# 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 yur souls."—Jeremiah vi. 16.

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### TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, DCLXXVI

#### Poetry.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE. BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Stretch forth ! stretch forth ! from the south to the north Stretch forth I stretch forth I from the south of the Bo From the east to the west,—stretch forth I stretch fort Strengthen thy stakes and lengthen thy cords,— The world is a tent for the world's true lords! Break forth and spread over every place, The world is a world for the Saxon Race!

England sowed the glorious seed, In her wise oid laws, and her pure old creed, And her stout old heart, and her plain old tongue, And her resolute energies, ever young, And her free bold hand, and her frank fair face, And her faith in the rule of the Saxon Race:

Feebly dwindling day by day
All other races are fading away,
The sensual south and the servile east,
And the tottering throne of the treacherous priest,
And every land is in evil case
But the wide-scattered realm of the Saxon Race!

Englishmen every where! brethren all!
By one great name on your millions I call
Norman, American, Gael, and Celt,
Into this fine mixed mass ye melt,
And all the best of your best I trace
in the golden brass of the Saxon Race!

Englishmen every where! faithful and free, Lords of the land and kings of the sea.— Anglo-Saxons! honest and true, By hundreds of millions my word is to you,— Love one another! as brothers embrace! That the world may be blest in the Saxon Race!

Day.	Date.		der in an izotio. If W an		1st Lesson		2nd Lesson	
F	June	23,					Luke Ephes.	
M	"	24,		{ M, E,	Malachi		Matthew "14 to t	
T	46	25,		{M, E,	Prov.		Luke Ephes.	
W	44	26,		{ M, E,	66		Luke Ephes.	
T	44	27,		{M, E,			Luke 1 Ephes.	
F	**	28.	**************	{ M. E.			Luke 1 Ephes.	
S	**	29,			Ecclus.		Acts	
F		30,	5TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.				Luke Ephes.	

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. June 23, 1850. (By the Rev. G. F. Townsend, M.A.)

THE EPISTLE (Romans viii. 18-23) .- Adam, created to be the head of a race of beings, holy, spiritual, and immortal, entailed on them, by his trangression, vanity, mortality, and death. The earth, annual winter, its blights and pestilences, its baneful provincial statute by which it was suppressed came seasons and injurious exhalations, the evil effects of into force. the primarval sin. The numerous tenants of the "In the preamble of the Act, which destroys King's earth, the birds who carolled in the woods, and the College, and establishes a university from which rebeasts who pastured in the valleys, passed their days ligion is totally excluded, it is averred to be a meain ease, innocence, and plenty. They are now either sure 'for the advancement of learning, upon principles distressed by want, or suffer the pangs of death, as calculated to insure the confidence of all classes and the victims to some strong oppressor. This state of denominations of Her Myjesty's subjects, and which, things is not always to continue. The whole creation under the blessing of Divine Provi made corruptible by man, shall be made incorruptible courage the pursuit of literature, science, and art, and with man. There is to be a new heaven and new thereby tend to promote the best interests, religious, earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The whole moral, and intellectual, of the people at large.' creation, which groaneth in pain while its Lord is Subject to the bondage of corruption, shall be caused to rejoice when the Lord is admitted to the glorious clause it enacts, 'That there shall be no faculty of liberty of the children of God. Some commentators Divinity in the same;' by the 29th clause, repeated pectation of the coming of Christ, and who waited cation whatsoever shall be required of or appointed after the ejection of the Jews for the admission of the for any person admitted or matriculated, &c.' had long groaned under the dark oppression of hea- any particular religious denomination, be imposed upreceived opinion, is that which makes the Apostles any of them.' declare, in this passage, that as the whole creation had, by man's first sin, been subjected to vanity, suffering, ed by an institution from which every reference to it corruption, and death; so also it waited for the res- is by law excluded, is a crueland unworthy mockery. toration and deliverance of man; that when he should "But on this point the people of the colony have be established in grace and glory, they may also, in some measure, be rescued and restored. The Apostle well as the Church of England, which embrace almost is desirous to provide his converts some arguments, for two-thirds of the population of Upper Canada, and the endurance patiently of the sufferings of persecu- nearly all who require collegiate instruction, have retion. He declares that, if the whole creation groans solved to have no connection with such an institution. for a deliverance from their miseries, brought upon "The synod of the Church of Scotland, in their ad-

THE GOSPEL (St. Luke vi. 36-42.) - This is a portion of the sermon on the Mount. It enforces inevitably bring upon us, if it be true that them that mercifulness, declaring both the duty, and giving the honour God He will honour, while they that despise measure of its performance, "Be ye merciful, even as Him shall be lightly esteemed." your Father in Heaven is merciful." It harmonizes with the collect of the day, because it teaches us so to dispose of our temporal things, that we lose not organ of the Methodist body, in its impression dated finally the heavenly things. The great lesson to be derived from it is the avoidance of the hypocrisy of severely condemning our neighbour for those very faults, of which we are ourselves guilty. The mote is any thing that is dry and light, as a straw or little splinter of wood. The beam is a large thick piece of wood, easily seen. The one represents a small, trivial, venial offence; the other some flagrant and great sin. The natural heart is given to a spirit of detraction. This may arise either from envy, which cannot bear the lustre of another's merits; or from a hope in as the measure remains unaltered, so long must they condemning the faults of others, of being thought bet- stand aloof from the godless university, and, according ter than they: and often it is the case that hypocrisy is united with detraction; and the man who finds fault with the actions of his neighbour is himself their halls with an education established on religious guilty of deeds more unprincipled and heinous. The principles. true Christian will extenuate the faults, and throw a veil of charity over the failings of his neighbour, and if he ever judge any one severely, it will be himself.

We receive Christ Jesus in Baptism once, as the therefore, we receive Christ Jesus, and from Him that saving grace which is proper unto Baptism. By the other sacrament we receive Him also, imparting therein himself and that grace which the Eucharist properly bestoweth.—Hooker.

The Episcopanau clutch, as we may personal contact, and the substance, and the substance and the substance, and the substanc

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto was present. The Lord Bishop of Toronto addressed the Meeting on the subject of King's College, Toronto. It having been requested by the Board, that he would make his

Report, his Lordship communicated his observations in the following letter to the Secretary :-"London, 19, Bury-street, St. James's, May 9th, 1850.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, - Permit me to approach, through you, the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, under circumstances of no ordinary character, and to entreat their sympathy and assistance in shielding the Church in Upper Canada from the consequences of an injury inflicted upon her by the Legislature of that Province.

"The Society is aware, that the University of King's College was opened at Toronto for the business of instruction on the 8th of June, 1843, and notwithstanding the attempts of its enemies, year after year, to bring about its destruction, it proceeded with great vigour and success during the six years and a half of its existence, and was obtaining, through its scholars, an influence which was rapidly increasing throughout the Diocese. Parents felt a confidence in its religious character: and, as none but students belonging to the Church of England were expected to attend the College chapel, sober-minded Dissenters were not offended. On the contrary, the knowledge that prayer was offered up morning and evening, and the service of the Church regularly celebrated on Sundays and holy-days, pleased them, because they sanctified the labours of the insti-

"During this brief period the degrees conferred were seventy-five, and the number of students, includcluding occasional learners, three hundred,-the usual honors were obtained by Presbyterians and Congregationalists, &c., as well as by the members of the Church, for the secular instruction imparted by the institution was open to Dissenters. But these proofs of prosperity and growing usefulness, instead of conciliating the enemies of King's College, increased their animosity. They became alarmed, lest if left unmolested for a few years, it would acquire a popularity among all the truly religious in the Province, and place itself in a position of safety which they could not disturb. Hence they allowed it no peace, -session after session it was assailed, -and, after defeating three successive measures for its destruction, the home and residence of the new creature, clothed its friends became weary and discouraged, and the at first with an immortal bloom and verdure, free from fourth attempt has unfortunately proved successful. decay, blemish, and corruption, shares in the curse On the 1st of January, 1850, the destruction of pronounced on its first occupant; and testifies in its King,s College was completed, for on that day the

"But upon what provisions does this statute seek interpret this of the heathen world, who were in ex- in the 64th, it ordains, 'that no religious test or quali-Gentiles to the privileges of the sons of God; who shall religious observances, according to the forms of The more antient, primitive, and generally on the members of officers of the said university, or

" To speak of the interests of religion being promot-

them by sin, of which by a natural instinct they have dress to the Queen, dated Kingston, Upper Canada, some hope and expectation; how much more should 17th July, 1849, express their disapointment at the the believer (who has an earnest certainty of that fu- attempts that are made to sever religion from public ture deliverance of both soul and body from the do- instruction, and add, 'we refer especially to the uniminion of evil in the first-fruits of the Spirit) desire versity measure carried through the late session of both the future redemption and resurrection of his Parliament, and now become law, which, though the body; and patiently endure afflictions in the joy and university was endowed by one of your Majesty's royconfidence engendered by that hope. Sufferings, at- al predecessors expressly for the education of the fliction, and sorrow, are the lot of our human condition. The motives here recorded by the Apostle, the well as in literature and science, does yet so thoroughly hope of future deliverance, the looking forward to an exclude Christianity, that there is no security that the eternal reward, and the remembrance that all creation men to whom shall be confided the high work of inis involved in the same affliction, should move us to forming and training the minds of our youth, shall be patience under sufferings of every kind. Nothing is men who even believe in the only true God, and Jesus so apt to discourage and to hinder us from seeking or Christ, whom He hath sent. As a Christian Church attaining eternal good things, as the temporal evils we should be betraying the cause we are bound to upand sufferings of this present life. While, therefore, hold did we not draw your Majesty's attention to this the collect of the day teaches us to pray unto God, disastrous measure, and if we did not express our earthat He being our ruler and guide, we may so pass nest hope that, since it so directly contravenes the inthrough things temporal, that we finally lose not the tentions of the enlightened founder, while it is regardthings eternal: the epistle of the day supports us ed with dissatisfaction by all the great religious bodies under the pressure of present sufferings, by the expec- of the country, means may yet be taken by your Matation not only of a speedy relief, but of an eternal jesty's gracious direction to amend the provisions of the statute, and so to avert from us and our posterity a calamity so great as its permanent adoption must

> "The Christian Guardian, a journal published at Toronto, (Canada), and which is the acknowledged the 13th of February, 1850, says, - During the progress of the godless University Bill through both branches of the Legislature, and up to the time of receiving the royal assent, we did all in our power tooppose it, and shunned not to expose its extraordinary provisions and character. The three existing University colleges, Victoria, Regiopolis, and Queen's,-that is, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Scotch colleges, have distinctly announced that they cannot co-operate with the framers of this godless scheme; and so long to the best of their ability, pursue their own course, retaining their charters, and furnishing the youth in

" The Lord Bishop of Toronto is taking steps for the establishment of an Episcopalian University, in which he will not only have the virtual, but the acknowledged control, and where he can have the youth of his own denomination educated upon religious prinfirst beginner; in the Eucharist often, as being by ciples. His Lordship has addressed a powerful letter

Canada was found to be ...... 721,000 Members of the Church of England ....... 171,751 The Church of Rome ..... 123,707 The Methodists ...... 90,363 The Church of Scotland ...... 67,900

statement in writing, for publication in the Monthly | Those who cannot profit by the New College, having denounced it as irreligious.....

for the most part place little value on

Leaving to profit by such institution, but who

academical instruction ...... 276,279 "Even this will, in all probability, be found too much in favor of the institution, for the Scottish Free Church, and Congregationalists disapprove of the principal of excluding religion from education, but have not yet declared themselves regarding this anti-

Christian University. "Having thus deprived King's College of its religious character, royal charter, and name, the statute oceeds, in the 32nd clause, to confiscate the whole of the magnificent endowment of King's College, worth about £270,000, and invest it in the New Corporation; and this in defiance of the faith of the Crown, expressed in the words of three different kings-George III., George IV., and William IV .- and with as much recklessness as if there had been no such pledges, no vested rights, no corporation, no moral furpitude, in a proceeding which strikes at the security of all property in the colony, and which has been declared by the highest legal authorities to be unconstitutional and revolutionary. The truth of which declaration is proved from the fact, that similar institutions to that of King's College, founded in the British Colonies, have received from the ruling power ample protection after the countries in which they were established had become foreign to the British Crown. Thus the colleges, founded by the kings and queens of England, in the colonies, now the United States, are still cherished and preserved, and their endowments not only held sacred, but largely increased.

"Indeed, the leading features of the statute are, first; Contempt for the wishes of the people, for it has been proved that almost two thirds are virtually excluded. Second, bitter hostility to religion, and especially the Church of England. Third, disrespect to the expressed wishes of three sovereigns, and hence to everything tending to the stability of the Crown. Moreover, the statute evinces throughout a suspicious jealousy of all ministers, ecclesiastics, and teachers, and even prohibits the Crown from selecting them as of everything religious, as this Act seeks to establish, is without precedent among Christian nations; for it drives away all those who, from their living faith, warmth of disposition, and sincerity of purpose, are best qualified to train the young to all that is lovely and sublime in religion, pure in morals, and noble in

"While the wishes and pledges of three British monarchs are set at nought, more than two millions of acres are carefully preserved by the same Legislature for educational and charitable purposes in Lower

Thurtal of England College is violently suppressed, fures?" If in a mecent congregation, and again truly humiliating.

as two of them put together, is deprived by this Act yesterday, Rome, with its fixed and ascertainable exacof her own college, and is driven to have recourse to tions, is still gloriously free. peril her existence in Upper Canada.

oscribed, and something more may be expected.

University worthy of our Church, and capable of sup- to succeed; in fact, it failed. ying her increasing wants. I begin with the two nerable Societies, the munificent handmaids of our celoved Church, in the hope that my case, which is happily stronger than perhaps any that has ever en brought before them, may meet with favourable

"At least two hundred thousand members of the nes that number will inhabit that region in a com-British North America.

"To found a University, therefore, in close and ntire connexion with the Church, in order to educate arts and sciences, is a glorious work, and a work that ought not to be delayed; it is a work which will confer a blessing on all who take a share in it, and, if wisely and firmly carried out, the results will be of inestimable value in time and through eternity.

"Most respectfully do I submit this my statement and supplication to the wise consideration of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to which my Diocese is already so much indebted. "I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, yours truly,

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH. (By one of Three Hundred.) CHAPTER VII.

