The Church

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

" Stand pe in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and pe shall find rest for your nouls."

VOLUME XIV.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 1.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 1, 1850.

[Whole Ne., DCLXXXII.

Dey	Date.	4.	lst Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Aug. 4.	1074 SUND. AFT. TRIN. { N.	l Kings 21,	
N	· 5,		Jer. 37,	Acts 3.
7	· 6,		" 30, " 40,	
w	** 7.		" 41, " 42,	
T	· •		# 48, # 44.	Acts 6. Hob. 11.
F	. 0		# 45,46. " 47,	Acts 7. Heb. 12.
s	æ 10.		* dh	Acts 6. Heb. 13.
P	" 11,	llen Sond.arr. Tein. { N.	SKings 5,	Acts 9. James 1.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.					
CHURCHES.	CLENGT.	Figure 1			
St. Paul's	Rev. H.J. Grasets, M.A. Roctor, Mev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist. Rev. J. G. D. McKenner, B.A., Incumbrer, R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbret, Rev. Stephen Lett; LL.D., Incumbret, Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbret, Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumbret, M. A., Assist.	37 20 63 40			

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

congregation of St. James St. George Church; in this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

† The Holy Comminsion is administered on the first Sanda in every month at St. James S and St. Paul's i third Sanda at Trinky Church, King Street; and last Sanday, at St. George Church; in the last Church the Holy Communion is also adminitered at eight A. M. on the last Sunday of each month.

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College ? St. Japan Co. Memotr of Str S

Conial.

APPOINTMEMTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL bas

been pleased to make the following appointments, viz : The Honble Francis Hincks, Etienne Paschel Taché, René Edouard Caron, Augustus Norbert Morne, Peter McGill, Adam Fergusson, Henry Sherwood, M.P.P., B. C. A. Gugy, Esq., M.P.P., George E. Cartier, Esq., M.P.P., Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M.P.P., George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto, or the Mayor of the City of Toronto for the time being: Edouard R. Fabre, Esq., Mayor of the City of Montreal, or the Mayor of the City of Montreal for the time being; Major Thomas E. Campbell; Franklin Jackes, Esq., Warden of the County of York or the Warden of the County of York for the time being; John Young, Esq.; William E. Logan, Esq.; Henry Croft, Esq. President of the Mechanica Institute of the City of Toronto, or the President of the Mechanica Institute thereof for the time being; Captain John H. Lefroy, R. A.; Moses Judah Hays, Esq.; Edward W. Thomson, Esq ; Stuart McKechnie, Esq.; and Thomas C. Keefer, Esq.; Commissioners for con-ducting the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Montreal, for the Selection of Articles the production of Canada, to be transmitted to England, to be brought forward at the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, about to be held in London in the year 1851; and Frederick C. Cumberland, Esquire, Architect, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

The Reverend Exerton Ryerson, D.D., to be Chief Superintendent of Schools, for Upper Canada, under the Act of the present Session of Parliament for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in that part of the Province.

The following persons to be and compracthe council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, under the aforesaid Act. viz:

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Seperintendent of Schools; The Right Rev. Francois Marie de Charbonnel D.D., Roman Cath lie Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. Henry James Grasett, A. M.; The Houble. Samuel Bealey Harrison, Q.C.; Joseph Curran Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.; Hugh Scohle Esq ; James Scott Howard, Esq.; The Rev. John Jennings, and the Rev. Adam Lillie.

Provincial Partiament.

EPITOME OF PROCESDINGS. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 24.

At half-past three His Excellency and Suite arrived; the members of the Legislative Council being assembled and His Excellency having taken his sent on the throne he was pleased to command the attendance of the Legis-

lative Assembly, and that House being present, a large number of bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name by His Excellency.

After the Governor General's departure the House re-

rumed its course.

The following bills were read a third time:

The bill to define the boundary line between the
Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse; the Bill to amend the mode of proceedings in the Courts of Lower Canada with regard to Writs of Prerogative; the bill to facilitate the appointment of Experts and Arbitrators in Lower Canada; and the Act to transfer the management of the Provincial Post Office to the Provincial Govern-

Some other bills were then read a first or second time and the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 25.

Thursday, July 25.

The Kingston Fire Assurance bill; Rimouski Registration bill, Reuten Catholic Church Bill; and Turnpike Debenture bill were all read a third time.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating, that the House had passed the bill to amend the Act authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads; the bill to establish a more equitable made of assessment in Upper Canada; the bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis; the bill to amend the Ast regulating the Taspection of Beef and and Pork; the bill is incorporate the St. John's Academy; the bill to incorporate the Militia Law; the bill to cedeLands to Tolking astend the Militia Law; the bill to cedeLands to Tolking for Burial Grounds; the bill to amend the Ostophics regulating the Inspection of Fish and Oil; the bill be incided to Burial Grounds; the bill to remove doubts fifth the silitate the recovery of rents due for Pews in St. Patiet's Church at Quebec; the bill to remove doubts fifth the right of parties to recover money for works signs on Roads in Lower Canada under Acts which have now expired; and the bill to enable Louis Complet to recover a certain sum due to him. Each bill was rund a first time and ordered to be read a second time to morrow, with the exception of the Assessment bill, which was postponed till Monday next.

House Adjourned.

House Adjourned.

Priday, July, 26.

The Committee harphon was referred the bill to Incorporate the Yanghan Railland Company, reportishing amount without amandamic The Bill was ordered to be read a third line or the Committee Harman Rechanges Institute, which was also externs at a principle of the Land Railland Committee or March 1.

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It is a principle of the March 2.

Select Committee for the purpose of accertaining whether the rules of the House had been complied with in regard

Which motion after some debate was carried and the following hon gentlemen chasen as Committee, Hon. Mesers Mackay, Boulton and Rose.

Mesers were received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had passed a bill to enable the

Government to dispose of claims on certain roads in their passession; the bill to incorporate the Rawdon and Industry Railroad; the bill to incorporate the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company; the bill to incorporate certain Philanthropic Associations; the bill to extend the powers of the Montreal Fire and Inland Marine Assurance Company; the bill to remove doubts in the Act incorporating the town of Bytown; the bill to devote and City of Montreal to the erection of a Court House in that city; the bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Road Com-pany; the bill to authorize Trustees to mortage lands belonging to churches in Upper Canada, to pay the debts of such Churches,—were each read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion it was ordered that the House meet to morrow (Saturday) at 11 A. M., and that the orders which had been fixed for Monday, be then taken into consideration, with the exception of the Assessment

The House then adjourned.

Seturday, July 27. The Bill to incorporate the Vaughan Road Company the Act to incorporate the Toronto Mechanics' Institute; the Bill to continue the Militia Law; and the Bill to code lands for Burial places in Upper Canada —were each read a third time, and passed.

Messages were received from the House of Assem-

bly, stating that that House had passed a Bill to incorporate the Pilots of Quebec; and the Bill to amend the Act regulating the University of King's College. Each Bill was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. After some remarks on various Bills, the House adjourned for want of a quorum till Monday next.

LEGISLATIVE 188EMBLY.

Tuesday, July, 23, 3 p. m.

Three petitions brought up. Reports were brought in, and various addresses voted. On motion of Mr. Hincks the house went into Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the currency Act, 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 93., and passed the following Resolution which was reported and agreed to:---

That the dollars of certain nations and dates, which now pass current, for five shiftings and one-penny currency, pass for five shillings and no more, the parts of such dollars being reduced in current value in the same proportion; that power be given to the Governor in Council to issue a Provincial epinage, &c..

The Hoe. Mr. Hincks moved, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved,-That this House will, to morfow, resolve itself into a committee to consider that motion.

The five following engrossed Bills were read for the third time, and passed :-

Bill to amend and render permanent as amonded, the Act to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the

Inspection of Fish and Oil; Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy;

Bill to revive and continue the Act of Incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad (company) Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis.

The consideration of the Report on the As Bill was resumed.

The House again went into committee on the MB, and made further amendments thereto. The Bill was then reported; and the agnordments were read agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engreesed and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Pre-

vince, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, was again considered in committee; further consideration to morrow.

The Militia Bill was read a second time. The House adjourned.

Wedneeday, July 24,

Six petitions were laid on the table.

A blessage was received from His Excellency, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the dative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber. And being returned.

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended upod His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Rayal assent to certain Bills.

A Message was received from the Logislative Cancell, agreeing to the Mill to provide for the place of the management of the Jahand Posts to the Province of the regulation of the said Reportment, and for the regulation of the said Reportment, with several amendments.

ment, swith several ambiendances.

And also to the two following stills, without suited most — Bill to impend the Str is define the allowing to the protection and the street in the protection and the street in the protection and the street of Contract Rights and to Write of Protection and training of Contract in the protection of Contract in the Contract in the

Control of the Contro

to Trustees for Burial Places.
Bill to enable Louis Comte to reco amount due to him by the Patish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the Assessment Bill was read a third time, and passed. The House adjourned.

Thursday, July 25, 16, A.M. Two petitions were brought up and laid upon the

Some Bills were read a first and second times; after which, the Home adjourned till Three o'clock, p.m. Three o'clock, r.M.

Four petitions brought up.

Mr. Boulton's (Toronto) motion for the cetablishment of Asylume for various purposes was lost.

A petition of the Clergy and Laity, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Province of Canada, was brought up, received, and seed; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Trinity Callere" College."

