The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 48.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 8, 1852.

[WHOLE NO., DCCLXIV.

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St. James's Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, 11 o'c. 34 o'c. St. Paul's. Rev. J.G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incum
Trianty. Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. II " 64 "
St. George's. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb. II " 7 "
Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. II " 64 "

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.

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

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

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

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms-St. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. Regular practice every Wednesday, at Bight P.M. Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperform-

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. Conductor. G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

THE INCARRATION.

"When the ancient philosophers contemplated this material firmament, its matchless beauty, its unvarying laws, its incalcuable extent, they felt unable to subordinate things so majestic to the impotence of mankind. And their feeling certainly was not unnatural, for " one in a certain place, testified, saying, What is Man, that Thou visitest him?" (Hebrews ii. 6.) Hence does Aristotle rate that knowledge which concerns the external world, "car'ique vias ac sidera monstrat," more highly than what relates to man, because the subject of The last is so inferior. This is in reality much the same feeling which has rolled back upon us in modern days, through the practical Heathenism of civilized life. And its only antidote is that which once dashed to pieces the Dagon of ancient Idolatry, when it was enshrined in all the glory of earthly pomp in the great temple of the Roman Empire. For that which shows the real dignity of man's nature, and corrects those opinions of his insignificance which unaided reason not unfitly suggests, is the Incarnation of Christ. And thus does it prepare us for that truth of Our Lord's Intercession, which otherwise our imagination could hardly accept. For thus is heaven and earth set before us as one mighty temple, wherein the Son of Man is discharging His work of Advocacy for our race. And low as men may be fallen through sin, yet since the Son of God did not disdain to take our nature, there is no other thing which we may not believe that He will effect for our sakes. Thus is Christ's work of Mediation grounded upon that "H." on the subject of the proposed re-erection of heal, which verily is the basis of all existence, subscriber to the funds for this purpose will agree with For this world, with its diversified contrivances and And in the blessed Godhead is there truly that diversity of Persons, on which the functions of Meliation and Intercession depend. And for their exercise was the world created. For "the Lord hath made all things for Himself." And especially was this the object of man's being, "forasmuch as he is the image and glory of God."-(1 Corinthians Xi. 7.) For "this people have I formed for Myself -they shall show forth My praise." That He might exercise, then, this His secred office, did the Sin take our nature. And therefore, that the universe should be built upon this principle—that the Eternal S in should be for ever discharging this work—that man should be thought worthy of so much consideration—that the Second Persen in the Ever-Blessed Trinity should first sacrifice Himself for our sakes, and then for ever act the part of our Intercessor—all this is to be attributed

riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God; how unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out!"-Romans xi. 33.

THE WAYS OF GOD AND MAMMON.

A certain man impressed his sons with the belief that there was a large treasure hid in his farm, which, if they dug for they would discover in time. Accordingly so soon as they came into the inheritance, they set to work and spared neither time nor money in uprooting weeds and stubble, and they busily tilled the soil. At length finding the only result of their toil to be plentiful crops, one more shrewd than the other said," I have discovered the hidden treasure that my father buried, it was Industry and Prugality."

Another had sons for whom he had done everything, but being just, he plainly told his children what he required of them in return for his goodness viz:-to dig and till the ground, to fence it in and keep the wild weeds destroyed, and to labour diligently, and that he would give them his blessing in return. What is the result? we hear him saying "The harvest truly is plentious, but the laborers are There is much to be done, but where are the workers .- Lett.

THE ADORNMENT OF THE HEART.

Ceilings embellished with gold, mansions encrusted with slabs of precious marble, will seem poor, when you feel, that it is yourself that is rather to be waited on, yourself to be garnished, and that is your better house wherein the Lord sits as in a temple, and where the Holy Spirit has begun to dwell. Let us array that house with the colours of innocency, and illuminate it with the light of righteousness; age will not cause it to decay, the colours on its walls will not change their lustre, nor its gold lose its brightness. All tinselled things are transitory; those inspire the possessor with no sure confidence which are not possessed in substance. But this remains in a dress ever fresh, in honour untarnished, in brilliancy perpetual .- St. Cyprian.

RELIGIOUS FEASTING.

And since this is the quiet of the holidays, and a season of linsure, what remains of the day, now that the sun is descending towards evening, let us enjoy it, not even the time of our repast being unpriveleged with heavenly grace. Let pastimes keep measure in our temperate feasting, and as you have a ready memory and a melodious voice, take on you that task, as you are wont. Best entertainment will your dear friends have, if we have something spiritual to hear, and our ears be soothed with sweet religious music.—Ib.

MEDITATION ON THE WORD OF GOD -" By continual meditation on the sacred writings, a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and flourishes in a kindly and wellwatered soil. All the fruits of righteousness show themselves at the proper season, as opportunity calls for them; and his words, which are to his actions what the leaves are to the fruit, fall not to the ground, but are profitable as well as orna mental. Everything in him and about him serves the purpose for which it was intended. His brethren are benefitted by him, and his Maker glorified." -Bishop Horne.

He that eyes a Providence shall always have a Providence to eye.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. Sir,-It was with infinite satisfaction I read in the Colonist of Tuesday a letter under the signature self-originating nature of the Ever-Blessed God- Brock's Monument at Queenston. I am sure every H" that it would be toolish in the last degree to squander the large sum now available, £5,800, in a hever ending activity, is but the shadow and reflectingless mass of stone and mortar. In some of our cities tion of that Divine Being by whose will it exists. at home this might be tolerated, though even there feeling is growing quite hostile to it; but in Canada, where money is so scarce and valuable-where there is, not to say ample room, but strong necessity, for so many valuable institutions-especially where religious instruction is scant and so required-it would amount almost to wickedness to invest in a work utterly useless that which might be applied in a way (as suggested by "H") which would not only be a memorial of Brock, but would hand down his memory to remotest generations, coupled with the pleasing and continually recurring recollection that he who, when alive, was a taithful soldier of his earthly Monarch and a benefactor to his country, now, though long since gone to his reward, as a faithful servant of his Heavenly Monarch. provides for his kind that which is for better even than the victory achieved on Queenston heights.

In selecting the particular purpose to which this money shall be applied, does it not suggest itse t to all that the noblest purpose should be adopted, and that the more sublime the purpose, the higher and more graceful the compliment to the memory of that great

and good man.

not to man's deserts, but to "the depth of the temple to be for ever set apart for holy uses by conse- and extraordinary form of the hierarchy. But, as recration to the service of Almighty God, and thus providing for the hero that of which he is now deprived, but which the humblest and poorest may obtainnamely, repose for his ashes in holy ground.

Requiescat in pace.

ENGLAND.

All good churchmen must rejoice at the intimation given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Home Secretary, of the intention of government to take into their consideration the best way of remedying the various abuses by which our ecclesiastical system is overlaid. The language held by Mr. Walpole, in reference to the Marquess of Blandford's scheme of church reform, since abandoned, was eminently loyal able manner to the intercession of our Blessed Lady. which is already telt towards the present ministry. There appears to be a signal concurrence of circumstances, pressing upon the attention of the legislature and the public, at a moment when we have a government friendly to the church, the necessity of revising certain portions of her system. Nor can there be much doubt to the conclusions at which her Majesty's ministers will arrive when they once begin to look fairly into the nature of the work which is before them. much mistaken if they will not find it the easiest and the safest, as well as the most constitutional, mode of dealing with the many delicate questions involved in the general question of church reform, to call to their aid the counsel of the church herself in convocation.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

London, Wednesday, June 16.

At a Privy Council, held yesterday, the following proclamation was determined upon and published in last night's Guzette:-

" VICTORIA R.

"Whereas by the Act of Parliament, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and whereas it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or symbols of their worship, in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace; and whereas it has been represented to us that such violation of the law has been committed near places of public worship during the time of Divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assemled therein, we have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that, whilst we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom, we are determined to prevent and repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

"Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1852, and in the 15th year of our reign. "GOD save the QUEEN."

[The above is a copy of a Royal Proclamation issued on the 16th June, forbidding Roman Cutholic Ecclesiastics to appear in the habits of their | circular from the Bishop:order, " to exercise the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church in highways and places of public resort," and especially during the celebration of divine worship in the Anglican Church. Our erring brethren of Canada are irate at this step and have not clearly stated the aim and objects of the Proclamation, but we are not surprised at their conduct as on their theory the Queen of England, and any member of the Church of England are heretics, and as according also to their theory, the Realm of England is given to Spain, no Romanist can be, or is bound to obey the Sovereign of Britain. British subjects are to be hunted out of the city of Rome to worship in an upper room. Their dead wives and mothers, sisters, brothers and friends are denied decent sepulchres, but the Monarch of England must grant free license forsooth, to these very persons to annoy Anglo-Catholics in their worship, and unblushingly to pervert the minds of the people. It is now time to interfere, when, in spite of the law, we find such loud defiance hurled in its face; first we have the English Episcopate act at naught, now we find the l'resbyters also put aside.-Eu. Cu.]

POPERY AT HOME.

FURTHER PAPAL INVASIONS -A Papal Bull or rescript has been received in Manchester, investing the new Masshouse of St. John, Saltord, with the dignity of a Cathedral. At a synodal meeting of the Popish "Discess" of Hexham, the clergy have returned the following answer to one of the questions proposed to them by the Bishop :-- "It seems to us that no sufficient argument can be drawn from the practice of the modern Church, or from authentic decisions, or from And what so noble and sub'ime as the erection of a the opinion of theologians, for the regulation of a new

gards the congregations committed to us, we think that this is most convenient, and especially to be desired, that is to say, that the aucient spiritual law of the kingdom shall be entirely restored, together with the canonical form of government, by which in every Church a Minister shall be established, with the name and dignity of parcelus and the enjoyment of all legitimete rights and privileges."

PERVERSION AND MARIOLATEY The Tablet reports several recent perversions; among the names are the Hon. Mrs. Law, wife of the H n. and late Rev. W. T. Law, who, with nine children, had previously apostatized, and the Rev. H. G. Brasnell, formerly Curate of the Rev. Dr. Mill, at Brasted The Tablet adds :-"The former of these conversions is due in a remark-A Norvena for the son of Mrs. Law was on the point of commencing when he received the grace of conversion. The mother's name was then substituted, and before the Novens had terminated she too was granted to the prayers of the Faithful. Truly Our Lady has done great things for us in this her own month "

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF	TA		
Previously announced in No. 45		_	_ :
Bytown, per Rev. S. S. Strong			
Brock, per Rev. R Garrett	2	•••	•••
Ambagathurah and Day to an	()	7	6
Amherstburgh, per Rev. F. Mack	()	15	11
Woodhouse, Binbrook			
Siony Creek			
- per Kev. J. L. Alexander	0	12	Ω
L'andes	•	••	••
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-ber Key, W. Belt.		••	
St. Peter's Church, Tyronnyal 1 3 a	J	10	U
Trinity Church, Howard 0 13 5			
-per Rev. Henry Holland			
Cavan, per Rev. S. Armour	•	14	8
Se Mark's Nicons	3	5	()
St. Mark's, Niagara, per Churchwartlen.	2	18	ı
St. James's Congregation, Toronto	18	16	3
Dunville 1 3 3			_
Port Mailland			
-per Key, A. Townley	2	2	0
Weinington Square, per Rev. T.	-	•	v
Greene			_
		5	U
34 Collections, amounting 'n	_		
OF NEW AL MARKET CO.	79	15	5
GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.			
Hurontario Church, per Rev. J. R. Mac-			
george	_	• •	

george.... 0 11 94 Markbam..... 0 6 3 0 10 0 Danville..... 0 12 6 Port Maitland...... 1 7 6 -per Rev. A. Townley

> 3 1 91 THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. Secretary.

NOTICE All communications for the Tressurer of the Society

for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, should be addressed to their Secretary, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, at the office of the Church Society.

IMPORTANT TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH. The Tasmania Church Chronicle, a new monthly organ of the Colonial Church, whose establishment we are pleased to notice, reports a large and important meeting of the clergy of the diocese, held on the 28th of January, at the Hutchins School, Hobart Town:-" The meeting had been summoned by the following

"Bish-pstown January 15, 1852. " * Reverend Brother-The long-looked-for reply to the " Minutes of the Conference of Australasian Bishops," which were transmitted to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, has, at length, arrived; and I am glad to commaniente to you the entire extract, as I have received it, from the Archbishop of Cunterbury's letter to the Bushop of Sydney on the subject.

" The Metropolitan has, in consequence, " come to the determination to call together his clergy for the purpose of consultation, and to make provision for following that measure by a convention of laymen, to unite with the clergy (as proposed in our minutes) in consulting for the public good of the Church."

"On the evening of the 27th inst. I propose, God willing, to hold a public meeting at the Mechanics' fintitute, in Hobart Town, in order to establish a Diocesan Board of Missions, in connection with the general Australasian board. Whilst earnestly entreating your attendance, if possible, on that occasion, I feel myself now justified in further requesting you to meet me, on the following day, at 2 P.M., at the Hutchins School-first, to consider how far you are prepared to adopt the general principle set forth in Minute III of the Conference at Sydney, that "future Synods and Conventions," "duly constituted," may be the means of settling "many questions of great importance to the well-being of the Church;" and, secondly, to adopt measures for obtaining, by representation, the opinions of the laity upon the same

" It must needs be the earnest prayer, as well as the anxious study of us all, that our deliberations may be conducted in such a spirit of christian concord, that the very God of peace may sanctify us wholly. and that our "whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." I remain, reverend brother, your affectionate and faithful friend,

" T. R. TASMANIA."

EXTRACT.

" Lambeth, July 4, IS52.

