The Church:

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

VOLUME XI.

TORONTO:

PRINTED AT THE DIOCESAN PRESS.

M.DCCC.XLVIII.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME XI.

	Committee and the committee of the commi	P _{AGE} .		PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE	PAGE.
		Circumcision the, Festival of 97	EDITORIAL COMMENTS—continued. tecture; W. S. D. on Parochial	Single State	EDITORIAL COMMENTS—continued. worthy Ministry; Acts ii. 47; Good	the second of the law that because you	POETRY SELECTED—continued. Thoughts in sickness 45
	Adam Ayliffe, 180	Clergy, for the unlearned and rude 157 Coincidence 125	Statistics: Emigrants	34	Friday Musings 162 Religious excitement, No. II.; The	Last enemy the 141 Law of God 45	
	Advent Second, in writings of Bishop Jeremy	Colonization 198 Commination Service 137	ment; Maple Leaf; Life Assurance;		Christian Guardian; Vestry Meet-	Lent of life the 152 Lenten Service the 141	Venal Sanctuary 57
	Adversary the, and his seed 65 Albert Prince, Installation of as Chancellor	Common-place Book 161, 177, 198 COMMUNICATIONS:	Longings after unity; Judicious pin-	38	ings in the City; St. James's Church, Toronto; New Church in the Rev.	Lesson in history 80	It is finished 61
	of Cambridge 21	G. F. Claris, Esq 6	lanthropy; Society for the Propaga-		Mr. Flood's Indian Mission; Thorn- hill; St. George's Day 166	Life Assurance Companies 81 Light and morning devotion 149	Where art thou going? 68
	Alexander Martin 64 Allegory 57	, (Scriptures and the Church) 14, 22	Church Music; Gifts of the Laity		Repeal; Ladies' Home; Flexibility of Popery; State of Great Britain;	Light and Shade 20 London, plague of 32	Have pity on me, Oh my friends 81 Grave of the lost
	Allhallows Church and its Rector 124 Alva Duke of, at the Castle of Rudolstadt 148		Asylum for widows and orphans of		Profanity in high places; Death of	Lord the, our Shepherd 180 Lord's Prayer the 85	Trustworthiness 84
	Anderson, late Rev. Richard 73	A Catholic: (Scriptures and the Church)	emigrants who have died in Toronto	42	DOCTOR TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	Louis Philippe's passage from Havre to New	Martyr's temptation 88 Angel watchers
	Angels, ministrations of 57	, (Parties in the Church) 141	the state of the s		Sectarian slander; French Republican Religion; A new Republic; Negro	Haven 175 Louisa Schepler, story of 88	Last words 92
	Apostolic visit 152 Apostolic visit 112	gation of Creed135, 142	teries; Life Assurance; Secessions		sympathy; West's Painting of Christ healing the sick; N.Y. Albion; Home	Lucius, or the flight of Constantine 8, 16	An anecdote 100
	Arctic Expedition 113 "Are you ready?" 49	A Stockholder: (Building Societies) 18	tholic Bishop in Toronto	46	District Agricultural Society 174	Manufactories the 157 Marriage 164	Voice of a dream 104
	Ark the 145 Arthur Granville, or the gifts of God, 188, 192, 196,	Ex-College Boy: (The Standard) 22 A Traveller: (Hours of Service in City	phael; Last Recusants; Hint to		The Good Shepherd; Athanasian Creed; Our English subscribers;	Mediterranean the, Church in 11: Memoranda of a Missionary in U. Canada 137	Samuel's prayer
	200, 204	Churches) 22 Tallis: (Church Music) 26, 38, 54, 74	Power; Phonography; Church So-		Church Colony in New Zealand; Toronto Lying-in charity; University	Middle ages, glimpse of 148 Misleading the blind 14	The wanderer 121
	Astronomy, results of 108 Avoid the beginning of evil 68	, (Churches in Toronto) 166,170	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50	Prizes in the Fine Arts; Concert 178 Confirmation; Interpretation of Pro-	Miścellaneous, 5, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 49, 101	The infant in prayer 144 Verses commendatory of daily prayer
	Bague, valley of 89 Baptism the, 156	Unitas: (The Church and the Methodists 30	01 1 22 1 0 1 11 14		phecy; Clerical Accessions; Emi- gration; Queen's Birth-Day 182	Missionary life, God's providences seen in	Lent 149
	Baptist the, in the desert 89 Be ye kind 105	and the American Demonstration in	United States, 1847; Church of		The Nonconformist v. the Churchman; Mr. De Vere's letter on Emigration;	Missionary Priest 68	Lenten hymn 186
	Berkeley, Dean 41	Rev. F. A. O'Meara: (Smith's Gaze-	the Westminster Confession of Faith;		The Pope; New Church Paper;	MONTHLY REVIEW:— Rutilius and Lucius; Peace in believ-	That silent moon 161
	Broken vow 168	teer) 30, 54 Musicus: (On Tallis's Letter) 30, 42	Arrival of Lord Elgin	54	Diocesan Church Society; Bishop of	ing; The Messiah; Sacred Medita- tions and moral themes; Lenten	Knowledge that is not a dream 165 Christ in the cradle, garden, and Passion 173
	Brother and sister 77 Brummell, George 17	J. J.: (Remedy for Dysentery) 30 W. S. D.: (Parochial Statistics) 34	Precept and Practice; Illustration of		Exeter and the Rev. G. C. Gorham; King's College; Romance and Re-	Thoughts; Address at the Laying of the Corner-stone of St. Mary's	Christian's prospect of death 181
	Burial Service the 13 Burton, Dr. early life of 180	H. (Tolle) 34	Etobicoke; Visit of His Excellency		ality; Widows and Orphans' Fund 190 The Jew Bill; Commemoration;	Church, Burlington, New Jersey; A Sermon for the S. P. G. F. P., by	God preserve the Queen 181 Invincible Armada 184
	Bush, first day in the 101 Byles, Mather D.D 164	Harmonicus: (Tallis's Letter) 42	Toronto	58	Sabbath observance; The Church in Wales; Divine right of Episcopacy;	Rev. R. Atthill	Floating straw 200 Raising of Lazarus 200
	Cairo, United States Church Mission 13		Holy Trinity, in Toronto; Church		Fine Arts; Diocesan Church Society 194 British Peerage; The Evangelical	berforce's History of the Protestant	Child's laugh
	Cambridge, Senior Wrangler 160 Cana of Galilee, marriage in 109	Trinity) 50	Music; Scholarships in the Univer- sity of King's College	62		Episcopal Church in America; Adams's Old Man's Home; Ber-	Portsmouth, Ohio 5 Prayer, stated seasons of
	Canadian Christian Offering 145 Canadian Colloquies:	A Visitor: (St. John's Church, York Mills) 62	Opening of the Provincial Normal School; Education; Our Common		Mr. Thompson 198	rian's Historical Sketch of Trinity Church, N. Y.; Stories of a Fishing	Prayer-book the, analogy of with human life 33, 39, 93
-	No. I. The twelfth of July 4 No. II. Who is the Gentleman 12	A Citizen: (Death of the Emigrant	School system; Provincial Penitentiary; French morals; Death of Mr.		Ordination in Lennoxville, C.E.; Colonization; Original Temperance So-		Preacher rewarded
	No. III. The Fourth Commandment 24 CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE:	2380110) ***	McElderry; The emigrants	66	ciety; The late Rev.Wm.Thompson; City Common Schools 209	Blunt's Posthumous Sermons; Poy-	Presence of Mind 149 Priesthood, the 180
	Archdeacon of York 22, 34 bis, 38, 42, 46, 82,	Samuel Price 94	Church and Voluntaryism; The	70	Musical Soiree; Pulpit profanity; Cen-	ning's Consolatio; Short Stories from English History; Hand-book	Primitive preaching 45 Prisoner, the, and his Peach-tree 105
	Bath 90,110174	M. A. Presbyter 102	West Indian Colonies; Red River	10	life; Public Improvements; Indians in the Diocese of Michigan 200	round Jerusalem; Stevenson's The Lord our Shepherd; Adams's Fall	Privileges 125 Profanity 29
	Belleville	A Freeholder 150	Diocese of Toronto; Church Music;		Election county, in 14th century 116	of Crossus 3 Waylen's Ecclesiastical Reminiscences;	0 Publican, the 105 Purgatory 104
	Brantford 70, 74, 142 - Cartwright 162	A Churchman: (I. H. S.) 106	Death of Dr. Hamilton; Death of the Mayor of Montreal	74	Epiphany, the 109	Trower's Scripture Similitudes;	Purity of heart 10*
	Caulfield, Rev. A., St. George 46 Clarke's Mills, Camden 166	W. S. D.: (On M. A. Presbyter's	Madeira Chaplaincy; Scripture Readers;		Equivocation, fruits of 11: Eunuch of Queen Candace and Lord Ro-	Recantation; Sermons on the death of	Quadruple Tale
	Darlington and Clarke 14 Diocesan Theological College 26, 98, 110, 166	(The whole Gospel) 114	of Manchester; Provincial Parliament	78	chester 7	Armstrong's Life of the Rev. George	Railroad boy 40, 44
	174, 197	C.C.B.: (Churchman's Almanac) 115	ton; Strikes; House of refuge; The		Faith and Sight 166 Faithful departed, rest of	Lyra Memorialis; Evans's Ministry	Rector the, gifts to 177 Repeal of the Union 157
	Emily 159 Grimsby 166	Widows and Orphans' Fund122, 130	Postage arrangement	82	Family worship, influence of, on children 49	Sermon by the Rev. Doctor Shreve;	Revolution, what has England to gain by 173
	Guelph 142 Hamilton 174	Lajinan of the Charles of 200	Dissolution of Parliament; Church Mu- sic; William L. McKenzie; Romish	91.11	Fastidious disposition 99 Fear, motive to repentance 11		Revolutionary follies 72 Right way and wrong way 53
	Huntingdon 130 Lloydtown 6		manifesto; Secession to Rome; Elec-	86	Feed me with food convenient for me 73 Forgiveness 12	frey Davenant; Maple Leaf, for	Romanism, illustrations of 189 1 Romish usurpation 89
	Mahnetooahneng 186 Midland District Clerical Association 146	Hugh C. Baker, Esq.: (Widows and	Christmas Day; Canadian Christian		France, and the Gallican Church 18	Old Testament History; Cathedral	Rosebud, the 137
	Mulmur 202	N.: (Choral Service in St. Peter's	the Archbishop of York; Six new			Avondale; Religio Quotidiana;	85
	Ordinations:	Alpha: (Chloroform) 130	Philharmonic Society; Epitaph on		Fredericton, Diocese of 9, 17, 21, 25, 25	Canadian Christian Offering 11	Sacramental Feast Sancroft Archbishop, letters from to his father 196 95
	1. Diocese of Toronto 26 2. ——— Quebec 71, 202		Church Music; The City Election; The	90	shop of 201, 205, 206 Frederick William III. of Prussia 8	Memoirs of the late Rev. Chas. Simeon;	Salvation a difficult work 93 Saviour divine the 69
1	Pickering 202 Picton 197	C.L.C.B.: (Hymns for Public Worship) 146	Church, Toronto	94	Free-seats 11:	Selection of Hymns; Imperial Dic- tionary; Journal of Education for	Schoolboys and the poor 85
	Quebec, Diocese of 6, 22, 31, 34, 38, 46, 50 55, 59, 66, 70, 74, 78, 86, 130, 138	Uriel: (Methodist perversion to Popery) 146	Theatricals; Christmas; Quebec		GARNER:— Arnold, Rev. Dr 2	Enter into thy closet; Churchman's	Schools, punishment in 69 Scotland, the Church in 198
	146, 161, 174, 178 Salter, Rev. John Rankin 46	Paper) 150		98	Bennett, Rev. W. J. E 20. Bradley, Rev. C 168, 18.	Reasons for his faith and practice;	Seed in good ground 57 Servant faithful 125
	St. Catharines 34, 46, 66 Simcoe, Lake 38	E.: (Gifts to Clergyman in Williams-	Ecclesiastical State appointments;		Chanter, Rev. J. M 3. Hall, Bishop 38	Amazon 15	3 Sexton's hero 173
	Stratford 46 Toronto 26, 38, 94, 106, 170, 178	Missionary: (Indian Missions)154, 186	Baptist liberalism and theology;		Hammond, Dr 20	Hawkstone; Christmas Holidays in	Shrewsbury Earl of, and Dr. McHale 49
	, Lord Bishop of 22, 26, 34, 38, 46, 50	A Mason: (Free-Masonry) 166	land	102	Herbert, Rev. George 3	the 17th century; Poetical Geog-	Sick the, counsel for 77 Sinai Mount 45
	106, 118, 122, 126, 154, 178, 182, 186, 119, 194	J. B.: (Credence Table) 177	Dillon; Expulsion of the Jesuits from		Hopkins, Bishop 2. 2. 4. Horne, Bishop 36, 40, 168, 14	Church Review; Seventy years since;	9 Sins brought to remembrance 41 Slave blind in the mines 48
	Tyendenaga 166 York, Grand River 18	An American Episcopalian: (Church	State of Scotland; Scottish Episcopal		Irwin, Rev. James 18 Jortin, Archdeacon 84, 20	mott's Bishop Jeremy Taylor: A	Sloth the 168 Son of a king 108
	— Mills 42 Canterbury, late Archbishop of 158	of the Holy Trinity) 182		106	Kennion, Rev. J 36, 5 Latimer, Bishop 8	6 peep at Constantinople and St.	Sorrow on the sea 137 South Dr 61
	Capel Lady 53 "Catholic," the term 49	John Dawson, C. W 195	Rev. G. R. Mountain; Col. Prince;		Leighton, Archbishop 2 Lucas, Dr 3	Country walks in the seasons 18	
	Catholic Church 73 Cause and effect 45	Vox: (Donations of Land) 206	Another concession to Popery; The		Manning, Archdeacon 32, 56, 16	World; Astro-Theology; Short	Spider the 176 Spring the 100
	Chaderton, Rev. W 37	Communion, Holy 41	Parliamentary elections; The Madeira		Melvill, Rev. H 84, 18	4 Luther; Literary Garland; The	Stolen child the 93
	Cheney, Lady Jane 77	Conscience, a good 13 Cork, late Bishop of 198	of liberalism; Posthumous Sermons;		Patrick, Bishop 32, 4	0 Morning and Evening devotion 16	5 Straying from appointed sphere 41 Stuart, late Rev. John 45
	, way of the Church with 181	Crown of Charles X 164 Crowned skeleton 20	Working of Romanism in Switzer-		Plain Sermons 13	Mother, a 14	4 Sundays and holy-days 121 Sunday-school teacher 90
	Christ, likeness to 129		Widows & Orphans' Fund; Denuncia-		Reynolds, Bishop 2 Russell, Rev. J. F 4	Mustard Seed, the 14	5 Synagogue the, worship of
	Christendom, divisions of and duties of Churchmen 93	Dawes, late Rev. W 37 Dead Sea 49				0 National religion 56 New England, early days of 10	7 Talisman steamer 69 5 Temperance Societies 40
	Christian Mothers 125	Dead Sea, the expedition to 121 Death, true repose in 100	tion of 1848; Our new Parliament.	118	Scott, Rev. W 4	o, olden times in 15	7 Things declared impossible 21
		Desert, the 84 Disobedience, reward of 20			South 3	6 chief 14	8 Truth and honesty
	savage 157	Dissenting Ministers, inconsistency of 121	Education		Toller, Rev. T. V 2	Notre Dame, Paris 16	Unity of the Church 126.
	Christian Gentleman in his decline 81	Don't worry 157			Wilberforce, Archdeacon 16	6 Obedience, motives of 15	
	Christian coming to Christ with thanksgiving 93	B Dover 97	Dissenters; Wid. & Orphan's Fund;		Wray, Rev. Cecil 5	6 Offertory, the	06
	Christians drawn by Christ's Passion 118	3 Dumb pupil 57			Giving to God's service	7 — tree	Village Church 89 Virgin Mother the, and heavenly messenger 28
	Christianity, influence of 189	[12] [12] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1	Fasting; The Church Society; Widows		God's House	5 ORDINATIONS—(See Ecclesiastical Intelligence). 3 Orphan boy 11	2 Virgins Ten, Parable of
	Christmas, customs in Germany 89	9 Eastern Marriage 18	and Orphono Lund, Ind Hoose		Golden Grove 20	5 Our Pastor 19	Toronto
	Christmas party 96 Church of Christ the	EDITORIAL COMMENTS:— Commencement of Volume XI.; Visi-	Gazette; Prescott and Maitland Parochial Association; Bishop Jeremy		Good Samaratin, the 2 Gospel at home 4	9 Palm-leaves 15 5 Papal rescript 16	7 A. B 77
		tation Sermon; New University Bill; Destitute emigrants; Sickness	Taylor	134	Guarded house 13		Volcano in Central America
	the, teaching of 69		Death of an Indian Chief; King's College; Provincial Parliament		Hans Stade, Adventures of 14 Heathen the, State of, before the coming of Christ	Payne Thomas, deathbed of 10	Wandering in an American forest
		Bishop of Exeter on the Rubric; Uni-	Fasting, No. II.; Dr. Hamden; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D.D.; A Dissenting		Heathen Oracles 44, 48, 51, 58	Penance, the	Water-bottles of the East
	——————————————————————————————————————	thodism; Death of Dr. Grasett;	development; New Ministry; Wood- stock Monarch and the Anglican		Hebrides, Mariners of 12 Heir lawful, the	Persian letter-writing 1	Western United States
	in Heaven 168	lible Church; Diocesan Press	6 Church	145	Hermit the, and the Vision	Philip and his garden 60,	What is to become of my children? 129
	grievances 17:	grant fever in Toronto; Destruc-	Revolution in France; Fasting, No. III.; Dissent at a discount; Sacred Music		Highland piety 15	Plague in the 3d century	When he said this he fell asleep 13
	Church Society, conversation on 129 CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Toronto:	Rochester 1			House of God, deportment in	Pleasant surprise 1:	Widow's confidence 97
	Places:— Stuartville 5	Immoral Publications; Congregational responding; The Session; The	signation of the British Ministry; The Lords and Romanism	7.4	C	The power of books	Wild scenery 9 Willoughby, Rev. Mark 68
	Georgina and North Gwillimbury 12 Oakville 12	6 "Tale of Horror;" Henry Clay 1	Toronto Sacred Music Society; The New Primate; Louis Philippe pre-		Incarnation the	Obituary reminiscence	Winter 105 Winthrop's, Biblical Quotation 106
	Prescott 13 Newcastle District 13	5 and Wesleyan Churches;" Upper	dicted; Infidel Education; Diplomatic relations with Rome; Caution		Infidel applying for Holy Baptism	Cranmer	20 Wise mens' gifts 105
	Gore and Wellington134, 13	8 Caledon; The emigrants; Toronto	to the readers of the Globe; The		Insect comforts 20	Self-examination	28 33
	Niagara District 16 Annual General Meeting 19	O Sunday profanations; National So-	Temperance Society Democracy of Presbyterianism; The		Intermediate state	Thought for the times 1 The providence of God 1	SUPPEMENT.
	Monthly General Meetings:—46, 55, 82, 10: 106, 134, 135, 159, 17	Upper Canada College; The emi-	Jew Bill; Progress; The term "Bishop;" More Magnetic profani-		Jacob's Well	Faith 1 Considerations addressed to modern	52 BISHOP OF FREDERICTON'S CHARGE:
	Collections, Donations, and Accounts:—6, 10, 10, 12, 26, 30, 34, 42, 46, 50 bis, 55, 55	8, grants 2 9, Bishopric of Manchester: The emi-	ty; The late Colonel Loring; Indian Missions; Donation Parties	15	James II. in exile 1 January 1	blasphemers 1	60 XI;
	62, 66, 70, 74, 78, 82, 86, 90, 91, 110, 123, 135, 138, 142, 146, 150	4, grants; W. H. Blake, Esq 2 D'Aubigne and Oliver Cromwell;	6 St. James's Cathedral; Widows and Orphan't Fund; Modern Methodism		Jesting	Widows and Orphans of the Clergy 1 POETRY, Selected:—	raul's Church, Toronto: Minento
	154, 159, 162, 166, 174, 182, 19 202, 20	7, Bishopric of Indiana; Christian	v. John Wesley; Sunday Observance; The Globe and Banner; Bondage of		Jews the, state of	49 Lady Mary	9 Bell in Montreal
	Branch Meetings: -59, 126, 135, 138 Reports: -118, 134, 135 bis, 161 bis, 162, 16	"Churches" are made; University	body and soul; First Subscription Concert by Messrs. Humphreys and	1	Jewish Tale	97 First smile	Communications;
	CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Quebec:—2, 4	St. Catharines Bazaar; The Harvest;	Schallehn Spiritual excitements; Theatrical pro-	15	8 Joseph Ignace, heroism of	72 Oh! walk with God	29 D. Magn; (Death by Emigran)
	94, 102, 106, 19		fanity; The Normal School; Un-		T	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40 Church Society: Collections,
						•	

