield would be to make it the means of effectuating fraud. The case of Stewart vs. Howland was decided in December, 1850, and will be found in Grand's Reports.

found in Grant's Reports.
"The Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery is frequently invoked in cases of fraud, where an advantage has been gained by one party over another, who may has been gained by one party over another, who may have his advantage strengthened by having the Law on his side. This is the case often enough, where a person has, in ignorance of his actual rights, and not being in a position clearly to understand the effects of his act, executed papers which must have their full effect at Law, but which may be considered in Equity with reference to the real merits of the transaction arising out of all the circumstances. On this subject, though the case goes to other points, the reader is referred to

the case goes to other points, the reader is referred to Stuart vs. Horton,—Grant's Chancery Reports.

'These are a few, and very far from the whole, of classes of cases, in which an Equitable jurisdiction under the system of laws which obtains in England and here is absolutely necessary. In whatever Court that jurisdiction may be vested, is a matter of comparatively little importance to the lawyer or to the student, or even to the public, provided that it be a Court competent for the nurses and such as to extinct the worst. the purpose, and such as to satisfy the wants, but not to form a disproportionate drag upon the resources of the country. The Equity must be somewhere administered,

will it continue to be studied and practised by a few only of the Profession. The more summary mode of proceeding, and the great reduction of costs in all the Courts, will render it almost out of the question for any one class of men to confine themselves to one branch of the Profession, however desirable that might, under some circumstances, be considered with a view to greater efficiency. These considered mith a view to greater efficiency. These considerations, although perhaps stated at too great length, may be given as fair reasons among others for believing, that a publication of this kind may be useful."

CANADA PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE; by W. H. Smith: Part 4. Toronto: Thomas Maclear.

This part completes the first volume of this work, and is the most interesting which has yet appeared. It comprises the introduction, which gives a most interesting history of Canada, from its first discovery to the present time. Its early history, under the French, will be read with pleasure. The expedition of Father Henequin and his companions, in 1679, is briefly given. The second chapter contains a narrative of the seizure and capture of Quebec, and the terms of capitulation, which, among others, provided "that the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, should be maintained."

Of the rapid rise and progress of Canada under British sway, the sketch is good. The commercial and other statistics of the country will be found useful; and of this number, we may say it forms in itself a complete volume and a valuable addition

THE PERVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.

At a time when the public mind is so much interested upon this subject, the following extracts from the Church Reviews of April last will be found to detail the progress of this movement with some fidelity, and will shew that after the vast efforts made, the perversions are in point of numbers insignificant :-

The first division of this period of twenty-one ears, as we now survey it, extends from the early part of 1829, when the laws excluding Roman Catholics from office were repealed, to the latter part of 1833, when the publication of the Tracts for the Times was undertaken. At its commencement, George the Fourth was on the British throne, and the Duke of Wellington was his chief minister .-The English primates were Howley and Harcourt. Of the Bishops, Majendie, Corneivall, Luxmoore, and Huntingford, who all died within four years, were men of a past generation; the exemplary Burgess, Bathurst, for many years the only Whig prelate, Sparke, Law, the pious Ryder, the learned Marsh, the munificent Van Mildert, had also been ong in their high office; Carey, Carr, Jenkinson, Robert Gray, and two able Professors of Oxford. Copleston and Lloyd, had been more recently added; and the only members of the present bench who had been consecrated were Murray, Kay, Blomfield, Bethel, Percy, and the two Sumners .-The literature of the times was still illustrious with the advancing years of Mackintosh and Coleridge, Scott and Southey, Crabbe and Wordsworth. crown of glory still shone in the retirement of Wilberforce, Simeon, Rowland Hill, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Gambier, and Hannah More; and Robert Hall still preached, and the pen of Adam Clarke had no rest. The Christian Year, though published but a little before, had glided through several editions. Almost every season ushered in a book from the indefatigable Faber. The Roman Catholic controversy had drawn forth the polemic energy of Philpotts. In the essays of Whately on the Writings of St. Paul, in the Paraphrastic Translation of Shuttleworth, and in the works of Bishop Blomfield and the present Archbishop of Canterbury on parts of the New Testament, much had been given to the cause of sacred literature and of practical religion: while Foster's Mahometanism Unveiled and some of the treatises on prophecy attempted more doubtful results. Returning from studies on the Continent, Pusey had lately published his View of the Theology of Germany .-Arnold was at Rugby, and the first volume of his Sermons had just appeared, while he was breathing a warmer life into the spirit of the higher schools of England. In his Fellowship at Oriel College, he has been succeeded by Newman.