CONFIRMATION -LORD'S SUPPER- EXCOMMUNICATION. Let us now suppose the child, baptized or unbaptized-

"By the census taken in 1848, the population of Upper life afterward shall be so far counted to him for good, that a golden opportunity, in youth's fearful crisis, for admonithe reflection that Confirmation in a father's absent they can no more "quench the spirit," that they can

that they mean the sacrament of Baptism-the authorized

mode of "making a profession of religion?" those agitating experiences, which so often rend and tear, and as if the evil one went out of them, are the accompaniments and signs of this species of regeneration. He has now to pass a more dread ordeal than the former, in relaing these experiences to the company of the elders, or, if his lot have fallen among the Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the like, to the whole body of communicants.-These elders, as my predecessor in a Presbyterian Parish said to have remarked, have been sometimes " made when timber was scarce," and, like annuitants, of course they never die. Albeit, I knew an instance, in which one lied, and with a dry smile and sigh the good man's pastor marked to ne, that it was one of those seeming afflictions by which the Lord works great deliverances for his people. Can we wonder, that men of education and fine feelng, shrink from a catechizing by a bench of elders? If

of life-of which we have known many a striking instance -are we, therefore, to set it down as evidence of some irregularity in heir conversion? Or, suppose these elders to be grave, lignified, well-read, capable of voting intelto be grave, lignified, well-read, capable of voting intelligently, when "deep answers to deep" in theological debate, and ministers may be on trial for abstruse opinions, that are supposed to involve and sap the foundations of religion—it is evident that in presence of such a company. ligion -it is evident that in presence of such a company, the different and meritorious, the meek and humble babe in Christ will appear as a lamb before her shearers; while the rash and the vain will but reap assurance, from passing with the more eclat, the inquisitive-I might not err in calling it, inquisitorial conclave.

they hesitate for months and years and even until the end

Thousands there are, to whom this "going before the Session." as the phrase is, to relate their experience, has haunted their lying down and their rising up, more than auricular confession has ever disturbed the papist, and, on the eve of the communion, when, above all other seasons, the mind should be quiet and self-possessed, has had a most painful influence in distracting and tormenting it. And scarcely a pastor but bewails the fact that, having passed this ordeal, his converts live thenceforth as light-hearted as if the day of judgment were appointed only to unseal members of the Senate. Indeed, such an interdiction and publish the verdict of the elders. And the monthly and quarterly repetitions of experience, and confessions in classes, under a complete system of espionage, adopted by the Methodists, is but a poor remedy for these pernicious

It has often been the ease, that these elders in session have felt themselves moved to pry into private histories with unnecessary and annoying interrogatories. One of their own ministers has complained, that the conditions or tests of communion, have erected around the sacramental table in some of their churches, "a fence ten rails high," I if to show how far British feelings may be outraged, nant woman refuse to answer whether she drank inand the wishes of Louis XIV. held sacred. Thus the toxicating liquors. The purity of this page reminds several colleges have their endowments preserved and me, that here I must arrest my pen. But I do so and an irreligious University established in its room. minister's remonstrance, these impertinent questions have Not that I desire the confiscation of one of these two been asked, what nay not be done, and what rights may millions of acres, or the suppression of one of these not be trampled under foot, where the reins are thrown French Colleges, three or four in number; but surely loose upon the neck? The legislation of these elders will it is not too much for British hearts to expect that the admit a candidate to the Communion, at this moment, in pledges of no fewer than three of their own kings one thousand corgregations, only under the Nazarite and should meet with as much reverence at least as those Popish vow of eternal abstinence from wine; and it is blaof one foreign prince. At present the contrast is zoned for the information and admiration of all mankind, that wine is now prohibited, even on their altars, in more 'In fine, while the Roman Catholics, the Metho- than eight hundred churches. My spirit went heavily dists, and the Church of Scotland have colleges ex- within me; it was more than I could bear. Compared clusively their own, the latter, under a royal charter, with such arbitrary and irresponsible tyranny, to which with the power of conferring degrees in Arts and Di- there can be neither law nor limit, and which may forge vinity, the National Church, with as many members new oppressions to morrow, as it has invented these but

a temporary institution for training some of her young But now the experience is told, and the conclave admen to the Ministry; otherwise her vacancies could journed. There frequently remains a third ordeal to be not be supplied, or her light extended to the waste passed, by the baptized and the unbaptized alike, before places of the Province. It is in truth an Act which partaking of the Lord's supper. The candidate, in face of evidently seeks to crush the Church of England, and the congregation, is to answer a series of questions, embodying, in some instances, nice metaphysical subtleties. Such are some of the facts and considerations that chance to feed the controversies of the hour; while which induce me to endeavour, with Divine assistance, the questions themselves are sometimes extemporaneously to establish a Church University in Upper Canada put, but are more commonly agreed upon, under the local from sources of a private nature, with which the Le- and joint counsels of the pastor and the elders, To progislature of the Colony can have no pretence to inter- duce uniformity in this particular, a living divine, whose confidence I am not betraying in stating the fact, was a "I have, in the first place, appealed to my own few years ago employed in preparing a confession-for Diocese, and been responded to in a manner which, creed-making is not yet at an end, and will live the lifeconsidering the distress of my people and their narrow time of Popery and Sectarianism-to be adopted by the ans, has called forth general admiration; upwards General Assembly, for the admission of communic of £25,000, in money and lands, have already been throughout the Church. He proposed also -owing, I believe, the suggestion to myself—that the new formulary "I have now come to England to supplicate further should clearly recognize the distinction between the unsistance, for much more is required to establish a baptized and the baptized. Such a measure was not likely

With regard to this mode of admission to the Lord's supper, it is worthy of remark, that the whole thing is an innovation upon Presbyterianism, and although borrowed along with some other matters from the Congregationalists, within the short period of thirty years, has become almost everywhere prevalent. And the rapid spread of such a usage from parish to parish, demonstrated to my mind, hurch reside in Upper Canada, and according to the many a year ago, the conscious want, throughout the church, tesent rapid increase of population, more than five of a connecting link between Baptism and the Communion, to ratify the vows and pledges of the former, and to conaratively short time. Indeed, Upper Canada appears duct the maturing Christian to the grace and consolation of estined to be the great seat of our holy Church in the latter. I certainly must have felt that want myself, when, thirteen years ago, in the printed formulary which I composed for the reception of new candidates to the communion, I used the following language: "You acknowur youth in her religious principles, as well as in the ledge the responsibilities whereunto you were appointed in Baptism, in which you forever renounced the world, the flesh and the devil, and consecrated in a perpetual covenant

confession before many witnesses, and as, from the beginning, you have been baptized into the privileges and promises of the Church Catholic, therefore I now pronounce and constitute you members of the body in which we wor ship the Father, and welcome you to share our grace and tribulation. And as we open before you to day the higher and wider mysteries of the kingdom in another ordinance, and confirm you in the covenant of the faithful, we beseech you, as strangers and pilgrims, &c."

When looking in those days, at the baptized child, insensible to the responsibilities, and indifferent to the grace,

tion, for reproof, for instruction in the dangers and respon-sibilities of life. It seemed reasonable—so reasonable, that when the world first comes to claim the virgin-heart.

About the same time, I ascertaned, that Presbyterians, motions of Germany and other countries, had not cast violence to my more tender recollections of a precious off the rite of Confirmation. Luther retained it, and his followers retain it still. "I sincerely wish," said Calvin, those agitaing experiences, which so often rend and tear, and as if the evil one went out of them, are the accompanion of the same time, I ascertaned, that Presbyterians, more tender recollections of a precious off the rite of Confirmation. Luther retained it, and his followers retain it still. "I sincerely wish," said Calvin, that we retained this custom of imposition of hands; which was practised amongst the ancients." Beza and Owen the illustration, I may add, that, during the six years of my Presbyterian ministry, not an individual, so far as I and withdown to make the precious of the rite of Confirmation. Luther retained it, and his followers retain it still. "I sincerely wish," said Calvin, that we retained this custom of imposition of hands; which was practised amongst the ancients." Beza and Owen the confirmation and her end. And, to extend was practised amongst the ancients. Beza and Owen the confirmation and her end. And, to extend was practised amongst the ancients." Beza and Owen the confirmation and her end. And to extend was practised amongst the ancients. Beza and Owen the confirmation are confirmation and her end. And to extend was practised amongst the ancients. Beza and Owen the confirmation and her end. And to extend was practised amongst the ancients." Beza and Owen the confirmation are confirmation and her end. And to extend was practised amongst the ancients. Beza and owen the confirmation are confirmed to my more tender recollections of a precious confirmation. seen clergymen also in our own Communion, who would can recollect, seemed drawn toward me for counsel, or not have been unwilling to see the rite restored. Such facts induced me to look into the scriptural authority for this intervening ordinance between Baptism and the Holy Supper. For if any such rite be necessary for us, and if we betray our conscious want of it in the adoption of an awkward substitute, it could not have been less necessary in the times of the apostles, and we might therefore expect undisturbed behind him. In contrast with this, during the to find something in the word of God, beautifully intervening, as the connecting link, between the two Sacraments. more than six hundred baptized souls have come spontane

Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of the resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment, of the resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment, (Heb. vi. 1-2.) According to this, "the foundation"—
"the principles of the doctrine of Christ"—what are they?
"Repentence—Faith—Baptisms—Laying on of hands—the Resurrection—the eternal Judgment" For the first time in my life, I here saw that Christianity had filled the vacancy between the Sacraments, and had assigned a solemn rite to its place next after Baptism—the very place ing with water and the Spirit, or the trine immersion, which some allege to have been primitive,) fourthly, "Laying on of hands." Let me think, said I within myself;—is this the order of teaching among the Presbyterians? They teach, first, Repentance; very well; for St. Paul says, first, "Repentance." They teach, secondly, Path teach, secondly, if or St. Paul says, first, "Repentance." They teach, secondly, and the same secondly. Faith; very well again; for St. Paul says, secondly, "Faith." They teach, thirdly, Baptism; very well once more; for St. Paul says thirdly, "Baptisms." But, at the fourth stage, St. Paul and the Presbyterians part; St. Paul says, fourthly, "the Laying on of hands;" Presbyterians break the chain, binding our youthful Isaacs to the altar, and our young Samuels to the temple, and cast the bright

As a Presbyterian, I had nothing to gain, by supposing that ordination, was in the apostle's mind as a matter to be inculcated on a young convert next after Baptism, and in company with the tremendous doctrines, of repentance, faith, resurrection, and judgment. I came therefore to the conclusion, from which only an unnatural straining and dislocating of the passage could offer an escape, that St. Paul was speaking of the sacramental rite, or, if you please, the lesser sacrament, of Confirmation, coming next after Baptism, and filling up one of the confessed and conscious vacancies of Calvinism Again, my attention was struck with the fact, that Baptism, and the Laying on of hands, were, in the apostle's estimation, of sufficient excellence and dignity, to lie at "the foundation," and to be written down among the tremendous "doctrines" of "Repentance—Faith—the Resurrection—and the Judgment." falls upon our ears much more like the natural utterance of the Episcopal Church, than the teaching of Presby-

of the Episcopal Church, than the teaching of Presbyterianism in the nineteenth century.

In Should, unti the injunt Church might understand, at once, the sacramental nature of the ordinance. For the same reason, Baptism was at first, accompanied by the visible descending of a dove, that its sacramental character, the spirit brooding on the waters, might be a fixed and understand, at once, the sacramental table spread, and the guests seated decorously around it. Princeton, which should have been the last place on earth, was the very first, in which I saw the spirit brooding on the waters, might be a fixed and undertood fact; so that apostles might preach, "Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, mblest deacon, that it might be an understood and

church should receive by the laying on of hands its pro-portion of grace. In the same way also, the first preach-ing of the gospel to the Gentiles was marked by visible and audible effusions of the spirit, to establish the fundamental principles that the wall was broken down between the Jew and the Gentile. For the same reason, Confirmation at first had its "signs following," that the Christian, in confirming the pledges of his Baptism, might be assured of his own confirmation in grace, by a new afflatus of the Holy Ghost, for the higher responsibilities of the Christian life. Thus, in the city of Samaria, Philip, not the apostle, but the deacon, "one of the seven," we are told, preached to the people, and baptized a great multitude, "both men and women." More he was not empowered to do. But when the apostles, which were at Jerusalem, heard that "when the apostles, which were at Jerusalem, heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John, who, when they were come down—laid their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." Philip, the deacon, converted and baptized them, "both men and women;" Peter and John came down, and "laid their hands on them"—certainly not to ordain them, for it says, "both men and women." This was a rite that Simon Magus had never before seen; Philip had been

upon the topic. The whole Lutheran church retained the practice. Those Protestants who had laid it aside, were

shall express my happiness in the result. One of those little ones; the first that was given me and the first that I gave the Church; is now among them that sleep in Jesus. In the glow of childhood—in her fifteenth year—an age, when among Presbyterians, the minister is avoided, and when among Presbyterians, the minister is avoided, and the approach of a zealous elder dreaded and shunned; she expressed the usual desire to be confirmed, at the next visitation of the Bishop. As her father was beyond the sea, her friends advised her to await his return. But, with the green already given her she used her reconstructions flattery into his ear, and makes her resolute. the grace already given her, she urged her request very importunately; and it brought her at once under the teachmportunately; and it brought her at once under the teach-ngs and counsels of a judicious and affectionate celergyman. the Episcopal mode of celebrating the Holy Eucharist, ings and counsels of a judicious and affectionate celergyman. She was accordingly confirmed, under the most gratifying appearances of sincerity and earnestness. A new measure of the spirit evidently rested upon her from that hour; she spoke in a sweeter tongue; she led a more heavenly life: not noisy, but still; not ostentatious, but retiring; not even conscious was she of the impression made upon her heart and life, nor of that impression so sweetly reflected upon those around her. The solemn litanies of the Church were often observed to bring tears into her eyes; the church's fasts were her most pleasant feasts; morning.

But so it even is under the Holy Eucharist, bring each communicant, many times a year, under the immediate eye of his pastor, who thus possesses, the immediate eye of his pastor, who thus possesses, the immediate eye of his pastor, who thus possesses, the immediate eye of his pastor, who thus possesses, the immediate eye of his pastor, who thus possesses, the immediate ey the church's fasts were her most pleasant feasts; morning. In

no more "quench the spirit," that they can no more "quench the spirit," that they can no more separate him from the favor of God, than they can separate him from his own existence.

He is now to "make a profession of religion, by the reception of the Sacrament." We stay not to find fault with the phraseology. We stop only to ask men who profess to be guided by the Bible alone, where in that book it is, that they and the "taking the Sacrament"—unless by that they mean the sacrament of Baptism—the authorized to make.

It is seemed reasonable—so reasonable, that infant Baptism seemed incomplete without it, and unconnected with the after-life—by some solemn form to ask to bring the influences of religion to bear upon youth's generous affections! The father may be far away, and the child, now coming to the years of wisdom and discretion, "Do you abide by the terms on which you were baptized "and, if the answer justified it, to renew the comforting assurance, that God would enlarge his grace, and most surely keep and perform the promises, which He for that they are a will times and climes, to bring the influences of religion to bear upon youth's generous affections! The father may be far away, and the most critical period of life, to renew the comforting assurance, that God would enlarge his grace, and most surely keep and perform the promises, which He for that they are a will times and climes, to bring the bearing the dust; yet the Church is a mother that dies never; and the time comes round, the opportunity comes upon youth's generous affections! The father may be far away, and the child, now coming to the years of wisdom and discretion, "Do you abide by the terms on which you were baptized with the anter-life—by some solemn form to ask to bring the influences of religion to bear upon youth's generous affections! The father may be far away, and the child, now coming to the years of wisdom and discretion, "Do you abide by the eriod of life, to renew the comforting assurance, that God would enlarge his grace, and mo "To the law then and to the testimony"—what saith it? Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us to an unit perfection; not laying again the foundation of them have been among my dearest friends on earth, towards whom I might otherwise have telt a reserve in offering religious advice; and hundreds, I have reason to believe, have thus been brought under my secret counsels, whom otherwise I should never have reached. Really, without Confirmation, or its positive equivalent, bringing back the infant to the altar, not only would infant Baptism appear cumbered with a real difficulty, but the provisions

f Christianity would seem obviously incomplete. Let us now go back to our candidate for the Com He has passed the ordeals of conversion, the confession to the elders, and the open profession in the congregation. Why he is not now baptized, to signify that he is born again, I cannot understand, except on the Pelagian hypothesis, that Baptism may be lawfully administered in anticipation of a possiple future event. But why the person should not be now baptized, who is loud in reiterating, son should not be now baptized, who is long in retterating, I had almost said, in glorying, that his Baptism in infancy, "never did him any good"—a boast, and sometimes uttered in the form of challenge, which I have often heard—I leave for the elders and their minister to answer. And why the Anabaptist, who hesitates not to re-baptize an individual, though priest, prelate, or pope, may have bap-tized him in his infancy, on the assumption that he was baptized before he was born again or before he believed, does not re-immerse the grown up man, who, although he was immersed at twenty or at forty, now solemnly declares that the same mistake was perpetrated upon him, and that he too was immersed before he believed, and that his former immersion, so far from doing him any good, published to the world a lie, is entirely beyond my com-

But to follow our candidate to the Communion. If ever in his life he felt like lying low under the droppings of that most precious blood here flowing from the cross, it is now; but prostration is forbidden him, and his knees are not allowed to come in contact with the dust. If ever he desired to draw nigh and cling to the horns of the altar, it is to-day; but he is required to sit aloof from the table of the show-bread that showeth forth the Lord's death until He come. And, instead of receiving the emblems of his Saviour's own body and blood, from that good man's hand, who perhaps received him when a little one in the person and the name of Christ, or who has led him in after years to Christ; and instead of hearing a paternal voice speakwritten down among the pentagon of the Resurrection—and the Judgment. What! Baptism mentioned in the same breath with Faith! the Laying on of hands raised to a correlative dignity with the Resurrection and the eternal Judgment! and both this the Resurrection and the eternal Judgment! and both this dignity at the foundation, where an apostle is dead to take the counting-room, or that yesterday he saw employed in the counting-room, or in the market-place, or in occupations which the dignity of my subject will not suffer me to name. If out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; if a clean abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. ing in words of comfort, and uttering a pastor's blessing he is compelled to take the hallowed elements from hands and that lying at the journatum, where we have abundance of the heart will naturally robe itself in a clean dress; so a true trine of Christ!" Make of the passage what ye will, it Christianity, properly alive to the purity and dignity and

communicants receive the elements while seated in their pews. I shall never forget the violence done to my feelfor the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Holy ings, and not to mine only, but to those of several others Ghost." In like manner, Ordination was accompanied at by this spectacle; a chill crept over me, a chill that refirst by the communication of the gift of miracles, even to mental character of the solemnity was vanishing away .-Those very churches at the south, which, in my youth, or fifteen years ago, celebrated the Lord's supper with much decency and reverence around a table spread with the fair linen cloth, have been unable, even in the matter of "rue linen cloth, have been unable, even in the matter of "rue and mint and cummin," to resist the irruptions of the north-men, and have engrafted on their old, venerable forms, the rude and freezing usages of New England Congregationalism. But so it is. Downward, and downward still, is the course of a system, that has once broken away from the unalterable past. Chilly, and more chilly still, becomes the atmosphere of a body, that has once left the from the unaiterable past. Thinly state the atmosphere of a body, that has once left the warm orbit to which nature had assigned it.