WHOLE NUMBER, DXXI.

81

125

33, 39

189

69 198 57

149 49 77

41

48

108 137 61

80 176

121

...

...

...

ger ...

ner,

...

...

...

•••

Vol. XI; St. nemotechny; ord Bishop of Baptism of a

hans' Fund)

rant fever.)

5, 119, 126, 18, 190, 194 192

ON THE

DIFFICULTIES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY,

WITH SOME REFERENCE TO THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA:

A SERMON,

Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, June 3rd, 1847, on the occasion of the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

> BY THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B. RECTOR OF GUELPH.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE LORD BISHOP AND CLERGY)

Our sufficiency is of God .- 2 Cor. iii. latter part of the 5th verse.

Many and conclusive are the evidences by which it has pleased God to establish the truth of our holy religion. But there is, perhaps, none more striking than that deduced from the manner in which our blessed and diressed the first heads of the Cross, in reference to the difficulty and danger of the work in which they were about to engage, and from the fortitude and unwavering constancy with which they executed their high commission, and encountered those trials which Christ forewarned them they would have to endure. Remembering whom I am addressing, I feel that little need be said in illustration of this argument, except as introductory to the subject of this discourse. An impostor, in order to gather followers around him, and to secure their devotion, would not only have appealed to the self-righteous pride, or corrupt passions of our nature, but he would have taken care not to represent his service as involving the necessity of continual self-denial, and would have cautiously abstained from the use of language likely to excite, in the minds of his disciples, fears of personal danger, and even of death itself, as the certain consequences of adherence to his cause. But we know that our blessed Lord pursued a directly opposite course.—
Not only did He, with the hand of Divine authority, lay the axe to the root of human pride and passion, not only did He expose the delusion of all human pretence to merit in the sight of a heart-searching God, while He exhorted His disciples ciples to aim at that perfection which is the attribute of God himself, but He declared that if any man would come after Him, "he must take up his Cross daily." And especially when the twelve were commissioned to go forth in His name, they were distinctly apprised of the perils they would have to encounter, and the sufferings they would be called on to endure. He assured them, indeed, of the perpetuity of His Church, so that at no period would its light be wholly extinguished, or "the gates of hell prevail against it." (Mat. xvi. 18.) He gave them, too, His animating promise that He would be "with them always even unto the end of the world" (Mat. xxviii. 20); and He encouraged them to look forward to the time, when, after having proclaimed His truth, and established His Church, and kindled, amidst the moral darkness of this world, that celestial light, which, by the grace of God, was never to be extinguished, they should reap their eternal reward in His kingdom in heaven, and be engaged by Him in the presence of His Father and the Holy Angels; but meanwhile, He told them, that in their journey towards the crown they must daily bear the Cross: that their course should be one of obloquy, suffering, and death; "that they should be hated of all nations for His name" (Mat. xxiv. 9), "that they should be persecuted from the thy" (Mat. xxiv. 9), "that they should be persecuted from the thy" (Mat. xxiv. 9). 23), and that the time was coming when "whosoever killed them would think that he did God service." (John xvi. 2.) And if we consider the conduct pursued by those whom Christ addressed in these terms of (as far as all worldly considerations are concerned) extreme discouragement, our persuasion of the Divine origin of Christianity will be still further strengthened; for we behold them going forth at the command of Christ, in the face of that persecution of which they were forewarned, suffering the loss of all things, and patiently enduring every extremity of "tribulation and distress, and persecution, and famine, and nakedness, and peril, and sword" (Rom. viii. 35); and this they did, not for the sake of any Personal or national prejudices, for these all lay the other way, -not impelled by a blind zeal or fanatical enthusiasm, which can produce their lists of martyrs without deriving any credit from their death, -not for the sake of mere opinions, which men will often sooner die than yield,-but in testimony of their belief of facts of which they were themselves witnesses. The chief of these was the resurrection of Christ from the dead. And, therefore, while they went forth preaching Jesus and the resurrection, they were able to say, "That which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the word of life, declare we unto you." (1 John i. 1.) Thus they bore their testimony as persons who had been eyewitnesses of the great facts on which the scheme of Christian truth is founded, and they hesitated not to seal this solemn testimony with their blood. It was by such a ministry as this,—a ministry habituated to trials and difficulties, -that the Church of Christ was every where established, "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone;" and so securely were its foundations laid, that although the whole world, Jewish and Gentile, combined in a common association in order to overthrow it, although the whole weight of the Roman Empire was brought to bear in order to effect its extermination,—ten fierce persecutions having been publicly authorised during the three first centuries, the last of ten years' duration,—and although after the Empire received Christianity as the religion of the State, the assaults of heresy were no less perilous to the existence of the Church than the violence of persecution, it has, by the preserving care of its Great Head, survived every danger, and triumphed over all opposition, and come down to us, with all its essential features, its doctrines, discipline, and worship,

preserved inviolate and untouched. But though, in the providence of God, persecution is no longer permitted to rage against the followers and Ministers of Christ, or the arm of civil power put forth in order to exterminate the Church of God, yet those to whom He has committed the ministry of reconciliation, have still to contend with much of difficulty and discouragement in the execution of their sacred office; -and faith, and patience, and self-denial, are qualifications as essential in the Ministers of Christ now, as when the infant Church first struggled for existence. But, blessed be God, if our office be an arduous one, if trials and difficulties abound, so "our consolation also aboundeth in Christ;" and those grounds of support are graciously provided for us, through which we are enabled to be "stedfast, immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as we know that our labour is not in vain in the Lord."

To these two points then, Reverend brethren, viz., 1. The difficulties and discouragements attendant upon the sacred Ministry, and, 2. The support and encouragement held out to those whom God has called to exercise it, I now purpose, in humble dependence upon the Divine blessing, to address myself. I shall do so with a deep sense of the solemnity of this occasion, on which the Clergy of this vast and important Diocese, after three years more of toils and trials, are assembled, at the summons of our venerated Diocesan, to receive the Episcopal charge and benediction. And though, in such an assemblage as this, I cannot hope to say any thing that shall add to the information of those, whom it is my high privilege to be permitted to address, it may be, perhaps, that the consideration of points in which we are all so deeply interested,

-however feebly and imperfectly they be treated,-may, by the Divine blessing, contribute in some degree to stir up the gift that is in us, and to strengthen our determination of serving before Him faithfully, to the glory of His Name, and the edification of His Church.

And, first, in treating concerning the difficulty and discouragements connected with the sacred Ministry, I might well be content to confine my observations to the solemn nature of the office itself, and the responsibility which attaches to it. For surely, to be invested with a Ministry derived from God,-to be the ambassadors of Christ to our fellow-men, to treat with them concerning their reconciliation with God,to be ordained, as it is expressed by Bishop Pearson, "to intercede between God and His people, to send up prayers to God for them, to bless them in the name of God, to teach the doctrine of the Gospel, to administer the Sacraments instituted by Christ; to perform all things necessary for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the Ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ;" *-or, to use the deeply solemn language of our own Ritual, "to be messengers, watchmen, and stewards of the Lord, to teach and to foremonish, to feed and provide for the Lord's family, to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who are in the midst of the naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ for ever. + And while doing this, to reel that as to some we may humbly hope to be "the savour of life unto life," to others we may be "the savour of death unto death," (2 Cor. ii. 16); and that, humanly speaking, upon our faithfulness or unfaithfulness depends the salvation or destruction of those amongst whom we minister, -surely this is enough, when contrasted with our own inherent weakness, to cast down the strongest, beneath an overwhelming sense of the arduous nature of our office, and might well demand that a whole discourse should be devoted to enlarge upon, and apply the consolation contained in the cheering words, "Our sufficiency is of God." But it is to the exterior difficulties and discouragements attending our Ministry, that I now more particularly invite your attention; and these, brethren, you will, I think, agree with me in ascribing to the natural enmity of the human mind to the truth as it is in Jesus. There is, indeed, inherent in all men, a yearning after truth; the mind at once rejects what it sees to be false, -it is dissatisfied with what is doubtful, -nor does it derive full satisfaction even from probability, however this may suffice to determine the conduct, -it yearns after what is true, and hence, in physical and mathematical science, proof and demonstration yield the mind the highest degree of pleasure and delight, because they afford that absolute certainty, based on the deductions of human reason, which the human mind longs for. But in spiritual things it is otherwise; for Divine authority assures us, that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned," (1 Cor. ii. 14). Their nature, and excellence, and beauty, are appreciated only through the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the heart, dispelling natural prejudice, and giving it to see "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ," (2 Cor. iv. 6). And the first reason which I will venture to assign, in order to account for this prejudice against spiritual things, is, that they are imperceptible by the eye of sense, and that it is not possible to subject them to any process or experiment by which their reality shall be ascertained. We are called upon to credit them with implicit faith in the naked declarations and promises of God. In the things of this life, surrounded and solicited as we are by sensible objects, we are affected chiefly by what we see. "The natural man is immersed in sense.-Nothing takes hold of his mind but what applies in sense. I to sense, and eternity, cannot be brought before the bodily eye; nor can God's promise of pardon to the penitent, or the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, be subjected to any sensible test. "We look not," says the Apostle, "at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal," (2 Cor. iv. 18). Again, "We walk by faith, not by sight," (2 Cor. v. 7). "Faith is the evidence of things not seen," (Heb. xi. 1). Hence, to the end of our course, we have to take God's promises upon trust. We have, while in the midst of a world that we see, to live for a world that we do not, and cannot see until after death; and, like God's saints of old, we have to yield up our latest breath, "not having received the promises, but still persuaded of them, and embracing them, and confessing that we are strangers and pilgrims on the earth," (Heb. xi. 13). Thus then, brethren, we see that the spiritual character of the religion of which we are Ministers, would in itself be enough to render our task a hopeless one, were it not that "our sufficiency is of God."

But again, in delivering the message with which we are charged, we have to address men as fallen, guilty, corrupt, and under the wrath of God, and while we point them to the atonement and righteousness of Christ as the sole procuring cause of our pardon and reconciliation with God, we have to show them that in themselves they are utterly devoid of righteousness and strength, and that "we are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our works or deservings." This, brethren, is a truth which, while it contains within it the essence of the Gospel, has ever been unpalatable to human pride. In the Apostle's day it was one of the main obstacles to his success that men went about "to establish their own righteousness, not submitting themselves to the righteousness of God" (Rom. x. 3); and to the present hour, one of the great difficulties with which the Minister of Christ has to contend in bringing sinners unto God, continues to be the innate selfrighteousness of the human heart.

But while this spirit, whether in an active or dormant state, naturally exists in all men, neither is it, any more than the cause previously assigned, the only impediment to our success. For alas! painful experience proves to us, that there may be a high sounding profession, and not only a ready admission of the insufficiency of human merit, but such seeming sensitiveness on this point, as to ascribe the careful observance of duty, and especially of the ordinances of the Church, to a legal and self-righteous spirit, while at the same time, there is an utter absence of that self-denial which is required of those who would be Christ's disciples indeed. And if we put aside the course thus pursued by too many religious professors and contemplate the objects which those, to whom we address ourselves, naturally pursue, do we not find them to be wealth, pleasure, ease, self-aggrandizement, or self-gratification, not to speak of those things on which the word of God has more legibly stamped the character of sin; and then when we place in contrast to this state of things the solemn and emphatic words of Christ, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me:" (Luke ix. 23.) the difficulty with which we have to contend in bringing men into subjection to religious truth, becomes obvious. The mind is pre-occupied. The care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in choke the word, and it becometh unfruitful. Christ calls for self-denial: man, for self-indulgence. And these are contrary the one to the other, so that too often, when the Minister of Christ delivers his Master's message, he finds in those whom he addresses, that love of sin, and dislike of self-denial, which impel them to reject it.