Such a victory as that which was termed the Roman Catholic Emancipation, could not but animate the opponents of the Church of England .-It had been won by agitation and the union of discordant forces. What might not the same agitation and union still accomplish! The Roman Catholic peers, the heads of the old houses of Howard, Talbot, Stourton, and Dormor took their seats; and O'Connell and a train of Irish Romanists were soon in the House of Commons. The excellent Robert Grant moved the admission of the Jews .-George the Fourth was succeeded, in June, 1830, by his more popular brother. Three days in July expelled the restored House of Bourbon from France, and placed the Orleans family in the Tuilleries. A few weeks more severed Belgium from Holland, and founded another constitutional monarchy. The Wellington ministry retired, nominating, almost as their last act, Dr. Philpotts to the See of Exeter. Indeed, the appointment was not complete, and Earl Grey refused to permit

Lloyd, who died early, had already been succeeded by Dr. Bagot. The new ministry placed in the next two vacant Sees the brother of the prime minister and Dr. Maltby, a learned, rather than strict theologian; and they made Dr. Whately Archbishop of Dublin, and Daniel Wilson Bishop of Calcutta. In 1831 they introduced the Bill for Reform in Parliament. Before it passed, in 1832, Bristol was in the hands of a mob, and the palace of the Bishop was sacked and burned. The revenues of the Irish Church were threatened; its ministers were impoverished; ten of its Bishoprics were extinguished; the English Bishops were advised to "set their house in order;" and while the cholera was for the first time passing across the land, the minds of thoughtful men were boding changes in the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, which now can hardly seem to have been real perils. Writers like Isaac Taylor were going to the very foundations of things; Lord Henly proosed one well-meant plan of Church reform; Dr. Arnold had another and a bolder; Mr. Riland another; Dr. Burton would have warded off assault by still another; the Romanists exulted; the Dissenters were eager; within the Church, "the party of Hophni and Phinehas' knew not where to lean; but some of the wisest and best of the clergy looked forward, with submissive faith, to a probable day of sacrifices. In the midst of these alarms, in 1832, the British Magazine was commenced by Hugh James Rose; and in the same year, Dr. Hampden preached the Brampton Lectures, in ears sharpened by the times.

Before the close of 1833, Scott and Crabbe, Mackintosh and Davy and Robert Hall, Adam Clarke and Hannah More, Wilberforce and Lord Gambier, Magee and Jebb, were all amongst the

The second sub-division of the period before us extends from the autumn of 1833 to the spring of 1836; beginning with the commencement of the Tracts for the Times, and closing at the point at which they became the occasion of public contro-

They originated with a company of theological associates at Oxford. Of these, the chief were Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew, a nephew of the first Earl of Radnor; Mr. Perceval, a son of Lord Arden, and nephew of the former prime minister Perceval; Messrs. Keble, Newman, and Oakley, Fellows of Oriel College; the first most known for his sweet, sacred poetry; the second for his terse, earnest prose; Mr. Palmer, the learned investigator of Church History; Mr. Isaac Williams, poet; and Mr. Froude, the most ardent of all. Their consultations on the state of affairs tended towards an association in the defence of the Church; but resulted in the suggestion, in connection with Mr. Rose and others, of two great clerical and lay addresses against all hasty change in its discipline Such addresses had, as might be anticipated, the signatures of seven thousand clergymen and nearly a quarter of a million of laymen But another result was the issue, from Oxford of various tracts, which were composed and published, however, under no organized supervision .-In the first six months, thirty had appeared, of which almost all were original; but afterwards, such was blended with treatises of old writers and extracts from the Fathers. Their avowed object was "the practical revival of doctrines, which, although held by the great divines of our Church, at resent have become obsolete with the majority of her members." The subjects which they pressed, in a pure, vigorous, concise style, were, 1. the Apostolical Succession of the ministry, with the power to bind and loose; 2. the essential independence of the Church towards the State; 3. the restoration of ancient discipline; 4. the daily, public prayer; 5. the mischief of changes in the liturgy; 6. the observance of fasting; 7. the value of traditional customs in the Church, and of tradition as evidence of doctrine; 8. the necessity of communion with the Church: 9. the establishment of a ia media between Popery and what was Ultra-Protestantism; 10. the pre-eminent value of the doctrine of the Incarnation, and, as its support, of the Athanasian Creed; 11. Catholicity of doctrine, according to the rule of Vincent of Lerins; 12. Regeneration as conveyed by Baptism; 13. the Lord's Supper as a literal communication of the body and blood of our Saviour. This was the scope of the Oxford Tracts, for more than two years, and though, from the first, they were viewed by many with a suspicious eye, their circulation rapidly grew, and their writers rejoiced in the gradual progress of their own cherished principles in the minds of a multitude of Christians.

