

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. 50.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 10, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCXI.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
E	July 13, 4TH SUND. AFT. TRIN.	M. 1 Sam. 12.	John 1.
M	" 14,	E. " 13, 1 Thes. 5.	" " "
T	" 15,	M. Eccles. 7.	John 2.
W	" 16,	E. " 8, 2 Thes. 1.	" " "
T	" 17,	M. " 9, John 3.	" " "
F	" 18,	E. " 10, 2 Thes. 2.	" " "
S	" 19,	M. Jer. 1.	John 5.
E	" 20, 5TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY.	E. " 2, 1 Tim. 1.	" " "
		M. " 3, John 6.	" " "
		E. " 4, 1 Tim. 2, 3.	" " "
		M. " 5, John 7.	" " "
		E. " 6, 1 Tim. 4.	" " "
		M. 1 Sam. 15.	John 8.
		E. " 17, 1 Tim. 5.	" " "

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Churches	Clergy	Matins	Evening
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A., Rector.	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assit.	" "	" "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incum.	" "	" "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A., Incumbent.	" "	" "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	" "	" "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum.	" "	" "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A., Assit.	" "	" "

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

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of 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.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.
RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.
For the week ending Monday, July 14th, 1851.

VISITORS:
THE PRINCIPAL,
JOS. C. MORRISON, Esq., M. P. P.
CENSOR:
Rev. W. STENNETT, M. A., 2nd Class. Mast.
F. W. BARRON, M. A., Principal U. C. C.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.	Confirmation: Provincial Parliament; The Anti-Clergy Reserve Demagogues; Public Meeting.
Second Page.	Editorial:—Conservative unity; County of York Gaol; Upper Canada College.
Third Page.	Arrival of the "Baltic"; Further Extracts from our English Files.
Fourth Page.	Reviews.
Editorial:—Appointments for	Scenes in our Parish.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

MORNING PRAYER.
FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(1 SAMUEL, XII.)

This Lesson is a beautiful illustration of the Collect for the day; displaying Samuel, at the close of a long career, in which he had been, from the first dawn of his judgment, deeply impressed with a sense—that God is the "protector of all those who put their trust in him, and that, without Him, his ruler and guide." "and so conducted him through things temporal," that he had good hope he should "not lose the things eternal." The history is taken up at that point, at which the Israelites, though under the divine government, desired to have a king. Samuel had complied with their desire, and the assembled people, to bear witness to the integrity and impartiality, with which he had discharged the duties of his office. The touching and dignified language of this appeal, needs no remarks to make its power felt. Nothing, that we could say, would affect the man who can read the first five verses of this chapter without feeling their solemnity and force. Samuel then (ver. 6—12) gives a brief sketch of the mercies and deliverances they had experienced, their frequent falling away, and their return to the Lord when affliction came upon them; and, finally, which made them desire a king, when the Lord their God was their king.

He next proceeds (v 13—19) to remind them, that neither they nor their king can prosper, unless they continue in the faith and service of the Lord, who is the protector of all them that put their trust in him, and without whom, nothing is strong nothing is holy; and he confirms his admonition and his declaration of their offence against God, by a miracle; calling down rain and thunder in the midst of harvest, a thing very unusual in that country.—And, finally, he assures them, promising them his

prayers, that they are in mercy forgiven, and may yet share the favour and blessings of God, if they will but honour him, love him, and fear him, as they ought to do.

EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(1 SAMUEL, XIII.)

The reign of Saul had not long commenced, before Israel had heavy experience how little reliance could be placed on an arm of flesh, or the devices of human policy. A war with the Philistines broke out, and the people, notwithstanding the prowess and might of Saul, and the enterprising spirit and military skill of his son Jonathan, "were in a strait," that is, in great difficulties and distresses; (ver. 6) and "hid themselves in caves, and in thickets, and in rocks, and in high places, and in pits." At this period, the Lord was pleased to put Saul's faith to a public trial, that all might see how much he was found wanting, and how justly the sentence to be passed upon him, was deserved. Samuel, as the priest and prophet of the Most High God, had commanded Saul to wait till he should come, and in his priestly capacity, offer sacrifices to the Lord. It seems that he appointed seven days as the time, at the end of which, he intended to come. But for certain reasons, (probably to try the faith and obedience of Saul,) he did not come at the time appointed. Saul finding his people deserting his ranks—not having faith enough to cast himself entirely on that God, who had so often miraculously delivered his people, and whose power had been manifested in overcoming the mightiest obstacles with the weakest instruments—must have recourse to human and sinful expedients. He not only disobeyed the prophet of the Lord, but took upon him the priestly office—and then endeavoured to justify it, as sinners often do, by pleading the necessity of the case, and the expediency of preventing desertion; Samuel answered, as the Great Judge of all will answer every sinner, every one whose faith shall fail him in the day of trial—*thou hast done foolishly.* If he had trusted in the Lord, his kingdom would have been established, but now it could not continue, but would be taken from him, and given to one better. The rest of the chapter, displays the miserable and oppressed state of the people under the king of their own choice; and that the desire of the multitude, or that rash and ignorant popular cry which is often misnamed "public opinion," and of which it has been sometimes blasphemously said, the voice of the people is the voice of God, very frequently is the voice of corrupt passions, or deluded ignorance; and calls down their own ruin and misery. The voice of the people called for a king—the voice of the people cried round the Hall of Pilate, "crucify Him, crucify Him." Was this the voice of God? Oh no—let no man delude his poor fellow mortals with such blasphemy.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto held a Confirmation in Simcoe on Friday last, when a large number of candidates came forward to renew their baptismal vows. It was pleasing to observe the interest taken on the occasion, evinced by the highly respectable attendance at the Church. After the administration of the solemn rite, the venerable and respected Diocesan delivered an impressive and eloquent exhortation to the confirmed, which we trust will not soon pass away from their memory, but that it may strengthen them in the faith, to be "always abounding in good works."

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, June, 1851.
The LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH in the Chair.

The following letter from the Bishop of Toronto, dated Toronto, 9th May, 1851, was laid before the Meeting:

"I have been some time in possession of your agreeable letter of the 5th February, and have again to express my grateful acknowledgments to the Venerable Society for their generous grant to the Rev. Mr. Osler's church, and the donation of books to the Rev. Mr. Ingles. It would, nevertheless, seem that our wants multiply faster the more they are supplied, and I sometimes fear that your generous spirit will at length get wearied out by our incessant applications; yet I do not desire to see them decrease so long as we have so many poor settlements to assist, and so many more gradually redeeming themselves from the forest, for such would be a sign that the Church was losing her energy, which I trust will never happen.

"No. 1, is a petition from the Rev. Robert Norris Merritt, a travelling missionary, who has been very active in his range of duty, and has been already before

the Society, and received three grants during the last year, for three several churches, which he has been instrumental in erecting; and he now comes forward to entreat your assistance in building a fourth. The particulars stated by the Rev. Mr. Merritt, and the worthy rector of Hamilton, are quite correct, and within my knowledge. The case is very interesting, and deserves the favourable consideration of the Society.

"No. 2, is a petition from the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, for aid in building a small church at Owen's Sound, on Lake Huron. Sydenham is a village building at the bottom of the Sound, and is likely in time to become a town of some magnitude, but as yet it is in its early struggles. The best recommendation to the Society will be to state the fact, that Mr. Mulholland collected from the inhabitants of Toronto, while attending the visitation, upwards of £80, and a small convenient set of plate for the church; so much convinced were they of the necessity of the case.

"No. 3. The petition of the Rev. Arthur Hill for a grant towards finishing a church at Bradford. This is a growing village, the usual station of the steamboat which navigates Lake Simcoe. The facts stated by Mr. Hill are encouraging; he is, moreover, a very deserving missionary; and if it be in the power of the Society to grant his request, it will be well bestowed."

The Board voted aid in each of these cases; namely:

1. Towards a stone church at Barton, £40, and a brick church at Glanford, £20; on the application of the Rev. R. N. Merritt, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, rector of Hamilton.
2. Towards a church at Sydenham, Owen's Sound, on the application of the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, £30.
3. Towards a church at Bradford, £30, and towards a church in the northern part of the township of Gwillimbury, £20; on the application of the Rev. Arthur Hill.

His Lordship said:—

"Last week was a busy one with us. On Wednesday, April 30th we laid the foundation stone of Trinity College. Many thousand people were present; and the affair went off beautifully. On Thursday, May 1st, I delivered my charge, of which I send a rough copy, with our proceedings on Friday, May 2. It will be published more correctly in a pamphlet form in a few days, when a number of copies will be sent to our friends in England. The clergy and laity assembled in about equal numbers, from 126 to 130 each; in all upwards of 251. The business was conducted very pleasantly, and the resolutions carried unanimously.—This is my first visitation in the Western Districts and islands of the Great Lakes; and the next week I commence my journey. But I return by the 18th of June, to keep the Jubilee of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and then off to my labours."

The Bishop sent a copy of his "Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, in May, 1851," and a printed account of the laying of the Corner Stone of Trinity College, Toronto," by his Lordship, on the 30th April, 1851.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

On Monday, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion were celebrated in Westminster Abbey; the Bishop of London preached the Sermon. On Tuesday a meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall (Prince Albert in the Chair), and on Wednesday there was Morning Prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion in St. Paul's; the Sermon being preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

At the meeting on Tuesday—The Royal Chairman rose to open the proceedings of the meeting. He was enthusiastically cheered. He addressed the meeting as follows:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day in order to celebrate the third jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by Royal charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the Established Church affords to our extensive colonial dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an isolated fact which may have been glorious or useful to the country, but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine favour which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. (Hear.) We are met, at the same time, to invoke the further continuance of that favour, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted on the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to his use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our State. The First Jubilee of the Society fell in times when religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lax morals and a sceptical philosophy began to undermine the Christian faith—(hear, hear)—treating with indifference, and even with ridicule, the most sacred objects. Still this Society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous Society was rapidly growing into a people. (Hear, hear.) The Second Jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the Peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her continental rival, and which she had soon to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last Jubilee, the American colonies, which had originally been peopled chiefly by British subjects who had left their homes to escape the yoke of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the mother country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil. (Cheers.) Yet this Society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements. (Hear, hear.)

This, the third Jubilee, falls in a happier epoch (hear, hear), when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled (hear, hear), and at an auspicious moment, when we are celebrating a festival of the civilization of mankind (cheers), to which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions and are sending their people (cheers)—for the first time recognising their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same. (Loud cheering.) As this civilization rests on Christianity—could only be raised on Christianity—can only be maintained by Christianity (cheers); the blessings of which are now carried by this Society to the vast territories of India and Australia, which last are again to be peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. (Hear, hear, hear.) While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad—we cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilization we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions (hear, hear), and attacks from without.—(Hear, hear.) I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare (cheers), so long as she hold fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel and the unfettered right of its use.—(Cheers.) The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other Church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in Church as well as State—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. (Hear, hear.) To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task as far as the state is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing make her Church likewise a model to the world. (Hear, hear.) Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope, and may the harmony which reigns among us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty permanently bestowed upon the Church. (Hear, hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London moved the first Resolution:—

"That the members and friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, assembled on the occasion of its third Jubilee, an occasion which demands their thankful acknowledgments to Almighty God for His blessing upon their past labours, desire to express their devout hope that the same providential guidance and support may be graciously continued, so as to enable the Society to discharge more adequately for the time to come the duty in which it has been so long engaged in behalf of the Church of England, towards the colonies and the heathen dependencies of the British Crown."

Lord John Russell seconded the Resolution.

Earl Grey moved the second Resolution:—

"That while the population of United Kingdom is spreading itself over vast portions of the earth, and thus laying the foundation of future empires, it is incumbent on the Church of the mother country, so long as her help shall be indispensable, to assist in providing for her emigrant children those ministrations and ordinances of religion which are the privilege of her poorest members at home."

Mr. Sidney Herbert seconded this.

The Bishop of Oxford moved the next Resolution:—

"That, notwithstanding the success which has attended the labours of the Society's Missionaries in heathen lands, the best hope of bringing the various races of the earth to a knowledge of Christ must always depend, under Divine Providence, upon the efforts of a native Ministry."

Sir R. H. Inglis briefly seconded the motion.

The Duke of Newcastle moved the next Resolution:—

"That over and above such contributions as may be offered for the general purposes of the Society, in commemoration of the present Jubilee, special funds be opened in furtherance of three of the more important purposes to which the attention of the Society has of late been directed: namely—the extension of the Episcopate in the British dominions abroad; the education of Missionary candidates in Colleges at home and abroad; the religious instruction and superintendence of emigrants."

The Earl of Harrowby, in seconding the motion, expressed his deep sense of the importance of the new career undertaken lately by the Church in planting independent Episcopal communities in the Colonies. He could not but add, that while acknowledging the importance of Episcopal administration to these infant communities, he felt that he should like to see the principle more extensively applied among our great and growing population at home. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Tennessee acknowledged in few words the kind manner in which his country had been referred to.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, that as President of the Society, the privilege fell to his lot of tendering to his Royal Highness the respectful thanks of the Meeting for the services he had rendered in presiding on this occasion. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Chichester seconded the motion.

His Royal Highness, acknowledging the vote, said it had been very gratifying to him to preside at this meeting, to listen to the eloquent speeches which had been made, and to witness the expressions of enthusiasm with which noble and religious sentiments had been received. He saw in all this pledges for further exertions in this cause. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop then pronounced the Benediction, and the Meeting terminated.—*English Churchman* 19th June.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert (after presiding at the meeting held at St. Martin's-hall on the occasion of the late Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) attended by the Hon. Colonel Bouverie and the Hon. Colonel Grey, was pleased to visit the Northern Schools of the royal parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, recently erected with the aid of Her Majesty and the Prince. The number of children in attendance at the schools was 350; and, after seeing them arranged in their several school-rooms, his Royal Highness proceeded to the covered play-ground on the roof, where 120 clothed children of the Parochial Schools, and about 400 of the Old National Schools were assembled, and, by his Royal Highness' permission, welcomed their illustrious visitor with a song. His Royal Highness was pleased to enter his name in the Visitors' Book as a permanent record of his visit. The Vicar and Clergy, with the Churchwardens and School Committees, were in attendance.—Guardian.