Hen. Mr. Cameron, of Comwall, then introduced a Bill to incorporate Trinity College second reading Monday next.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the five following Bills without amend-

Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

Bill to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act is that behalf provided;

Bill to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimeacki into two Districts, for the registration of Deeds;

Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance concerning the erection of pazishes, and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church-

Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures for others of the same total raine, but being respectively for smaller sums.

The four following sugressed bills were read a third time and passed:.

Bill to incorporate the Cataragui Cometery.

Bill to remove doubts as to the effect of the disaflow ance of the Act incorporating the Town of By town.

Bill to anthorize the Trustees holding land upon which Churches are erected in Uguer Canada, to mort-gage the same to pay off the debte due by such eburebes.

Bill to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada. After some other business the House adjourned.

Friday, July 24.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a the affairs of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, to the 29th June 1960.

One Petition was brought up and laid on the table. The following six engrossed bills were read the third

time and passed:
Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Rail-mod from the Village of Industry to the township of

Rawdon in Lower Canada. Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Require and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond

Railway Company;
Bill for incorporating certain Charitable Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effects protection from fraud and misappropriation of the

Bill to enable the Provincial Government to d of claims against certain Companies for Loops the de them under the authority of certain light of the Pill

them under the hathority of certagnate of the ment of Upper Canada;
Bill to grant further powers to the Mantine Life, and Ioland Navigation Assurance Chings to change the name of the said Corporation;
Bill to appropriate the manage arising retail on Tayers Liouvest is the County and City of treal, towards deflaying the other of the Mantine, The amendments made in County Mantine,

last, to the Toronto University Bill, were re-

and agreed to.

Box. Mr. Buldwin moved, that the bill; pe to be engrossed, and read a third time to morrow to have

A Manage was received from the Legisloff oil, agreeing to the Bill to incorporate the Bill Montreal Telegraph Company, with several

Also greeing to it.

A contract of the same

The remaining sectors on the lift of the House adjourned:

Saturday, July 27:4% One petition had on the table.

After the routine business had been dispersal of.
On metion of Mr. Perry, an Address reas court to Mis-Excellency for a full and complete, our continuent moneys: paid to Religious Decreased them. Contains Congregations of individual Ministers of Religious Ministers, from the rest 18 18 1840; inclusive, with full particular a situation of Ministers of Ministers and Ministers of Religious Religious Denominations. Congress of Individual Ministers of Religious are any purpose of pretention whatever.

An augmosted bill in incorparate the Qualous life Andrews Salirond Company was passed in their file.

An engroused bill, so remove cartain dealer final ing the intention of the Act of the last beauty of the Parliament of this province, for amending the Chapter of the University of Toronto, &c., &c., was to time and passed. A mossage was reserved from the Legislative Cil, agreeing to the seven fellowing bills; mi

Bill to incorporate certain persons studes the hear

Bill to incorporate certain persons ander the Namehan Road Company
Rill to premit lands in Upper Canesia to be environd to Trustees for Berial places;
Bill to continue for a limited time thereis mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province, and ser regulete the Milita thereof;
Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Machanille Institute of the city of Toronto.
Bill to enable the Provincial Government to despite

of claims against certain Companies for losses which them under the ambority of Sertain Acts of the Paris

ment of Upper Canada.

Bell to appropriate the moneys arrains from desired on Tavern Licenses in the Branch that City of Manageric towards defraying the seed lifetifficant Grant Local to be exceed in the City of Manageric Life and Linned Revigation And also, with the process and evidence on with the process and evidence on with the process and evidence on which is founded the engroused bill to enable John County to obtain a patent for making stoves of a new pattern make on a new orinciple.

on a new principle.

The House went into Committee on the bill fee!

The House went into Committee or the bill less like lighing Imprisonment; for Debt; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress, and magneted leave to sit again.

And the question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again, the House divided. Tous 19, Nays 48.

On motion of the House divided. Tous 19, Nays 48.

On motion of the House divided. Tous 19, Nays 48.

It has been also been an experiment of the sile in about the mid-tiple of the sile in a second to extend the reflectly by Write of Executions.

The remaining orders of the day were positioned till Monday next, upon a division;

And the House adjourned to the same slay.

reger (n. 1865). Projekt inger (n. 1865).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Loronto, July 24, 1850.

This day at half past three, P.M., His Excellency the Governor This day at hair past three, F. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council there assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House here, present the following Buils were assemble to in Hermitian Monthly many of the Excellence time Chambers of Council Cou Majesty's name by this Excellency the Governor General, viz:

An Act to after the rates at which certain Silver Coins shall be a Legal Tember.

An Act to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Pro-

vince and the other Bretish North American Provinces

An Act to extend the period for the election of Commissioners

under the Act tor the improvement of the River du Chene. An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the teign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, " An Act to prevent the americancy unduplication of Law Suits and macrease of costs in Ametions on Notes, Bonds, Brits of Exchange and other Instruments

An Act to oblige the Trusty House of Quebec to Lix down busys to mark the shoals in the North Channel of the River St. Laws renee, and to facilitate the Traverse from Cape Tourmente to Life aux Reaux.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Company An Act to authorize the felicontant House holders holding lands an act to authorize the first borders of the Signeral letting the serged Musicipal division of that County, to establish a Mis-

the part council there is a still a other purposes. An Act to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act,

An Act for readering a written memorand in necessary to the

validity of certain promises and coping ments.

An Art to amous the law relating to Stander and I, i.d.

An Act to remove an error in the Act, dividing the County of Berthler into two Monagedities Retailer into two Money parties.

An Act to empower Manicipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Bailroad Company, or otherwise to

and in commissing that on certaking An Act to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Pownship of Orgonde.

An Act to amend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant

Vessels when within this Province. An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to Incorporate La

An Act to amend an Act intuited "An Act to incorporate for Societe St. Jean Haptigo de la Cree de Quebec. An Act to establish warvey in front of the night Corression of Cornwall, cham lot number 22 westerly to the limit of the Township Fas the governing line of the said Corression. An Act to divide the County of Hanzing lon into two districts.

for the Egyl-tration of Deeds.

An Act to determine the mode in which the side lines in cer-

in Concessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be cua. An Act for the projection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada An Articamend the Artio Incorporate the Lower Caurla Agricultural Society.

An Act to extend the time for paying up, the increased Capital

Stock of the Rack of Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the Company of Properties of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rulros I to extend the said road as d for

An Act to after and am not the Act requiring Mortgages of persoral property in Upper Can, da to be filed.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporation " The Advocates.

Literary of Montreal," An Act to facilitate the almosion of evidence of foreign polyments and certain efficial and other documents.

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover posts in certain cases in Lower Cacada An Act to amoud and to continue as amonded the lass regulat-

ing the inspection of flour and meat-An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent

Society, An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United

States to use the St. Lawrence route.

An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of companies for constructing roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring works of like nature, An Act for the better establishment and maintenance, of Com-

mon Schools in Upper Canada.

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Tunn of three Rivers, the administration of the Comm

official and other Daths to be taken, in this Province, and for other purposes thereby mentioned An Act to amoud the law respecting the office of Coroner. An Act to relieve Modsters of the Wesleyan Methodist Church

in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower

An Act to regive and continue for a limited time the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province,

Toroxro University.—The farce is still kept. up by the Secrete of the University. There was no quorum at either of the meetings called for the 24th and 17th, and no business done in consequence. The formbers present on the 24th numbered 11, viz: the Chincellor, Vice Chancellor, President, Professors Beaven, Kirg, O'Brien, and Messis J. H. Cameron, Dr. Hayes, J. Cameron, Roaf, and Hallman. Those present on the 27th numbered also 11, viz: the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, President, Professors Beaven, King, O'Brien, Nichol, Herrek, Messes, J. H. Comeron, Roaf, Dr. Haves — Serious inconvenience is thus caused by the grown negligence of the members of Senate, which head themselves from these meetings. — The absentees are chiefly the nominees and partiagns of the Government, and they would seem to have been put there for no other purpose than to destroy the Institution. There is as yet no Board of Fr downers, and the besoness of the Barsar's Office has been in abeyance since. January. Parties having business to transact relating to lands, &c., are patient to some indefinite period, in many cases these parties being poor widows after travelling 50 or 1.0 miles to the city for the purpose or obtaining their Deeds. There has how as yet no step taken, to provide accommodation for the Adatomical classes, and there is every likelihood of the Mested Students being deprived of the idvious ges to be derived from such accomminiation of ming the amore a lang session. All this measure is from the want of proper action being taken by the senate, that being the body appointed by the University Act to pass statues effecting all necessary arrangements. The proceedings of the "Commission of Impury," are also effected by the want of action on the part of the Sentie. Already appeared of £1500 of the fearls of the University have been expended, to mani-ining the Commisthon, but, to consequence of the Senate having as yet passed no statute on the on ject, the pay of the clerks has been stepped -For party, partical purposes, it appears to be the desire, and if possible the determination, of certain members of the Sanateto put an eight o the proceedings of the Commissioners, and to quash further require. They find that the parties whom they expected to be implicated in College, jobling are not involved at all his that, on the centeux, some of their own friends look rather squeamish as the investigator proceeds. - Buttish Celement.

THE RAILROAD .- At a regular meeting of the City Council, held last even by, the Report of the Finance Committee, recommending the testing of City Debentures to the extent of Climson, on the security of private stock, so soon as that amount shall have been subscribed, and 10 per cent paid therein, was adopted after a long discussion, by an almost unar inicua sore, The other question is left in the hands of the feeds of the read, who will do well to exert themselves, to take up the required amount of stock forthwith . Pate of.

