

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. 2.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 8, 1850.

[Whole No., DCLXXXIII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Aug. 11	11th SUND. AFF. TRIN.	M. 1 Kings 5. Acts 9. E. 8. James 1.
M	" 12	"	M. Jer. 52. Acts 10. E. Sam. 1. James 2.
T	" 13	"	M. " 2. Acts 11. E. " 3. James 3.
W	" 14	"	M. " 4. Acts 12. E. " 5. James 4.
T	" 15	"	M. Ezekiel 2. Acts 13. E. " 3. James 5.
F	" 16	"	M. " 6. Acts 14. E. " 7. Peter 1.
S	" 17	"	M. " 13. Acts 15. E. " 14. Peter 2.
F	" 18	12th SUND. AFF. TRIN.	M. 2 Kings 10. Acts 16. E. " 18. Peter 3.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grassett, M.A., Rector.	11 o'clock	3 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	"	"
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incumbent.	"	"
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent.	"	"
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	"	"
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbent.	"	"
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assist.	"	"

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

‡ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday at Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday at St. George's Church; in the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight A.M. on the last Sunday of each month.

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Colonial.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—The Annual Examinations for prizes and honours, took place last week, and proved highly creditable to both masters and pupils. We believe we are quite safe in saying that on no former occasion have they been more satisfactory; and it is a subject of serious regret, that they are not better attended by both parents and guardians, as well as the public generally. The Examinations for the Exhibitions were held on Saturday and Monday, and after three hours tight work, each subject resulted as follows:

1st Exhibitioner, Donough O'Brien.....	1,152
2nd " William Radenhurst.....	995
3rd " William Francis.....	895
4th " George Beard.....	573

The Examinations were conducted by Mr. A. Crooks and Mr. Gwynne. The Recitations, and the distribution of Prizes, take place to-day in the College Hall, at the usual hour. We shall probably be able to give names of the Prize-Boys to-morrow.—*Daily Patriot.*

THE VISIT OF THE CITIZENS OF BUFFALO.—Arrangements have been completed by the Committee of management for the entertainment which takes place this evening in the St. Lawrence Hall. In addition to the \$10 family tickets, which admit one gentleman and all the ladies of his family, the Committee have issued a limited number of tickets for single persons at \$5 each. The arrangements are on a very extensive scale, and the approach of the gentry is to be notified by the ringing of the bells.

Provincial Parliament.

EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, July 29.

Several Bills were read a first or second time, among the latter was the "Toronto University Bill."

Bill to enable Louis Compte to recover a certain sum due to him; the Bill to extend the right of appeal in Upper Canada; the Bill to enable the Trustees of certain churches in Upper Canada to mortgage the property of the same,—were each read a third time and passed. The third reading of the last Bill was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had passed a Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad; and that it had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.

Hon. Mr. Ross presented a petition praying that Post-offices be closed on the Sabbath.

The Bill for reviving the charter of the old Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad was rejected.

The second reading of the U. C. Assessment Bill was postponed until to-morrow—then to stand first on the Orders of the Day.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 30.

Several Bills went through a third reading.

The Bill to amend the act regulating King's College was further amended, so as to remove the doubt that a Professor of Divinity might be appointed under one of the clauses. The Bill as amended, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy was amended, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Assessment Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating, that that House had passed a Bill to regulate the Registration of British Plantation Vessels; a Bill to unite the Lachine and St. Louis Railroads, and a Bill to establish Free Banking in this Province, each of them was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, with the exception of the last, which was ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, July 31.

The Bill to amend the Act providing for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, was read a third time and passed.

The Committee reported the Bill to amend the act incorporating the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, without any amendment; it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Richmond Railroad; The Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy; The Bill to establish a more equitable mode of Assessment in Upper Canada; the Bill to amend the act incorporating the Trinity House of Montreal; the Bill to regulate the transportation of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal,—were each read a third time and passed.

Some other Business having been disposed of the House adjourned.

Thursday, August 1.

The Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad Bill; the University Bill; the Bill to secure the right of property in British Plantation vessels, and the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis were severally read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Leslie moved the second reading of the Free Banking Bill.

A long debate ensued, after which the Bill was read a second time.

Some Bills were then read a first time.

The House adjourned.

Friday, August 2.

The Currency and other Bills were read a second time.

The Bill to enable A. Silverthorn, and others, to erect a dam on the river Thames; and the Bill to establish Free Banking, were read a third time and passed.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill incorporating the Toronto Necropolis; the Bill to amend the Act regulating the University of King's College; and that it had passed the Bill from the Council to grant a Patent to John Counter. Another message was also received stating that it had passed a Bill to incorporate the Dundas Road Company. It was read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 A.M.

Saturday, August 3, 11 A.M.

Several Petitions were presented.

The Act to amend the Act imposing duties of Customs; the Bill to remove certain duties in Letters Patent, regarding two Lots in the Township of Chatham; the Bill to repeal certain Assessment Laws; the Bill to regulate the Currency, and to establish a Mint, were each read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery Company.

At 1 P. M. the House adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

The House met, and as no Bills came from the House of Assembly, it adjourned without transacting any business, until Monday next at 11 A.M.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, July 29.

Four Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

A number of reports on various bills were laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, introduced a Bill relating to Parsonages and Rectories in Canada;—second reading Monday next.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald introduced a Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned for the use of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York for the year 1849;—second reading Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald introduced a Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases;—second reading Thursday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, the House went into Committee, and passed a series of Resolutions in regard to the issuing of Tavern Licenses, &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, the Banking Bill was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, was also read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

Sir Allan N. MacNab moved in amendment. That the House do resolve itself into the said Committee this day six months;

And a Debate arising thereupon; Hon. Mr. Robinson moved, That the Debate be adjourned to-morrow. Yeas, 31; Nays, 33.

The House then divided on Sir A. N. MacNab's Motion. Yeas, 34; Nays, 32.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow at 10 A.M.

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 30, 10 A.M.

Three petitions were brought up.

The ordinary routine having been gone through with, and the consideration of various Bills having been postponed till the afternoon the House adjourned till 3 P.M.

Tuesday, 3 P.M.

Seven petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Returns to addresses were then presented and motions of various kinds proposed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, it was Ordered, That the officers connected with the several Chartered Banks and Insurance Companies of the Province do respectfully lay before this House, the Statements of the affairs of the said Banks and Insurance Companies, as required by their Acts of Incorporation; and that the Bank of British North America and its Agencies do also make a Statement of the same kind.

The Bill to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessment and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada, was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Currency of this Province, was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to provide for the future management of Toronto Harbour, was read the second time; and committed for to-morrow.

The engrossed Bill, from the Council, intitled, "An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works," was read the second and third times, and passed.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, and made further progress; and the Committee obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, July 31,

Twelve petitions were laid on the table.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," without any amendment.

Also, agreeing to the three following Bills, with amendments:—

Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada; Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company; Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy; and also with the following Bills of their own, which were severally read for the first time:—Bill to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal; Bill to repeal an act therein mentioned, and to make provisions for regulating the carting and transporting of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Hincks delivered to Mr. Speaker, the following Message from His Excellency, which was read by Mr. Speaker:—

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of the sums required for the service of the present year.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of certain expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, for the year 1850, for which a Supply is required.

To make good various indispensable expenses of the Civil Government incurred during the year 1849, as detailed in Statement No. 31 of the Public Accounts for the year, laid before the Legislature..... £26,154 6 10

Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec..... 250 0 0

To remunerate Mr. Caprell for expenses in pursuing and aiding in the arrest of a fugitive from justice in the United States..... 65 0 0

George Kingsmill, for aiding in the same service..... 15 0 0

Aid for the Hamilton Hospital..... 300 0 0

Gratuity to the Rev. Pere Chiquiquy, in acknowledgment of his laudable exertions in the cause of Temperance..... 500 0 0

Aid to the Parliamentary Library..... £2,000 0 0

Total Currency..... £ 29,304 6 10

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

The above Message and Estimate were, on motion of Mr. Hincks, referred to the Committee of Supply. After some other business the House rose at a quarter past twelve, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

Thursday, August 1, 10 A.M.

Various Petitions were received and read. After some other business had been transacted the House adjourned till 3 P.M.

Thursday, 3 P.M.

One Petition was laid on the table. A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the three following Bills, without amendment:—

Bill to amend an Act regarding British Plantation Vessels; Bill to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company and for other purposes connected with the said Company; Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intitled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House at Quebec, &c. &c.; Also, agreeing to the three following Bills, with amendments:—Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis; Bill to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery Company; Bill relating to the University of Toronto. And also, with a Bill of their own, intitled, "An Act to amend the Act intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad Company;" which was read the first time.

Mr. Prince moved a number of Resolutions regarding the Report of the Financier, which were all lost on a division.

The House went into Committee, on the First and Second Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Friday.

Friday, August 2, 1850.

Five Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The routine business was transacted.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the engrossed Bill, from the Council, intitled, "An Act to amend the Act, intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company;" was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canada purposes generally;—second reading to-morrow.

The House again went into Committee on the Bill for the consolidation amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in Upper Canada, and made amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read;

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved a number of amendments which, on a division were lost. The House then went into committee and passed several Resolutions.

The Bill to impose a duty on Foreign Re-prints of British Copyright Works, was considered in Committee and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licences in Upper Canada, was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour was amended in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to provide funds for the defraying the cost of erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada, was read a second time upon a division, and amended in committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned for the use of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year 1849, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Some other bills were read a second time, and the House adjourned till 10 A.M. to-morrow, (Saturday).

Saturday, Aug. 3, 10 A.M.

One petition was brought up.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, an address was voted to His Excellency for a Statement of the moneys appropriated and expended out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, when expended, and for what purpose, and the balance, if any, remaining unexpended out of the appropriations, since the Union of the Provinces.

Sir Allan N. MacNab introduced a Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt;—second reading Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, was discharged.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin presented,—Return to an Address of the 25th ultimo, for a copy of the Rules and Regulations relative to the admission and discharge of persons from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Some other business having been disposed of, a number of Bills were read a second time.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains moved, That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed till Monday next—Yeas 16; Nays 14.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.

The Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, to whom was referred the communication of John A. Nold and G. A. Barber, Esquire, on the subject of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, have reported on favourably. The question is as follows:

1st. Would the Corporation, upon the sum of £100,000 being subscribed, payable by bonds in 20 years, issue their debentures to the contractors, and take these bonds, and the stock that they would represent, in security thereof; the Corporation, as proposed, being represented in the Direction of the Company, to see the proper disposal of the £100,000 &c? The points therefore which your Committee think it necessary to determine, are—First, whether the proposed undertaking is likely to prove really beneficial to the whole body of the citizens—a question which your Committee believe the great majority of the citizens will answer in the affirmative.—and Secondly, whether the assistance asked for, is or is not likely to entail a heavy burden upon the funds of the city. The proposal is, in effect, that the Corporation of this city should advance debentures upon the security of the personal bonds of Shareholders in the Railroad Company, receiving the scrip of the company issued to such shareholders as collateral security. It is to be presumed that authority would in that case be obtained from the Legislature, to receive such bonds, to collect the instalments payable on account of the same, with the annual interest thereon, and to apply the amount to the purposes of a sinking fund for the redemption of the Debentures; and that the Corporation of this city should be required to levy annually, by assessment upon the city, such sum only as would be necessary to meet any deficiency occasioned by default of payment, whether of principal or interest, of those bonds. The probable amount of such default, therefore, seems to be the true question for consideration. With respect to this, your Committee are disposed to think that with due care in the admission of stockholders, and the enforcement of a small payment in advance on each share, that deficiency would probably not be likely to exceed, at the outside, twenty-five per cent. against which is to be placed the accumulating interest upon the sinking fund, which would ultimately form a most important item, nearly sufficient in itself to counterbalance the probable deficiency.

Under these considerations, your Committee see nothing in the proposition submitted, which may not be favourably received by your worshipful body,—conditioned, of course, that the necessary legal authority be obtained. Should the Legislature consent to authorize the Corporation to collect the instalments and interest above alluded to, and as a part of the ordinary city taxation, the operation would be greatly facilitated.

Your Committee therefore strongly recommend, that so soon as legal authority shall be obtained to enable your worshipful body to do so, with the powers defined above, and so soon as responsible parties shall have subscribed to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in the capital stock of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad, and shall have paid an instalment of ten per cent. thereon, then that the debentures of this city be issued to a like amount, and that a by-law of this Council be passed, providing for the collection of whatever sum may be necessary to cover any deficiency in the amount of one-twentieth part of such debentures now required by law to be raised annually, with the interest thereon, and no more; and that the bonds of the shareholders for the redemption of the principal and interest, and the scrip of the company, be received as security for the redemption of the debentures, and that the necessary precautions be taken in the establishment of the said Railroad Company, and the arrangements for constructing the Railroad, as shall be satisfactory to your worshipful body.

All which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) S. Thompson, Chairman.