I had noticed, when a boy, as the communicants in successive companies approached the table, that certain individuals waited their opportunity to secure the places immediately on the pastor's right and left, that they might receive the communion immediately at his hands; thus clearly be-traying the natural working of a pious instruct. Later in life I reached the question: Why not indulge the generous desire, and kneel, and receive at the pastor's hand, and with the pastor's blessing, these seals of grace ? Who would feel con-Simon Magus had never before seen; Philip had should feel satisfied, to receive there, preaching, baptizing, and working miracles, healing, there, preaching, baptizing, and working miracles, healing, words? And who should feel satisfied, to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied the satisfied to receive the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied the satisfied the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied the satisfied the satisfied the satisfied words? And who should feel satisfied the satisfied the satisfied words. those that ordained the seven deacons came into Samaria, those that ordained the seven deacons came into Samaria, a deep repugnance to such familiarity? "Is it not the communion of the imposition of hands. "And when Simon munion of the blood of Christ? Is it not the communion of the blood of Christ?" We feel that the minister is the apostles' hands, the Holy Ghost was given, he offered,"
&c. (See Acts viii, 5-19.) We cannot see how the force of these simple facts can be evaded; and we set Confirmation down as one of the things which Presbyterianism has irrevocably lost.

Some of my ministerial brethren, I knew entertained upon this subject a similar impression to my own. Presbyterian reviewers, I observed, and even gentlemen at Princeton, and in the Princeton Quarterly, touched teaderly upon the topic. The whole Lutheran church retained the in receiving "the true bread from heaven," while this sa-crifice of Melchizedec, the bread and the wine, show the aready all feeling after something to supply the vacuum. I could not find, in antiquity, any beginning to this "Laying on of hands," but at the hands of the apostles. I would trace it beyond the apostles to the Jewish synagogue, where I could find it even to this day intervening between circumcision and the passover. I heard of it in the remotest East; in the heart of Abyssinia; in the fastness of Carmel and of Syria. I was glad that my children had been baptized and introduced before me into a fold, that would thus again throw its protecting shield of Confirmation around them, when they should arrive at the years of discretion and of danger.

And if I was glad in the anticipation, what tongue, shall express my happiness in the result. One of those already all feeling after something to supply the vacuum. Lord's death upon the table, and plead for my soul with a verence, and irreverence toward Him, whom they repre-sent, will inevitably follow. Already, in this respect, are the Presbyterians where the Arians were once, and the

descent upon his heart, into personal intimacy with his

And when the painful necessity for discipline arises, Price's speech—he said this mode of an address to Of the origin of this disastrous fire we know nothing subscriptions, so that to secure the whole of this pub- Bench to restrain the issue of a monition requiring the with the same delicacy and consideration, and with greater to General Assemblies, where hundreds of ministers have

The Confession of Faith declares, that "to the officers by absolution from censures, as occasion shall require." Rome itself has scarcely a more terrific form of anathema than that which Knox, the reformer, devised, nor a more oothing absolution than the two, which the curious in tion, but first deemed himself perfectly in order in such matters may see in the Liturgy which he prepared for the adoption of the Presbyterians in Scotland, but which ultimately fell of course, into disuse. But, now, the individual, thus assailed by a church censure, may of inconsistency and illiberality. What business had those gifted individuals, that, not two centuries ago would tion, they were immersed by a Baptist preacher, and re-ceived triumphantly to the communion. A few years afterward, the same individuals were excommunicated by their new brethren, and became, and are now, members of the Campbellite sect, "in good and regular standing" Thus are the keys so held among the sects, that as one door of the kingdom is shut, another may be immediately opened.

This result of sectarian discipline is not varied, by enatque rotunda—equally pure; equally scriptural; equally competent to hold the keys; and with plenary right and plenary power, to originate a ministry, and celebrate sacraments, as valid as if the twelve apostles had risen from their graves, and had laid on them their consecrating hands

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. St. James's\*.. { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rect. r.} | 11 o'c. 3½ o'c. | laughter). The mover of these Resolutions had dis-St. Paul's .... Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 " Trinity ..... Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. 11 " 63 " St. George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 "

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

# ТНЕ СИГКСИ.

Resolutions, in a speech which occupied nearly two out the country. hours and a-half. He defended the course which the Mr. Malcolm Cameron.-What took place at the ministry had taken in not making this a cabinet mea- meeting in Essex? Would Colonel Prince tell the sure, and the course which he had taken in proposing House? these Resolutions respecting the Clergy Reserves on Col. Prince.—He would, as the hon. member had resome mistake to ourselves than be necessifated to im- be attacked. peach the honourable member's veracity or his arith- We regret that time does not allow us to proceed metic. In the course of his details a member on the with the account of this debate in our present number. ford and Drummondville, Thorold. opposite side reminded him of the heavy charge of The attendance of members, and the dense crowd in 40 per cent, which had been laid upon the Re- the part of the House appropriated to strangers indi- Sandwich, Moore and Sombra. serve funds for expenses, &c. This elicited from cated the great interest felt in the questian. The Mr. Price some retorts upon the inconsistency of House adjourned at half after eleven. honorable members in their political career. It re- The debate was continued last night, when Messrs. called to his mind the perversions of three men celebrated in English Parliamentary history, Sir T. Leth- Mr. Boulton of Norfolk moved an amendment, to the bridge, Sir Francis Burdett, and Sir Charles Wetheral. effect that it was impolitic and immoral, not to make Two of these had been thorough-paced Radicals, such questions gevernment measures, which was lost; and had struggled with all their powers and talents to the further consideration of the main question was burgh, (Mountain, Finch & Winchester) Cornwall. the Tory party, lost all their influence, and became mere cyphers in the political arena. The other had been as zealous an anti-Reformer, afterwards changed sides, and also became a no-body even with his new party. Two of these men, he believed, were now no

although it be for sins that should not be named, Congregational Presbyterianism invests the whole body of communicants—male and female—young men and maidens—the wise and the unwise—the silent and the gossipping—with the ministers to brig in a Bill—nor of the House to brig in a darpenter's shop, and the ministers to brig in a Bill—nor of the House to bright of the sign of this disastrous fire we know nothing further than what is supplied in the Montreal papers. It commenced, it is stated, in a carpenter's shop, and the ministers to brig in a Bill—nor of the House to brig in a Bill—nor of the House to bright of the the equal right of investigating and pronouncing; while a numerous eldership, according to the theory of Presbyterians proper, neutralizes but a portion of this evil. How whit he same deficacy and consistent aton, and with greater probabilities of rectifying mistakes, up to the Bishop; whereas, among Presbyterians, it must be dragged into open Presbyteries, and thence to Synods, and thence again vernment passed the existing Act, in its main features because of the bouseless poor. The rich must contribute to the returned to this Legislature on that account. At the effort to be made by the wealthier people of our sister lost hundreds of days, in adjusting some petty wrong, or in adjusting a neighbourhood-quarrel in some remote and miserable village. And any attempt, such as an eminent resolutions as a measure which had been incessantly will wholly exhaust the bounty of the benevolent, and make these poor people who have lost their earthly based upon their owt. The honorable member laud- wants of their necessitous neighbours, and we fear that divine among them has suggested, to arrest these appeals at the lower courts, is but an interference with the liberties of the people, and a departure from the Presbyterian theory. We shall not in this place notice that fearers appeals admitted that for nearly ten years there had been make these poor people who have lost their earthly homes and temporal substances, look to other friends to expression of any discontent on the part of the no expression of any discontent on the part of the than those who dwell around them for aid to rebuild ture of Presbyterianism, which all jurists have established as the definition and essence of tyranny, and which places the sword, the sceptre, and the purse in the same hands; and combines the legislative, the judicial, and the executive opinion he affirmed was with him and his friends in the sword, the sceptre, and the purse in the same hands; and combines the legislative, the judicial, and the executive functions, in the same body; so that the General Assembly for example, is, at the same moment, legislature, jury, Reserves would annihilate all bitterness of sectarion to hamble to afford any stinged to their elegy wan. feelings, all religious animosity, and would be, it too humble to afford any stipend to their elergyman. of the Church the keys of the kingdom of heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have power respectively to retain and remit sins, to shut that kingdom against members towards effecting this. There were Protectively to retain and remit sins, to shut that kingdom against members towards effecting this. seemed, in the speaker's opinion, a grand panacea for The church, moreover, was in debt to the full amount all social evils. He daimed the aid of Lower Canada of the insurance (£125 0s.) and therefore to rebuild, the impenitent sinners, by the ministry of the gospel, and testant Reserves to some amount in Lower Canada also, and they also suffered under the same injustice.

the individual, thus assailed by a church censure, may laugh at the elders for their pains, and "join" some other of the sects which lie so numerously about his door. What is to prevent him? They are all "churches"—standing on the same basis of private judgment—equally pure; equally spiritual; equally free. Every day this evasion is actually practiced. I once knew a man, who, having lost a sum of money, was induced to consult one of cal turncoats in the English Parliament? It was an ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—OPENING OF THE nominations. It was he (Mr. Boulton) himself who have graced the stake or the gallows upon the shores of Massachusetts Bay. The good lady gave him information certainly very remarkable, and ventured some predictions, afterward most singularly verified. With this, however, my story has nothing to do. But out of the occurrence, an offence grew up, which made it necessary for the Presbyterian clergyman to excommunicate some two or three persons. The very day and hour of their excommunication, they were improved by a Positive section of the condemned in the most unequivocal terms the manner in which the measure now before the House had been brought in. It was a piece of unprincipled political clap-trap, on the part of Mr. Price and the ministry. On his part to curry favour with his constituents; on their part, that they might appear to fall in with a popular outcry, and yet not run decidedly This result of sectarian discipline is not varied, by enlarging the sphere of its operation. For, within a few years, we have seen whole synods, embracing sixty thousand communicants, "exscinded" from the Presbyterian church, and forthwith investing themselves anew with all the prerogatives of a Church of God. An ejected Presbytery, a Presbytery still; an exscinded Synod, a Synod still; an exscanded Synod, a Synod still; an excommunicated Church, a Church still; standing on the conceded basis of private judgment—totas teres arms returned every honest man. Mr. Price thought this measure would be for the good of the country. Yes, and Mr. Price also thought it for the good of the country that he should keep in office as long as possible.

The Hon. gentleman was followed by Col. Prince, on the same side. He also, was convinced that the measure was brought up merely to make political capital. The Ministry feared that if they made it a cabinet measure, then their tenure of office as a cabinet, would be staked upon the issue, and if not carried, that they would be expected to resign; but the ministry had not the virtue of resignation-(much coursed eloquently upon the rights of conscience, and that these rights were invaded by the Imperial Act. Holy Triuityt.. { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. } 11 " 64 " He (Col. Prince) did not consider that the existing Act in any way injured men's liberty of conscience He (Col. Prince) did not consider that the existing The Reserve question had been settled by law, and in a way with which this House had no right to interfere. This Parliament had found itself incompetent to deal The Holy Communion is administered an unappropriated.

With the subject, and had sent home a bill to that effect, a bill passed by a majority of eight, a very restate Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight A. M., on the last Sunday of each month. Parliament had legislated upon the matter, with the intention that the settlement should be final. The right honourable C. Poulett Thomson had congratu-The mover had spoken of the proposed measure being THE DEBATE ON MR. PRICE'S RESOLUTION. thought this an exaggeration. In the large section This important debate was opened on Tuesday, which he had the honor of representing, he knew there 18th. After the routine business before the House had was no such sentiment, and he felt satisfied that there been disposed of, Mr. Price rose and introduced his was no general dissatisfaction on the matter through-

his own responsibility and in his own right as an in- quested. The hon member not long ago, had been on dividual member of that House. There existed a a sort of political peddling tour through the Western difference of opinion, he admitted, between himself districts, accompanied by the member for Montmorenci and some of his colleagues, as to the expediency of (we understood him to say), to talk to the Frenchmen bringing forward this measure at present, but he did settled near Sandwich, for the purpose of getting up not see why this difference should preclude him from an excitement on this subject. Well, the two co-agitaking that independent course which his own conscientious view of the subject pointed out to him as it was intended to be, took place, in reality, a small imperative for the peace and welfare of the country. gathering of the mobility of the neighbourhood, who The honourable member occupied much time in his swallowed with gaping mouths the harangue of the justification of himself and colleagues, before he entered honourable itinerant member; a more ragamuffinly upon the merits of the question. His arguments, as sansculotte assemblage he never saw,—the very realifar as we could gather them, seemed to be-first, of zation of Falstaff's ragged regiment. Not a step was course, the standard one, that the Reserves had been taken at the meeting in support of the honourable a source of continued dissatisfaction; that their aboli- member's object,—not a single resolution was passed. tion was called for by the voice of the country; that The same thing was tried at another place. He (Col. a deep rooted aversion to the system pervaded the Prince) with a few friends attended also,—he liked to whole community, which would never cease as long as travel in the wake of the honourable member on such the Reserves existed. In the next place he objected occasions, to see that he did no mischief,—and here to the system as an enormous tax upon the public, for also was the like miserable turn out and the like failure. the support of a comparatively small body of clergy He had now told the House about these meetings, and namely, those of the Churches of England and Scot- would return to the question. He would call on the land. We cannot give the series of statistical details, Lower Canadian members not to vote for taking away by which the honourable gentleman arrived at his con- the Protestant Reserves, but rather to sustain them clusion, viz: that the Reserves would yield eventually uninjured. They should beware lest the measure an annual revenue for 12000 clergymen at the rate of now sought to be carried to the detriment of Protes-7s. 6d. a head for every soul that was under their tant endowments might be taken as a precedent by spiritual cure. We congratulate the ministry upon some future Parliament, who might consider itself the anticipated harvest,—these will be spolia opima indeed. Doubtless Mr. Price was perfectly satisfied the Romish Church holds its endowments. If this of the correctness of his calculations, but we think his Provincial Legislasure may set aside, or bring about figures will have to stand a pretty close scrutiny before the setting aside of the Act of the Imperial Governal already sent. other people will be convinced of their correctness.— ment by which the Protestant Reserves were estab-Honest and conscientious as the honourable gentle- lished, it will have an equal right to set aside the Imman doubtless is, we would rather believe that he had perial Act which sanctioned the tenures of the Roman tripped somewhere in his arithmetic, or as another al- Catholic ecclesiastical estates. If the Roman Cathoternative, that our own recollection of his statement lics assisted our enemies, they could not expect our had deceived us; we would much rather indeed assume aid or sympathy if ever their own endowments should

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL.