An invitation has been given by the Legislature, and the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, to the Mayor and Public Officers of the City of Buffalo to an entertainment this city. The departation presenting the invitation, consisted of the Mayor. Me Guinett and Jos. C. Morrison, Fig., who would Buffalo Jist week for hat purpose. The Patriot says of The invitation, we are informed, was most kindly received and withinly accepted. We report to hear that the worthy and popular Mayor Mr. South & we reconstituted. Smith) was so seriously indisposed, as to be unable to assist personally in the gerace ments, but Alderman Liffany, and two other gentlemen of the Corporation, with Mr. Seymour the Clerk of the Contest, and many other leading citizens of Beffalo, kindly

assisted the deputation in carrying out the of ject of their mission. Line entertainment, we understand, is fixed for Thursday and Priday, the 8th and 9th of August. We hope to be able to give an outline of the arrangements for the occusion in a day or two."

The Harvist .- The reports from all parts of the Province fully justify the pleasing expectations of an abundant harvest. The crop is in good condition, apparently of fully as contrary to the Thirty-nine Articles. average yield, and the only difficulty appears to be in finding labourers to get it in As much as \$2 a day is being paid to cra-

Colon har to en expedited. Frit Col.

Sons of TEMPERANCE. - A Public Demonstration of the Sons of Temperance, on occasion of the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of Canada West, took place in this Session of the straining of the weather, which was wet in the morning city peterday. The weather, which was wet in the morning cleared up at mid-day, and became very pleasant. The procession formed at the Temperance Hall, about two o'clock r.w., and marched to the Parliament Buildings, and then through the principal streets to the Temperance Had, where addresses were de-livered by the Lon. P. S. White, of Massachusets, P.M.W.P., and others. The procession numbered about 650 persons, inciuding about 80 Members of the Grand Division, and 120 of the Cadets of Temperature. In the procession we noticed Divisions of the Order from Hamilton, Cohonig. Whithy, Streets ville and a veral other places besides sisitors from the United States Several bands of music were in the procession. In the evening there was a Soirée at the Temperance Hall, which was densely crowded. About eleven o'clock, thanks having been voted to Mr Boyle the Chairman, the meeting separated, evidently much delighted with the proceedings of the evening. The number of Members of the Order, as stated by Mr. Wiste, is 160,000, hecluding 1200 Ministers of the Gospel. - Patriot.

It is a great pity somany enlightened and professing Christians

are to be found overlooking the scrip unal and adopting mere hu-man plans for the improvement of social and moral aids. [En. Cn.]

The Newfoundland Scal Fishery of this season, has resulted in abundant returns. Seals to the value of \$35,000 are now being cured at St John alone, and the arrivals into the utilizent parts are computed at 150,000. Martical Herital.

Brock District.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT WOODSTOCK-The inhabitants of the County of Oct 1st, resisting near the Town of Wa alstock, have determined on a public meeting, to condemn the proceeding of the House of Assembly an at the piers. So manis-mais is the feeling on this matter, that 400 signatures were obtained to the remarks a during one day, and that in a very small town. The meeting is to be held on Tuesday next. In addition to this we learn, on the very best authority, that some of Mr. Hanks leading supports is have given him notice that the Government most rectify the blunder of the House, or shat he need not again appear in the County of Oxford. The feeling entertained on this sufject in Oxford is but that held by the country generally. The people have taken sides with the press, and are determined that its privileges and freedom shall be observed and protected. The Ministry have a litter pill to swallow, but the Inspector General is equal to the emer; ency .- Hamilton Specticor,

Gore District.

We understand that the extensive Broom Factory in Hamilton, near Daly's Hotel, was totally consented by fire on Wednesday. Gatt Reporter.

Ningara Bistrict.

BRUTAL ATTACK .-- A most murderous assault was made fast week at Port Robinson, by a man open his brother in law, against whom he appears to have had a grudge. As the man entered the house he was iterally chopped down with an axe which the asset in the generaled behind the door, having his skull cleaved with the edge of it. The medical men who attended him, believed from the object of the wounds, that it was impossible be could live, and what was supposed to be his dying described. position, was taken before R. Hobson, Fsq., J. P., and the mur-deter is committed to take his trial for the offence. By the last accounts we have received we learn however, that the man is still living, with a bare possibility of recovery. - St. Catharines Con-

Simone District.

On the 13th inst., the woods near the townplot of Meaford were discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole toxuplot was enveloped in flanes, and many dwellings and other houses were destroyed. We have not heard the amount of property destroyed, but it is said to be very great. In the neighbeuring country too, the destruction of property was immense, several houses and large fields of wheat, and other crops being totally destroyed .- Barrie Magnet.

Victoria District.

LUMBER. - The Buffalo Daily Courier understands that a contract has been made at Oswego, for freighting of the said Town, and for other purposes.

Of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act further to amend, an Act to incorporate the St. I aware informed that 25,000,000 cet have been contracted for at rence and Allantic Railroad Company, and other acts relative to We are informed that 25,000,000 cet have been contracted for at this port, (Belleville) and the Head of the Bay, this season.—

The trial acts of the said Company.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The old church which is represented in Hogarth's well-known picture of "Noon," was consecrated on Siturday by the Bishop of London. It is situate in Crown-street, Soho (at the back of Greek-street), and was originally erected under the auspices of Bishop Compton, for a Greek Church. Last year it was on the point of being converted into a dancing saloon, when the Rev. Nugent Wade, Rector of St. Anne's Soho, by the assistance of the Metropolis Churches Fund, and friends, succeeded in purchasing the freehold. The Bishop of Toronto preached the sermon at the evening services. The principal contributors to the fund for purchasing and endoxing the building are the Bishop of London, Miss Burdett Centts, Mr. F. Weggs Prosser, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., and an an nymous donor. All the seats are for the poor.

SCOTLAND.

SYNOD OF ST. ANDREW'S, DUNKELD, AND DUMBLANE.

This Syned met at St. Andrew's on the 19th ult. After service in St. Andrew's chapel, at which a sermon was preached by one of the clergy, habited in a black gown and stole, the Syned assembled. After assembled in the old dining-room at the Palace, at six reading the minutes of former meetings, and letters of thanks from the Bishops of London and Exeter for the support given by the Syned to the dectrine of baptismal regeneration. Mr. Lyon brought forward a motion to "prevent any missionary clergyman instituted to a charge having a vote in the Synod till his success should be proved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Synod." Mr. Lyon, in support of his motion, read a letter from the Bishop of Edinburgh. approving of it and also another from the Bishop of the diocese, approving of the general scare of it, but dissenting from the contemplated restriction of the episcopal office in the institution of clergy.

Mr. Wordsworth (Warden of Trinity College) seconded this motion. Mr. Chambers and Mr. Lendrum opposed it as an infringenent of the canons, and Mr. Forbes as an undue interference with the Bishop.

After a question put by Mr. Haskoll, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Wordsworth amended their motion, so as to make it conformable to the canons, by which every instituted minister has a vote in Synod, and contented themselves with moving "that the Bishop be respicsted not to institute till the minister's success is atisfactory to the Bishop and a majority of the Sym d."

Mr. Wordsworth then moved that the Synod "concur with the Synod of Bishops in their condemnation of the Prayer-book put forth by the Bishop of this Diecese," on the ground that it ignores English uses, and tends to create a projudice against the Scottish Church as not being in communion with the English. The usages of reservation of the elements he regarded

of Scotland, which was not governed by a central col-PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT .- We have been lege of Bishops, but by individual Bishops. The Synod informed, that it is the desire of Ministers to proregue the Parlia- of Bishops had not the authority of Primate. They ment on the isolar week next the 8th August. Some week smee, it was accorded domestically, that the 19th August was the appointed down afficially, that the 19th August was the appointed down and the instance made. The act of the Bishops been was to the containing "brokens," that the business of the was, therefore, null and void, and could not bind the clergy to obey it in opposition to their own Bishop. from the Chapel,

Mr. Lendrum then went through the history of the Church, especially noticing that part which has to do with the drawing up of her canons, showing that English uses had only been gradually tolerated by the canons, without extinguishing prior usage. True, the prior usage had never been stereotyped, because of the overty of the Scotch Church. This, however, did the language of the canons showed that certain usages did exist irrespectively of the English Book. The correction of some usages proved that those they left untouched were considered to be sound and valid. The permission to use the English customs in defiance to congregations received out of schism did not prove that the old Scotch usages were to be abandoned. He (Mr. L...) had received the usages from his predecessor, who had himself been a disciple of Gaddear, Battray, Petrie, and Alexander. It did not alter the fact of what was the tradition of the Scottish Church that it after a short and painful illness. had been gradually encroached upon by Anglicisers during the list twenty years. If the reservation of the elements was contrary to the Articles, he could only say that this was a new interpretation in the Scottish Church, since they who first signed them, without any exception did reserve. Bishop Sandford was the first who gave up the use of the cross in confirmation. The communion office objected to was represented as the use of the Church to the House of Lords by Bishop Horsley, and it was adopted by Bishop Seabury and the American Church, and yet it was pretended to be a novel or partial usage. Surely a venerable Bishop, in his eighty seventh year, was a more trustworthy witness than any English clergyman.

Mr. Wordsworth dwelt on the canon requiring the ordinary service at matins and evensong, to be according to the English use, thereby including the commencement of the communion office.