The Lord Mayor, yesterday, gave a grand dinner to the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in commemoration of their Jubilee. A large number of Bishops and Clergy attended, and several speeches were made. One of the toasts was the United States of America, which was responded to by the Bishop of Tennessee, who observed that "There were great objects set before both countries and both Churches—objects which he trusted they would have the grace to fulfil, in the promotion of human happiness by means of civilization and religion. In the promotion of these objects, both countries ought to adopt one maxim—Be sure that you are right, and then go ahead."—(Laughter and applause.)

Lord John Manners has accepted the Rev. Dr. M'Neill's challenge to meet the reverend canon in Liverpool for explanation on the papal question.—Liverpool Albion.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the last monthly meeting of this Society, an unconditional grant of £2,000 towards the permanent endowment of the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, was agreed to.

The anniversary of the charity children at St. Paul's took place on Thursday last, when some 5,000 were present, with a congregation of 10,000 adults. The reporters are eloquent upon the effect produced on "unwonted visitors," "enveloped in turbans," surpassing anything language can conceive:—

"The 100th Psalm was the first sung. The reading psalms were chanted by the gentlemen of the choir, the children joining in the Gloria Patri, and also at indicated places in the Coronation Anthem (Zadok the Priest), and the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel. The children sang, besides, three verses of the 113th, and, after the sermon, four verses of 104th Psalm, in a very satisfactory manner, though at times with a perceptible want of precision, and slight independence of the organ; the only other noticeable peculiarity being the strength of our national sibilation, whenever so many utterances were engaged at once upon the letter 's.' The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Proverbs xix., 2, '(That the soul be without knowledge is not good,)' and was an impressive assertion of the importance of such knowledge, sacred and secular, as should best enable the young to resist the temptations of the world, and most efficiently to fulfill their duty towards themselves, their neighbours, and their God. Shortly after two the proceedings terminated, and the vast congregation dispersed in the most orderly manner, result of the anniversary, an unusually liberal collection, amounting altogether as we were informed, to about £700."

The annual examination of the children educated in the Central schools of the National Society took place on Friday, June 11th, in the large school-room, Sanctuary, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and his Grace was supported by the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Bangor, Lord John Thynne, Lord Bayning, and other clergymen and gentlemen. Our ticket of admission did not reach us in time to be available, but the daily papers state that Mr. Allen, one of the Government inspectors of schools, conducted the examination, which included the various departments of Scripture history and biography; the Catechism, Liturgy, and Articles of the Church of England; English history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and music. The proficiency of the pupils, although in all respects highly satisfactory, was most striking and gratifying in that branch of education which is the especial object of this society to promote—namely, in the knowledge and principles of Christianity, and of the doctrines and discipline of the Reformed Church of England, and in these respects their attainments are such as must reflect the greatest credit upon all concerned in their tuition. After the examination the Archbishop of Canterbury briefly addressed the children, expressing his satisfaction with their answers, and his hope that the lessons which they learned in the school would be carried into practice in the affairs of daily life. A number of psalms, chants, and hymns, were afterwards sung in a pleasing manner by the children, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and the business was terminated by the national anthem, in the chorus of which the audience heartily joined.

At a meeting of the committee of the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Church Union, held in Lincoln, on the 26th ult., a vote was passed unanimously expressing heartfelt gratitude to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, for the noble example he has set in being the first to convene a Diocesan Synod in order to the recovery of the legitimate action of the Church, and for the providential circumstance of the simultaneous movement by the Prelates of Australasia and Toronto in the same direction, which the Union trusts will strengthen his lordship's hands, and be instrumental, under the blessing of God, towards the restoration to our Church of what is so essential to its life and energy.

On Thursday last the Venerable Archdeacon Bartholomew held his visitation at Barnstable. From the report of the charge in the North Devon Journal we extract the following observations on the approaching Diocesan Synod. After some introductory remarks the Archdeacon continued—

"It was scarcely possible to enumerate all the misapprehensions that had been conceived, and the misapprehensions that had been made, as to the spirit and objects in and for which the proposed Synod had been convoked. It was imputed in some quarters that it was designed only to add to the authority of the Bishop, in others, that it was intended to foster disloyalty to the Crown: in others that, by detaching one diocese from all the rest, it would operate prejudicially to that union which they all desired to promote. Now, if there were any ground whatever for these or the many other assertions that had been made on the subject, then, indeed the alarm and apprehension that had been kindled in some quarters with reference to the approaching Synod would be not only justifiable, but most commendable. Time, however, was a great soberer; and the interval

that had transpired since the Bishop's intention was first announced had served to dissipate some of the delusions which the novelty of the proposed meeting had first given rise to. The law authorities of the crown had given their opinion that the meeting was not an unlawful one. The word Synod, which was associated in the minds of most persons with the recollection of decrees and canons, had suggested the notion that the approaching meeting was intended to be of the same character; but the Bishop had expressly repudiated the intention to make use of it for the purpose of framing canons, or in any way interfering with the authority which belonged to the Crown. It was to be a meeting of the clergy for mutual counsel on matters which had been made public, and which they must feel to be such as it was most expedient that they should confer upon, with a view to uniformity in their opinion and practice in them. The deliberation of the first day were intended to embrace three subjects, two of which were directed against the errors of Rome. The first was the affirmation of a doctrine which they all confessed, and which none would be prepared to deny to be the doctrine of their Church. (The Archdeacon then alluded *seriatim*, to the subjects to be discussed, as set forth in the Bishop's letter, including that of the re-marriage of those who had been so unhappy as to be married before the register.) Could there be more legitimate or more practically useful subjects brought under the consideration of any body of clergy? Had it not been felt that uniformity of practice concerning them in the Church was most desirable; and had not many of them looked to the revival of Convocation as the means of attaining that object? failing which, how could these subjects be brought before them in any other way so appropriately as by Synod which would be only a meeting of graver character than their diocesan or clerical meetings. A more proper or unobjectionable meeting than that of a Diocesan Synod it was not possible to conceive; and if it had only been proposed in more peaceful times than the present, its propriety would have been every where recognized. But let not a measure in itself good, be thwarted merely because it happened to come into existence at a time when men's minds were much divided and exercised on subjects pertaining to the Church. Rather let them hope that it would be rendered a means by which the divisions in the Church might be healed and her differences cease; and by which the Church would go forth in her strength, by the help of the Spirit, to bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ. In Canada the restoration of synodical action to the Church was desired as indispensable to her healthful existence and operation. If they could not have Convocation, they should accept that which most nearly resembled it. For his own part, as a member of chapter, and as their Archdeacon, he should be rejoiced to find himself at the proposed Synod. He trusted that the clergy in their several deaneries would select those from themselves to be their representatives who were most holy in life, most laborious and loving in their duties, and men most in repute among them for judgment and discretion. With God's blessing he looked forward to the results of this Synod as likely to raise a strong barrier against Rome and its corruptions; to be the best safeguard for the integrity of their own pure doctrines; and to afford to themselves the greatest encouragement in their duties, as well as to be a source of grief and sorrow to their enemies. Their enemies, who formed their opinions from the generally exciting character of popular assemblies, looked forward to the Synod as sure to be marked by the spirit of strife and debate, and by the manifestation of hasty and un-tempered passions. For himself he hoped that things, and things that accompanied salvation; and he trusted by God's blessing, that the Diocesan Synod, surviving the jealousy and distrust with which this first Synod was regarded, would become an institution by means of which, not in this diocese alone, but in others, the unity of the clergy in faith and doctrine would be promoted, and the general interest of the Church subserved. The Archdeacon concluded with a short address to the churchwardens present. He did not ask them for the expression of any opinion with respect to the approaching Synod, but he asked them to put confidence in their ministers, and not to believe what they might read in the papers or in pamphlets derogatory to them or intended to prejudice their minds on this subject. Their ministers were set over them in the Lord; and he begged that they would remember them with kindly feelings, and, if it should so please them, in their prayers. And he had greater confidence in asking this, from observing the marked and pleasing difference which had taken place in the churchwardens themselves within the last twenty years, as shown in the way in which they attended to their duties. Where could it have been seen twenty years ago, as he had just had the pleasure of seeing, that by far the greater part of the churchwardens were present during the whole of the service, feeling it both their duty and privilege to be there, instead of dropping in just when the service is closing? Who would have thought twenty years ago that many of the churchwardens at every place of visitation, and at one place all of them, would meet their Bishop, and with him and the clergy partake of the holy communion, as was the case recently? These were refreshing signs of the times. They little knew how much their ministers were assisted and encouraged by their devout spirit and ready co-operation with them. They lived in stirring times, when iniquity abounded, and the love of many was waxing cold (oh! how cold!) but let them remember that the Spirit of God was with his Church—'with you,' said the Archdeacon, 'and with ourselves'—and let them by faith and prayer seek his fuller influences."

CHURCH UNION.

Township of Stamford, County of Welland.

On Thursday, July 3rd, 1851, being the day appointed, a meeting of the members of the Church in the Township of Stamford, was held pursuant to public notice in St. George's Church, Drummondville, for the purpose of forming a "Branch Union of the Church Union" of the Diocese of Toronto. The Rev. Mr. Leeming, Rector, opened the meeting with prayer, and having explained the objects, and shown that it was for the purpose of forming an association among the laity for the defence of their Church, and for disseminating correct information respecting it, he left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Crowther, who was called thereto.

The Rev. Mr. Leeming then introduced E. T. Dartnell, Esq., Secretary to the Parent Union to the meeting, who had kindly come over from Toronto to give his aid in forming our Branch Union. Mr. Dartnell, in a very lucid speech, then gave the origin and history, and present working of the Church Union; and made some pleasing announcements concerning the present state of feeling in "The House" towards us.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

1st.—That a "Branch Union" to be known by the

name of the "Township of Stamford Branch Union" of the "Church Union" of the Diocese of Toronto be now formed, subject to the general rules and regulations set forth in an address issued at Toronto by the Parent Society, dated April 3rd, 1851.

2nd.—That G. Crowther, Esq., be Chairman, and G. Mathison, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

3rd.—That the Rev. Charles Leycester Ingles, B. A., be Chaplain.

4th.—That G. Simpson, Esq., be Secretary, and Dr. F. C. Mewburn, be Treasurer.

5th.—That the office bearers, together with Dr. Mewburn, Messrs. H. Mewburn, T. Sutton, R. Thomas, Rainsford, Jeffery, and Wilson of Stamford, and Messrs. Robinson, Brokiushaw, Russell, Emery, Newman, and Pidgeon, of Drummondville, and Messrs. J. Macklem, and Bond of Chippawa be Committee of Management, with power to add to their number, five of whom to form a quorum, and that they meet on the last Tuesday in each month in Drummondville, at any time and place they may appoint.

6th.—That this Branch Union pledges itself to do all in its power to carry out the objects of the "Church Union" as set forth in the first publication of the Parent Union.

The rules of the "Branch Union" having been read, the Rev. Mr. Leeming moved

"That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby cordially tendered to E. T. Dartnell, Esq., for his kindness in affording us his valuable assistance in forming this 'Branch Union.'"

Which, having been seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ingles, was carried by acclamation.

The assembly then sang the Doxology, accompanied by the organ, which was played by the lady who so kindly presides there during our public service.

The business of the meeting was then closed by the Chaplain saying the prayers appointed for the occasion.

Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the meeting was not so large as it would have been, yet it was not to be despised. It served to show that the Church had its friends who would come to the rescue when circumstances required them. And, notwithstanding a good deal of rain, there were many ladies urging us on by their presence to increased exertion in the good cause.

Drummondville, July, 1851.

From our English Files.

A return now laid before the House of Commons shows that during three years, ending December 31, 1850, the Queen's printers printed 1,157,500 Bibles, and 752,000 Testaments; for the same period there were printed at the Oxford press 875,750 Bibles, and 750,000 Testaments; whilst at the Cambridge press the numbers were 138,500 Bibles, and 204,000 Testaments.

The London Chronicle publishes the following interesting account of additional traces of Sir John Franklin.

"The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition, had been discovered in Jones' Sound in 1848, by the Prince of Wales whaler, has received within these few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has yet reached us respecting the missing expedition.

"From the voluntary testimony of one of the seamen engaged at Stromness for the Prince Albert, we have the following facts, elicited and taken down in the presence of Mr. Kennedy, the commander of that expedition, and others; and the statement is attested by the seaman in question, William Millar, who declares that, if required, he would make the same upon oath. He states that he was on board the Prince of Wales in 1848, when early in September, during very thick weather, they entered (as they believed) Lancaster Sound, and steered west, advancing slowly. The fog continued very heavy for some days, when it suddenly lifted, and high land was seen on the larboard side, over the mast head. The Captain, being at first doubtful if it were the loom of icebergs or of land, sent a boat off to ascertain the fact, and of this party William Millar formed one.

"He states that on landing the marks of shoe prints were distinctly visible in the mud, above high water mark; close by was a small cooking place, blackened by fire, and a little further on a well-built cairn about four or five feet high, of which the party pulled away a few stones; but, being recalled by a signal from the ship, were compelled to return on board immediately.

"It was believed by the master of the Prince of Wales—the veteran Lee, of Hull—that he had advanced in a westerly course up this sound, a distance of nearly 150 miles, under the impression that he was in Lancaster Sound; but this belief was removed on making his way outward, and the doubt confirmed by passing (to the southward) the wide opening, and well-known headlands of Lancaster Sound. It became evident that he had been in the hitherto unexplored and more northern sound, named after Alderman Jones, a passage which, it has long been believed, leads directly into the sea, north of the Parry Islands.—William Millar further declares that, at this point, the passage widened, and that an open sea with islands lay before them.