" With respect to the matter of greater doubt and difficulty, the inconvenience is apparent of the uncertain jurisdiction of the bishops, and the consequent imperfection of discipline in your remote provinces. For the present, the Queen's supremacy must be assumed as unquestionable; and no doubt it prevents the issuing of any synodical mandate, or even the assembling of

any Synod which should claim authority. o. Whenever the subject of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the colonies has been mosted here, the absence of any specific scheme or proposal on the part of the colonial bishops, has been urged as a reason for postponing the consideration; and it certainly would not be competent for the authorities here to propose such enactments as might remedy the evils under which you labour, without a suggestion from you of the means of their removal. It appears to me that such a scheme as might be drawn up on the spot with especial view to the inconvencioness which you

should be prepared and sent to this country. " The subject would then be considered by the Colonial Secretary and the ecclesiastical officers of the Crown; and such legislation might follow as would place you in a better condition for the right administration of church discipline. I reman, &c.,

experience in the practical enforcement of discipline

"J. B. CANTUAR? " (Signed)

"The meeting was attended by thirty-five clergymen, assembled from all parts of the island, some having travelled a hundred and fifty miles to be present. The Bishop, having opened the meeting with prayer, addressed the clergy, thanking them for their ready attendance in answer to his request, while he acknowledged the intentions of several who would have been present to-day had not duty prevented them; noticing the reasons that had bitherto prevented his calling the clergy together—that the principal reason was now removed by the receipt of the Primate's reply to the communication of the Australasian Bishops, so long waited for-that the clergy were now met to consider that reply, and to act upon it; but still, not synodically. Whatever might be said as to the legality of Diocesan Synods (and upon this point high authorities in ecclesinstical law widely differed,) it was safer for the clergy here not to assume this legality in their own case, but simply to act as a meeting of clergymen summoned to consult with one another and with their Bishop. His lordship, after an interesting sketch of the history of Diocesan Synods, and the fact of the recent Synod of Exeter -calling especial notice to the gravity and unanimity of its proceedings-passed to the more particular subject of the day's meeting. The clergy were assembled to consider two things-first, the anomalous position of the Church here; and, secondly, the remedy for it. The anomaly was this: that our Church in Tasmania had been declared by high-legal authorities to be not established in the sense in which the Church in England was established, and yet that it had not the power possessed by other nonestablished bodies, of assembling for the management of its own affairs; in other words, that the Sovereign had parted with portion of her prerogative which gave us protection, while that portion which placed upon us restrictions were still retained. It would be for the clergy to consider whether they desired this anomaly to be removed. If so, the only remedy appeared to be, to petition the Sovereign. There might be delay in this course, but slow steps were generally sure ones. His lordship further stated his opinion, that whatever was done, should be done not with a view to this diocese only, but to the province of Australasia. It was not improbable that the meetings, which it might be presumed would now be called in each diocese, after the example set by the Metropolitan, would be followed by a general meeting at Sydney, in order to give a combined force to the representations that might go forth from the several dioceses. But, whether this were so or not, the clergy of each diocese should remember that they had brethren around them whose cause was their own. The Bishop concluded his remarks, which were listened to throughout with the greatest attention and interest, by the expression of his earnest hope that the clergy present would speak their ; minds freely and fully, in a spirit of mutual confidence and brotherly love, on an occasion to which they might hereafter look back as the beginning of great things from the Bishop of Colombo's visit. They are: -for the Church.

unanimous voice of the assembly:-

" That it is the opinion of the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Tasmania that a constitution, so framed as adequately to represent both the clergy and laity of the church, and giving them power to assemble for the administration of its affairs, is calculated to promote the church's well-being, and that its estab-Dishment in the several Australasian dioceses, upon a system of general uniformity, is therefore highly to be desired.

" * That accordingly a petition be presented to her Majesty the Queen, praying that she will be pleased to sanction such imperial legislation as may be necessary to remove any restriction that may at present hinder the establishment of such a constitution in the Australian dioceses."

THE MAURITIUS AND ITS GOVERNMENT UNDER PROTESTANT ENGLAND.

Magnitius has been a British possession since 1810. By the census of 1st August, 1846, the population was reckoned at 161.920 souls: -

Total.......161.920

The island does not belong to any diocese under the

No English bishop ever visited Mamitius until 15th

June, 1850, when the Bishop of Colombo came there by permission from the Secretary to the Colonies, Consequently, not one of the Profestant churches had up to that year been consecrated, nor had a confirmation ever taken place on the island.†

Setting uside the natives of India, the na parity of the inhabitants are Romen Cattolies. The non-only, to the Chineses of England or Scotard, and Describes.

The sheep of They are Dr. Shier below of the Virgin Mary, in which in the Chinese of England Westevans, with a row II amount of the Virgin Mary, in which in the Chinese of England Westevans, with a row II amount of the Virgin Mary, in which in the Chinese of England Westevans, with a row II amount of the Virgin Mary, in which is the control of the Virgin Mary, in

The Roman Catholic clergy claim all the population ! (not being Protestants or Indians) as belonging to their Church, and have succeeded in gaining over, as far as steenal forms are concerned, large portions of the labouring classes. In addition to a bishop, there is a considerable body of Roman Catholic clergy. Of these. hve are (or were lately) in Port Louis, the capital; and the others distributed over the island. Until 1848, the Roman Catholic bishop was one of those termed "bishops in partibus," taking their titles from some insignineant foreign town* under the Pope's dominion. But in the year just mentioned, the Secretary to the Colonies (Earl Greyé sent out an order to the Governor of Mauritins, that the Roman Catholic bishop was in future to be designated as the " Right Reverend Bishop Collier? and to be addressed "My Lord," and "Your Lordship." as our bishops are. By the Pope, Dr. Collier has been styled "Businep of Mauritius," and so (or of Port Louis) he now designates himself. In the parochial church, or cathedral at Port Louis, nearly 2,000 baptisms are said to take place annually, and 35,0 in persons are putdown as members of the Church in that district alone; but dependence must not be put on this number, as so large a proportion of them attend no church at all. Moreover, it is well known, that at the time of their emancipation, and even up to a later period, the mass of the ex-apprentices were of no church, and had no religion among them. Besides the parochial church at Port Louis, there are similar parish churches, of equally old standing, in the districts of Pamplemonsses, Flacq. and Moka; and in 1819 two other handsome churches, capable of containing from 350 to 500 persons, were consecrated in the districts of Riviere du Rempart and Grand Port; in that of Plains Wilhems one is now being built; and Bishop Collier is making gaeat exertions to have one erected in each of the other districts of Savanne and Black River. In addition to all these, there is a considerable number of chapels, chiefly erected by contributions from the ex-apprentices, and persons

While the Roman Catholics thus flourish, if we turn o the Protestants, we shall find that they are quite thrown into the shade. The episcopal churches on the island are but three; vis. one at Port Louis; -it is properly a Government church, (it was originally a powder magazine,) opened in 1815, all the expenses connected with it being paid out of the Colonial Treasury, except in those changes when the congragation volunteer improvements at their own cost, but even then the Governor's permission is required before they can be undertaken; -one at Plains Wilhems, opened in 1847; one at Moka, opened in 1848.

The Episcopal clergymen are five in number, viz. :-

The Rev. Alexander Denny, Senior Civil Chaplain,

Langrishe Banks, Second ditto.

J. S. Pering, Chaplain to the Forces.

J. Mark De Joux, Superintendent of Government Schools, Gideon De Joux, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal

In 1849 and 1850, Mr. Gideon De Joux performed divine service in French every Sunday afternoon in the church at Port Louis, for the benefit of such Protestant French and Creole families as were not sufficiently convergant with the English language. For this duty he receives £50 per annum, raised by subscription among the English congregation; but this service, like so many arrangements, was in its turn given up, as the reverend gentlemen was required for duty elsewhere.

The Chaplain to the Forces preaches to the troops at Port Louis on the first three Sundays of each month, on the fourth Sunday at Mahebourg (Grand Port district), and on the fifth Sunday (or four times a-year)

At the first station he officiates early in the morning. in the Government church, and in the two last in a barrack-room. Here it is worthy of remark, that while the Roman Catholies possess a handsome new church at Mahebourg, there is none for Protestants, though of 300 to 350 soldiers, besides their wives and families, and those of regimental and stationary officers there, two-thirds may be (and have been) Protestants! Mr. Pering's other duties are, to visit Sunday (or when further required), and to minister to the inmates of each.

Before proceeding further, it may be as well to state what were the minor changes from the above, resulting

1st-The Reverend the Chaplain to the Forces The following resolutions were agreed to by the performs divine service on each Sunday, at the residence of the Director of the Botanical Gardens, reference to what I have sp ken, written or done; to the Protestants of Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart districts.‡

2ndty-The Rev. Gideen De Joux officiates in a temporary chapel at Belle He, in the Black River district, to a congregation composed chiefly of of which I was not sparingly assailed, in 1847; ex-apprentices and other labourers.1

In addition to three Episcopalian churches, there are for Dissenting chapels in Mauritius, viz:-One at Port Louis (well attended), the Rev. Jean Le Brunofficiating minister. One at the Salines, where a Swiss missionary, the Rev. Mons. Favey, officiates. The Rev. Jean Le Brun, juur., has a considerable congregation, chiefly of Madagascar people, at Elizabeth chapel, in Moka district. Bisides these, in ! Plains Wilhems, Mr. Cheron has divine service every Sunday, in a building erected by him, which serves as chapel and school-room.

Strange to say, considering the number and respectability of the Scotch merchants, there is as yet no Presbyterian church in Mauritius. It is, however, necessary to state, that not only has a minister of that persuasion lately been sent out, but that a site for a church has been chosen in Port Louis. Meanwhile, the service is performed in the Court-house, and by the exertions of one or two active well-wishers, the sum of £400 has been collected towards the expenses of building the church.

The last point which remains to be noticed, is the amount of the incomes of the clergy of the English. church, and of Presbyterian and Raman Catholic . denominations.

The salary of the senior Civil Chaplain is £600 perannum; that of the second Civil Chaplain 1400 per annum, with £50 additional for keeping a horse,

The Chaplain to the Forces receives government pay as such, besides coloreal anowheres for the relative rank of Major, or 216 per menon.

The Messrs. De Joux receive incomes in their respective situations as holding government appointments, but as they cannot be required to officiate as clergymen, they are entitled to remuneration as such whenever they do clerical duty; but the senior of the two reverend gentlemen has been always very liberal in that respect.

A sum of £250 per annum has for some time been provided by government for a clergyman of the Presbyterian persuasion, but, for the reason already given, it has only been so employed very lately, and a considerable addition to his income would be required in an island so expensive as Mauritius. Accordingly, we believe that the government allowance has been increased, on condition that the congregation contributes a certain further sum, so as to ensure to the minister £400 a-vear.

The original salary of the Roman Catholic bishops in Mauritius was £1,000 per annum; but on the departure of the first holder, this sum was reduced to £720, the difference being paid to Dr. Slater as a pension. We have reason, however, to believe, that within the last few months the bishop's income has been raised to the higher rate, under the plea of "travelling expenses." He has also a free house* and a large allowance from the parish of Port Louis for his table expenses. In fact, it is exceedingly doubtful whether any one but the bishop himself is aware of the real emoluments he possesses.

It is impossible to forget the enthusiasm and delight with which the arrival of a Protestant bishop on the island was welcomed among us, or the gratifying appearance which the church in Port Louis presented when filled by a larger congregation than has ever been seen before or since within its walls. But a short and casual visit like that of the bishop of Colombo, is not one likely to be followed by durable benefits. resident chief is required, able, zealous, and well informed. He must be tolerant, and, above all, overflowing with christian charity, for he will find much to try him, many prejudices to contend against, and ignorance to combat. He must be prepared to find a steady and energetic opponent in the Roman Catholic bishop. Dr. Collier is most zealous for the advancement of his church. To his zeal in its cause he owes his present elevation. He is an Englishman, and was educated at Donay. He is now, and for a long time has been, most anxious to establish a Roman Catholic College at Port Louis, to be entirely under his own control, and in opposition to "The Royal College," which is liberally supported by government, and open to the young of all persuasions. He came home with the writer a short time ago, with this object in view, and in the hope that he might be supported by Earl Grey in this arrangement. He has again returned to Mauritous, taking with him one of the late percerts from the English church, whom he intends to place at the head of the new seminary which he is about to establish. In this we cannot help thinking that he has well felt the pulse of the Roman Catholies in Mauritius, and that it will prove a good stroke of policy, while he thus gets over the difficulty of introducing another foreign priest,-a measure opposed by the government of the island. The bishop, and several clergymen whom he took out with him, landed in Port Louis with no little pomp and state on the 6th January last.

"6, Carlton-gardens, June 11, 1852.

" My dear Mr. Greswell,-I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to two statements which have been recently put into circulation on the authority of a highly-respectable baronet-statements which, had they been left to depend on their intrinsic credibility

alone, would have gained but little notice. "The first of these statements is this:—

" . That Mr. Gladstone's views on the relations of the Church to the State have, since 1847, undergone a charge little anticipated by his then supporters, many of his best friends regretfully admit.'

"The second is: -

" ' That the abandonment of the Church's connexion with the State is necessarily involved in the legitimate development of the principles he now advocates.

"I likewise thank you for not having called upon me to notice one or more unworthy insinuations current on the same authority, and contained in a document of a somewhat later date.

"With regard to the two propositions above cited, and to your questions upon them, I have to observe: "That no attempt is made to sustain them by any

"That not one of these "best friends" is known to me, or to any friend whom I have been able to consult; "That the principles of which I am now the advocate are the very same that I avowed, and for the avowal

"That I am aware of no incompatibility between the principles of full religious freedom and the maintenance of the National Church in connexion with the State, to be h of which I am now, as ever, cordially attached;

"That in regard to the latter of these objects, if the change in my convictions which is imputed to me had occurred. I should not have left it to the author of this circular to announce it to the world; and

"That whether the question be or be not an open one for others, it can, in my judgment, be no open question for one who aspires to the representation of the University of Oxford.

"In short, I disown and repudiate both these allegations emphatically, and in all their parts.

"I remain, my dear Mr. Greswell, most sincerely

"W. E. GLADSTONE. "Rev. R. Greswell."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Thersbay, June 10, THE SLAVE TRADE.

The business of the evening was confined to a debate arising out of the presentation of petitions from the West Indian identers by Lord Brougham. the bishes of Oxford, the Harrest Durrowley, and the Larver Perry, who some he had received a monoral so not by the Usbep of Jamaica and serve by consequence and our dy-time dissenting the subject. Recently a procession had taken

Earl GREY started up, and combatted these assertions, which he must deny whenever they should be made: the distress existed before the legislation of 1846, which latter had also mitigated the slave trade:-

"There was this striking fact in the papers on their lordships' table, that taking the five years before the admission of foreign sugar into the markets of this country, and taking the five years since, there was a marked dimunition in the amount of the slave trade; and there was still this more remarkable fact, that at this moment the planters of Cuba were so satisfied by what they saw going on that free labour was cheaper than slave labour, that they were taking measures to introduce no fewer than 80,000 industrious Chinese free labourers,"

The Bishop of Oxforo had supported the legislation of 1846, so long as he looked upon the question from a politic economical view; but seeing no reason to doubt that its effect had been to give a great stimulus to the Brazilian slave trade, he tell it his duty to raise it out of the mere science of economihs into a far higher atmosphere-the atmosphere of the highest national and moral considerations; and to show that however right it might have been on economic principles to introduce slavo-grown sugar into this country, upon moral principles it wrong:-

"The noble earl had endeavoured to draw from certain returns the inference that the effect of the act of 1846 had not been to increase the slave trade; but he (the Bishop of Oxford) begged their lordships to consider these facts, first, that it must have had the effect, and had been known to have had the effect of promoting the production of sugar in the Brazils; next, that every hogshead of sugar so produced must have been produced by slave labour; third, that the slaves who had furnished that labour must have been slaves not bred in the country, but imported from Africa; for, whatever conclusions might be drawn by ingenious deductions from returns, a man must be able to show, either that the sugar was produced without hands, or that the hands that produced it were free, or that they had been bred in Brazil, before any ingenious deductions could ever tend to support the conclusions of the noble earl. The noble earl had referred to the present desire of the Cuban planters for free labour, and had attributed it strangely enough to the act of 1846; when the plain and palpable reason, which could be seen by every eye as distinctly as the sun at noonday, was, that it was because of the unexampled success which had attended the brave and unwearied exertions of our cruisers on the coast of Africa, which had made it so difficult and expensive to import slaves; and because an apprehension was growing up that when this country took a great cause like that in hand it was impossible to frustrate our efforts; it was for these reasons, and these reasons alone, that the planters had found that their labour must be supplied otherwise than it had hitherto been."