One of the most terrible conflagrations which has ever devastated Montreal broke out on the afternoon with the laurels which an upright, manly consistency, and fifty houses, and the pretty Church of St. Ann's, on either side, would have earned for them, but with Griffintown, were reduced to ashes.

the contempt which political tergiversation deservedly The destruction, we regret to say, was not confined jusures. Oh! Mr. Price, in lashing your opponents, to property only, but it was also attended by some ries of illustrations of Washington Irving's well-told you forgot your new ally and recent recruit from the loss of life; several children are missing, and the body West; of course you did not mean any of this for the of one person (Mrs. Livingstone) has been discovered Society publish a Monthly Bulletin, which is sent only honorable member for London. But to return to Mr. among the ruins.

much more likely to be salutary are the private "admonistered. The Provincial Act of 1840, sent tions" and "repellings" of Episcopal regimen, if an appeal be taken, it is conducted with the same delicacy and consideration, and with greater the salutary at taste for them amongst the mass of the treatment of the Royalassent with the same delicacy and consideration, and with greater the provincial Act of 1840, sent the salutary at taste for them amongst the mass of the treatment of the Royalassent with the same delicacy and consideration, and with greater the provincial Act of 1840, sent the salutary at taste for them amongst the mass of the reference Court have been stayed ad interim now administered. The loss of the admonister the reference Court have been stayed ad interim now administered. The Broise Court have been stayed ad interim now administered. The reservoir them amongst the mass of the reference Court have been stayed ad interim now administered. The reservoir the provincial Act of 1840, sent the reference Court have been stayed ad interim now administered. The Provincial Act of 1840, sent the reference Court have been stayed ad interim now administered. The reservoir the reser

We are happy to hear that, by the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Adamson and the Hon. George Moffatt, who The Hon. H. J. Boulton spoke against the Resoluwere happily near the spot when the fire occurred, the small Organ, and the valuable Sunday School Library, the latter of which had been collected with great industry and pains by the Rev. Mr. Ellegood, the Incumbent, were saved.

NEW ORGAN.

It was with much gratification we received the announcement that there would be full choral service at St. George's Church, on Thursday, the 6th instant, on the occasion of opening the New Organ, not only as renewing old associations, but as going a step towards fostering a taste in the Church in Canada for this most impressive mode of celebrating divine service.

In this, however, there was an unavoicable disanpointment, as the gentleman who was to have in toned the service was detained at his mission by important Parochial duties. Nevertheless we Lesitate not to say that we seldom have joined the service of our Church when we were more edified or more thororoughly impressed with the beauty of our incomparable Liturgy. At the appointed hour, Mr. Strathy played a voluntary on the Organ, in which he did ample justice to the instrument, at one time bringing forth its full power, and then sinking into the soothing tones of its most subdued notes. With the soft stops we were particularly delighted, but we perceived in the

St. Mary Magdalene's, Church Lloydloud organ a deficiency of Bass; the defect, however, can easily be remedied. On the whole, this organ, rnanufactured entirely in our City, does much credit to
Toronto, and might well compete with several we have
heard in the obvious of the E. 1 th several we have heard in the churches of old England.

they been selected specially for the service. They St. George's Church, Kingston, were chanted in excellent time, antiphonally, by the St. Paul's Church, Kingston ... £1 4 2

The service was Ebdon's much admired Composition in C.; the Nunc dimittis was given with as much St. George's Church, Goderich,

forcible sermon on the subject of music as applied to St. Paul's Ch., Fredericksburgh 0 14 11 the service of the Almighty; giving a concise but -per Rev. S. Givins ..... lucid history of sacred song as found in the Bible.

The anthem after the third collect was Kent's favourite composition " Hear my prayer," the duett was taken by a lady, a member of the choir and Mr was taken by the same lady with much effect. The recitative was given by Mr. Arthurson while the choir united in full chorus.

Before the Sermon, the Recitative and air, "Rend your hearts and not your garments" from the oratorio of Elijah, were sung by Mr. Arthurson, who kindly afforded to the choir the benefit of his invaluable assistance on the occasion, and whose aid was so efficiently rendered throughout the musical portion of the Service. After the sermon was sung a new anthem, the 23rd Psalm, by Dr. McCaul, and both in style and effect we feel this composition surpasses his previous valuable addition to our Choral Music.

It commences with a characteristic trio, for soprano enor and bass, which is succeeded by an expressive air admirably suited for the developement of the singularly attractive peculiarities which mark the singing of the vocalist, by whom it was executed, and who on this occasion seems to have exceeded all former efforts. The solo"Yeathough I walk through the valleyof the shadow of death" which elicited the deep and solemn tones of a powerful and rich bass, strikingly contrasted with he joyous expression of sure confidence in the trio. I will fear no evil," into which it merged.

One of the principal features of the anthen was a tenor solo, of the execution of which it is sufficient to College, at Lennoxville, (appointed as Assistant Minister say it was sung by Mr. Humphreys, who fully sustained the high reputation he has so justly acquired. The chorus, "Thy loving kindness and mercy," was executed with a precision and effect which we have rarely heard equalled.

The collection amounted to £25.

# CHURCH SOCIETY REPORT.

We have been requested by the Secretary of the be no delay in forwarding those which have not been

Home District: Thornhill, Etobicoke, Weston, Georgina, Scarboro, Lloydtown, and Bolton Simcoe District: Barrie, Innisfil, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, Penetanguishene, Orillia, Mono (2). Gore and Wellington District: Brantford and Hawley's ettlement, Hamilton, Paris, Mohawk and Tuscarora,

Elora, Guelph, Travelling Mission. Niagara District: Louth, St. Chatharines, Grimsby. Dunnville, Niagara, Niagara (Military), Chippawa, Stam-

London, Western, and Huron District: Amherstburgh, Brock District: Woodstock, Huntingford. Newcastle District : Grafton and Colborne.

Midland and Victoria District: Kingston (St. George's), Barriefield, Pittsburgh (McLean's School House and Franklin's), Sydenham, (Portland, and Storrington,) Sheffield, Sydenham, Port Trent.

Prince Edward District : Carrying Place. Johnstown Deanery District : Williamsburgh Edwards-

# AMERICAN ART UNION.

We much regret not having been able to notice the publications of this Society at an earlier period, more more, and had gone down to the grave not crowned of Saturday last, nor was it subdued until one hundred Canada who wish to enjoy all the advantages which it offers must pay to Mr. Rowsell their subscription of £1 5s. before the 24th of this month. The plate re-

the Imperial Government, was the only mode left open further than what is supplied in the Montreal papers. lication the subscription must be paid at the beginning Bishop to induct Mr. Gorham to the living of Bampford

maid to religion, we watch with pleasure the progress the proceedings in detail, his Lordship said that the arguof these institutions.

#### Communication.

what is called secular education is to act? Is the eighth Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," to be expunged from the Ragged Schools? Are orphan children to be the victims of chance instruction of the Divine attributes? Are children who have careless or infidel parents to be deprived of Divine knowledge in our schools, or merely to gain it if chance favour them? In short, is the Bible be the text-book to raise the mind from temporal affairs to the higher requirements for eternity or not? It is a fine thing to make florid speeches about secular instruction a convergence of the requirements for eternity or not? It is a fine of opinion that the right of appeal to the Upper House of A Moss. step to religious reverence, but we know it will fail if the eeds of religion are not sown in infancy and tended with steeds of religion are not sown in finding and tender with the greatest care up to manhood. If I may use a natical simile, florid speeches are like firing broadsides with un-shotted guns. Atheism and Infidelity, the great enemies of Christianity, must be grappled with by a well disciplined religious education, (or Socialism, as in France, with its prototype, Thuggism, in India,) and fought with hard to hand, or the whole fabric of society will be upset. The superior allegory of honest John Bunyan would instruct the worldly wisemen of the present day a little of the uecessity of religious preparations. essity of religion in moving along our Christian path of ife. What would John Knox, John Wesley, Isaac Watts, and a host of others, all seceders from our Church, as not being evangelical enough for them, think of their followers making religion of secondary importance in the science of tuition for our youth? They would weep and say you give your children stones for bread. Toronto June 8 1850

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mis-

sionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. Trinity Sunday, 1850. Previously announced in No. 57, amount.... £119 5 6 Christ's Church, Hamilton, 0 17 6 -per Rev. J. Wilson ...... 2 17 0

1 6 3 choir to a chant by Mr. Humphreys, the talented out ductor.

The lessons were read from the Lectern, the first by the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., and the second by

Materioo

—per Rev. W. Greig

St. Mark's Barriefield

£1 5 0

McLean's School House

0 6 6

0 7 2 1 10 0 Franklin's ... -per Rev. Henry Brent .. hn's, Elora 1 10 0 St. John's Church, Stamford ... £1 10

St. George's Ch. Drummondville 2 0 0 -per Rev. John McIntyre ..... 82 Collections amounting to ........... £158 15 T. W. BIRCHALL, 0 6 3 £158 15 2 June 19, 1850.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT PORT TRENT. On the 29th ult., the Annual Sunday School Festival at Port Trent was celebrated. The scholars, after having assembled, were marched in procession from the Church thence to Bleaker's Point, at which place the scholars, works, notwithstanding their undoubted excellence.—
We trust the learned Doctor will publish this anthem, which with those he has already written, would form a way. The day was spent most agreeably, the children border, and the name of the School, St. George's, emblazoned on silver on each side: the head of the pole was surmounted by a mitre and cross. The way. The Rev. John McIntyre and William Bleasdell led the way. The day was spent most agreeably, the children being permitted to enjoy themselves in their usual sports and gambols; and those of larger growth being equally delighted by witnessing their cheerful and innocent merriment. The banner was paid for by small contributions, made for the purpose, by the parents of the children

# DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ORDINATION .- On Sunday last, being Trinity Sunday, ar Ordination was held in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, when the following gentlemen were admitted respectively to the Orders of Deacon.—Mr. Francis E. Judd, late Student of Bishop's

PRIESTS.—Rev. Jacob Van Linge, B. D., of the Univer-

sity of Groningen, (Missionary of West Frampton and Cranbourne, in the District of Quebec.) Rev. W. Merrick, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, late Assistant Minister at St. John, (appointed to the Mission of East Frampton and Standon, in the District of

Rev. J. Carry, late Student of Bishop's College, (Chaplain of the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, and Travelling Missionary during the part of the year in which he is not

there employed).

His Lordship was assisted in the Ordination by two of his Chaplains, the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, both Ministers of the Cathedral, and by the Rev. G. Cowell, Chaplain to H. M.'s Forces, and the Rev. Gilbert Percy. Minister of St. Paul's Chaplery. and the Rev. Gilbert Percy, Minister of St. Paul's Chapelry, Quebec. The sermon was preached by Mr. Percy, from 2 Cor. v. 20.— Quebec Mercury.

During the late visit to this City of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, one of his Lordship's meritorious acts was to enable, by express permission, the Rev. J. A. Devine, M. A., to resume the active discharge of his ministerial functions. Mr. Devine has already, we understand, in quality of Suburban Missionary, entered on his duties at Petite Cote in this neighbourhood.—Montreal Constitu

A meeting of the congregation attending St. George's Church, Montreal, was held on Monday the 10th inst., when it was agreed to present a petition to Parliament, praying for the abolition of all Post office business on Sundays.

# UNITED STATES.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—Bishop DeLancey held an ordination on Trinity Sunday, May 26th, in St. Peter's Church at Auburn. The four Deacons, candidates for the Priesthood were the Rev. Noble Palmer, the Rev. Elijah Priesthood were the Rev. Noble Palmer, the Rev. Elijah Weaver Hager, the Rev. George Hamilton McKnight, and the Rev. Mr. Malcolm Douglass. They were presented by the Rev. Mr. Ayrult to the Bishop who ordained them to the Priesthood, the Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Ayrault and Darling of the Diocese of Toronto, uniting in the imposition of hands. The Bishop administered the holy communion assisted in the distribution of the elements by the nion, assisted in the distribution of the elements by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rector.

# ENGLAND.

THE GORHAM CASE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, MONday.—This long-pending case came on for judgment this morning, and from the crowded state of the court, the decision was looked for with undiminished interest. legend of Sleepy Hollow. In addition to which the Society publish a Monthly Bulletin, which is sent only to those members of the Society who have paid their decision was looked for with undiminished interest. It will be remembered that immediately after the Judicial committee of the Privy Council had reversed the judgment of the Court of Arches, Sir Fitzroy Kelley, as counted to the Bishop of Exeter, applied to the Court of Quene's Bill to "Simplify the Practice of Legal Proceedings in the Cown coming down to the English Parliament with

Speke. The Judges of the Queen's Bench declining to The Art Unions have done much, and will do more do so, the Right Rev. Prelate's counsel renewed the application to the Court of Common Pleas, last Easter Term, ments adduced in support of the application, mainly de-pended upon the construction given to the Act of the 24th Henry VIII., cap. 19, which provided that in all matters affecting the King, appeals could only be made to the Upper House of Convocation, and it was contended that her Majesty in Council could not entertain an appeal of [We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for this description. The object of that enactment was to prevent the Abbots and heads of houses from making appeals to Rome, but the Act of the 25th Henry VIII. expeals to Rome, but the Act of the 25th Henry VIII. expressly provided that appeals in ecclesiastical cases, such Rev. Sir,—Having beaten about the four quarters of the globe for more than half a century, I now hear for the first time that religion is to play a secondary part in the shop—from the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from the shop—from the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from the Archbishop to the King in Chancery. No mention was made of appeal to the Upper House of Convocation. The appeal was therefore properly made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In all the authorities quoted by the learned counsel who made the application, there was no instance of appeal having been made to the Upper House of Convocation. After commenting at great length upon the cases reported in Bacon, Blackstone, Burn, and the extend the power of said Company; — second reading on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, was further extended until this

> grant any rule. of London is labouring under severe indisposition, so severe indeed, that he has been compelled to postpone for the present the performance of all his episcopal duties. On Trinity Sunday his Lordship was to have held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, but an intimation was given to the cardinate of t given to the candidates and to the officers of the church that the ceremony would be deferred. We are informed that his Lordship has never completely recovered from the serious attack which he experienced nearly two years since, and which at the time excited considerable uneasi ness and alarm amongst his friends. From inquiries made at the Bishop's residence last might, it was ascertained that although the Right Rev. Prelate was still suffering from extreme illness no immediate danger was apprehended. Dr. Bloomfield was consecrated to the bishopric of Chester in 1824, and was transferred to the diocese of London in 1829.

Convocation was limited to matters affecting the Crown, Conceiving that further discussion would only lead to

useless litigation, the Court was of opinion that they should not interfere. After having given the case the

fullest and most anxious consideration, they could not

On Taesday morning the ceremony of Churching the Queen was performed in the private Chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon, and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Her Majesty's domestic Chaplain. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton were present.