"It is impossible to entertain any doubt that this cairn indicated the fact that some of Sir John Franklin's party have visited the spot in question; and we can have no hesitation in asserting that beneath the pile so carefully raised is deposited distinct information of his past progress and future intention. As to the period of the visit, we may assume either of two conclusions—first, that during the detention of the vessels off Cape Riley (evinced by the relics brought home last autumn by the Prince Albert) a boat party was sent to explore Wellington Channel, and thence would arrive at the point in question, lying as it would appear, at the north-east extremity of that channel—this supposition not impugning our belief that Sir John Franklin was then on his way to the south-west, according to the first part of his instructions. Secondly, we may suppose that having failed in attempting to proceed in the south-west direction, Sir John Franklin had attempted the north-westerly, prescribed as the alternative, and had gone up Wellington Channel, with the view of passing westward, leaving notice of his intention at the point in question. The latter supposition gives a more recent date to the shoe prints, though we are assured by Arctic travellers that similar marks endure with distinctness during successive seasons.

"We repeat, therefore, that to the point in question we may look for further and positive intelligence of

Sir John Franklin, and we trust that a vessel specially directed thither will be forthwith despatched. The point lies entirely out of the beat of any of those now employed upon the search, and will most likely not be approached by any of them; for, though Sir John Franklin, being on an exploring expedition, might detach a boat party out of his direct course, these gone to seek him would naturally confine their search for traces of him to the route he was ordered to pursue, and necessarily be ignorant of the existence of those of which write."

Some American land-agency swindlers have just been exposed at the Police court, Manchester, by one of their victims, James Booth, who related a story, said by the police to be one of hundreds of similar cases, forcibly reminding us of a scene in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. Booth's tale was as follows. He said:—"About two years ago, having saved some money, and having seen an advertisement put forth by the prisoner, of lands which he had to sell in the United States of America, he thought of becoming an emigrant. He waited upon the prisoner at his office to learn all the particulars. That was in August, 1849, and the prisoner represented that the land he had on sale was in Doddridge county, in the State of Virginia. He called it "fine rolling (undulating) land," which was so fertile that the wheat crops already growing upon it rose to the height of six feet. A fine river intersected the land, and there were collieries and factories in the neighbourhood where an emigrant short of choosing to work his land himself, or running short of money, might get employment. Upon these representations he was induced to buy 338 acres of this land at 4s. an acre, paying a deposit of 10 per cent, upon it (the sum of £9. 15s. 2d.) in advance, and agreeing to pay the remainder in instalments of £12. 3s. 7d. per annum for five years. He took the receipt for it, and a letter from the prisoner for his agent in New York (a Mr. O'Connor), and set sail. On reaching New York he saw Mr. O'Connor, who gave him a letter to Mr. Underwood, in Doddridge county, who was to show him the plot of land he had bought, and give him possession. He departed for Doddridge county, Virginia, and presented a letter to Mr. Underwood, who, on payment of a dollar agreed to show him the land. Mr. Underwood, however, was very candid and told him at once that he had been duped, and said that Saunders was continually sending people from England under the like circumstances. However, they went to view the land, and found it to be sterile mountainous land, quite unfitted for agriculture or cultivation. A great portion of it was so steep that they could only climb it by laying hold of the branches of trees. There was no river, and the only stream was one he could step across, and almost walk up without wetting above his ankles. There were no factories, no collieries, no land under wheat cultivation within many miles of it. The result was that he found himself far from home, with his means nearly exhausted and had been nearly 18 months in working his way to the prisoner's office, and charged him with the fraud, telling him that his printed statements (some of which were then lying on the counter) were full of lies, when the prisoner replied that lies did for some people better than the truth, and because he refused to leave the office till he told him his mind a policeman was sent for to remove him by force."

It is said that Mr. Geake, Wesleyan minister of Marazion, Cornwall, will shortly join the Church of England. He has resigned his office in the Wesleyan connexion.—Exeter Gazette.

The Mayo Constitution states that Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart. has sold his Ballycrocy estate to an Englishman for £36,000, being sixteen years' purchase on the Ordnance valuation:—"He had previously sold a large portion of the island of Achill to the Rev. Mr. Nangle, and a sale of the remainder has been concluded with some Liverpool merchants. Even the far-famed Curraun, the M'Loughlin property, so often repudiated in the Encumbered Estate Court, turns out to be another El Dorado, the fortunate proprietor, Mr. M'Cormack, having discovered a magnificent vein of copper ore on it. We are hardly correct in saying discovered, as we learn that the ore is to be seen in the revines, and will scarcely require any mining operations to get it out. It is said he would not take £10,000. for his purchase. This lot was thrown on the hands of the Court, we believe three times. Farther again to the west, the hills on Lord Sligo's property are whitening with Cheviot sheep, and at the rate that matters progress we will soon be an English colony. There is, however, we regret to say, room still, and to spare. We were told recently of the case of a gentleman who, taking a fancy to a waste lot of land, purchased it for £300. On his return to London, expatiating on the beauties of the scenery and fertility of the soil, he sold it for £600. This induced him to come back and buy another lot, which he also sold at a profit, and a third shared the same fate. The result is that this gentleman has netted £2,800. Stranger still, he gave at the rate of sixteen years' purchase of the Ordnance valuation for each lot. 'Truth is strange, stranger than fiction.' Hurrah for the land of the west."

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. TRINITY SUNDAY—XVIII. CHAPTER OF GENESIS. (Continued.)

3rd. But that the greatest of these heavenly messengers was indeed the Son of God, is further manifest as the narrative proceeds, for it is said, that when "the men," for all the "three" were in human form, rose up to go to Sodom, Abraham went with them on the way, "and the Lord (Heb. Jehovah) said, shall I hide from Abraham the thing that I do?" Now any plain unbiased mind must understand this as being spoken, as they travelled along, by the same chief of the "three," and yet he is again distinctly called God, (i. e. Jehovah). So when "the men" finally "turned their face from thence," it is said, "but Abraham stood yet before the Lord" (Heb. Jehovah); mark it is said "yet," plainly showing that they—Jehovah and Abraham—had been previously conversing together while the other angels were still with them. Thus it is evident, that only two of the angels went to Sodom, leaving the third, again proved to be Jehovah, with Abraham. It is true that it is not distinctly said that only two went on; but the very easy indistinctness with which these incidents are treated in Holy Scripture, sufficiently show that it was not written either for cavillers or the careless; and in this case with a very little attention, I think it will be seen, that the facts are obvious;—the "three" set out with the Patriarch towards Sodom, a conversation commences, in the midst of it is stated that "the men turned their faces towards Sodom;"—How many? Your Commentator

To the Editor of The Church.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, N. Y. July 2nd, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—At the close of another Seminary year, the students of the General Theological Seminary deem it incumbent upon them to make some acknowledgement of your kindness in furnishing your paper for their Reading Room gratuitously.

I am, my dear Sir, respectfully, your obedient servt., WILLIAM E. ARMITAGE, Librarian of the Reading Room.

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR,—There were several typographical inaccuracies in my letter to the Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere, as published in "The Church" of the 3rd instant, but of which I will only ask the correction of one, viz: for the "13th and 14th Vic. chap. 29," read "13th and 14th Vic. chap. 49."

May I also beg that for "his late Majesty George the Fourth was pleased to endow the University of King's College," be read "the Crown was pleased to endow the University of King's College, and to grant a charter to the same," &c.; the endowment having been the gift of George the Third, and the charter having been granted by George the Fourth.

I sent this correction after I had despatched my last letter, but it seems it did not reach you in time.

Faithfully yours,

July 4th, 1851. ARTHUR PALMER.

Dr The Church.

TO THE HONORABLE P. B. DE BLAQUIERE.

HONORABLE SIR,—According to promise, I proceed to state in this letter the reasons which oblige me to come to the conclusion that there is no satisfactory recognition of the principle, that religion is the basis of all sound education in the scheme of affiliation which you are desirous of bringing on the members of the Church of England in this Diocese, and which, on account of that fatal defect, they will not, I am persuaded as a body, ever be induced to adopt.

In order to guard against misconception, it may be well that I should state at the outset, what I understand this affiliation to mean.

"Affiliation," I conceive, means, that while the University of Toronto itself neither teaches religion, nor as a University, worships God, while it never once offers up a supplication for blessings nor ascription of praise,—all which, by the 28th and 29th Sections of 12 Vic. c. 82, expressly prohibited,—but devotes itself exclusively to instruction in secular learning; the various religious bodies in the Province shall have permission to establish, entirely from their own means, "each in its own way and according to its own views of religious truth," colleges in which religious instruction shall be given, that such colleges shall be recognized by the University of Toronto for that purpose, and shall moreover be empowered to grant Degrees in Divinity, which the University itself is prohibited from conferring.

Now, Sir, I learn from the public papers that you propose to ask the Legislative Council, or the Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere, to address His Excellency the Governor General with the view of declaring it to be the opinion of that House that the interests of the members of the Church of England would be best served by their becoming a party to the said scheme.

The members of the Church of England must surely be grateful to you for asking the Legislative Council to give its opinion as to what would be most conducive to their interests. Doubtless Roman Catholics and others, who do not belong to the Church of England, are more competent judges of what would be conducive to the educational interests of her members than they are themselves. And when a body so composed gives its opinion that those interests would be best served by affiliation with a University which confines its teaching to secular learning—to the exclusion of religion—that opinion will be so conclusive that it will be quite unnecessary to refer the matter, as you propose to do, to a Convocation of the Clergy and Laity; for, however strongly they may now feel upon the subject, the weight of authority which such a legislative decision will carry with it must be so overwhelming as to prevent the Convocation from being so presumptuous as to decide otherwise.

Before I proceed, let me further thank you for that passage in your intended motion, in which you propose that the Legislative Council shall assure His Excellency that "it anxiously wishes to see every benefit and privilege enjoyed by other denominations fully extended to the members of the United Churches of England and Ireland in this Province." Nothing can possibly exceed the liberality of this declaration; it is one which will doubtless impress every member of the National Church with the liveliest feelings of gratitude.

Sir, I have a higher opinion of the Legislative Council than you seem to entertain, inasmuch as I cannot think that that House will adopt an address which sanctions an exercise of arbitrary power, and pronounces an opinion upon a subject with which, in its legislative capacity, it must feel itself restrained from dealing, if not by incompetence, at all events by considerations of delicacy. As, however, the whole matter turns upon the question of affiliation, permit me to state some of the reasons which, in my judgment, render it impossible for the Church of England to take up the position which you wish her to assume, and to connect herself by an affiliated college, with the University of Toronto.

1. Any system of instruction in which religion is not an essential part, is an irreligious system. If the essence of the system be not an acknowledgement of God it is a Godless system;—it may tolerate religion—it may even, from motives of policy, require under special circumstances, certificates of some kind of religious observances or qualifications; but if these are not of the essence of the system, if they are mere expedients to secure support—expedients instantly put aside when adherence to them might have the effect of damaging the support they were adopted to conciliate—then, I say, that such a system is in the plainest sense Godless. And pray do not say of me as you did of the Bishop of the Diocese, that I am standing you and your University in thus expressing myself, for I mean to prove what I say.

That religion then is not an essential part of the system of the University of Toronto, is plain from the fact that it is expressly enacted that "no religious test or qualification is to be required of, or appointed for," any individual in the University. All attempt to establish such a qualification is by law prohibited, see 12, Vic. c. 82, sec. 29; and therefore not only students and scholars, and persons admitted to degrees, but also all

persons appointed Professors, Lecturers, Masters or Tutors, &c., are exempt from the necessity of having any religious qualification whatever. They need not even believe in the being of a God, much less in the doctrines of revealed religion. To use the words of the Trustees of the University of Queen's College Kingston, "as no religious test is required of the Professors, not even a belief in the existence of God, there is nothing in the Act to prevent Infidels, Atheists or persons holding the most dangerous and pernicious principles, from being intrusted with the instruction of youth at that time of life when evil impressions are most likely to be made upon their minds." This being the case, of what value is the By-law of your Senate, which makes the evidences of natural and revealed religion part of Moral Philosophy? Imagine Sir, a Hume or a Gibbon lecturing on the evidences of Christianity, and stabbing religion with an inuendo. And as the law of your University stands, let men of their talents, with the same principles, offer themselves for Professorships, and you would be acting illegally if you should reject them on account of their want of religious qualification, into which you are not permitted to enquire. Sir, I would rather not have the evidences of Religion read than that they should have such men as their Lecturers.

Again, in support of the charge of Godlessness, I adduce the clause of the Act above referred to, by which religious observances according to any form are interdicted within the University;—they are "not to be imposed upon the members or officers of the University or any of them." Really Sir, with the Act open before me I am amazed at the hardihood of that passage in the address which you tried to get the Senate to adopt, and in which you stated, "the Senate equally denies that any prohibition exists as to any form of prayer, or to any act of public worship; allowing to all, perfect freedom therein, and the utmost facility for conducting the same." If you meant by this, that they might have those privileges elsewhere, although not in the University, the subterfuge was, I must say, a very miserable one; for again, to quote the Trustees of Queen's College, "Not only is the teaching of Theology prohibited in the University of Toronto, but all forms of Divine worship, all public prayer, anything that can remind either Professors or Students of God and the duties we owe to him, of our responsibilities and obligations, is rigidly and peremptorily excluded."

In reply to what I have stated above, I may be referred to the Act 13h and 14th Vic. chap. 49, an Act which was passed for the purpose of endeavouring to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the preceding Session; and this it proceeds to do by attempting to give something of a colourable religious character to the University of Toronto, in a manner which to a superficial reader may seem plausible enough, but which, when closely examined, will be seen to leave that University as essentially irreligious or Godless as it was before. It is quite true that the last-mentioned Act authorizes the establishment of regulations by the Visitors or Senate "for the Undergraduates and Students attending upon public worship in their respective Churches, and receiving religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and that every facility shall be afforded by the Authorities of the University for such attendance on religious worship." All this is quite true; but remember that "no religious test or qualification" is to be required of any Student in the University. Suppose therefore a youth on being asked at his entrance to what denomination he belonged, should return the answer not unfrequently given in this country, "I do not belong to any," what can your regulations do then? you have no worship of God,—no common prayer,—no religious teaching in your University, and in spite of your regulations you train the poor youth in infidelity.