Lord HARROWBY hoped Government would be oble to discover some means of mitigating the distress, and

Lord Derry reasserted that the legislation of 1816, and observed that everybody else thought so but Lord Grey :-

"He still believed that the only effectual remedy would be that of stopping the progress of the reduction of differential duties now going on. But at the same time he confessed he entertained great doubt whether the public mind of the country was prepared to sacrifice the economic interests involved in that proposition."

The Earl of HARROWBY expressed his doubts whether public opinion would allow the exclusion of all foreign produce, such a total exclusion being a sufficient remedy, as he thought.

Earl Grey said that the views he had expressed were not his alone. Lord Derby well knew that they were those of the ablest officers under the Crown in the West Indies.

The Duke of Northumberland corrected the noble earl at least in one particular-he had just receive despatches from the Commander-in Chief on the station, reporting the ruined condition of the Islands as having been occasioned by the legislation of 1846.

The BISHOP OF OAFORD reminded the house that the general impression which prevailed among capitalists was, that it was impossible for free labour to compete with slave labour, had, moreover, led to large investments of money in Cuba and Erazil, so that every possible improvement in the machinery and manufacture was there introduced, while in our colonies they were unterly unable to obtain capital for a similar purpose. The consequence was, a greatly increased production by s aves in Cuba and Brazil.

Lord STANLIN of Alderley said that the increasd production of beet-root sugar ought to be taken i.do account. The conversation then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, June 10.

Mr. Knoon complained of the conduct of the Government in issuing a proclamation against the habits of Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics lie wished to know whether the proclamation was to be published in the Dublin Gazette? and wether the Irish Attorney-General was to prosecute Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who were the robes of their order, and which they had done without dispute since 1829.

Mr. Secretary Wallroth said it was not at present their intention to publish the proclamation in the Dublin Gazette, but a private intimation had been given to the Roman Catholics in Ireland on

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

The following tribute of the memory of the late Hon. Lout Talbot, whose decease we recently announced we find paid by a correspondent of the Leeds Intelligeneral it is one in which many of our readers will fully concur and appreciate:-

Your notice of the lamented death of Mr. John mand at least) that he was nothing more than a man of nation and a clever and successful lawyer. He was indeel all this in a high degree. It is in reference to him ing the acts known as Sir John Jervis's Acts. When that Lord Campbell, in his concluding remarks in the to thank that the great scal, ere long, may be again in passession of this distinguished family. But the best upon Mr. Lawes, and afterwards used his influence to and most instructive part of Mr. Talbot's character remains to be told. He was an eminently pions and practical Christian. His loss is irreparable to our great realizants societies, of which he was at once an able director and a most munificent supporter. The national Society will not soon find such another layman to adorn as committee, and the same may be said in reference to the London Union on Church matters. The Tithe Redemption Trust has lost the advantage of his legal learning and experience, at all times willingly and gratuatously given. Valuable as every moment was to him, he never gridged the time which he gave for imeducational meeting held some years ago at St. Martin's Hart, for the purpose of protesting against what are known as the management clauses of the Committee of Conneil on Education, Mr. Talbot was the respected maintain. It was only a few months since he advocated most forcibly the restoration of Diocesan Synods and of Convection generally, at a meeting in London. Churches and schools innumerable have been aided by his hounty, while in one instance at least, and very recentive he built and endowed a church at his sole cost. Winle such were amongst Mr. Talbot's public virtues, his private life was that of a dutiful son of the Church of England. He was idolised by his family, beloved by his friends, and his memory will be cherished by all who can value the graces of an earnest Christian gentleman.

DUELLING-PROFESSOR VINCE.-Travelling in a stage-coach, the Professor got into an argument with a fellow-traveller about duelling, the necessity of which the Professor streamonsly denied. The other as stoutly maintained r, and insisted that there were many cases which could only be decided by a duel. "I deny that." said the Professor. "Pooh," replied the other, "it's quite clear. Way, what else can you do ! Here are you and I tacking together; and suppose we get into a warm argument, and I say to you, 'you lie;' what can you do then? You must fight me. There's no other remedy." "! deny it," with a provoking coolness re-plied the Professor. "Well, but what can you do?" "Why." he again replied, "if you say to me, 'you he. I should say, prove it. If you prove it, I do lie; if you don't prove it, it's you that lie. And there's an end or the matter."

IRELAND

DOMESTIC.

The Shannon, at Killaloe, exhibited a phenomenon within a day or two recently, which no living inhabitant and ever seen before. The waters receded to such a distance from their usual mark, at low tide, that private room—these things, with the oppertune aid of salation, eels, and pike were taken in abundance, even by cinidren, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle.

Spirit of the Press.

devolved mainly upon three gentlemen - Mr. Edward Lawes, the chairman; Mr. Allason, the architect; and Mr. Prank Forster, the engineer. Others gave only occasional or incidental attendance. The two patience, thought, research and eloquence can spend principal pail officers, the chairman and the engineer, upon them. Is the constitution of New Zealand, for only occasional or incidental attendance. The two worked anxiously de die in diem. Mr. Allason was as anxious, and he worked with them incessantly until a day or two before his death. They had all three the promise of a long life before their entrance into office, and row, after a short career, their existence has been closed by hervous fevers. Those few persons who may be aware of what it is to have the responsibility of dealing with large evils, with imperfect means, and to contend against vexations obstructions, will fully apprecrate the fatal influence of the mental anxieties which another session. A dying Parliament is a convenient are the antecelents of the diseases which terminated apology for shirking or slurring every question which their lives. An engineer, who knew Mr. Frank Forster intimately, said, on hearing of his appointment to his office of engineer of that commission: "That appoints: the living to the decent burial of the dead. The course ment is a tatal mistake. I know well the susceptible of useful and practical legislation is either altogether nature of his mind. Now mark me; the opposition [which he will there encounter will kill him. You will soon hear of his being in a nervous fever; and unless he is rescued he will be killed." The nervous fever table talk at Kissingen, or in listening to the editying cance as was predicted, and Mr. Forster resigned too late. Mr. R. e. the previous engineer, who had been a voteran, was also attacked by a nervous fever, produced by the advicties and worry of the office, and he was the credit and character of the House, we trust that the compelled to resign, and he has been slowly recovering scene of injustice and folly which it permitted on the between two or three years, the effect of the service during one. The health of Mr. Austin, the first engimor of the Consolidated Commission, was faling rapilly, though he is a younger man, under service with impercent support, but his friends interfered and to have been brought before that assembly - and, have rescued from to time. When the removal of the tech- ing been so brought and settled, it ought not to be re-Lical difficulties which impeded the borrowing of the vived. money necessary to proceed with large amended works ; was refused, and when, moreover, such a restriction; of the Crown whether, in their opinion, the law had was allowed to be placed on the powers of the Commis- | been complied with in Mr. Bennett's institution.son tor borrowing money as threw them into debt, the chairman was subjected to accumulated anxieties. It became necessary to dismiss officers who had been specially trained, and who were prepared for large service. Then reclamations were showered upon the Comissioners, implying blame for pestilences which they had no means to prevent. To meet the public demands with reduced means. Mr. Lawes, the chairman, undertook, recently, the responsibility of looking is to every report and order for the drainage of every single house-a step which betokened a state of arxi-My, and which well-informed friends would have prevented ican taking (as it was a duty previously well despared by a dominate officers.) or indeed for taking the office at air. The prediction in this case also was were similar, they fell upon frames differently constitotal, and weakened in different ways, giving the appearance of different forms of mortality; but the case of Mr. Lawes as well as of Mr. Forster. When a probably got their answer; and Mr. Horsman knows, leaves, the devil makes sai havoc again.

entlem in who had had experience in the Commission (and had himself withdrawn from it), heard or the proceeding of Mr. Lawes, he confidently predicted that he would not be able to stand it, and that his health would give way under it. Mr. Lawes was the youngest man. not being more than thirty-five years of age when he died. In him no doubt the anxieties of the appointment were aggravated by a necessarily imperfect acquaintance with the principles of the works in re-Taibet in your last paper, left the impression (lo my spect of which he undertook the responsibility of dealing. He was an industrious and able technical lawyer. He is understood to have had the chief labour in fram-Lord John Russell requested the Attorney-General to Good Lord Chancellor Talbot, observes: - I am happy prepare the Public Health Act, he. the Attorney-General. Sir John Jervis, allowed the duty to devolve procure him the appointment of paid chairman of the Metropolitan Sewers' Commission. The story has its moral for those who grumble at what they call the " luck " of others .- Builder.

To night Mr. Horsman proposes once more to inflict upon the House of Commons the story of Mr. Bennett's appointment to the Vicarage of Frome. Some allowance is usually extended to members on the eve of a dissolution when their seats are doubtful. Whether Cockermouth has any especial fondness for a representative of mar-prelate or mar-priest qualifications, we portant public and national interests. At the great cannot say. There may, for aught we know, be an idiosyncrasy in the constituency of that northern borough, to which Mr. Horsman is bound to pander. In persecuting Mr. Bennett he may have an eye either to the safety of his seat, or to his own individual gratification. For our own part we incline to the latter solution of his zeal in Church affairs. Every man has his strong point-his taste-his bias-his line. Even the House of Commons seems to parcel out the realm of things among peculiar guardians—sylphs, gnomes. or the like-so that all interests, human and divine, may find their representatives among that assemblage of 658 genii or geniuses. In classical times, every tountain had its nymph-every rock and dell its sylvan tutelar. In like manner among ourselves, one honourable memher takes to the smoke nuisance-another to street organs-a third to dog carts. A knight of the Shire is strong on the Mozambique question-a borough member brings everything round to the great currency controversy. A shines like a stale codush in sewers, and B gropes pleasantly and congenially in the rankest recesses of casnistical immorality. Every member seems to have his function, and to fill it. Mr. Horsman, we suppose, finding all the ordinary departments of our social state, political, economical and practical, pre-ocupied-seeing each of his cotemporaries working his own peculiar mine of folly or usefulness-took to Church-harrying, simply because others declined that particular field of malice and misrepresentation. There is a natural and spontaneous congruity between the office and its holder—the eternal fitness of things must have designated the member for Cockermouth for his congenial occupation.

Perhaps no other assembly in the world than the House of Commons would tolerate the kind of public character which Mr. Horseman exhibits. Were he to indulge his peculiar vein in a dining room or a club, he would be summarily shown to the door. His grasp of facts is small; minute, and intensely vulgar. Given a victim-Mr. Horsman is the very Nadgett of the Legislature. What Mr. Bennett has for breakfast, what an eavesdropping correspondent, the member for Cockermouth carefully jots down, and gravely retails to the House of Commons. Our more immediate concern, however, is not with Mr. Horsman, but with the assembly which can endure this sort of thing. He has discharge; and of course he must go through with it. dissolution. There are at least twenty or thirty example, so well matured that our legislatures can atford to waste time in playing at Parliamentary hopscotch and polemical fly-the-garter? Hours are at this moment beyond all price in St. Stephen's. Do what we will, grave, national and imperial questions must, in any case, remain unsolved. Subjects of the largest practical importance are postponed or abandoned, in deference to the coming elections. Australia, like Midas of old, may be choked with its own gold before concerns the good of the empire and its citizens, from education to drainage, and from improved dwellings for impeded, or it flows tumulinously in a ciomsy harry. But, with all this, the House of Commons can waste half a-dozen hours in discussing Mr. Bennett's teacomments on Mr. Bennett's sermons, with which the old women-breeched or peticoated-of Frome have by this time favoured Mr. Horsman. For the sake of occasion of Mr. Horsman's former exhibition will not be repeated to-night. It has yet some reputation to lose, whilst Mr. Horsman's is already sufficiently established. The case of the Vicar of Frome sever ought

The Minister promised to inquire of the law officers Their answer was clear and decisive. In the mean time much of the mythic nonsense with which Mr. Horsman contrived to surround Mr. Bennett's mode of life on the Continent, has been cleared away. The sole authority which the member for Gockermouth quoted for his assertion that Mr. Bennett had seconded to Rome was a mendacious Irish journal which, at the same time aumounced the conversion of Mr. Brothick of Bath," a clergyman holding views exactly opposite to those of Mr. Bennett. The romantic "Caruchin friat? has sobered down has a pressue Argaean exchurchwarden with a baid head. Some tody of hity inhabitates of France had protested by anticipation. against Mr. Bennett; but some eleven or twelve nondoctime have had ample time to take legal advice of liged to sleep in his "buggy," or an open "shauty."

just as well as we do, that, so far as the law goes, Mr. Bennett is unassailable.

What remains ! Does the member for Cockermonth think that he will on this 8th June, get the House of Commons to extemporize a law for burning Mr. Bennett, imprisoning the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and fining or pillorying the patroness of Frome 1. Or does he imagine that the House is about to appoint a Commission of Triers, or to revive the High Court of Commission-with himself for perpetual President -- to inquire whether presentees to livings come up, or come down, to his standard of bigotry and puritanism? Or. finally, does he propose to introduce a new measure of a comprehensive kind, for infusing more "Protes'antism into the Church of England, for revising the Prayer book, and issuing directions to the Bishops I Because, if Mr. Horsman is not prepared to do any one of these preposterous things-if he is only going to waste the time of the Legislature, and to baulk the necessities of this great nation, for six or seven hours—the House of Commons will be wanting to its own dignity, as well as to the interests of the country, if it does not plainly hint to him that his senseless busybodyism is a Parliamentary nuisance. - English paper.