Such, then, Brethren, are the ordinary obstacles that present themselves in the way of the successful execution of our

‡ Paley's Sermon on Meditating on Religion.

ist, for human nature is every where the same; but besides these, there are generally others also of a local nature, and to some of this class it may not be amiss, that I should here for a few moments ask your indulgent attention. I will not stop to advert to the unfavourable manner in which, in a new country like this, an over eager desire for the possession of property, engendered by the facilities of acquiring it, bears upon the spiritual welfare of its inhabitants, - how an inordinate pursuit of this world's good, and a constant spirit of speculation, with its feverish anxieties and calculations, and not un requently pecuniary embarrassment,-its attendant punishment, -absorbs the mind, and leaves neither time nor though for the care of the soul, for the loss of which the gain of the whole world would be no recompense. Passing from this point, on which time will not permit me to dwell, I come to one of our greatest discouragements, I mean the divisions existing among professing Christians, and the ignorance too generally prevalent of the nature and constitution of Christ's visible Church, or rather, perhaps I should say, the prejudices industriously instilled upon this important subject; for not one is religious division sinful in itself, not only does it series compede the diffusion of true religion, and prove the fruities parent of strife and dissension, but the ignorance of the true doctrine of the Church, from which it springs, leads to a denial of that authority, which belongs to the duly or-dained Minister of Christ, or at least to a want of that reverence for his ministrations, without which those who attend them cannot expect to profit. Accordingly when God's appointed Minister goes forth for the first time into a new part of the country, he finds a state of things which may well cast him down; he finds that (except by those members of the Church whose attachment to her communion has survived the destitution of her ordinances,) a ready volubility, and a confident assertion of being sent by the Spirit, are held to

constitute an ordination quite as good, if not better, than his own;—that the Sacraments are considered to be both as regu-

larly and as validly administered by some self-appointed

teacher, as by one who had received a lawful authority to

dispense them ;-and that the crude and too often irreverent

effusions of a private spirit are deemed to constitute a purer

worship than that form of sound words compiled by those martyred Bishops and Reformers of our Church, to whom

they who form this judgment, are indebted for the very Pro-

testantism which they abuse, and for the very Scriptures

which they pervert in order to oppose or malign that Church for which those Martyrs bled. Nor does the evil or discou-

ragement stop here; for, Sectarianism having cast off all re-

gard for the unity of the Church, has no principle of consist-

ency within itself, and sect splits off from sect, until division

and confusion have become so grievous and interminable, that

even the more respectable societies which have forsaken the

communion of the Church have become conscious of the evil,

sacred office. Wherever the ministerial office is exercised,

and the truth of Christ proclaimed, there these obstacles ex-

but which, having themselves set the example, they cannot now hope to cure. Under discouragements of this and other kinds, it is but natural that we should look for the support of the influential laity of the Church. But here, brethren, although there are many bright exceptions, do we not often find disappointment where we looked for hope? Do we not often find some, of whom we ought to expect better, sacrificing the principles of consistent Churchmanship to the acquisition of a hollow popularity, and by their conduct and example neutralizing to a great degree the principles we inculcate? Thus, one, after praying on the Sabbath against the sin of schism, and with all the evils of religious division before his eyes, presides, or Another, calling himself a Protestant, cont diffusion of Romish error. A third evinces his liberality by occasional attendance on the ministrations of dissent; while many others, in stations of high executive or legislative authority, would rather destroy a great seat of learning, than permit their own Church to retain some slight privilege in a University originally chartered as her own; and refuse either to allow the Church the management of the remnant of her own property that jealousy has left her; or to give her so much control in the matter of public education, as would suffice to secure the religious instruction of her own children, in accordance with her own faith. And that, though in making these demands, the Church asks for nothing unjust, nothing exclusive; "a Church, which," to use the words of Dr. South, "as it is obedient to the civil power, without any treacherous distinctions or reserves, so would be glad to have the countenance and protection of that power in return for her hearty obedience to it; though, after all, if it cannot be protected by it, it is yet resolved to be peaceable and quiet under it, and

Bear with me now further, Reverend Brethren, while I refer to one other cause of perplexity and discouragement, before I pass on to the remaining portion of this discourse. I allude to the distressing accounts which you have from time to time seen, of the departure of a few, and thanks be to God of but a few, of the Clergy of our Church, from her pure and primitive faith, to the corrupt communion of the Church of Rome. The movement which of late years has taken place in our Church has, I firmly believe, been attended with many beneficial results; but there has seldom occurred any great movement, without being, through the infirmity of our nature, and the devices of Satan, carried to excess, and so it has been in the present instance. In opposition to the ancient canon of Tertullian, "Id esse verum quodcunque primum, id esse adulterum quodcunque posterius,"* a principle of "developement," as it is called, has been adopted, calculated to sanction, or rather actually sanctioning, the worst errors of the Church of Rome, and which has led some to palliate, and at last to receive, doctrines from which they once turned with just abhorrence; and though the instances in which this has occurred have been comparatively few, they have served to give a handle to those who have no love for our Church, and perhaps to engender somewhat of a distrust of true Church principles, even when professed by those who are heartily, and ex animo, opposed to the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. And while we cannot wonder that the events that have occurred, should excite a godly jealousy in those who know what Rome is in creed, but more especially what she is in practice, I am sure I shall not be considered as taking too much upon me, when I say that, they have added much to the burden of the difficulties arising from ordinary or local causes which press upon us as Ministers of the Church of England, and that they are well calculated to make us feel more and more, that "our sufficiency is of

while it parts with every thing else, to hold fast by its

integrity." *

I now come to the consideration of those grounds of support which sustain us in the execution of our sacred office. And the first which I shall name is a firm persuasion that the subject matter of our teaching and ministrations is the truth which God has revealed for the salvation of men. It is obvious that if we had any doubt on this point, our ministry could give no certain sound,-we could have no heart for our work,-we could have neither boldness nor constancy, nor fervent zeal in preaching the Gospel of Christ. It was because the first preachers of the Gospel possessed this firm assurance that what they taught was truth, and that truth was "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," (Rom. i. 16), that they persevered amidst every discouragement; and, brethren, it is a similar persuasion that must excite us to a similar perseverance. Their persuasion was indeed obtained in a diffe-

* See South's Sermon, entitled, "Ecclesiastical Constitutions to be Maintained."

† Tertull. adv. Prax. § 2, Oper. p. 405.

rent way from ours. Theirs sprang from beholding miracles performed before their eyes; yet ours is derived from a source no less sure, the certain warrant of Holy Scripture, proved by a great chain of external and internal evidence to be the inspired word of the living God. Here then is our rule of faith, "the sure word of prophecy, whereanto we do well that we take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place," (2 Pet. i. 19); ever remembering that in the interpretation of that word, the exercise of the right of private judgment is to be controlled and regulated by a just deference to the judg-ment and testimony of the primitive Church. It was on this principle that the Reformation in England was conducted throughout, nor can error, whether Romish, or Puritan, or Rationalist, be successfully refuted on any other. It is the privilege of the faithful member of the Church of England that he finds the judgment of the primitive Church, on all essential and important points, expressed with sufficient fulness and clearness in the standards of his own branch of the Catholic Church. This is all that is needful as regards himself. He knows that the pious and learned Reformers of the English Church framed her standards with reference to the judgment of the primitive Church, and therefore I repeat as regards himself, it is sufficient to know that the standards which contain the profession of his faith, express the voice of the Catholic Church. But as regards those who gainsay and resist the truth, it will not be enough to appeal either to the Scriptures or to our own standards; because they reject the latter, and deny our interpretation of the former. Plainly, then, in such a case there remains no other means of settling a controverted point, but by a reference to the prevailing judgment and testimony of the primitive Church, which, when clearly ascertained, as it generally may be, ought in fairness to decide the question in dispute. It is on this strong ground that we rest our defence of Episcopacy, Infant Baptism, and many other tenets and usages of the Church; and it is on the same ground we reject the novelties of Rome. But white the Church of England has ever pursued this truly Conservative course, "yet," to quote the words of high authority addressed to us in this sacred edifice three years ago, "the respect which she pays to the declared voice of the primitive Catholic Church, as a help and guide for interpreting the Scriptures, and judging of the Christian doctrines, is a respect subordinate to that which she pays to the written word of God; which she regards, and rightly regards, as the only divine source and standard of religious truth."* Such, then, Brethren, is the source whence we derive our persuasion that what we teach is truth, and that it is truth revealed by God for the salvation of men; and having this persuasion of the truth and importance of what we teach, knowing that the faith of Christ crucified is the power of God unto the salvation of sinners,-that through it all who believe are washed, justified, and sanctified, and so made meet for their inheritance in heaven,—and that however that faith may be opposed or perverted now, it shall at last be surely and eternally triumphant, we are animated to persevere amidst every discouragement, and amidst evil report and good report, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, we shall by God's grace continue to bear our testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, and in his name beseech men to be reconciled unto Again, brethren, we are supported and encouraged in the

execution of our sacred office by the consideration that we are duly called and commissioned by God to minister in His name. Without this, no one may venture, whatever may be the truth of the doctrines which he holds, or whatever his ability and zeal, to assume the name of a Minister of Christ, much less to expect a blessing on his ministrations. "I sent them not, nor commanded them, therefore they shall not pro-"Under the old dispensation it dangerous presumption to touch the ark of God without a divine warrant, nor is it a less direct act of usurpation to assume authority in the Church of Christ without a commission from our Divine Head. Christ himself appeared with delegated, not with self-commissioned powers, nor can we conceive of an ambassador, a steward, a watchman, a messenger, with self-constituted authority."+ Hence it is that the question is asked, how shall they preach except they be sent? hence our Lord so solemnly conferred upon the twelve their Apostolic authority; hence it was that they were so careful to ordain elders in every city, and to charge those to whom they communicated Episcopal powers to "commit the things which they had heard of them unto faithful men, who should be able to teach others also" (2 Tim. ii. 2.); that so a successive Ministry might be continued unto the end of the world. And thus it is that the commission to minister in the name of Christ has been transmitted to us; a commission which, although conferred through human instrumentality, is yet derived from no human power, a commission which invests the ministry of him who bears it while faithfully teaching the truth of Christ with the solemn sanction, "He that heareth you heareth me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me, and he that despiseth me despiseth Him that sent me" (Luke x. 16.); a commission in the absence of which more harm is commonly done by the divisions, and confusion caused by the usurpation of the ministerial office, than is likely to be compensated by any good effected by an unauthorised teaching even of the truth,-and finally, a commission in the faithful discharge of which they who bear it are aut orised to look for, at the hands of the Chief Shepherd "the crown of glory which fadeth not away." (1 Pet. v. 4.) "Therefore," brethren, "seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy we faint not, but have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully, but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." (2 Cor. iv. 1, 2.)

The last general ground of support and encouragement that I shall mention, is one whose importance cannot be overrated; and I feel well assured, brethren, that you have already anticipated me, when I state this to be, the promised blessing of the Holy Spirit of God. For as without the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the soul, it is impossible to obtain the necessary qualification for the Ministerial office, so the same Divine influence is indispensable to the successful execution of it. In vain may our teaching be orthodox, and our commission, as the Ministers of Christ, regular and valid, unless, while we serve before Him in our holy office, He is pleased to bless our ministration. Were the Apostles now on earth, without this, their preaching would be in vain, for "Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase; so then neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth, but God who giveth the increase" (1 Cor. iii. 6-7.); but, with it, the weakest of God's ministering servants becomes the honoured instrument of extending the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom, and saving the souls of men. What hope could we have of success in our ministry, if we could not look up to God to "send down upon the congregations committed to our charge the healthful Spirit of His grace, and to pour upon them the continual dew of His blessing?" But knowing that it is the office of the Spirit of God to bless His own word, to open the heart to attend to those things that we deliver "out of God's most holy word or agreeable to the same," to bestow faith and repentance, and all those fruits that are so peculiarly His own, we are encouraged to go forward in the path of duty, supported by the assurance that, however weak and unworthy may be our ministrations, "the word of God shall not return unto Him void, but shall accomplish that which He pleases, and shall prosper in the thing whereto He sent it." (Isa. lv. 11.)

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

† Bridges, on the Christian Ministry.

^{*} Pearson on The Creed, Art. 8. † Sec Form for the Ordering of Priests.

^{*} Charge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, delivered June 6, 1844.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

The Difficulties and Encouragements of the Christian Ministry:
A Sermon, preached on the occasion of the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of the

nation in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the of all property, whether public or private. If this 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether measure, therefore, be acquiesced in by the branch of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for the Anglican Church in Canada, it can only be on usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wed- the adage, that "half a loaf is better than no bread." nesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, that such an increase is not to be looked for, inasmuch respectively, on business connected with the temporal as it is proposed "to establish additional Grammar public parochial meetings of the Diocesan Church ment, to set their faces against any such settlement of

Bertie, St. John's Ch... "
Fort Erie......Friday, Township of Dunn, Port Robinson Monday, ThoroldTuesday, St. Catharines..... Jordan.....

A list of similar appointments for the Home and Simcoe Districts, to be undertaken during the month of September, will be published shortly.

obligation to the great Head of the Church, for having | questionably would be injured by such a state of things. been thus far prospered on our way. And our heartand the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom.

judgments of those among whom the Church circu- the Province, who are laudably ambitious to rise in Books published in England and the United States of a Bethung and a Kent, he cannot but distrust his removed districts, are softened down and removed. be duly transmitted to us. own fitness for the undertaking. May he be upheld We are aware that the College possesses a landed by a power higher than his own.

depends upon its correspondents. Innumerable topics old Spanish proverb, "While the grass is growing the of local importance must be constantly left unnoticed, steed may starve." Better far, then, abandon the idea ff not brought under the attention of the editor by of increasing the endowment to District Grammar friends on the spot. Our journal, to carry out the Schools, than run the risk of crippling, if not altogether principles on which it was instituted, should present a destroying, a Seminary which has already proved itself the Diocese; and it is obvious that such a picture District Grammar Schools is sufficient for the existing cannot be furnished, without the active and cordial requirements of the Province, whilst with the fees, the co-operation of all who have the will and the ability incomes of the teachers in the more populous Districts, to lend us a helping hand. That many such friends are equal to those enjoyed by the Classical Masters in purpose of electing the Committee of Management, are to be found in the Province we are well assured, Upper Canada College. promote the interests of our publication.

It is scarcely necessary to say that, heart and soul we are devoted to the cause of the United Church of England and Ireland. Sincerely believing her institution to be divine, and regarding division, both theoretically and practically considered, as repugnant to class of Emigrants who have this summer been landed the will of our great High Priest, we shall never fail, at our city. The ravages of fever have played sad when occasion is furnished, to advocate views corres- havoc among heads of families, leaving numbers of ponding to these our deliberately adopted opinions. young people utterly destitute, and exposed to all the At the same time we trust ever to bear in mind, that bewildering hardships of inexperienced "strangers in the most orthodox churchmanship is but a dead letter, a strange land." Surely in such circumstances it is if the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit be not too sanguine in us to trust that the Christian awanting; and, that it is in vain for us to be busied charities charities of our people will be called forth in about the externals of the Church of Christ, if we be behalf these hapless children of poverty and bereavenot inwardly conformed to his divine image.

to bring all questioned matters to the decision of the as may be condescended on. Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies; these standards in We think it but right in this place to allude to the tal position the Church has ever maintained, and with transmitted the plentiful remains of the dinner prethe aid of divine grace will continue to do so. Party pared for the Odd Fellows' Society last week, to the names and party spirit we hold in abhorrence, as partaking of the essential nature of schism-and as far as cumstanced we say, "Go and do likewise." may be, we shall refrain from the discussion of matters "which minister questions rather than godly edifying, which is in faith." Our Clergy deriving their authority from one common Head, -our laity partaking of commen privileges, why should there be any "falling out by the way" in our progress to a better land, even a heavenly.

And so, heartily commending ourselves to the orisons of all who are mindful to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," we betake us to our task.

THE VISITATION SERMON.

Our first page is occupied by the Sermon delivered by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, at the late Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto; and sure we are, that none will regret so much of our space is so appropriated. The discourse is a composition of sterling ability, eloquently expressed, and logically reasoned out. It is "the truth spoken in love"-a happy conjunction of the "pure and peaceable"-and cannot fail, we should conceive, to be eminently useful. Copies in a pamphlet form may be procured at the Depository of the Church Society.

NEW UNIVERSITY BILL.

Our readers will find, in another column, an abstract of the measure brought forward by Government relative to the University question, for which we are indebted to the Montreal Courier. The matter came three Bills brought up by the Hon, the Receiver General, the first reading of which was supported by the leading Conservative members, and violently opposed by Messrs, Baldwin, Wilson, and Price.

in their absence it would be premature for us to enter this week at any length upon the consideration of this vitally important measure. We cannot, however, re-

frain from one or two remarks, suggested by the information which we have received.