TORONTO NECROPOLIS.—A Company has purchased a plot of land near St. James's Cemetery, and laid it out as a burying ground, and it is now open for interments. The Directors in their circular state, "they have arranged for the disposal of lots in all the different blocks, and fixed the prices, varying from \$5. to \$25, according to situation and size of lot. The Directors have set aside a considerable portion of the ground for public use in which single interments may be made. The semi-circle of the mound, at the eastern extremity which overlooks the River Don has been laid out for the erection of vaults for such as may prefer them. These vaults can be constructed, so as to admit of interments either in the soil within the building or in catacombs, to be erected along the walls, as may be preferred by the parties. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a Public Vault in the centre of the ground. With respect to the regulation for interment, the Necropolis will be conducted on the most convenient and most unexceptional manner. The whole grounds are thrown open to all sects, without distinction, leaving it in the option of every family, to bury, either with the service of the clergy of any denomination, or without any service at all. Parties purchasing plots will be allowed every facility and encouragement for enclosing their ground, or erecting monuments or tombstones, according to their various tastes and wishes (subject always to the regulations, adopted or that may be adopted from time to time, by the Directors.) The Directors only reserving for themselves, this right, for the purpose of preventing any undue interference with neighbouring plots or with the general beauty or amenity of the ground." But that in this Cemetery in the midst of a profane Christian community, no provision is made to prevent the erection of monuments which may instill the most daring infidelity or shock the good sense and feeling of the public.

KING'S COLLEGE COMMISSION.—From a Parliamentary paper it appears that the expenses of this Commission up to the 30th of April last, was £1,429 7s. 7d., the whole of which was disbursed in payment of wages to clerks, and in discharge of accounts for stationery, and other necessary services, excepting a sum of £25, drawn by the late Chairman in October, 1848; a further payment of £100 was made to the same gentleman in November, 1849. The Commissioners report that they have had to make an entire new set of books from the first—and that the old books up to the time of the present Bursar's entering into office, were not only kept on a very bad system but that during the period extending from 1st January, 1838, to July, 1839, the management of the University may be said to have been devoid of all pretensions to, or even of any attempt towards a rational system of accounts—up books—such as might be supposed to be called for in the conducting of an extensive business, were kept." They expect to be able to make a final report in 4 or 5 months, if not less. The sum of the whole report is, that upwards of £1500 has been already spent in making a new set of books—but of what great utility those books are to be remains yet to be seen.

A VETERAN.—COL. JAMES FITZGIBBON, appointed by Her Majesty a military knight of Windsor, was instituted at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday morning, with the usual ceremonies. Col. Fitzgibbon was in the 19th and 61st regiments, and retired as a captain of the Grenadier Companies, in 1816. Since that time he has been a lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 1st regiment of Toronto militia, and assistant adjutant-general to the militia of Upper Canada. He served in the action near the Heider, and elsewhere in Holland, and was taken prisoner at Egmont-op-Zee. At the battle of Copenhagen he was in the *Monarch*, 74, which had 210 men killed and wounded, and was afterwards, until 1801, in Lord Nelson's ship the *Elephant*—the 49th regiment in those services acting as marines. Subsequently, in the American war of 1812-13-14, he was in the actions of Stony Creek, Fort George, and several others, including the siege of Fort Erie. At the Beaver Dams, aided by a body of Indian warriors, with only forty-eight of the 49th regiment, he captured a force of 600 of the enemy, and took 12 guns. In 1837, when endangered by the difficulties through his foresight and precautionary measures, he saved the city of Toronto, and (with an award for doing so of 5000 acres of land, which, although twice passed in the council, was eventually disallowed) received the thanks of the Canadian parliament—thanks which were also tendered to this gallant and meritorious veteran officer for his efficient services as its chief clerk during an interval of thirteen years in his military and naval service.—*Indoor Herald*.

Lord Grey has written a complimentary note to his Excellency the American minister in London, acknowledging the very marked attention of the citizens of Buffalo, in preparing to give so noble a reception to Lord Elgin, when it was expected that he in company with the Legislature would have visited that city.

Dalhousie District.

The *Bytown Gazette* strongly censures the Provincial Government for setting apart 60,000 acres of the best land in the Province, situated in the fertile valley of the Gattineau, near Bytown, for the ostensible benefit of about twenty Indian families resident in the valley, but actually for the support of a Roman Catholic establishment, and for the benefit of certain Jesuits, who, if once suffered to gain a footing in the country, will unhinge the social fabric of society, and cause anarchy and misrule to be substituted for law and order.

Core District.

On last Sunday forenoon, when the people generally were worshipping in their churches, an alarming fire broke out in the Village of Caledonia, on the Grand River, about 14 miles from Hamilton. The fire occurred in a stable, belonging to and in rear of Mead's Hotel, but it burned with such fury as to extend very soon to the Hotel and out-houses in one direction, and to the house occupied by one Campbell in another direction, all of which were consumed. The people assembled in

considerable numbers, having rushed from church on the alarm bell having sounded, and by their exertions they prevented the fire from spreading further in the village. Great alarm was felt through fear that the whole Village would have been consumed, as there was scarcely any convenience at hand, to render the escape of the people available, and there was rather a fresh breeze blowing at the time. Householders, water buckets, fire engines, &c. were in general request, and but few to be got. The stores in the village, as well as the private houses, sent forth all the conveniences at hand, and a considerable supply of water was procured with buckets from wells and from the river, with which efficient service was done, to subdue the flames. A small water engine was got from a distance, and another smaller engine, belonging to Mr. McKinnon, were the only ones available; but they were of the greatest service in saving property, by preventing the burning of houses on the opposite side of the street, from that in which the fire occurred, and also houses on the same side.—*Colonist*.

Charles Davis, a coloured quack, was committed to the jail of Hamilton, on the 29th ult., charged with causing the death of a man named George Stewart, West Flamboro, by administering to him medicine prepared from certain herbs and roots which proved to be poisonous.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—On Tuesday the 30th ultimo, Mr. John Addison of Hamilton, was thrown down and seriously injured on the face and eye by an explosion of Gas. He was engaged galvanizing some pump chains, to prevent their rusting from the action of the water, and unfortunately applied a lighted candle too near the mouth of the vessel to ascertain if the chains were sufficiently submerged in the acid, the gas instantly exploded and caused the accident.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Hamilton has been called for the 14th August, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the City Council to enact a By-law, in the following words, or to that effect:—

Be it enacted, That the Mayor be authorized to take and subscribe, in the name and behalf of the City of Hamilton, four thousand shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company; and that he be, also, authorized to pay for such stock by debentures, in such sums and form, and payable at such times as may be agreed upon between said Mayor and the Directors of said Company; Provided, that no such Debenture be for a less sum than twenty-five pounds, and have at least twenty years for payment of the principal sum expressed in the same, and the interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A young man by the name of Hazle was killed by a flash of lightning, on Wednesday last, in the Jersey settlement, within a few miles of this town.—*Bramford Courier*.

London District.

VIENNA BAZAAR.—The Bazaar at Vienna for the liquidation of the debt due on St. Luke's Church, in that village, we are informed carried off with great spirit. Great praise is due the Ladies who were instrumental in setting it up. The amount realized leaves a handsome balance in the hands of the Committee, after paying off the Church debt, which will, doubtless, be applied to purposes of internal ornament.—*Simcoe Standard*.

Wm. Tweedy, whilst driving a loaded team to Goderich on descending Sable Hill was thrown out of his wagon which passing over his body caused instant death. The accident arose from the reins being weak or worn out and suddenly breaking.

Midland District.

On Saturday afternoon, as a party of emigrants were embarking on board the steamer *Henry Gildersleeve*, at Brown's wharf, a young lad fell into the River and would have met an untimely death had it not been for the promptitude with which Capt. Gilpin plunged into the water to his rescue. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Gilpin for this instance of his humanity, which we understand is not the first case in which he has exhibited his life-saving qualities. A fellow creature, as a similar occurrence happened a short time ago at Corwall, in which he was instrumental in preserving the life of another of his passengers.—*Halg*.

SALE OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT KINGSTON.—On Saturday the 27th July, 9 cart Artillery horses were sold for £76 15s. averaging above £8 10s. each. Some of them were sold, one over 19 years of age. So much for regular feeding and proper grooming. This ought to be a good lesson to our farmers, as it shows how much to their profit it would be, if they were more attentive to the care of their horses in these two very essential points.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

Niagara District.

The High Sheriff of the Niagara District, has invited His Excellency the Governor General to be his Guest during the holding of the Provincial Agricultural Association's Exhibition on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September next.

Provincial Agricultural Exhibition to be held in the Town of Niagara, September 18, 19, and 20th, 1850. Arrangements are being completed with the proprietors of Steamboats for carrying passengers, and from the Exhibition for *Half-price*. Hotel keepers, &c., at Niagara and its vicinity, will entertain visitors at the usual rates of charge. The Local Committee will make such arrangements as will afford visitors every facility for seeing the Falls and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. The site of the Exhibition is near the steamboat landing; the arrangements are upon an extensive scale, and every precaution will be taken for the safe keeping of articles. The premium list amounts to *Twelve Hundred Pounds*. His Excellency the Governor General has signified his intention of being present; and the attendance of a large number of distinguished agriculturists from Lower Canada and the United States is expected.

Newcastle District.

At his residence in this town, on Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Griffith, late of Rawdon, I. C., aged 63 years. The lamented deceased spent the best of his long and useful life, in fighting the battles of his King and country, in many a hard fought field. He commenced his military career in Spain under Sir John Moore; served through the whole of the campaigns in Portugal, Spain, and France, under the command of the Duke of Wellington; and he greatly signified himself at Quatre Bras, and at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo. In the year 1830, he removed with his family to Lower Canada. In the year 1837, when the Rebellion broke out, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Rawdon Volunteers, and again distinguished himself in the service of his beloved Sovereign and adopted country.—*Port Hope Watchman*.

ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.—The frequency and severity of the storms to which this part of the Province has lately been subject, and the numerous accidents from Lightning, ought to be a sufficient warning to those whose houses are unprotected with lightning rods, to lose no time in remedying this serious defect. The best conductor is an iron rod fixed to the highest part of the building, the point should be very sharp, and gilt to prevent rust. To this attach a sufficient quantity of iron wire to reach to the ground. The rod should run five or six feet above the highest point of the building. The lightning will not leave the rod to pass into the building through the iron staples which fasten it, for the rod is a good conductor and the house a bad one. Many weak, nervous people suffer absolute torture while the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls, and almost every one experiences a feeling of insecurity. When a few shillings, expended, as above directed, would impart a feeling of the most perfect security to the most timid, it were wrong indeed to grudge the paltry amount.—*Cobourg Star*.

Wellington District.

PEEL.—There are two bachelors in this Township over 100 years of age. There appears by the Assessor's return, not to have been a single marriage during the past year in the whole Township, with a population of 1,961.

STEARING CHILDREN.—An extraordinary attempt was made this week to steal two children, the offspring of Dutch parents, residing about two miles below Hamburg. It appears that on Saturday last an Indian, about 35 years of age—one of the tribe inhabiting the coasts of Lake Superior—was seen lurking about the village, and endeavoured on several occasions to enter into conversation with the two children, but was disappointed. He continued to prow about all day on Sunday, and on the ensuing day, during the absence of the parents, he suddenly pounced upon the children, and with his screaming victims, and the other, a boy, was three years of age. These he took up one under each arm, and set off with his screaming victims on the road to Hayville. Providentially some other children in the village saw the theft, and hastened to inform the parents, who getting the assistance of their neighbors, immediately set off in pursuit, and the wretched thief being maddened by his burden, soon found it vain to think of escaping. Instead, however, of dropping the terrified children, and endeavouring to make his escape, the monster threw them both into Smith's Creek, and darted off into the forest. The poor girl contrived to gain a footing, and to raise her brother's head above the water, and with

great efforts, finally placed him and herself safely on the shore, in time to receive the embraces of their nearly distracted parents and friends. The wretched monster has at present escaped—What his motive for the theft could be is utterly unknown; but we deeply regret to say he is yet at liberty, with the power of repeating similar brutal acts.—*Galt Reporter*.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A mournful Accident occurred in the Village of New Hope on Sunday afternoon July 24. Three men, Frederick Lang, a cooper of Mr. J. Heppeler's in New Hope, Henry Barnhardt, Brother of Preston, and Peter Vuirumbach, a Wagon-maker of New Hope, stood in front of Adam Scott's Tavern, looking at the clouds and consulting whether it would be advisable for Barnhardt to leave for home before the rain or not, when a flash of lightning struck the whole three. Lang and Barnhardt were thrown to the ground immediately; Vuirumbach saw them falling, and immediately fell himself, however he soon recovered and felt only a slight injury in his foot. Barnhardt was carried into the house of Mr. Scott senseless, but after application of cold water poured over his body he soon began to breathe again, but was deprived of sight. Lang was killed on the spot, and all efforts to restore him to life were found to be in vain. Medical aid was applied to both Barnhardt and Lang; the latter was struck on the breast, and death must have immediately ensued—Barnhardt began to speak soon after but was totally blind. Lang was taken to Preston the same night, and on examination, it was proved that the whole of his body had been burnt and singed, the electric fluid having run down it, and discharged itself through the sole of his foot, leaving a two inch wide track on the skin of the legs. Barnhardt had four holes in one foot and two in the other; on the surface of the foot small incisions like the prick of a pin were seen, and in the sole of the foot the skin was burst to the size of a pea, and through the upper leather of his boots, near the sole, were small holes, corresponding in number and the same as those in the feet. Where the lightning had been discharged, Lang was buried on Monday afternoon, and leaves behind him a mourning widow and an infant. Barnhardt is under the care of medical men, and there is some hope of restoring his sight. His sufferings are severe.—*Galt Reporter*.

Lower Canada.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. BRADY.—A number of persons connected with the Timber trade, have presented Capt. Brady with a testimonial in the shape of a purse containing Thirty Pounds, in proof of their high appreciation and gratitude for his human and noble conduct in rescuing Thirty-four men from rafts broken up in Lake St. Peter during the terrific gale of the 20th May last.