NEWSPAPER READERS .- Mr. A. believes he shall discontinue his paper because it contains no political news; while B. is decidedly of opinion that the same paper dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day. C. don't take it, because it was all one side; and D., whose opinion it generally expresses, does not take it, because it is not severe enough upon the opposition. E. thurks it does not pay due attention to tashionable literature. F. cannot bear the flimsy notions of fashionable writers. G. will not suffer a paper to be upon his table which ventures to express an opinion against slavery. H. never patronises one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day. 1. declares he does not want a paper filled with the hodgepodge doings and undoings of the Legislature. J. considers that paper the best which gives the greatest quantity of such proceedings. K. patronises the papers for the light and lively reading they contain. L. wonders that the paper does not publish Dewey's sermons, and such other solid matter. M will not even read a paper that will not expose the evils of secturianism. N. is decidedly of opinion that the pulpit, and not the press, should meddle with religious dogmas. O. likes to read police reports. P., whose appetite is less morbid, would not have a paper in which these silly reports are printed in his house. Q likes anecdotes. R. won't take a paper that publishes them, and says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be put into papers. S. complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week. T, says the type too small. U. thinks it too large. V. stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements. W. wants to see what is for sale. X. will not take the paper unless it is left at his door before sunrise: while I. declares he will not pay for it, if left so early; that it is stolen from his house before he is up. Z won't take it because it don't please all the others .- Hogg's Instructor.

United States.

AND THE CHARGE STATE OF TH (From the Tablet's "American Correspondent.")

ROMANIST.

A sample of what follows from leaving Religion

to Voluntaryism.-Ep.CH.] In Georgia there are thousands working on the lines. and about Augusta, Savannah, and Macon. No person his strange mysterious function in the order of things to could imagine the unfortunate condition of these men unless he had actually witnessed their sad state. discharge; and of course ne must go through with a most account, and the cannot do otherwise. As Dr. Watts idiomatically and the most laborious work, digging, barrowing, and the work of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers as of Parliament—within three or four weeks of a gasp of Parliament—within three or four their pants, a flanuel shirt, and an old hat. ures which require the utmost labour that legislative their dress. They are divided into gauge or parties of from twelve to forty, and over each division there is a superintendent or "boss," who is generally a sub-contractor, and who endeavours, by working the men as cattle, to make profit. With the slight clothing as described above, and using extreme physical exertion under a scorching sun, they would soon be obliged to give up. The "boss," however, contrives to give them artificial courage to persevere at labour. He has what is called the "time man and drinking boss," whose sole business is to supply the men with grog! This grog is a compound of the worst Tennessee whiskey, weakened down by large additions of water. and having a burning taste imparted to it (in order to conceal its dilution) by the addition of vitriol and other poisonous drugs. The head boss orders some barrels of the whiskey, and, after giving it the usual quantity of water and poison, he distributes it to the grog bosses" in quantities of five or ten gallons. The regular hours are fixed "first, second, third, &c . &c., up to twelfth drinking time." The bosses come to the men, and give "a gigger" or glass to each man. and it very frequently happens that before night several of the men sink, not so much from exhausted physicastrength as from semi-drunkenness produced by these repeated doses of modified poison. Such is life on langed the tollowing interesting account of the some of the southern railroads during the labour days of the weeks. When Sanday comes matters are worse; there is no church, perhaps, within a hundred miles; the men, from not having gone to confession for a long period, are forgetful of the obligation to pray (particularly on that day), so they go to the "shanties," or small groggeries, which some of the "crncodiles of the human species" erect near the works, in order to swallow all the earnings of the poor creatures. In these hells the men spend the Lord's Day, and after gorging themselves with the poison, they go out, and many sleep in the woods, exposed to the night air, which is here surcharged with the malaria of the marshes and forests. Hundreds are found dead, and are buried by their drunken associates. with as little feeling as you would exhibit to a dead horse. Many get hind, lose the use of their lim's, or contract diseases of the skin, which age exceedingly loathsome. There are some few who preserve a feeling of religion. Yet, such is the depravity of the health. Her skin is of a death-like palor, her checks body, that the good men are sometimes so obnoxious. warm, and her body greatly ematasted. on account of their goodness, that they are frequently mardered by the bad; and to svoid ill-treatment or murder, 'tis necessary for a man wishing to live died, after trying num for several months, testify to mis correctly to buy grog, and give it to the drunkards! excelent qualities as a successful parish priest. More. Sometimes a zealous clergyman goes on a mission to over, those who imagined memselves aggreeved a, his those roads. His privations are very great, being whether, after all, it is in any degree inconsistent with He preaches, hears their confersions, and gives by some obscure disease of the spine. the teaching of the Church of England. They have communion to the good; but in a few weeks after he

As nearly all the Irish Priests take the Tablet, I give verbation a dialogue which occurred between a poor emigrant and myself, that they may, on reading it, endeavour to prevent the people from coming here. "Well, John, I am truly glad to meet you; I thought you were in New York. How are your brothers, James and Michael, and you cousin Pat?" "Then it's I that's glad to see you, or any one from the ould country; and as to the toys, they are all dead, and I'm left alone; though not alone, for Mick got married to Jane Rosser, and left three childer with me, and the wife too, poor cratur; 'an' she got the nigue watchin' Mick when he had the horrors." "And what are the horrors, John?" "Oh, it's the devil's complaint; that's what some calls it, and no wondher; and Mick, and James, and Par died of it, God rest them. They used to take the juggers, and that gave them the bad habit; and thin they used to go to the groggeries on Sundays, so they tuck the horrors and died." together," said L. " No, different times; James and Pat in the July, and Mick died in "the Fall." further enquiry. I found the horrors were edelirium tremens" I asked him had they a Priest, "Ah, no, there was no Priest near; how it bied my heart to see them three purty boys, who were Pather Mathew's medal, and received the mornin' they left 1) -- n Chapel, to see how they torget all and turned to drinking; and when Father - came here to see us all, and say Mass, and preach so movie to us, why, Sir, they'd rather see the boss that I rings the jugger of whinkey, an' that's God's truth 1 will just tell von about Mick's death, and James and Pat died nearly the same. Mick used to drink hard, and still he saved, for his wife washed for the shanty boys, and got lots of money; but he was nearly mad one day with liquor, and went over to the vidage of - . - , and drank more, so the boys robbed one bundred and therty dollars from his inside waistcont; and next day, when he missed the money, he was real mad, and drank ahead; he ate nothin' for days, and at last got the horrors; so be had them four days. I gave him the doses that's given in thin cases; the first did not set him asleep, nor the second, but the thord did; there was two hours twist every dose, and after the third he slept until the next day after that again, when, says I to the boys that crim in in the evening, I fear Mick is sleepin' too long, and they said the same; so I hollooed and called Mick, and then surred him, so he opened his eyes and thought to spake. Mick, says I, and he says low, John, and the rattles was in his throat, the rattles of death. Well, his poor wife roared and tore her hair; the boys tuck her out, and I stirred him up nguin. Mick, says I, think of God and your sowl, and he did not mind. Mick, says thank of your wife and childer; what will become of them? Well, says he (in an under tone). I will give them bread and pork, and the rattles were on again. Oh, Mick, says I, you're dying. No, says he. You are, says 1, say tha Contition; so I blessed him, and he said it on to the middle, and would not pass that, for he said I was a fool to ax him to go farther than the Priest. He was getting vexed, and that gave him the talk. Mick, says I again, make an not of contestion; no he said it after me, and he lost the speech soon after, and died before mornin', and we buried him under a bush. Such is the statement made by one of the emigrants;

his own words I have given just as spoken. Several clergymen told me that hundreds die every year in the same way, in various localities. And now to pass from this poor man's description, let me briefly give a scene, discourse he holds with his wife and triends in his own IRISH ROMANISTS IN AMERICA, SKETCHED BY A of which I was an eye witness. In passing through a small city in Georgia, I walked out in the evening to see the place, and make notes for the Tublet. My attention was soon called to a crowd of men apparently in angry collision. On approaching closer, I found they were a number of railroad labourers who had come in to drink, and were now scandalizing a peaceable city. They used knives indiscriminately, plunging them into the arms, sides, and legs -several were severely wounded, and all were covered with blood. I was horrified beyond description, and my astonishment was equal to my horror on flading the police not interfere. What a pity to see such fine menthrown into such circumstances, where all religion is lost, and the feel ugs brutnlized. I am Irish myself, and feel these matters intensely. I know my countrymen well; I know that he who wrote of them "that their faults were the excesses of their virtues," wrote what was true. At home there is no more religious people, and here all practical religion is lost; at home they frequent the church, here there is a physical impossibility to do s; and hence they are an easy trey to designing men, who posson them with drink to extract extra labour, and who endeavour to pollute their minds by keeping up a spirit of faction or party in order to secure to themselves an air of importance, and a power, as it were, to govern. The really most lamentable to see such men (men. who, in other circumstances, would have been saints) going to devolution; and ver these are the men who contribute to erect schools, &c. They give freely to every

Coloniai.

The Speciality Review of the 26th alt. concase of a young gul, who excited a great deal of morbid curiosity in this city and neighbourhood:

CASE OF ALLEGED ASPHYXIA.

Much excitement has prevailed for some time and still prevails in this quarter of the Province, occasioned by a report that a young girl residing on Lot No. 2, 3rd Concession, East, has for seventeen weeks been hving in a trance without food.

Desirous to learn how matters really stood, we this week despatched a Commissioner to the spot, from whom we have derived the subjoined particulars;

The girl in question, who is named Annabella Hannah, is the daughter of poor parouts, and is about ten or eleven years of age.

On entering the shanty where Annabella lay, our informant found that her respiration was regular and full, as much so indeed as that of a person in ordinars

Her ailment commenced in November last, when she just the use of her legs, her whole body having gradually become paralized, in which condition it re-

There can be little or no doubt that the phenomena which have created so much excitement were caused

The most outrageously ridiculous rumors have been circulated touching this case. Among other things it nor drank, nor performed the usual functions of nature either evacuatory or respiratory.

receiving nourishment in the shape of milk, taking a cup of the same three times a day, and discharging the same prima cia.

In an age when the Rochester knockings and such like absurdities find troops of willing believers, it is not to be wondered at that by the long-cared million poor Annabella Hannah has been invested with supernatural qualities. The most idiotically romantic legends are current touching the revelutions which she has made about heaven and hell and other mysteries, which we need hardly say are without the slightest foundation. The poor girl, doubtless, gives utterance occasionally to apparently mystic and prophetical sentences, but these are precisely a kin to the ravings which are common in Lanauc asylums.

Many thousands have visited the poor girl this week, a few of whom unquestionably came for the legitimate purpose of scientific investigation, but the vast majority it is to be feared merely to gratify a morbid love of the marvellons. It is a pity that the hapless child should be thus exposed like a wild beast to the gloating curiosity of the ignorant and superstitious!

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1852.

Toronto, June 28th, 1852,

My DEAR BRETHREN RESIDING BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

It is my intention (D,V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the following

> I remain, &c. JOHN TORONTO.

July, 1852. Tuesday, 13th . . Christ Ch. Scarborough. 11 A.M. Duffin's Creek 3 P.M. Wednesday, 14th .. Norwood, Pickering. . . . 11 A.M. Thursday, 15th .. Uxbridge Mills 11 A.M. Mr. Fairs 3 p.m. Friday, 16th .. Brock, West Church ... 11 A.M. " East Church . . . 3 P.M. Saturday, 17th .. Benvertown...... 11 A.M. Sunday, 18th . . St. Paul's Whitby 10 A.M. St. John's Windsor 2 P.M. St. George's Oshawa ... 5 P.M. 19th . . St. John's Bowmanville. 10 A.M. Monday, Clarke..... 2 p.M. 20th.. Cartwright...... 11 A.M. Tuesday, Preston, Manvers..... 4 P.M. Wednesday, 21st .. Cavan North Church... 11 A.M. Cavan South Church... 3 P.M. 22nd .. Emily...... 10 A.M. Thursday, Lindsay 3 P.M. Friday, 23rd .. Peterborough 11 A.M. Gore's Landing 5 P.M. Saturday, 24th .. Port Hope..... 11 A.M. Perrytown..... 3 r.m. Sunday, 25th .. Cobourg..... 11 A.M. 26th .. Grafton 11 A.M. Monday, Colborne 3 P.M. 27th .. Carrying Place 11 A.M. Tuesday, Wednesday, 28th .. Picton..... 11 A.M. Marysburgh 3 P.M. 29th .. Milford 10 A.M. Thursday, 30th . . Amwood, Trent 11 A.M. Friday, Frankford..... 3 P.M. Saturday, 31st .. August 1852, Sunday, 1st .. Belleville 11 A.M. Huntingford 3 r.m. Monday, 2nd . Tyendenaga 11 A.M. Mohawk 3 P.M. Tuesday, 3rd .. Napance 11 A.M. Clarke's Mills..... 3 p.m. Wednesday, 4th .. Bath 11 A.M.

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

Thursday,

Amherst Island 3 r.m.

Adolphustown...... 3 r.m.

5th . . Fredericksburg 11 A.M.

THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.

Having in our last article endeavoured briefly to point out a few of the evils which have resulted from want of organization and coosequent inacto illustrate a few of the blessings which must inevitably follow a restoration of the Church's powers. The unsettled state of the law with reference to the Colonial Sees and the positive want. from the highest to the humblest. Fettered by a sworn obedience to the Archepiscopal See of Canterbury, the Colonial Suffragan Bishop finds himself governed and controlled by a code of canons and laws admirably adapted to old and well established countries, but totally inapplicable to new and unsettled districts. Alive to the difficulties of his position, the Bishop is, in many instances, utterly unable to exercise any wholesome control over his Diocese, and is forced either to act the part of an absolute dictator, or to permit irregularmes of a more or less grave nature to pass subsilentio. Nor are the Presbyters in a more favourable position. Panced in districts of large extent, shut out from frequent inter-communion with each

Church as a whole. Unaccustomed to meet together for deliberation and counsel, perhaps hearing In point of fact, however, the girl has been regularly little each of other except by vague rumous or thro' the columns of a newspaper, where some disputed point or a question raised brings, as it were, the type of parties into prominent and but too often undesirable view, they learn to look with personal suspicion on each other, and feelings of estrangement arise between those who in an hours social intercourse would be the best friends. Again could understand the ecclesiastical commissioners, no keenly alive to the lawless position of the Church, a constant dread pervades the mind that Episcopal supervision may pass its bounds and become the one-man tyranny of the Pope. An indiscretion, or it may be a serious fault, rebuked by a Bishop instantly lays him open, in this age more especially, to the charge of high-handed despotism; and but too often this cry is raised by those characters, who, if the Church did exercise its legitimate control, would be gravely consured or suspended. Nor are the laity freed from their share of the evils. Bound as they are equally with Bishops and Presbyters to submit themselves to their Holy Church, to their spiritual Teachers, Pastors, and Masters, to honour and obey the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her—it but too often happens that they find themselves placed in the fearful position of choosing whether they will follow God, or his chief servant in the realm, who bids them do that which is contrary to the laws of the Church. Bound up and identified as our holy religion was with the old code of the Empire, (ere innovations began) in both practice and theory, the Church generally judged—as she even yet forced to do-of the fitness or unfitness of her children by the position which they occupy with reference to the Civil Courts: and should these Courts pronounce nought against them she presumes that they are correct in their life. The relative position of Church and State has, however, been very seriously changed, insomuch that they cannot be considered to be co-workers together.