Mr. Chambers denied that the communion office was alluded to by the canon, or that it could form part of the ordinary service in a church, when weekly or monthly communions were the exceptions. He felt that it would be an act of great presumption for him, a stranger by birth, education, and orders to the Scottish Church, to set himself against the acts of a Prelate of such experience and age. It were very hard, if while the Anglicising clergy had their peculiarities stereotyped, those who wished to follow the traditions of the indigenous Church should be deprived of the same privilege.

Mr. Forbes dealed that the letter of the Bishops was binding, seeing that they had decided on the question contrary to all rules of equity, without giving the parties concerned any notice to appear in their defence. He did not act disrespectfully to the four Bishops by standing up for his own Diecesan.

On a division, there were found for the Bishop's prayer-book, 5; against it, 10; the Dean declining to vote against his father.

Mr. Wordsworth then moved that the clergy who had used the Bishop's edition of the Prayer book should be proceed a against canonically, making special mention of Mr. Lendrum and Mr. Chambers; and intimating that proceedings would also be taken against the Bishop of the Diocese himself.

Mr. Lendrum, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Forbes denied the power of the Synod to take any such steps.

After a short discussion, the motion was amended, to the effect that those elergy should be proceeded; against who should hereafter persis in using or tecommending its use, and so carried by a majority of 1:

The minority declared their intention to enter a protest, with reasons, against the whole proceeding, as unconstitutional, unjustifiable, and schismatical.

It is to be noted that by the canons of the Scottish Church no motion of synod is of any force till sanc tioned by the Bishop of the Diocese.

From our English Files.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

The baptism of his Royal Highness the Infant in the Chapel within Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge Prince George, the Princess Mary, the Prince of Prussia, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Wellington, the Belgian, Pertuguese, and Prussian Ministers, the Marquess of Landsdowne, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobbouse, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir William Somerville and others invited to the solemnity o'clock (the Royal Family being conducted to an adjoining drawing room), and were conducted to seats in the Chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet); the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), with the Rev. Henry Howarth (Rector of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square), the Hon, and Rev. Gerald Wellesley (resident Chaplain to Her Majesty), the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell (Deputy Clerk of the Closet), and the Rev. Henry George Liddell (Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert), assembled in the room adjoining the old dining-room, and took their places at the Communion Table.

The procession of the sponsors for his Royal Highness the Infant Prince was fermed at a quarter before seven o'clock. Her Majesty the Queen and the other Royal personages having taken their seats, the Great Officers of the Household took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness. The Freasurer and the spensors.

formed. When the procession had all entered, a chorale, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. was performed.

After the chorale, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, conducted the Infant Prince into the Chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough.

The Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the Biptismal Service, and on arriving at the part for naming the child the Countess of Gainsborough handed the Infant Prince to the Archbishop, when his Royal Highness was named -

ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT.

The Countess of Gainsborough received Prince Arthur after he had been haptised, and at the conclusion of the service his Royal Highness was reconducted A hymn was then sung, followed by Beethoven's

Hallelijah.

The Archbishop having pronounced the benediction, the Queen and Prince Albert, preceded by the sponsors, and followed by the Royal and illustrious visitors, recired from the Chapel to the room adjoining the old dining-room, where the register book was not alter the fact that such usage had ever existed, and brought by Mr. Lingard, Serjeant of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and here the act of baptism was attested. The march in Judas Muccabeus was played on Her Majesty quitting the Chapel.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF

CAMBRIDGE.

We have this week the mournful duty of announcing the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of the late King George III, and uncle of the Queen. His Royal Highness expired shortly before ten on Monday night, at Cambridge House, in Picadilly,

It appears that His Royal Highness was attacked by indisposition on the 13th ult., with cramp in the stomach, but after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought to be over.

The Royal Duke was attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright. Dr. Watson, Mr. Keate, and Mr. Illingworth, and it was judged, up to within the last few days, that he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. The Royal Duke recently became so much debilitated and prostrated, not being able to sustain any nourishing substance on his stomach, that he continued to sink rapidly during the last four-and-twenty hours, until at the above-mentioned hour. His Royal Highness expired without a struggle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchesset Cambridge, who during her royal husband's illness, has evinced the greatest solicitude, was at the bedside of His Royal Highness up to the minute of his dissolution, and it is needless to observe, is in a distressed state of mind at her irrepartable bereavement. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge on leave of absence from his military duties in Ireland, was also present at the death of H.s Royal Highness. The only member of the late Royal Duke's family absent from the country, but to whom intelligence of his serious illness was forwarded last week, was his eldest daughter, the Princess Augusta. at present with her husband, the Hereditary Grand Dake of Mecklenburgh Stielitz, in Germany.

Directly after the decease of His Royal Highness. Major Baron Knescheck, principal equery to the Royal Dake, went to Buckingham Palace, to announce the melancholy intelligence to the Queen and the Prince.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his equery in waiting, immediately proceeded to Her-Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and His Royal Highness Prince George. Prince Albert remained until a quarter before eleven, and then returned to Buckingham Palace, attended by Licut, Col. the Hon-

A toyal messenger was despatched to Lord John Russell with the sad news, shortly after the Royal Duke expired; also to Viscount Palmerston, by whom a cabinet courier was to be sent to the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, and the Herditary Grand Dake of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the other connexions of the royal family in Germany.

It is difficult to say what was the positive cause of death; gout, and a complication of disorders of the stomach, are, however, stated to be the cause.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PUEL.-We regict to announce that a very serious accident occurred to Sir Robert Peel on Saturday evening, as he was proceeding up Constitution Hill on horseback. Sir Robert left his residence in Whitchall Gardens shortly before five o'clock, attended by his groom, and passing through the park, had arrived nearly opposite to the new entrance into Grosvenor Place, on Constitution Hill, when his horse suddenly shied at something that was passing, and, kicking up its heels, threw Sir Robert over its head, on his face, in the road. Although rendered insensible by the fall. Sir Robert for the moment retained hold of the reins-and the horse. being thereby suddenly checked, fell heavily upon Sir Robert, the animal's knees striking him between his Prince, third son of Her Majesty and his Royal High-shoulders. There were several persons passing near ness Prince Albert, took place on Saturday, June 29th, the spot at the time, and among the rest Sir James Clarke, her majesty's physician, the Rev. Canon Wood, chaplain to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager; Commodore Eden, nephew to the Earl of Auckland; and the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who, with Mrs. Mackenzie, was walking through the park. The first persons to raise Sir Robt. from the ground were two gentlemen named Towell and King, one residing in Chesman Place, and the other in St. Paul's Church-yard. The Right Hon. Baronet was then completely insensible—his features were slightly almased, and his face perfectly pallid, indeed so much changed, that it was some moments before his identity was discovered. Sir James Clark, on observing the accident, hastened forward to render all the assistance in his Pewer; and Commodore Eden, who was the first to recognize Sir Robert, gallopped off to give the first information at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence, and endeavour to lessen the shock to the family on receiving the intelligence. Another gentleman galloped off to St. George's Hospital, and returned immediately with one of the medical assistants and a cabriolet to remove Sir Robert. Mr. Mackenzie just previously observing an open carriage approaching, in which were two ladies. Mrs. Lucas, of Bryanston Square, and her daughter, had explained to their the serious nature of the accident, upon which Mrs. Laras at once insisted upon allighting and placing her carriage at Mr. Mackenzie's disposal. Sir Robert had at this time shown symptons of returning animation. Sir James Clarke having expressed his opinion that his removal might be effected, he was lifted into the carriage and supported by the two gentlemen who had picked him up, and attended by the medical officer from St. George's Hospi-Comptroller of the Household took their places behind tal. was driven slowly home. On Sir Robert's arrival in Whitehall Gardens, he was immediately placed in As the Queen and Prince were entering the Chapel. | bed and subjected to a medical examination. Sir Benthe march in Handel's Occasional Oratorio was per- Jamin Brodic, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Casar Hawkins, Mr. Hodson, and Mr. Jackson, the family surgeon, were very soon in attendance, and after a careful examination had been made the following building was issued;-

" Whitehall Gardens, June 28, 7 p. m.

"Sir Robert Peel has met with a severe accident by falling from his horse. There is severe injury of one shoulder, with a fracture of the left collar-bone. There is great reason to hope that there is no internal injury." It is gratifying to be enabled to add, that Sir Robert's head is uninjured. After Sir Robert had been placed in Mrs. Lucas's carriage he partially recovered sensibility and attempted to replace his hat on his head. He subsequently sank into a kind of stupor, from which there is too much reason to fear he has not yet perfectly recovered. The agony of mind exhibited by Lady Pecl and all the younger members of the family on being informed of the accident, may be more easily imagined than described. Sir Robert and Lady Peel were enga-

ged to dine with the Earl and Countess of Jersey on importance or value were the vermint considered that the ble both in her build and finishing to American skill over the examination of the Candidates by some of his Saturday evening. The party was, of course, put off on the instant of the catastrophe becoming known. The Vicountess Villiers and all the members of the family (with the exception of the eldest son, Mr. Robert Peel, who is in Switzerland) arrived at Whitehall Gartlens, within a very short period, and remained in attendance. Almost immediately after the accident his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Pfussia, arrived at Sir Robert's residence in Whitehall Gardens, to make inquiries after the Right Hon. Baronet. At nine minutes after eleven o'clock last night, Sir Robt Peel breathed his last in the presence of nearly all the members of his family, of whom he had taken an affectionate leave only a short time previously. Intelligence of the melancholy event was immediately forwarded to Buchingham Palace, and by electric telegraph to several family connections of the Righ Honourable Baronet, resident in the country. -The unfavourable character of the bulletin issued at ten o'clock on Monday night, will in some measure, have prepared our readers for the truly lamentable result.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO SIR R. PEEL IN THE FRESCH CHAMBER - The lamentable death of Sir R. Peel received a tribute of respect yesterday, from the Legislative Assembly of France. After the process verbal had been read. M. Dupin, sen., the President, rose and expressed himself as follows:—

Gentlemen, at the moment when a neighbouring people, our alley, deplores the loss which it has just experienced in the person of one of its Statesmen most worthy of esteem, I think that it will be to confer honour on the French tribune, to express our sympatheticregret on this occasion, and to manifest our high esteem for the eminent orator alluded to, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, has never expressed any sentiments towards France but those of kind feeling and justice, and whose language has always been that of courtesy towards her Government. (Loud approbation.) If the Assembly designs to approve of my words, mention shall be made of the fact on the official minutes of our sittings.