Believing, as we do, that any interference with the original charter of King's College was unconstitutional in the highest degree, we cannot consistently congratulate the Administration on the principle of their proposed enactment. Nothing is plainer to our apprehension than that the endowment was intended for a Church of England University, such as Oxford or nexion with this humane undertaking. Cambridge, and that the same course of procedure which interfered with its primary destination, would, THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordi- if fully carried out, strike a death blow at the security Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the the footing of a forced compromise, -an acting out of

From the abstract of the measure, it appears that out of the existing endowment the University of King's College is to receive, under the new arrangement THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the £3,000 currency per annum. Now if it had been several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara District contemplated and provided for, that this sum should on the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, bear an increase proportionate to the rise in value of Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at the landed property which forms the endowment, perthe hours stated; immediately after which, the Arch- haps, all things considered, the appropriation was as deacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, liberal as could be expected. It appears, however, and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. Schools as fast as the funds will permit." Earnestly He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at do we call upon the friends of the Church in Parlia-Society in the several places named in the following the question. Let the University have a proportion Any Clergyman within the Niagara District, who of the endowing property set apart for her especial benefit, over which she would eventually have the enmay require to be instituted and inducted into his tire control, and by the increasing value of which she Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish might be benefited. To this we can conceive no reasonable objection. The resources of the University " 26, 11 A.M. for instruction which, in the progress of the Colony " 27, 11 A.M. which would be sufficient in 1847 would be greatly

inadequate a quarter of a century hence. Christ Church Saturday, " 28, 3 P.M. The proposition to invest the endowment in five " 30, 1 P.M. Trustees, one named by Government and the others " 31, 11 A.M. by the respective bodies receiving the benefit thereof. " " 6 P.M. appears to us likewise to be injudicious in the highest Port Dalhousie Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A.M. degree. Such an arrangement carries within itself 6 P.M. the seeds of strife. Parties, theologically and politi-contra-position to one another. Each succeeding month would supply some new subject of debate o antagonism, and thus a Pandora's box would be created, constantly open, and teeming with discord and all uncharitableness. We speak thus strongly, having deeply Ix commencing the Eleventh Volume of our Journal, at heart the social tranquility of the community at we cannot refrain from expressing our deep sense of large, as well as the interests of education, which un-

The only other matter to which we can advert at felt prayer is, that in the time to come we may be so present is the silence preserved by the propounded guided by the spirit of wisdom and truth, that our scheme as regards Upper Canada College. Certain labours may be made subservient to the glory of God, and the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom.

are we that all parties,—at least all who evince any measure of reason and moderation,—would rejoice to Some of our friends are doubtless aware, that a see this Institution endowed with a respectable income change has taken place in the Editorial department of Free as air, so far as its constitution is concerned, the this paper. Feelingly alive to his own inexperience most ultra Dissenter could not quarrel with its manageand many shortcomings, he to whom this oncrous trust ment or economy. It forms a point of attraction, so to Paper, may be transmitted to the Office, postage or is now committed would beg the forbearing and lenient speak, for the deserving and talented young men of carriage paid, not later than the 20th of each month. lates. It shall be his anxious endeavour to maintain the social and intellectual scale. Meeting there with the Anglican and American reputation which it has kindred spirits, their minds are enlarged—their manalready acquired under the fostering ability of its for- ners are cultivated-and the sharp-cornered prejumer conductors. Succeeding however, as he does, to dices necessarily acquired in thinly-peopled and far School Union, No. 20, John Street, New York, will endowment, but this, for a long period to come, will Much of the interest and success of a periodical be unavailabe to any useful extent; and to quote the trumpus, or our pranch of Unist's fold throughout in point of fact the present allowance granted to the

and most earnestly do we beg. that their favours may [Since the above was written, we have received neither be few nor far between. We may shortly take copies of the Bill to incorporate "the University Enthe liberty of making a few suggestions regarding the dowment Board," for which we are indebted to the species of communications which would most probably kindness of the Solicitor-General and the Hon. W. B. Robinson]

DESTITUE EMIGRANTS.

It will readily be believed that a great and increasing destitution prevails among many of the poorer ot inwardly conformed to his divine image.

Thanks to "the Author of peace," the controver-less be found for employment to this interesting class; sies which in late years agitated our Zion, have now and we are sure that any communications on the subgreatly diminished; excitement is daily giving place ject, addressed to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., will to sober and prayerful investigation, and many good be promptly attended to. That gentleman is conmen have come to be mutually convinced that much stantly cognizant of the circumstances and wants of of their antagonism arose from an ignorance of each the parties for whom we plead, and will be able to others real meaning. A growing desire is manifested select fitting individuals for such particular situations

turn declaring that their authority and dicta are generous conduct of Mr. Horwood, of the North derived from the pure word of God. This fundamen- American Hotel, on a late occasion. Unsolicited, he poor inhabitants of the sheds. To all similarly cir-

SICKNESS AMONGST THE EMIGRANTS.

We are deeply grieved to notice that the infection of the typhus fever which is now prevalent amongst the Emigrants is communicated rapidly to those who are in attendance upon the sick. In Montreal, very many who hazarded their own safety in behalf of the suffering Emigrants, have contractracted the disease, and fallen victims to its ravages. In addition to the frightful statements of the Pilot, in another column, the following paragraph from the Montreal Herald will excite very painful feelings :-

"It is with deep regret we this morning record the death of two of our most deservedly valued and esteemed fellow-citizens, Lieut. Loyd, R. N., and Mr. Crispo, from typhus fever,—contracted in the performance of their self-imposed duties, in attending upon the sick emigrants at the sheds,—both were connected with Trinity Church; the life of whose highly respected and excellent incum-bent, the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, is, we are sorry to say, considered in the greatest danger, from the same disease, contracted in the performance of his Christian pastoral duties in the same horrible locality."

Dr. Grasett, whose assiduity and skill in his profession so fully justified the confidence testified in his appointment to the difficult and responsible trust of the Emigrant Hospital, has been visited, we are sorry to say, with the same dangerous sickness, and from the same cause. Though the attack from which this esteemed practitioner is now suffering is severe, and his present situation is such as to cause great uneasiness, still we are glad to receive, upon inquiry, the before the House of Assembly on the introduction of comparatively favourable report, that "he has not lost ground since yesterday, though his condition is, of course, dangerous, as the fever is not abated." This afflictive event is much lamented in the City: it has deprived the poor Emigrants, for the time, of a most We have not yet received copies of the Bills, and faithful and experienced attendant, and has awakened Athenian schools; and in regard to scenes, the Author's

Hall, this Evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration some method of "making ediate provision for destitute Emigrants, particularly for those who have been or may hereafter be discharged from the Hospital convalescent." We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement which appears to-day in our columns in con-

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Toronto, ending 15th July, 1847 :-

Total...... 16,087 E. McElderry, Government Emigrant Agent at Toronto Emigrant Office, Toronto, 15th July, 1847.

A VENDER OF PATENT MEDICINES who calls himself Mr. Urquhart, and is employed, it appears, in the two-fold occupation of selling one of the thousand Panaceas of the day, and writing in defence of the irreverent Advertisement in which the supposed virtues of the Nostrum are paraded, has shown that he is free from "any serious intention of doing a derision to religion," by publishing in the very Journal which had put so favourable a construction upon his motives, a Letter, which applies to a Correspondent of the same Paper, signing himself "Presbyter," the epithets pious hypocrite or misguided zealot!" Unless Mr. Urquhart be as ill-informed upon the titles of the-Ministers of religion, as he is in regard to its evidences, he must be conscious that he has more a Priest of God's Holy Church the object of his rue, and offensive language. When persons fearlessly present themselves as the advocates of pubelief, it would be exacting too much, perhaps, to expect that they should be observant of courtesy and politeness; for, since good manners are a part, and an important part, of Christianity, when the foundations of Christianity are assailed (which is done by impugning any of the miracles of Holy Writ), good manners are likely to suffer in proportion. We can only hope and pray, therefore, that the same spirit which descended upon God's annointed servants, may work such a change in Mr. Urquhart's sentiments as to place his mind under the guidance of a more trusting faith, and his pen under better restraint. If his views should be thus corrected in regard to God's miracles, his feelings, doubtless, will become more kindly and deferential, towards those who, by assuming the name of "Presbyter," profess themselves to be God's accredited Ministers.

CANADIAN COLLOQUIES.

We omitted to state, in the proper place, that the article under this head on our last page, is the first of a series, written expressly for our Journal. It may be mentioned that the present dialogue is re-printed in tract form, and may be had at the Office of this Paper, price five shillings per hundred.

OUR MONTHLY REVIEW.

We have to request that works for Review in our America, left for us respectively with Mr. Wm. Rowsell, Bookseller, Cheapside, and Mr. Daniel Dana, at the Depository of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday

DIOCESAN PRESS.

The Meeting of the Board of Audit of the Diocesan Press appointed on the 4th June, 1847, (consisting of the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, And'w. Kerby, Esq., L. Lawrason, Esq., Angus Bethune, Esq., and Mr. Sheriff Ruttan) will be hald on Wednesdenoted Newspaper, Not of Ring Street Affica of The

5th of August, 1847, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the and on general business.

THOS. CHAMPION, Manager. Office of the Diocesan Press,

15th July, 1847. In the Address of the Clergy to the Governor General, which was published last week, we have to notice and correct a typographical error. In the last paragraph "conveniently conduce" should be read "eminently conduce."

Our Monthly Review.

Rutilins and Lucius, or Stories of the Third Age. By ROBERT ISAAC WILBERFORCE, M.A., Archdeacon of the East Riding, &c. Church Society's Depository, Toronto.

These two tales are founded upon a very interesting eriod of Roman History, the close of the third century the momentous turning-point in the fortunes of the Church. "Lucius" is now in course of publication in this paper, and the chapters of it which have already appeared are sufficient to enable our readers to form a fair judgment of Mr. Wilberforce's fitness for this department of religious literature. We do not notice the book now as a work which has recently issued from the press; for it has been between four and five years before the Public; but the introduction of "Lucius" into our columns gives us an opportunity of saying something—in which we must needs be brief—touching the practice, which is now frequently adopted, though the propriety of it has been questioned by a few, of conveying religious information and instruction through the medium of fictitious narrative.

The Author of the "Heart," Dr. Smith, of New York, expressly disapprayers of this rested of discourse.

expressly disapproves of this method of disseminating religious knowledge and teaching spiritual things; and the Rev. Mr. Tayler appends to his "Records of a Good Man's Life" a sort of apology for enlisting fiction in the service of truth. We cannot but think the censure of the one undeserved, and the apology of the other quite un-necessary. The practice, we think, is warranted by the Scriptural parable and allegory, which is nothing more nor less than an imaginary description employed for the sake of the hidden meaning and the sacred moral enclosed within it. We should be very unwilling indeed to deliver an unmerited condemnation of the writings, of this class, which have been contributed by such men as this class, which have been contributed by such men as Paget, Gresley, or Bellairs, and many others possessing a happy talent of invention, who have caused the truth—arrayed in this graceful and alluring garb—to make its way into a thousand households, where formal treatises would have slumbered for years with their leaves uncut. For ourselves, we cannot see what there can be inappro priate or unsound in the practice of writing Tales, or ideal Conversations, or Fables, or Apologues, or any thing of that kind, with an obvious religious bearing; so long as the good taste and judgment and piety of the writer are sufficient to keep him from the style of novel and ro So long as the truth is uppermost,—so conspi mance. cuous that it can be seen at a glance, -and so long a there is nothing affected, sentimental, or extravagant in there is nothing affected, sentimental, or extravagant the incidents or language of the narrative to displease a sober and devout mind; the narrative itself will be no violation of religious propriety, and, if the writer be a Wilberforce or a Paget, will do good. Tayler's scenes are chiefly in fashionable life,—many of his leading characters are luxurious, worldly-minded, easy-living people. He meets with much to throw him, in spite of himself, into descriptions which are artificial, and coloured with the very hues of the gaudy world which he seeks to reprove. Paget's Village Tales, on the other hand, afford the very happiest scope possible for the exhibition of pure, simple, touching truth. We know of nothing more beautiful, and more chaste, in this kind of writing, than his quiet, pretty tale of Merry Andrew. "Rutilius" occupies a totally different sphere; but is excellent in its way. The characters are diversified,—philosophers, soldiers, divines; but all of them conduce, more or less, to the design of the Tale,—the illustration of Christian antiquity. The personages are important enough to satisfy the most dignified reader,—Galerius the Cæsar, Porphyry, Pamphilus the friend and tutor of Eusebius, and Rutilius himself, who is a highly polished disciple of the

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Old City night revel; the solemn service of the Eucharist cele- the Providence of God, to renewed exertion on the part are assured that in this case the train had a very nare brated by night and amid ruins, in describing which the author takes occasion to give a full transcript of the Liturgical form; the Christian arbitrator adjusting disputes amongst the brethren, that they might be deterred—according to the Apostles' prohibition—from "going to law before the unjust, and not before the saints;" all these, it is described by the content of the Providence of God, to renewed exertion on the part of the Church Society.

4th. Moved by Rev. E. W. Sewell, seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq.,

That this Meeting tenders an expression of its continued interest in the proceedings of the Sister Societies of the Diocesses of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Newfoundland, will be readily supposed ranks are according to the Apostles' prohibition—from "going to law before the unjust, and not before the saints;" all these, it will be readily supposed, make up a very pleasing and instructive recital.

Peace in Believing, exemplified in the case of the late Mary Anne Sophia Whitehead, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope. Diocesan Press.

This interesting pamphlet-the substance of Sermon preached by the Author—contains a very affecting sketch of the life and early death of a very amiable, pious, and well-instructed child of the Church. In the history of the Christian life there can be nothing more delightful and more edifying, than the visible fruits of divine grace working in the young and devoted heart. Where shall we find plants of the Lord,—members of Christ's Church, —more precious than those who, like the lamented Miss Whitehead, have never greatly grieved the Spirit whose sacred presence attended upon the waters of baptism,— those favoured ones, who have not felt the chastening pang and struggle of separation from habitual sin, but have grown gradually and uniformly in grace from the consecrated font to the peaceful bed of death. We will gladly make use of this pleasing publication in the way

The Messiah. A Poem in six Books. By the Rev. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, A.M. Eighth Edition.—London: Baisler. 1847. Sacred Meditations and Moral Themes, in verse. By the same. Third Edition. Fisher & Son, London, 1847.

It has frequently been to us a source of astonishment, that the works of Robert Montgomery should be, (com-paratively speaking) so little known in our colony. One would have thought that the Anglican celebraty of the author, would have secured for the productions of his pen, a larger measure of attention from the Canadian public than hitherto they have obtained.

it is only of late years that this gentleman has met, even in England, with the meed of approbation, which we conceive is legitimately his due. For this temporary "stinting of fame," many reasons might be given, which we cannot enter upon at present, but perchance may advert to at large on a subsequent occasion. This much, however, we may say, that the laudable perseverance with which Montgomery, unseduced by more popularly-enticing themes, advocated from first to last, the cause of revealed religion, is sufficient to account for the vituperative ridicule with which the professional Reviewers of some years back, endeavoured to strangle the children of his muse. And when we consider the gigantic potency of the press, for evil as well as for good, we cannot wonder that the public who were gloating over the meretri-ciousness of Byron, and the intellectual blasphemies of Shelley, should have taken their cue from these malevo commended to their contempt. But like water, true genius will find its level, the world, happily has become "smit with the love of sacred song"—Montgomery is now read, and the strictures of his detractors, have been refuted in the most practical manner. In literature, as in many other matters, Butler's adage holds good, that

- the value of a thing Is only just what it will bring;"

and the simple facts, that "the Omnipresence of the Deity, has now reached its twenty-third, and the "Messiah," its eighth edition, furnish the most conclusive testimony to the

merits of the author. We cannot now afford space for an analysis of the "Messiah." Suffice it to observe that the divine personage whom it sings, is reverently traced from the infant dawn of creation, through type, and sacrifice, and pro-phecy, down to the completion of his mighty scheme of redeeming love. He is contemplated as the source and centre of all Revelation and Rites, as the infinite and ab-sorbing "all in all." Delightful as a mere effort of mind, ed Epic furnishes rich matter for holy medita tion to the Christian in his closet. If perused in a fitting spirit, the reader cannot fail to close the volume a "better

"Sacred Meditations," is a beautifully got up book, and consists of a variety of lyrics on the most solemn and practical subjects, redolent of the genius of the poet, and the piety of the believer. It would form a tasteful and profitable gift for young people.