United States.

EXPLOSION OF THE AMERICA ON LAKE ERIE.—On the 24th ult, whilst off Barcelona on her downward passage, the steamer *America* exploded her middle boiler and instantly killed one of the assistant Engineers and two other persons, as well as dreadfully scalding several, twenty-five of them mortally. The assistant Engineer's body was found under the crank. The decks of the ill-fated vessel are literally torn up and otherwise injured. She was towed into Erie by the *Alabama*. As near as can be ascertained 27 are scalded, of whom 8 are dead. It is feared that some jumped overboard in the alarm produced by the explosion, and were drowned. One or two who jumped over got on board again, but it is feared others were lost. A coroner's inquest is being held on the matter of the bodies of the deceased, and it is said the view will be thoroughly investigated. There were 150 passengers on board at the time of the accident. The hull of the boat is said not to be much injured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OSWEGO.—July 30.—A fire broke out about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, in the large building at the east end of the toll bridge, standing on the canal and occupied for various manufacturing purposes, and filled with machinery of various kinds. A number of vessels moped just below the bridge were at one time in imminent danger of burning. The schooners *Liverpool* and *T. Wiman* were on fire, but the vessels were saved by being dropped down stream. Nearly half the bridge was burned. The total loss sustained by the fire will not vary much from \$90,000.

A correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer* contradicts the report of the death of the Siamese Twins.

A most frightful accident occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, about one o'clock on Wednesday, which resulted in a great destruction of property and loss of life. The freight train from Oswego, for Piedmont, was precipitated in the Delaware River, in consequence of the falling of the iron bridge, on the Musquogone Creek, about three miles from Lackawaxon. There were seventeen cars, containing 130 beef cattle, 500 sheep, and 200 hogs, all intended for the market of this city. The locomotive passed safely over the bridge, but the immense weight of the train of cars was more than the strength of the bridge could bear, and the whole was thrown into the river below—a distance of 70 feet—killing nearly all the stock, and five men who were on the cars, besides seriously injuring the conductor and brakeman. But twenty-five cattle and 160 sheep were saved from the whole stock on the train. The conductor and brakeman were brought to Port Jervis on Wednesday night where they remain in a very critical condition. The whole damage including the destruction of the bridge, is estimated at \$20,000.—*New York Herald*, Aug. 2.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—About half-past one o'clock, this P.M., the rear of the large five story brick store, occupied by Messrs. Hoyt & Co., Carriers, 46, Spruce Street, tumbled to the earth with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins some fifteen persons, workmen in the employ of the Messrs. Hoyt & Co. It was known that many were alive under the ruins, from the cries of agony that issued from various quarters of the weighty mass. Four persons have been extricated, but could not be identified.—*Colonist*.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SYDNEY.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Last year Mr. Jones, the Honorary Secretary of the Cathedral Committee, wrote to the Bishop of Calcutta requesting some token of his interest in this good work. The following is an extract from the Bishop's reply, dated Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, 16th August, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I consider it a real favour that you have written to me on the subject of your noble Cathedral. I have read with the deepest interest, the Report of the Annual Meetings both of this year and the preceding, and if my life be spared..... I will certainly make you a donation, however small. At present I am an embarrassed man, struggling to get free. In the course of next year, however, I hope to spare a thousand rupees (£100) for the Metropolitan Church of Australia. My health is naturally failing in my seventy-second year,—but I feel the same lively interest in all the ten Dioceses into which the See of Calcutta, has been happily subdivided, as I did when I was nominally the bishop of them all.

Never did our Protestant Church shine forth so brightly, from the period of the blessed Reformation in the 16th century, as at the present moment. We are benighted in it is true, by Popery and Neologism, or Rationalism as it is improperly termed, (for we are the

only reasonable men who bow our rational powers to Divine Revelation, and adore where we are incapable of comprehending;) but if we keep firm to the simplicity of the gospel in doctrine, and to the pure evangelical discipline of our first reformers..... I have no doubt but the Lord Christ will vindicate His own cause in the sight of the nations, and that infidelity and popery will be eclipsed by the gentle glories of His atoning sacrifice and all-prevalent High Priesthood.

Now is the time of probation—now is the period when we must stand fast and quit ourselves like men—now is the conflict with Satan and all the rulers of the darkness of this world, and the spiritual wickedness in high places. Let us, therefore, be strong in the Lord and the power of his might, till we stand the last conqueror on the field, through Him who hath loved us.

I beg my affectionate love to the Lord Bishop and Metropolitan, from whom I had a charming letter about a year since in recommendation of Mr. R—, and what I should have answered at once had I not been absent on Visitation till the time of serving him, and of replying to His Lordship, had passed.

Begging an interest in your prayers, I am Your affectionate Brother in the Lord, D. CALCUTTA.

NEWCASTLE.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN THE DIOCESE.—Our readers will peruse with interest the following extracts from a letter lately received from the Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales.

"December, 1849.—I am now in good health and spirits, and enjoying the great satisfaction of having my diocese in something like order, conscious that I know the wants of every district and am exerting a gentle influence over the whole. The last two years, however, have been years of intense labour for body and mind. Now there will be a freedom from the hurry and bustle in which I have hitherto been immersed, and I shall have time for mature deliberation on plans I may form for the support and extension of our Church. When I arrived in my Diocese I found many of the Churches heavily in debt, and many stopped in their building—some for years; and in other places where subscriptions had been collected, the subscribers complained that their money had been wasted and nothing effected. Now every Church in the Diocese is out of debt, and many of the Churches which had been sources of disappointment for years, are advancing towards completion, and affording satisfaction and delight to the subscribers. So that though there was no Church for us to consecrate last year, when I arrived in the colony, and only one this year, yet next year I fully expect to consecrate seven. These are of stone or brick, and the wooden Churches, which I do not consecrate will equal them in number.

"Again, when I arrived in this Diocese, three large districts were vacant by the withdrawal of the clergy:—into the Sydney Diocese; three others of the clergy in the course of a few months died, and another from old age and infirmity became incapable of duty.—These seven districts I have supplied with fresh clergy, and during the last six months I have placed three other active, devoted clergymen in new districts which have never before had the blessing of a resident minister among them."

DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

On the 1st of October, the Bishop of New Zealand returned in the *Undine*, schooner, from a cruise amongst the islands in the neighbourhood of New Caledonia. The bishop visited ten of these interesting islands, and was every where received by the natives in the most friendly manner. He brought with him five young lads to spend the summer in New Zealand, and then return to their own country. Of these, one is a native of Lifu, another of New Caledonia, and the other three come from the island of Mare. In each of these places an entirely different language is spoken, and this, notwithstanding the fact that Lifu and Mare are within sight of each other, and are islands of very small size. The lads are now residing at St. John's College, and each of their three languages being committed to the charge of separate members of the college, a copious vocabulary will, it is hoped, be formed of all of them during the ensuing summer.

UNITED STATES.

REPORT of the Committee of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, for the year 1849—1850.

The Report presents some things which constitute a ground for congratulation to the Church, and of thankfulness to its Divine Head, and others which call for suggestions that may require deliberation and action on the part of this Board at the present Annual Meeting.

Among the former is the material reduction of central or office expenses by the saving of the salary of a Secretary and General Agent for this department, by assigning the merely clerical duties of the office to the former competent and experienced Clerk; while its other duties have been gratuitously and acceptably performed by certain members of the Committee. It is particularly gratifying that the diminution of expenditure has been accompanied with a more than proportional increase of income to the treasury of the Committee. The receipts of the past year have exceeded those of the immediately preceding year, to the amount of about three thousand dollars, and are seven thousand dollars more than those of 1847; still your Committee regret to find, that of the thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, constituting the entire amount paid into the Treasury, more than five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents consisted of legacies rendered available during the past twelve months. The Domestic Committee feel cheered by the brightening prospects before them of increasing aid for their important work, and it is to be hoped that their fondest anticipations in this respect will be more than realized. We have not the means of ascertaining the precise amount now due the Missionaries in the Domestic field; but it is painful to learn that the salaries due in April last, to a class of men presumed to be not only self-denying and laborious, but necessitous also, remain, for the most part, unpaid. It is devoutly to be desired, that the liberality of the parishes might be raised to a degree coming nearer to the standard of their ability, and that their gifts were more systematically and cheerfully bestowed, under the steady influence of faith, duty and love; instead of being, as we fear is too often the case, under the moral coercion of special appeals, prompted by existing necessity and distress no longer tolerable. If the members of our Communion generally, were more thoroughly imbued with the Missionary spirit, we should no longer hear the oft-repeated tale of almost starving Missionaries suing in vain for relief from an exhausted and indebted treasury. The honour of the

Church would be redeemed by the punctual discharge of all its obligations; and the sums left by dying believers as sacred legacies to the cause, instead of being immediately used to sustain current operations, might constitute a reserved fund to meet peculiar exigencies which may occasionally arise, or to furnish the means of sending faithful heralds of salvation into those many new and promising fields, to be found in our wide-spread territory, which the Church has never yet attempted to occupy.

Another ground of encouragement and thankfulness in reference to this department of the Church's operations, is found in the statement, presented in the Report submitted to us, of the results of Missionary labour during the past year. It is true that our Missionary to the Jews in the City of New York, greatly needs higher encouragement in his labours. His efforts for the enlightenment and conversion of a people proverbially obstinate and perverse, is one involving the need of much patience and perseverance, in spite of obstacles and discouragements insurmountable by human effort, unaided by the mighty succour of Divine grace. It requires much of the spirit by which the father of that peculiar race was animated, when against hope he believed in hope, and was strong in faith, giving glory to God; knowing that what He had promised He was able to perform. The descendants of Abraham Isaac, and Jacob, though now down-trodden and outcasts, are nevertheless Children of the Promises; and must yet be connected and restored: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Their claim is strong, not only upon the charity but upon the gratitude of Christians; for through the Promise made to their fathers, we inherit all the blessings of the Covenant. The feeble effort we are making to ameliorate their condition and bring them to an acknowledgment of the true Messiah, deserves to be strengthened and sustained by the more liberal offerings and the more fervent prayers of all who are the "children of God, by faith in Jesus Christ.

Your Committee regret that the cheering hopes entertained for the last few years of the speedy establishment of a Mission and of Schools among the Chickasaw tribe of American Indians, are, as yet, unfulfilled. We are not informed of the particular conditions sought to be imposed by the government of the United States or its agents, which rendered it, in the judgment of the Domestic Committee, expedient to decline the proffered aid from that quarter. But, as the Indians themselves desired that the Mission and Schools for their benefit might be placed under the direction of our Church, it is to be presumed, that an enlightened government would not persist in the exaction of terms inconsistent with the known principles and usages of a Church whose guidance and instruction in spiritual matters were earnestly sought by a dependant tribe of aborigines living within the borders of our territory, and under our national protection. It is earnestly recommended, therefore, that the Committee of Domestic Missions, will use every practical effort to have the objectionable requisitions, referred to in their Report, withdrawn, or so modified, that the Mission among the Chickasaws heretofore approved by this Board, may be established at the earliest practicable period.

But notwithstanding the discouragement named, in respect to these specified branches of the work of Domestic Missions, there is much that is calculated to excite our gratitude to Almighty God, in the aspect of the work at large. Many of the Missionaries in this department, both in the East and the West, are doing good service for Christ and His Church. It is believed, that the practical fruits of evangelical labour, during the past year, have equalled, if not exceeded those of any preceding one since the first organization of the Board. The statistics show, that during that period, fourteen stations have become self-supporting, three Churches have been consecrated, five Churches are being erected, thirteen have been completed, and at five other stations active preparations are in progress for the same end. In forty-six stations, nearly 900 have been baptized, between 300 and 400 have been confirmed; and 2,530 communicants are reported from seventy-eight stations. These evidences of the success of Gospel labours, and of the Divine blessing upon our Missionary work, are what the Church chiefly wants to increase its interest in this department, and should invite us devoutly to thank God and take courage, while with augmented zeal, we carry forward the work of Salvation.

Your Committee might dwell upon the wilderness of the field opened for the Missionaries of this Church in that interesting region whose golden treasures have attracted so many of our young men of energy and enterprise to become residents in a land full of exposure to physical dangers and moral temptations; where they need, more than ever, the restraining and hallowing influence of the Gospel of Christ. It is to be hoped, that the Domestic Committee may keep themselves well informed as to the actual condition and religious wants of California and Oregon, and not fail to employ all means, which may commend themselves to their judgment, for strengthening our hitherto feeble effort in that region, and for increasing the number of holy and self-devoted ministers of the Church who may be disposed to engage in efforts that will tell not only upon the character of emigrants and nations, but upon the salvation and moral destinies of the world. The particular measures to be employed for this end may be safely left to the wisdom and discretion of that Committee.

CONDITION OF THE FIELD.—Three bishops, ninety presbyters and deacons, and three laymen—total ninety-six, are, at this time, in the receipt of funds from the Domestic treasury.

Since the last meeting, twenty-seven appointments have been made: twenty-two of these are new Missionaries; thirty-three have resigned, and three have died. Fourteen stations have become self-supporting; three churches have been consecrated; five churches are being erected, thirteen have been completed, and five stations are taking active measures, either by the procuring of subscriptions or the purchase of lots, to affect the same purpose. Five stations have been at considerable expense in repairing and enlarging their churches, and two stations report the purchase of parsonage-houses.