Unanimous marks of assent arose from every part of the Chamber, and some time elapsed before the business of the day was proceeded with.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION .-- Accounts from the west coast of South America mention that her Majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator had passed through the Straits of Magellan.

STEEL PENS.—The manufactory of steel pens may now be included among the curiosities of the manufacture we have been considering. For producing them the best Dannemora-Swedish iron-or hoop iron is selected. It is worked into sheets or slips about three feet long, and four or five inches broad, the thickness varying with the desired stiffness and flexibility of the pen for which it is intended. By a stamping press pieces of the required size are cut out, The point intended for the nib is introduced into a gauged hole, and by a machine pressed into a semi-cylindrical shape. In the same machine it is pierced with the required slit or slits. This being effected the pens are cleaned by mutual attrition in tin cylinders, and tempered, as in the case of the steel plate, by being brought to the required colour by the application of heat. It unfortunately happens, however, that the process of tempering, upon which entirely the quality of the pen depends, is in most cases most carelessly performed. Some idea of the extent of this manufacture will be formed from the statement, that nearly 150 tons of steel are employed annually for this purpose, producing upwards of 250,000,000 pens.—Robert Hunt, in Ast-Journal.

THE WILL OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.—In the Prerogative Court, before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, on Wednesday, last, a case concerning the last will and testament of her late Majesty, who died on the 2nd of December, 1846, was moved. The will was dated August 14, 1837, and appointed her Lord Treasurer and Vice-Chamberlain executors. The instrument occupied five sheets of paper; upon the first side a line had been drawn nearly to the end of the page, and there were two erasures of a triffing character, unattested, on other dated in 1849, to the effect that her Majesty thereby cancelled the instrument, and desired her executor to divide the property between her heirs, such heirs being her brother and sister. This memorandum was signed "Adelaide Regina," but was not attested. Dr. R. Phillimore moved for probate of the will as it originally stood. The Court thought there was no difficulty in the case. It decreed probate of the will to pass to the executors in the original form, without the line drawn through the upper part, and without the erasures.

THE STAMESE TWING .- The Paris Journal des Debuts announces the death, in England, of the famous Siamese Twins. The Debuts states, that according to the London Medical Times, the two brothers died of marasmus. A post mortem examination proved what has been constantly supposed by the faculty, viz., that the two cavities of the abdomen communicated by means of the hollow ligament which united them, and that the livers of the twins were connected by a membrane bridle about half an inch thick.

On Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a very splendid entertainment, according to the ancient usage, at Lambeth Palace, to the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor and the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy Festival. The guests assembled at the Palace at half-past six, to join in Divine service in the private Chapel previously to the banquet.

Yesterday, June 26th, the Lord Mayor gave a spiendid entertainment to the masters and principal officers of the Freemasons of England. The guests appeared in Masonic costume, and the scene in the Egyptian Hall was extremely splendid. The novelty of the occasion attracted crowds around the doors of the Mansion-

ACCIDENT TO MR. GREEN, THE ACRONAUT. On Saturday night, a balloon, under the direction of Mr. Green, accompanied by another gentleman, passed. over Gravesend, in nearly a direct easterly course, down the river. In almost a quarter of an hour afterwards, it descended suddenly, and fell into the river near the Jenkin buoy, off the Nore. A barge happening to be coming up to the river at that point, observing the floating monster balloon, made towards it, as did also the Fly, revenue cutter, and fortunately rescued Mr. Green and his compagnon du voyage from their perilous position. The Captain and crew of the cutter found great difficulty in securing the balloon, but the expedient adopted by the captain, namely, pouring a volley of musketry into it, so as to give, by the perora-tions, room for the gas to escape, in a short time enabled them to secure it. It was put on board the barge, and brought back, with its owner and his companion.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF THREE FOXES .- Mr. Cape, Cockermouth, has had three foxes sent to him as a present from a triend in Yorkshire, and of such vast steamers that plough Ontario's waters, highly credita-

gentleman sent his keeper with them in order to be satisfied of their careful and safe delivery. On arriving at Cockermouth Mr. C. resolved to treat them to as dainty a supper as it is presumed they would have enjoyed if at large and in their own county, and accordingly procured for them a fine young Spanish rabbit. which was forthwith introduced into their presence, but instead of being, seized by the neck, after their tashion of grappling with a lamb or a goose, it was received with kinduces and correspondingly treated. The rabbit pricked up its ears and hopped about, manifestly unconscious of the dangerous customers of which it had become the associate. The foxes, however, manifested no unkindly feeling, and from Friday last up to Monday morning the whole party-foxes and rabbit, were located and fed in the same appartment, and all appeared contented and happy. During the time they were thus living together, many scores of persons paid a visit to their domicile, and expressed their astonishment at the goodly feeling and evident contentment which prevailed amongst them. The foxes were on Monday morning despatched to Brayton Hall, as a present to one of Sir Wilfred Lawson's sons. - Westmoreland Gazette.

· PROCLAMATION OF THE POPE'S SUPREMACY IN IRELAND.—The new Popish Primate has, in conformity with the brief of the Pope, issued orders for a National Council, to be held at Thurles. In his mandate, he assumes the following style:-" Paul, by the Grace of God, and favour of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, Delegate of the Apostolic See," &c .- The mandate itself runs thus: "Whereas-the purpose entered into last year by all the Prelates of Ireland, of holding a Plenary Council of the entire kingdom, has been approved of by our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX., now happily reigning; and whereas the same supreme Pastor of the Church has conferred [as appears from his letter, given in form of brief, under the date of April the 6th, and appended to this decree] on us the power of convoking, in con-formity with the sacred Canons, the said Synod, and presiding over the same, even in quality of Apostolic Delegate: We, by virtue of the power thus graciously conferred, hereby proclaim and convoke a National Council of all Ireland, to be commenced in the city of Thurles, and in the seminary thereof [which place has seemed fitting and convenient to all the Archbishops of this kingdom], on the xviii. of the kalends of September, the Feast of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin [and may she be propitious to these our undertakings!] there to be continued on the days subsequent, and through the aid of the most great and good God, be finished and concluded to His honour and glory, and the salvation of this faithful people." The object of the Synod is declared to be, that "all such regulations may be made as may confirm and maintain the Faith amongst us; drive away the dangers to which it is exposed in this country; increase the worship of God; promote the glory of the Sacraments; define the offices and duties of Ecclesisatical persons; supply, in fine, whatever is required for the emendation of manners, and the settlement of controversies." The Papal Brief constituting Dr. Cullen "Delegate Apostolie," and directing the convocation of the Synod, reserves the supreme assent of the Pope to its decrees :- " We will that the acts and decrees of the Synod be transmitted to the Apostolic See, that the customary examination being instituted, judgment may be given: concerning them; and, if it shall seem convenient, they be confirmed and strengthened by our supreme authority."

The first official document connected with the National Synod of Roman Catholic Prelates to be held at Thurles next month, have made their appearance.— These consist of a brief reacript from the Pope approving of the intended Synod, and investing the new Primate, Dr. Callen, with the character of delicate apostolic for the purpose of presiding over the deliberations of the Bishops; a letter from Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, communicating the substance of the Papal rescript and pastoral address to the clergy and laity of his Archdiocese, from the same Prelate, chiefly soliciting their prayers. Dr. Cullen emphatically warns his flock-" Against impotence of the sects, as shown in the late proceedings in the Anglican Establishment; shows that this power depends on the anthority of the Holy See and the obedience due to it: explains the services rendered to the Church in the same direction by councils-general. diocesan, provincial, and national; and then comes to speak of the approaching Synod, and to desire, for the success of its deliberations, the prayers of all classes of the faithful, 'especially the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, the recital of which is productive of so many good effects; and their communions particularly on the Feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Of the Synod itself Dr. Cullen uses these words:- The Bishops of the Irish Church have determined to hold a national Sy nod with all the forms prescribed by the canons of the Church. To give greater weight to the deliberations of the Bishops, the Supreme Pontiff has not only approved their determination to meet, but has also given authority to convoke the council, and has promised to confirm its acts if necessary, with his ap stolic sane. tion.' The business of the synod is stated generally thus:- Onr Church is emerging from a state of suffer ing and persecution in which many customs and practices were necessary which are not adopted to times of greater liberty and security. It is of great importance that such matters should be examined, and every amelioration that may seem useful introduced by common accord."- Irish Paper.

Communication.

(We drem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our.Correspondents.—En. Cm.)