But again I may be told, that no one shall be admitted as a Student of the University, or to a Degree therein, "without possessing such religious requisites as may be prescribed by the constituted Authorities of the affiliated College to which he belongs." Sir, this is only true of "any Candidate for Matriculation or for any Degree who shall, at the time of his application, be a Student in any of the different Colleges which shall be so far affiliated to the said University as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof." Suppose that a young man at matriculation is not a member of any affiliated College, and that he never becomes one, where is his certificate of religious requisites? There is none, nor can he be required to produce any. He may be an avowed infidel go through the University, and even become a Graduate as such,—and that, not in spite of the system, as in the Mother Country, but with its full concurrence and acquiescence. For it is specially to be borne in mind that the Act last referred to, the object of which is to remove all doubts touching the Christian character of the University of Toronto,—contains the following exceptive clause, "Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to empower the said University, by statute or otherwise, to compel any person to become a Student or Member of such affiliated College as a condition precedent to his being matriculated or admitted to any Degree in said University, or otherwise howsoever."

I have now shown you, Sir, that religion is no part whatever of the essence of the system of the University of Toronto; that on the contrary, within the University, religion is proscribed and interdicted in every possible way; that the teaching of theology is excluded; that the requiring or appointing a religious qualification even for the Professors is prohibited; and that the worship of Almighty God is forbidden;—in addition to all which the Ministers of Religion are declared ineligible to be appointed by Government to the Senate or to be elected by Convocation to the office which you now fill.

I have further shown you from your own act, that (even with your affiliated Colleges, and notwithstanding all the amiable professions about religion so ingeniously introduced into your declarative law for removing certain doubts as to the Christian character of your institution, and so to give it a colourable religious character,) the University of Toronto is at this moment, in the essence of its system, thoroughly and completely godless; that a young man may enter it as an infidel, that he may continue in it as such, and as such he may take his degree without having ever heard a prayer offered up, and without one saving truth of Christianity being pressed upon his conscience.

The University of Toronto being thus objectionable both in principle and in the practical operation of its system, how can it be expected that the Church of England shall give in its adhesion thereto? How can our Church ever support an institution whose whole internal system is a continual abnegation of religion, and which, without its walls, only recognizes religion for the purpose of conciliating support? and even then exceptionally; for, as I have shown, it is not necessary that those who enter or graduate at the University of Toronto should have any religious qualification whatever, or be members of

any affiliated Colleges. Suppose then that a youth of the Church of England whom circumstances had made his own master was desirous of getting rid of what youth too often feels to be a burthen,—I mean daily religious worship and religious instruction,—he has only at his matriculation to decline to state the denomination to which he belongs, or whether he belongs to any, or if pressed further, he has but to say,—as the University of Toronto tempts him to say,—that he belongs to none, and thenceforth he hears from that University, directly or indirectly, no more of God, His worship, or His truth, than if no God existed. And such is the institution which it is "slander" to call Godless! Such is the system with which the Church of England is required to affiliate!

Purposing to submit in my next letter some further reasons against your scheme of affiliation,

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

ARTHUR PALMER, Rector of Guelph and Rural Dean.

To the Editor of The Church.

CHURCH UNION.

Co. Londonderry, Ireland, June 1st, 1851.

SIR,—Among the many interesting articles, documentary or original, with which your journal abounds, I have read few which convey to the parent country more painful information than the "Address from the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, to the Laity of the Church in Canada," published in your number of April 3d, of this year.

I have no occasion to enter into the general subject treated of in this remarkable paper, so just in its reasoning and unrefutable as to the facts it adduces. My business lies with a portion of it, in which the writers appear to have somewhat departed from their accustomed deference to the truth of history, and to a fair delineation of the events of our own days. The paragraph to which I refer contains the following assertion: "At this moment (1851) Canada presents the strange anomaly of men who, in common with ourselves protest against the errors of Romanism, yet leagued with the latter in open hostility to the only sure rampart against Romish aggression; and their united efforts are now directed to plunder the Established Church of the slender provision remaining for its temporal wants, in the hope of thereby destroying its spiritual efficiency."—So far I presume the writers to be fully correct in their very distressing statement. What follows is more questionable: "In Ireland the various dissenting bodies understood their true position and interests, and openly supported the Church in her struggle, feeling that if she fell before the assaults of Romanism, they must be overwhelmed in her ruins." Cordially do I wish that it were in my power to confirm the assumption contained in the above sentence. But nothing is more remote from fact. A few of the more eminent and educated of the Presbyterian ministers did indeed raise their voice in condemnation—"the holy was mute, acquiescent, or openly countenanced the injustice. In the former class stood, and still stands forth conspicuous and admired, the deservedly celebrated Dr. Cooke. Above the narrow bigotry of his fellows in the lofty spirit of the accomplished man; no less their superior in talents; refined by a constant association with the higher classes of society to which his attainments have ever given him a welcome access.—Dr. Cooke has been through life the consistent advocate of his own early unblighted motto, "PROTESTANT PEACE."—Others of his co-ministers may—some I am sure do, entertain similar sentiments, but these men do not utter or publish their opinions. He alone, by whom, as history will truly affirm, Ireland was preserved to the British Empire, when O'Connell tempted, and nearly successfully tempted the sectarian divisions and the disunion of classes in Ulster—defied the wily democrat and saved religion and loyalty; envy, misrepresentation, and opposition are now his reward.

The "anomaly of men, who, in common with ourselves, protest against the errors of Romanism, yet are leagued in open hostility to the only sure rampart of defence against Romish aggression," is probably more notorious now in Ireland than has ever been our lot to witness. It is wholly impossible to exaggerate the amount of bigotry and animosity with which the major portion of the Presbyterian Ministers assail the doctrines and ritual of the Church of England. No less zealous are the laity of the inferior ranks in labouring by every means to alienate the people from the Established Church—bribes, schools, gifts, threats of exclusive dealing, &c., &c., have become the universal practice. One of the most distinguished ministers, the Rev. Dr. Edgar of Belfast, pushed disingenuousness to the miserable extreme of absolutely ignoring the very existence of the Clergy of the Established Church in the Province of Connaught. This candid tourist visited during the year 1848, the far West of Ireland; the object of his excursion was to ascertain the progress of famine, and also of the means resorted to for its relief, &c., &c. On these topics he was sufficiently explicit—excepting that he omitted to make mention of the unexampled labours, munificence, and self denial of the Clergy of the Church of England, many of whom—immensely his superiors in education and manners, honoured this rustic brother by the kindest hospitality. His published narrative is the evidence on which these assertions rest; but the principal cause of that melancholy hostility to the Church of England springs from a source beyond our expectations to alter. The Presbyterian Ministers of Ireland, alike in name only to their fellow worshippers in Scotland—are no longer what they were. In my own memory the ministers of that persuasion frequented the tables of the wealthy, the accomplished, and the great, as respected guests.—That association so much to be desired has passed away;—the vast majority of the Presbyterian Ministers of Ireland are now drawn from a class inferior to the alumni of Maynooth. The very small farmers, the cottiers, and retail dealers, furnish exclusively the candidates for Presbyterian orders—throwing out the sons of the merchant and gentleman of moderate fortune, who indeed it must be admitted, have for the most part embraced the Episcopalian profession of Faith. From the very low caste to which they now belong arises naturally the political and social doctrines which they inculcate. Envious of their Scots fellow-ministers—reviling where they cannot rival—comrades and confederates of the needy agriculturalist or dealer, humbled and mortified, trampled on whenever it is thought expedient so to do by the refractory of their own congregations, irritated by insult and by the sense of individual powerlessness for good. The Presbyterian Ministers of Ireland are essentially a discontented body, and will undoubtedly remain so until they enjoy much more than at present of pastoral independence—and the still higher security of a fixed ritual. Some of these uneducated bigots decline entering our churches on the

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In the Annual Report of the Church Society presented to the meeting held in London on 18th June, and which has been since published in the Church newspaper, there is the following passage: "It is much to be regretted that more favourable reports have not been presented from the several Parochial Committees in the Home and Simcoe District."

However much this expression of regret may be due with reference to other Parochial committees, I do not conceive that the one in which I have hitherto taken part, is at all entitled to it. The amount, I believe, collected on behalf of The Church Society fell very little short this year, of that of the year previous; and when it is considered that the members of the Church in this township, have been called upon to subscribe in half of their Minister's salary, the very slight diminution in the subscriptions to the Society should not be assumed as "unfavourable." Besides the Annual contributions, we have incurred within the last sixteen months the following outlays:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Land for endowment £125 0 0; Fencing church yard 12 10 0; Parsonage House 150 0 0; Church at Bradford 150 0 0; Total £437 10 0.

So that taking into consideration the poverty of some of our members and the other adverse circumstances, I may, with all humility, submit, that we do not occupy the position in the report, we might have expected.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Most faithfully yours, The Parsonage, West Gwillimbury, June 28, 1851. ARTHUR HILL.

The Secretary of the Church Society informs us, that a report was sent in with the remittance made by the Simcoe and West Gwillimbury Parochial Association, with which our Rev. correspondent is connected. (Ed. Ch.)

solemn occasion of funerals, as if contaminated by our services—yet inconsistently enough pronounce orations in our church-yards. Sir, I might extend these observations much beyond these limits, but they are already sufficiently painful to any mind capable of reflecting on the present or the future.

Your obedient servant, CLERICUS.

Colonial.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BALDWIN.—The Parliamentary event of the last few days—we may add, of the present session—has been the political demise of Robert Baldwin. He has resigned the cares and honours of office, never more, as we are well certified, to resume them. As a statesman, he is now as much a matter of history as any of the tenants of the marble tombs of Westminster Abbey of St Paul's Cathedral. How future chroniclers will deal with the late Premier of course will very much depend upon their principles and predilections. Much do we fear that his eulogists will mainly be confined to the ranks of ultra democracy. Unpopular though he may be at the present moment with the Clear Grit faction—the Red Republicans of Canada—they must ever hail him as the virtual architect of their platform. From first to last his energies have been devoted to the cause of liberalism. At the root of every principle and every institution bearing a Conservative character, he has been zealous to point the axe of demolition. "Down with them; down with them even to the ground," has been the slogan which for weary and feverish years he has been enunciating! It is true, that he now, at the multitudinous eleventh hour, begins to quail before the grim spectre which he had been so instrumental in conjuring up. In his valedictory address he deprecates the evils with which the Province is threatened by "mere demagogue clamour!" And we believe he is sincere when he so speaks. But, alas! remorse and repentance have come too late so far as he is concerned. He should have calculated the consequences before unchaining the tiger. Upon his head will lie the burthen of all the devastation which the unfettered monster yet may perpetrate! Not for all the wealth of the Rothschilds ten times told would we exchange positions with the worn-out and rueing ex-minister. Though he has retired from the struggles of party, he cannot shut his ears to the war-cries which from time to time will ascend from the troubled arena. Canada boasts of many deep forests and secluded nooks, but where on the whole surface of our magnificent continent can the hermit find a spot so sequestered that the tidings of the battle cannot reach him? Unless Jehovah, who alone can quell "the madness of the people," should mercifully interpose and stem the slimy flood of democratic liberalism, in its death-dealing career, every month must heap the burning coals of compunction upon Robert Baldwin's whitening head. As one after another of the constitutional landmarks of our adopted country falls before the destroyer's onslaught, he cannot fail to groan out in anguish and bitterness of spirit, "my hand was instrumental in giving impetus to the fatal stone!" We cannot close this article without expressing our sincere conviction that, so far as personal character is concerned, the late Premier is above reproach. His most determined political opponents must ever be distinguished by the uprightness of his dealings, the amiability of his disposition, and the purity of his moral bearing. His ambition, if ill directed, was never selfish; and we are willing to hope that at the hour of the last stern reckoning he will be able to plead sincerity, in extenuation of his countless political transgressions!—*Streetsville Review.*

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.—An important element in the success of this new colony has appeared in England during the past week, viz., the arrival of the *Lyttleton Times*, a newspaper printed at the town from which it takes its name, and devoted to the interests of its thriving inhabitants. We heartily wish it "God speed." The following extracts appear to afford a fair sample of the contents of the first number. With respect to the question of government, the organ of the colony says:—"Without indulging in any unjust hostility to the officers in whose hands the executive of the present government is placed, or visiting their acts with undue censure, we shall never cease to oppose the continuance of the present form of government in New Zealand, and to insist upon the introduction of a constitution such as that under which we and our fathers have lived, and in which that great principle of British law shall be recognized to the full, that no Englishman shall be taxed without his consent, signified by his representatives. The question of colonial government was agitating political circles in England when we sailed from her shores, and was rapidly becoming a vital party question. This is the only party question the interest of which extends with undiminished exciting force to this side of the globe; and in this question we shall always adhere to the principles of the colonial reformers in England." The object of the journal is thus stated:—"We must say a few words upon the matter which our journal will contain, and the general arrangement which will be preserved. Two classes of readers have been kept in view whose expectations we are anxious to meet. The *Lyttleton Times* is designed, not only to convey English, foreign, and local intelligence to the inhabitants of Canterbury, but also to acquaint the English public with the condition and progress of the settlement.—Canterbury occupied a very considerable share of public attention and interest previously to the sailing of the first body of colonists. Not only from the principles involved in its constitution, which were now to be put to the test, but from the influential position and high rank of the leading members of the association, and still more from the character and station of many of the colonists themselves, it is certain that the progress of Canterbury is occupying the attention of a very large portion of the English public, as well of the numerous friends and relatives of the colonists as of those generally interested in colonial projects. We are well assured that intelligence as to the progress of the colony will be anxiously expected by numbers in England, and this it is proposed to supply in the columns of the *Lyttleton Times*." The following items of news are interesting:—"Labour has been scarce, and wages very high. Carpenters got as much as a shilling an hour; but this is partly owing to the fact that all the labour brought out in the ships is not yet in the market the people being occupied in making their own houses. Provisions are, for a new colony, very cheap. The slight rise on the increase of population in one day, from three hundred to eleven hundred, has been very remarkable. Meat is only 5d. per lb, bread 7d. the two pound loaf. Water is scarce above ground, but wells always give an abundant supply. During half

the year the mountain streams will supply a large town. The immediate choosing of the town acre sections has been a most important and useful measure.—The quarter acre chosen for the college, which was No. 1, has let for £100 a year already, and long Norwich Quay is letting for 15s. a foot frontage. An excellent family hotel is to be built immediately opposite the jetty. Of the five cows landed from the ships, three have died, Mr. Britain's by falling over the cliff; Mr. Fitzgerald's and Mr. Phillip's by eating tutu. All these are a great loss to the colony, especially the two former, which were pure Durham cows. Mr. Fitzgerald's was from Bland's farm in Surrey, and had won prizes both as a calf and as a cow. It is impossible to take too much care in landing cattle at this place. To beasts just out of a ship, the tutu, of which there is abundance here is certainly fatal."