This return shows, that commendable efforts have been made by these infant churches, for supplying the funds to raise buildings and defray their necessary expenses. Though they have not done this whole work of themselves, yet they have, in all cases, given liberally of their own means before calling in the assistance of the older and stronger parishes. These statistics also afford abundant evidence, that the aid furnished to the Church in the West has been received in a right spirit; they prove that the weak and struggling parishes are willing, as they grow in strength, to assume their share of the burden of supporting themselves.

FUNDS.—The Treasurer's report shows the amount paid to the respective sections of the Missionary field; the total amount of the receipts of the past year has been \$30,657 18, including \$5,537 55 from legacies. The payments during the same period amount to \$31,193 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.—The Ministry evinced no desire to resign, and it is expected the session will shortly close in quietness. One on the Spirit Duty Bill, and subsequently on the attorney's Certificate Bill, the Government barely escaped defeat. Sir Thomas Wilde has been promoted to the Woolsack.

The House of Commons have voted £12,000 a year to the family of the late Duke of Cambridge, one of the speakers in opposition remarking that such an allowance to a first cousin of the Queen would be a most unfortunate precedent, when the House came to consider the provision that would be required for the numerous family of Her Majesty.

The British Government are about to purchase for £10,000 the Danish forts on the coast of Africa, making their lines of communication and defence complete.

The Nations Repeal Association of Ireland ended its career on Monday. The cholera has broken out again in London. Preparations are being made for laying down the new line of West India Mail Steamers. The Steamer Pilot was lost in Loch Lomond on Friday; passengers saved.

The weather and growing crops are very satisfactory.

FRANCE.—The law against the Press has been passed in the Assembly by a majority of 127. The bill has undergone many alterations. Its chief features are, that the caution money is enormously increased.—Stamps are imposed on all newspapers; Paris journals more heavily stamped than Provincial. The increase in prices of newspapers thus caused being 60 francs. Every newspaper article must be signed by the name of the author. In other words, the anonymous press is destroyed. One of the peculiarities as regards the stamp to be affixed in future is, that newspapers that publish a tale, sketch, or story, will have to pay one centime dearer per stamp. A good deal of excitement arose in the Assembly, in consequence of an abusive article directed to the Assembly in the Journal *Pouvoir*, which is considered the President's organ. Girardin defended the editor, who was subsequently summoned before the House, and fined 5000fr., by a majority of 275 to 118. From the statement of Mr. Fould, the Finance Minister, it appears that the deficit for 1840 would be 12,000,000fr., which added to the deficit of 1849 and 1848, would leave a general deficit in three years of 565,000,000fr. The railroads had produced 2,971,000fr. more than during the first half of 1849. On Wednesday the Assembly closed the general discussion on the budget. The Montaguards raised a discussion on the chapter granting 300,000fr. for the payment of the Duchess D'Orleans' jointure, which was passed by 368 by 177 votes. It is said that Gen. Changarnier has completely triumphed over the Minister of War, and that the latter will have to resign. The Custom returns for June are about equal to those of the corresponding months of last year. There is a decline on the half year of upwards of 2,000,000fr.

PARIS, Thursday evening.—Bourse firm, with slight improvement. Fives, 96, 30. Within the last few days many of the Legitimist party have openly displayed franc-pieces of Henry V. impressed thereon.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The College of Princes has been held, but nothing definite has been effected in the settlement of the affairs of Germany. The late correspondence between Prussia and Austria, on the constitution of an Interior Central Government of Germany, has failed to produce any result; still Prussia does not abandon the hope that an agreement will eventually be made, and to effect which, she proposes to prolong the present organization of the Union for three months longer, to which most of the States have assented. The Zollverein Congress is being held at Eapel. It is considered certain that the Prussian propositions for an increase of protection to the manufacturers, will not pass.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Dates from the Hamburg to the 15th state that a hostile movement on the part of Denmark has been made. She has placed her troops across the frontier of the Duchies, with the intention it is said, of enforcing her claim in a decisive manner. Holstein is supported by Brunswick, Hanover, and a few of the Confederated German States, while Denmark has the firm support of a Russian fleet of about 18 sail of the line. It is reported that the Prussians have made a retrograde movement from Schleswig, and that the Danish Quarter Master has sent orders on as far as Fluesburgh to have quarters prepared for a large body of troops to be placed in occupation there. Several of the German and Prussian officers have joined in the Holstein army with a view to active service. In addition to 18 sail of Russian ships, it is said that additional vessels have arrived since off Rostock. The correspondent of the *London Herald* says.—"The greatest anxiety is now manifested to ascertain how far the Russian Government will intervene to put a stop to any further intervention.—The Hanoverian Chamber has expressed the greatest sense of dissatisfaction at the conclusion of the Peace, and it is likely that the chamber will force the Government to render all the protection it can to the cause of Stadholderate, against Denmark, in which case there is much reason to apprehend war, and one in which England will be more or less mixed up." Another correspondent, writing on the evening of the 15th, says, "I have no reason to doubt but that a couple of battalions of Holstein infantry have entered the Duchy of Schleswig." Intelligence have been received and posted in the Borsenhalle to the effect that the headquarters of the Schleswig Holstein Army, were to be, and are this day, in the town of Schleswig. Consequently, the war may be said to have commenced. Six Danish and Russian ships of war have been cruising since yesterday before the harbour of Kiel.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The butcher Haynau has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary. The immediate cause of his dismissal is owing to his having set at liberty Bizerady, a confidential friend of Kossuth. The government would gladly dismiss Radetsky too from the Italian command, but he is too powerful there.

The cholera is less violent at Vienna.

TURKEY.—The news of the revolt is most conflicting. Letters from Semlin, of the 3rd announce that the Bulgarians had taken the city of Belgrade, after an obstinate resistance, and had captured eight cannon. The force of the Bulgarians amounts to 19,000 men. There is reason to believe that the revolt is of a serious character.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail reached London on Friday.

The dates are Calcutta, 1st, Madras, June 8th. China political intelligence is of no great importance. India was tranquil. A serious epidemic had broken

out in Canton, which resembled the yellow fever in the West India. It is said to be invariably fatal, and in most cases in about 12 hours. The Cholera is raging frightfully at Cambodia. Disturbances continue at Banking Island.

The following intelligence from Hong Kong is to the 24th of May.

His Excellency Mr. Bonham left Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 27th ultimo, with a letter intended for the Emperor, which, rumour says, urges the Emperor to grant greater access to foreigners to reside at other ports and places in China, some of those of our selection having proved failures.

It was thought improbable that the Emperor would be inclined to grant foreigners farther privileges.

It was said that a malignant fever of the nature of typhus was raging in Canton. No cases had appeared in the factories. Trade was dull. It was reported that the crop had proved abundant, but that the teamen, encouraged by the high prices obtained last year, have settled rates 20 per cent. higher. One ship more this season was likely to get a cargo to England. The total export from China to date was 53,300,000 lbs. against 47,700,000 lbs. last year.

There is an increase of black of about 7,000,000 lb. and a decrease in green of 820,000 lb. With the increased consumption of Congo in Europe, it is calculated that even with the whole quantity that has and may go forward, the stock of this description in Great Britain by the end of September will not exceed nine months' consumption.

Our dates from Shanghai are to 13th of May. Nothing positive was known respecting the new crop of silk. It was reported to be larger than last year, and to be of good quality. A few parcels of the old stock had been picked up by foreigners, and the total export was, 14,700 bales, against 16,900 last year.

The President of the Chinese Cabinet died very soon after the Emperor.

In the Court of Chancery on Monday the 8th July, the Chief Baron delivered judgment in the Gorham case, discharged with costs the rule nisi granted on the application of Sir F. Kelly. The *English Churchman* says, we presume, the formal proceedings in the Archdeacon Court, for instituting Mr. Gorham, will shortly close the legal part of the business. We recommend Mr. Gorham to preach his first sermon from this text—"He that entereth not by the door into the sheep-fold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." We should not be surprised if the Bishop not only enters a Protest, but solemnly addresses the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese upon this subject.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAMOUS DIAMOND KOH-I-NOOR, BY HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MEDRA.—Her Majesty's steam sloop *Medea*, which arrived at Portsmouth from the East India, brought from Bombay, under charge of Captain Macheson, late political agent to the Governor of Bombay, and Captain Ramsey, late military secretary, the famous diamond, known by the name of Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, which was landed there.

THE LATE OUTRAGE ON HER MAJESTY.—RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.—Robert Pate, who committed the shameful assault on Her Majesty, in Piccadilly, a few days ago, was brought up on Monday for further examination at the Home Office, in the custody of Police-Superintendent Otway. Immediately after the arrival of the prisoner, Mr. Hall, the Chief Magistrate, and Mr. Burnaby, the Chief Clerk of Bow Street Police Office, before whom the last examination was held, were in attendance. Sir George Grey, Sir John Jervis, the Attorney-General, Mr. Cornwall Lewis, and other official personages, were also present. There was not the same curiosity manifested on this as on the last occasion, there being very few persons standing in front of the Home Office. The prisoner who has been in the House of Detention since his last examination, did not look quite so well as on the former occasion. His eyes appeared more vacant, and he looked altogether more dejected than before. Mr. Huddleston, the barrister, attended on his behalf. The stick with which the assault was committed was produced. It was about 23 inches in length, with a round handle, and a little silver ferrule on the end of it. It is what is called a partridge-cane. The first witness called was Joseph Bas, of Pembroke Mews, coachman to Lady Willoughby D'Erlesby, who stated that on the evening of the 27th of last month he was in front of Cambridge House, Piccadilly, when Her Majesty was leaving her uncle's mansion, and when she was in the carriage he saw the prisoner lift his arm and strike at Her Majesty with a small cane which he had in his hand. Her Majesty immediately fell back in the carriage, and the prisoner was secured. Sir James Clark, physician to the Queen, was next called, and deposed that on the evening of the 27th of June he was called, between eight and nine o'clock, to Buckingham Palace to attend Her Majesty. He found an incision on the left temple, with blood issuing from it, and considerable swelling. These were the only two witnesses examined. The witnesses who had been examined before had their depositions read over to them, and the prisoner was committed to Newgate to take his trial for misdemeanour; the witnesses being bound over in £100 each to appear and give evidence against the prisoner on his trial. Mr. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, was bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards conveyed to Newgate, in the custody of Superintendent Otway. When the cab left the Home Office, a crowd was collected to witness his departure, and several persons hissed and groaned.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—THE OUTRAGE ON HER MAJESTY.—The July Session of the above Court commenced on Monday. The cases are mostly of the ordinary character, and the charge against Robert Pate, formerly an officer in the 10th Hussars, for assaulting Her Majesty, is the one which creates the most public attention. Since he has been confined in Newgate, this person has exhibited the same appearance of carelessness that has characterised his demeanour throughout the transaction, and he has repeatedly stated to the officers of the goal that his having attacked the Queen was the result of a momentary uncontrollable impulse, and that he had no serious intention of injuring Her Majesty; but he at the same time does not appear to evince any regret for his conduct, or to be aware of the heinous and disgraceful character of the act he had committed. His solicitor was in communication with him on Friday, but it was not known what course would be adopted with regard to his defence, although the impression was that the not very popular one of insanity would be set up.

Great excitement has been occasioned at Sheffield, by the expulsion of Mr. Alderman Scholesfield from the office of local preacher and trustee to the Wesleyans, because of his presence at the recent reform conference, held in London, and for his attendance at other similar meetings.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ch.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—Being desirous of replying to injurious aspersions in the same print that gives them circulation, may I request that you will have this letter, (in reference to the communication of Dr. Beaven, dated July 23rd,) inserted in your publication of this day week.

Premising this much, I beg to draw the attention of your readers to the observations following:—

When not one individual among the parochial clergy thought it requisite to notice an observation of mine, relative to the introduction of Deans Rural into this Diocese,—when not one of those Reverend Brethren with whom the matter has really to do, was found to "venture on a public notice" of the same, no less a personage than the *quondam* Professor of Divinity in King's College, and now the Professor of MORAL PHILOSOPHY in an Institution, from whose walls, he himself asserts, "The Church of England has been ejected," steps forward, and "begs leave, though late, to notice it." One would have thought that, though the moral philosophy of a "Godless College" may have strongly imprinted in his mind the "*Humani nihil a me alienum puto*" of the heathen, that Divine philosophy, which had suffered expulsion, ought to have prevented him from becoming "*a busy-body in other men's matters*,"—an "*αλλοτριωτιστικος*," freely done into English, "a meddler in another man's mission."

The learned Professor, "though late" determined to damage the impression conveyed in my remark,—"*Better late than never*," says the proverb. Better late than early, in this instance, I am inclined to think; for, the delay has given ample time for advice from England, which may have assisted the good Doctor to the persuasion, that the law-authorities in the mother country—only went to show, that the jurisdiction of Rural Deans is not such as can be legally enforced.—That little word "*only*" makes a very plausible heading to his admission of the simple legal fact. Again, he says, speaking of the English Clergy—"They were generally sensible that they could not be compelled to recognize the authority of these officers" (the Rural Deans.) With more plausibility than charity he then tries to induce us to believe that any opposition, manifested to the resuscitation of an office, having its first introduction into England about the middle of the dark ages, and suffered to die a natural death at the Reformation) must have been unquestionably very wicked.