Let us take a case in point. We often find r pious and sincere Christian, one who has undertaken the fearful responsibility of the Priestly office with a full bense of its nature and of the reality of the obligations which it imposes—placed in an unfavourable position by being called on to give Christian burial to a miserable creature who has fallen by his own hand, and whose previous unchristian and unholy life may have led to the sad catastrophe. At this time no discrimination is used by juries who are not necessarily Churchmen in weighing the true merits of each case, but a general opinion prevails that at the time of the commission of the foul deed the deceased was lunatic-thus limiting the cause of his fall to moral or physical disturbance commencing a brief period before death. How can a Priest pronounce "that there are well grounded hopes of a resurrection to eternal life" for such an one, and not be guilty of hypocrisy. On the other hand, it is on the old theory argued that the Church is freed from blame, inasmuch as she pronounces that hope under the authority of a verdict delivered by a competent legal court.

We do not presume to pass an opinion now as to which party may be right; we use the case to show that the Church as a whole should express an opinion on the matter and remove doubts from the minds of her children-for here we have a circumstance bringing into collision all the orders of the Church, Bishop, Priest and people -since the private feelings of friends and relatives may tender them incapable of judging impartially, or the conscientions but it may be erroneous scruples of the Priest may equally place him in a wrong position. This very question gave rise to difficulty in the Church of France and was sum marily settled under the authority of Napoleon If there was some clear and defin to line of conduct laid down by the Church, there would be no dilliculty; but so long as the matter is left open, we must look for difficulties to arise. And as questions of this kind exert an influence for good or evil on the living and not the dead, we may hope that some benefit would result from its settlement.

There are, however, other questions more immediately connected with the temporal affairs of the Church which hinder her usefuless and materially cramp her energies, and which cannot much longer remain as they are. That great abuses have crept into the management of the Church's affairs cannot be denied; to redress them is the object of those who are awake to her high and | Queen to think more deeply of the high and holy holy duties; but we must protest against any unjust interference on the part of the State. She inherits a title by which she is doubly endeared to be like-minded and loving one to another, re-Much of the corruption has been fostered by it, and but too often the highest offices in the Church have been unblushingly bestowed on men whose only qualifications have been an amount of clevertion in the Church; we shall as briefly attempt | ness for pamphleteering productions in defence of some Government scheme. Thus completely in the power of the State, we have seen a Prime Munister during to abolish Bishopoics in the Irish Church as if for the sole purpose of encouraging never more simply nor intelligibly than in the of certain well defined enactments for both their , the audacity of her enemies, and establishing a , petition from the Yorkshire Church Union. temporal and spiritual government,-onces the system of education in England as infamous as Church in a most unfortunate position, and throws could well be devised. The Church meanwhile able House that Convocation, though suspended in viding for her wants. Acquainted as her children a fearful responsibility on every class of members, has been silenged, her Sundal action has been silenged. a fearfil responsibility on every class of members, thus been silenced; her Synodal action has been entirely suppressed. The Archdeacon of Bristol, in his late charge has made the following remarks much to the point :-

"He explained the grounds of objection to Lord Blandford's bill, in the spirit, and many of the objects. of which, as they well knew, he fully sympathized. but which involved too weighty interests to be disposed may be considered and sanctioned by the authorised and distressing that Priest after Priest breaks down of without first consulting the church its to be disposed on the church of without first consulting the church itself. There would have been no ground for such sweeping changes. threatening the existence of the church as a national establishment, but for the long-continued abuse of the public patronage, and the abeyance of the character of the character of the public patronage, and the abeyance of the character of the character of the public patronage. self-regulating and self-reforming action. These were

attached to the established church, holding opinions to expand and conform itself to various exigencies, reverenced and hallowed by antiquity; who might, it as its own position varies and expands. It should they thought fit, combine and form a party, which, if inconvenient to the government, would, he (Lord John Russell) was convinced, be useful to the house and the country." To unite with such a party he invited them now, if they did not, as it might be hoped, already all belong to it. - [The archdeacon is further reported to have stated, in conversation to some of the clergy, who met him at dinner after the visitation, that, as far as he alone, but the Christianity of which it is the archdeaconry would ever be endowed with a canonry, except upon the application of the dean and chapter of the cathedral, or, where the canonries were in royal patronage, on the nomination, or with the consent, of the crown.]"

The New York Churchman, in commenting on the advantages likely to follow from the mission of the American Bishops, has made the following valuable remarks, to which we heartily respond:

"The new families are now powerfully reacting on the mother church. The peculiarity of their position bers, each with its several use and function, in one in new countries, and in circumstances radically different from those at home, has compelled them to exercise, directly or indirectly, the synodical functions Ecclesia una est, que in multitudinem latius inwhich are inherent in the charch, and which no tyranny, neglect, or abeyance, can ever supersede or destroy. These voices go home to England-not without an echo there. Most of all has the church of America been teaching a lesson, the deep meaning of which the church of England is just beginning to find out. The anomalous position which England has maintained unitas tamen servator in origine," &c. (Cyprian, towards the American church, English churchmen De Unitate Ecclesia, iv) But further quotations have learned to be ashamed of. A thorough union is on this head are out of place here, and I will only what all grades of churchmen on both sides of the water add that it seems hardly right that Lambeth should are heartily longing for, and will labour for until they be the regulator and athiter of the Church in Ausbring it about. The result of this feeling is of course perceptible informally, long before it can see its highest and most solemn embodiment, as of old, in joint synodal action. Social and professional intercourse, interchange of hospitality and kind deeds-the great preponderance of which stands to the credit of the mother church; these have paved the way for the future increase of unity in joint action."

In England and Ireland the property of the Church, which through a long series of years had been bequeathed to her from various sources and i for various religious purposes, in the large majority of cases, has so far increased in value (notwithstanding the confiscations which have at various times taken place) as to enable the Bishops to retain their temporal status amongst the nobles of the land; and as in an age now happily passing away large revenues were considered absolutely requisite for the support of their social rank, it was deemed advisable to have few Bishops and rich Sees. This influence was at work when the West India Diocese was first constituted, and where Bishop Coleridge had such an amount of work thrown upon him as in a great measure tended to shorten his days-for no doubt that which distressed him most was " the care of all the churches." Now three Bishops hold his Diocese subdivided at diminished incomes. As a necessary consequence much more has been done, and an efficient and active body of clergy are daily planting the Gospel truth firmly in the hearts of the people. This is a rare instance, and one applied only to a colony.

Is the Courch to be visited then with censure for this state of things? has she been permitted to re-adjust her affairs? as the population of England increased, as the forms of civil government have been tortured with cruelty ten times more oppres sive and severe than the Inquisitors' thumb-screws. When error and division threatened and threaten to scatter the fold, is she allowed to meet in conneglect has driven sheep into the wilderness, is she permitted to devise means for bringing them back again? So far is this from being the case that year after year an almost blaspheinous mock ceremony is performed called the proroguing of Convocation a pro forma opening of the Church's highest court, in which she is not allowed to hold contempt of a heartless and unreasoning world. Church for the incongruous position into which she is driven, let it be remembered that the civil arm

has held her in thraldom and has deprived her of the means of action. It suited well Henry VIII. to summon a National Convocation. Perchance reason and an awakening to a sense of danger, may ere long induce our own gracious duties which she is naturally called on to discharge. the Church her just rights which have been concisely and clearly asked for again and again, but "Your petitioners would remind your Honor-

its active operation, is a constitutional body—a are with local peculiarities, they surely are better body to which your Honorable House, of its own able to judge of those wants, and must also be the will, in the reign of Wm. III., referred the decision better enabled to suggest the necessary remedies. of matters ecclesiastical. That your petitioners Has increase of population rendered the Diocese therefore pray that no further proceedings may be too bulky and unmanageable?—who so fit to ietaken in your Honourable House in regard to the Bill atoresaid until the changes therein contemplated Synod of the Church. And your petitioners will, in body, worn out with labour !- who are so fit ever pray." Se.

Colonies, ecclesiastical self-government must fol. Missions and understand their peculiar requirenew as a necessary corollary, and rightly. The ments? or who so well authorized to sanction & (and he was not ashamed to belong to it) as the late bus soutable for an ancient church in an old resort again to the rubrical division of the services. Premer had recommended to his opporer is, a party country will hardly agree with the wants and cir- of the Church--a circumstance which would of which should consist of persons ustrough at acceed to country will hardly agree with the wants and cir- of the Church--a circumstance which and other a variety of evils arise from their mere iso- which should consist of persons "strongly at ached to country will hardly agree with the wants and cir- of the Church--a circumstance which should consist of persons "strongly at ached to caustances of an infant church. The church pos- itself relieve many a brother from exhaustion and

was confidently affirmed that the patient neither eat lation which exert injurious influences on the the political constitution of this country, strongly sesses, and should be allowed to exercise, a power elect its own bishops; draw up its own canons of practice and discipline; in a word, regulate its own internal economy in the Colonies, where its work is to be carried on and perfected; otherwise it cannot colonize itself. If it is to be the agent of true colonization—if it is to reproduce not itself channel or conduit, in the Southern hemisphereit must obviously possess the power of drawing up rules for its own self-conduct. Nor is there ant. thing novel in this claim for the Colonial Church.

The independence of particular churches is a sort of postulate among ecclesiastical writers. " Pars tenetur in solidum." is Cyprian's formula, Neither does it clash against the oneness of Christ's body, and the unity of the faith: on the contrary, the oneness of the body is illustrated and proved by the consentaneous agreemen, of separate memcommon universal faith and origin. " Episcopatus unus est. cojus a singulis in solidum pars tenetur. cremento læcunditatis extenditur; quomodo solis multi raddii, red lumen unum; et rami arboris multi, sed robur unum tenaci ragice fundatum; et cum de fonte uno rivi plurimi defiuunt, numerositas licet diffusa videatur exundantis cop: e largitate, add that it seems hardly right that Lambeth should tialia and New Zealand." Cordially agreeing in these opnions, we also desire, if possible, to retain our right of union with the Church Assembly at home, this being effected, then we would hail Mr. Gladstone's Bill as a great boon.

That the interests of the National Church require that she should enjoy freedom of action equal to that of the two branches of legislature cannot, we presume, be denied, that she ought to have liberty to retrieve her errors and neglects, we also presume, will be conceded. Why then should she sit down like a widow in tears, when as a spouse she has many household duties to discharge? No, she dare not uncomplainingly give up her freedom for the delusive, although it may be golden, slavery whichis forced upon her. Temporal affairs have caused her to be torn and lacerated, let her have the just privilege of setting them in order, and many who are now as sheep going astray will return to the fold and add to the Church such as should be raved.

Desirous above measure to walk in Christian union with the State, she controuls her action by the Word of God, for as she knows that perfect love casteth out fear, so does she easily see that the very existence of fear is antagonistic of lovefinding then that confidence is withdrawn, that a worse than Egyptian bondage is enforced, to satisfy the cravings of hostile foes, efforts must be made to preserve her own purity and save the State from destruction. The Church can exist without the State, but no State can endure long without the Church! Deprive the Crown of defined religion and render it utterly dependent on popular opinion for the maintenance of the Faith and the boasted Protestant ascendancy of England dies, and the been, as it is said, reformed, has the Church been | nation may write itself Ichabod! for the Glory of summoned to Convocation to settle herself to a the Lord will have departed from it. Fewer new state of things? On the contrary has she not branches of the Church have been more sorely tried than that which has been planted in Canada and none has more cruelly the yoke of oppression. She has indeed been 'sore let and hindered in running the race that is set before her," and while sultation to remedy and stay the danger! When her enemies have had complete and wild freedom, she has been chained by obsolete laws to the State, a mark for the arrows of her foes. With free scope for the exercise of her mission, the Church in Canada would not have encountered such deadly hostility, inasmuch as she would have more truly nursed and fed the scattered sheep, and not have left them a prey to wolves. Much as sittings, and which necessarily exposes her to the we owe to the pious energy of Churchmen in Canada, we must not shut our eves to the moneter When therefore we hear censure thrown upon the evils which surround us, and must resolutely set ourselves to retrieve the position which we have lost. At this late hour much good may be effected, many errors repaired; but the work can only be duly accomplished by organization Thanks be to the Futher and Giver of all good, there is a spirit of Christian zeal abroad, provoking men to good works, springing from full faith in Him who is faithful, and who will lend his Church aright. May this faith in our Lord and Saviour teach us to Britain, she is the Defender of the Faith; let membering that as Christians we are of Christ, her cling more lovingly and confidingly to that bought with a price; all adoring and loving the Rock on which alone the Throne is built, on that self-same Jesus. While therefore the infirmities ground and pillar of Truth "The Church of the of the flesh may incline us to cry "I am of Paul; Living God. Let the government aid in the resto- or, I am of Apollos"-let us pray the Holy Spirit, tation of the Church's power, let them concede to whose blessed office it is to guide us, that He will teach us the truth, the way, and the life.

Among the many benefits which must accrue to the Church in Canada from restored Synodal action, we cannot esteem that the least important which would give to her the liberty of readily procognize the fact as the Presbyters and Bishop! Are the duties of our unwieldy missions so arduous and qualified to raise the question of the value of a As the Rey, author on Church Colonization respermanent and local Diaconate as those who are

44-If

stigue consequent on the saying, as is now the meeting on Queenston heights in 1840, that it was Diocese, and members of the Church elsewhere, custom, of two services blended in one, and the the mind "intuitively to conceive, and the soul performance of them thrice a-day? And last, promptly to dare, incredible things to feeble hearts, but not least, she would then be in a position to and with a skill and bearing which infused this grapple fairly with the question of education, and chivalrous and enterprising spirit into all his folto take the management of her affairs into her own hands. We merely adduce these things in illustration of what the Church would be able to undertake: there are numberless other duties connected with her missionary work which constantly require action, and which at present she cannot perform.

With her legitimate powers thus restored, standing before the world as a visible and veritable Branch of the Church of Christ striking her roots deeper and deeper in the virgin soil of Truth-exhaustless yet ever new-cleaving to the law and to the testimony, as the rule of her life, will silence her own and her opponents doubts, by a fearless appeal to the Holy Word and the consent of Primitive and earliest antiquity.