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, - The clergy of Kingston and its vicinity, having been kindly invited by the Rev. Mr. Stearus, of Sacket's Herbour, to attend an ordination to be held there on Tuesday, July 16th, by the Right Rev. Dr. De Lancy, Bishop of Western New York. Four of the brethren determined to embrace the opportunity thus afforded them of becoming sequainted with that eminent and estimable prelate, and a portion

On Monday morning, July 15th, the time set for our departure, we were sorry to find that one of our number, the Rev. Mr. Herchmer, who intended going, was unable to do on from matters requiring his presence in Kingston; so with much regret we were forced to speed away without one who would have added so much to the pleasure, and profit of our visit. About 8 o'clock, we stepped on board the Northerner. One of the nobles

and enterprize; and after a delightful sail of little Presbyters. more than two hours, we were landed safely on the wharf of Sacket's Harbour.

ture grounds, again fields and patches of the yet un- The services of the day were exceedingly interesting cultivated forest, presented a scene of beauty, in look- four Descons were admitted to the Priesthood, and features would not soon weary. Sincoe Island is in strict accordance with the Rubric; and the service famed for its extensive dairy owned by Mr. Garrett of was therefore solemn and interesting. Morning Prayers conversation naturally turned to the famous dairy, and Oswego, and the Rev. Henry Brent, of Barriefield; our astonishment was not a little excited by a very while the Rev. Wm. Greig, of St. Paul's, Kingston, grave looking gentleman on board, who affirmed that, and the Rev. T. W. Allen, of Sydenham, assisted cows, unaided by magnifying spectacles, was 150 in was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Brownville. stead of 500 as asserted by the grave gentleman. Like The preacher took his text from 1 Cor. iv. 1; and the old story of the three black crows, the account of delivered with great casnestness a very able and Simcoe Island dairy, lost nothing in the carrying. On eloquent sermon, explaining the nature of the Ministe-our arrival at Sacket's Harbour, we were met by the Rev Mr. Stearns, the worthy Rector of the village, who trust committed to it. The discourse was one indeed received us with extreme kindness, and conducted us to the residence of Mr. Dann an American hanker, and warm-hearted Chu chman, who was our host during our stay on the American shore. No sooner were we introduced to Mr. D., and his truly delightful and wellregulated family, than we found ourselves perfectly at home, and the time that remained before dinner, occupied in pleasant conversation, flew swiftly bye. The Rev. Mr. Searns, had intended taking us to a place 12 miles distant, to witness the consecration of a Church by Bishop De Lancy, but the Service taking place to the forenoon, it was impossible to get there in time; so we were forced, with some regret to remain in the village during the afternoon, and await the Bishop's arrival who was expected about tea time. After dianer, we amused ourselves with a stroll through the village, and a visit to a big ship built at the close of the last American war, but never launched; peace happily rendered her service needless. We have since been told that even if launched, there is not sufficient depth of water in the Harbour to finat ber; ber builders do not seem to have looked before they leaped. The population of the place is about 1500, and it seems to be in rather a thriving state, though there was not that hur-rying and feverish industry apparent in the streets, thich you generally see in American towns. There are several substantial stone buildings, among them the Church, which was built during the last war. It is of moderate size, and neatly constructed, though not yery ecclesiastical in its style of architecture or internal arrangements, particularly the chancel which is at once antiquated and inconvenient, occupying too little space, and having that hearly taken up with a cumbrous desk and pulpit rising one above another in the true old fashioned way. I was rejoiced to bear a mamber of the congregation dictare his intention of changing the chancel arrangements at his own expense if permitted. Would that there were many such Churchmen scattered through the hamlets of Casada; if each were scattered through the names or control the gainful the case, we would not so often vitues the gainful the spectacle of the little village church summisti ted. The big ship we have mentioned, has a house built over it to protect it from the weather. It is of an immense size, and yet we were told that she was built in the incredibly short time of 28 days; of course not having been launched, nothing but the hull in built, but that is nearly completed. I am not scientific enough to hazard an opinion upon her excellence of design and execution; but certainly she is a menument of the windows, in proportion to their size, give them a wonderful go-a-head industry of the American people. strong but at the same time inscente appearance. On May it never be necessary to move her from her docks the whole, it is a fair sample of Young America, -full for hostile purposes, or point her guas against the Bri- of enterprise, activity, and love of display. About for hostile purposes, or point her guns against the Brithe spiritual dangers of the present time; contrasts the tich shores. On a rising ground near the dack-yard, nine o'clock, we bid the worthy Restor good-bye, and power of the Church in condemning error with the we were pointed out the spot where the British and wended our way back to Sucketts Hurbour, taking Amer cans succeeded in a victory over each other during the last war, each party fired a single shot and then with admirable celerity ran away through fear of being entrapped and surrounded. The Bishop arrived late in the afternoon, and fortunately put up at the spacious mansion of our worthy bost. troduced to the Bishop by Mr. Stearns, and found united in his person all the dignity becoming a bishop of the Church, and all the courtesy-and refinement of the hispitable friends. After breakfast, we went to visit, Christian gentleman. His conversation was exceedingly interesting as well as instructive, foreign travels, and the state of the American Church, formed the chief topics, and on these he spoke with a vivacity which entertained, and a fulness which informed. The good Bishop also inquired into the state of the Church in Canada, with an earnestness which showed how warm an interest be felt in her welfare, and lis tened with deep attention to our answers to his various questions. The account we received of the Church's prayers in his dinoese was most gratifying; her march is onward and triumphant. The chief impediment in her way the Bishop said was want of funds. . With this need we could sympathize deeply, for it is one pres-singly felt within the borders of our branch of the one Catholic Church. And as Canadian Churchmen, we thought of our powerty with a hitterness unknown to our American brethren; what they were left by a good king they still possess even underedifferent government while we under nominal British rule, have been rubbed of a great portion of the dower given by the same high and liberal hand, while our sacriligious rulers threaten to take away, may bave taken away, as for as their power enables them, the the remnant left by former speliation. What a reflection for the dying bed of a Christian legislator professing attachment to the Church: -" I found my spiritual mother endowed by a pious king, prosperous and useful; I robbed her of her means of doing good, under the plea that she was too pure to require earthly assistance, and left her poor, languishing and in ruin as far as man could ascomplish But away with such gloomy anticipations - G d furbid that we should ever view the auful speciacle of the almost heathen inhabitants of our distant townships raising up their toil-embrowned hands to heaven, in execution against the men who to elevate themselves deprived them and their children of religious instruction, and left them in their wild forest to mourn over a agloomier spiritual desert with souls starved and

sching hearts. A great number of elergymen arrived

with the Bi-hop, including some, of the Candidates for

Priest's Orders, and these with some of the village

Church folks, filled the large parlour to overflowing .-

The evening passed away very pleasantly, we only reg et'ed having so little of the presence of the Bishop,

who was occupied most of the evening in presiding

On Tuesday morning, the Bishop and clergy present, numbering fifteen, including ourselves, proceeded Scenery and weather both combined to make the to the Vestry-room of the church, about ten o'clock, trip a pleasant one. A gentle breeze was stirring just where all the service arrangements were made, and sufficient to wrinkle the surface of the lake, and to re-; entered the body of the church, at half-past ten o'clock, duce the heat of the day to a moderate temperature; the hour of service. There was a very respectable, while our course lay, for some distance between Simcoe though by no means a large congregation present .and Wolf islands, the shores of which varied with pas- by far the greater part of it consisting of females. ing on which the eye of the lover of the nature's softer ten young persons were confirmed. All was performed Kingston. As we were gliding by its green shores the were read jointly by the Rev. Mr. Devonport, of the dairy consisted of 50) cows. "500 cows!" ex- with several of the American clergy in the laying on claimed we, "surely that can't be,"—" fact, Sir," reined our friend. Knowing the immagination of our sented by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of Watertown; the informant to be on some occasions rather powerful, we preface of the Confirmation Service was read by Mr. inquired further, and ascertained that the number of Treadway, of Lewiston; and the Ordination Sermon well calculated to command attention and to edify, being clear and sound in its statements, forcible in its reasoning, and pointed in its application. We were glad to see the laity remain for communion, - fifty and upwards coming forward to the Lord's table on the occasion. Owing to the Ordination and Confirmation being held at the same time, the Bishop did not deliver an address to the recipients of the latter ordinance. His manner is exceedingly impressive. I was particularly struck with his solemn fervour in repeating the sentence of Confirmation. Most delightful indeed was the whole service; every thing was ' done decently and in order;" and we trust also to tha edification of the clergy and laity present on the holy occasion. In the evening, the Bishop held a Confirmation at Dexter, a small-village, seven miles of; whither we regretted it was not convenient for us to accompany him.