The tracts formed thus the chief signs of the movement. But at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Mr. Newman was the Vicar; and it was thronged by academic hearers. His Parochial Sermons, volume after volume, and edition after edition, as well as his history of the Arians, nourished a dissatisfaction with the prevailing views of evangelical doctrine, and a disposition to have recourse, with great reverence, to authorities earlier than the Reformers, and later than the Apostles. ander Knox and his Correspondence with Bishop of the Hymns of the Church, from the Breviary; and he are and it must therefore be studied and practiced. Nor its consummation till the Bishop elect should have Jebb, which had lately been published by Mr.

resigned the rich benefice of Stanhope. Bishop Forster. As yet, no controversy had been stirred, beyond private circles; and widely as these writings were known, they had scarcely the same large sphere of readers as the books of the same period, from Blunt, Melville, Anderson, Le Bas, and It was in the beginning of the year 1836 that

the Church lost Dr. Burton, the Regius Professor

of Divinity at Oxford; and the Government nomi-

nated in his place Dr. Hampden, whose Bampton

Lectures had been charged with a rationalistic view of Christian doctrines, a view which he elsewhere disclaimed and condemned; and who had also been an advocate of the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. A large majority at Oxford arose in ineffectual resistance; and affixed a censure to his theological name, by refusing to entrust him with certain functions which had been an appendage of his office. All this could not be without warm discussion; the authors of the Tracts were leaders; and and it was about the same, if not in the development of that discussion, that the Tracts were openly assailed. The first shaft was irony; Pastoral Epistle from the Pope to some Members of the University of Oxford." Dr. Pusey, who also wrote against Dr. Hampden, replied to this production by an earnest remonstrance. As early as March, 1836, too, the Christian Observer "most sincerely applied the epithet Popish to a class of publications which had lately sprung up, as, for example, some of the Oxford Tracts and Mr. New man's Sermons." The Tracts themselves now took the form of more extended treatises; and they gradually advanced to more obnoxious positions. They maintained the weakness of many Protestant arguments against Popery, and would have confined the discussion to such points as the denial of the cup to the laity; the necessity of the intention of the priest; the necessity of Confession; the warranted anathemas of Rome; purgatory; the invocation of saints; the worship of images; and throughout, the practice rather than the theory They granted that all must be received, "if taught by Sprinters by Scripture, as interpreted by tradition." They allowed that the Property of the state of the s allowed that the English Church was incomplete and deficient. They professed that it was Reformed, not Protestant. Because "many persons were in doubt whether they were not driven to an alternative of with tive of either giving up the Primitive Fathers, or embracing Popery," they reprinted Archbishop Usher on Prayers for the Primitive Fathers, or an embracing Popery, and Prayers for the Prayer Usher on Prayers for the Dead. They lamented the great loss sustained in the omission of earlier usages from the English Liturgy. They published a considerable volume of extracts from the Roman Breviary, and appended imitations adapted to the They then commemoration of modern saints. passed on to the subject of the Romish purgatory; and they defended a system of reserve in communicating religious knowledge. But the Tracts were now but an inconsiderable part of this literature. Mr. Perceval wrote on the Roman Schism, as illustrated from the records of the Catholic Church—Mr. Keble published an elaborate edition and intended correction of Hooker. Mr. Palmer prepared an abridgement of Church history. Sibtherp compiled a Family Liturgy. The accomplished plished statesman, Mr. Gladstone, devoted his thoughtful leisure to a treatise on the relations between the Christian Church and State. mons of Moberley, the writings of Churton, Paget, of Gresley, and of the present Bishop Wilberforce, as well as the brilliant work of Maurice, were not wholly of the same school, but partook of its influence. The its influence. The peculiar tone and doctrine of the Tracts was noticed in many passing strictures, by Archbishop Laurence of Cashel, by Griffith, Biddulph, Jackson, and others; but the general and profound respect for the piety and good works, the talents and tastes of the associated divines, pelled censure to pause, and enlisted indulgence to the utmost. A Library of translations of the Fathers was proposed and partly published, under the supervision of D the supervision of Pusey, Keble, and Newman, assisted, amongst others, by H. W. Wilberforce, Oakley, Frederick, P. M. W. Wilberforce, and Oakley, Frederick Faber, Isaac Williams, and Manning, From the fertile pen of Newman issued Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantise and Lectures on Justification. The treatise of Palmer on the Church of Christ was prepared for the use of students in theology. A collection of poems, chiefly from Kall poems, chiefly from Keble and Newman, which had appeared in the British M. appeared in the British Magazine, under the title of Lyra Apostolica, attraction, of Lyra Apostolica, attracted much admiration, though the freshness of the Christian Year was not there. Mr. Iron and the christian Year was on there. Mr. Irons published Parochial Lectures on the Holy Catholic Church. The claims of primitive fradition. fradition were boldly urged in a Sermon by Mr. Keble, and of the state Keble, and afterwards in a sermon at Chichester, by Mr. Mapping by Mr. Manning, to which Dr. Wilson replied. The Remains of Mr. Remains of Mr. Froude, who had been early snatched away spatched away, now appeared, and displayed a picture of h picture of hostility to the Reformation and its fruits, which excited much alarm.