History has proved the danger of permitting development of new and unknown dogmas in religion, and the self same History teaches us how truly the Anglican Church holds fast to the Faith once for all delivered to the Saints. Let recent events teach us to watch the education of our people, and induce them to study history closely. And in proportion as our erring brethren seal the pages of the past from their sight, and as blindly follow the ignus fatuus of a developing future, let us perseveringly follow after them proclaiming, "Christ, the end of all things to them that believe"-the author and finisher of our Faith .-To protect that Fuith is our first duty, and to be protectors we must enjoy a reasonable liberty. As we now stand the Anglican Church has not been allowed to defend her faith even by simple protest; for while the Civil Tribunals have protested against the insult offered to them by the intrusion of a foreign Power, the Church of the nation, most deeply interested in the question, has been compelled to an unwilling silence. Yet, built upon the foundation of the Apoetles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone, the Church heeds not Rome and her machinations, or the howlings of the Legion schisms which surround her: but to resist her foes, she demands her inheritance—the inheritance of Christian Englishmen-Freedom!

GENERAL BROCK'S MONUMENT.

After twelve years of delay, caused by the insufficiency of the funds at their disposal, and the depreciation of Upper Canada Bank stock, in which they were invested, the committee for the re-erection of General Brock's Monument, have announced their intention of proceeding with the work, and are about to expend £5,800 upon another pile of masoury, differing chiefly from the last in being absolutely useless, save for the single purpose of commemorating a heroism which has already a monument in every British heart, and perpetuating a name which is already imperishable. The original monument had the advantage of subserving the pleasure of every visitor, by giving access to the most magnificent point of view in a scene which is almost without a rival, for the expanse of river, lake and forest, of fruitful fields and peaceful dwellings, which stretches out at the foot of the spectator from Queenston heights.

"The mountains look on Marathon and Marathon looks o'er the sea," and even so, amidst the noblest thrown from a carriage upon Yonge Street, on Friday of nature's works, before beauties which awaken evening, but, we are happy to say, without serious every pure, every adoring thought, rest the injury.—Mr. Alderman Thompson has been appointed ashes of our hero, and consecrate the snot to the Secretary and Treasurer to the Toronto and Guelph ashes of our hero, and consecrate the spot to the memory of patriotism and valour. Who can estimate the additional permanence given to their lessons by this association, and who would exchange this ministry of silent yet eloquent instruction, for a lifeless pile, forbidding by its solid density the ascent of the pilgrim who would fain scale to its topmost height and pour forth his soul in worship? In the name of taste, in the name of common sense we protest against limiting this privilege to the birds of the air, against any resumption of the idea adopted in 1843 of making security against future mutillation the predominent object in the new design. Let us hope for the sake of humanity, that villainy base enough to wreak vengeance against the living upon the monuments of the dead, will not again be found upon American soil, and console ourselves with the assurance that should such an atrocity be repeated, our neighbours themselves, as we verily brileve, would rather re-crect the monument, than bear the reproach of shielding the wretch who could commit it.

But we have observed with no common degree of pleasure, that the public feeling is beginning to question whether in the erection of such a monument as is proposed we are best commemorating the valour to which we owe the blessings of nearly buty years of peace, and best conforming to the probable sentiment of the good and galtant soldier Wasse memory and example we desire to hand down to posterity. In an admirable letter, which We transfer to our columns from those of the Coloned, the writer suggests that instead of applying 25,800 to the erection of a mere monument, the Sabstantial part of the structure to be erected should take the form of a Church, of that commumon to which the gallant Brock belonged; and that a portion of the ample funds should be applied 200 this proposal all the aid of our advocacy. A small church of exquisite taste, massive enough is endure for ages, with one of those touching what tombs, on which the efficies of warriors of 61 are so often beheld in our cathedrals, their works casped in the aditude of perpetual suppli-We a their members in eternal repose, might be " elect at a cost of less than £3000 upon the very No where the soul of the gallant Brock passed mto its rest, and with the remainder of the sumin a squate support for a minister of his own "on a mon might easily be secured. Well was it said by Mr. Chief Justice Macauley at the confidently trusts that the Clergy and Laity of the

desperate struggle.

Let a portion of that feeling animate the hundreds of his admirers, to whose better natures we know well that this proposal will appeal with all the force of reason and preference; and perhaps the feeble difficulties and marshalled against it, will no more hold out against their assault, than the walls of Detroit did against his.

We subjoin the communication to the Colonist above referred to:

Toronto, 2nd July, 1852. SIR,-Tenders will be received until the 2nd August, I learn by the advertisement in this morning's paper, for re-building the Brock Monument, on the Queenston Heights, and that the designs may be costly and enduring, the committee announce their fund to amount to nearly

Through the medium of your paper, I venture to tender a plan for a monument, which, if approved (as God grant it may), will, in my opinion, be the most noble they could raise. Sir, I learned with surprise, some weeks since, at Niagara, that Queenston, the first British village laid out, I believe, in Western Canada, is, and ever has been, without its parish church—its parochial minister. Hence may we not trace its miserable and dilapidated aspect.

£5,800, I have already stated, is the published fund now in the hands of the committee. Half this sum would erect a church—the remainder would endow it; and, Sir, point out to me a fairer monument to be erected, on that unrivalled site, than a spire,

" To point to heaven and lead the way," a temple dedicated to the glory of the Creator rather than the creature, and within the consecrated walls of which-"in boly ground"-the ashes of the hero would repose with the adopted motto for his tomb-

"Si monumentum requiris circumspice." Other monuments might again excite the jealous resolve of the ruthless destroyer-not so this holy fane. Here, on the spot where the trump of war had sounded, would be proclaimed from the altar of God, "Peace on earth, good will towards men." Here, henceforth, would be no distinctive beacon to remind us of earthly warring, but a rallying place for another warlike host—"a church militant here on earth"—a church at our admission into which it is prayed that we may remain Christ's faithful servants and soldiers unto our lives end.

This would be indeed a monument to the memory of the brave Sir Isaac Brock, a monument founded on a Rock-the Rock of ages.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLONIAL DIGEST.

Lieutenant Colonel Thorndyke, R.A., is to relieve Colonel Higgins from the command of the Royal Artillery, at Quebec.—On the 29th, an Indian was thrown from the top of the Dover and Hamilton stage, between Ryheman's tavern and Hamilton, and the wheels passing over him, the poor man was killed almost instantaneously: we regret to add that he was in a state of intoxication. Major Nathaniel Massey Stack is gazetted Lieutenant Colonel of the 71st. by purchase, vice Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., who retires; and Captain Charles Ready, Major, by purchase, vice Stack .- Sir John Pakington has written to the administration of government in Nova Scotia, refusing to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Henry to be Queen's Counsel, and directing that the Judges be again consulted on the matter.—Mrs. Sheriff Grange was Railway Company. --- It is understood that Mr. Hincks will elect to sit for Oxford, so that an opportunity will be afforded Niagara to redeem its lost character.is expected that parliament will assemble for the despatch of business about the middle of next month. -John Daly, fireman of the Champion, tell from one of the paddle-boxes on Wednesday, and was drowned. The Bay State recently ran from Lewiston to Ogdensburgh, via Toronto, in fourteen hours .- It is intended to erect a new harbour at Port Hope .woman was recently burned to death in the county of Waterloo, her clothes having caught fire as she was cooking in the open air. - The editor of the Galt Reporter has been presented with a strawberry measuring 31 inches in circumference.—Her Majesty has disallowed the act passed by the legislature of New Brunswick prohibiting the sale of liquor, on the express ground that its provisions are a violation of the liberty of the subject. Mr. Vansittart has published a satisfactory statement of his connection with the infamous McNah.— A little boy, son of Mr. A. Craise, St. Catharines, was killed, on the 22nd ult., by the kick of a horse. Sir Allan N McNab has received the appointment of Chairman of the Provincial Railway Commission: the salary attached to this office is to be £800 per annun. - The Twelfth of July is to be celebrated this year, in Toronto, with special solemnity: large deputations from various parts of the province are expected to take part in the proceedings.—The Quarter Sessions for the united counties of York, &c., opened on Tuesday: the only criminal cases to be tried are some that stood over from the last sitting. -- Captain Fostin has run his vessel ashore. Mrs. Lynch, wife of a butcher on Strachan Street, suddenty dropped down dead on Monday night.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietor of this journal intends reducing the price thereof to Five Shillings per annum, is its endowment. It would ill become us not to payable strictly in advance, or Seven Shillings AND SIXPENCE credit.

This reduction of terms will take effect at the commencement of the Sixteenth volume, being the first week in August next.

A desire to extend the already large circulation of the "Church," and consequently to increase its influence as an exponent of sound ecclesiastical principles, is the reason which has induced the proprietor to determine upon the above change.

In order to second and carry out his views, he

will use their best endeavours to procure accessions to the subscription list.

It is hardly necessary to state, that the size of lowers," which carried him through his almost the paper will fall to be somewhat diminished, in consequence of the reduction of price. By a careful condensation of intelligence, however, and a judicious arrangement of matter, it is believed that the amount of substantial information at present presented by the sheet will suffer no abateformal objections that we are well aware will be ment. As heretofore, faithful chronicles will be given of the progress and struggles of our branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, both in the Mother Country and the Colonies; and the affairs of the Diocese will meet with an attention at least equal to what they have hitherto received.

> After due deliberation, and in accordance with the suggestions of several friends, the " Young Churchman" will in time to come be incorporated with this journal. A portion of each number will be specially devoted to the "lambs of the fold," and to matter bearing upon unday-schools and home education. Parties who have paid in advance for the current volume of the "Young Churchman" will, in lieu thereof, receive the Church till the expiry of their term of subscription.

> New subscribers are requested to transmit their names and addresses to the publisher, without delay, in order that the extent of the impression may be regulated accordingly.

BIRTHS.

At Yorkville, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Anu Maclean Howard, Esq., of a son.

At Gilbert's Cottage, Toronto, on Sunday 27th ult., Martha, wife of Mr. Samuel Toy, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grasett. Mr. George Pudsey, to Miss Mary Bone,

At Nisgara, on the 28th ult, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mr. Arthur Ardagh of the city of Toronto, to Miss Catharine McCullough, of the same place.

On the 1st inst., at the Church of the Ascension. Hamilton, by the Rev. John Hebden, Mr Edward Newton, to Miss Melinda Brenning, both of the above

At Christ Church Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector, Lester Putnam, Esq., commander of the Steamer Ottawa, to Jane, widow of the late John Wyly, and daughter of the late Charles Meredith, Esquire, of Prospect House, Co. Dublin Ireland.

At St. Paul's Church, Rochester, on the 24th June, by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. Robt. H. Street. of Indiana Grand River, to Mary Emily, youngest daughter of the late Josiah Elliot, Esq., formerly of Hayes, Middiesex, England.

At Kingston, at St. Paul's Church, on the 23rd June, Mr. Henry Dunsford, to Miss Thirsa Stenson. youngest sister of Mr. Cornelius Stenson, all of King-

New Advertisements.

Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. MO be re-opened after the Midsummer Vacation, on

Wednesday, the 18th of August. There are vacancies for three or four Boarders.

REV. J. G. D. McKENZIE, B.A., Principal.

[As it is known to many that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie has had in contemplation a lengthened absence from Canada, it may be right to state that his intentions, in this respect, have been relinquished, and that the School will continue to be conducted under previously existing arrangements.]

Toronto July 6th, 1852.

GOVERNESS.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family in Toronto, a Governess who is competent to instruct in Music, French, and the usual branches of a sound English Education, and who must be a member of the Church of England. Apply to the Office of this Paper, by letters post-paid, and addressed Z.

Toronto, July 7th, 1852.

British America Pire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Thirtieth Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, paid in, was this day declared for the half year ending 20th June, 1852, after the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Institution, on and after Monday, the 12th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the tenth day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

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British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 30th June, 1852.

Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT MASTER will be required for this Collegiate School, on or before the 15th of September next.

Also, a LADY of middle age, who has had considetable experience in the management of Children, to take charge of the domestic economy of the Boarding House attached to the Institution.

HERBY BATE JESSOPP, M.A.,

Toronto, June 23rd, 1852.

Trinity College, Toronto.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

FERHERE will be an Examination for a Law Scholarship at this College, on Monday, 27th September, and the following days.

This Scholarship is intended for persons who propose, after finishing their Academical course, to pursue

The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for three years, on the condition of residence in the College, and regular observance of Terms and Lectures. Any breach of these conditions will forfeit the Scholarship.

Candidates must be not under 15, nor more than 19 years of age. They must send in their names to the Provost, at least 15 days before the Examination, enclosing certificates of their age, with testimonials of good conduct.

The subjects for examination are :-Greek Testament - St. Luke's Gospel.

Classics -- Virgil, .En., 1, 11., VI. Nenophon, Anabasis, I., II., III. Mathematics - Fuelid, 1 - VI and XI., 1-22. Algebra and Trigonometry.

History-Hallam's Constitutional History of Eng-

Composition-Latin Prose and Verse, and English Essay.

Trinity College,

Terento, 9th June, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL YOUNG LADIES.

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COUNCIL

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, President and FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D. THOMAS BAINES, Esq.

F. W. BARRON, M. A. JAMES BOVELL, M. D.

WILLIAM SLADDEN, Eng., and THE REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Honorary Sec. DOR many years Parents and Guardians throughout the Pro-E vince have felt the want of an Institution where they could obtain for their daughters the advantages of a sound and accomplished Education, at a reasonable rate. To meet this want several attempts have been made by private effort, and, so far as the education has been concerned, these attempts have been successful, but experience shows that they have signally failed when the attendant expenses are considered. From a careful examination If the terms published by proprietors of Ladies' Schools in difterent parts of the Province, which have obtained a high reputa-ton, it appears that for every advantage proposed to be given in this institution to Day pupils for £15 a-year, the average is £52; while similar advantages can be obtained for a Son at the first

scholastic establishment in Upper Canada for £10 per annum.
Thus, then, it appears that these two objects, vis., a good education and reasonable charges, have not been, and it is be-lieved cannot be afforded by individual exertion; and therefore several gentlemen, having daughters to educate, have proposed—under the suspices of the Bishop—to found a Proprietary School, and they invite the co-operation of others similarly circumstanced.