ORDINATIONS.—On Trinity Sunday (May 56) Ordina ons were held by the following Prelates:— of Salisbury .. Hampden ..... of Ely ..... 13

# Provincial Parliament.

EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Wednesday, June 12.

Several petitions were presented. The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Agricultural Society of the County of Sherbrooke.

The Bill to amend an Act incorporating the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, was read the first time, and

The Bill to enable the Trinity House of Quebec to place buoys on the north channel of the River St. Lawrence, and the Montreal Registry Act Bill were read a

The Bill to render a written memorandum necessary in certain engagements went through the second reading, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Thursday, June 13. The Speaker laid some Returns before the House. The Speaker laid some rectains on the north tide of the Throdoys to make the shoals on the north tide of the River St. Lawrence, passed the third reading.

A Message was received from the House of Assembly,

stating that that House had passed the following Bills, inituled "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light Company "-" An Act to enable Municipal Insti-tutions to subscribe for Stock in the Great Western and other Railways "-and " An Act to authorise the inhabitants of Saguenay to establish a Municipal Council." Each of these Bills was read a first time, and ordered to

be read a second time to morrow.

Some remarks were made by the Hon. Mr. McKay, Hon. Speaker, and other Hon. gentlemen, on the transactions between the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Montreal City Bank. After which, the House adjourned.

Friday, June 14. Several petitions were laid before the House.

The Montreal Registry Act Bill was read a third time

A Message was received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had passed a Bill to extend certain Provincial Acts to foreign sailors. It was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on Mon-The following Bills were read a second time, and

ordered to be read a third time on Monday next:—The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec Bill, the Bill to enable the inhabitants of the city of Saguenay to establish a Municipal Council, the Bill to enable Municipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock in the Great Western or

The Hamilton Gas Company bill, and the Seigneury Municipal bill were read a third time and passed. The consideration of the Written Memorandum bill was postponed nday next. The Foreign Seamen bill was read a second time, third

The House then adjourned.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Wednesday, June 12. The House met at Three, p.m.

The Speaker laid before the House a Statement of the

however, from members, he withdrew his motion.

Col. Gugy, seconded by Col. Prince, moved an Address to His Excellency for refunding certain expenses incurred by F. C. Capreol, Esq., in 1843, by his going to Lewiston in search of the murderers of Mr. Kinnear. The Speaker having stated that the motion was irregular, Col. Gugy withdrew it.

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the

Bill to extend certain Provincial Acts to foreign merchant vessels. The Bill having been reported upon without amendment, it was moved to be read a third time Sir A. N. Macnab moved the third reading of the Bill

to authorise Municipal Corporations to take stock in the Great Western Railway.

On motion of Sir A. N. Macnab, the House went into

the Bill was then read the third time, and passed. An engrossed Bill to authorize the inhabitant house-holders, of the Saguenay, to establish a Municipal Couneil therein, was read the third time and passed.

The Amendments made in Committee, on Monday last, to the Bill to amend the law relating to Slander and Libel,

Upper Canada," viz :- Messrs. Hall, Burritt, Macdonald, (Kingston.) Flint, Seymonr, Richards, Solicitor-General Macdonald, Wilson and the mover. Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald moved that the hon. member

by the whole House, viz:-Smith, (Durham) Wilson, Cameron (Kent), Boulton, (Norfolk), Cameron, (Cornwall), Sherwood, (Brockville), and the Hon. Mr. Lafon-

Mr. Boulton, (Norfolk) moved the second reading of his Bill to fix the time and place of meeting of Parliament Several members then spoke on the Bill. The Speaker decided that the Bill could not be received in its preer decided that the Bill could not be received in its present shape; the House having however, been appealed to the Speaker's decision was supported—Yeas, 37: Nays, 15.

An engrossed Bill to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and other Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings, was otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings, was read the third time, and passed. The House then ad-

House met at 3 P. M. Fifteen petitions were laid on

Mr. Holmes introduced a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to said Company, and to extend the power of said Company;—second reading on

A Message was received from the Legislative Council,

agreeing to the Bill to oblige the Trinity House of Que-bec to lay down Buoys to mark the Shoals in the North Channel of the River St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the Traverse from Cape Tourmente to Isle aux Reaux, with-Hon. Mr. Hinchs presented the First Report of the

Standing Committee on Printing.

Mr. DeWitt introduced a Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon; second reading Wednesday Mr. W. H. Boulton, moved for leave to introduce a

Bill to authorize the business of General Banking.

Mr. Hincks opposed it on the ground, that the government intended to bring in a Bill on the same subject.

The motion was then put and lost. Yeas, 19: Nays, 31. Mr. De Witt moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the Wharfage Dues of the Harbour of Montreal.

Mr. Hincks wished it postponed for a few days, as the Government had received information from the Commis-

sioner of the Harbour of Montreal on the subject. The motion was then postponed.

To Mr. Robinson's enquiry of the Ministry, whether it is the intention of the Government to pay the awards which may be made by the Commissioners appointed under the Act of last Session, to ascertain losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada, during the years 1837 and 1838, before the information moved for on that subject during the present Session, is laid before the House?

Mr. Baldwin replied, that the Government were not aware of any thing that would interfere with the Act, and that therefore the awards would be paid.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts regulating the measurement of Timber, was postponed for six months, on motion of Mr. Christie—Yeas. 32: Nays, 21 Mr. Flint moved the second reading of the Bill to relieve Wesleyan Ministers from the obligation to obtain licenses for keeping registries of baptisms, &c., in Lower Canada, The Bill was read a second time, and referred

o a select committee.

The Bill to enable Collectors of local taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between 1830 and 1848, to recover taxes accraed in such years respectively, and remaining due, was read the second time, and committed

for Monday next.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved that the Bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, be now read a second time. A long and protracted debate ensued, after which, the motion was passed-Yeas 62; Nays, 17. The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee composed of Messrs, Sherwood (Brockville), Macdonald (Kingston), Cameron (Kent), Cameron (Cornwall), and Boulton (Norfolk.)

On motion of Mr. Sol.-General Drummond, the committee was instructed to amend the said Bill, so as to confine its operation to Upper Canada. The House then adjourned.

Friday, June 14. The House met at 3. p.m. Six petitions were laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Hincks laid before the House the Assessment Returns for Upper Canada, for the year 1849.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council. agreeing to the Bill to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act,

Amendments.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine introduced a Bill to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parlia-

Hon. Mr. Baldwin gave notice that he would move for a control of the line day formight, to consider the Bill to increase the Representation of the People of this Province in Pauli and the Pauli and the Province in Pauli and the Pauli and the

Bill to increase the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada.

Mr. Prince said that the consideration of this question was of more importance than any other that could come before them, with the exception of religion. [Hear, hear.] It was a question whether the right of private property should or should not be invaded. It was the preliminary of the Clergy Reserve question. He did not attribute to the Attorney General East any idea of making it a political question, but he warned members from Lower Canada not to make it the harbinger of their votes on the question about to be introduced by the Commissioner Canada not to make it the harbinger of their votes of the question about to be introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to which he would give his most determined opposition. [Hear, hear.] Aye, hon. gentlemen might laugh, but laughter was not argument, and he could assure his hon. friend, that motion was the greatest mistake he ever made, and it would be inevitably defeated if his hon. friends from Lower Canada would be as true to him [Mr. Prince] then, as he would be to them now. to him [Mr. Prince] then, as he would be to them now. [Hear hear.] This resolution had been introduced with a great deal of simplicity, but there was a great deal contained in it, and before he said a word more he should like to ask the Attorney General what right he had to demand from that committee an enquiry into the tenure of private property. He would like to ask him if he knew anything enable the initial and incorporate the Great Western or other Railroads, and the Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Company, were read a second time, and referred to a committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Fergusson, Pinhey, and Goodhue.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, June 17.

Monday, June 17.

Monday is posed that he am, as the would ask now that the title to the great Bedford Estates was derived from a grant of Henry the Eighth, in exactly the same form in which these titles were granted by that mighty monarch Louis Quatorze, and he would ask him if he supposed that the House of Commons had a right of dared to appoint a committee to enquire into that title-dared to appoint a committee to enquire into that title-dared to appoint a right to direct a comar he supposed that the House of Commons had a right of dared to appoint a committee to enquire into that title Or did he suppose that they had a right to direct a committee to take steps to deprive the holder of the Bedford Estates of them, by discussing such a resolution as that, for he was bound to believe, from its wording, that was what was intended. [No, no.] He would read the resolution to them, and then defy them to deny it. If he, Mr. L., admitted that, and he could not do otherwise, he would then enquire by what right it was that he took a step then enquire by what right it was that he took a step which no man in the English Commons dare venture on. It was necessary to consider this question step by step, and the first thing to enquire was—how were these Seignories obtained? By grant from Louis 14th, the most accomplished monarch of his day, though he was ready to admit, a little tyrannical at times, in right of conquest to certain gentlemen, who had distinguished themselves in his service either in a military or civil capacity.

A Member on the Ministerial side. Not one was granted by Louis the Fourteenth

The Speaker laid Delote affairs of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine affairs of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine affairs of the year 1849. Also, a Statement of the year ending 1st March, 1850. And a Statement of the Affairs of La Banque du Peuple, to the 5th June, 1850.

Altitions were laid on the table.

The Member on the Ministerial side. Not one was very much mistaken as to the extent of his historical knowledge. However, he did not care what king it was, they were granted by the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country, and most of the monarch who conquered the country and held their estates by a similar tendence. ure, and in fact so it was in all countries; if a man landed on a desolate island, by the laws of conquest or discovery, by the law of nature he became the owner of that island. These Seigneurs or landlords, as he would term them, and on the other hand he would call the censitaries—tenants, in order that he might be understood by hon, gentlemen-from Upper Canada, received their estates on particular terms; and here he would express his gratitude to the hon member for Rouville, who had paid his side of the house the compliment of speaking in the vulgar tongue generally called English, and he would also express his obligations to the hon, member from St. Maurice, to whom he always listened with great pleasure, for the On motion of Sir A. N. Macnab, the House went into committee of the whole on the Bill. Some amendments having been added, the committee rose, and the amendments made were adopted by the House—Yeas, 40; Nays, 8. The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended, and read the third time this day. Asy, 8. The Bill was total didered to be engrossed, as amended, and read the third time this day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to incorporate the City of Hamilton Gas Light Company being read. On motion of Sir Allan Macnab, an engrossed clause was read thrice, and added to the Bill by way of Rider; was attempted afterwards over and over again by men fully as ignorant as the first and the question was referred to a select committee who reported on it as being one of the most vicious resolutions ever introduced into Parliament. Yet those Copy-holds existed from the time of Richard the First, and the tenures still remain in force.

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a proposal for their destruction? Why no one. None but ignorant or unscruptulous men ever attempted it, and as a lawyer and one accustomed to respect the sacred nature of private rights, he would oppose such an attempt here, however great public clamour might be against him, aye, even though the Seigneurs went against him, he would guard them against themselves. He would tell them what they should do. They should go to their tensities, as would oppose terms of accommodation to them, offer to sell them that they had been informed of their grievances, propose terms of accommodation to them, offer to sell them that they had been informed of their grievances, propose terms of accommodation to them, offer to sell them their lands in the form of freeholds, and say if you are desirous of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the prime and the prime a form of freeholds, and say if you are desirous of possessing a freehold, let us agree on the price; and I will sell

Mr. Armstrong—It is out of the power of the Seigneur to do so. He cannot sell any land.

Mr. Prince—It was impossible that any King could ever grant land to a Seigneur without at the same time giving him the power of commuting with his tenants.

A royal sign manual warrant has just been issued, granting a pension of £25 a year to Mrs. Harriett Waghorn, wife of the late Lieutenant Waghorn, in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband."

Douglas Jerrold suggests, that in the event of the should be a suggest of the second suggest of the second services of the second suggest of the second sec ever grant land to a Seigneur without at the same time giving him the power of commuting with his tenants. If that were the case, why did not the Attorney General lay the law on the table, in order that the House might become acquainted with it. It appeared to him perfectly in consistant with the nature of a grant, that a man should have the right of holding lands without possessing at the same time the right of divesting himself of them. He warned members from Lower Canada of the consequences warned members from Lower Canada of the consequences of their recklessly introducing this end of the wedge, for

The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Combandary. The Speaker laid the residence of her brother, Dr. W. Miss Jane Forter, the well-known authoress of the Secretary and Treasurer. J. W. Brent, Esq. Donations will be received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary and Treasurer. J. W. Brent, Esq. Donations will be received by the Secretary and Treasurer. The purch of the South of the Speaker laid to be affaired in the standard novels and romandary apolexy. The Speaker laid the residence of her brother, Dr. W. Miss Jane Forter, the well-known Thursday night from a second attack of pulmonary apoplexy. Miss Jeffrey, the side of the last Lord Jeffrey, Mrs Jeffrey, the wife of the last Lord Jeffrey, Mrs Jeffrey, the wife of the last Lord Jeffrey, the wife of the late Lord Jeffrey, the wife of the late Lord Jeffrey, the w

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, for them, at which the royal dute was also present a Message was received from the Legislative Council, for them, at which the royal dute was also present a stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating that they had agreed to the following Bills, with stating the following Bills and the following Bills are stating to the following Bills and the following Bills are stating to the following Bills and the following Bills are stating the following Bills are stating to the following Bills a

On motion of the Hon. Mr. LaFontaine, the Council's amendments to the Bill to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act, were considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the Petition of the Outles Telegraph Between England and Russia.—The

perior Jurisdiction;—second reading on Monday next.
On motion of Mr. Duchesnay, a Select Committee was sia.

support of his resolution from which we extract the follow-

The Governor be appointed by the Crown, or elective:

# From our English Files.

There is likely to be a change of Ministry in France There is likely to be a change of Ministry in France in consequence of the dispute with England. General De La Hitte will be Minister of War in the place of General D'Hautpoul, who is to go to Algeria as Governor-General. The General resigns the War Office in consequence of a dispute with General Changarnier. M. Drouyn De Lhuys succeeds General De La Hitte as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Legitimists and Orleanists have Foreign Affairs. The Legitimists and Orleanists have had a meeting, and have come to a resolution that their den, Wickliffe, &c., in the Tennyson Library—who only hope of success depends upon a cordial union between the two branches of the House of Bourbon. This rupted by the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, is a wise determination; for, if their quarrels continue, has been renewed; and we believe with so much of good Is a wise determination; for, if their quarrels continue, Louis Napoleon will undoubtedly be Emperor. There have been disturbances in the South of France, particularly at Marseilles: they are supposed to be connected with some intended movement in favour of Henry V.

The Duke of Montpensier has been summoned from Spain to visit his father, the Ex-King of the French, who is not in a good state of health.

The King of Prussia was wounded by a pistol bullet, in the right arm, on the 22nd instant, as he was leaving Berlin for Potsdam. The assassin has been secured.

the office. We hope that at the same time the patronage of Church Livings will be given to the Bishops of the respective Dioceses. The Lord Keeper being no longer an Ecclesiastic, has clearly no right to exercise this patronage, which is too often abused to merely political purposes.

Hon. Sidney Refere to the President, naving learned that the respective Dioceses. The Lord Keeper being no longer country districts, a demand for female domestic servants, contemplates sending out a certain number of that class, provided arrangements are previously made in this country for their reception and distribution.