But the wickedness of the Clergy in England, for one, beg leave to question. Where character is assailed, proof is required; and not mere surmises, and assertions ventured upon in the absence of the assailed. The Clergy in England could not be influenced by some of the evil motives asserted to them—such as a desire to keep their Bishops in ignorance of those things which they have every right to know. They must be well aware the law provides against the perpetration of any such criminality; and that the Bishops can compel all needful information, and compel the attendance of Churchwardens even, at their visitations, if they should think proper to do so.—Therefore they could not have taken up their very painful position in order to shield themselves against the eye of their Bishops. This simple fact may serve to show to what length party predilections may sometimes betray good men, when they venture to impugn the motives of those who differ from them. These Clergy in England refused to recognize the right of Bishops in our Catholic Church to manufacture Dignities at their pleasure, without the Church's consent; or to "revive offices" for "*good reasons*," as each might fancy his own favourite devices to be good and reasonable. They therefore did consider it their "*clear duty*" to protest against an assumption, in which they recognized the first foot-print of arbitrary power and spiritual despotism; and perhaps I err in using the word, "*first*." Some circumstances may have gone before that cast ominous shadows on after events, and afforded these men a knowledge, not common to their brethren. Thus were they exposed to the perverse surmises of poor human nature.

But why not let the matter rest upon its own merits? If some few Clergy resisted from bad motives (which however is not attempted to be shown) does that prove all resistance to be evil? Must we join issue with the Romanist and brand the Reformation itself as evil, because its prime mover in England was influenced by the very worst of motives? God forbid. Such an argument is unworthy of a good cause and of my good Brother. "*Their opposition was thought to arise from*" "all manner of sin and wickedness" of course, "*was thought*" Mr. Tmouton has always been a vile mischiefmaker, and I hope the Doctor will cut his acquaintance. He is sustainer to a very proverb. If I did not know the personal worth of the professor of moral philosophy, I might surmise that he intended to join me to those factious insubordinators in England, who believe the office in question to be lawless, and the presence of this unregal Dignitary in their parishes to be illegal and inquisitorial; I purposely avoid repeating the word "*pseudo-official*," and I beg of him not to suppose that there is anything offensive in my using forensically, (when considering a matter of law) the terms "*lawless*" and "*illegal*."—Nor do I use them in reference to the civil law only, but also to the Church's law. There is no provision for Deans Rural, or mention even of them, in Prayer Book, Homilies, or Canons; I mean the Canons of the Church of England. Their office is canonless and uncanonical, lawless, and illegal; with this proviso I give the Professor the full benefit of his "*distinction* without a difference."

As to any SPECIAL GROUNDS or MOTIVES that may make me consider it a "*clear duty*" to stand upon the law of the Land and of the Church against the creation of needless Dignities at the present time, I hold myself ready, with God's assistance, to state them; and to substantiate them upon a fitting opportunity. The Dr. seems disposed to raise a discussion himself about the matter. But I prefer awaiting the Bishop's return from a tour in England, which will most likely be as profitable to his Lordship's health and hearty constitution, as to the educational interests of the Church in this Province, the latter being of the two, in a far more tottering condition. It is the fashion, just now, to talk about the Bishop's undertaking as something very trying, and so on, for a man of his years; while it would be more like truth to speak of it as being very agreeable; and, as to his age,—I certainly don't expect to live to see it, but he is as likely to live to see half his Clergy in their graves as any other Bishop on the Bench, I believe. It is a pity to see sensible people giving in to this "*clap trap*" way of talking and writing. The Church and the truth do not require need to sustain

them. A trip across the Atlantic may add years to his life; at all events his friends may reasonably expect to see him upon his return, in the enjoyment of the same hale hearty health and strength, with which his Lordship has been continually blessed hitherto.

The "known principles" for which Dr. Beaven gives me credit, must lead me, in my proper place, to maintain "for the Church, her liberties, and her rights,"—as far as those of the Presbytery are concerned. And as I am satisfied that the Dr. will be able to explain the inconsistency (to all appearance) of his present position, more satisfactorily hereafter, than he did at the annual meeting of the Church Society, I hope he will rest satisfied that the humble individual whom he "had been in the habit of respecting," will be able, "when a proper time for explanation shall have arrived," to remove from his friend's mind, all seeming inconsistency with those known principles. And, as I shall furnish incontestable evidence in support and justification of my conduct as a Protestant Parish Priest, against a perfectly uncalculated innovation, (I mean uncalculated for by circumstances, not by individuals) I should hope that he will be ready to bring into court, some more reliable "accuser of the brethren" than that scandalous gossip, Mr. THOUGHT.

As to my asking an "apology" of Dr. Beaven for his "late" notice of me in the Church paper, it is far from my intention; although he may have every thing to gain by his position, and I may have every thing to lose by mine.

Whether his fellow admirers of the Deaneries may, or may not require an apology for the very indifferent grace with which he has covered their retreat, I cannot so readily tell; for, they may possibly be of opinion that a bad argument brings discredit to a question which nothing oftentimes can efface, and friends may be far more hurtful to it by their advocacy, than opponents could have been by their opposition; or, on the other hand, they may consider that he has succeeded in making a plausible a defence as the circumstances of the case would admit of.

Your obedient servant,
F. DENROCHE,
Missionary at Bruchoille.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,—As you have allowed me to see the letter of the Rev. E. Denroche, previous to its going to press, I merely wish to correct an apparent misapprehension or two, into which he has fallen.

1. I have had no communication with England upon the subject.

2. I have not sat in judgment upon any of the English Clergy, but merely stated facts within the range of my own knowledge, of which every one else was as much cognizant as myself. The number of English Clergymen who objected to the revival of Rural Deans was extremely small, and with scarcely an exception, did not belong to the respectable part of the Clergy.

The personal remarks and reflections I leave to the judgment of others, only remarking that they were read by me, as I am sure they will be by many others, with the most extreme surprise and regret.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES BEAVEN.

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,—As Mr. Bettridge has condescended—to use his own expression—to answer my letter to you, I wish that what he has said were more satisfactory. He has not written one word to the purpose. He says that the meeting in 1836 was called to take the subject of a Convocation into consideration. Does Mr. Bettridge mean to say that this was the subject discussed. If not, then, it is not to the purpose to say anything about the notice. I assert that the subject debated was a Convocation, not a Convocation. And more than this, that the subject of a Convocation never has been treated of at any meeting of the Clergy since 1827.

There have been but two Meetings of the Clergy in which this subject has been considered. The first was called eighteen or twenty years ago, and the second, that in 1836. I was present at both. At the first Meeting, Dr. Strachan advocated the expediency of a Convocation, and introduced "a plan"—to quote the words of the Rev. Mr. Evans, in the Church of April 11th—"resembling, in many of its principal features, that which Mr. DeBlaquiere now proposes." The introduction of lay delegates into the Convocation was one of these resemblances. This will go far to shew what was the plan submitted to the Clergy in 1836.

The same plan was introduced for our consideration in 1836—and the observations, pro and con, made at the meeting will shew that I am correct. The late Rev. Mr. Cartwright commenced the discussion, by asserting that the Laity had always from the times of the Apostles been admitted to meetings of the Clergy; and the Rev. Gentleman read several quotations from Bingham's Antiquities, which, he thought, proved the correctness of his views on this subject. When he had finished, one of the Clergy answered that if, as he asserted, the admission of the Laity was of Apostolical appointment, we should find the plan as universally adopted as the Apostolical office of Bishops. That this had never been the case; and then he read some extracts from Bingham to shew that they had never been admitted in comparatively few places,—that, therefore, their admission was a matter of mere expediency, where it had been permitted. Then followed some observations on the working of the system in the United States; and these were made by a Clergyman who had been there lately—travelling in that country. Such was the form the discussion took, and it shews that we had, under consideration, not a Convocation but a Convention.

Dr. Strachan put in my mind that nothing could be done without the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The documents it was promised, should be sent Home to him, and I suppose they were, we waited some time for an answer, at last it came, and trusting to my memory, I thought, from the Archbishop; but as Mr. Bettridge would have regarded it simply as the opinion of an individual, not the decision of a person having a right to decide. I am not sorry that I was mistaken, for the answer comes in the shape of an extract from a celebrated work and from some, that is I suppose several Clergymen of "high standing and learning." And as Mr. Bettridge never knew anything of this answer, although he was present when the charge containing it was read, I am glad that I have now before me a copy of it, a few extracts from which, will again shew that a Convention and not a Convocation was the subject on which we had been long expecting the answer. The Bishop says Sect. 10, pp 32 and 33. The advantage of annual meetings of the Clergy of the Diocese has been frequently a subject of deliberation. Such periodical Conventions were naturally suggested by the example of our neighbours in the United States. It appears that

the introduction of lay members in any such assemblies of the Clergy for Ecclesiastical purposes is altogether without the sanction of Antiquity. In regard to matters of doctrine, it is generally allowed by most persons professing Church principles that the Laity ought to have no voice. On the other hand, whether Laymen should be allowed a voice in the management of the temporal concerns of the Church is not without difficulty. And so on throughout page 33; thus again shewing by the answer that the subject deliberated on, was a Convention consisting of Lay delegates as well as of Clergy. These remarks in the Bishop's charge, it is to be observed, were taken from the work referred to by him—and what do the "several Clergymen of high standing and learning" say. They asked the Bishop, "what particular business can you have to transact, or on which to deliberate? You are a branch of the United Church of England and Ireland. The constitution of the Church has been long settled, and you CAN MAKE NO MOVEMENT but in accordance with her principles and practice AFTER SHE HAS Laid THE WAY." Had nothing been proposed for the consideration of these learned Clergymen, a Convention for instance, opposed to her practice and principles, there would have been no occasion for the last quoted remark. They go on to say, "a Diocesan Synod can only take cognizance of such matters as are peculiar to the Diocese, and dispose of them in a way that is agreeable to the usages of the Church, of which you are an integral part." The unity of the Church must be preserved, and this can only be done by confining the power of Legislation to the head, and restraining the branches. With what was said at the Meeting, and these extracts from the answer, it is very clear that not a Convocation, but a Convention, was the subject of deliberation.

And now with regard to the resolutions having passed unanimously—we can judge of the nature of the resolutions from the above extracts, whatever the words used may have been, it is quite clear they had respect to a convention, and I should as soon have thought of voting in favour of a resolution recommending the abolition of Bishops, as in favour of one recommending a Convention, and several of the Clergy were of the same opinion as myself, and I therefore again assert, that the resolutions did not pass unanimously. That the opposition made to them by me might have been treated as of no consequence and therefore overlooked, very possible—yet still they did not pass unanimously, therefore Mr. Bettridge "has misstated one of his facts;" and although he was present at the reading of the answer to the resolutions "he has not thought it necessary to mention the other."

Mr. Bettridge says, "our position demands it"—that is self-government.—The ecclesiastical law of England does not extend to us," &c., &c., and thence inferring the necessity of a convocation, and this although he says he is a High Churchman. What I have hitherto seen in favour of this plan has been from persons in the ranks of the Low Church party, I think—I rejoice to be able to ask of a High Churchman, if Mr. Bettridge be indeed one, for from a Conversation I had with him at the Bishop's, then the Archdeacon's table, I had concluded otherwise, what is to be the use or benefit of the Convocation or Convention, if we obtain either, what portion of the Bishop's doings or sayings is to come under its jurisdiction? Is it his refusing to ordain one Candidate for Holy Orders, and ordaining another—for this I suppose is one of the chief grievances.—But who will undertake to advise such an interference as this.—The Bishop alone has the right to ordain, and the fitness or unfitness of the person seeking ordination, surely ought to be decided on by him too.

Have the Bishops at Home any power able to control them similar to that now asked for here. It appears to me that what we want, is just what they have, not a Convocation nor Convention, for we have nothing for these to do, but the Ecclesiastical Courts for the trial of offenders. Here indeed the Bishops power needs to be circumscribed or enlarged, just as any one may think, he has all or no power over an offending Clergyman. A convocation or convention can be of no use to us for we can make no new laws for our own government.—But the Ecclesiastical Courts might be of great service and I think that all the Clergy in the Province would be glad to see them established.

With regard to the time at which the meeting in 1836 took place, the Reverend Mr. Bettridge observes, that it was during the absence of the Bishop. None of his remarks on this point apply to me, for were the Archdeacons now to call a meeting in the absence of the Bishop, I should as readily attend as I did then. Yet it is strange that even here Mr. Bettridge has been guilty of an omission of a very important fact—viz: that the absence of the good old man Dr. Stewart, was occasioned by his having gone home to die, and that we were without a Bishop till the consecration of Dr. Strachan, and further, one of the subjects debated on, at the same meeting I think, was the means of providing for the succession of the Episcopate in this Province.

"Mr. Boswell's E. kindly lectures me and others on our filial obedience towards our Diocesan." Mr. Boswell does no such thing. He lectures Mr. Bettridge and others on their wish for "self government" which supposes a separation between this Province and the Mother Country, for until this has taken place, the words of the Reverend and learned gentleman consulted by the Bishop are still true. "You can make no movement but in accordance with the principle and practice of the Church at home."—and a convention is in accordance with neither one nor the other. I remain, your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. BOSWELL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, August 7th, 1850: Rev. J. R. Tooke, ad. sub. and rem.; Rev. H. Patton, ad. sub. and rem. for Rev. J. Mountain, Mrs. Lindsay, R. G. French, Esq., P. G. Mulhern, Esq., P. E. Adams, Esq., Miss Purcell, J. Edgar, Esq., G. S. Jarvis, Esq., and self, all vol. 14; Fras. Taylor, Esq., rem. vol. 13; Mr. J. M. Crawford, rem. vols. 12 & 13; Rev. C. Dade, rem.; Rev. H. E. Piers, rem. for J. S. Merwin, Esq.; vol. 14; Rev. T. W. Allan, ad. sub. and rem. for Mr. Merton and self, vol. 14; Rev. A. H. B. rem. for Mr. J. Ginty, vols. 12 & 13, and self, vol. 14; Rev. T. A. Young, rem. vol. 13; Rev. W. B. King, rem., on referring to the late manager's books another volume appears still due; W. P. Vidal, Esq., rem.; J. Kerby, Esq., rem. for Rev. A. Elliott, vols. 12 & 13; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, vol. 13; W. Florence, Esq., vol. 13; Rev. J. C. Usher, vol. 13, and Jno. Kirby, Esq., vol. 13; J. D. Cameron, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Rev. R. Garrett, ad. sub. and rem. for Mr. J. Watta, and self, both vol. 14; Rev. F. S. Harper, rem.