A Council, holding office till the month of September, 1883, have been appointed, who have with great care entered into the estimates and matters of detail, and they find that the following

scheme will enable them to carry out their views on the most liberal scale. lat. The present stock of the Society to consist of 1,250J., in One Hundred Shares of 12/ 10s, each, of which 2/, 2s. fd. to be paid forthwith; 31, 2s Gd, at the opening of the Retablishment in September next, and the remainder when called for by the

2nd. Each Shareholder to have the pivilege of nominating one young Lady to the scholastic advantages of the lostitution, com-prising instruction in English, Writing, Arithmetic and the Use of the Globes, French, German, Italian, Piano Forte (together with the uso of Instrument), Singing, Drawing, Calisthenics, &c. Plain and Ornamental Needle work; also, as opportunity may occur, arrangements will be made for Lectures, illustrated by Apparatus, on subjects of General Information.—The Parent or Guardian of the young Lady so nominated to be liable to the Council the sum of £15 per annum, payable quarterly in advance In order to meet the cases of the casual residents in the City. who may not wish to become Shareholders, the Council will make arrangements under which the benefits of the Institution

Connected with the Institution and forming a prominent part of it, will be the Boarding Establishment. This will be under the care and management of a Lady Resident, whose especial duties will be to form the manners and haults of the pupils, to promote their comfort and happiness, and to watch over their

health with maternal care.

The charge for Boarding will be thirty-one pounds per annam.

There will be no extras whatever:

The Council have much pleasure in expressing a strong hope that they will be able to secure a Building situate in healthy and

well entlosed grounds.

The Educational Department will be conducted by qualified Teachers chosen by the Council, and no efforts will be spared to obtain the best and most efficient Instructors; and as each Teacher will instruct only in a limited number of branches, that sariety of style and system, so pleasing and advantageous to youth, will be secured; and the whole of the didly tuition will be under the supervision of the First Teacher, and subject to the impection and control of the Council. And as of every well regulated system of Education Religion forms the bests, so in this Establishment will particular attention be paid to training up the populs as Christian Gentlewinnen. The Worship of the Almighty will be a part of each day's employment; Seru ture lessons will occupy the opening hours, and the Chaplain will attend to impart

> (Approved,) JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1st, 1452.

STEPHEN LETT, Hon. Sec.

Any further information that may be desired will be furnished on application to the Rev. Secretary, St. George's Square, Toronto All Communications to be post-pald.

REMOVAL.

JOHN RUSSELL, BOOTMAKER, RECENTLY FROM THE BEST SHOPS IN EUROPE

II AS been gratefully encouraged to remove to more central and comme drops premises, 7. King Street West, mat door to The Church office, where his rich and varied stock consists of Ludies Boots in Silk, Satin, French and English Prunells, and Cushmere. His Gentleman's boots for walking, riding, fishing, shooting, surveying, &c., will be found unequalled for their elegance, excellence and economy.

Toronto, June 10th, 1852.

DYEING AND SCOURING. 62, King Street West, Toronto. DAVID SMITH,

TROM SCOTLAND.

NYERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's IVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing appear. Moreon and Damack, Bed and Window Hangings, Table 5 Jothe of all Kinds, cleaned and dyor. Hearthings and Carpets cleaned. S. Le died and watered. Velvet and Free education allowed in case of children. Applica Saturdress restored to their original beauty. The Principal, Cobourg Paid Shawle on the Brish of the Rev. The Principal, Cobourg

Resenuelle J. Shaw, J. M. Murrich, and Walter Mucfarlan

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

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Poetry.

THE FIRST SOUL IN HEAVEN.

By faith Abel....obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; he being dead, yet speaketh."-Heb. xi. 4. "No man could fearn that song but the redeemed."-Rev.xiv. 3.

In hush'd eternity alone Before all creatures were, Jehovah held His awful throne Unworshipp'd by a prayer.

There was no space, nor scene, nor time, Nor aught by names we call; But, centred in Himself sublime Was God, the All in All!

But through eternity there can A thrill of coming change, And lustrons shapes of life began Around His throne to range.

Radiant with rapture, pure as bright, Angelic myriads rise, And glow and glisten in the light Of God's approving eyes.

In volumed waves of golden sound Roll from celestial lyres Those awelling chants, that peal around From new-created choirs.

But, back! amid the shining throng Or Shapes who arch their wings, A single Voice another song With mortal cadence sings:

Alone he seems, and chants apart In unexpected notes A music where the grateful heart In strains of feeling floats:

A beauteous Soul! whose seraph brow Is bright with glory's bue,-Lo, angels pause to hear him now Their harping praise outdo.

Their choral rapture swelled as deep As purity could pour: But they, who have not learned to weep, May never God adore.

With such a burst of whelming love As earth's first martyr sang. When, glory to the Lord above! The voice of Abel rang.

Angelic harps their key-note found In God, as great and good; Bu! Abel's heart did beat and bound As only sinner's could.

" Worthy the Lamb! who shall be slain; Redemption crowns my song; Ye seraphims! your notes retain, But these to me belong,"

Thus might the primal soul who came Forth from his bleeding clay, Kindle the heavens with His bright name, Who is our Truth and Way.

And with that blissful song he blent A humbling depth of tone, Which to the ransom'd harper lent A music all its own.

Angels for bliss and being sang Their ecstacies on high; But how the heavens with wonder rang When Man awoke the sky.

With that new song, Redemption gave To Abel's pardon'd soul!-Till angels ceased their wings to wave, Nor let their chorus roll,

But listen'd with entranced ears To that bright martyr's strain, Whose notes were born of banish'd fears And breath of ended pain.

But from the hour when rescued man Enter'd within the veil. And heaven's delighted host began To list redemption's tale.

My riads of blood-wash'd souls have flown Where the first spirit went, Till he, who once hymn'd Christ alone, Is now with numbers blent.

Each nation, kindred, home, and clime, Helps to increase the thiong, Making the heavens grow more sublime With Earth's redemption-song.

Each minute, guardian angels mount With some new soul on high, And hear it, close to Glory's fount, Deepen that endless cry,-

"Salvation! through the bleeding grace Of God's incarnate Son, Whose merit for a banded race A more than Eden won.

And louder, louder yet will grow That song before the Throne, As added saints set free from woe Shall make the strain their own.

Lord! grant that we on earth begin To tune the heart's deep lyre, And by prophetic notes within Anticipate the choir.

Who ever round Thee chant, and sing The song no angels can. " Hail! Prophet, Priest, and destin'd King Before the world began,

" Prostrate beneath Thy face to fall And cast our crowns before Thee, Oh Thou, The Everlasting All, Be this our brightest glory!"

-R. R. Montgomery's "Christian Life."

EPICUREANISM.

he greatest evil. A maxim which can, by no pos- from His action. Things cannot have gone on as There are in the world, at this day, abundance of sible process, be brought into accredance with they are now going from all eternity. The uni- these Epicureans; who regard the Church as a

used by one of the poets, have, however, led to a which cannot begin or desist. If we concede that the graves shall hear His loice, and shall come confine his ideas of pleasure to mere sensual been made by some will. We can no more con- Resurrection of damnation." pleasure, in the gross sense in which that phrase is ceive of a law without a maker, than we can of commonly used. The paradise of Epicurus was action without a will. A lawgiver must be a per- formed sect; but they are found everywhere, in all ing room. It was a garden, in which the pleasures lawgiver's will. of the purer senses of sight and hearing were comand that those enjoyed it longest; who enjoyed it particular school of theology, which delighted in with the most moderation. There are not a few moderns, who are baptized Christians, and perhaps think themselves something more, whose morality rightly undersood.

and dangerous system. One which affords no shut out from the government of the world. This the meantime they have enough to do to enjoy ground upon which true Christianity can be erected, because it recognizes no social ties beyond those which exist among persons who minister to because He is too much engrossed with his own else. each other's pleasures, taking the word in the large sense, in which we have said that the Epichreans used it. A still greater difficulty is, that it does by having reduced everything to decrees and laws, not recognize self denial. This virtue must lie at which execute themselves without personal interthe basis of the Christian character. Without it vention. This scheme differs from the Stocial there can be no Christianity. "Whosoever," said necessity in this. In the one case, necessity is the our Blessed Lord, "doth not take up his cross and work of God, and imposed by him. In the other, follow Me, cannot be My disciple." Again, and it rules and governs God Himself, and yet has no still more plainly and strongly; "If any man will author. Yet the more absurd doctrine seems to come after Me, let him deny himself and take up the development of the other, and to have his cross daily and follow Me."

their own sense, "gods many and lords many;" by a stern law of necessity. Such wills, are llim. scarcely wills at all, and those who have only such ! wills, are scarcely more persons than the planets which revolve in their orbits, in compliance with, not in obedience to, laws which they can neither know nor resist. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Zeus and his family were, upon stoical principles, persons, and they were so as remains still another difficulty. They were not brute matter, executes itself and cannot be resisted. form of speech for his personality. He who is subject to a law in the sense of a rule of action imposed by a superior, which the inferior is bound to obey, is not supreme, and, therefore not God. But the gods of the Stoics were subject to the law of necessity, which they were not merely bound to obey, but which they could not choose but obey. If they had wills at all, which chief good, and pain the chief evil. Of course is, at least doubtful, they had no free wills; no real capacity of choosing what they would do. world, that they were not the masters of their own

vas, that pleasure was the greatest good, and pain slity, that is, for the will, of God which results; be sought or avoided for those consequences only.

Christian morals. The common use of the word verse must have had a beginning, and that begin- babbler, because she preaches the following of "epicure," for one devoted to the pleasures of the ning must have been produced by a will which JESUS, through self-denial, and works of mercy, palate; and the expression of "Epicurus' sty," could begin, or desist from acting, not by a law misconception of the doctrine of Epicurus, which the world might have begun by the operation of is a slander even upon him. Epicurus did not a law, we gain nothing, for that law must have tion of life, and they that have done evil, unto the not a brothel, or a drinking house, or even a danc- son; because a law is only an expression of a sects, and beyond the limits of all sects. They

Yet so anxious are men to get rid of the idea of bined, with the semi-intellectual gratifications of a personal God, Who is competent to act as a music, and with the merely intellectual delights of judge, that there are now Pantheists in the world. converse. The grosser senses were not excluded It is worthy of notice, how they came there. Their Scriptures after a new and more spiritual, or rather from their proper gratifications; but a wise modera- system is the development of a particular school intellectual, method, by which they may be read in tion was enforced, by the just inference, that those of Christianity. We mean historically not logicalmen enjoyed most pleasure who enjoyed it longest; ly. Pantheism is historically derivable from that ism, disguised under myths, to accommodate it to considering God as a being who had shut out His But the Epicureans give themselves to such trouble. own Will from His own world, by expressing it, once for all, in a decree which was to regulate every does not differ very widely from that of Epicurus thing to all eternity. He would seem, if one may say it reverently, thus to have reduced himself to But it must be admitted to be a very imperfect the position of the duties of Epicurus, who were the day of their own deaths is very uncertain. In scheme of theology does not, it is true, represent God as abandoning the government of the world, are resolved so to do, at the expense of every thing personal pleasure to have time for it. But it represents Him as having left Himself nothing to do, sure is the chief good, and pain the chief evil. grown out of it. It has not done this so much by The error of the Stoics was dogmatic, they any logical process, as through the desire of men he likes; but they are not going to take the trouble really denied a personal god. They admitted, in to push God out of His own world. One great step towards towards this was regarding Him as but among them there was none that united the having shut Himself out of the continuing governattributes of personality with those of deity. He ment, by an exercise, once for all, of His Omnipois not a person who has not a will. He is not tence, disposing forever of every thing which might God who is not supreme. The gods many of the arise to all eternity to employ Him. But it was a Greeks, whom the Stoics, like other Greeks, wor- further step when these decrees and laws, which shipped, were not supreme; they had wills, as this theory supposes Him to have enacted, are first men had, but, as men also were, they were bound 'confounded with Him, and then substituted for

These Pantheists are the modern Stoics, who regard the Church as a setter forth of strange gods, because she preaches "Jesus and the Resorrection," doctrines which imply the personality of Gop and the responsibility of men. Responsibility cannot really exist without personality, that is will, in man. Nor can it exist without personality, much as men were upon the same principles, there that is will, in Gop. There can be no responsibility without a law, and the power of obeying or God; for they were subject to a law, which they disobeying that law. The existence of a law did not themselves impose. In this view it is not implies the personality of God, since all law is the necessary that the law should be one which, like expression of His Will. The power of obeying and the law of gravitation, and other laws imposed on disobaying, on the part of man, is only another

But while the Epicureans were practically involved in the dogmatic errors of the Stoics, they held their own peculiar errors in moral theology, and they are the matters which we chiefly intended to discuss in this paper. The fundamental principle of their morals was, that pleasure was the The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye. in self-denial was according to them, no virtue. The gods, according to their dogmatic theology, acted They were so far from being the governors of the upon this principle. They made use of their power solely for selfish purposes, and sought for none but selfish enjoyment. Pleasure might be animal, it The supreme power of the uiverse was then i might be intellectual, it might even be moral. If necessity; but necessity was never conceived of as a man, by doing a benevolent action, could procure a person, but as a law. A law without a legislator, for himself more gratification, than by employing imposed by no person, enforced by no will, but the time or property which enabled him to do it, regulating all nature by its own blind and unrea- in any other manner, it was wise in him to do so. soning force. This is the God of the modern But, in so doing, he did not do any thing more Pantheists. Not a personal God, having a will virtuous than if he preferred employing the same and attributes, a moral character, so to speak; but ! means in procuring a more selfish pleasure. In something which is to be found everywhere, which tact, his conduct was looked at solely as it produced manifests itself in every thing, and according to pleasure, or did not produce pleasure; and of pleawhich, and by which, every thing exists; but which sures, Epicurus, thought like Paley, that they difhas no will, and no enpacity of beginning or stop- fered only in duration and intensity. There could ping any motion or other proceeding at its pleas be no difference in the degree of pleasures, other sible to conceive that such a thing as this can be chief good. It might be worth while to abate OFFICE:—Directly opposite the Arcade, St. supreme. Like every other law is him to the chief good. It might be worth while to abate OFFICE:—Directly opposite the Arcade, St. supreme. Like every other law is him to the chief good. supreme. Like every other law, it must be a from the intensity of our pleasures, in order to Toronto, February, 1852. creature, called into being by some will. It is im- prolong their duration in order to increase their inpossible for any man to disbelive in the existence tensity. This was a matter of calculation, or, of his own will; although it is possible for him to perhaps, of taste. A fast man, might crowd into persuade himself that he disbelieves. But the a short existence a great deal of pleasure; one of consciousness that he does will, will always be to a slower temperament might prefer spreading less him the same unanswerable proof of his will, that intense delights over a longer space of time. Each the consciousness of his existence is of his being, was entitled to pursue his own course; and neither Hume, in his study, could disbelive, that is, could had any right to censure the other. All this propersuade himself that he disbelieved, his own cor- ceeds upon the principle, that pleasure is the chief poral existence; but when he was called upon to I good; and every man must decide for himself, act, his sophistry fled before his consciousness, what kinds and degrees of pleasures are best Just so is it with him who supposes himself to adapted for him. But pain is the chief evil; and doubt the existance and freedom of his will. As that he is always to avoid. Moreover, their is no The morality of the Epicureans was founded on soon as he acts, his consciousness of action forces moral governor of the world, and, therefore, there pinions, apparently, and to some extent, really upon him the belief of his power to act. Scarce- can be no responsibility for any thing. Every he opposite of those of the Stoics. Their maxim ly less powerfull is the argument, for the person- thing brings its own actual consequences, and is to

and a Resurrection; "in the which all that are in forth, they that have done good, unto the Resurrec-

These Epicurcans are not collected into a constitute, in fact, the mass of the people of the world. The modern Stoics, the Pantheists, meet the followers of our Blessed Lord with argument, such as it is. They pretend to interpret the Holy a non-natural, sense, and so come to mean Panthethe notions of a gross and ignorant generation. They simply put aside Christianity as troublesome. It does not suit them. No doubt it is true; but then it is not important. The day of judgment is, for any thing that any body knows, a great way of: themselves, and like the deities of Epicurus, they

They do not feel called upon to prove, that plea-That would be too much trouble. They assume that it is so, and act upon the assumption. They will not even announce the notion in the form of a distinct proposition, they might be called, upon to prove it; which would be an interruption of their pleasures. They are not going to lose their chief good by talking about it. If any person doubts the correctness of their notion, or the wisdom of their conduct, he may argue about it as much as of answering him, or even of listening to him. Their principle does not rest upon argument; it is self-evident, that pleasure is the chief good and pain the chief evil. All men admit, that one is a good and the other an evil. They must then be, respectivly, the chief good and the chief evil, until a greater is produced. They will not look at any evil which is greater than pain, that would be disagreeable; they will not accept of any good which is greater than pleasure, for that must involve some seli-denial, in the adstinence from pleasure, which they are resolved not to practise.