Shortly after dinner, having taken leave of the good Bishop, we set out for Watertown, ten miles distant, accompanied by Mr. Stearns, and reached that place about seven o'clock, after a very hot though by no means on uninteresting ride; for the country on all sides with well cultivated, and covered with lexistant croffic. Watertown is a very flourishing place, situated on the Black River, which furnishes fine water power to various manufactories—the great producers of the town prosperity: its population is shout 6000, and is rapidly increasing. It suffered much from fire about a year ago, the Episcapal church being among the buildings destroyed: it was, however, insured, and from the insurance and the subhriptions of the congregation, a new and beautiful editing (of wood) in in course of erection, and in the Cathic style. Her, Upjoba, of New York, is the architect,-a safficient john, of New York, is the architect,—a sufficient guarantee for it correctness and beauty of thesign: all the timbers are planed, and bound together by massive iron screwn. We were surprised that stone was not used; but Mr. Norton, the Reeter, informed us that there was a prejudice against that material, awing to its real or foncied liability to contrast dampases. There, too, the Church is progressing rapidly. Among the other public buildings here, we noticed what we seldom see in Canada,—a Universalist morting-house—a large, gloomy, stone building: we were happy; however, to hear, that its heretical worshippers were fast dimini-hing. A great many of the public buildfact dimini-hing. A great many of the public build-ings having been erected since the fire, the town has an air of newness; while the immense number of the thriving villages of Brownville and Dexter on our way, and leaving Mr. Scearms at the latter place. We reached our destination after eleven o'clock, obliging our host to give us admittance in person, all the household having retired to rest, and soon sought our respective chambers, well satisfied with the doings of theday, and well tired with its exercises. Next moraing, we prepared for departure from our kind and the Garrison, accompanieda by a gentleman of the village, who was kind enough to be our guide. It seemed to be a clean, convenient, and airy place, well exposed to the air from the Lake; but it did not strike us as quite impregnable, particularly while manued as at present, with hardly a company of soldiers. We received much kindness from the Colonel in command, on whom we called, and who took us through: the place, pointing out the use and object of its various buildings. The hospital is far the finest building of the whole. It is built of stone, and divided into large. airy rooms, furnished with murble mantle pieces and bathing closet, &c. . We had to make our visit short: in order to be in time for the best ; so, shaking hands with the courseous Colonel, we returned to Mr. Don's, and bidding his family farewell, we reached the dock, where, after some time, the Northerner arrived, which landed us safely in Kingston about two o'clock in the afterouna.

Thus ended our very pleasant, and I trust profitable trip to our Republican neighbours. Nothing could exaced the kindness we experienced on the occasion from every one with whom, we came in contact. Nothing was heard by us that could for a moment offend a Briton's ear, or even shock his prejudice. The object of every one around us seemed to be to . make our short stay among them as pleasant as possible. I should here mention, that several influential , Church people called on us during our short stay at Sacket's Harbour. It was delightful to witness the unanimity of sentiment existing among the clergy on points of doctrine and suge; and the reverence and affection felt by both laity and elergy for their Right Reverand Pather in God, the Bishop of the Discusse. Thus united in one fold, under one Shepherd, and breathing the spirit of the one undivided Catholic Church, we hope and expect great things from the Church of Western New York; and God grant that these hopes, and expectations may be more than ! realized. Itiwill ever give us, who were privileged to . make this visit sincere pleasure to book back at it, -positived as it was with anything that could give pain or regret, or excite any other feeling than that of full satisfaction.

ONE OF THE THREE. Kingeton, July 27., 1850. .

LETTING received to Wednesday, July 31st, 1850; - Guardian, we supposed they were founded upon and 13; Rev. H. Holland, rem. for Mr. S. Backus. vols. 13 & 14. Mr. J. Pearce, vol. 14; Mr. W. Pearce, vol. 14; G. Marr. Esq., rem. to end of vol. 14; Rev. F. Tremayne, rem. for Mr. B. Young, vols. 12 & 13, and self vol. 14; II. Slate, Esq., rem. for H. Casper, Esq., vols. 12 & 43; S. J. Cawer, Esq., rem. vol. 13; J. J. Ball, Esq., rem. vols. 13 & 14; R. C. Scovil, Esq., rem. vols. 12 & 13; Ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., rem; J. H. Smith, Esq., rem; Mr. Thos. Wiggins, rem; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. vol.14.

THE CHURCIL.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1850.

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

Stony Creek	Tuesday.	August	20,	3 , r. m
Binbrook				10 , A. M
York (GrandRiver)			21,	41, r. s
Caledonia		44	22,	10 , A. M
Tuscarora			22,	3 , г. м
Mohawk		16	23.	10 , A. M
Beantford	••		23,	3 . P. M
Paris	4+	.4	23,	6]. г. м
St. George		44	21,	11 . A. M
Galt		44	24.	6]. r. m
Beverley			26.	10 . A. M
Dundas		44	26,	64, P. M
Ancaster		**	27,	10 , A. M
Hamilton		4.	27,	7 , P. M
Wellington Square		66	28,	10 , A. M
Nelson	**	44	28,	3 , р. м
Palermo	Wednesday	44	28,	6 , P. M
Hornby		44	29,	11 , A. M
Norval	44	11		3 , г. м
Milton	Friday,	44		11 , A. M
Oakville		44		61, r. m

OUR NEW VOLUME.

We this week present our readers with The Church in a new and improved form: at least, we hope that our readers will generally concur with us in the opinion of the change being an improvement. The chief objects which we have had in view, in altering the size of The Church newspaper from the folio to the quarto, are the following :-The present-form-will-greatly-facilitate the preservation of the journal,-being much more convenient for binding, for the library, and for reference; and it will be found, we are confident, equally convenient for easy perusal in its precent as in its former shape.

It is unquestionable that what may be termed the Newspaper literature of the age is becoming daily of more and more importance; and without putting forward for our journal any unseemly claims of superiority over the general periodicals of the day, yet we may be permitted to remark, that we think that there is no paper of this class, published on this side of the Atlantic, which a Churchman would feel more desirous of perusing than our own. In the matter which its columns both as a journal of the religious events and cir- has already been spent in a similar manner. cumstances of the times, and also as an exposition and support of the principles and truths of the ately allude to the position of the Superintendant Gospel as held and taught in the formularies and of education and his School Bills. We give him standard works of the United Church of England very little credit for Bills which are mere copies and Ireland. In this character, The Church, we from our Republican neighbours, altered, in many are persuaded, will prove valuable and interesting, places, to suit the fancies of the copyist. when bound, as a book for family reading. It the history of the early struggles and establishfor reference.

whole, we think that the change, not adopted but the Colleges. upon well weighed counsel and deliberation, will materially enhance the intrinsic value of our journal, while we are enabled also to offer it at a dimi-We trust that every present subscriber to The greater amount of public patronage.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

was so perseveringly denied by the Christian it for a residence for the Bishop.

Rev. W. F. S. Harper, rem. for J. Rose, Esq., vols. 12 mere rumour. It appears, however, that they had some good foundation.

It has also been asserted by several respectable papers, and by their correspondents, that the Victoria College buildings, property, &c., were to be sold to the Government for a House of Correction; and we believe there has been either a Bill, or notice of a Bill, on the part of the Administration, for the establishment of such an institution.

The Brockville Recorder has stated that he was authorized by eight or ten members of the Conference to say that a proposition for the sale of Victoria College buildings to the Government had been assented to by the Wesleyan Conference, while in Session; and we were assured," he continues, of its correctness by several other Ministers." It appears, also, on the authority of the Brockville Recorder, that the sum of five or six thousand pounds was mentioned in the Conference.

These, and many other circumstances, occurring contemporaneously, force upon us the conclusion, that the Government are determined, by the use of the public moneys, to bribe Victoria College, if not all existing Colleges, into a compliance with their anomalous University scheme. If this be not true, then the authorities of Victoria College are, notwithstanding all their protestations to the contrary, voluntarily seeking an alliance with an Institution which they have been, next to The Churck, foremost in denouncing as 'godless.' Nor can we understand how it happens that Victoria College so opportunely fails at this conjuncture. We have been induced, from the Official Reports of that Institution, to believe, and we most sincerely did believe, that it was not only in a flourishing condition, but increasingly so, especially under the government of the late Principal, Dr. MacNab. King's College had often been taunted, through the columns of the Christian Guardian, with having educated only a few students in comparison with its more useful and successful rival, Victoria College. How is it, then, that at the very acme of its prosperity it fails, through want of support? And how will removing it to Toronto, where it will have a thousand fold more competition than in Cobourg, bring back its boasted prosperity?

We apprehend, however, that it is to be incorporated with the "godless University of Toronto." If so, we have a question to propound to our contemporary. It is this: The public, many of them Churchman, subscribed toward the establishment of "the Upper Canada Academy," now Victoria College, as an Institution of Literature and Science. Our question is,—How are the Board of Victoria College to keep faith with those

We fear that that very Ministry who were so stoutly denounced by, and in their turn denounced Dr. Ryerson, have, with the hope of securing the public support, bought him, with the hope, with him, of securing a large and influential body of professing Christians. They may have found a but too venal sycopiant; but we can tell them own denomination than he has in the Church; contain, every care is taken to furnish the public and for ourselves, and for the public, we protest with a sound and useful religious work, -useful against such a use of the public funds. Too much

While on this subject, we may not inappropri-

will, years hence, be an instructive record of the himself over the Colleges of the country, by the events most interesting to the Churchman, in insertion of a clause in his Bill requiring the highest seats of learning in the land to report to him (!) ment of his Church; its pages will bear at any lought to secure him the condemnation of every time a re-perusal, and it will provide at any time honest man in the Province—a clause which Mr. a wholesome hour's reading, or a faithful record, Hincks declared was in neither the original Bill nor in the last proof sheets! Who, then, would The alteration to the present form also enables insert it but Dr. Ryerson? It is enough, one us to make arrangements respecting type, by which | would suppose, to have over our Common Schools our subscribers are in reality furnished with a nan of no literary qualifications for the office, greater amount of matter than formerly. On the without the same individual forcing himself upon

NEW DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate the nished pecuniary value, namely, ten shillings per Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A., Minister of Curzon annum if paid for within one month of subscribing. Chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Church, will be as well pleased to receive it, and to be the first Bishop of the newly-constituted Sec read it, in its present shape; and we hope that we of Montreal. The Diocese of Montreal is co-exare not too sanguine in expecting that the present tensive and co-incident with the District of Monarrangements are calculated to insure for us a still treal. Bishop Mountain, who will take the title of Bishop of Quebec, has issued a circular to the Clergy within the District of Montreal, recommending that those who are to benefit in their Amongst the Parliamentary notices for Monday, | spiritual concerns by the arrangement, should pro-22nd July, is one of a "Bill for the removal of vide a suitable Episcopal residence in the city of the site of Victoria College from Cohourg to Montreal. A committee of clergymen and laymen Toronto. We have noticed in the public prints for bas been appointed to carry out this object, and some months past, allusions to this subject, ac- operations have been already commenced. The companied with a sertions to the effect, that the committee hope to raise £3000 for this purpose,

this autumn, and probably in the early part of it.