Letters received by Mr. Champion, from 1st July to 7th August, containing remittances on account of The Church newspaper:—Rev. P. Shirley, for vol. 14; James Anderson, vol. 13; Rev. J. A. Mulock, vol. 14; James Ennis, vol. 14; Rev. M. Harris, vol. 13; Mr. G. Patterson, vol. 13; Mrs. Evans, vol. 13; Benj. Babbitts, vol. 14; Lawrence Dale, vol. 14.

Mr. Thomas Champion acknowledges receipt of Clergy Reserve Petitions from the following:—

Revs. R. J. C. Taylor, S. S. Strong, J. A. Mulock, E. Morris, E. R. Stinson, T. W. Alle, J. McIntyre, J. Pentland, J. A. Mulock, R. V. Rogers, J. B. Worrell, R. Harding, F. W. Sandys, J. Rothwell, T. W. Marsh, R. G. Cox, R. Garrett, G. Graham, V. H. Gunning, G. Hallen, T. B. Read, P. Keefer, Esq., Revs. J. Gibson, W. C. Clarke, S. F. Ramsey, C. Brown, F. G. Elliott, F. Mack, E. L. Elwood, H. Paton, C. L. Ingles, E. Grasset, F. Tremayne, R. Rolph, J. Padfield, W. Bleasdel, A. H. R. Mulholland, W. Ritchie, R. C. Boyer, D. Fraser, J. R. Tooke, J. Mockridge, J. Magrath, P. Shirley, W. McMurray, A. Pyne, H. L. Ouler, A. F. Atkinson, W. F. Harper, J. Fletcher, V. Bettridge, G. Bourn, J. McLean, Esq., Rev. D. E. Bake, P. Shepard, Esq., Rev. D. E. Blake.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the Gore District, at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Stony Creek	Tuesday,	August 20,	3 P. M.
Binbrook	Wednesday,	" 21,	10 A. M.
York (Grand River)	"	" 21,	4 P. M.
Caledonia	Thursday,	" 22,	10 A. M.
Tuscarora	"	" 22,	3 P. M.
Mohawk	Friday,	" 23,	10 A. M.
Brantford	"	" 23,	3 P. M.
Paris	"	" 23,	6 P. M.
St. George	Saturday,	" 24,	11 A. M.
Galt	"	" 24,	6 P. M.
Beverley	Monday,	" 26,	10 A. M.
Dundas	"	" 26,	6 P. M.
Ancaster	Tuesday,	" 27,	10 A. M.
Hamilton	"	" 27,	7 P. M.
Wellington Square	Wednesday,	" 28,	10 A. M.
Nelson	"	" 28,	3 P. M.
Palermo	Wednesday	" 28,	6 P. M.
Hornby	Thursday,	" 29,	11 A. M.
Norval	"	" 29,	3 P. M.
Milton	Friday,	" 30,	11 A. M.
Oakville	"	" 30,	6 P. M.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The following Circular has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to every Clergyman in England whose name appears on the Clergy list. The "printed document" alluded to by His Lordship, was published in our last:—

LONDON, 19 Bury-street,
St. James, 12th June, 1850.

REVEREND BROTHER IN CHRIST.—I venture respectfully to invite your attention to the accompanying printed document, from which it will appear, that the means of providing a University education in the principles of the Church of England, for the Members and Ministry of that Church have been violently destroyed in my Diocese, by the withdrawal of the Charter of King's College and the seizure of its endowment.

In this great emergency my only resource is in the aims of God's faithful people. My own Diocese has contributed almost beyond its power, and I have now come to England at an advanced age to begin anew a work which has occupied fifty years of my life, and to throw myself on the Christian liberality of the Mother Country.

Reference has been made, in this case of unprecedented hardship and oppression, to the two Archbishops and all the other Bishops of the Church, who not only sanction any application I may make in their respective Dioceses, but accord me their kind sympathies and best wishes, and bid me God speed.

Under these circumstances I feel no shame in soliciting such aid from your Sunday offerings, Congregational collections, or Friendly donations, and subscriptions, as may be in your power to grant.

Perhaps as the case is urgent and I am anxious to return to my Diocese, you will do me the farther kindness of remitting your gift at your early convenience, either to the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 79 Pall Mall, or to one of the other places pointed out at the foot of the printed document.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your Faithful Brother,

JOHN.

By Divine Permission, Bishop of Toronto.

"THE GODLESS UNIVERSITY."

A letter has been pointed out to us in the British Whig, bearing the above title, and purporting to be written by "a Clergyman of the Church of England," advocating the cause of the Government in passing the late University Act.

We have strong reason to believe that this correspondent of our Kingston contemporary is sailing under false colours, and that he is not a Clergyman of the Church of England at all; and that he employs that respectable name only for the purpose of gaining greater attention to his opinions.

We doubt its being the production of a Clergyman, because there is a general flippancy of manner, and a misrepresentation of facts which we certainly should not expect from any of the Kingston Clergy. But there is one sentence in it which we think stamps it as the production of some person who has only assumed the name. In describing, or rather misrepresenting, the effect of the University Act, he says, "There is to be henceforth no chartered monopoly of religious teaching there, no one sect is to be allowed by Act of Parliament to institute a peculiar worship, to propound peculiar dogmas, to impose a peculiar

creed." We do not press the point, that the Church of England was the only body which ever had any thing like a chartered monopoly of religious teaching in King's College; we simply advert to the fact that this "Clergyman" in alluding to the circumstance that his own Church (together with the other religious bodies) is not henceforth to be allowed by Act of Parliament to institute peculiar worship in the University:—classes the Church of England with all the other religious bodies as a "sect."

This is quite enough to satisfy us that the writer cannot be one of the Kingston Clergy; and that he is either a Dissenter, or one of those low-principled laymen, who would be much more suitably placed out of the Church of England than in it.

But though this is the decisive mark of the latitudinarian, there are other indications of the cloven foot. For instance we do not believe that any of the Kingston Clergy would have selected a sentence from his Bishop's Pastoral Letter to hold up before the public as a misrepresentation. And we think that the Dissenter rather than the Churchman appears in the sentence in which he speaks of "one portion of the public enjoying privileges from which others are precluded," and "one party in the commonwealth monopolizing benefits, being patronized, favoured, enriched, and all others left to struggle for themselves." At all events we have mixed pretty largely with the Clergy, and know something of the Kingston Clergy, and we cannot imagine any one of them fancying himself to belong to a body that is "patronized, favoured, enriched." The joke is really too good. If there is any class of people in the community, who in proportion to their education, acquirements and labour, are trampled on, discouraged and poverty ridden, it is the Clergy of the Church of England. No, no! One of the Clergy themselves could never have written that sentence.

Our friend of course wishes us, having been expelled from the University, to give up the Rectories; for, "Can any one assert that it is fair that one portion of the public should enjoy privileges from which others are precluded?" He will next advise us, on the same principle, to give up the Clergy Reserves: next he will recommend that the whole Church of England should resign her tithe-rent-charge, and go upon the voluntary principle; for what is unfair in Canada is unfair in England, we presume.

—And yet this gentleman wishes us to believe that he is a Clergyman of the Church of England! The joke is too good.

With regard to the arguments contained in this letter, they are really of no importance, except as being supposed to come from a clergyman. It is simply the opinion which a correspondent and ourselves have so recently combated, that "general education, without religious preference or religious exclusion," is "calculated to benefit all parties without injuriously affecting any." This is assuming the whole question in dispute; and we deny most emphatically that such "general education" is calculated to promote "the well being of society in reference to its present happiness and most distant hopes."

But we will for the present re-inforce our opinion by an extract from the London Quarterly Review, which we have taken from an Article on the scheme of the London University, kindly borrowed for us by a friend.

"A weightier objection still remains against the assumed title of Education, in the omission of that large and diversified and all important province of it, religion. It is not enough to say that in this respect the students will be as well off as they were before; that all the churches and conventicles of London are open to them; that this is an affair between each individual and his own conscience; and that the times are gone by, when, unless men agree in certain articles of faith, they ought to be debarred from the benefits of intellectual improvement.

"Religious knowledge is not merely a code of precepts and articles of faith. It is intimately connected with the whole course of ancient history, with philology and criticism, with the study of the learned languages, with moral and metaphysical philosophy. [This is precisely what we have illustrated and proved in a recent number.—ED. CH.] It runs parallel with the progress of the human mind in every liberal pursuit. The peasant may be as wise as his condition requires him to be, without the light of learning or philosophy; but the information which is sufficient for the peasant is beneath the claims which such a subject has upon the scholar and the gentleman. If, indeed, the mind be carefully instructed in every other branch of liberal knowledge, without a corresponding acquaintance with that which is the most momentous of all, an undue bias must be given to the judgment.—The topic which is not expanded in proportion to the rest will virtually shrink into insignificance and be despised. Its track will be forsaken; its treasures undiscovered, its domain uncultivated.

"We cannot therefore too earnestly insist upon the incompleteness of any system of education in which this main ingredient is wanting; and we are disposed to attribute much of that enlightened religious principle, which, with all our faults, certainly

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

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

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

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

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

THE FOUNDATION STONE

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

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

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

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

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

SIMON WASHBURN, Esquire, Churchwarden.

JAMES CHEWETT, Esquire, Architect.

JOHN RICHEY, Builder.

Committee for Erecting the Building:

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice.

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

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

HENRY J. BOULTON, Attorney General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"To THE REV. ——— &c. &c.

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

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

ANTHONY HAMILTON.

42 Castle Street, Leicester Square,

Feb. 23, 1821."

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

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

ANTHONY HAMILTON.

42, Castle St., Leicester Square,

March 21, 1821."

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

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

THE NEW CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.

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

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

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

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Editorial Correspondence.

GLASGOW, 19th July, 1850.

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

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

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

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

R. J. M.

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

(Concluded from our last.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further Extracts by the Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poetry.

THE DEAD.

(From an Irish Paper)

Name them not dead—the faithful whom
Green earth closed lately o'er;
Nor search within the silent tomb
For those who "die no more."
The cold earth hides them from our love,
But not from His who pleads above.

They passed, as all must pass, the deep
Dread portals of the grave;
But not in dull decay they sleep
Whom Jesus died to save.
To mortal eye their path is dim;
But 'tis enough—they rest in Him.

We saw the momentary cloud,
The pale eclipse of mind,
From earthy slight that came to shroud
The deathless ray behind;
A moment more, the shade is gone,
The sun, the spirit, burneth on.

To die 'tis but to pass, all free,
From Death's dominion here—
To burst the bonds of earth, and flee
From every mortal fear—
To plunge within that gulf untried,
And stand beyond it glorified.

Thou weep'st—perchance they weep for thee,
If heavenly tears can flow,
To think of all the ills that be
In this sad world below.
Oh! not for all its ills contain
Would they return to earth again.

Yet weep, for earth's a vale of care,
And they who mourn are blest,
If he who hears the mourner's prayer
Send comfort to the breast;
If hallowed hope break through the gloom,
Earth hath no teacher like the tomb.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

AUGUST 11, 1850.

THE GOSPEL.—(St. Luke xviii. 9—14).—When the spirit of prophecy ceased after the time of Malachi, many sects sprung up in the Jewish Church. Of these, the Pharisees were the most numerous. Originating about three hundred years before Christ, they obtained under the Asmonean princes considerable power, and were entrusted with the priesthood and other high offices of state; while the favour and affection of the people were conciliated to them, by their supposed piety, learning, and self-austerities. The Pharisees maintained a belief in a resurrection, angel, and spirit, and all the realities of an unseen world. The chief source of the errors of their creed was the assertion of a traditional law, given to Moses on the Mount, and delivered by him to Aaron, then to Ithamar and Eleazar, his sons, then to the seventy elders, and, lastly, to all the people; and the making this uncertain traditional law to be of equal authority with the written law. These opinions, which caused but little injury to the belief of the first founders of the sect, became to their followers in the third and fourth generation a fruitful source of error in doctrine, and of profligacy in practice.—They began to lose sight of the spiritual interpretation of the law; and to substitute for the obedience a round of external ceremonies. Long prayers were made a pretext for oppression; hypocrisy became a cloak for crime; and, under an affectation of superior piety, was concealed a life of irreligion, immorality, and vice. Self-righteousness induced a spirit of pride, which caused them to despise others. The publicans, whose office it was to collect the revenues for the Romans (and who were themselves frequently Gentiles), were peculiarly the objects of their aversion and contempt. Our blessed Lord, therefore, purposed by this parable to administer a severe reproof to the pride and self-righteousness of the Pharisee, to recommend the virtue of humility, and to prove, that not the length, or publicity, or place of prayer, but the sincerity of heart and humble earnestness of mind manifested in the worshipper, was accepted in the sight of God. Self-righteousness is the most common, and yet the most dangerous error into which men can fall. The whole tendency of the Gospel is calculated to destroy this most fatal deception, and to bring every thought into obedience to the will of Christ, and to cause every hope of salvation to be placed in humble dependence upon the merits of Christ.