Lenten Thoughts and other Poems. By James Furneaux. London: Rivingtons. 1847. Though occupying as yet, no prominent position in the "Index of fame," Mr. Furneaux is still not unworthy to be classed as one of our rising sacred poets. His vol-ume, now before us, aspires not to any flight so lofty as A Meeting of the Stockholders in the Diocesan a little pluming his wing will yet bear him to a more Press will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1847, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the and unobtrusive piety pervades and seasons the whole .-The following sonnet will remind our readers of the quaint antitheses of Herbert and Feltham:—

> "The brightest colours of a Christian's life Spring, like the rainbow's beauty, all from tears; Spring, like the rainbow's heauty, all from tears;
> His very peace is only gained by strife,
> And all his hopes originate in fears.
> The merry, with bent earth-ward look appears,
> The sorrowful hath upward gazing eyes,
> And when they are most filled with blinding tears,

"CHRISTIAN CONTRADICTIONS.

Most plainly Heaven before their vision lies;
And when the mourning heart is sad and lone
The Holy Comforter is most its own;
Then, Lord, thy Cross upon our shoulders bind, Grant us to bear it, too, as thou hast borne, And passing through life's chastening Lent, find Death but the dawning of an Easter morn."

t will give us much pleasure to meet again with Mr Furneaux, and that before long, in the interesting walk of

The Address at the laying of the Corner-stone of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey; by the Right Rev. L. S. Ives, Bishop of North Carolina.

L. S. Ives, Bishop of North Carolina.

This is an excellent Discourse, bringing before us—in a very pleasing way—some truly Catholic views of Church architecture and arrangements. The features of truth ought to be visibly imprinted upon our Churches: this is the principle which Bishop Ives defends. We need hardly say, that for such a doctrine we desire the widest restrible insulation.

A Sermon preached on behalf of the Society for the Propa-gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the Queen's Letter, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Sunday, the 7th of June; by the Rev. R. ATTHIL, B.A., Curate of Hull.

widest possible circulation.

This is an earnest and forcible vindication of the claims of the Society. Speaking of national lukewarmness and indifference, and contrasting the supineness of Government with the labours of the Society, the Author very happily describes this venerable Association, as "a door opened by which the pious liberality of the Church may cover our country's sin."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 7th of July, at the National School Room, in this city, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, President, in the chair. The attendance of Clergy was, to our regret, small; occasioned in a great measure by the sickness which confined some—among whom we are sorry to mention the Rev. Mark Willoughby of Montreal and detained others on whom fall the duties of those aid aside from duty. There were, however, present 14 Clergymen, including the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector Clergymen, including the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of Louth, in the Diocese of Toronto, besides the Lord Bishop and several influential Gentlemen of the Laity, with a large number of Ladies. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the Right Reverend the Chairman addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of the Society in general; his Lordship afterwards called on the Secretary—Rev. Wm. Dawes—to read the Report, which was an interesting document, exhibiting the gratifying fact of some increase in the Society's receipts. ratifying fact of some increase in the Society's receipts, hough not to the extent that might be wished. The following Resolutions were then adopted, being introduced and recommended to the attention of the meeting by speeches from several of the Clergymen and Laymen who were the movers and seconders :-

1st Resolution. Moved by Hon. A. W. Cochran, seconded by H. Gowen, Esq.,

That the Report just read be received and adopted, and
printed under the direction of the Central Board.

2nd. Moved by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, seconded by Col. Ord, R.E., That this Meeting desires to express its devout thank-fulness to the Giver of all grace for whatever of success was vouchsafed to the labours of the Society during the

5th. Moved by T. Trigge, Esq., seconded by Rev. Jas.

That whereas several Members of this Society have left the Province to reside in England, who may nevertheless continue to feel an interest in its proceedings and prosperity, such members be requested to continue their contributions and membership, and to recommend the cause of the Society to their families and friends; and further that the Hon. George Pemberton be requested to receive subscriptions in England.

6th. Moved by the Rev. E. C. Parkin, seconded by Major Lawrence, Rifle Brigade, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to his Excelency the Governor-General for his kindness in consent-

ing to become the patron of the Society: and that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested to onvey the same to his Excellency.
7th. Moved by Rev. J. Torrance, seconded by C. N.

Iontizambert, Esq., That the following Gentlemen be the Vice-Presidents

Hon. Chief Justice Reid, Hon. G. Moffatt, Justice Bowen, " J. Molson,
" J. Pangman, " Justice Day,
" Justice Gale, G. Pemberton Justice Pyke, Att. Gen. Badgley, W. Sheppard, S. Stuart. K. C. Chandler, A. W. Cochran, B. A. Tucker, W. Walker,

S. Gerrard, Col. Wilgress, Rev. Official Mackie, Ed. Hale, sen'r., Ed. Hale, jun'r., Baron de Longueuil, J. Bethune, D.D., " Baron de Longueuil, " S. S. Wood; and that the following Gentlemen be requested to accoffice as Members of the Central Board for the ensu

The Chairmen of the District Associations, strict Associations,
F. Badgley, Esq., M.D.
T. Cary, Esq.
Hon. J. M. Fraser,
J. Bell Forsyth, Esq.
Augustus Heward, Esq.
F. H. Heward, Esq.
A. F. Holmes, Esq., M.D.
H. Jessopp, Esa. Rev. W. Agar Adamson, C. Bancroft

W. Chaderton. D. Falloon, J. Flanagan, C. L. F. Haensel, J. Leayeraft, Esq.
H. LeMesurier, Esq.
H. LeMesurier, Esq.
Mr. Justice J. S. M'Cord,
Capt. J. H. Maitland, R. Lonsdell, A. W. Mountain, . Ramsay, E. L. Montizambert, Esq. H. S. Scott, Esq. E. W. Sewell. W. Thompson,

" J. Torrance,
" M. Willoughby, W. Hall, Esq. 8th. Moved by Rev. Official Mackie, seconded by Rev. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers of the Society for their efficient services during the past

9. Moved by H. Jessopp, Esq., seconded by Rev. W.

King; That so much of Art. ix. of the Bye-laws of the Society as relates to the necessity of holding a meeting of the Central Board on the Wednesday nearest to the 21st of January in each year, be repealed—and that the article be framed to provide for the three other periodical meetings therein prescribed, and still to equalize the number of Meetings between the two cities of Quebec and Montreal, it be left discretionary, as circumstances may dictate, to hold a special meeting of the said Board or not, which meeting shall, in such case, be taken to count as

cond line, and inserting the following words, "This Committee shall consist of the members appointed before the Incorporation of the Society, and of such other members, were any blot in the Imperial (he would not say the Canal were any blot in the Imperial (he would not say the Imperial (he would

mentioned, and the proceedings thereof shall be subject to the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, and shall be reported to the Central Board at their stated meetings.—

This amendment was, after some discussion, withdrawn, and This amendment was, after some discussion, withdrawn, was then reported to the Central Board at their stated meetings.—
But it shall not be competent for such meetings to alter in any manner, the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations

In any manner, the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations as proposed by Mr. Sullivan, was the put and carried.

of the lay Committee.

The business of the Meeting having been brought to a close, the Lord Bishop of Montreal dismissed the members present with the Apostolical Benediction.—Berean.

ENGLAND.

House of Lords. The Bishopric of Manchester Bill was read a second

NEW BISHOPRICS.—The Archbishop of Dublin pro sented a petition from the Bath Church of England Lay Association, praying for the re-establishment of the dio-cese of Kildare. The most Reverend Prelate also brought in a Bill to remove the restrictions imposed on Her Majesty's Prerogative by the Church Temporalities Act, with a view to enable her Majesty to appoint Bishops for any sees superseded or united under that Act.—The bill

any sees superseded or united under that Act.—The bill was read a first time.

EDUCATION.—The Bishop of Exeter proposed a resolution to the effect, that it was the opinion of their Lordships that persons in holy orders not exercising ecclesias. tical functions ought not as such to be ineligible to the tical functions ought not as such to be incligible to the office of schoolmaster in schools receiving aid from Parliamentary grants. The Right Rev. Prelate urged the justice of allowing Deacons to be eligible to these appointments. The Marquis of Lansdowne objected to the making a vote granted by Parliament for the education of all classes a fund for training Deacons for holy orders—for preparing persons for a career in the Church—by misapplying a fund intended for the career of a schoolmaster. The motion itself would have no practical effect; he should therefore meet the motion by moving the pree should therefore meet the motion by moving the previous question.—Lord Stanley said the question was, was it right to the Church, at the request of the Dissenters. it right to the Children, at the request the schools receiving to exclude from the mastership of the schools receiving aid from Parliament persons in holy orders? In his mind Dissenters had no right to impose such a principle on the Government. It was not sought to obtain stipends for Clergymen, or for clerical functions, but only to remove from them the exclusion laid down in the rule of the Committee of the Privy Council.—The Bishop of Norwich opposed the motion.—After a few words from the Earl of Chichester and the Bishop of Salisbury, who were understood to support the view of the Government in regard to the motion, the Bishop of Exeter replied, stating that he would not divide the House, as he had understood the noble Marquis to say that there was nothing to prevent persons in holy orders from acting as schoolmasters in schools connected with the Church of England, only, they would not receive any portion of the Government stipend. The motion was then withdrawn; and their Lordships adjourned. GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.—The Bishop of Exeter put

certain questions to the Marquis of Lansdowne respecting the Government compact with the Dissenting body in the that all persons exercising ecclesiastical functions, whether members of the Church of England or not, were to be excluded from the office of schoolmaster under the new

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER-On Saturday, at a quarter to ten, Bishop Philpotts left Paddington by express train for Exeter. When they had proceeded as far as Maidenhead, some of the passengers were alarmed by a smell of fire. At first it was thought that an axle was heated, but as the smell increased, the apprehensions of the passengers became greatly heightened for the train would not stop till it got to Didcot, and the rapid pace at which the express train travels would cause any fire to burn with great rapidity. They contrived to arouse the attention of the gnard, who at the risk of his life got along the carriages to the engine, which was immediately stopped. The train was examined and it was discovered that an axle had broken, and that the friction of one of the broken parts against the bottom of the carriage had set fire to it. All parties were thankful for their preservation; after a short detention, the train proceeded. Sydney Smith used to say, when the train proceeded. Sydney Smith used to say, when the Great Western Company pertinaciously continued to lock their carriage doors, that there never would be any not fear to vote against Mr. Papineau on an idea that ministers Great Western Company pertinaciously continued to lock their carriage doors, that there never would be any rational system of protection adopted until a bishop had rational system of protection adopted until a bishop had been burnt in a railway carriage. We hope that the narrow escape of the estimable Prelate of this Diocese, whose life is so particularly valuable at the present moment, will arouse parliamentary attention to the subjority than 7. In reference to the introduction of the leading forty than 7. In reference to the introduction of the leading forty than 7. In reference to the introduction of the leading forty than 7. In reference to the introduction of the leading forty than 7. In reference to the introduction of the leading forty than 7. 3rd. Moved by the Rev. S. S. Wood, seconded by J. B. Forsyth, Esq.,

That this Meeting regards the large accession to our numbers, by the immigration of this year, as a call, under

escape of a terrible calamity—one which might have equalled the memorable catastrophe at Versailles, when so many persons were burned alive in a railway carriago - Western Times.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed the consec tion of the four newly appointed Bishops of Melbourn Newcastle, and Adelaide, in Australia, and of Cape Tot Cape of Good Hope, for Tuesday, June 29, be Peter's-day, at the Abbey Church of Westminster understood that the collection at the Offertory from whole congregation, on this occasion, will be added the fund of the Colonial Bishoprics' Committee.

The Bishop of Madras had proceeded to Europe of account of his health; and the Bishop of Calcutta his been advised to quit India for the same reason. Bishop of Bombay, in that case, will be the only Prelation of the Established Church in that country; and heart to proceed to Calcutta about to proceed to Calcutta.

It has been proposed to erect a Church capable of olding at least 600 persons, in the District of St. Pauls Derby, as an enduring monument to the memory of late Bishop Shirley.

The Rectory of Spofforth is to be divided into three

The Queen intends to present a gold medal for History The foundation-stone of St. Mark's Church and schools in the township of Dukinfield, Diocese of Chester, was laid by Mr. Ashley, Lord of the Manor.

The foundation-stone of the new Church at Manthorpe near Grantham, has been laid. The Church will be erected at the cost of the Hou, and Rev. Richard Cust. Judgment has been pronounced by the Bishop of Exeleragainst the Rev. W. G. Parks Smith, Incumbent of St. John's, Torquay, for sundry innovations in the celebration of Divine Service.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, July 5. 1847 A number of petitions were presented, including one from the Montreal board of Trade, praying that the protective duit now levied upon grain imported into this Province be abolish

Hon. Mr. Ferguson gave notice of his intention to more on.

Tuesday, for an address to his Excellency, praying for copies of certain papers relating to King's College.

The bill to amend certain defects in registration of Title in the county of Heating.

the county of Hastings, were read a third time.

A bill to allow the Church Society at Toronto to sell land and purchase other lands in more convenient places, was read The following bills were also read a second time: Bill to change place of keeping Registry office for county

Yamaska. Bill to divide the Township of Plantagenet into two Town ships, to be respectively called North and South Plantagenet.

Bill to incorporte the Montreal Fireman's Benevolent Asso

The house then went into a committe of the whole on the subject of Emigration, when the
Hon. Mr. Sullivan moved that an address be presented to ber
Majesty founded upon the resolutions which he had previously

submitted to the house.

Hon. Mr. Irving remarked that there perhaps was no needs sity of entering on the consideration of this question, as Land John Russel had lately, in answer to Lord Lincoln, said, that before entering into any general scheme of emigration, tended to apply to the Colonial Government to learn the Gowen, Esq.;
That the xiii. Art. of the Bye-Laws relating to the Lay Committee be altered and amended by omitting all the first line, and to the word "Society" inclusive in the semittee shall consist of the following words, "This Committee shall consist of the subject; he (Mr. I.) therefore thought that as it upon the subject; he (Mr. I.) therefore thought that as it was uniform to express their views in six of the Imperial Parliament, that it was uniform to the subject in the semittee shall consist of the subject.

not exceeding Twenty Five in the whole, as may be appointed from time to time by the Central Board at any of their stated or special meetings."

That so much of the 4th Article of the Constitution,

were any blot in the Imperial (he would not say the Constitution, the world emigration, could not say the Constitution, the Imperial (he would not say the Constitution to the stated or special meetings.)

Were any blot in the Imperial (he would not say the Constitution to the Imperial (he would not say the Constitution to the Society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. Could not say the Constitution to the Society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. Could not say the Constitution to the Society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. Could not say the Constitution to the Society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. Could not say the Constitution to the Society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. Could not say the Constitution to the Society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. Could not say the Constitution to the specific properties the second of the Constitution to the society of the Constitution to the society, and of such other members, government, it was to be found in the world emigration. The society of the Constitution to the society of the Constituti That so much of the 4th Article of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Lay Committee as requires the presence of five members of the Committee at meetings, be repealed, and that three members shall in future constitute a quorum for business at the meetings of the Committee.

That so much of the 4th Article of the Committee are meetings of the Committee at meetings of the constitute a quorum for business at the meetings of the Committee.

That so much of the 4th Article of the Committee are meetings of the Committee are meeting to be held by the members thereof residing in the District of Montreal, for matters within the competence of the Committee arising within that district, such meeting to be called, and the proceedings conducted in a pranty of the committee are meeting to be called, and the proceedings conducted in a pranty of the committee are the some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conversation lately with a get states from here: he had some conver

the, proceedings conducted in a manner of the proceedings of the Society, and by the Consti- following effect:—That much misery and many deaths bed That at such meetings a Chairman shall be elected for the occasion; the meetings so held shall be deemed to be valid meetings of the Lay Committee for all matters above was for the benefit of the Irish Landlords to remove, the latter of the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, June 30. Mr. Williams moved to refer the petition of the Hon-Burnham, relative to a grant of land for the Chippewa Indianal which was negatived.

which was negatived.

The committee on railroads, &c., reported the St. Lawrence and Industry Railroad bill, and the Toronto and Niagara Telegraph bill, without amendment, and they were committed for morrow. Mr. Secretary Daly laid before the House a message the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing certain result tions on the subject of the high rates of postage in the British American Provinces, and recommending an uniform rate of 3d. throughout Nova Scotia, and other charges.

Monday Evening, 5th July. Monday Evening, 5th design of the bill for amending the law of libel and slamler, Mr. Baldwin made a few observations, and Mr. Gowan officed considerable opposition. It was finally passed through mittee, with some amendments, on the understanding that it would be re-printed, with a view of its going in that shape before the country, before it shall be finally passed.