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T is intended to hold a Bazaar in the month of September next. (of the precise day due notice will be given.) in aid of the fund for the erection of a Parsonage House, in connexion with St. George's Church St. Catharines.

The following ladies, by whom contributions will be most thankfully received, have kindly consented to take charge of Tables :-

Mrs. E. S. Adams. Mrs. Helliwell. " Clement. Lestie. Sanderson. Miller. Bate. Eccles. Capt. Hamilton. Towers. Benson. Ranney.

N. B .- It is particularly requested that contributions may be sent in not later than the first week in September.

Atkinson.

St. Catharine's June 5, 1872.

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By order of the Committee. S. LETT, L.L.D., How. Sec.

Toronto, 10th March, 1832.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST. The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow,

And where is the man who won't say let him go; And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew, And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.

The genial showers of the Spring have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead ; And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain, And waving in loveliest verdure again.

The birds of our forests that left us so long, Again fill the air with the power of their song, Rej deing that hoary Grim Benter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.

Now away with the Cleaks and the Fues which you wore, Through many a snew storm they mantled you o'er; To wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm,

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August 20th, 1851.

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N. B - The Office of the Secretary of the Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's.

Toronto, May 6, 1852.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braces, For the Core of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Branchitte, Whooping-

Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life-increase its enjoy-ment, and even prolong the term of homan existence, none can te named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Bealing Art. A sast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands. sands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to be-lieve a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most diagerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, where in are full particulars; and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the reichrated Professor Hitchcock. "James C. Ayer-Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-scated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the

relief of laryugial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L. D From the widely celebrated Professor Silman, M.D. L.L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member

of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scientific Societies of America and Furupe.

1 deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effec-

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. Major Patrison, President of the B. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Fectoral with wonderful success, to cure an in-

flamation of the lungs. From one of the first, Physicians in Maine.

Suco, Me., April 26, 1449. Dr. J. C. Aver, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am consinced it will cure coughs, cobb, and dis-

, eases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the heat remedy known for that disease I. S. CCHIMAS, M.D. Respectfully yours,

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, rold in Toronto by Lyman Beother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw, in Kingston by F. W. Palmer; in Mon-treal by Lyman & Co.,; in Queber by Joseph Bowles, and by the Bringgists everywhere throughout the President and United

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

Steamboat Notice. 1852]



Quickest Route, two Bonts Daily.

For New York, Boston, and the Western States, via Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

THE MAIL STEAMERS CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON

CITY OF TORONTO

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto daily at half-past 7 A. M., and half-past two P. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Express trains going East, also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers going West.

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Leaves Lewiston for Toronto at a quarter to Nine, A.M., and one P. M., connecting with the through Steamers at Toronto to Montreal.

Toronto, 17th May, 1852.

1852

Royal Mail Steamboat Aotice.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGIMENTS, VIZ. . LAKE ONTARIO.

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland. PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. J. Dick. PASSPORT, Captain II. Twohy.

DOMNAYBOG MAGNET-On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. leaving Hamilton at 71, A.M., and Toronto, at a 4 to 1, P.M., for Kingston.

PRINCESS ROYAL. On TUESDAYS and FRI-DAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a \ to 1, P.M. PASSPORT - On WEDNESDAYS and SATUR-DAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 4 to 1, P.M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.)

UPWARDS._

PASSPORT,-On MONDAYS, and THURS-DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next morning, and have there for Hamilton at 8, a. m , and return from Hamilton to Toronto, a 3, p.m on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MAGNET,-On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3, p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at

8 a.m.
PRINCESS ROYAL,—On WEDNESDAYS and Hamil-SATURDAYS, from Kinsten to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m. oo the arrival of the River Bont, arriving at Toronto early next morning; and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto at 3 p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA, Captain Putnam. LORD ELGIN ... " Farlinger. ST. LAWRENCE " Howard.

UPWARDS.-From Montreal to Kingston, Daily, leaving every week day at noon, and on Sundays at 101 o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2, P. M., the next

DOWNWARDS .- From Kingston to Montreal, Daily, at 51, A.M., arriving at Montreal the same evening.

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickinson's S Landing, East Williamsburg, West Williamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brockvi le and Granano-

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,) Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852.

Duily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO NEW YORK

Through from Toronto to New York in 26 hours: from New York to Toronto. in 24 hours.

THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

CAPT. MCBRIDE.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, evening at 8 o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, direct, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at 9 o'clock.

Passengers for New York by this conveyance, may take the Morning Express train of Cars from Rochester, at 10 minutes after 8, and arrive at New York about 10 o'clock same evening, or take a Steamer at Albany, and arrive at New York during the night. Passengers leaving New York during the night .--Passengers leaving New York by the Express train at 5 o'clock P. M. will arrive at Rochester the following morning in ample time for the Steamers America and Admiral. Those by the America will reach Toronto. in 24hours from New York : those by the Admiral

The Steamer Admiral leaves Toronto for Rochester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock; and leaves Rochester for Toronto, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at Cobourg, and other intermediate ports, weather permitting.

Passengers by the above steamers, can purchase tickets, at thes office, or from the Pursers on board, for the Cars to Albany, New York, or Boston; and also, for the steamboats from Albany to New York .-State Rooms on the Hudson River boats, can be secured, by application to the Pursers of the Admiral

America. Fare by Railroad and River Steamers, Reches-

ter to New York \$5 60 Fare by Railroad, Rochester to New York ... \$10-10 Passengers from Hamilton, by leaving on Monday !

and Priday afternoon, at three o'cock, in the Mail Steamers Princess Royal and Passport will arrive in Toronto in time to take the " America" for Rochester and arrive in New York in 31 hours.

Royal Mail Steaamboar Office. Toronto, 14th May 1852.

St. Catharines and Toronto.

STEAMER "MAZEPPA,"

W. Donaldson, Master. WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY.

the 27th inst. o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Returning leaves Toronto at two P. M.

Passengers taking the Mazeppa will reach Toronto in time to take the boats for Rochester, Kingston Montreal and Hamilton.

April 28, 1852.

YOUNG LADY, recently from England is de-A sirous of obtaining situation as Nursery Governess in a genteel family. Reference highly respectable can be given. Direct P. M., Box 44, Post Office Toronto.

Toronto, April 27, 1852.

Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half-past Six A N ENGLISH LADY who has resided many years in Canada, and has been accustomed to tuition; is desirous of engaging herself either as Governess in a private family, or as Music Teacher in any Town or village where she would meet with encouragement.

> Address H. A., Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, April 21, 1852.

38-tf.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS, IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Fashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

1			8.	D.	1			8. D.			8.	D.
Men's Br. Hol	land Coats,	from	4	41	Men's Black Cloth	Vests	from	76	Men's Moleskin Trousers, fro	m	7	6
Do. Check'd		46	5	0	Do. Black Satin	do.	**	8 9	Do. Linen Drill do. "		5	0
Do. Black A	inpaca do.	46	10	0	Do. Fancy Satin	do.	• 6	8 9	Do. Check'd do. do. '	•	5	O
Do. Russell	Cord do.	•4	12	6	Do. Holland	do.	44	3 4	Do. Courderoy do. "	•	7	6
Do. Princess	do. do.	44	12	6	Do. Fancy	do.	44	4.41	Do. Satinett do.	' 1	11	3
De. Canada	Tweed do.	44	17	6	Do. Velvet	do.			Do. Cassimere do. "	1	13	9
Do. Broad C	loth do.	44	30	0	Do. Maruciles	do.			Do. Buckskin do.			
Do. Cassime	re do.	**	25	U	Do. Barathes	do.			Do. Doeskin do.			
Boy's Br. Holl	and do.	"	4	41	Boy's Fancy	do.	46	39	Boy's Drill do. "	1	4	4 }
Do. Check'd		"		0	Do. Silk	do.	44	5 0	Do. Check'd do. "	•	4	U
Do. Molenkin		"	6	3	Do. Satin	do.	44	5 0	1)o. Molerkin do.	•	5	O
Do. Tweede	do.	"	10	0	Do. Cloth	do.	46	5 0	D. Canada Cweede do. "		4	41
Do. Broad C	loth do.		17	6	Do Tweede	do.	44	4 0	Do. Cassimere do.	•		
Do. Russell	Cord do.	"	8	9	Do. Cassimere	do.	66	5 0	Do. Tweede do.	6		
White Shirts,	Linen fronts	"	4	44	Men's Cloth Caps		44	26	Red Flannel Shirts		4	4 }
Striped "		•6		6	Boy's do.		44	1 101	Under Shirts and Drawers			

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

				DAI GUUDS:			
			D.		1		8.
Muslin Delaines, y wide, fi	rom		101	Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpancs,	Factory Cotton,	fiom	
Prints, Fast Colours do.	• 6	0	7	Bed Tick, and Towels,	White do.	••	
Heavy Ginghams do.	44	0	74	Crapes, and Materials for Mourning,	Striped Shirting,	41	
	•	0	71	Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies,	Cotton Warp,	46	4
Straw Bonnets,	46		3	Shawle, Handkerchiefe, and Neck-ties,		"	2
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons,	Lace	8,		Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts,	Fringes, Gimps, Tr	immings,	
Edgings, Artificial Elower		-		Collars, Silks, Satins, &c.	Barege Dresses,	•	
Shot, Check'd, and Plain		CRE	١.	Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.	Silk Warp Alpacas.		
	•				. •		

BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

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

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT THE TORON T O

Victoria Row, No. 60, King Street East,

6 doors West of Church Street Toronto.

CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in informing the Ladies of Toronto and its surrounding Country that he is receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

To which additions from time to time will be made on the arrival of the Steamers from Britain-of such goods as the senson may require, and Fashion introduce.

J. C. would avail himself of this favourable opportunity of calling the especial attention of the Ladies to his EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MILLINERY!

Which for cheapness, quality, and prices, almost if not altogether DEFY COMPETITION. His

Dry Goods Department will in part consist of

White, Yellow, Red and Check Flannels. Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Regatta and Fancy Shirtings Dressed and unitessed Hollands Bith peaket and neck Handkerchiefs. Umbre las and Parasols. Indiana and Cashmere Shawls.

Bonnets and Cap Ribbons . Dress Goods in great variety. Gloves and Hosiory. Bleached and Grey Cotton Shirting and Bleached and Grey linen Drills.

Huckabuck and Diaper Towels and Toweling. 34. 4d, and 64, 4d Red Ticks. Brown Linen Ticks.

Biggings, &c. estings. Table Linens, &c., &c.

With other Goods too numerous to mention.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Plain and Fancy Tuscan Bonnets. Straw Bonnets. Rice Braid do.

Silk and Satin Bonnets. Children's Hats. Children's in great variety. Trimmed or otherwise. | Head Dresses.

Dress Caps. are by Railroad, Rochester to New York ... \$7 10 And a slendid assortment of Silk and Satin Capes; with other materials which are seasonable and fushionable -made in the latest style.

> AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. MIDDINERY OROTA MODIFICADO OF ACRES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE NO. 60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO: J. CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, May 14th, 1852.

4-

THE STEAMER "ROCHESTER." TILL, upon the opening of Navigation, resume her trips between HAMILTON and LEWISTON, leaving Hamilton at 7 A.M.; returning will leave Lewiston at 1 P.M., connecting with the United States Express and Mail line of Steamers to Ogdensburg, touching at all the intermediate

Toronto, April 22, 1852.

1-tf



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND

DIVIDEND, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, on the paid up CAPITAL of this COMPANY, has this day been declared, for the half year ending 30th June, instant, payable at the office of the Company, and its Agencies, on and after the 12th July next, until which day the Transfer Books will be

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is also given that the Annual Genera Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 3rd August next, for the purpose of Electing Members to complete the Board of Directors, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation.

The retiring Directors, who are, nevertheless, eligible for re-election, are-J. G. Bowes, Esq.,

Wm. Gooderham. Esq., James S. Howard, Esq., Hon. J. H. Cameron. By order of the Board,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.

Provincial Insurance Office, & June 25th, 1852.

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Secretary. 27-tf

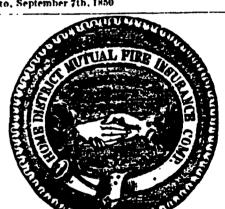
BRITINH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine ssurances.

Capital - £100,000.

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

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



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mille, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: John McMurricht, Esq., President.

James Shaw. Alex'r McGlasban, Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

21-t

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

"The Church" Uewspaper

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. or the first insertion, and 74d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under. 2s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per

line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instruc-tions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:-

Rev. Jas. Hudson, Miemichi, L. P. W. Destrisay, Esq. ... Richibuets, S. J. Scovitt, Esq. ... St. John.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCES.

AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.