ON CONFIRMATION.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.)

In consequence of the persecution which followed the martyrdom of St. Stephen, recorded Acts, viii., the disciples "were scattered abroad, and went everywhere preaching the word." Among others, Philip the Deacon preached in Samaria. "Now, when the Apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John, who, when they were come down, prayed that they might receive the Holy Ghost. For as yet He was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus. Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." The circumstances attending this earliest recorded instance of the administration of that ordinance which we call Confirmation are so minutely detailed, that it may be well to examine the particulars of the account, and to make some remarks naturally suggested by the narrative.

It does not appear that the Christian Church as yet existed anywhere in its due form, except at Jerusalem. There the Apostles resided together with the elders and deacons, with whom they con-

sulted concerning the propagation of the faith, the sending out different persons from their own body for the work of the ministry, as also respecting the numerous questions which arose from time to time during the course of their labours. When, therefore, they heard that Samaria had received the Word of God—that is, that the people of Samaria had repented, believed, and been baptized—the exact order, be it observed, which we read in the Scripture as having been always observed on the admission of converts into the primitive Church—no question seems to have arisen as to what ought next to be done. As a matter of course, it appears, they sent out Peter and John, two persons of the Apostolical Order. Peter and John being thus sent to discharge this duty, without any previous consultation concerning its expediency, or question as to its necessity, it may be fairly inferred that the order and discipline of the Church were already settled as to this matter; and that confirmation by the imposition of apostolical hands was appointed by Christ's inspired servants to succeed regularly to the sacrament of baptism. All this may fairly be inferred from the passage under consideration; and such a conclusion, as will presently appear, is abundantly confirmed by other parts of Holy Scripture.

The next passage to be adduced in support of the assertion, that Confirmation was a solemn ordinance instituted by the Apostles, occurs in the Epistles to the Hebrews. St. Paul, in the 5th chapter, proceeds to unfold the mysteries of the new covenant, and he dwells on the fact that they to whom he wrote were "dull of hearing." He states that they required again to be taught "which be the first principles of the oracles of God;" and that they had need of milk, and not of strong meat, as being "unskilful in the word of righteousness." He then goes on, in the 1st verse of the 6th chapter, to enumerate the principles of the doctrine of Christ, which he takes occasion to do when exhorting them to "go on unto perfection." "Therefore," he writes, "leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith towards God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment." Where St. Paul enumerates, in the order noticed above—repentance first, then faith, then baptism, and after that "the laying on of hands"—this being the exact place which confirmation has invariably occupied in the economy of the Church. Imposition of hands, in fact, is here mentioned as one of the rudiments of religion, necessary for all persons of the Christian name; but this can be said of none of those rites in which that ceremony was usually employed, with the exception of Confirmation alone. For example, it cannot signify the laying on of hands in ordination, for then it could never have been placed among the first elements of instruction proper to those who were "unskilful in the word of righteousness;" to whom alone, as we have seen, the Apostles refer these words. To which may be added the fact, that from the earliest times one of the titles peculiarly appropriated to this ordinance was *χειροθεσια*, "the laying on of hands." From this passage in the Epistles to Hebrews, it also appears that this rite was designed to be perpetually observed in the Church, and not meant to perish with the Apostles who instituted it. Being one of the rudiments and first principles of our holy religion, it may no more cease than repentance, faith, baptism, or any of those necessary doctrines with which it is classed by St. Paul. But the Apostle's meaning is best explained by his own example, as recorded in Acts, xix.: "Paul having passed through the upper coasts, came to Ephesus; and finding certain disciples, he said unto them,—Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" Finding, from their reply, how imperfectly instructed they were in the first principles of the Christian faith, he proceeded to communicate to them what was necessary; and the course which he pursued, when compared with his general teaching in the Epistle to the Hebrews, is quite decisive. He said, "John verily baptised with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people that they should believe on him which should come after him—that is, on Christ Jesus." Here we find, in order, repentance and faith; and (as might be expected) we next find the necessity of baptism and the "laying on of hands" inculcated, as being in like manner essential. "When they heard this, they were baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came upon them." When the Apostle subsequently wrote to these same persons, he appears distinctly to allude to this event. In Eph. i. 3, he says: "In whom also, after that ye believed, ye were sealed (*σφραγισθητε*) with the Holy Spirit of promise." For it should be observed here, that the term *σφραγις*, or seal, has always been another peculiar title of confirmation. And to this same rite we may well suppose St. Paul to have referred, when he writes (2 Cor. i. 21), "Now he which confirmeth us with you in Christ, and hath anointed us, is God, who hath also sealed us."

This case of the disciples at Ephesus is an instance of close connexion in point of time of the

sacrament of baptism and the rite of confirmation; which usage, in suitable cases, was long observed in the Church, and in the case of adults is peculiarly appropriate.

From this review, then, of these passages of Scripture, it plainly follows that the laying on of hands was the ordinary practice of the Apostles, and that it was the next in order to baptism. Accordingly this solemn ordinance has been scrupulously retained from the very first in the Church of Christ. Tertullian, who wrote within 100 years after the Apostle John, speaks of it as being universal. He says:—"After baptism there followeth imposition of hands, with invocation, and invitation of the Holy Ghost."—(De Bapt.) And Cingham thus sums up the views of the ancients respecting the origin of this rite:—"The antiquity of this ceremony is, by all ancient writers, carried as high as the Apostles, and founded upon their example and practice. There are three passages in Scripture from which they generally deduce it." And he then enumerates the three passages which have been just considered.

The name given at first to this ceremony was different from its modern title: the whole rite, which consisted of prayer, unction, imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross (which in ancient times was used in every act of religious worship,) being indifferently called *χειροθεσια*, the imposition of hands; *σφραγις*, the sign or seal of the Lord (which has been referred to above); and *χρισμα*, the unction. The modern name more directly indicates the nature of the rite, and, as some suppose, has also foundation in the New Testament. Thus, when Paul and Barnabas had determined to visit their brethren in every city where they had already preached the Word of God, it is said of Paul (Acts, xv. 41), that he "went through Syria and Cilicia (*ἐπισημαίνων*) confirming the Churches." His design being to advance the instruction of those who had been already converted and baptised, and his time being limited, it is most probable that his visitation was official, that he acted in his Apostolical character, and that he confirmed his converts by imposition of hands.

Before proceeding, however, to further particulars, there are two objections to be noticed. The first asserts that the Apostles did not institute any distinct rite, and that the imposition of hands spoken of by St. Paul was a part of the sacrament of baptism itself. But this assertion may be briefly and satisfactorily set aside, by adducing the case of those believers at Samaria, whom Philip had baptised, but had left, as Scripture records, to be confirmed at some other time, and by some other minister. The second objection to be noticed is much more plausible—namely, that the Apostolical practice of laying on hands was for a totally different purpose; viz., to confer the miraculous gifts of the Spirit, empowering the early Christians to speak with new tongues, and to perform those wonders by which testimony was originally given to the Divine mission of the first preachers of the Gospel: from which it has been inferred, that since those extraordinary powers have now ceased, the ceremony by which they were conveyed has also ceased to be obligatory. In reply to this argument it may be observed, that the gift originally bestowed on the Day of Pentecost, and subsequently conveyed by the act of Apostolic confirmation, was that very gift of the Holy Ghost which our blessed Lord promised to his Church, as we read in Acts, i. 4, 5. And we may also infallibly conclude from Holy Scripture itself, that this gift was not confined to miraculous purposes (which were but a part of its outward manifestation), nay, which were, according to St. Paul, among its less important effects. He writes, Gal. v. 22, "The fruit of the Spirit is charity, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Again he writes, 1 Cor. xiii., "Though I speak with the tongue of men and angels, and have not charity, * * * and, though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. * * * Charity never faileth; but tongues, and prophecies, and knowledge shall fail." Now this description follows the exhortation given in the last verse of the preceding chapter, "Covet earnestly the best gifts, and yet I show you a more excellent way;" that, namely, of charity or love and its blessed results, which are described in the passage from the Epistle to the Galatians quoted above, as the fruits of the Spirit, and which are the internal, permanent, and universally necessary operations of the Holy Ghost; being all by Scriptural proof directly referable to that gift which Christ bequeathed to His Church.

And, moreover, the miraculous gifts then poured forth were inferior to these moral fruits of the Spirit for other reasons; for St. Paul again tells us, "Tongues are for a sign not to them that believe, but to them that believe not;" and besides all this, extraordinary powers were not conferred on all believers: "Are all prophets? Are all workers of miracles? Have all the gift of healing? Do all speak with tongues?" But, on the other hand, inasmuch as the first principles of the doctrine of Christ are necessary for all, we must conclude that all were confirmed, in our sense of the term; which inference every fact in the New Testament fully supports. It cannot therefore be con-

sidered as any argument against the identity of our confirmation with the Apostolic practice of "laying on of hands," to say that now-a-days it is no longer followed by the power of working miracles, or by the gift of tongues. Such miraculous powers are no longer required; their function in the divine economy ceased on the establishment, in her full strength, of the Church of Christ: they were, as St. Paul declared, a sign for those who believed not—not for those who believe. Nay, more, while the moral effects of the Spirit abide for ever, for "Charity never faileth," it was expressly stated from the very first, "Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease." But this, like most of the other objections commonly brought against the doctrines of the Church, is of very ancient date, and has been frequently answered. It was alleged, for example, in the days of St. Augustin, (and he found it necessary to reply to it) on more than one occasion. In one place he writes as follows:—

"In the first age the Holy Ghost fell on them that believe; and they spake with tongues which they had never learned, as the Spirit gave them utterance. These were signs proper for that time; for then it was necessary that the Holy Ghost should be thus signified in all kinds of tongues, because the Gospel was to run throughout the whole world, in all sorts of languages. But this demonstration once made, it ceased. For does any man now expect to hear them speak with new tongues, who receive imposition of hands as a means to obtain the Holy Ghost? Or, when we laid hands on these infants, did any of you wait to see whether they could speak with tongues? And when they did not speak with tongues, was any one so perverse in heart as to say they have not received the Holy Ghost? For if they had received it, they would have spoken with tongues as was done heretofore. If, therefore, there be no such miracles now to testify the presence of the Spirit, how knows any man that he has received the Holy Ghost? Let him ask his own heart. If he loves his brother, the Spirit of God abideth in him."—(Aug. Tract. VI., in 1 Johan.)

The ancient Church, therefore, as our Church in the present day, derives imposition of hands, for conveying the gift of the Spirit, from the practice of the Apostles, though the effects in after days were very different from what they were at the first. Though men have not the gift of tongues conferred upon them now, as in the days of old, yet they may have other graces sufficient to testify the presence of the Spirit; and if the absence of miraculous gifts is no argument against the existence of such spiritual graces, as it confessedly is none,—so neither is it any argument against the retaining the Apostolical practice of the laying on of hands.

FORMS OF PRAYER OPPOSED TO FORMALISTS.

(From Anderson, on the Lord's Prayer.)

If any of us have been accustomed to undervalue or dislike prescribed forms of prayer, as being apt, in our opinion, to degenerate into coldness or formality, we should remember that we have a form in the said prayer actually prescribed by our Lord Himself; and we should consider, therefore, whether the coldness and formality, of which we complain, may not be owing entirely to our own want of affection in spiritual things. For if we are always desiring variety in prayer, what is it but the want of a spiritual mind that makes this needful? In order that our affections may be lively in that holy exercise, we find it necessary that they should be continually stirred up by new expressions; whereas the soul that is really in earnest in the thing itself, for itself, panting ardently after the grace of God, and the pardon of sin, regards not in what terms utterance shall be given to its petitions, whether new or old. Nay, though these petitions may be in the words which have been heard and uttered a thousand times, yet still they will be new to a spiritual mind. And, surely, the devotion that continues in lively exercise, while pursuing this regular and constant path, has more evidence of sincerity and true vigour in it, than that which depends upon new notions and new words to move it, and which cannot, as it were, stir a step without them.

To borrow the language of the good Archbishop Leighton; "We may well doubt whether that can be any other than a false flesh of temporary devotion, which comes only by the power of some moving strain of prayer that is altogether new. But when confession of sin and requests for pardon, though uttered in accustomed terms, are found to carry the heart along with them heavenward, it is then far more certain that the Spirit of God dwelling in us, and the sense of the things themselves, such as the esteem of the blood of Christ, and the favour of God, really move the heart, since there is no novelty of words to help it." Let us not err, then, in a point of such importance as this; but let us rest assured, that when the Holy Spirit teaches God's people to pray, He exercises His blessed influences not so much on the understanding as on the affections. Let us not suppose, therefore that when He pours upon us the spirit of grace and supplication, His work consists, wholly or chiefly, in furnishing new supplies of thoughts and words;

but let us consider it, rather, as His peculiar province to excite the heart anew at times of prayer, that so it may break forth in ardent desires to the Lord God of our salvation.

ESTHER MERLE; OR THE NURSERY MAID.

The day was closing in, and the sun sinking behind the hills,—the slanting rays fell upon an elderly woman in a widow's dress, who came out of a cottage standing alone on the outskirts of the village of Ellerton. She shaded her eyes with her hands, and looked up the road—then turned round, and slowly sauntered about the small plot of ground which served as a garden, and which was divided from the common, by a neat but rough fence.