A case of sudden death occurred on Tuesday the 1st instant, by apoplexy, in the stage between Paris and Brantford, about two miles from the latter place. The deceased was a Mr. Griffith Westerman, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and traveller for Mr. Allanson of this city, with Messrs. John Tallis & Co's. publications, west and north of Hamilton. He was conversing a few minutes before with a fellow passenger, apparently in his usual health.—*Colonist.*

A child named Edward Burns, whose parents reside in Stanley Street, was drowned on Friday last by falling into the bay near the Fish Market. The body was not recovered for several hours after the accident. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

YORKVILLE MONTHLY FAIR.—We congratulate the inhabitants of Yorkville, on the establishment there of a Monthly Fair, for Farm Stock and Produce. The first Fair, under the Letters Patent, will be held at Yorkville, on Wednesday, of next week the 16th instant.

FIRES.—Two fires have occurred since our last issue. One broke out about two o'clock on Saturday morning last, on Victoria-street, opposite Stanley street; and the other on Monday morning about seven o'clock, on Agnes-street. On both occasions several frame buildings were entirely consumed.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—We understand that the government have matured a scheme for the construction—in conjunction with the other Provinces—of a trunk line of railway from Halifax to Hamilton, where it will be connected with the Great Western Railway, and to be carried to Sarnia or Windsor. The scheme—which is of course based on Mr. Howe's negotiations with the British government—was on Friday, laid before the Parliamentary Railway Committee.—*Globe.*

MAMMOTH BUTTERFLY.—One of the largest class of this species we have ever seen, was shown us a few days since by a gentleman in Dover, in the woods near which place it had been captured.—It was of a brownish colour, beautifully variegated with golden spots, and measured seven inches across the extended pinions.—*Simcoe Standard.*

MAD DOGS.—We hear of several cases of hydrophobia in our neighbourhood amongst the lower classes. One of these cases occurred on Monday under this fearful malady passed through Dover, biting several dogs and other animals. We regret to learn that the child of a resident of Dover was also bitten, and although medical aid was obtained as speedily as possible, and surgical operation performed, yet we have just learned that yesterday the child exhibited symptoms of that desperate disease.—*Ibid.*

ECLIPSES OF THIS MONTH.—In the month of July, 1851, there will occur two eclipses; one of the moon and one of the sun. The former will occur after midnight, Sunday, July 13th, and the latter on the morning of Monday, July 28th. Unless clouds prevent, both will be visible throughout the United States and Canada; and if visible will attract general observation—the solar eclipse especially.—*British Whig.*

On Tuesday evening, or early on Wednesday morning last, Peter Pardoe a prisoner in the goal of the County of Peterboro, made his escape therefrom. A reward of fifty dollars is offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension. He is twenty-three years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, black hair slightly curled, straight nose, and thin in person. He had on a pair of striped woollen trowsers, black cloth cap, made in the American fashion.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

SACRILEGE.—On Wednesday evening last, previous to the assemblage of the congregation at St. George's Church, and while the bell was ringing for divine service, a man named Vokes was detected by Crichtley, the Beadle of the Church, stealing some valuable bibles and prayer-books from the pews. He has been committed for trial.—*Montreal Herald.*

FIRE IN LONDON.—About half-past three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a fire, which at first looked rather of an alarming nature, broke out in rear of the grocery store of Messrs. Hope Birrell, & Co. The flames were subdued without doing much damage.—*Middlesex Prototype.*

STREETSVILLE BAZAAR.—We are happy to learn that the Bazaar in aid of the funds of Trinity Church, Streetsville, produced the handsome sum of £125, 5s. 9d.

DIABOLICAL MURDER.—A horrid murder was committed in London last Friday on the person of a man named McCabe, by a discharged soldier. McCabe was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife, and the murderer washed his face and hands in the blood of his victim? The monster has been fully committed for trial.

OWEN SOUND COMET.—A well printed Journal bearing this title has made its appearance at Owen Sound.

Mr. Coroner Duggan held an inquest on the body of Thomas Beaumish, who died suddenly on the previous afternoon from natural causes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 9, 1851:—Rev. J. Gunne; Arthur C. Verger, Esq. Oakville; Mr. J. Sumner, Ashton; J. Burn, Esq. Otterville, rem. vol. 14; and J. L. Read, Esq. Merrickville, rem. vol. 15; Rev. T. Bousfield, rem. for Mrs. T. vol. 15; John McLean, Esq. Beamsville, rem. vol. 14 and 15; W. Turvill, Esq. London, rem. vol. 14 and 15; Rev. J. R. Tookie, Milford, (the error will be corrected.)

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JULY 10, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

In the Gore District, and in those vest of the same. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the Districts west of Hamilton, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list: 1851. July.

Table with columns for Day, Location, and Time. Includes entries for Chatham, Walpole, Moore, Sarnia, Errol Plympton, Warwick Village, Town Line, East Warwick, Adelaide, Metcalfe, Katesville, London, St. John's, London Township, Nissouri, St. Mary's, Blancard, St. George, Londt T'ship, Hodgson's School-house, Stephen's School-house, Devonshire Settlement, Four Corners, Goderich, Hyperbury, Mitchell, Stratford, and Wilnot or Hayesville.

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

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

On Tuesday evening, in the Legislative Council, the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiére brought forward certain resolutions in reference to the University of Trinity College, which, with some modifications, were carried by a majority of the House. We subjoin them in their amended form:—

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, thanking His Excellency for having communicated to this House the Charter applied for by the Right Reverend the Honourable the Bishop of Toronto to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the sole use of the Church of England in this Province, together with the Correspondence connected therewith.

"As also for the subsequent Correspondence, and an amended Charter, applied for by the Bishop of Toronto on withdrawing the original Charter.

"And that this House fully and entirely concurs in the same, and is highly expressed by His Excellency, both in his letters to Earl Grey and the Bishop of Toronto upon the various and important matters connected therewith; and that whilst this House expresses its readiness to co-operate in carrying out the views of His Excellency thus set forth, and the reasonable requirements of the Bishop of Toronto, to obtain corporate powers for the intended College, so as to enable it to hold property and become in other respects effective, this House feels called upon at the same time to express its earnest hope that means may be devised to satisfy the just demands of the Church of England, without sanctioning a principle which would enable each denomination of Christians in the Province to obtain a Royal Charter for an exclusive University, having power to confer degrees in the arts and sciences.

"And that this House is further desirous of assuring His Excellency, that anxiously as it wishes to see every benefit and privilege enjoyed by other Denominations, fully extended to the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, it is of opinion they would, so far as an Academic Education is concerned, be best secured for this Church, as well as for others, by their becoming affiliated with the Provincial University.

"And this House desires to express its confident hope that if the luminous exposition of His Excellency upon this all-important subject was brought under the deliberate consideration of a free Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, as proposed to be assembled by the Bishop of Toronto, a speedy and satisfactory result would at once ensue in so far as the Church is concerned."

The learned gentleman retailed for the hundredth time, the shallow sophistries with which he strives to bolster up an untenable cause. It is possible that he has succeeded in persuading himself that the ground which he occupies is sound, for, as the inspired record assures us, men can come to believe a lie. That the arguments which he paraded on the above occasion, however, could have the effect of making a convert of any unprejudiced, sound-thinking man, is not, in our opinion, within the range of possibility. He left the Toronto University precisely where he found it, so far as its bad reputation for infidelity is concerned.

The only position assumed by Mr. de Blaquiére which we deem worthy of special notice at present, was certainly a bold one. He pointed blank affirmed, that an overwhelming majority of churchmen in this diocese were favourable to the unchristianized seminary! If this be the case, how does it happen that not a solitary petition has been presented to any branch of the Legislature by the members of our communion embodying such an opinion? Whence comes it to pass that on every occasion where an opinion could be elicited on the merits of the question, it has invariably been in approval of Trinity College?

The Lord Bishop in February, 1850, addressed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, calling upon them for aid to establish a Church University. This document stated so

explicitly what kind of institution he wished it to be, that no person could possibly have any misapprehension on the subject. What was the result? Petitions were sent to the Queen protesting in language the most emphatic, that Churchmen could never avail themselves of the advantages of the Toronto University. These petitions were signed by upwards of 12,000 persons, comprising the leading Laity in nearly every parish and mission in the Diocese, and by 122 of the Clergy out of 132!—In point of fact it is notorious that as a body, the Churchmen of Canada West are more harmoniously united on this question than perhaps they have been on any preceding one. It would be unpardonable trifling with the patience of our readers if we attempted farther to demonstrate, what is only questioned by a minority almost imperceptible.

Mr. de Blaquiére expressed an earnest hope that, ere long, the powers of convocation would be conceded by the Sovereign to our Church. This hope we cordially reiterate; but, at the same time, decidedly dissent from the hon. gentleman's assertion, that if we had a convocation to-morrow, it would be hostile to a charter being conferred upon Trinity College. We unhesitatingly affirm, that the very reverse would be the case. At the very utmost, only ten of our Clergy have manifested any lukewarmness as to the success of the struggle now making to unite religion with secular learning.

Knowing, as the learned Chancellor must well know, that this is the true state of matters, it was disingenuous for him in the extreme to boast, as he did on Tuesday evening, about the hosts of communications which he had received from Clergymen in the Diocese, commending the course which he has pursued. One man may write a thousand epistles; but to say that ten thousand letters from ten individuals demonstrate that the mass of the Church approve of "intellect without God," is a species of reasoning which we confess our inability to follow.

The hon. gentleman made a passing allusion to the admirable and searching letters addressed to him by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, but, as might be anticipated, did not attempt to grapple with a single argument therein contained. These masterly productions we commend to the serious perusal of Mr. de Blaquiére, and of all who honestly desire to make themselves acquainted with the true bearings of the question.

During the course of the debate, the Chancellor, referring to the late convention of the Clergy and Laity in our city, asserted that on that occasion several Clergymen would have expressed themselves in favour of the Toronto University, had they not been restrained by fear. This we pronounce to be a most foul and malicious libel, charging as it does the Lord Bishop with tyranny, and branding a portion, at least, of his Presbyters as poltroons. If Mr. de Blaquiére be gifted with the slightest sense of propriety, he will make ample and immediate retraction of this reprehensible and utterly unfounded charge.

THE ANTI-CLERGY RESERVE DEMAGOGUES—PUBLIC MEETING.

Never did demagogues receive a more signal humiliation than did these "miserable fractions that figure amongst the almost unseen items of the census," on Tuesday evening, when they assembled at the St. Lawrence Hall, to pass off their views as sustained by any number of the citizens of Toronto. Rent and torn among themselves, unable to agree as to their proceedings—Messrs. Roaf, Jennings, Gale, Burns, and two or three more alone had the hardihood to face the Toronto public at a public meeting convened by their association, having canvassed widely for a full attendance, in the expectation of having their views sanctioned by the citizens of Toronto, either by their presence or their silent indifference to the proceeding. In furtherance of these views says our contemporary the *Patriot*, this association—

"Not wishing to hide their candle under a bushel, resolved to have a public meeting in the most public building in the city, the St. Lawrence Hall; and to give a tone and character of weight and importance to the meeting, by soliciting his Worship the Mayor to preside; but he replied that if he did so, he would distinctly state that he disapproved of the objects of their Association. On these terms his presidency was not accepted; but having thus come out of their shell and stamped its character as a public meeting—not a meeting of the Association—to give greater publicity, placards were extensively posted, and the result was that the citizens of Toronto, resolved to put down this attempt at misrepresentation of their sentiments on this important subject, seemed to pour in simultaneously to the meeting. At a few minutes past seven, it was evident that the Association had made a mistake, and when the chair was taken by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, this opinion was confirmed."

At that time there were not fifty persons in the room, but even of these the majority were evidently opposed to the objects of the meeting. The room, however, soon filled with some of the most respectable of our fellow-citizens, and every grade came pouring in rapidly, and it appeared soon like the movement of an elephant to crush a viper. That was soon apparent which was subsequently stated by their great gun, Mr. J. C. Morrison, namely, "that the city of Toronto was not the place in which the Clergy Reserve question was to be set-

led," in the way they would wish. Indications of this feeling were given in the loud applause which greeted Mr. John Beverley Robinson, jun., Mr. A. Dixon, and other of our fellow-citizens as they came in. We can only give from the *Patriot* an outline of the proceedings. The platform was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Messrs. Gale, Roaf and Jennings, Mr. George Brown, and one or two other well-known agitators on this question. The chair having been taken,

Joe. MORRISON, Esq., M.P.P., rose to move the first resolution, and was received with a storm of hisses and groans that did not subside for some moments. From what had already taken place he expected some opposition. (Cries of "yes," "yes.") But he did not object to the life and spirit of society. All that he desired was a hearing, then if any one wished to oppose the resolution he was about to move, he could do so, and if, the views that he held in common with many of his countrymen were in opposition to the wishes of the majority, then they could reject him at the polls at the next elections. The Hon. Gentleman then read the course taken by Mr. Price in demanding that the settlement of the Clergy Reserves should be left to the Legislature of Canada. Now, he did not believe there was a single man present who was not of the opinion expressed in that resolution. The Constitutional Act of 1791 which set apart one seventh of the lands of the Province as Clergy Reserves, gave the inhabitants of the Province the power to vary and repeal that Act. The various clauses of the Act—

Mr. DIXON:—read the clauses of the Act. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. MORRISON had been about to remark in reply to Mr. Dixon, that he had not the Act with him.