A royal sign manual warrant has just been issued, grant-

Messrs. Searle, boat-builders to her Majesty, have pre-

of their recklessly introducing this end of the wedge, for all-powerful as they are now, the hour might come when their strength would be reduced, and through the infirmities of human nature, they would be in opposition—for it was not to be expected that their power would last for when threefold retribution would be meted out to them, if they now infringed on the sacred rights of private them, if they now infringed on the sacred rights of private exception, and he deeply regretted to say that was, when exception, and he deeply regretted to say that was, when exception, and he deeply regretted to say that was, when exception, and he deeply regretted to say that was, when exception, and he deeply regretted to say that was, when they consented to the spoilation of the University. Let them be careful that they did not go too far, for as certified by them, to Lady Franklin. It is similar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches lar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 18 inches deep, strongly framed with fir,

Elective Legislative Council.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Oxford, praying that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves and praying that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories be applied to Education and Local purposes; Rectories be applied to Education and Local purposes; that the Law of Primogeniture be abolished; for a combatt the Law of Primogeniture be abolished; for a combatt the Law of Primogeniture be abolished; for a combatt to the ground, and is utterly destroyed. The rector (the Rev. J. Aspinall) is using his utmost endeavours to raise £800 to rebuild the church, and afford the inhabitants the means of attending divine worship.

plete Law reform; for an equitable Assessment Law; that County Officers be elected; that the Court of Chancery be abolished; that Pensions and the pensioning system be discarded; and for a reduction of all Public salaries.

Of T. R. Tranchemontagne, President, and others, Administrators of the Berthier Academy, praying the usual aid in support of the said Academy.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, A Message was received from the Legislative Council, at the public salaries and privates, 1,400 in number, had dinner provided for them, at which the royal duke was also present. Few regiments have more distinguished themselves in war.—

Directors elected:—R. W. Harris, Peter Carroll, W. P. Maclaren, Daniel Macnab, Sir Allen Ma at amendment:

A Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light ComBill to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Light ComSir. James Macdonald, who was at that time their Colonel pany.

A Bill to authorize the inhabitant householders holding lands in the new settlements on the borders of the Saguenay, forming the second Municipal Division of that Conney, to establish a Municipal Conney, to establish a Munic Quenay, forming the second Municipal Division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein, and for other purposes.

certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act, were considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Notman introduced a Bill to alter and amend the practice of the several Courts of Law in Upper Canada, and to reduce the costs of the same;—second reading on laid down between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and St. Petersburg, and the Black Sea. When the continuous line tersburg and the Black Sea. Wednesday next.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, introduced a Bill to authorize and enforce the attendance of witnesses in civil cases
from any part of this Province and Courts of Sufrom Sufrom any part of this Province and Courts of Sufrom any part of this Province and Courts of Sufrom Suf

was chosen President for the ensuing year: he excused his absence from the meeting on the ground of illness.—

Mr. Merritt gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to establish a Banking system.

Mr. Seymour brought in a Bill to amend the Act relative to mortgages in Upper Canada;—second reading on Monday next.

In answer to Mr. McConnell, Mr. LaFontaine stated that it was not the intention of the Government to amend the present School Bill, or to introduce a new one for Lower Canada.

A library formed at the Bank of England for the sexused his absence from the meeting on the ground of illness.—

The Council have altered their plan of exhibitions, to make it harmonize with and subserve the intirests of Prince Albert's Show of Industry: the show for 1851 will be a cattle-show in Hyde Park—as complete as possible an exhibition of breeding stock: the implement show will be merged in Prince Albert's show, and not have a separate existence as part of the society's show next year.

Lower Canada.

A library formed at the Bank of England for the use of Mr. Robinson moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the payment of any claims under the Indemnity Act of last Session, until certain information moved for, is laid before the House.—

The motion having been put by the speaker.

Mr. W. H. Boulton rose to address the chair but was called to order. A discussion then arose, as to Mr.

Boulton's right to speak several members gave their.

Britannia Bridge.—One hundred and fifty extra boulton's right to speak several members gave their opinions pro and con; after which Mr. Boulton addressed the House. A protracted debate then ensued after which the motion was put and lost Yeas 16. Nays 48.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin in answer to Mr. H. Sherwood, said the Government had not received a formal inquiry from King's College respecting certain statements relative to the Commission of inquiry into the affairs of King's College; but he had learned from one of the Secretaries that the information would be forthcoming.

Mr. W. H. Boulton rose to move his Resolutions; relative to an address to Her Majesty, on the subject of amendtive to an address to Her Majesty, on the subject of amending the Constitutional Act. He spoke, at great length in support of his resolution from which we extract the following; that
The Members of the House of Assembly shall be appointed according to the population. No bill to pass unless by a majority of all members of each Branch of the less by a majority of all mem

The Governor be appointed by the Crown, or elective:
a Lieutenant Governor to be appointed at the same time.
Every Bill before passing to be submitted to the Governor for his approval; if he does not approve of it he must state his objections, and the Bill must be reconsidered; if after reconsideration in both Houses, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass such Bill; it shall become Law notwithstanding the Governors objections.
While Mr. Boulton was speaking three attempts were made to count out the House, after which the House adjourned for want of a quorum at 8 p.m.

Tuesday June 18.

Tuesday June 18.

The Brick in a speech of some length, moved his ADDITIONAL GRANT TO MAYNOOTH .- On Thursday Tuesday June 18.

Mr. Price, in a speech of some length, moved his thirty one Resolutions on the Clergy Reserves. He stated that, if sold, they would yield £2,000,000. A lengthened debate occupied the House until a quarter past eleven, when, on motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, the further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow evening.

The stated that, if sold, they would yield £2,000,000. A lengthened debate occupied the House until a quarter past eleven, when, on motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, the further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow evening.

The stated that, if sold, they would yield £2,000,000. A lengthened that the reply was in the negative, as to the day on which that portion of the estimates would be gone into, but not as to the intention of the Government to bestow this additional grant on the Jesut Seminary. We shall content ourselves for the present with having drawn attention to the fact that such a grant is in contemplation; not doubting that it requires only to be generally known, to call forth such an expression of the Protestant feeling of the country as shall be convenient. expression of the Protestant feeling of the country as sha put an effectual stop to the present attempt, and preve for the future, a repetition of such official malpractices.-

> feeling on all sides, that it is at length likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. - Athenœum.

# Colonial.

We have been requested by a correspondent, who is a member of the Orange Association, and who prays that he may never deviate from the rules laid the right arm, on the 22nd instant, as he was leaving Berlin for Potsdam. The assassin has been secured.

In Austria the State debt has increased to 1,158,000,000 florins. In the course of the year 1848-9, the expenditure surpassed the income by nearly 140,000,000 florins. This is a serious state of things, which will embarrass the Government a great deal.

There is to be a meeting of Sovereigns at Warsaw, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince of Prussia, are expected to attend.

The Pope was to hold a Consistory on the 20th inst. when he would declare the organization that he intends to give to his dominions.

The Prime Minister of the kingdom of Nepaul has arrived in England on a special mission to the Queen.

The Lord Chancellor of England has resigned. It is

The Lord Chancellor of England has resigned. It is FEMALE EMIGRATION .- A Society in Engproposed to divide the Judicial and Political functions of the office. We hope that at the same time the patronage Hon. Sidney Herbert is the President, having learned that

proper superintendence, and a safe asylum from the dangers that beset friendless women on their first arrival in a new country. Some means must also be devised for subsequently distributing them where their services are re

With these views, the following Committees have been formed in Toronto; and they look with confidence to the public for support, not doubting that the undertaking will meet with encouragement from all classes in this country, and that sufficient funds will be contributed for carrying the proposed measures into effect. Arrangements have been already entered into, by which a proper place of rebeen already entered into, by which a proper place of re-ception may be secured, provided a moderate sum is raised to meet the cost of furniture and other necessary expenses. COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN .- The Hon. Chancellor

Blake, Mr. Justice M'Lean, Mr. Justice Draper, R. Baldwin, P. B. DeBlapuiere, S. B. Harrison, His Worship the Mayor, Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D., Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rev. S. Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq., James S. Howard, Esq., Captain Crease, R.N., Dr. Hayes, E. M. Hodder, Esq., M.C., J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., G. Esq., Mrc., J. H. Hagarry, Esq., Lewis Hohatt, Esq., G. W. Allan, Esq., Thos. Champion, Esq.

Committee of Ladies.—Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. DeBlaquiere, Mrs. H Boulton, Mrs. W. Boulton, Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Grasett, Mrs. Gurnett, Mrs. T. D. Harris, Mrs. E. G. O'-Brien, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. L. Robinson, Mrs. James Strachan, Mrs. Widder, Mrs. Willis.—Honorary Secretary

and Treasurer, J. W. Brent, Esq.
Donations will be received by any of the Committee, or

tors, was held on Monday last. The Spectator says the meeting was very large, and that only those holding Canadian Stock voted. The following are the names of the Directors elected :-- R. W. Harris, Peter Carroll, W. P. Maclaren, Daniel Macnab, Sir Allen Macnab, Archibald Kerr, Richard Juson, Robert McIlroy, H. McKinstry, James Hamilton, and G. S. Tiffany; Esqrs.

Medical Advisors:

EDWD. Hodder, Esq., M.D. | Francis Primrose, Esq., M.D. | JOHN MAULSON,

for American ports, and 54 down; 53 up to Canadian ports, and 45 down. 50 of the down freights were agri-

GREAT FIRE IN GRIFFINTOWN THIS AFTERNOON, JUNE 15.—About 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a
from Britain, by Ourselves. about fifty houses, and the Episcopal church of St. Ann's.

It is still extending its ravages towards the Canal, and it is impossible to say when it will be got under. An immense quantity of lumber has been destroyed.

Garments made to order of every Description.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Reveived Monthly.

The Most Approved Clothing Description. carpenter's shop, in Nazareth-street, destroying in its wake

The fire in Griffintown, on Saturday, consumed nearly 200 houses. After raging about three hours it was subdued in the vicinity of the Forwarding Stores, at from any part of this Province before the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction;—second reading on Monday next.
On motion of Mr. Duchesnay, a Select Committee was
appointed to enquire and report whether the Fines imappointed to enquire and report whether the Fines i

A telegraphic despatch from Cleveland, this morning says that the steamer Griffith, on her way from Buffalo to Toledo, when about 20 miles below Cleveland, at 5 o'clock this morning, took fire and burned to the water's edge. The mate, who swam ashore, reports only 30 saved, and those saved themselves by swimming to shore. Captain Roby, wife and child, are among the lost. There were between two and three hundred on board. The accounts differ as to the loss of life. The last report gives the number lost at 260. The western lines are working badly, and we are unable

to get further particulars.

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED. There can be no question that there are yet many undiscovered benefits to be derived from the use of Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation. It rests with the candid inquirer and patient investigator to discover them. To those espepatient investigator to discover them. To those especially who are in the victims of some malady, in which Physic and Physicians have thus far failed, it offers strong assurance of hope; and to you it is earnestly recommended. Try it. Though it is not offered as a universal Panacea, it has a surface of the strong transfer of the strong transf it has often done great good where none was expected, and in no case can it do any harm. We say Try it—some new and hidden virtues may be only awaiting the

test and trial.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

	TORONTO MARKE	T	S.			
	TORONTO, J	une	19th	, 1	850°.	
					8	d.
b	Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	5	0	a.	5	3
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	Barley per 48lbs	2	0	a	0	0
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	Pro	2	0	a	2	8
	Flour superfine (in Barrels)	26	3	a	0	0
	Do. sine (in Bags)	25	0	a	0	0
	Market Flore (in Barrels)	22	6	a	0	0
	Do: (in Bags)	22	0	a	0	0
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	Do. ner 100 lbs	20	0	a	27	6
	Pork was the	0	3	a	0	4
	Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a	25	0
	Mutton per lb	0	3	a	0	5
	Hams, do	3.5	0	a	40	0
	Potatoes, per bushel	1	6	a	1	103
	Butter tresh, per lb	0	6	a	0	7
	Do. salt. do	0	61	a	0	7
	Cheese per lh	0	31	a	0	5
	Lard per lb	0	4	a	0	5
	Eggs, per doz.,	0	5	a	0	9
	Turkeys, each	3	0	a	5	0
	Geese. do	2	0	a	2	6
	Ducks	2	6	a	0	0
	Fowls	1	6	a	1	8
	Straw	30	0	a	35	
	Hay	50	0	a	60	0
	Fire Wood	11	3	à	15	6
	Bread	0	5	a	0	6

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London ..... 12 @ 0 per cent.
" New York... 2½ @ 0 "
New York on London. ... 1094 @ 110 "

#### NOTICE To Builders and Contractors.

THE Building Committee of St. James's Church is prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of the

The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. Cumberland and Ridout, Architects, Toronto Street, on and after Monday, 1st July.

Sealed Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for St. James's Church," and to be delivered on or before MONDAY, 15th JULY, at Noon, after which no tenders will be received. The Committee will not be considered bound to accent the lower der for St. James's Church, and DAY, 15th JULY, at Noon, after which no tenders will be received.

The Committee will not be considered bound to accept the lowest Tender, unless in all other respects it be satisfactory.

THOS. D. HARRIS,
L. MOFFATT,
Churchwardens.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance

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

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

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

The Colonial Life Assurance Company Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated.

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

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

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

The Colonal commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained. The Company have granted Assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000 tention. sterling. DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1854, and persons assuring before 25th May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.

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

Board of Management: HONDURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman. WM. PROUDFOOT, ESQ,

JAMES BROWN, ESQ.,

HON, W. B. ROBINSON. Legal Advisers:

MESSES. WILSON & SMITH, BARRISTERS Medical Advisers:

Toronto, June 18, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL; CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE.

AVE of hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the best Assortment of Rendy-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West.

In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be for Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 44d do Checked do 6s 3d do Moleskin do 10s 0d do Barathea do do Black Alpaca do 11s 3d do Russell Cord do 13s 9d do Gambroon do 11s 3d do Princess Cord do 13s 9d do Gambroon do 11s 3d do Princess Cord do 13s 9d do Gassimere do 13s 6d do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d do Gutta Perchado 30s 0d Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d do Black Satin do 8s 9d do Cloth do 4s 44d do Fancy do 8s 9d do Cloth do Cassimere do do Cassimere do Cassimere do Cassimere do Cloth do Cassimere do Cloth do Cassimere do Cassimere do Cassimere do Cassimere do Cloth do Cassimere do do

| Boy's Linen Coats, from 4s 4½d | Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s 0d | do Checked | do 5s 0d | do Cloth | do 5s 0d | do Moleskin | do 7s 6d | do Cassimere | do 5s 9d | do Russell Cord | do 16s 0d | do Russell Cord | do 16s 0d | do Moleskin | do 6s 3d | do Checked | do Silk | do 5s 0d | do Cassimere | do 5s 0d | do Cassimere | do 5s 0d | do Cassimere | d White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4ad Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, Leghorn Hats 5s ud Carpet Bags, Braces

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d Ribbons and Laces, 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d Lace Veils and Falls 500 Straw Bonnets. Splendid Searfs and Shawls, Collars and Neck Ties Factory Cottons, from 21d Artificial Flowers, White Cotton, 31d Striped Shirting, 5d Hosiery and Gloves.

Materials for Eadies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

No Second Price. 2 THOMAS BURGESS.
JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, June 12, 1850.

Adjoining the Court House.

J. ELLIS & Co.,

BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, 8, RING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP quired). County, City, Road Company, Lodge and Notary Public Seals, Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Viguettes, Devices and Mottos, Drawn and Engraved upon Steel Dies, Brass Seals, Silver Plate, Signet Rings, or on Copper for Book Plates, Visting Cards, Professional and Trade Cards, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Maps, Plants, &c. N. B.—Engraving and Goper-Plate Printing for the Trade, for warded to any part of the country, upon reference to any respectable House in the City, or receiving remittance by Post.

Toronto, February 6th, 1850.

#### MEDICAL PROFESSION. A HOUSE TO LET:

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Pump, Stable and other out Offices, Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, WHO formerly resided in Merrion Street, Dublin, www and afterwards at West Flamborough, Upper Canada, is requested to send his address, or write, to the Master of the Grammar School, Guelph Upper Canada, or to Thomas Stewart, Esq., 31, Merrion Street, Dublin. Toronto, May 29th, 1850.