At length, in May, 1838, Dr. Faussett, Magda len Professor of Divinity at Oxford, preached at St. Mary's, and wind in the New York of the N Mary's, and printed a sermon, entitled the Revival of Popery. Newman replied; and the press not teemed with teemed with the productions of the school of which he was becoming the he was becoming the centre. He was the editor of Sutton on the S Sutton on the Sacrament; of Andrews' Devotions; of the Hypper areas and the Sacrament;

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in vain of the worth, layman veteran O'Brief demned present They Wilson fence in extract Tracts, antism content

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the highest of the theological journals. Mr. Williams printed his Cathedral, and Thoughts in Past Years; Mr. Oakley his Sermons. Mr. Frederic Faber edited Laud's Devotions, and published various tracts, amongst others, "the Reformation, and the duty of keeping to its principles." Mr. Mailland wrote against the prevailing depreciation of the D of the Dark Ages. Mr. Sewell became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, made the Quarterly Review his organ, and prepared his work on Christian his organ, and prepared his work on the Psalter. Christian Morals. Mr. Keble versified the Psalter. An ecclesiastical Almanac appeared, and Plain Scrmons, by contributors to the Tracts, were printed for popular circulation. While Dr. Hook in vain in popular circulation. in vain issued his Call to Union, strong assailants of the Tracts appeared in succession; Shuttleworth, Professor Powell, Archdeacon Browne, a layman in Essays on the Church, Holden, the teteran Faber, Bickersteth, Townsend, Hampden, OBrien, and Isaac Taylor. They were even condemned as early as 1838, in a charge of the Present Primate, who was then Bishop of Chester; They were vehemently condemned by Bishop Wilson of Calcutta. Dr. Pusey published in defage his fence his Letter to the Bishop of Oxford; and Chacks were selected from the writers of the hacts were selected from the witten antism is not to favour Popery;" and Dodsworth tontended that Romanism could be "successfully Prosed only on Catholic Principles." The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Bagot, was now compelled to proounce an opinion; and in a Charge in 1838, he blended commendation with anxiety; declaring that he had more fears for the disciples than for the teachers. More decidedly the mild and learned Rishop Kay of Lincoln, and Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Original Action of tradition; of Oriel, disclaimed their doctrine of tradition; and Bishop Philpotts and the present Bishop Wilberforce, then Archdeacon of Surrey, condemned their system of reserve in teaching, which was also assailed by Mr. Bird and Mr. Le Mesurier. The fear for the disciples felt by Bishop Bagot, was indeed. indeed more than intimated by the writers themselves, who, having abandoned so many of the grounds of Protestant strength, the simple appeal to the Scriptures, the independence of hational at the Scriptures, the independence of all proof of hational churches, the utter absence of all proof of the panel the Papal authority and infallibility, and the testihany of the prophecies of the New Testament as they had Warburton, Hurd, and Newton, now strove rather to reconcile to reconcile some of their adherents to communion with the P with the English Church, even when their hearts were allengers of their adherents to comment were allengers. were alienated from its spirit, and pined for another ritual. The trom its spirit, and pined for another ritual. The taste for ancient ceremonies could be but ill satisfy but ill satisfied; but they favoured such practices as bowing; but they favoured such practices as bowing to the altar and kneeling towards the bath, and multiplying crosses, with all which could betoken reverence. betoken reverence for holy places and holy seasons. Cheraldine, a Tale of Conscience, published in 1837, the Church of Rome has one of the first tokens of the Church of Rome in this in this controvery. The journals of that church agested to extend a half pitying, half welcoming hand to extend a half pitying, half wercoming hand to the Oxford scholars. Dr. Wiseman, the loar of the Pope, long known as the ablest and lost accomplished divine of the Roman communion a complished divine of the remain comment to the complished divine of the remain and seemed to be complished to the complex of old his breath with interest, while Mr. Spencer, a sonyant only for his noble tonyert of long standing, eminent only for his noble but and his fanaticism, urged his associates to be every b every austerity and prayer for the conversion of hative land. (To be concluded next week.)