Mr. DIXON:—then you should not make observations that you cannot support.

Mr. MORRISON said he had a copy of the clauses to which he referred, in the hand writing of Mr. Roaf.

Rev. Mr. ROAF offered to read the copy.

Mr. DIXON preferred that Mr. Morrison should read the Act himself, or if he hadn't it, should keep silent about it.

Mr. GEORGE MONRO wished to know from the Chairman what kind of a meeting this was?

Mr. MORRISON held it to be a public meeting.

Hon. A. FERGUSSON said it would save a great deal of time, if parties would remember that although the doors were open it was a meeting of an Association, and that it was a public meeting!

Although every courtesy would be offered to other persons in the way of explanation, they might rest assured that they would not be allowed to interrupt the meeting. He would go further, and say, that he felt convinced not a man was present who would interrupt the meeting for the sake of interruption. The hon. gentleman exhibited a copy of the placard calling the meeting and read the title as follows:—The Anti-Clergy Reserve Meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall, this (Tuesday) evening. The Hon. Adam Fergusson in the chair.

Mr. MONRO wished to know, positively, whether it was a public meeting or not. If it were a meeting of an Association he would not sit there.

Rev. Mr. GALE said, it could scarcely be expected that the Chairman, who had only been in town a few days, could be thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the meeting. But any person who had read the bill posted in the streets during several days, must know that it was the intention of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association to meet in St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday evening. He would only say in addition, that, so far as he knew, it was the custom at all public meetings for every person to have an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Hon. A. FERGUSSON hoped that after hearing the explanation just given, the proceedings would be permitted to go on.

Mr. ROBINSON leaped on the platform, in spite of some demonstrations of resistance by its occupants, and said that he had called on the Mayor this morning, for the purpose of enquiring from him whether it was his intention to preside at the meeting. His Worship replied, that he had been invited to do so; and that on informing the gentlemen who had requested him to act, that his views were diametrically opposed to theirs, they had turned round and said they did not wish him to act. They now appointed Mr. Fergusson chairman, and tried to put the meeting in a false position before the people and the Legislature. That was the mode of turning a public meeting into the meeting of an association.

Mr. DIXON was about to move an amendment, when several gentlemen on the platform exclaimed that Mr. Dixon, not being a member of the Association, could not move; and the confusion was renewed ten-fold.

Ald. ROBINSON begged that Mr. Morrison might get a hearing. Give him fair play. (Hisses and cheers.) Aye, let them have their own way, but he must say that it was the first time a hole and corner meeting was ever attempted to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. MORRISON knew nothing about the proposition to the Mayor to take the chair, but he would say that when he came to the meeting to night he believed it would be a public meeting and was aware that many persons would be present who were opposed to his views. He did not expect, however, that they would refuse to hear him. Now it was asserted that persons were influenced by the same opinions as himself were actually solely by hostility to the Church of England.—(Nothing else.) He denied it. He protested against such a supposition. He respected that Church as much as any other in the Province. (Hisses, groans, and cheers.)

Hon. A. FERGUSSON's opinion was that Mr. Morrison should be heard and his resolution put, and others had it in their power to move an amendment.

Mr. MORRISON resumed. Every person must admit that, if they wished he would not say a majority, but a large proportion of the inhabitants of Canada were opposed to the present settlement. That might be denied, but he knew for certainty that in many parts of the country what he stated was the fact. Under these circumstances he believed that every well-wisher of his country would support the proposal for a speedy and efficient settlement by the people themselves.—(Nothing else.) He entered the room he had learned a lesson and found that Toronto was not the place to settle this question. (Cheers, and hisses.)

The Rev. Mr. HURLBERT concurred in this opinion.

Ald. WAKEFIELD wished to know how it could be finally settled.

Mr. MORRISON proposed to tell him but the "kick-up,"—as Mr. Fergusson phrases it—had by this time become so general, that it was impossible for him to continue and he suddenly moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. P. Freeland.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON then put the first resolution about eighty hands were held up for it, some hundreds of people being in the room—he declared it to be carried—the opposition called vehemently on him to put the amendment—he refused to do so.

Mr. ROBINSON sprung on the platform to move the amendment, and again encountered a show of forcible opposition from its occupants—the Chairman took his leave of the Chair, Mr. Dixon was then installed into the Chair, and Mr. Robinson's amendment seconded by Mr. Ashfield, was put as a resolution, and carried amid deafening cheers.

Resolved—That the Voluntary Principle being notoriously insufficient for the adequate maintenance of Religion and diffusion of Christian Knowledge within this Province, it is desirable that the Clergy Reserves be inalienably secured to the various Christian denominations therein, who have all acquired a vested interest in the same by the act of 1840; and it is the opinion of this meeting that any further or other legislation by Parliament thereon, is not only unnecessary, but also inadvisable and inexpedient.

Ald. WAKEFIELD, seconded by Mr. MORRISON (1) moved the adjournment of the meeting—it was carried by acclamation.

Our contemporary proceeds to state that the meeting broke up with "three cheers for the maintenance of the Clergy Reserves—three cheers for the Bishop of Toronto, and three cheers for the Queen, with one cheer more."

When too late to retrace their steps the demagogues sought to divest the meeting of a public character, but the application to the Mayor to preside—the acquiescence of the Chairman that it was an open meeting, the declaration of Mr. Gale, that "it was the custom at all public meetings for every person to have an opportunity of expressing their opinions,"—the statement of Mr. Morrison, that he considered it a public meeting,—all combined to establish its character, and to justify the citizens of Toronto in coming forward as they did to free themselves from the stain of patronizing that irreligion which the members of this association would diffuse throughout the Province.

Nothing could exceed the good humour with which the proceedings were carried on with the following exception, says the *Patriot*,

"That when Mr. Dixon got on the platform to propose his amendment, a Rev. gentleman on the platform snatched from him the chair to which he held for support, and having caught him by the arm, attempted to jirk him off the platform. This unseemly act was resented by loud cries of 'shame' from every part of the room. With the exception of this incident, no actual collision took place, and generally speaking, the most perfect good humour characterised the proceedings."

CONSERVATIVE UNITY.

The utter absence of all settled course of action among the Conservative members of the Legislature—the absence of all tact and all unity so prejudicial to the Conservative cause, and so obstructive to its progress, has been well commented upon by our contemporary the *Patriot*, from which we extract some observations in reference to the amendments to Mr. Price's resolutions on the Clergy Reserves. He says—

"First in the field was the Hon. Mr. Cayley with his amendment; next came the Hon. Mr. Sherwood with his amendment, and then followed Mr. W. H. Boulton with his—each acting independently of the other, and all acting without reference to the wishes of their party either in or out of the House. Such a specimen on one single subject of the absence of all political unity, and the existence of independent legislative action is not often to be met with. The effect of these proceedings was such as might have been easily foreseen. Members on both sides of the House were split into sections on the relative merits, if any, of each amendment, and the amount of support which each received was very little. It was clearly the policy of the Conservative members to avoid all debate on the question this session, but the foes of religion panted for one. They laid the trap, and one by one the honourable members on the opposition side were caught. If it had been politic to raise a debate—to propose any amendment—it should only have been done after consideration among the members themselves, and also with influential supporters out of the House, and for such an object conservative strength would have followed. This was not done—nay, it seemed to have been studiously avoided, and the result was such as might have been foreseen.

We quite agree with our contemporary, that there should be an end to such a strange anomaly. It is certainly not conducive to the interests of the great cause which they profess to support, neither is it conducive to the personal views or interests of individual members. The cool and calculating policy which induces some of these honorable members to abstain from identifying themselves with the interests of their constituencies, and with all action by them, we can assure them will not be found conducive to their future success at the hustings.

COUNTY OF YORK GAOL.

Frequently have we been constrained to protest against the disgraceful condition of our County Gaol, so far as deficiency of accommodation is concerned. We are led to recur to the subject by the publication of a "Report of the Commissioners on the extension of gaol accommodation," addressed to the Municipal Council of York. It appears that on the 17th ult., the Commis-

sioners had a conference with a Committee of the City Council. What took place, we state in the words of the report.

"At that conference your Commissioners submitted the following proposition:

"The Commissioners propose to erect the necessary additions to the gaol, provided that the City Council will agree to occupy the said gaol for a period of ten years from the date of the completion of such additions."

"It is proper that your Commissioners should direct your attention to the agreement existing between the two Corporations, which provides that the city may occupy the gaol for a term of five years from 1st Jan. 1850, at the rate of £750 per annum, the night charge prisoners being withdrawn; such agreement terminable at any time after two years from said 1st January, 1850, on six months notice to that effect from either party to the other. This agreement it is to be observed affects only the amount to be paid, as the law provides that the City Corporation may demand and take the use of the existing County Gaol, so long as the City shall not possess one of its own. But this law does not make it imperative upon the County to build extra gaol accommodation for the use of the City, and inasmuch as the building now proposed to be erected is entirely unnecessary for County purposes, your Commissioners are of opinion that it is reasonable to expect the city to pay such equitable sum for such extra accommodation from the date of its provisions as may at that time be determined by consent or arbitration; your Commissioners, however, repeat that they purposely (and they think liberally) refrained from the question of payment, because they desired to offer no impediment to the immediate prosecution of the works.

"The proposal of your Commissioners was replied to by the City authorities in the following minute:—

"The Finance Committee is willing to recommend the City Council to enter upon a renewed agreement with the County Council for the use of the Gaol, for ten years permanently, from the 1st January, 1853, provided the present agreement for five years from 1st January, 1850, remains in full force so far as the allowance of £750 per annum to be paid by the city for the use thereof is concerned."

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that the Commissioners declined to recommend compliance with this proposition, which we cannot help characterising as being most unreasonable. The sum necessary for the construction of the additional works is estimated at £8,500—and as the proportion of county prisoners is only as one to eight, we cannot see on what principle the county "should incur this heavy expenditure on behalf, and for the sole purpose of the city, and receive no proportionate aid by rental in respect thereof, for a term of two years."

Earnestly do we call upon the Corporation of Toronto to reconsider the decision which they have so unwisely come to. The question is not one of mere pounds, shillings, and pence, but involves the moral health of a large and rapidly increasing community. In its present condition the gaol is a prolific nursery of crime. Over its gateway might, with the alteration of a single word, be inscribed Dante's gloomy line:

"Leave virtue behind, all ye who enter here!"

The comparatively untainted youth, committed for a trivial misdemeanour, is caged with the hoary ruffian who has been steeped in guilt since his boyhood—and who "glorying in his shame," recounts with all the garrulous triumph of an adept, the story of his misdeeds, to the admiring tyro. And what is the almost unavoidable consequence? His term of incarceration ended, the miserable stripling leaves the pest-house bearing with him seven devils worse than the first, and carrying infection into the region which has the misfortune to number him amongst its denizens!

Our Corporation have earned "golden opinions" from all for the judicious liberality which they have displayed in the architectural decorations of this fair city. But we never contemplate the goody structure of St. Lawrence Hall, without being reminded of the contrast which the external beauty of Toronto presents to the loathsomeness silently generating within the walls of its prison-house, and ever and anon welling forth to the defilement of a whole community. It suggests to us the idea of a man clothing himself in purple and fine linen, whilst at the same time his body is fevered with a virulent and neglected ulcer!

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The annual public examination of Upper Canada College commences on Monday first, concluding on Wednesday the 23rd inst., when the recitations and distribution of prizes will take place. The Scripture prizes will be competed for on Thursday, and the Latin and Greek exhibitions on Saturday and Monday respectively.

Last week, for the first time, an application by an Irish Attorney to practice in the Province, was refused by a majority—the sufferer being Mr. E. T. Dartnell, Secretary of the Church Union.

In order to make room for the interesting proceedings at the Anti-Clergy Reserve meeting of Tuesday night, we are again obliged to postpone several articles.

NOTICE.

Our Subscribers will please take notice that our terms are 10s. per annum, (to our City Subscribers 1s. 3d. extra for delivery) to be paid within one month of the commencement of the Volume. 15s. per annum if paid later. The above Terms will be strictly adhered to. Those in arrears for the closing Volume will find it to their advantage to remit £1 5s. for the two years.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

New York, July 5, 1851.

ENGLAND.

THE EXHIBITION.—The World's Fair Exhibition was visited on the 23rd by 67,550 persons, and £6,116 was the amount taken at the doors.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in London, happened on the night of the 24th, which broke out in one of the warehouses near the London bridge. Loss estimated at nearly £200,000. The severest sufferers were Alderman Wiggins & Co.

PARLIAMENT.—The British Parliament were engaged chiefly in debates upon the Kaffir war and the Ecclesiastical Titles bill; the remaining clauses of this bill being slightly amended, had been agreed to in the House of Commons.

IRELAND.

The people of Galway were continuing to make arrangements for the reception of the steamer *America*. The prospects for the crops continue very favourable.

FRANCE.

SENTENCE OF LEDRU ROLLIN.—Ledru Rollin has been condemned to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs, for the publication of two pamphlets of the 14th of February and 13th June.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Halifax, July 7.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at two o'clock yesterday morning, her news has been kept back over 24 hours.

No further news by the *Canada*, the news having been kept back east of New York.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill ought to be closely watched; members of the Church must not suffer her property to be alienated. It is only the other day that the Finsbury Estate was nearly sold to the Corporation of London with the consent of the Bishops of London, and Carlisle, for £140,000; about one-fourth of its value. If Convocation were sitting, could such things be attempted? We think not. We do not wish to see a second Southampton Estate Bill. The lessees have no right to claim the enfranchisement of the property they hold under the Church. The Church requires the whole of it for the religious instruction of the people. June 8th.