#### REMOVAL OF THE

BOSTON BOOK STORE. COSGROVE respectfully intimates to his East of his former stand, to the premises, No. 59, Wellington Buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Evans & Hamilton, where he is now opening a very extensive Stock of Books, Periodicals, Maps. Stationery and Engravings, &c., to which he would particularly invite the attention of the Trade, as from arrangements with the Publishers, he is enabled to supply all Books and Periodicals Wholesale and Retail, at New York prices. Toronto, June 3rd, 1850.

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF Books, Maps, Engravings, &c., BY AUCTION, AT THE

BOSTON BOOK STORE. Toronto, 18th June, 1850.

For Sale in Whitchurch.

A FARM containing 100 Acres, about 70 cleared (West half 25—in the 5th, Concession), on which there is a House containing Six good Rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar and other conveniences, with suitable Offices attached.

There is a second House, Barn, &c., on the upper part of the Farmi a never failing stream of water runs through the Lot.

Price, £425. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to William Roe, Esq. Newmarket, or Thomas Champion, Esq., Toronto.

June 20th 1850:

The Subscriber having received on consignment from the principal publishing houses of New York, Boston and Philadeliphia, will offer for sale at Auction, on SATURDAY, the sth, and Monday, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 59, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the contents of fifty cases of Books, which will comprise over five thousand volumes in the various departments of Literature, including many of the finest and best editions, of New and Valuable Works.

The Stock may be examined previous to the Sale.

Qatalogues of the Books now ready for distribution. That of the Engravings, preparing.

B. COSGROVE.

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

GEO. B. WYLLIE BEING about to open the premises on King Street, lately occupied by Ma. Rowsell, Bookseller, begs to inform this friends and the Public in general, that he is now receiving a large and tastefully assorted stock of

FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS which having been selected from the very best English and Scotch Markets, he is confident will not be exceled in Elegance, Quality or Style.

G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enabhim to submit it to public inspection about the 1st of May.

Albert Buildings, King Street,

24th April, 1850.

Organs! Organs! Organs!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they vill continue to Manufacture of Order any Size of CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS.

on most favourable terms. Metal Pips and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order. N. B. All work done by H. & V., wil be warranted. Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850.

New Market Buildings. Toronto, 7th May, 1850. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London. CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Reduced Rates of Premium - Half Credit Rates Premium. THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates riginally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

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

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL--- £250,000.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. F. H. HEWARD, Toronto 7th May, 1850.

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occu- the int pied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £30 per The above property will be found an advantageous investment, and will be sold very low for Cash.

Apply on the Premises.

Toronto, May 7, 1850.

EDUCATION. THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINSON, respectfully inti-

English and Classical Editention; ALSO, FOR LANDSCAPE AND MECHANICAL DRAWING. ours of attendance and Terms may be known by applying at the lass Room, No. 8, King Street West, (over the Office of Mr. Ellis

Mr. H. has the honour of a reference to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his qualifications as a Teacher in the above branches of Education.

"oronto, April 24th, 1850."

39-tf FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector.
The Hon, Chief Justice Robinson.
The Hon, Chief Justice McLean.
The Hon Mr. Justice McLean.
W. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Colonel Carthew.
The Rev. Dr. Lundy.
AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850.

Governess. A YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the English branches of Education. Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office.

Governess Wanted.

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable.—The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. 1, Kingston Post references.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

LADY is desirous of engaging, immediately, the aervices of a Governess, who is capable of giving instructions in Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies. A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters (post-paid), addressed to A. B., care of T. D. Campert, Esq., Box 57, Brockville, will meet with prompt attention. References given and required. Brockville, March 20th, 1850.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY who has had some experience A in Tuition, would be glad to meet with a Situation in a respectable Family, in which the children are not very far advanced. She can refer to Thomas Champion, Esq., at The Church Society's House, to whom letters may be addressed.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Governesses. TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with ergagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

December 5th, 1849.

Governess. LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess for young Children er to superintend a houshold. References to the Rev. J. Genness, and the Rev. W. Leeming, letters to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the lamilton Post Office.

December 26th 1849.

THE BAZAAR in the Village of VIENNA, will be opened on the 26th of June instant. The Committee would respectfully request that any contributions they may be favoured with the way of Toronto, may be left as early as possible with Thomas Champion, Esq., Church Society's House.

The Bazaar in the Village of VIENNA, will be opened on the 26th of June instant. The Committee would respectfully request that any contributions they may be favoured with the system of the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, in the 51st year of her age, Agnes, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Smiley, of Kingston, and mother of the publisher of the Hamilton Spectator.

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE. NO. 71, Adelaide Street East, between Church and

B. COSGROVE.

45-47

Toronto. May 1st, 1850.



THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO: WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kineston, every Thesday and Friday, at noon, calling as Port Hope and Cobourg.

Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'chock P.M., arriving at Hamilton at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at Three o'clock, P.M.

Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they cave Kingston. Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL: WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port

Hope and Cobourg. (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto-and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock, Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Steamer PEINCENS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is pur one of the fastest Route mon Lake Ontario. THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850. THE STEAMER SOVERFIGN.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850.

THE STRAMER AMERICA.

43-LE

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, ILL, for the remainder of the Season leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o clock precisely, and will touch at Pors Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting). Returning, will leave Rochester for, Toronto, calling at Cohours and Intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morn-ings at half-past Eight o'clock.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning,

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. THE THREE REFORMATIONS LUTHERAN-ROMAN-ANGLICAN; BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D.,

YOLAR OF LEEDS.

"You can easily conceive, that when any one stands only middle oint between two others, who are, with respect to him, strictly equisisant, he must from the inevitable laws of perspective appear to oth, not to be in the middle, but comparatively near the opposite ALEXANDER KNOX.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY REV. WILLIAM SHELTON, D.D.;

Rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo,
To be had at the Church Depository, No. 5, King Street West,
Coronto, Price 1s. 3d.
March 13th, 1850.

St. George's Church. TO be Sold, a PEW in the above Church, now occupled by the Hon. Geo Crookshank. For terms, enquire of JOHN RITCHEY, builder, Adelaide Street.
Toronto, March 20th, 1840.

EDUCATION: THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends.

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, principles of the principles of the

Another Physician's Testiniony.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen certificates, strong and decisive, of the really sanative effects of your valuable Balsam of Wild Cherry, within the past twelve months, under my own supervision and direction. Indeed, I know of few persons who have used it, comparatively, but commend it in the strongest terms. A case of Asthma, the severest I ever saw, to which I was called a month ago, evinced the superiority of the Balsam. This disease lasted six weeks and the dyspepsea and suffering were dreaduli, he sat up every night. The gentleman told me to give him something to last him home. (21 miles), so that he might see his wife and child, and die in peace! I gave him one bottle of the Balsam, and four others of syrup squiffs, directing him to take tea-spoonful doses of best Bordeaux olive oil, when the difficulty of breathing was greatest. Next day I forced his despondent will, and made him take six bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry home with him as a present, he having alleged that he had used so much expensive medicine to no profit. Last week Mr. A. called and expressed his gratitude to me in the warmest manner, said the medicine had saved his life, paid his whole bill, and took six bottles more, and left my office for home rejoiting.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. SHAW, M.D.

Washington, North Carolina, Aug. 12, 1847. Another Physician's Testinion'y.

Washington, North Carolina, Aug. 12, 1847.

The genuine is signed f. BUTTS.
For Sale by ROBT LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug
ists, King Street, only Agents for Poronto. BIRTH.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Isaac Brock Stanton, of a daughter. MARRIED. On the 13th June, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. Grasett, George, son of the late Rowland

Williams, Esq., formerly of the Island of Jamaica, to Anne Rankin, fifth daughter of Captain Lee, H. E. I. C. On the 12th instant, at St. George's Church, Grafton, by the Rev. J. Wilson, the Rev. G. A. Anderson, Officiating Missionary to the Mohawk Indians on the Bay of Quinte, and eldest son of Major Anderson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Cobourg. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Clonston, of the Township of Cramahe, and granddaughter of J. D. Cameron, Esq. of the honorable

Hudson's Bay Company,

At Niagara, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Thomas
Creen, M. A., Dr. Nelles, of St. Catharines, to Sarah,
youngest daughter of George Ball, Esq., of the former At Montreal, on the 5th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, by License, Harriet, daughter of Mr. McKercher, of this city, to Henry Selby, Esq., of

At Quebec, on the 28th ultimo, at all Saints' Chapel, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mr. Richard Edmonds, to Eliza Martin, both of that city. DIED. At his residence in Woodstock, County Carleton, New Brunswick, Ambrose Sharman Carman, Esq., on the 15th

April, in the 42nd year of his age. n the 42nd year of his age.

"O soothe us, haunt us, night and day, Ye gentle spirits far away.
With whom we shared the cup of grace, 'hien parted'; ye to Christ's embrace, We to the lonesome world again, Yet mindful of th' unearthly strain Practised with you at Eden's door, To be sung on, where angels soar, With blended voices evermore."—Kebte.

On Monday, the 10th instant, in Charlotteville, County

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SERVANTS.

Open daily, from 10, A.M., till 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

J. MELERICK.
G. NICOL.

Toronto, June 12th, 1850.

B. HODDER has removed to the Brick House immediately to the West of his lite residence, at the foot of the College Avenue, on Queen Street.

Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

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Church Sunday Arket Provincial Intelligence.

T

The last and greatest herald of Heaven's King, Clad in rough skins, fled to the forest wild, Then burst he forth—" All ye whose hearts rely On God with me amid these deserts mourn! Repent, repent, and from old errors turn!" The nations trembled at his warning cry: And the rude echoes, which he made relent, Rang from the flinty caves—" Repent! repent.

#### WILLIE'S GRAVE. (From " Tales of Kirkbeck.")

Time brings about many changes, Mary, and it may, perhaps, one day restore you to our dear home again.' So spoke the dearest and best friend I have on earth some years ago, when with many tears and a heavy heart I took leave of the mountain home where our happy childhood was passed, and of which every tree and rock was dear; dear for their own sakes, and dear for the sake of those whose memories lived in them. But childhood was passing away, and life beginning in stern reality. Of the happy band of brothers and sisters once gathered together, none remained save myself, and Philip my senior by several years: he was at Oxford, honing in a few years to take upon him the solemn office of the priesthood; and I, the solitary one, must leave the land of hills and streams, and try to learn to like flat lands and south-country ways. Little did we think, when Philip cheered my drooping heart, as we lost sight of our "muckle blue hills," that we should indeed once more find a home in Kirkbeck, -and a yet dearer home; for the ties between a devoted parish priest and his cure, have surely a foretaste of the abiding home, which we look to, and which shall not be annihilated when those of birth and inheritance are swept away.

The years which intervened were years of discipline, and in many respects of trial; but there was chastened, sobered joy in the hearts of both, when dream. Pleased and pleasing on all sides, Wilfred my brother informed me that he had accepted the livneeded a warning voice to speak in his ear the solemn ing of Kirkbeck, offered him by the Bishop of R-, words of the Preacher, "Rejoice, O young man, in and, reminding me of his words, as we left our home thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days years back, asked me to go there with him, and watch of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and over his motherless children.

Every country has a claim to be loved by those who have been born and brought up within it, but I always think that the inhabitants of a mountain country have a more vivid and individualized love for the bold, unchanging forms, which might have been familiar from childhood, than it is possible to feel for a flat unmarked land. Trees may be cut down, or die, meadows may be divided and altered, buildings pulled down and utterly changed, but what can alter the noble hills? There they stand, the same bold outlines marking the sky, as they have ever done; the same cloud-capped summits, -we could almost fancy the same purple heather round their base. I need hardly apologize for loving Kirkbeck: Craven boasts of many a pretty village, but none are prettier than Kirkbeck. From the lofty hills on the north and east, there runs out a long, narrow valley, between limestone crags, overgrown by hazel, ash, and other na-

tive shrubs and trees, and as it ends is lost in the broad deal that spreads itself over parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. It is in this valley that Kirkbeck stands, snugly nestled down beneath a chain of bold grey hills, and sheltered by warm thick woods, belonging to the hall, parish. The parish spreads over a considerable extent of ground, and includes several hamlets of no great size, Kirkbeck being in all respects the capital of the domain. The town, as it is called, consists principally of two straggling lines of cottages, broken pleasure in this little boy, whose companionship he ofby sycamore, ash, birch, acacia, and other trees and shrobs, and divided by a beck; this mountain stream sometimes a clear gentle stream runs its way silently, man for quieter companions, and I am by no means rent, rushing over tooks, and forming falls of no fittle John. "Can Wilfred be really ill?" he said anxiously; beauty, dashes into the channel beneath, and then pursues its course through the village, between the wooded banks, which become lower and lower until the pathway and the water run nearly on a level. Besides the regular bridges, in the centre of the village is a very simple, but most picturesque footbridge, formed of large slabs of stone and rock, in dry weather standing high above the water, but often impassible when some hours of heavy rain make the stream dash down with ungovernable fury. Quite at the head of the village stands the parish church, looking down, as it were, with a mother's watchful eye, over the clus- lay in his power, the writer would do all to supply the tering cottages around it. The Churchyard is a pleasant sunny spot, sufficiently retired from the stir of to soothe and watch over poor Wilfred's last moments. the village to remind us that they who are laid within The next post told that the solemn scene had closed, its precincts must for ever leave the cares and plea- this short life over, an endless one begun. sures of the world, yet sufficiently near to teach all (would we but learn the lesson) that between our cheerful homes and the grave there is but a little interval, and that how uncertain! Three sides of the churchyard are surrounded with trees, and it over- EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK hangs the stream. Once the grass grew rank and course, nettles half covered the graves, and rude unwieldy heaps of soil were left as the sexton carelessly performed his task; sheep, and even larger cattle, were not unfrequently turned in to gather a sacrilegious sustenance, and desecrate that sacred spot which the sustenance, and desecrate that sacred spot which the heart's best impulse is to tread over with reverence and gentleness. But now it is very different: the short tuft is green and smooth, and with a little san-

Within the churchyard walls stands the old school govered with massy knotted ivy, shorn however from the parrow, pointed windows, and door, above which are carved the initials of the founder, and the date 1640. The cottages are for the most part whitewashed, and generally have tidy little patches of garden in front of them; many are covered with ivy and the hardier creepers which can outlive the severities of a northern winter, and, almost worse, a northern spring. The vicarage is separated from the church and schoolhouse by the beek, which is crossed by a picturesque stone bridge. It is a low, oddly shaped house, with gable ends, latticed windows, and a large porch, commanding an immediate view of no small beauty,-the church tower, the foaming beck, the rich woods of Elter Hall, and a back-ground of the limestone rocky hills. Inside it cannot boast of one good room, or of any luxurious furniture. On one side is a little room filled with tokens of parochial occupation; book-cases, -one containing a tolerably ample village library, the other a well-chosen selection of volumes, chiefly theological; its walls only decorated with a plan of the parish, a map of Craven and a little of the country around that deanery, and a few drawings of ecclesiastical buildings-York Cathedral, Kirkstall Abbey, and similar subjects. This room serves in its turn as oratory, study, or doctor's shop: many a heavy heart has come out thence lightened readily afforded by their pastor and friend. On the Toronto, August 11th, 1849.

between the porch and the vestry door the stranger's

other side is a simply-furnished drawing room: nor would the inmates exchange these apartments, with their oaken chairs, their small but mellow-toned organ, a few chosen engavings, mostly from the works of Raffaelle, for the mist splendid set of rooms, furnished with all the expensive luxuries of modern days

Such is the appearance of Kirkbeck vicarage under its present occupant, tle Rev. Philip, Mordaunt, who having taken upon hin the solemn vows of ordination from a heartfelt wish to devote his whole being to his Master's service, has "applied himself thereto, the Lord being his helper!' and though often laboring with a weary heart, and struggling against discouragement and disappointment, he has received "strength and power" according to his need, to go on in faith, doubting not that his Lord will in His own good time reap His harvest.