Advertisements.

DR. BUVELL,

April 23rd, 1851 TORONTO. 39 April 23rd, 1851.

DR. MELVILLE, Three Doors STREET—WEST SIDE,

November 13th, 1850.

November 15th, 1850. YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE,

BARRISON ALEX. KEEFER, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and
Toronto, September 9th, 1850.
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DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, Cohourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

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Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.
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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.
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for whatever casualties may arise.

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and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for
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Britain or Ireland.

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Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the life assured in the interim. writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, or medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

CHIEF Transport of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurance shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, or the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

SHORT TERMS.

Specimen of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Age.	One year.	ne year. Seven yrs.		One year.	Seven yrs.		One year.	Seven yrs		One year.	Seven yrs.
	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Annual Premium
16 20	£ s. d 0 19 3 1 1 0	£ s. p 1 0 6 1 1 9	25 30	£ s. D 1 2 3 1 3 1	£ s. D. 1 2 9 1 3 7	35 40	£ s. D 1 4 1 1 6 1	£ s. d. 1 5 2 1 8 2	45 50	£ s. p. 1 10 0 1 16 11	£ s. p. 1 13 9 2 3 1

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

Specimen of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Age.	Annual Premium.			HI	Hlf.yearly Quarterly Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Hlf.yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Hlf.yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.				
16 20 25	1	11 13	3 11	0 0		10	0	8 8	0	30 35 40	1.00	2	1	1	1 4	7	0	s. 10 12 14	11 6	45	3 4	9 4	11	1 2	s. 15 3 14	3	0	17	D. 9

In this city, on Saturday, the 17th instant, Mr. John Mallon, Printer, aged 24 years.

At Oshawa, on Sunday morning, after a few days illness, Richard Lee Holland, Esq., Barrister-at-law, late of the County of Monaghan, Ireland. But a few days ago Mr. Holland was in the Assize Court, where he conducted several cases which he had in charge. He conducted several cases which he had in charge the conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he conducted several cases which he had in charge the he cases which he had in charge the he cases which he had spirits. The deceased was long respected by his legal brethren, who deeply deplore his sudden death.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowlege for the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one-sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 20, 1848.

Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 20, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle.—Dear Sir: Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I submit the following statement: Previous to my taking the Wild Cherry, I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe affection of the lungs. In this distressed state I was ordered to try your remedy for CONSUMPTION. I did so, and in the course of a few weeks I was restored to comparative good health, so that I have since been able to attend to ordinary business. Indeed my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. Yours truly, JOHN BURNS.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

VISITORS: The Ven. the Archdeahon of York, Honourable Geo. S. Boulton, George Boswell, Esquire, GEORGE GOLDSTONE, Esquire.