There were pinks and roses, and London-pride, all out in full bloom, and a tall gay row of holy-hocks near the fence; then came neat rows of thyme and parsley, and a good bed of onions and cabbages, and a luxuriant honeysuckle almost hid the windows. There is nothing pleasanter to see than a neat cottage garden; it certainly does give one an impression that good kind of people live there. It speaks of industry and content; and if there be flowers as well as vegetables, it seems to say, that though perhaps poor and obliged to work hard, they who tend the flowers must have many moments of innocent pleasure; their sweet scent may soothe the mind after hours of anxiety and toil, their beauty and delicacy lead the care-worn heart away from things present, and tell of that Almighty who created them—of Him, who careth for the flowers which perish, and careth more for His people.

And such thoughts were in Mrs. Merle's mind, as she smelt a moss rosebud, and gathered some mignonette. She sighed—but the soft fresh air revived her after a hard day's work over the wash-tub; and after pacing about, pulling up here a weed and there tying a flower—her face looked happier, and she again went towards the low gate, and looked up the road. Voices were now heard, and two girls of about twelve and thirteen, carrying a bundle, approached. They were her daughters, who had been for some clothes. She was a farmer's widow, left with four children; these two were the youngest, the next was a son, who since his father's death had left her and gone to sea, and the eldest was a daughter, a young woman of twenty. It was for this daughter that she was looking out. Esther Merle saw that her mother's washing would but scarcely maintain herself and the two younger girls; and they being now old enough to assist their mother, Esther determined to go out to service. Very fond of home and of her mother, this was a great trial to Esther. The Merles had seen better days; they had rented a tolerably large farm in the parish, and were a good deal respected and looked up to. For many years they prospered—then sickness came. The eldest son the pride and hope of his parents, died of consumption; the next girl followed. Then the father caught a bad fever, which went through the family, and their savings were spent in doctor's bills, and the farm work was neglected. Old Merle never recovered his strength or spirits; he gradually pined away, and, notwithstanding the active efforts of his wife and daughter Esther, they found themselves, shortly after his death, obliged to give up the farm. The second son instead of helping them was a deep cause of anxiety, having fallen into bad company. He was now, as I before said, at sea, and the widow and her three girls gratefully accepted their kind landlord's offer, of taking a small cottage and trying to maintain themselves by sewing and washing. Ellerton was, however, a poor parish, and though every one was willing to help them, it became very evident that Esther must leave and do something for herself.

On this day she had walked with a friend into the town, six miles off to see a lady whom she had heard was in want of a nursery maid.

The two girls now came in; a few paces behind them was a very old man, his clothes in rags, and bent down with age, apparently hardly able to crawl along, even with the aid of his stout stick.

"Mother, that's old Ben!" said one of her children. "Don't you mind old Ben? He asked me for a few pence, but I told him I had none, but maybe you might find something or other."

"Poor old fellow!" said the mother. "Time was when he should have had his seat in the chimney corner, and as much cheese and bread and small beer as he could use—but now—" and she sighed; then after a pause she said to herself in a low broken voice, "However, a cup of cold water given in His name—" Then turning into the house, she came out with a slice of bread and a cup of milk and water, and giving to the old man said: "How are ye, Ben? I fear no better than you used to be. Come in and rest a bit on this bench, and if you can eat this crust you are kindly welcome—I wish I had better but I haven't."

"Many thanks to you, missis," said the old man, seating himself and eating the bread immediately. "I have not broken my fast this day; but never mind—brighter times are coming; my ships will soon be home, and you, missis, shall have a good share—you were always good to me when I was turned off by others."

"At the old story, I see," said Mrs. Merle. "Poor old Ben! your ships have indeed been long

a-coming; but, however, you are right to look forward, and even your poor crazed mind may teach us to hope and trust our God. Hungry, cold, and almost naked, you've never been cast down, but seemed to see bright things behind the clouds.—Alack! alack! Why don't we who are in our right minds see as you do, and bear up in cheerful patience, hoping that rest and joy will come at last, though it tarry!"

"Crazy Ben," as he was called, sat about a quarter of an hour, and then wished them good evening, his dim and sunken eye lighting up as he raised his stick in the air, and again promised a share of his fancied wealth to her who had always been a kind friend to him.

Mrs. Merle slipped four-pence into his shrivelled hand. She had but one shilling in the house, and knew she could get no more till her week's washing was paid for; and it was but Tuesday.

As Ben walked out, another person came in: it was Esther. She threw herself down on the seat which Ben had just quitted, and untying her bonnet, said she was very tired and heated, but added, "Dear! how pleasant 'tis to look out on the green common, and smell the flowers, after the dusty roads and bustling streets."

"But, Esther," said her youngest sister, "what did you see, and did you buy the tea for mother?" "And did you get the place?" interrupted the other.

"O my dears, wait a bit, and let your sister rest, and then we'll hear all about it," said the mother, as she turned in to prepare their evening meal.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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HOUSE AND SURGERY
No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM CHURCH STREET.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-1f

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BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
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DONALD BETHUNE, JR.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

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COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
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PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and repairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.
Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
N. B. A fine-tuned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.
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Organs! Organs! Organs!
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture Order any Size of
CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS,
on most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order.
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FOR SALE, Four Rows of Pipes.—
Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.
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OLD Truths and New Errors. By the Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C. Price, 2. 6d.

EARNESTNESS: or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop. By Charles B. Taylor, M. A., author of "Lady Mary," "Mark Wilton," &c. &c. Price, 2s. 6d.
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.
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HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.
Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.
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A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
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Church Street, (One Door South of King-street)

J. E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he is now conducting the above business in all its various Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former favours extended to him.

COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Jobbing work of every description promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.
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DR. HODDER has removed to the Brick House immediately to the West of his late residence, at the foot of the College Avenue, on Queen Street.
Toronto, May 1st, 1850. 40-3m

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A HOUSE TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given.
The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.
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To the Clergy.
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THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per annum.
The above property will be found an advantageous investment and will be sold very low for Cash.
Apply on the Premises.
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For Sale in Whitechurch.
A FARM containing 100 Acres, about 70 clear (West half 25—in the 5th, Concession), on which there is a House containing six good Rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar and other conveniences, with suitable Offices attached.
There is a second House, Barn, &c., on the upper part of the Farm a never failing stream of water runs through the Lot.
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References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.
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French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.
Nov. 20th, 1848.

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A YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the English branches of Education.
Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office.
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A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess for young Children or to superintending a household to References to the Rev. J. Gossens, and the Rev. W. Lumsden, letters be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.
December 26th 1849. 22-

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The Proprietary Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance.
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James Brown, J. G. Werts,
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Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-ly



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY,
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July 5, 1843. 21



THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO
WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mail), for Kingston, every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg.
Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton, direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M., arriving at Hamilton at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays, leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at Three o'clock, P.M.
Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they leave Kingston.
Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,
CAPT. HENRY TWOMY,
WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock.
The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Berthsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 24th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR,
CAPTAIN WILKINSON,
WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar).
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 24th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting).
Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.
Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. MALIBON,
WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.
Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., at No. 1, St. George's Square, the lady of S. B. Harman, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning last, Mr. James Longmor, Printer, and formerly principal Reader in Oliver & Boyd's, Edinburgh, aged 65 years.

Western Clerical Society.

DEAR BRETHREN.—You are hereby informed, that the next meeting of our Society will be held at my house, in Brantford, on Wednesday, the 14th of August. All the Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

JAMES C. USHER, Sec. pro tem.

Acacia Terrace, Brantford, July 28th 1850.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 7, 1850.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Flour, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for Toronto on London, New York, and Montreal.

New Advertisements.

Wistar's Balsam at the Mouth.

One of our agents at Athens, Georgia, has sent us the following letter, with permission to publish the same—

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

Athens, August 30th, 1846.

Dear Sir,—Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief...

RODNEY BURKE.

Waynesborough, Burke Co. Georgia.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW Druggists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on the 1st of September. Gentlemen who are desirous of admission are requested to give due notice to the Principal, and will be required to present themselves for Examination on SATURDAY MORNING, the 31st of AUGUST, at 10 A. M.

LADIES' SEMINARY, TORONTO.

THE MISSES MACNALLY beg to announce, that they purpose re-opening their SEMINARY after the Summer recess, on MONDAY, the 2nd of SEPTEMBER, 1850, when the Classes will be resumed.

Just Received.

THE Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed to the Constitution and Course of Nature to which are added, two brief Dissertations. I. On personal identity. II. On the Nature of Virtue.

THE Works of the Right Reverend Father in God, Joseph Butler, D. C. L., late Lord Bishop of Durham, Rhus (Analogue) has vis. est. ut id quod dubium est ad aliquid simile, de quo non queritur, referat ut incerta certa probet.

THE History of the Christian Religion and Church during the three first centuries. By Dr. Augustus Neander, translated from the German; by Henry John Rose, B. D., Rector of Houghton Conquest, and late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE EARL'S DAUGHTER, by the author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," "The Child's First History of Rome," &c.—Price 3s. 9d.

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH.

THE Rev. H. E. FLEES, Missionary in the Eastern District, is exerting himself in behalf of his Congregation to erect a Church in the Township of Finch, in the midst of a population who do not enjoy the means of assembling for Public Worship.

WANTED.

A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability, who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is desirous of obtaining the charge of a School either in Town or Country, where his services may be required.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM,

Situate in the County of York.

THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street.

Apply to JAMES FRANCIS, Corner of King and Parliament Streets.

MR. J. S. STACY, PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP. (Writing Master at the Normal and Model School, and Knox's College,) Toronto.

IS prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, Yonge Street, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse) Class for Ladies every day, from half-past three to half-past four o'clock, P. M.

DOCTOR FOWLER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a

SURGEON DENTIST.

Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having moved from Rosedale, they will re-open their Establishment at Pinehurst, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next.

Mons. and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secluded with beautiful and extensive Grounds attached to it.

The French Department is under the immediate superintendance of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Paris, and lately arrived from that City.

The English Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses.

Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, including all the various branches in English, French, Music, Drawing &c. £60 0 0 per annum.

AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale.

EDUCATION.

THE Rev. H. N. PHILIPS, informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to PICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own sons.

In order to render his system of Education as complete and perfect as possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, be not allowed, even during the hours of relaxation, to be without proper surveillance, thus preventing those fatal practices which but too often have their origin when boys ought to be engaged in such healthy recreations as will redress them for study; and thus, too, uniting what indeed can never be separated without inflicting incalculable injury on youth—moral and intellectual training.

The advantages offered at Picton, beautifully situated as it is amid the picturesque scenery of the Bay of Quinte, easy of access both by Land and Water, and remote from the frequent excitement of more populous Towns, appear, in every respect favourable to this design.

Besides half-yearly public examinations, there will be weekly recitations, and frequent lectures on scientific subjects, illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

The comfort and health of Boarders will receive from MRS. PHILLIPS peculiar and unremitting maternal care.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable. The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected.

A LADY will be happy to engage in a Family where the advantages of a solid English education would be required together with French and Music.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY wishes to engage the services of a Governess immediately, who is competent to teach Music, French, and the usual branches of an English education.

GOVERNESSES.

TWO Young Ladies Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850.

Shares, £12 10s. each.

No Fees charged on Entrance. Monthly Subscriptions, 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee, 0s. 1d. Transfer Fee, 0s. 6d.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq., The Rev. S. LETT, L.L.D., GEORGE BROCK, Esq., JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq., P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq., G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the attention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only.

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Communications be post paid.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,

HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West.

Garments made to order of every Description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, such as Men's Linen Coats, Men's Velvet Vests, etc.

White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4d, Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, Leghorn Hats, Carpet Bags, Braces.

Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, Iced Flannel Shirts, Cotton Under Shirts, Fancy Caps, Felt Hats.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d, 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d, 5-0 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d.

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c.

Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

No Second Price. THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN.

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, June 12, 1850.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consignment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or Halifax.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD. New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.

CAPITAL £300,000 STERLING.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICES:

EDINBURGH,..... 1, George Street. LONDON,..... 4, A. Lothbury. GLASGOW,..... 35, St. Vincent Place. MONTREAL,..... 49, Great St. James Street.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company being desirous to afford all those advantages to their Policy-holders in this country, which are commanded by Assurers in Great Britain, have invested the Board in Montreal with full powers to examine into and accept proposals, putting the Company on the risk, at once, without communicating with the Parent Board.

A party has it thus in his power to effect an Assurance on his Life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this country have hitherto been subjected, from the sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction: the deliberation of the Board at Montreal being final and irrevocable.

This arrangement gives to the COLONIAL all the facilities of a Company essentially local; and, combined with the additional advantage of a large Guaranteed Capital, affords the most perfect security, in all Assurance transactions.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another.

The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance.

THE RATES Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted as moderate a scale as can be held, compatible with safety.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY. The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

Board of Management: HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman.

WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq., | ALEX. MURRAY, Esq. JAMES BROWN, Esq., | T. D. HARRIS, Esq., HON. W. B. ROBINSON.

Legal Advisers: MESSRS. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS. Medical Advisers: ED. HODDER, Esq., M. D. | F. PRIMROSE, Esq., M. D. JOHN MAULSON, Agent and Secretary.

Toronto, June 18, 1850.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium—Half Credit Rates Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.

The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land. Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to F. H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto.

Office—New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850.

"The Church" Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. FLEES, 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 all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Ervatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Bonson, Niagara & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellott, Cobourg. B. H. Cunningham, Montreal.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.