The case of *Metairie v. Wiseman*, in which it was alleged that an old Frenchman, a teacher of languages, had been induced by a Roman Catholic Priest to leave his money to a school, &c., instead of his relations, has been compromised, and the money is to be divided.

The Queen of Sardinia has given birth to a son: Nice is quiet again, Avigdor, brother of the Deputy, is still in prison.

The news from the Cape is more gloomy than ever. The war has not yet really begun. It is thought that Krelbi, Umhala, and Morsheh will all join the war party.

The Brazilian Government is determined to put down the Slave Trade. The National vessels of war have already captured several slavers.

The prospect of war between Rio and Buenos Ayres is heightened by the last intelligence. The declaration of Urquiza, addressed to the Argentine Provinces, shows that Rosas' strength will shortly be put to the test.

DARING LEAP OF A PRISONER FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Thursday morning an officer who had apprehended a young man named Ship on a charge of robbery, was conveying his prisoner by the North Western railway. For greater security he had fastened himself to the prisoner by a pair of handcuffs connecting each by the wrist. On passing Cheddington the prisoner, a stalwart young man, who had until then been most quiet and reserved, rose from his seat, and pulling the policeman towards door, which was unlocked, quickly opened, and pushing him forward they both fell on the ground, the prisoner uppermost. The train, which was going at full speed, having proceeded some distance, the prisoner rose, and finding that he had sustained no injury, but that the latter had broken one of his legs, insisted upon the key being given up to him that unlocked the handcuffs, and following this by gross ill-usage, succeeded in his object and made off. The injured officer was shortly afterwards found lying in an exhausted state by some men in the employ of the railway company, by whom he was conveyed in a train to the Elephant and Castle public house, near Wolverhampton, where, on being attended by two medical gentlemen, they deemed it necessary that amputation of the injured limb should be performed. To this operation he would not assent, and he now remains in a precarious state. The man Ship who escaped is well known to the constabulary of the North Western line, and it is considered that he cannot long elude justice. 20th June.

The grant of £1,236 10s. for Maynooth College was carried by a majority of only two, in the House of Commons, last month.

The *Times* states that the Marchioness of Lothian has been received into the Romish Church.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELVILLE.—Viscount Melville departed this life on Tuesday last, at his seat, Melville castle, near Edinburgh, surrounded on his death bed by his sons and daughters, the eldest of whom, Colonel Sir Henry Dundas, K.C.B., is now Viscount Melville.—*London Patriot*.

SALE AT THE REFORM CLUB.—The whole of the movables belonging to the defunct Dublin Reform Club have been sold by public auction. The Club House was splendidly fitted up. The mansion itself had been the residence of the unfortunate Lord Kilwarden, who lost his life in the revolt of the Emmet party in 1803; and the sale took place in the very apartment in which the remains of that amiable nobleman were laid out on the night of his murder.

The Whigs are preparing a measure of Parliamentary reform in order to keep the Protectionists out.—We are to have an extension of the suffrage, and a good many small boroughs are to be put into schedule A. Some say they mean to repeal the septennial Act, and established quadrennial Parliaments; give a £10 suffrage to the English Counties, and £8 to Scotland and Wales; establish a rate-paying suffrage in boroughs, giving more members to the great towns. In short something is to be done to keep the Whigs in, and the Tories out. In Ecclesiastical matters, it is said that neither party wish to vex the Papists at this crisis, and that the Whig Bill is to be shelved by Lord Stanley in a Committee. This seems very likely with an impending election.

Reviews.

THE GOOD CHILD'S LIBRARY. Philadelphia, Hogan & Thompson. Toronto, Depository of the Church Society.

We have not for many a day met with a series of juvenile books, with which we have been so much pleased, as that now before us. They consist of lives of our blessed Redeemer and his Apostles, in simple verse. The style, though familiar, is far from childish, and the volumes are adorned with appropriate engravings tastefully executed in colours. When we add, that the price of the work, done up in fancy boards, is only one shilling and sixpence, we cannot question that a large demand will speedily be created for these excellent and fascinating little quartos.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. June, 1851. Toronto, T. Maclear.

This is a fair average number of *Ebony*. The article on "Æschylus, Shakspeare, and Schiller," contains some sparkling, if not very profound criticism, and is exceedingly readable. "My novel" still drags its slow length along. The clever articles entitled "Modern State Trials," are brought to a conclusion, to the regret, we doubt not, of many as well as ourselves; and the number is wound up with a scorching but truthful paper, styled "The Experiences of Free Trade."

ADDRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY. By Paul Brown, Hamilton. 1851.

Though written in a tone overly inflated, this pamphlet displays some ability, and will be perused with interest, as coming from the pen of a man of colour. It is pleasing to notice indications of mental culture, and intellectual development amongst the ill-fated children of Africa, and we trust that the present essay will meet with extensive patronage.

SCENES IN OUR PARISH.

NO. I.
AN OLD COUPLE.

John Anderson I my Jo! John I we climb'd the hill together,
And many a canty day, John I we had with ane another;
Now we maun totter down, John I but hand in hand we'll go,
And we'll sleep together at the foot, John Anderson I my Jo!

Perhaps in times so prolific as the present, in all that genius and fancy produce, gorgeous or lovely, the very simplicity of an unadorned story like mine, may render it valuable by way of contrast—as the green leaves of the jessamine, themselves scentless and unvarnished, render

"More conspicuous, and illumine more
The bright profusion of her scattered stars."

Thus much I have said, I suppose, by way of apology for my boldness in attempting to write at all; and now I will go on to my tale.

The old man, for whom the prayers of the congregation were desired last Sunday, we missed from his seat in the aisle, only when illness (his last illness certainly it will be) confined him to his bed; and until then, in fair or foul weather, sunshine or shower, as regularly as Sunday came, you were sure to see blind Samuel feeling his way, up the rough lane and across the green, to the half opened church-yard gate. Latterly, indeed, he came with very feeble steps, and but for the good-natured, though rather rough assistance of some of our school-boys, would sometimes perhaps have been obliged to stop short of his journey's end; but his inoffensive and orderly conduct made him a general favourite; and when once he was within the church, many a friendly hand was willingly offered to lead him round the corner, and up to his accustomed seat; for, in a Christian congregation, how could it be otherwise?—every one was interested for the poor old man; they saw that he was weak and blind, and they knew that he was childless. He had no decent countryman for a son, on whose arm he might lean; no neat, gentle daughter; not even one little rosy grand child, just old enough to be trusted to "lead grandfather to church, and to sit quiet till it was time to lead him back again."—No! poor Samuel came alone. It was his old wife's pleasure, and nearly her whole business on Saturday, to provide for his decent appearance at church. His blindness prevented him from knowing how many necessities she wanted herself, but he always had a pair of warm worsted stockings, clean and thoroughly mended; and one of his two shirts (for his wardrobe could boast no larger supply) was always made ready on Saturday: and early on Sunday morning, she brought down from the carved chest, where they are deposited, as carefully as if they were last year's purchases, his curious chintz waistcoat with long sleeves—I never saw but this one of the sort—and his blue coat with very large buttons, which my reader may suppose is a curiosity too, for it was bought more than eight-and-forty years ago. And Hester used to be well pleased when she brushed it to see how decent her old man—so she generally calls him—looked in it still; but as she reached him the oaken stick which had been his companion for many years, it has grieved her to think, that blind and feeble as he was, he could have no other support and guide; and she often wept, as she opened the hatch to him and wished him a blessing on his way,

that her own still greater infirmities prevented her from accompanying him: labor and trouble have bowed her down, so that, like the woman in the gospel, "she can in no wise lift up herself." But she has fulfilled her duty to him well, and her pleasant task is almost done. He will come up to church no more, as she told me the other day, till he is carried thither; and in the meantime, though grace may be given him to show, as the poet and philosopher did, "in what peace a Christian can die," there are sad hours of wasting and weariness for him to undergo, and very heavy days of toil and watching; and I am afraid, notwithstanding the parish allowance, and the kindness of friends—of want and privation for poor Hester.

But allow me to fancy that you are accompanying me in my walk, my kind reader, and as we go along I will tell you some particulars of their simple story. We will turn down this lane, then on the north side of the church. I am told that this is not a pleasant walk, and I believe it, for those who have told me so are judges; yet if we go out in a mood to be pleased, we generally find something to admire, and I at least—for I am not very wise—always find much to wonder at.

Stop one moment, before we descend the hill. What a lovely gleam of autumn sunshine bursts across the opposite woods! How distinctly the beautiful forms of the old trees are outlined, and what a splendid variety of tint and shadowing there is still exhibited, even at this late period of the year! O there are lovely walks in these woods! The purest streams, the most luxuriant and picturesque foliage I ever saw. But they do not need my admiration; Bird and Danby have lingered amongst those valleys, and they have immortalised them. As we descend the hill, however, we lose the distant prospect; and the near view, at first sight offers nothing by way of compensation. If it were April, instead of November, we might gather plenty of primroses in the willow-bed, on the right hand side. They grow amongst the gnarled and mossy roots there by hundreds and thousands; and I observe it, because I scarcely ever gathered one in any part of the parish beside. Nay, I believe not one solitary straggler ever had the curiosity or the boldness to creep through the hedge to the other side. I cannot at all account for it; the soil appears just the same, and there is the same proportion of shade and sunshine, I should think; so this is one of the things I wonder at.—Earlier in the season we may make a very fair nosegay here of the May flower, and dog roses, and golden cups; the blue blossom of the profuse and balmy ground ivy; and that most lovely of all wild flowers, the white major convolvulus, with its broad green leaves and spiry tendrils, and its blossom as pure as sunshine on white marble, that raises itself so loftily to the notice of the morning traveller, and is folded and withered when he passes again at evening, as if it was created for the very purpose of whispering to the gale that passes us, "Man that is born of a woman so cometh up and is so cut down." But now the last festoon of its wreathed leaves is sear and yellow, and the rest of the flowers, have almost all left us, but there are some lingering hawk's eye daisies and autumn starwort; and there is the vervain, which the "Naturalist," in his interesting "Journal," tells us used to be sacred; and there is one, and only one blossom of that little bright, elegant flower, the cinque-foil, whose very name speaks to us of the heraldry of old times and of its consequence in days that are gone; and yet it smiles there with perfect content, from its lowly bed of moss, and truly, well it may; it never was emblazoned on a fairer field.

Now we will walk more slowly. We have passed the low willow-bed, and are beginning again to ascend the hill. Look across the fields—the ground is very irregular here, but you see that it slopes gradually upward, till at the top the hill is crowned by a group of low huts, which, humble as they are, yet rise above the stunted and shattered oaks and elms, by which they are surrounded.—That place is called the Holms; perhaps because there are remains of many trees and hedges of holm or holly. At least this derivation may serve us until we can find a better. The trees which crest that little point of upland, are indeed scarcely deserving the name, yet we will look with reverence on them; they are the last descendants of a noble race, for once

"This was a forest, and a fayre forest;
In it grew many a seemly tree."

Yes; this was indeed one of the king's woods.—A little further away, toward the North-east, you can discover the white gable ends of an old house. It really looks very pretty, peeping through its grove of poplar and chestnut trees. The eminence on which it is built, commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. On that spot lived the keeper of the Royal chase, and it is still called the Lodge. About half a mile to the left, king John is said to have built a hunting seat, and this very place once echoed with the sound of the bugle horn, and the cry of the staunch hounds, and the shout of the hunters. We cannot, certainly, look round us without feeling that the days of romance and chivalry are utterly past; yet though one is long in coming to the conclusion, and longer still before one chooses to own it, what is lost in

romance is generally gained in comfort. To be sure, the country is said to be, from several causes, in a distressed and alarming state. I am no politician, but as an English Christian, "my fathers have declared to me the noble works that our God has done for us in the days of old," and I believe he "will yet arise and deliver us for his honour." In the mean time, whilst I feel very sorry for the distresses of my countrymen in other countries, I am yet bound to be thankful that this parish, though very poor, is not particularly agitated by the commercial troubles of the times. It is not a manufacturing district; and as yet those who are prudent and industrious have been enabled, generally speaking, to escape abject poverty.

There are some, however, the little history of whose days seems but one scene of loss and disappointment; and the lives of the poor old couple, of whom I spoke are of the number. When they first married, Samuel undertook to supply an extensive factory with coal, and it became necessary for him to purchase a wagon and a team of horses. It was not pleasant, certainly, to go into debt to so large an amount, at the first outset; but he had no choice. It had been his father's business, and was the only one which he understood. The wagon cost more than £40, but the benevolent wheelwright agreed to receive the payment by instalments. The horses—you must not suppose them in very high condition—were paid for immediately, and scarcely paid for, when first one and then another became diseased and died. This was the beginning of troubles. In the mean time Hester met with an accident, which was the immediate occasion of an expensive and distressing illness,—and from the effects of which she never recovered. If my story was not fact, I should fear the charge of improbability in thus heaping misfortune on misfortune; but mine is "an over true tale." About this time, too, Samuel's sight, always weak, failed so fast that it became necessary for him to procure the assistance of a driver for his wagon. Then his heart began to sink, as he has often told me, and the climax of his sentence at this point used always to be, "Then the third horse was dead, and the fourth was dying, and Hetty was bad too!"