Wednesday, July 7. Mr. Receiver- General Macdonald gave notice that he would on Friday, introduce a University Bill. The amendment received with loud and reiterated cheers from the ministerial side of the House, while not a mnrmur was to be heard on the conception.

opposition.

Mr. Cameron (of Lanark) brought forward his motion of want of confidence in the Commissioner of Crown Lands, frequently happened that large bodies of men came into collision on the Crown Lands, in consequence of their being equally empowered to fell timber on the same tract; it frequently happened that men authorised to fell timber were intruded on while doing so, and that these disorders, so far from being chesked, were encouraged by the neglect of the Crown Land department.

Another serious inconvenience to the public was the mode in which the internal affairs of the office were transacted bers of that House, who were desirous of procuring information at the Crown Lands office were forbidden to enter the office they were compelled to send up their names and to state their they were compelled to send up their names and to state their they were to make the applicant for himself, by merely looking over the map, with the assistance of a single clerk, was also to be compelled to an after long and unnecessary delay. But the most are rious charge he had to advance was the manner in which the mercantile community were injured by an order of the Commissioners, that they should be compelled to cut double the quantity of timber which they were formerly required to cut.

The effect of this order was easily to be traced in the bank ruptices published in the Gazette.

Mr. Paningan had no report to make to general charges. Mr. Cameron (of Lanark) brought forward his motion

The electron this order was easily to be taken the first ruptices published in the Gazette.

Mr. Papineau had no reply to make to general charges.

Mr. Sherwood said this was one more of the repeated attempts at a vote of want of confidence which the other side of the House had sought to bring forward. Personal attacks had the charge of the properties of the charge of the charg been constantly directed by the opposition against the character of his honourable and venerable friend, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, no man had less of self-interest than his hosenstally colleague. ourable colleague. He called on all those who believed pledge given by the administration, that the Crown Land partment should be re-modelled; he called on those who sired to perpetuate the existence of the present Ministry

vote against the motion.

Mr. Cayley alluded to the frequent references made by mem. bers on the other side to the majority possessed by the Gorernment. The question for the consideration of honourable ment bers opposite was not by what majority the Government their their

THE UNIVERSITY BILL .- SPEECHES OF MR. CAMERON AND

(Mr. C.) entertaining the views which he did on the subject of education, could never give his assent to any such a measure. He felt that an institution like the one which it was then proposed to erect, would be altogether unconnected with religion; one that would not have the confidence of the people; one to which the people would not bear to send their children, because intellectual cultivation was all that they would receive, their reasoning powers might be attended to, but their hearts would be left untouched. He said that he thanked the hon. member for the North Riding for the manner in which he had spoken of him; he (Mr. C.) felt that it was the out-pouring of the genuine feelings of the hon. gentleman opposite, because from boyhood he had always received the same kindly experience from him; but he (Mr. C.) did not feel any mortification in seconding this Bill, and comparing his conduct now with the course which he had formerly pursued when at the Bar of this house; he said then that what he uttered as an Advocate he telt also and gave utterance to as a man, and a member of the Church of England, and he was prepared to speak and act in a similar was all that they would receive, their versity education, (which, be it remembered, the present mean argument used against him? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Out npon such absurdity! Even without a University? He (Mr. C.) would the learned member desire to have such an argument used against him? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was he of no use because he received not a Collegiate education, (which, be it remembered, the present mean argument used against him? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was he of no use because he received not a Collegiate education, (which, be it remembered, the present mean argument used against him? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was he of no use because he received not a Collegiate education, (which, be it remembered, the present mean argument used against him? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was he of no use because he received not a Collegiate education, Church of England, and he was prepared to speak and act in a gratitude of posterity. similar way again under the same circumstances, when he household the same circumstances, when he household the last westige the same circumstances, when he stands this Church was about to be stripped of the last restige of her rights; now he felt that she would at least have a University of which it was attempted entirely to deprive her by the Bill, a University which was granted to her by her original Charter, and of which she had been apprised and which would be again restored to her, though with a diminished endowment. He (Mr. Cameron) felt that he had the approbation of his conscience in the step he was taking although he record out. nce in the step he was taking, although he would rather that the College should remain as it is at present; but agitation had shaken it to the centre, and if it were to be disturbed, this measure was the most just, and he was willing to accede to it, and concede what was done by the Bill now introduced. He felt that he had the approbation of the persons immediately interested in the matter. He felt that he had the approbation of the members of the Church of England. He said that, by the present Bill the religious education of the young, which should always go hand in hand with the secular, would be attended to: and the manner of providing for this, he said, was should always go hand in hand with the secular, would be attended to; and the manner of providing for this, he said, was his principal objection to the schemes for settling the question that had been formerly propounded. He felt convinced that all persons who coincided in his views, that religion ought always to be associated with secular education, would agree with him, that this was one step onward towards the attainment of that much-to-be-desired object. He now saw that the head was not to be taught at the expense of the heart. He said that he mut to be taught at the expense of the heart. He said that he would rather scatter the endowment to the four winds of heaven than train up the youth of this land without religious instruction; to teach them to bow down to the goddess of reason, and forms to the same to be seen in the measure. orget the God of Truth. He said that he saw in the measure proposed the first step towards education in the right course. He said, that the principle for which he contended was being fully admitted by all nations. In France it was fully enunciated by the Minister in 1833, when he introduced the measure to the Chamber of Deputies, for the education of the People of that land, under which popular education of the grounding. The same was the case in Holland, in the cantons of Switzerland it had been acted on, and it was made the basis of the plan which of Switzerland it had been acted on, and it was made the basis of the plan which was now being proposed for the consideration of the people of England. Much had been done in the colony for education, it was a proud boast for the people of the province that one-tenth part of the whole revenue was applied for educational purposes; but how much prouder would the boast be, if it could be shewn that that education was in the right direction. More had been done in this land for popular instruction in proportion to its resources, than in any other civilized country in the world, but more remains to be done to place us on a right footing, and he hoped to see the day when the children of the people would find religion and the intellectual education combined. There were certain great truths in Christianity that

He was restoring to King's College much of that which she had lost, and he was offering the means of affording a religious education to the people, according to the tenets they severally held. He concluded by saying that he should not, on the introduction of the Bill, have made these few observations, had he not felt himself compelled to speak, by the remarks of the member for the North Riding of York. Mr. Gowan said that he agreed with the last speaker, that it and to receive the debate upon the principle of the bill on its second reading. Acting on this, the well understood practice of the of the house, he would say but little at the present time, reserving his ing his observations for a more advanced stage of the bill.—
There were, however, a few remarks which he desired to address to the him. The member for North York (Mr. Baldwin) d commenced his speech by an attack upon the Solicitor ueral for his change of views and abandonment of principle; it if the learned gentleman had changed his views, he (Mr. owan) honoured him for the change; it was, at the utmost, at the surrander of and commenced his speech by an attack upon the Solicitor beneral for his change of views and abandonment of principle; Gowan) honoured him for the change; it was, at the utmost, but if the learned gentleman had changed his views, be (Mr. patriotism. In the change, he had not observed the abandon-views which he had expressed in favour of an exclusive Church as an Advocate of the University. As to his learned friend, the Receiver General, all he should then say was, that if any learned friend. Long had the settlement of the University and the Receiver General, all he should then say was, that if any learned friend. Long had the settlement of the University to no purpose; it seems to have been reserved for his learned friend, numerous were the plans suggested, and to pour pose; it seems to have been reserved for his learned friend and conversed the abandon-will be able were the heads employed to effect an arrangement, but all the first of the series of the converned admitted that the senson was bad—that the would propose, then, that the Government should be permitted to proceed with the motion to rise and sit again to-morrow. The discussion was not on the question at all. Taking advantage of the wide range permitted in the regular details of the place, and an eye-tion at all. Taking advantage of the wide range permitted in owners, and the regular details of the place, and an eye-tion at all. Taking advantage of the wide range permitted in owners, and the regular details of the place, and an eye-tion at all. Taking advantage of the wide range permitted in the regular details of the place, and the sections of the section of the section of the with the regular details of the place, and the section of the with the regular details of the place, and the section of the section of the with the section of the with the regular details of the place, and the section of the with the section of the with the regular details of the place. There are at the present with the regular details of the place, and the sections of the sect arned friend. Long had the settlement of the University uestion been tried, numerous were the plans suggested, and ble were the heads employed to effect an arrangement, but all o no purpose; it seems to have been reserved for his learned friend to receive the second black of the second black. to receive that enduring honour, and to accomplish that cone, (Hear, hear). The learned member for North York had come out strongly, yea, even cloquently and vehemently, upon what he called "the great principle." But what is the great principle? The maintenance of the endowment to one University alone. It is whether the higher and more important branches of adventure of the endowment of the principle. branches of education shall be centralised into one great Mammoth Institution at Toronto,—whether the youth of the whole country shall be compelled to slake their literary thirst out of one great pond at Toronto,—or whether fresh channels shall be opened, and the med, and the waters of literature and science be permitted, ugh them, to irrigate the land and fertilize every district of Province, (Cheers). The learned gentleman might taunt the Solicitor General as long as he pleased with the abandon-ment of principle; he might, as he had done, lift up his hands

He felt that he had the approbation of his conscien

The principle of the pr

lawyers and merchants; for none but Torontowegians could attend his lectures! He would give them an Agricultural Agricultural Student! An Agricultural Student! An Agricultural Scholar! Why his plan was really too absurd for serious reflection. But what did the present measure propose? It secured, in every district in the Province, an Agricultural Model School, with an Agricultural Model School, wit Mr. Solicitor General Comova said the hon'ble gentleman from the Fourth Riling had only himself to blame in this matter. Where all worth the first was by him and here are the said that the honour begins of the said that the honour begins of the said that the honour begins of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the honour special that the said that the honour special that the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the honour special that the said that the charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the Charter of King's College was not of the said that the honour special that the said that the charter of King's College was not of the said that the charter of King's College was not of the said that the charter of King's College was not of the said that the honour special that the said th

UUIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE .- The following are the eading features of the new University measure :-

The remaining £2500 will give £125 a-year to Grammar Schools. They have already £100 a-year from the Consolidated Revenue, so that each school will at once have £225 per annum. Besides, instead of the present unproductive school lands, the Government will, according to their promise made in 1835, give a similar number of acres of the best available lands of the Crown. This will, in a very short time, generate a fund of £4000 or £5000 per annum, and out of this it is proposed to take £2500 a-year and add it to the Grammer School endowment. Each Grammer School, therefore, will receive an-

From the Consolidated Revenue £100 From the University Endowment...... 125 From the School Lands..... Add probable Tuition Fees, per annum... 150 £500

This will allow a Principal at £200 per annum, and two Masters at £150, or three at £100 per annum.

The remainder of the School Land Fund will be expended-1st. In giving £500 to each District that will contribute 250. This £750 will build a commodious Grammar School, Then 2nd. To establish a model Agricultural Farm, with a ractical Agricultural Master, in the vicinity of each Grammar School, for the instruction of the scholars, to be paid a moderd. There were certain great truths in Christianity that admitted by all, and which he thought ought to be imited in the breasts of all. He knew that his friends would ate salary, and to receive the profits of the farm.

3rd. To establish additional Grammar Schools as fast as the

ortification on his account for the course he was purfunds will permit. The surplus of the revenue of the College endowment above £10,000 per annum, is to be funded, and placed at the disposal of the Legislature for the endowment of other Colleges which may arise, or for the encouragement of general education -Montreal Courier.

> (Editorial Correspondence of the Hamilton Spectator.) Monday, 5th July.

The business to-day was entirely destitute of interest,-the Is unusual to address the house on the introduction of a meaire; that it was customary to pass the first reading pro forma,
id to receive the debate upon the principle of the bill on its

forma, and ordered to be printed for future discussion. The House adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, 6th July. The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The House went into committee on Custom's Duties, and a

to proceed with the measures demanded by the country as speedily as possible, without reference to particular days. If so, he could, on behalf of the Government, give a pledge that the Legislature would be called together before the 15th Feb.

Supper Dearns—The heat the last two days has been

The committee making the signtes progress with the bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole, on supply. The estimates were pretty well got through with, although there was considerable discussion on particular items. Upon the amount required for the support of sick and indigent emigrants being moved, Dr. Nelson made a bitter attack on the Government for want of attention, which, however, was ably

H. M. STEAM VESSEL "CHEROKEE," which lately ornamented our bay, is of 800 tons burden, instead of 200 as was stated in the last *Church*, in an extract from a contemporary.

EMIGRANTS.—The Government has taken a wise step in EMIGRANTS.—The Government has taken a wise step in appointing a Commission, to whom are to be referred all matters connected with the Emigrants. The commission issued yesterday, and is directed to the Hon. Adam Ferrie, Messre. John Dougall, John E. Mills, Thos. Ryan and J. M. Tobin.—
To this committee has been referred the petition alluded to in yesterday's paper, praying that Boucherville Island may be appropriated as an Emigrant Station. Two other plans have been suggested, one to erect sheds, with baths, &c., at Windmill Point, so that the steamers may proceed there at once; the other to appropriate the Island Wharf exclusively for the use of the steamers bringing up emigrants; fencing it off with a of the steamers bringing up emigrants; fencing it off with a high screen of boards from the rest of the wharf. The sick to be to be placed in harges and despatched to their destinations, via the canal. This latter plan we think a very imprudent one.— In the first place the wharf has not about it the slightest shadow or shelter from the burning sun; a shed may be erected, but that is very little defence from the dog-day heat we are now 1st. King's College to surrender its endowment.

2nd. King's College to receive its original Charter, making it a Church of England University, as Oxford or Cambridge is.

3rd. The endowment to be invested in five Trustees—one named by the crown, and one by King's, Queen's, Victoria and Regiopolis Colleges. The Trustees to be an incorporated body.

4th. The present endowment is about £10,000 per annum, but it may be assumed will increase to £15,000 per annum.—

Of the £10,000 a-year, £7,500 is to be applied for University purposes, in the manner following:—

King's, together with the College Building and College

King's, together with the College Building and College £3000 to us to be the most judicious step, but whatever is decided on, we hope no time will be lost.—Montreal Courier.

Several cases have lately occurred in the hospital at the emigrant sheds, in which, after the decease of a patient, large sums of money in gold have been found on his person. In one in-£7500 stance, we understand, about seventy sovereigns were thus disis placed or whether any attempts whatever are made to discover the relations of the dead man, if he have any. We are decidedly of opinion that these monies should be placed in the hands of the Receiver General without delay—that due enquiries should be made for the relatives of the deceased—and that if these cannot he found after a received large of time the ries should be made for the relatives of the deceased—and that if these caunot be found after a proper lapse of time, the best destination of the money would be to bestow it on the orphan children for their maintenance and future disposition. But, what a strange people must these emigrants be, who, with money in their pockets, will run the risk of death to save a few shillings, and meanly take rations from Government, when they have the money wherewith to provide themselves. The impositions practized by these people are outrageous, and we have no have the money wherewith to provide themselves. The impositions practised by these people are outrageous, and we have no doubt that owing to their duplicity, meanness, and habits of imposture, thousands of pounds will be unnecessarily expended by the Government. The provisions which are served out to them, are in many instances bartered for groceries and spirits, or sold, in the little stores in the neighbourhood, directly for money. That they are daily wasted in immense quantities, every one who has been at the sheds well knows, for the whole area of the place is streamed with meal and broken hiscuit; and area of the place is strewed with meal and broken biscuit; and area of the piace is strewed with meal and broken discuit; and yet Dr. Nelson gets up in the House, and says that the emigrant is half starved! Truly party spirit carries some men to monstrous lengths. We listened carefully and attentively to Dr. Nelson's speech on the subject of the sheds, and state em-Dr. Nelson's speech on the subject of the sheds, and state emphatically and explicitly, that we know from our own personal knowledge, that every syllable he uttered was untrue. No man who does not well understand the character and habits of the people, can conceive the difficulties which the agents have to contend with. To induce them to assume the slightest habits of cleanliness is absolutely impossible, and unless they could be compelled by force, they would never allow a drop of soap and water to touch their skins or clothes. We verily believe that their dirty habits are half the cause of the fell disease that preys upon so many of them. At Boston they are compelled to go through a thorough course of ablution in a place provided for the purpose, before they are allowed to enter any building or receive any food, and the same thing ought to be done here. Two large buildings should be at once erected, one for males, the other for women and children, with boilers, &c., on the plan of the great cheap public baths in London, and there they should be compelled to cleanse their skins, and put on clean clothes, if they have them, or if not, some cheap coarse clothing, suited to this season, duck frocks, and jackets, for instance, and coarse shirts, should be provided for them. Our firm belief is, that dirt is the principal cause of the malady, and that the latter cannot be successfuly attacked, until the former had highly ter cannot be successfuly attacked, until the former bad habit

SUDDEN DEATHS .- The heat the last two days has been The committee finally rose, without making the slightest terrific; and we learn from the Minerve that, on Wednesday, two habitants, who had been at Montreal, and were on their

Government for want of attention, which, however, was ably refuted by Mr. Solicitor General Cameron.