The Rev. H B. JESSOPP, M. A. King's College, Toronto, Assistant Minister, Cobourg; assisted by the Rev. E. H. DEWAR, M. A. Exeter College,

THIS SCHOOL is in direct connection with Trinity College, Toronto, and is intended to fit boys for the more advanced stages of a University course. For those, however, who do not desire to proceed to this point, it is calculated to afford the usual branches of an English practical Education. In connection with the Day-school (which already numbers twenty pupils), it is proposed to open a Boarding-house, to be conducted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar; who, together with Mrs. Dewar, will make the health, comfort, and manners of the boys the object of their conscientious regard. The above-named larly and gentleman have had the charge of private pupils for many years in England, and are fully qualified by long experience for this important labour.

The Rev. H. B. Jessopp, who has his rooms within the

BOARDING HOUSE:

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSOPP, M. A.,

obourg. Cobourg, 20th May, 1851.

N English Widow Lady, desirous of obtaining A employment, would be glad to avail herself of any situation combining respectability with a suitable emolument, either in superiutending the domestic arrangements of a family, as companion to a lady, amanuensis, or any other way which may suggest itself to those standing in need of assistance. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address (post-paid) to A. D., Brantford, C. W. May 20th, 1851.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER VACATION will commence on the 14th of May.

F. W. BARRON, Principal U. C. College

Toronto, 14th May, 1851.

The Church. Patriot, Colonist, and Globe are requested to give each four insertions.

CHURCH UNION.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, a full Report of the Proceedings of the Church Union on 2nd May. Sixteen pages; price 2d. each or 10s. per hundred copies. To be had at the Office of the Church Union, 25, Albert Buildings or at the Office of this Paper.

Toronto, 14th May, 1851.

RICHARD NEWTON. ACCOUNTANT & REFEREE, ANN STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANTS' and Tradesmen's Accounts accurately arranged and balanced; and having been many years engaged as Accountant in Bankruptcy in the English Courts, he respectfully offers his services in arranging Bankrupt affairs after the most approved method of those Courts.

Toronto, 11th May, 1851.

THE undersigned would inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving heir Spring Importations of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, And that by the 20th inst., the assortment in the various departments of their business will be complete. MOFFATT, MURRAY, & CO.

Torouto, 13th May, 1851.

For Sale, at The Church Depository, Toronto, METHODISM UNMASKED: BY THE REV. JOHN A. MULOCK.

Toronto, April 29th, 1851.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. Rs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C., will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851,

A CARD.

GRADUATE of King's College is desirous GRADUATE of King's College is desired of devoting a few hours in each day to the duty of Private Instruction. He would prefer residence in a Private Family as Tutor. The most satisfactory references can be given.

All applications addressed to the Office of "The Church" Newspaper will be promptly attended to.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

F. B. BEDDOME,

Land, House and General Agency Office, Opposite the Bank of Montreal, Ridout Street, London,

Canada West.

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch. Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold ther by Auction or Private Sale.

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church aper, and Toronto Patriot.

REPERENCES: — L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK.

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CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street;
17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the
residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and
North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of
Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street,
about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 Park Lots 7 and 3, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.
(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200

Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-

cession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd

concession, 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet-Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A,

300 Acres.

Township of Murray-Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow-Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK. Township of Montague-Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200

For particulars, &c , apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, if required. No objection to become Companion to a Lady. Address X. Y. at Queenston. Toronto, April 9, 1851.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings. BEGS to imitate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand.

Toronto, April 3 th, 1851.

WANTED.

TUTOR, in a Family in the Country; competent to teach the ordinary branches of a plain English ducation. Apply to the Publisher of *The Church*.

Toronto, April 30th, 1851.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c.

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At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Gennine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Toronto, December 11th, 1850.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON,

WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst, leave Toronto for Port Credit. Oakville, Wellington Square and Hamilton, every day, (Sundays excepted), at Two o'clock, P. M., weather permitting, and will leave Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M., on her downward

trip.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, March 3rd, 1851.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPTAIN KERR, WILL until further notice, commencing on SATURDAY the 15th instant, leave Toronto for Rochester, on Wednesday and Saturday, at Eleven a.m., calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate ports, (weather permitting.)

mitting.)
Will leave Rochester on Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 at night. calling at Cobourg and other ports. Will leave Cobourg on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Toronto.