It was the spring time of the year when my brother took possession of his living; accompanied only by his OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS two children Willie and Alice. I was to join them as soon as I could be freed from the claims of a sick relative. At that time Elter Hall was empty, as indeed it generally was, except for a few autumn months, when a large and gay pary was wont to assemble there. We had known Sir John and Lady Elter formerly, though not intimately; of their children we knew but little. They were amongst those whom the world regards as in every way happy and estimable. Possessed of all that position and fortune can give, in high public estimation, and from his polished fascinating manners an universal favorite,-Sir John had never known any real sorrow; for although he grieved sincerely at the loss of his youngest daughter, an interesting child of ten years old, he had too many external engrossments to dwell long upon this sorrow, and soon ceased to mention, or even think upon the subject : his pride and affection were concentrated in his only

Wilfred Elter was indeed a fit object for a father's pride,-handsome, buoyant in spirits, kindly in disposition, and recklessly intrepid in all manly sports, in which from his earliest age he had been his father's chosen companion. To him, life was all a sunny in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment. Therefore remove sorrow from thy heart, and put away evil from thy flesh, for childhood and youth are

This year, the London season being over, Sir John and Lady Elter, accompanied by their only surviving daughter, left England for a continental tour. To their surprise, Wilfred's first letter was dated from Elter Hall, where he had gone, he said, in consequence of feeling rather knocked up with the season's gaities, and after a short rest he said he should proceed on a BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, round of visits in Scotland. His letters continued to speak of his health as not quite good. In one he said There have been great changes since you were here. I suppose you may have known our vicar, Mordaunt, in former days. I must say that for my part I regret poor old Hartley, whose quiet old fashioned ways I liked much better than these extravagant doings, which Mordaunt has introduced. He has made all manner of new arrangements in the parish, has church going on all day long, and I know not what besides! No doubt we shall hear plenty of complaints soon, though at present he gets on tolerably well with the

the residence of one of the principal gentlemen in the people. Mordaunt has called upon me: he is a gentlemanly man enough, and I took a great fancy to his little boy, one of the finest fellows I ever saw. think the son would suit me better than the father." Another letter mentioned that Wilfred found great ten obtained in his walks; and he said that but for his high-flown visionary notions about the church, and issuing from a small lake or basin above the village, "But I suppose," he added, "that illness disposes a but it was soon decided that he was only a little overtired with the season's amusements, and would be quite well again before they returned home. So the Elters continued their tour. It was soon arrested. The next letter was from

my brother, and informed Sir John that his son having burst a blood-vessel was in the greatest danger, in fact, was not expected to live many hours. This painful intelligence was conveyed in clear but considerate language, and an assurance was added that as far as place of those whose natural office it would have been (To be continued.)

# Advertisements.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. RATES OF ADVERTISING: A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

etion and encouragement the people have taken pleasure in planting here and there a few flowers upon

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays, wards, either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of their cherished graves, and you would rarely see a Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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., exe-cuted on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. attention is caught by a plain black marble monument, differing from all around it. That monument is dear to all the inhabitants of Kirkbeek, and thoughts of holiness, meekness and peace are associated with the memory of him whose death it records. He will not N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Pead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. soon be forgotten in Kirkbeck. But of this more

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, house, -a low gabled building, roof and walls alike BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

JOHN SOMERVILLE. Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Convey-ancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

DR. HALLOWELL. HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 18th, 1837.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, with the kindly words of counsel and guidance ever Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS

KING STREET, TORONTO. HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.

TORONTO.

July 25th, 1849. THOMAS BILTON. Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS, Begs to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOE-SKINS, together with a good variety of Seasonable Vestings, &c. The aphscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with hich his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the ost satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, is well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with e approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no fort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the me.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

TREMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per annum. French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

#### To the Clergy.

A WIDOW LADY in reduced circum- THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE, stances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street. London;
All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Churck Society's House, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, July, 1849.

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

HAS constantly on hand a heautiful Assortment of Lades French Kid. Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.

Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. -ALSO-

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

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Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Banes, &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Re. E. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver
Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old
Gold and Silver bought.

Those gentlemen to whom the number for April is sent will please remit to Mr. Champion the amount of the Subscriptions if they wish to have the Chronicle in tuture. Ten Shil-PROSPECTUS

Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1350,

Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance. Monthly Subscriptions ..... 1s. 3d. per Share. Management Fee Os. 1d. a Transfer Fee Os. 6d. a

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY.

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G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

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

Solicitors—Messis. Heath and Irving. Bankers—Bank of Upper Canada. Office—Albany Chambers.

A LTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, totheir cherished graves, and you would rarely see a carcless foot treading upon the lowly hillocks. No gaudy monuments offend the eye and shock the humility of our faith; there are chiefly neat tows of green graves, and simple slate headstones: one or two monuments there are of rather more marked character, and will be fully open to all parties without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privi-lege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance

upon furnishing approved mortgage security. Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all

anications be post paid.

G. A. BARBER, Toronto, April 13th, 1850. Secretary and Treasures TUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE. Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadia Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published b David Bogue, London, 1849. Price 10s. currenty. DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Frice 198, currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is renfered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of ne style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at

HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-street Reviews, & Magazines

FOR 1850. IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC! THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call attention to the fact, that he supplies the Re-prints of British Reviews, &c. &c., at Publishers' prices in Toronto, thus aving postage and second saving postage and agency.

Among the periodicals thus to be had on application, or delivered either in Town or Country, at subscribers' residences, are—

The London Quarterly Review, 15s, per annum,

"Westminster "Edinburgh "

"North British "
Blackwood's Magazine, "

When several are taken by one person. or by Clubs, the rates are for two Reviews, 24s; three do., 35s; four do., 40s; and four Reviews with Blackwood, 50s.

The London Lancet, Braithwait's Retrospect;
The Eclectic, Little's Living Age;
Godey's, Graham's, Sartin's, and the Ladies' National Magazines.

With every other periodical of note, regularly received by Express.

THOMAS MACLEAR,
45. Yonge Street:

Toronto, Feb. 11, 1850;

45, Yonge Street 29-tf.

TO THE CLERGY. JUST RECEIVED, at "THE CHURCH" Office a Supply of SERMON PAPER. Just Published at this Office.

A STORY OF BETHLEHEM. Price 3d. each.
A liberal discount to the trade.
For Sale at "THE CHURCH" Office, and at the Church Depository, No 5, King-Street, West. Toronto, May 1, 1850. Just Published at this Office,

MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5 King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850,

Just Published at this Office. MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS, for the use of Families. Price 7½d. each, or 5s. per dozen.
For Sale at THE CHORCH Office, and at the Church Depository
to 5. King Street West.
Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office.

A N ACT to make provisions for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 74d. each. For Sale at The Church Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West. Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

RICHARD SCORE, Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, and his Friends generally, that he has REMOVED his Establishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Ma. R. Hawks, where he will keep, as usual, a complete Stock of

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. of every description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and hopes to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been so liberally conferred on him.

N. B.—Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Clergymen's Robes made on the most approved principles, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, April 3, 1850.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. Price Ss. 9d., currency, per Annum.

MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

LONDON-FRANCIS AND JOHN RIVINGTON. TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD .- It is feared that many irregularities have occurred in the transmission of the "Chronicle" to subscribers in British North America. New arrangements have been made, with a view to remedy this deficiency. Subscribers are requested in all cases to make their payments in advance to the Agents in the several provinces, who will forward the Money to Messrs. RIVINGTON,

to receive communications of facts. or of opinion, from Clergy-men and others in Foreign Parts. Printed Documents, Reports and Periodicals, bearing on the affairs of the Church, will also be acceptable.

All Communications should be authenticated, privately, by the writer's name, and addressed (post paid) to Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place.

The Colonial Church Chronicle has been established for

more than two years. Besides Correspondence, Reviews of, Books, and a Monthly Summary of Intelligence, Original Articles on the following subjects have recently appeared in its pages :-Missions of the Church in | Newfoundland and Labrador.

Tinnevelly. Tinnevelly.

Missions among the African dission of the Russian Church to the Alcoutine Islands. Aborigines. Administration of Missions in Cessation of Government Sup-port to Idolatry in India.

Apostolic Method of Missions.

Administration of Mission India.

Preaching of Schwartz.

Missions in Guiana.

Mission to Kurdistan in 1842. St. Paul at Corinth. Agent for the Diocese of Toronto. MR. THOS. CHAMPION.

Church Society's House, Toronto.

Extract from a letter received from Messrs. Rivingtons, by Mr. Thomas Champion,
"We send you a list of Gentlemen to whom the Church 61 Chronicle has been sent up to (in most instances) June 1849 at which time the supply was stopped, owing to the diff of procuring remittances of such small sums from so great a distance.

We by this mail shall forward the Chronicle for April, to the subscribers in Canada, and shall charge them to you. The intermediate numbers can be supplied should the subscribers wish to complete their sets."

lings will pay for fourteen months. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.



# PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO. TNSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property

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E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. 37-1y Toronto, April 10th, 1850. ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-ZINES and PERIODICALS, received at the BOSTON

SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE;
LITTILL'S LIVING AGE;
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE;
HUNT'S MERCHAN''S MAGAZINE;
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH DITTO (English Edition);
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, No. 20;
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and wellselected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

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Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants. and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are aupplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give

A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province.

GEORGE LESSLIE. GEORGE LESSLIE.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE:

WINE OF SARSAPARILLA. A NEW DISCOVERY.

And the most extraordinary medicine of the age, put up in Large Bottles; a single bottle does more good, and goes farther in the cure of Diseases, than any ten bottles of Sarsaparilla extract hitherto in use; warranted to cure without nauseating or weakening, is perfectly safe at all times, and possesses a delightful bitter flavour, almost equal to Pure Port Wine.

A LL the numerous sarsaparillas now in use are prepared by boiling the root to obtain the extract. The finest medicinal properties of this valuable plant are therefore evaporated and lost; besides this, articles of no medicinal virtues whatever, such as molasses and liquorice, are added to make up the deficiency, and give them consistency. Is is not to be wondered at then, that it takes 10, 20 and sometimes 50 large bottles of these extracts of sarsaparilla to do any good, or produce the slightest change in health. Not so with Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine. Every dose produces its good effects, and every ttle its great results. This valuable medicine is prepared without heating, without

the use of liquorice, molasses, or any syrup whatever. But the great beauty of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine remains still to be told. By the invention of a new and wonderful chemical apparatus, a perfect wine is produced from two of the most valuable plants in the world, the

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY. It possesses all the fine virtues of these justly celebrated plants. In addition to this the efficacy of the Forest Wine is nereased nearly ten fold, by the farther combination of other

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, An invaluable Compound Sarsapparilla preparation, manufac-tured on the same principles as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They art coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention, for which Dr. Halsey has received the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States. Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills

unite in accomplishing the same great end, the purification of the blood, the renovation and restoration of the stomach and

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. The life principle of man is the blood; no sooner are those organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, cleansed of morbid matter and restored to healthy action by the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than diseases begins to vanish, and strength and energy of body return, This is the principle on which is founded these great medicines

sud by which Scrofula, Dropsy, Bilious diseases, Dyspepsia, Indiges-tion, weakness, want of Nervous energy, Jaundice, Coughs, Colds, General Debility. Emaciation of the Body, Rheuma-tism, Ague and Fever, Diarrhæa, Cholera, Ulcers, and many other diseases are radically cured.

GENERAL DEBILITY, EMACIATION, WASTING OF THE BODY. Many persons are afflicted with some one of the above complaints, frequently without being able to trace it to any particular cause; and therefore delay using the proper remedy until

the complaint becomes constitutional. These complaints are sometimes characterized by a sense of sinking, or entire exhaustion after exercise; yet the appetite may be good. Some experience sluggishness and lassitude at times, paleness and flushing of the countenance, fetid breath etc.; other cases are attended with costiveness and looseness

A vast number afflicted with the above miserable disorders, are continually being cured with the Forest Wine and Pills.— Within the last 12 months we have had more than a thousand applications for these medicines, by persons in this kind of delicate health. Every one from whom we have since heard were restored to perfect health by their use. Some were sfflicted with palpitation of the heart, low spirits and great

The following certificate is from one of the most respectable physicians in Maryland, and is but a single example out of many that have been received from able physicians:

Baltimore, Dec, 15th 1848. Dr. G. W. Halsey-I have been in the habit of recommending your Forest Wine in my practice for various complaints, and have witnessed the most happy results from its efficacy. In more than thirty cases of general debility and nervous disorders, it has effected a cure in a few weeks. I do not besitate in recommending the Forest Wine and Pills to the public, as I believe them to be remedies of great J. C. TANNEY.

DYSPEPSIA. There are an infinite number of persons labouring under this afflicting disorder, many of whom perhaps do not understand what alls them. This complaint may be known, however, by some of the following symptoms: Acidity of the stomach, nervent dahility, decreasion of mind, languid conversion after eating, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indi-gestion, costiveness, heart burn, furred tongue, flatulency, water brash, and sometimes a disability to sleep at night.

Invalids afflicted with dyspepsia are at times truly miserable and the longer the cure is delayed, the more wretched is the victim and difficult the cure. We have the testimony of hundreds of its great efficacy in the cure of this disorder. Ague and Fever, or Chills.

When the Forest Wine was first made known to the public we made no pretensions for it, as a specific for this disorder; but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the worst cases of Ague and Fover we ever saw. During the prevalence of Fever and Ague last fall in New Jersey, scarcely a day past but brought some news to corroborate its great efficacy in this disorder; and it never has yet failed, as far as we can learn, to

The following course should be pursued:—In the first place take a dose of five or six of the Forest Pills in time, that they may finish operating before the return Ague. The stomach now being well cleansed, take three doses of the Forest Wine of half a tumblerful each, at intervals of half an hour, commencing about two hours before the return chill is expected. This breaks the Ague; but in order to prevent its return, con-tinue up the use of the Wine, in small doses, according to the directions on the label. JAUNDICE.

This disease is caused by obstruction of the Bile ducts, which causes the bile to enter into the blood, and taint the whole system. So much so, that in advanced stages of Jaundice, the spittle becomes yellow and bitter, the urine high coloured, skin yellow, and finally, black. At the commencement of this disorder, the invalid feels a sense of dulness, oppression, is costive, has no appetite, and a yellow colour may be observed covering the white of the eyes.

We have many proofs of the Forest Wine and Pills curing in the worst stages of disease. Purge well with the Pills, two or three times, and follow up the use of the Wine according to For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto.

ROBERT LOVE, Druggist,

No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street. TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor General. ANNUAL EXHIBITION. THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects

of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair and will continue for three The following is a list of Prizes which will be awarded:-For the best specimencombining Ingenuity and Mechanical

A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s. given by his Excellency the Governor General.—

For the second best do—

A WORK OF ART—Value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute. For the best Specimen of decorative Art Manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—
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A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute. For the best Geometrical Coloured Mechanical Drawing, by Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice.—

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A DIPLOMA. - By the Institute For the best original Water Color Drawing—
A WORK OF ART—Value £3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—
A SILVER MEDAL—Value £2 10s. by a member of the Institute. A DIPLOMA,—By the Institute.

A DIPLOMA,—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—
A WORK of ART—Value £2 10s, by the Institute.

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute. The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplonas, not exceeding six in number, for superior specimens not

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for con-production of the Exhibitor. cimens for competition must be the bona fide Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management. J. E. PELL. S. A. FLEMING and V. PARKES, JOHN DRUMMOND.

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W. H. SHEPPARD.

Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

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E. having removed to the above premises, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well executed, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuance of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former avours extended to him. COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES

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Toronto, December 19, 1849.

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