The house adjourned shortly before midnight.

Wednesday Morning, 7th July.

Mr. Wilson, the Member for London, arrived this morning

FRIDAY MORNING.

We stop the press to announce the melancholy intelligence that Dr. Grasett expired this morning, at about 7 o'clock, at the house of his brother, the Rev. H. J. Grasett. Short as has been his life, it abounded with good works, which are the sure sign of a true and

Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the office of The Church, No. 5, King-Street West, Toronto, an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT. (being the Seventeenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective Shares, on or before the 10th of July

be payable on the amount of the Stock paid up, at the office of The Church, on and after the 10th of July next.

H. SCADDING,

PUBLIC MEETING.

To the Mayor or Presiding Alderman of the City of Toronto.

E, the undersigned, Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, request you will call a Public Meeting, for the purpose of making some immediate provision for DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS, particularly for those who have been or may hereafter be discharged from the Hospital convalescent, but who may be in too feeble a state of health to labour for some time for their own support, and who are destitute of the means of providing for their subsistence without labour; and also for the temporary support of the Widows and Orphans of poor Emigrants who may have died in the Hospital; considerable numbers of both of which classes are now thrown in a state of helpless destitution upon the city.

article of

BROAD CLOTHS,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweed, Black Summer Cloths, Albert Cord, White Riding Cord, Drills, Gambroons, &c.

A very superior assortment of washing Satin, Silk, Plush, Rich Check, Cashmere Vestings, White and Printed Marseilles Vestings, &c. Together with a general assortment of every article belonging to Gentlemen's wear, such as Cravats, Collars, Stock, Satin Neck Tyes, Cravat Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Vests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which he will make up to order in the best style, and sell at less destitution upon the city. less destitution upon the city.

[Signed by Fifty five Inhabitants.]

In pursuance with the foregoing Requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING, to be holden in the OLD CITY HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, THE 16th INSTANT AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, POR THE PURPOSES DESIRED BY THE REQUISITIONISTS.

GEORGE GURNETT, Presiding Alderman.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, July 13, 1847.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH, A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, or other Building,

A suited for a House of Refuge, for the temporary residence of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Emigrants, and other Emigrants who are too feeble to work for a livelihood, and too indigent to support themselves.

Apply to the Chairman of the Board of Health.

Toronto July 12, 1847. BOARD WANTED.

Apply to this Office. oronto, 15th July, 1847. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

George Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the Second day of August next. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 15th July, 1847.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

ONE of the most important discoveries of the age, in amellorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, Consumptives, is Dr. Wiscar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and conscreases, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places matte in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and, when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is recommended. We cut the following from the Bellow's Fall's Gazette, of January,

NISTAR'S BALSAM.—Notwithstanding our aversion to puffing, as many do, every thing that comes along in the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favorable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam, in cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to be an excellent article.

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

July, 1847.

521

Just Published:

AN IMPROVED SIXTH EDITION OF THE WORK ENTITLED A SYSTEM OF THE CREATION OF OUR GLOBE, PLANETS AND SUN. Notice to the Public.

THE GASEOUS THEORY OF THE SUN, of this work, being sustained by the great Astronomer, Arago, will very probably be acceded to by the scientific world. In that case, a new and mighty fact in the History of Religion will be evolved,—no less than a direct proof of the Creation of Elementary Gaseous Matter being in continual process, as is shewn in this Edition. The numerous Notes of the former Editions, being in the present brought into the body of the work, will offered in this City; Ladies and Gentlemen's Portable Dr render it much easier to the comprehension of the reader.

To be had of the Booksellers, and of the Author, HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, July, 1847.

WANTED,

GOVERNESS, fully qualified to Teach Music and Drawing, the former both in theory and execution.— Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Thomas Champion, Esq. July 9, 1847. 520-tf

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st

The Transfer Book will according to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. [519-3]

SEA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES.

THE Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st Jane to the 10th September. A DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will H. HOWLAND.

Long Branch, June 21, 1847.

JOHN HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER, WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just received and opened out a superior assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of the best

a very low figure for Cash or short approved credit. Cobourg, Jone 8, 1847.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UPWARDS OF

200 TOWN AND PARK LOTS, IN ELORA.

ELORA is situated on the main or Post Road (leading from Guelph to Fergus, Arthur, and to Owen's Sound), in the Township of Nichol, District of Wellington, and twelve the District Town of Guelph; its position is very

The Town Plot is well hid out into a variety of Streets, with reservation of squares for Market and other purposes; it already contains about 150 inhabitants, with the great acquisition of Grist, Meal, Barley, Carding, Fulling, and Saw Milles; Post Office, Crown Lands Office for the District; Episcopal and a Methodist Church, a good School, an excellent Tavern, two Stores, with the various trades; it has also the convenience of the Mail and a Stage three times a-week.

A LADY, with a limited income, wishes to be received as a BOARDER in a respectable family, in which she would be considered as a member. There being young children in the house would be no objection. References will be given.

Apply to this Office.

The country around is admirably which are rapidly settling, while the proposed Rail Road from Toronto to Goderich will pass within a short discovery. tance. The country around is admirably watered by rapid Rivers and Creeks, in which are abundance of Trour of most delicious flavour; while the lands in the neighbourhood, which

Thus may Elora be considered as destined shortly to become a place of the highest importance, and therefore a most OTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation,

FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ELEVEN o'clock, fore when Plans may be seen and terms of Sale known, on applica-tion to Andrew Geddes and Charles Allan, Esgis., at Elora; and, in the mean time, any other information may be obtained from J. T. GILKISON, Esq., Hamilton; D. M. GILKISON, Esq., Brantford; or Dr. Boys and David GILKISON,

N.B.—Also two or three excellent FARMS for sale by private bargain, with from 50 to 70 acres cleared.

Elora, 1st July, 1847.

520-4

EDUCATION.

M ISS FELTON begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she will be ready to receive a limited number both of BOARDING and DAY PUPILS, on MONDAY, the 5th July, at her Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, in Adelaide Street, two doors east of York Street. For particulars enquire of MISS FELTON. Most satisfactory ferences can be given. Letters prepaid. Adelaide Street, July 1st, 1847.

NOTICE.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday be 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three

Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, July 5, 1847.

J. G. JOSEPH. OPTICIAN, JEWELLER, &c. 56. King Street East, Toronto.

IN returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, begs leave to state, that he has JUST OPENED, in addition to his former Stock of Spectacles, Instruments, Watches, Jewellery, quite a new assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, Chains and Keys; Diamond, Pearl and Ruby Pins and Rings; Wedding and Signet do; Papier Mache Ornaments, the best assortment ever offered in this City, Ledies and General search. and Writing Cases, at very low prices; Bagatelle and Billiard Balls; likewise Ivory in the tusks; real Mershaum Pipes; Silver Albata and Plated Spoons, Forks, Bread and Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Cruet Stands, &c. &c.; Solar, Hall and other Lamps; Sikes' Hydrometers, Thermometers, &c.; of which he solicits an inspection by his friends and the public generally, before purchasing elsewhere.

All articles purchased of him will be exchanged (if not approved of.) **, Jewellery, Watches and Silverware made to order. Totonto, July 5, 1847.

WALTER MACFARLANE. VICTORIA HOUSE. KING STREET.

RESPECTFULLY notifies the Citizens of Toronto, and his numerous Customers throughout the Province, that the whole of his

SPRING STOCK

IS NOW OPENED OUT, Comprising Silks, Mohair, Balzarene, De Laine, Printed Muslin, Gingham and Mourning Muslin Dresses; Gloves; Laces; Hosiery; Bonnets; Netted Wool, Barage, Lama; Cashmere, Checked and Damask Satin Shawls, &c. &c.

The attention of Families is particularly directed to his FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Which, for extent, variety, and splendour, has never been

Which, for example equalled in Canada, consisting of 90 pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, 80 pieces Three-ply and Superfine Scotch and Dutch Carpeting, Plain and Printed Woollen Druggets, and Floor Cloths, Hearth Rugs, of the richest patterns,

Ottoman and Stool Covers,
Floor Oil Cloths, of different widths,
370 pieces Damasks and Moreens, in Amber, Blue, Drabs,
Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Geranium,—plain, shaded and striped,
A splendid assortment of Silk Damasks and Taberets,
Filled and Bordered Book Muslins and Chintzes,
Gothic, Venetian, Buff and White Window Hollands, all

widths,
German, Daisy and Rug Fringes,
Worsted Bullion ditto, from 4 to 18 inches,
Curtain Gimps, Curtain Holders, and Drapery Tassels,
Silk Hangers, from 41 to 22 inches,
A variety of very rich Table Covers, newest styles,
Table Linens, Napkins, and D'Oylies,
Russia Crash, Glass Cloth Disper, and Huckaback Towelings,
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Pillow Lineus,
Marseilles, Toilet and Victoria Quilts and Consterpanes,
Dimities, &c. &c.
Toronto, June 14, 1847.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half-year ending on the Thirtieth Instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after the 12th day of July next; and,

That a Dividend at the same rate, for the half-year ending on the 30th June, 1845 (which was at that time deferred), was at the same time declared, payable on and after the day before mentioned.

The Transfer Rook will according thanks to his since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low prices.

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

SERVICE & PORTER

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carsfully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bounet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

North Side of Vice Street.

North Side of King Street,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerasymeres, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. In fact his present Stock comprises that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring department will continue to be condusted on those principles calculated to insure a continuance of the distinguished patrumage arready received. Cassnoks, Clergymen, and Queen's 'Conssel's Gowns,

Barrister's Robes, &c., suade in superior style.
Toronto, June 2nd, 1847. FARM FOR SALE. In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbet District, CITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria,
and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a
Public Road on each end; and one side, containing 2544 nores
of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials.

the Township of Niehol, District of Wellington, and twelve miles from the District Town of Guelph; its position is very beautiful, being upon the banks of, and at the junction of, the Grand and Irvire Rivers, which, together with the "Falls of Elora," present scenery of a most romantic most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other outroservation of squares for Market and other purposes; it already ontains about 150 inhabitants, with the great acquisition of first, Meal, Barley, Carding, Fulling, and Saw Milles; Post office, Crown Lands Office for the District; Episcopal and a fethodist Church, a good School, an excellent Tavern, two

J. POTTS. Vittoria, Talbot District, 508-3m April 12, 1847.

TUITION.

A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office,

GOVERNESS. A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are

Apply at the Office of this Paper. June 8th, 1847. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY YORK STREET. R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OFER HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton

House, on the Contract of Tork Street and Boulton Street West, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

Mr. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four Private Boarders.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846. BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. John Evans, of a daughter. At Brockville, on the 10th inst., the wife of J. Bethane, Esq. of Montreal, of a son.
In Hamilton, on Friday the 9th inst., the lady of Dr. Mac-In Hamilton, on a land kelcan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Cornwall, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. H. Patton, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry Jones Ruttan, Esq., of Cobourg, to Margaret, only daughter of James Pringle, Esq., of Cornwall. On the 5th inst., in St. George's Church, by the Verble.

On the 5th inst., in St. George's Church, by the Verble.
Archdeacon of Kingston, Geo. Carlton Hale, Esq., of Quebee,
to Ellen Eliza, second daughter of Dr. Sampson, of Kingston.
On the 8th July, in the church at Paris, Gore District, by
the Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D., Rector of Woodstock, the Rev.
F. D Fouquier, Minister of Huntingford, near Woodstock, to
Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of Major Burrowes, (late of the
Grenadier Guards,) of Strathmoor, near Paris.
Also, at the srme time and place, Emelius A. T. C. Fouquier, of Eastwood, near Woodstock, Esq., to Alice, third
daughter of Major Burrowes.

daughter of Major Burrowes. In St. George's Church, Lennoxville, on the 29th June, by the Rev. L. Doolittle, Henry H. Miles, Esq., A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bishop's College, and Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William William 18. second daughter of William Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Ascot. At St. Andrew's Church, Grimshy, by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector, Alfred Booker, Esq., Merchant, to Eliza Anne. second daughter of Andrew Pettet, Esq., all of the same place,

DIED. In this city, on Thursday, July 8, Mr. W. Phair, aged 63

Rev. John Gibson, add. sub., (the balance was remitted on the 5th inst.); C. L. Inglis, Esq., add. snb. and rem.; Robert Nixon, Esq.; Rev. Jas. Hudson, rem.; J. P. Ballachey, Esq. Rev. T. B. Read, rem., Rev. S. Armour; Rev. James Reid, (the payments referred to were received on the 19th March,

LETTERS received to Thursday, July 15:

520-tf and receipts given to the party who paid the money).

et of St. Paul vided into three dal for History rch and school of Chester, was

la very nam

ich might han ersailles, where

ailway carriag

ed the consects
s of Melbourne
l of Cape Tour
e 29, being 8
stminster. It

ertory from ill be added

to Europe of Calcutta he reason. The only Prela

ry; and he wa

at Manthorp Church will be sishop of Exeter cumbent of St. the celebration

MENT. , July 5. 1847 cluding one fro protective du vince be aboli ying for copies ation of Title in

ronto to sell land blaces, was read a time:into two Town th Plantagenet.
Benevolent Assothe whole on the e presented to ber he had previously

aps was no neces-question, as Lord aincoln, said, that nigration, he in-blearn their view, that as it was their views in si-that it was unne-eps upon the subration was one of say that if there say that if there say the Canadias, the canadias of the Ca ed from Eurof e emigrants, ve sickness was

y deaths had be great expense it ers of paupers who one, or whom it emove, the latte omise (afterward ival in Canada, withdrawn, an aullivan, was the day, June 30. of the Hon. Z

he St. Lawrence ad Niagara Tele-e committed for a message from the spatch from the great in resolution in the British great in the British iform rate of 3d ing, 5th July. ving the second ibel and slauder, Gowan offered through Comstanding that it in that shape be esday, July 7.

ce that he would, amendment was the ministerial be heard on the d his motion own Lands. I came into collicist being equally frequently hap frequently hap frequently hap to the collicist of the collicist collicist

he other side of the other side of the had attacks had inst the character of the had one of the other other

virtues.
re possessed by
y which it ap
, a smaller ma
of the leading

the description of the descripti

d as the acts to be include

CANADIAN COLLOQUIES; 38UOH OR ROT

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN A PASTOR AND HIS PEOPLE.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

It was on a gracious and balmy day in July, some three years ago, that I was awaiting, at one of my Him. churches, the arrival of a body of Orangemen to whom I was to perform Divine Service on their great annual The scorching heat of a Canadian midsummer was pleasantly tempered by a copious shower which had fallen in the morning, and every thing wore an aspect of exhilirating freshness and trauquility .-The brown squirrel played his elf-like gambols among the trees which surrounded the little forest sanctuary -the golden-headed woodpecker beat his monotonous, but not unmusical, tattoo on the hollow beech, -and mellowed by the distance, the sound of the Credit river fell upon the ear, like the voice of some of the Lord's day to pay gossiping visits to your friends been with Jesus, and the name of Orangeman be a Indian prophet lamenting the extirpation of his tribe.

by the appearance of a host of emblazoned banners advancing through the leafy vista, bearing upon them the effigies of William of Orange, and the other heroes interesting event than the resurrection of your cruciof Derry and the Boyne. The sight was somewhat ficed Saviour? Have I not striven in vain to get you incongruous. The tomahawk would have been more to begin the practice of family-prayer? And have I in keeping, me thought, with the locality, and I fan- not had repeated occasion to remonstrate with you for cied that the ancient pines would more naturally have allowing your young ones to run about the street unre-echoed the war-whoop of the painted "brave," than washed and undressed, when they ought to have been the shrill fife-discoursed march of the "Protestant attending the Sunday-school? What is all this but

ing associations. These were the descendants of the that we and our families should serve the Lord? Nor had evinced somewhat of the spirit of their sires, when be said of many, many members of the Orange Asso-McKenzie threatened their adopted land with the ciation. slimy yoke of democracy.