**This is the *shortest*, pleasantest and *cheapest* route to New York. Time, 40 hours.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,

(CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.) (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Wednesdays (commencing to-morrow, 2nd April,) and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock Noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the River Boat.

FOR SALE, A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash,

Apply to W. Townsend, Berkley-street, Toronto. Tovember 6th, 1850.

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CLOTHS. Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments approved style adopted. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Men's Brown Holland Coats Men's black cloth Vests, from 7s 6d | Men's Moleskin Trousers, from 6s 3d Do. black Satin do " 88 9d
Do. Fancy Satin do " 88 9d
Do. Holland do " 38 4d Do. Check'd Drill do Do. do Moleskin do. 8s 9d Do. Black Alpaca do. 10s 01 Do. Russell Cord do. 12s 6d 58 Od Do. Fancy Do. Velvet Do. Tweed do " 4s 4½ Do. Cassimere Do. Princess Cord Do. Doeskin do. 13s 91 do. 10s 0d Do. Plush Do. Buckskin Do. Gambroon Do. Marcelles Do. Barathea Do. Satinett Do. Tweed do. 17s 6d do. 30s 0d Do. Broad Cloth Do. Etoffe Do. Cassimere Do. Tweed Do. Cassimere do 17s 6d Do. Caehmerette Do. Oil'd Water proof do. 12s 64 do Boy's Fancy Boy's Drill Do. Fancy do from 4s 4½ do " 4s 0d Boy's Brown Linen do. 4s 4\frac{1}{2} Do. Check'd Linen do. 5s 0d do from 3s Od do " 5s 0d do " 5s 0d Do. Silk Do. Cheek u Ginen do. 58 0d Do. do Moleskin do. 68 3d Do. Fancy Tweed do. 64 3d Do. Alpaca do. 78 6d Do. Russel Cord do. 108 0d Do. Satin Do. Drab Moleskins do Do. Tweed Do. Check'd do 5s Od do 58 04 Do. Cloth do " Do. Cassimere Do. Cassimere do 58 04 Do. Doeskin Cloth Caps 2s 6d White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 41 Shirt Collars and Fronts. Under Shirts and Drawers. Striped do. 2s 6d Carpet Bags, Embre las, Stocks, Silk and Satin Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Mens' Paris Satin

Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS:

1 000 Muslin Dresses (fast colours) from 3s 11d 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonners, from 2, 11d 30 000 Yards, good Bonnet Ribbons, from 1s 3d Prints (fast colours) Infants' Robes, Caps, and Frock-bodies. Crapes and materials for mourning. Heavy Ginghams

Toronto, April 3, 1851.

Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes. Bed Tick and Towels. from Os 25 Factory Cottons Striped Shirting Linens, Lastings, Bindings. Milliners and Dress Makers Trimmings

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, loths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionabe materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11½ per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Eronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. To Second Price

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The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in rear of the same.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

41-1ly

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For every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year, for the use of Congregations in the Diocese of Quebec, Toyonto, and Montreal. This is the same selection as the larger edition, published under the sanction of the Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

It is printed in demy 32mo, being a convenient size for the pocket. Price: covered with stiff cloth, Eight-pence each of Seven shillings per dozen; full boundin cloth, Ten-pence, each of Eight shillings and nine-pence per dozen. PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS,

The same Selection of Psains as above, with the addition of the hymns from the Book of Common Prayer. Price, cored Stiff cloth, Seven-pence each or Six shillings per dozen bound in cloth, Eight-pence each or Seven shillings per dozen.

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7-4f

Toronto, September 7th, 1850



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J. RAINS, Secretary, sat be post-paid. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

IF EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS. MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist-

(LATE OF FORT ERIE.)

References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordons the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A.; The Rev. Charges Moderate: Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851.

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the

New Patent Cork Hat,

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in simost all the Capital Cities of Europe.

JOHN SALT, Haiter.

JOHN SALT, G.t. September 24th, 1850.

" The Church" Hemspaper

Is Published at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society) TERMS:

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until air arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal

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Holy the fir 8alvati Dusbar which harves is the I and mi cended their h saving ful min

strengt guide found s charact liturgy. day, th Proper Lessons

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