Even these heavy and continued expenses might however have been borne, but, suddenly, the concern for which he was engaged, failed, throwing him, with many others, into a state of great distress. What was to be done? They were not genteel enough to think of the King's Bench. Their principle of honor—do not smile, my dear reader, at the idea of a collier's honour—and their standard of morality, were very high. They were *His* servants who has said, "Owe no man anything;" and by his grace they kept his commandment. Every thing—it was but very little—that was not absolutely necessary, was sold; and their best clothes pledged; "for those," said Hester, "have no right to wear good clothes who owe so much as we did then." There are some gay parties, in very high circles, I believe, that would cut rather a shabby figure if poor Hester's maxim were zealously enforced. Their clothes remained unredeemed for fifteen years. Their landlord took the wagon—then much the worse for the wear and tear of some years—as payment for rent; and Hester went round to the other creditors, (the whole of whose demands together amounted nearly to £100,) telling them simply the state of her affairs, and begging them to have patience until she could pay all. Her husband was now blind, but he could feel his way to and from town, with the produce of the little garden which Hester cultivated; and he managed to assist her in many ways, in the business in which she was particularly skilful, that of rearing calves, pigs, and rabbits. It was as a dealer in the last mentioned pretty creatures, those favorites of all children—to their misfortune, poor little things, it is that they are so—that I, then a child became first acquainted with her. They told me of losses and disappointments which would make my story too long; suffice it to say, that by constant exertion and strict self-denial, notwithstanding Samuel's blindness and Hester's frequent illness, their debts were all paid at the end of twenty four years of hard labour, which had brought on premature old age.

During the twenty-four years of toil Hester had very great troubles of another sort. Of her seven sons not one survived the hour of his birth. How great a grief and how bitter a disappointment this was, year after year, a woman's weak pen cannot tell; but no woman needs to be told. "And now," said this childless mother to me, and she wept bitterly at this part of the story, "there's not one to carry home father, not one to carry home mother."

The great debt, as I said, was paid, but the years which it had taken to discharge it, had borne, as they flew, health and strength, and hope, away with them; and their daily bread was to be earned by the sweat of furrowed and aching brows, and the labour of enfeebled hands. But straitened as they have oftentimes been, for the mere necessities of life, they have always found "man's extremity God's opportunity;" to them the promise has been fulfilled, "Bread shall be given thee, and water shall be sure."

Their habits of industry and cleanliness prevent-

ed their only lower apartment from displaying that air of wretchedness which great poverty too often but not necessarily, assumes; and why should we wonder at it? "Godliness is profitable for all things." To be sure they are obliged to keep a curious assortment of articles—kettles and pans, an empty rabbit hutch, now used as a cupboard, and a barrel of grain for the pig, all ranged along one side of their sitting-room: but the deal table is white and clean, and the few chairs almost bright, and the cups and plates are arranged in seemly order along the shelf; at one corner of which, carefully folded up, like a treasure of known value, lies their bible; and whoever would read them a chapter from that blessed book, needed no other recommendation to make him a welcome visitor.

It was curious to observe in what different ways their sincere and humble attention used to be displayed. Hester's could express itself in many tears and earnest exclamations. But Samuel seldom spoke or moved from the moment when, as the reading began, he reverently laid aside his round collier's hat, until when, as is ended, he quietly resumed it with some expression of assent to what he had heard:—"Ah! that's what we want."—"That's what I told Hetty." And often when it has been a chapter of promise, I have heard him say, slowly, as if the experiences of long years were passing in review across his mind, to prove the truth of it, "Aye, the Lord will provide!" Such, indeed, was the last connected sentence I ever heard him utter. His present illness came on with sudden violence, and has already lasted many weeks; and Hester, bowed down by poverty and disease, and reduced by anxiety and toil to great weakness of body and mind, was crying bitterly at the idea that the parish must bury him. He made a strong effort to speak, and at last said, "She ought not to do so, the Lord has provided for me." And He has provided. Notwithstanding their poverty, I really believe the old man has wanted for nothing during his long illness, and Hester, throughout that time has waited on him with the most unremitting attention, and the most sincere affection. I do not mean to say that her neighbors are less friendly than most other poor neighbours; but they have their own troubles to think of; their own pressing necessities to provide for; and though they may have the inclination, they certainly have not found opportunity to give her much assistance. She has risen before daylight, and laboured hard all day, to keep things in decent order, and to provide her dying husband with every comfort which was possible; and she has watched alone with him through the long night. But nature cannot bear long what that poor old man has borne so patiently. It must be over soon. There! we are come in sight of the humble dwelling, which he has inhabited so long, and from which he will soon be borne forth to return no more.

We will not go any further, for the path here is very rough and miry. I cannot think how old Hester will manage to come up this steep lane at the funeral. She will try, I know; for the poor, I am happy to say, still think that friends and relations are those who ought to see the dear form that has been loved in life, laid at rest in its holy grave; and certainly it must have been for the comfort of the sorrowing friends, and not for those hirelings who have nothing of mourners but the name, that the beautiful and most comfortable service of our Church was composed. Poor old woman! it will be a weary walk for her, to be sure, but then one, at least, of that faithful pair will, for the first time for many years, be no longer a subject of pity; for "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The weather is altered very much since we were together last; it is no longer mild autumn, but cold, and dark, and gloomy—altogether winter.—The frost, a few nights since, entirely stripped the trees, and now we distinguish them not by the variety of dark foliage, but the varied character of the dark branches. And what beauty there is in those forms yet! How reverend and even noble the old chestnut looks, that almost hides the east window of the church; and with what perfect elegance that tall and fragile birch tree rises beside it! How gracefully all the leafless branches bow together, as the wind sweeps across them; and with what an air of joy they all rise again together when the gust is past! That elastic spring is indeed the only thing that wears any appearance of joy this evening. It is so cold that the laurinus flowers keep themselves wrapped up in their red foldings, and show no more intention of opening than they did a month ago. The Michaelmas daisies were entirely withered, and they are cut down, and the few marigolds, small and single, and wet and pale, linger alone, along the littered border and tremble at the cold evening gale, as if they dreaded another hailstorm; and indeed the heavy gray clouds, and the sighing of the wind, foretell a stormy night.

Hark! there is a sound fit for such an evening. The bell is tolling for a funeral. It is old Samuel's. That knell has a solemn, but now a melancholy sound. Come through the gate, to the corner of the church, and we shall see the humble procession pass. Ah! the beautiful service is begun. I know the comforting words well, and the voice which utters them. How deep and musical it is!

"I shall see God! I shall see for myself!— Mine eyes shall behold!" Yes, poor Samuel, there is no blindness in heaven! The corpse is borne very slowly, yet the mourner who immediately follows, seems to have difficulty in keeping pace with them. It is poor Hester leaning on her crutches. How painfully she walks; how will she be able to reach home again? and how very desolate she will be when she does. But it will be a comfort to her as long as she lives, that she has performed this last duty—that she has looked into the deep grave, and said, "Good night! good night! Samuel!"—that she has laid him to rest with his fathers and his seven little sons; and, blessed be God, laid him there "in sure and certain hope."

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO.

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets.

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

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

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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.

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

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

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and the Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice.

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. JOHN J. EVANS,

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

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

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

County of Norfolk. Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

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

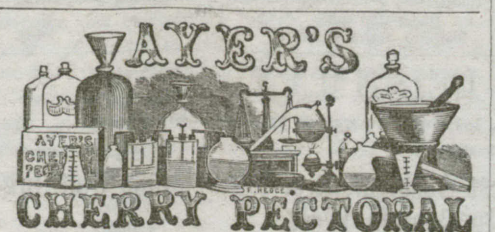
County of Simcoe. Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

County of Northumberland. Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

County of Hastings. Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

County of Lanark. Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL.'"

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:— Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir.—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART, Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir.—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed.—I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT, PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

March 4th, 1851.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest notice, and on reasonable Terms.

ORGAN FOR SALE. A Two Stop ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case..... 8 feet. Width of "..... 5 " Depth of "..... 34 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million. One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

- Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick, The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.
- Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair, The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, Rev. W. Harness, M. A., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Benjamin Jackson, Esq., Rev. Richard Wood, B. D., James Lamb, Esq., Captain Macdougall, William Ambrose Shaw, Esq., Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq., Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A., John Walker, Esq., Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

- Patrons: The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.
- Directors: The Hon. William Allan, The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P., Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., John Arnold, Esq., J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C., J. M. Strachan, Esq., P. Vankoughnet, Esq., Thomas Champion, Esq.
- AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require. Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs., and Annual Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly Premium, Quarterly Premium. Rows for ages 16, 20, 25.

April 30th, 1851. E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities like wheat, flour, and oil, with columns for item name and price.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.

It is indeed, a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds...

Be not deceived, remember that spurious imitations and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land...

The genuine is signed I. B. U. T. S. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber, would respectfully give notice, that he continues to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY...

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES...

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND SUMMONSES, and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Magazines, received regularly by Express as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR, Toronto; July 9, 1851. 50-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock paid in, was this day declared for the half-year ending on the 30th instant...

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 12th of July, inclusive. [By order of the Board.]

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Insurance Office, Toronto, June 24, 1851. 49-2in

BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR.

THE Committee of Management having made the necessary previous arrangements, desire to announce to the Public, that the Bazaar and Fancy Fair, in aid of St. John's Church, Peterborough, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 28th and 29th of July.

As Bazaars, by becoming general, have lost their novelty, and in some degree their interest also, the Committee have resolved upon an innovation on the usual style of conducting such affairs...

In furtherance of this design, they have availed themselves of the kindness of James Wallis, Esq., who offers for the occasion the use of his house and grounds.

Omni-buses, Carriages and Cars will be provided, free of charge, and will ply constantly throughout the day for the convenience and accommodation of the visitors.

The grounds will be laid out in a manner worthy of the well known taste of the Proprietor, and will present a Coup d'oeil never before witnessed in this District.

Commodious Seats, and spacious Marquees decorated with Flowers and Foliage, and surmounted by Flags and Banners, National and explanatory, will give variety to the scene, and afford ample accommodation for the varied assortment of useful and ornamental articles with which the table will be amply furnished.

An objection commonly made to Bazaars by those who like to obtain full value for their money, will on this occasion at least be fully obviated, as considerable pains have been taken to provide articles of such a nature, so useful necessary and durable that the public will find it their interest as well as pleasure to attend and purchase.

Among the articles offered for sale will be found beautiful and substantial specimens of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's clothing. Braided work in great profusion, and a vast variety of Fancy and ornamental work, a choice collection of Books, German Toys, &c.

Refreshments of every description will be provided on a large and liberal scale, comprising both solids and substantial, cakes and pastry, cooling beverages, and fruits both native and foreign.

A Bank will be in attendance throughout the day and contribute to the general gratification.

The Fancy Fair being held in the country, the attendance of all engaged or interested in the culture and improvement of land, is both expected and desired; Mr. Wallis being a practical Farmer himself, will be enabled to offer an extensive show of Agricultural Implements for sale, including Ploughs, Harrows, Seed Sowers, and a Thrashing Machine of one Horse Power, besides many specimens of improved stock.

To add to the general interest, a grand Ploughing Match will take place on the second day, open to all competitors, the prizes to be awarded by judges chosen by the competitors and contributors.

The Museum of Mr. Wallis will form an attractive feature, comprising a rare selection from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdom and the Taxidermist will be afforded an ample opportunity to gratify and improve his taste.

On the evening of the first day, a grand display of Fireworks will be exhibited, and a large Mongolian Balloon will be inflated and set free.

A Concert will close the proceedings of the second day, full particulars of which will be given in Bills. Professional gentlemen and Amateurs from a distance are expected to attend.

The entire arrangement of the Bazaar will be under the control of Stewards distinguished by their Badges, whose duties will be strictly defined and whose peculiar attention will be devoted to prevent confusion and facilitate arrangements.

The price of admission to the Bazaar will be the same as on former occasions, notwithstanding the gratuitous conveyance of visitors, viz.—Admission 7s, Children half-price. Peterboro', June 19, 1851. 49-3in

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch.

Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.

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

REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Hellwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-tf

NOW IN PRESS.

CANADA; Past, Present, and Future; being a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, (formerly Upper Canada), exhibiting its past history, present condition and future prospects; showing its Resources and Capabilities as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies, and the United States, as a new home for British emigrants.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land, on their arrival, &c.

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.

For the convenience of subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts, of double size, at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest dates.

The work will be furnished to Subscribers only.

A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possess peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be supplied to Subscribers or Agents.

Local Agents wanted to canvass for the work; to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the publisher, Toronto.

Papers inserting this advertisement, and noticing the parts as the appear, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued.

THOS. MACLEAR, Publisher, 75 Yonge-st. Toronto, October 30, 1850. 19

EDUCATION.

THE central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communication with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. James Tate, A.M., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:—

Table with columns for Tuition fees for boys under 12 years of age, for boys above 12, and for board and other charges.

NO EXTRA STANDING CHARGES. Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th.

Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course.

For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0 Do. with single room... 17 10 0 Rectory, Three Rivers, June 13, 1851. SAMUEL S. WOOD, 47-12in.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C. will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851. 36-tf



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN HARRISON.

THIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting.

Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every afternoon (excepting Sundays), at fifteen minutes past Two precisely. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, } Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-tf

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 10, 1851. 38-tf

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, } Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-tf

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto.)

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments made to Order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items like Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc., with prices.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items like 1,000 Muslin Dresses, 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, etc., with prices.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpacas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, loths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 1 1/2 per yard.

Artificial Flowers, Cap Erouts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. No Second Price BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, April 3, 1851. 18-ly

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the Bishop of Toronto having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is hereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and wrote to his Lordship on the subject, in the event of the subscription exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait, and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Gresser, M. A., the Rev. Dr. Lett, L.L.D., the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies. Toronto, April 9th, 1851.

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-tf

CLERICAL DUTY.

A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese.

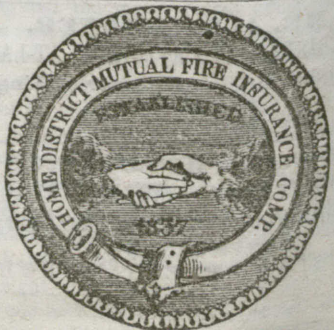
Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 29-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Office, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-tf



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-t

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

New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter, 9-tf September 24th, 1850.

"The Church" Newspaper

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or 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:— M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Ewart, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Warwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simco, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napane & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. E. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. E. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

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.