The service was performed in the open air, for the walls of the church would not have contained a fourth part of the assemblage. The flags formed the canopy was the rolling measure of "Old Hundred," sung, as it is "essential" for them to obey God's commands, it was, by many a rough and earnest voice. The and on the Sunday practically laugh these commands Jehovah by proxy.

by one of the office-bearers of the Society I had to be an "essential" qualification, - a sine qua non. been addressing, one of my flock residing in the neighdistinguish him from a namesake of smaller dimen- test against the Virgin Mary or the Saints above being sions, was perhaps one of the most thorough-going Orangemen that ever drank to "the glorious and immortal memory." With him orange, was the choicest repudiate the errors of Romanism in this respect, and of all colours, and "Protestant Ascendancy," the sentiment most frequently uttered. Nominally a more zealous Churchman could not well be found, but unfortunately, his practice did not always square with his look into the heart to see whether a man's faith be profession. Though dwelling but a small distance real or not. from the house of prayer, a very slight pretext would serve to make him neglect the services of the sanctua- to be a believer, while in God's sight he may be diary: and as for the Eucharist, rarely indeed was he to metrically the reverse. Still, our faith is known by be found kneeling before the rails of the Chancel. In our works; there may be a certain amount of morality one word, he was a fair average specimen of a class, but too numerous, I grieve to say, in our colony.

So soon as Christy drew up his horse along side of me, I could see that his whole heart was elated with us lack a real faith in the Redeemer? the excitement of the scene and of the day, and that he was all anxiety to expatiate upon his favourite

such a gathering.

Myself .- Indeed Christy, I trust we were all the better for joining in the prayers of our holy Church. We should rejoice in every opportunity afforded us to set forth God's most worthy praise, to hear his most holy word, and to ask such things as are requisite and necessary, as well for the body as the soul.

C .- Success to the Church, say I, with all my heart; and honour to the noble Protestants who in 1688 rescued it from the fangs of its Popish enemies. M.—You seem to be a most hearty Orangeman. closer to our hearts and affections. I suppose now it would not have been little that would have kept you at home to-day.

C .- Troth you may safely say that, your Reverence, -bating a broken leg, or something worse, it would me for so saying.

M .- By no means, my friend. Your Association on the main is a laudable one; and I only wish that all of you were more consistent in practising the principles you profess.

C .- Consistent! why what could men do more? Do we not regularly attend our lodge meetings, and could you have wished for a finer turn out than we had to-day. There were twenty flags if there was one, and every "boy" had his bit of orange ribbon. If that was not shewing respect to Protestantism, I am yet to learn what respect means.

M .- Why Christy, the flags and favours were all very well in their way, but surely it was for something light before. more than liberty to make such a display that your forefathers risked their lives at the River Boyne. C.—Indeed it was. They fought to establish happiness and prosperity of his King and Country. Protestantism-ignorant as I am, I am scholar enough

to know that much. M .- But tell me, what do you mean by Protestantism?

C .- Your Reverence is surely joking now? Any child may tell you that. Why Protestantism is-is-

is Protestantism, and nothing else. M .- This is hardly an answer; but I will help you to a reply. I should say that the men whose achievements you commemorate this day, drew the sword in defence of the faith and liberties of their father-land; that they fought mainly to preserve the Church from many of you be well-founded, then I cannot-I dare the domination of a foreign Bishop; and that the not give you credit for true patriotism, or scriptural majority of them at least, bled, in order that they might hand down to their children the Bible and a nation." Do we not read that "righteousness exalteth a nation." Prayer Book in all their integrity.

have spoken better in the pulpit of Derry Cathedral. of men be truly called loyal or patriotic, who, by prac-But may I make so free as to ask in what do our prin- tically living in rebellion against the King of kings, ciples differ from those which you have described.

M .- Your principles, as I said before, I am not calling in question. I much admire the qualifications which you consider as essential for a member of your body. You stipulate that he should have "a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, and be zealous in promoting the honour, happiness and prosperity of his King Country." Nothing could be better than all this, in fact it is just an epitome of the baptismal vow. C .- And what more would your Reverence have?

the want of corresponding practice which I complain

C.-Now, don't be too hard entirely upon us. You mean? know that none of us fully act up to our duty. I have heard you preach that a dozen of times.

known and admitted obligations.

loubly sad to witness such conduct in men who pro- the great day of judgment.

C .- Your Reverence surely does not mean to say | time to come. that we are living in a state of rebellion against our M .- Amen, amen. And see that you begin at

Such a day-dream, however, was suddenly dispelled Easter-day, because the weather was rather cold and reproach. damp, and have you not, at some inconvenience, come four times the distance to-day to celebrate a far less the most glaring rebellion against HIM, who commands Still the scene was not lacking in interest, and stirr- us to "keep holy the Sabbath day," and has enjoined men who, in 1688, had fought under Schomberg and are you a solitary instance of such neglect. With Walker, and not a few who swelled that rural pageant shame and humiliation I confess, that the same could

C .- We are but men; not worse than our neigh-

M .- But, as I said before, you make bolder professions than they do. They are less inconsistent .of the extempore reading desk, and sweet and solemn | They do not in the Lodge-room, on Saturday, say that tones of that untutored choir, sank deeper into the to scorn, and think themselves not a whit the worse heart than the more scientific breathings of stipendiary Protestants for so doing. Once more, an Orangeman vocalists, through whom too many congregations praise must have "firm and stedfast faith in the Saviour of the world:" devoid of this, he can be no true Orange-As I rode homeward after service, I was overtaken man; for in your regulations such a faith is pronounced

C .- Ah, your Reverence! sure you don't mean to bourhood of my dwelling. Christopher Sparrow, - say that we are wanting here; don't we reject the or Big Christy, as he was more generally called, to notion of any other Saviour but Jesus Christ, and prolooked upon as mediators between God and Man,

M .- Believe me, my friend, you may orthodoxly yet lack faith in Emanuel, as much as any Turk, Jew, Infidel or Heretic.

C .- God alone can judge us there. HE only can

M .- Quite true. A person may outwardly appear without vital religion; but faith cannot possibly exist without producing corresponding fruits.

C .- And from what do you conclude that many of M.—Let me ask you a question. Suppose you

lost a fair child on whom all your desires had been centered, around whom your heart-strings had been Christy -Long life to your Reverence! but this twined close as ivy to the oak; that child's portrait has been a glorious twelfth of July! It puts one in was painted before death had withered the roses on mind of poor old Ireland, and dear Fermanagh. Sure her cheek; could the wide world present attractions the Pope (bad luck to him!) would have but small a million degrees equal to the sad, solemn pleasure of be believe behald our Pro- recalling every feature it presented, and tausing upon testant boys this day. It did my heart good to see the bright gladsome days you spent with the sweet one over whom the churchyard grass now waves? C .- Sure you need not put such a question, I should

have but little love for the child if I did otherwise, M .- Most true. Now let us apply this case to the question in hand: if we believe in Christ according to the true, the scriptural meaning of the word, we will love him for having done and suffered so much to save us from the power and punishment of sin. And if we love him, we will of necessity desire to be near him, and to gaze upon every memorial which could bring

C .- No one can deny that.

M.—Whence comes it then that among your body there are, comparatively, so few regular communicants, and so many who, Sunday after Sunday, systematically have been a sight for sore eyes, to have seen me in turn their backs upon the emblems of his body and my shanty this blessed day; catch Big Christy, or any blood. Alas! is such conduct consistent with any of his children, absent from the procession on the 12th thing deserving the name of that faith which you of July. And sure your Reverence does not blame declare to be "essential" for an Orangeman? May not the sacramental bread and wine be called Christ's portrait, painted by himself? Nay more; is he not spiritually present in that most delightful ordinance? And yet, professing to believe in and love him, you shun him as you would shun a pestilence. Now do you ever expel a member for being a habitual noncommunicant, or a neglector of Church?

> C .- I cannot say we do. M .- In plain English, then, a man may break the essential qualifications of Orange membership with

> impunity. Is there common reason in this? C.- I never viewed the matter in such a strong M .- Once more, an Orangeman, if he be properly 'qualified," must be "zealous in promoting the honour

> C .- Here, at least, your Reverence must be com pelled to give us some credit. When were Orangemen ever found awanting when loyalty was in question? Mackenzie can testify that when it comes to the point "deeds and not words" is our motto.

> M .- Frankly admitted. Long may you maintain the reputation which you have earned, in boldly confronting the rebel and political incendiary. But-

C .- What! More "buts" yet, your Reverence. M.—Yes, Christy. I am sorry to appear censorious, but if the former charges I have brought against tical proofs that upon monarch and kingdom He will C.-Just so! Parson Walker himself could not visit the sins of the people? And if so, can any body provoke and tempt his righteous indignation against

> their land. C .- I begin to fear that I have mistaken your Reverence, and that after all you are no friend to the Orange Institution, you speak so hardly of us.

M.—On the contrary, my friend, it is because I admire many things in your constitution and principles, that I use such great plainness of speech. would have you to be practically as well as theoretically religious. I would have your loyalty to be genuine and true. I would have you in good earnest maintain Protestant Ascendency, instead of adding to M.—Nothing, so far as principle is concerned; it is the power and influence of the Romanist and Demo-

C .- Romanist and Democrat! What do you

M .- My meaning is very plain. You stand prominently forth in these days of religious error, and M .- It is too true, alas! that in all things we offend, political expediency, as the advocates of sound Proand come short of the glory of God. Far be it from tesantism and scriptural loyalty. Each of your memme to lead any of my people to hold the untenable bers swore at his initiation to protect and maintain doctrine of perfectability on this side of the grave. these principles. Hence the Romanist, the Infidel, Still, Christy, there is a wide difference between not and the Robel, have their eyes steadily fixed upon you, being perfect and living in the notorious neglect of watching, lynx-like, every motion. And when they behold the discrepancy between your professions and

C .- But surely Orangemen are not worse than their your every day life, they exultingly exclaim, - "Beneighbours, though they may not be every thing they | hold the practical fruits of Protestantism and Loyalty." Thus every high and holy principle is held up to con-M .- Granted; but what then? If you make higher tempt in your persons—the chains of error are more professions than your neighbours, you must be more firmly rivited on those who are "out of the way"stringently judged than they. It is a sad thing to see and thus in addition to your own damnation you may any one living in rebellion against God; but it is have the blood of many a poor soul to answer for at

fess that they "have a sincere love and veneration" for C .- I own that much which your Reverence says, is but too true. God grant that we may amend in the

at once at the right end. Show your respect for Pro-M .- Let us understand the meaning of words. testantism, not so much by clamorous profession and What is rebellion against a Prince? Is it not an open noisy demonstration, as by diligently and prayerfully and habitual contempt of his laws and authority. - availing yourselves of the means of grace contained in Now, to take one instance out of many, you know, that Church which, purified by the fires of Smithfield, Christy, as well as I do, what small respect is paid to was defended by the walls of Derry. Thus shall you the Sunday by many, too many, of the Orangemen in act up to the requirements of your Society, and what Canada. To bring the matter home, how frequently is of far more importance redeem your baptismal vow. do you, an office-bearer of the Society, take advantage Thus shall men take knowledge of you that you have and acquaintances. Did you not remain at home on praise in the earth instead of a word of hissing and

Advertisements.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. 6d. firstinsertion, and 7 id. each subsequent nsertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d., first insertion. and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line firstinsertion, and 1d. per line each subsequentinsertion. The usual discount is ade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Provinc of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotis and Ne Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Crust Britain direland, as well as in various parts of the United States, will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all ns who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION TORONTO,

7 ILL receive applications from persons in the Country who require Mechanics, Labourers or Servants, Male Persons applying are respectfully requested to state very particularly, the kind of Servants required, the rate of wages that will be paid, if with or without board, the length of time they

No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co are likely to require them, by what means they are to be forwarded to the place at which they are wanted. Those persons who desire to have men with families will also tate whether they can find them suitable cottages to live in.

Persons applying should in all cases state how long they will keep the place open. Persons having Farms to sell or lease, by forwarding a description, with the Price or Rent can have them registered on the usual terms. References to the Proprietors or Agents authorised to sell or lease will be required, as the Association will not undertake to transact any business of this description.

It is particularly desired that Gentlemen in the country will forward information with regard to the number and description of Emigrants that might be employed in their respective neigh-

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF

SUPERIOR VESTINGS. All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most askionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage R Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER. ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of their favours.

N. B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, AND SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the Toronto, Dec. 11,1846.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately completed a very splen did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its dimensions are: height, 12 feet 6 inches; width, $10\frac{1}{2}$; depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the stops as follows: Open Diapason, 4 feet; Duleisno, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Stop Diapason, 8 feet; Open Diapason Bass, 8 feet; Treble, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 feet; Principal, 8 feet; Bassoon, Bass Sub-bass, 16 feet remulant.

All Letters to be post-paid.

HAGER & VOGT,

> April 29, 1847. Information Wanted.

Preston, near Guelph, C.W , ?

R. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in what MR. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in white part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A etter containing any information respecting them will be thankfully received. His address is

Organ Builders,

MR. HENRY PENTLAND, Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847. 510 Guelph, 1846.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an pportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for

hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province stered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who i authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR.

62, CHURCH STREET. 495-tf Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,

Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP.

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

CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, ARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE.

> D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND PAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COME 262-tf

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON.

KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-t

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 93, YONGE STREET,



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO.

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-John McMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood.

John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne,

J. B. Warren, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith. J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

JUST NOW PUBLISHING, IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.) The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled "A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets

and Sun." THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being six feet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of this discovery, the Author of the "SYSTEM OF CREATION" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous Comets existing in the Universe.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Toronto, April 22, 1847. JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL,

GUELPH. HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excellent Stabling. The Mail Stage daily to Preston, Galt, and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) Hamilton, and vice versa Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice.

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.

110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies imme-y. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been pared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. Township. E. half 11

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: W. 17, W. 127 Broken lots 39 & 4 e Collingwood E. half 14 Part N. half 20 . 6. 7 & 12. Block No. 2 14 & 15, 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half I 13, W. half 1 Part 24, (in lots N. half ortland St ce Edward Picton [Town] South half 1 on & St. Mar N. half 1 11, S. 1 13, S. 1 17

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlem in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Township. Lot. 711&12 Bathurst W. half 11 W. half 9 Nassagaweya... W. half 23

do. N. half 7 13 South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 WoolwichBlock No. 3, on the River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free q

FRANCIS M. HILL, 439-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845. Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND

IN THE HURON TRACT. NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada-it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District

Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres W. half 10, 4th " W. half 10, 4th "
W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100
W. half 7, 3rd "Tosorontio, 100
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. do. 200 The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, Western District.

E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

LANDS TO BE LEASED ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

BATHURST ... BathurstW. half 35... COLBORNE ... Belmont W. half Bexley Marlborough ... Roxborough .. Nelson, N. S. W. half 13 ... 2 ..Brock 25 3.H.S. 200 Caledon Gwillimbury East ... North... Scott NEWCASTLE Cartwright Plantagenet N. half 13...10 InnisfilS. half 25... 8 Do. E. half Orillia South 97 & 98... 2E. half 8...10S. half S. half 1...14 ...S. half TALBOT ... VICTORIA ... Hungerford WELLINGTON, Amaranth 27... 2 E. half WESTERN ... Brooke E. half ... E. half 11...11E. half 29... 4 32... 8 ... 44 & 45 Baldoor 18... 3 S. half Sombra ... Warwick...... E. half 20... 1 ... 100 For further information, application may be made to the Clergyman of the Church of England residing n

the Land; or to Thomas Champion, Esquire, at The Church Society's House, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto-(if by letter, post-paid.)



LAKE ONTARIO. THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobour (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, at 1, P. 12, precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12, oon, precisely.
Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sunday)

excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cabourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleven Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Co-bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock.

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

any other vessel. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will be permitting.) (weather Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL TILL leave Toronto daily (weather peranting) low Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sandays excepted) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THOMPSON'S TRAVELS.

SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three Duodecimo volumes,

The Travels of David Thompson in the Great North West, DURING TWENTY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE YEARS. The work is prepared from a complete Journal, noting the cissitudes of each day, and the Author's remarks thereon. Copious notices of the various parts of the Rocky Mountains's the District of the Columbia—the Great Lakes and Hudson's

Bay, and the several Settlements of the North West Company, will be given. The Author's experience in Exploration and Survey, together with his literary acquirements, justify the Publishers in believing the Subscription List will be early filled, when the first volume will be immediately issued.

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, Montreals SCOBIE & BALFOUR, Toronto, THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiumsfortherenewalospol MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844.

The Church Is published by the Managing Committee, at TORONTO.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Ter Shillings per annum. Paymentto be made yearly, or, at least, had yearly, in advance.