THE CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

A new paper, to be furnished every fortnight, has just been established in Quebec, with the above title. The paper is what its name imports, —a record of Ecclesiastical intelligence in Canada, particularly in the Diocese of Quebec. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has, we understand, signified his intention to use its columns as a medium of communication with the clergy and laity of his Diocese.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We give below a Bill for the Incorporation of Trinity College, brought into the House of Assembly by the Hon. J. II. Cameron, and which we may reasonably hope will be passed.

Mr. Cameron, of Kent, introduced a Bill, on Monday, relating to Parsonages and Rectories in Canada, second reading on Monday next. We have endeavoured to obtain a copy of this Bill, but it is not yet printed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE TRISITY COLLEGE.

Whereas it has been represented to the Legislature of this Province, that divers inhabitants of the said Province have used their efforts to establish a College in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, either in or near Toronto, or in such other place as may hearafter be determined on which the sanction of The Lord Bishop of Toronto, or in case of the division of the said Diocese, of the Bishops of any Dioceses into which the Diocese of Toronto may hereafter be divided, under the style and title of Trinity College, and are engaged in erecting and establishing the same; And whereas it would tend greatly to advance and extend the usefulness of the said College, and to promote the purpose for which it was established, that it should be ncorporated; Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That there shall be, and there is hereby constituted and established, at or near the City of Toronto or otherwise as aforesaid, a body politic and corporate under the name of Trinity College, which Corporation shall consist of,-Firstly. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, or in case of the division of the said Diocese, then the Bisnop of any Dioceses into which the Diocese of Toronto may hereafter be divided; Secondly, The Trustees of the said Trinity College; and, Thirdly, the College Council of the said Trinity College, not less than three in number, which said Trustees and the members of the said College Council shall be named in the first instance by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and shall in the event of their death, removal from the Province. dismissal from office, or resignation, be replaced by other persons to be named in like manner, or in sucl other manner as may from time to time be directed by any Statute of the said College to be passed for that purpose, and so on continually for ever.

II. And be it enacted, That such Corporation shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common scal, with power to change, alter, break and renew the same, when and as often at they shall think proper; and the said Corporation may under the same name, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, prosecute and be prosecuted n all Courts and places whatsoever in this Province and shall have full power to make and establish such and so many rules, orders and regulations (not being contrary to the laws of the country or this Act) as they shall deem useful or necessary, as well concerning the system of education in as for the conduct and government of the said College, and of any other Institution that they will fail in their ultimate end. We know or School connected with or dependent on the same, that that gentleman has no more influence in his and of the Corporation thereof, and for the superintendence, advantage and improvement of all the property, movable or immovable, belonging to, or which shall hereafter belong to the said Corporation; and shall have power to take, under any legal title whatsoever, and to hold for the said College, without any further authority, license or letters of mortmain, all land and property movable and immovable which may hereafter be sold, ceded, exchanged, given, bequeathed or granted to the said Corporation, or to sell, alienate, convey, let or lease the same if need be; And the said Corporation shall further have the right of appointing an Attorney or Attorneys, for the management of the affairs, and generally shall enjoy all the rights and pri-The awkward and infamous attempt to place vileges enjoyed by other bodies politic and corporate recognized by the Legislature: Provided always, that no rule, order or regulation which shall be made and established by the said Corporation in manner aforesaid, shall be of any force or effect until the same shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the said Lord Bishop or Bishops as aforesaid.

> III. And be it enacted, That all the property which shall at any time belong to the said Corporation, as well as the revenues thereof, shall at all times be exclusively applied and appropriated to the advancement of education in the said College, and to no other object, Institution or Establishment whatever, unconnected with or independent of the same

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be considered a public Act, by all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Officers of Justice, and by all other persons whomsoever, and shall be judically taken notice of without being specially pleaded.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not extend to weaken, diminish, or extinguish the rights and prirate, excepting only such rights as are hereby expressly altered or extinguished.

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

Workmen are now employed in pulling down the walls of the burned church, preparatory to the rebuilding of the church.

BUILDING CHURCHES.

contemplated; but as the truth of those statements city of Montreal; and, if such offers, to purchase of the "Report of a Committee appointed by the often longing for our glorious Canadian climate. Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 'to

The new Bishop is expected in the course of prepare, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop. suggestions and instructions to persons engaged in building or enlarging Churches."

Editorial Correspondence.

GLASGOW, 4th July, 1850.

Glasgow is rapidly becoming one of the noblest cities of which the British empire can boast, During the nine years which have elapsed since I lest it for Canada, it has, in the West end especially, increased to an extent which would be deemed remarkable even in the prolific soil of the United States. Green hills, which almost yesterday were crowned with trees, are now covered with terraces, and crescents, inferior to nothing in the English metropolis; and what were quiet lanes on my departure, are busy streets, resounding with the Harrington and omnibus. Most assuredly here are no outward tokens of "ruin and decay;" though I understand that Glasgow, like almost every other portion of the kingdom, has severely suffered, and is still writhing under, the effects of the railway and joint-stock mania, which, like an epidemic, pervaded all ranks, a few years ago. At the present moment, the recent bursting of one of these enticing bubbles is casting a stern and widespread gloom over this great community. I allude to a species of Insurance Company, the Directors of which appear to have been, for some time, playing the parts of heartless and unblushing swindlers. The sums which they have appropriated to the use of themselves, or their friends, are almost incredible in amount; and as the stockholders are responsible without limitation for the debts of the concern, there are hundreds who are looking darkly forward to utter ruin. What renders the case the more deplorable is the fact, that many of slender means, and not a few widows and orphans, have thus been deprived of their little all. It is devoutly to be hoped that law's avenging arm will be able to reach the principal perpetrators of this commercial tragedy; and that at the bar of a Criminal Court — their fitting position — they should answer for their gigantic crimes.

I am happy to say that the Church appears to be here in a thriving and healthy condition. Bishop Trower is, according to almost universal consent, well adapted to discharge effectively the duties of the Episcopate. He is at once firm and conciliating, and displays much of that tact for which his amiable predecessor, Dr. Russell, was so remarkable. Though at this season of the year the city is comparatively deserted, the churches which I visited were well attended, and by devout worshippers, so far as man can judge.

It is with sorrow I say, that as yet there is no appearance of the deplorable "Dunbar schism" being healed. The "liturgical independents" (for such is their only logical designation), seem to be as unreasonable and rancorous as ever against those whose legitimate authority they have so recklessly rebelled. This is sad, but not strange. The more slender the grounds of disruption are, the more bitter is ever the enmity of the dissenters. As a proof, among many, of the utter want of excuse which exists for the conduct of the malcontents, I may mention, that the "Scottish Communion Office" is not used in any of the city churches, and that no clergyman in the Diocese is constrained to substitute it for the Anglican service. It is consoling, however, to add, that the nondescript non-Episcopal Episcopalians are by no means either an influential or an increasing body; and there is good ground for hoping that ere long all of them who have retained the slightest smattering of even moderate Church principles will seek re-admission into the fold which they have deserted.

You have doubtless learned, ere now, that the Bishops of the Church in Scotland have issued a declaration in reference to the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In this document, the Prelates declare "that we do not consider the sentence in the case referred to as having any authority to bind us, or to modify in any way the doctrines which we and the Episcopal Church in Scotland hold, and have always taught, respecting the nature of Baptismal grace. The Bishop of Glasgow has just issued a Pastoral Letter to his clergy on this important and engrossing subject, -a copy of which I had the honour of receiving from his Lordship. It is an able and earnest production, affectionate in spirit, and bevileges of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, nor comingly dignified in style; and I should think of any other person or persons, Body Politic or Corpo- would be perused with interest by the readers of The Church.

The sudden and deplorable death of Sir Robert Peel, as may be readily conceived, has produced a deep and solemn impression upon the public mind. It is the theme of universal and commiserating remark; and perhaps no statesman, whose political career was so grievously erroneous in many vital particulars, ever went down to the grave more generally lamented than the Baronet of Tamworth.

Miserable is the weather while I am writing. We are requested to state that the Rev. Dr. April seems to have usurped the place of July; Beaven will, at the next General Meeting of the the cold is so great, that few parlours but exhibit Church Society, Diocese of Toronto, to be held fires; and "the rain it raineth every day." Surremoval of Victoria College to Toronto was being and intend to advertise for a suitable house in the on Wednesday, the 7th inst., move the adoption rounded as I am by old friends, I cannot help

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE (From the Morning Chronicle.)

Although the public had been in some degree prepared for the fatal termination of the illness of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the intelligence of his decease will everywhere awaken a profound and unaffected sorrow. It is an event which will be deeply felt even at this season of mourning. We have not, indeed, lost, in him, a great general who had led our armies to victory, nor an illustrious statesman who had consolidated! the empire, augmented the national resources, and probably averted a revolution by his counsels. But we are bereaved of a truly British Prince, who was endowed with all the best and most characteristic qualities of his race, and who was admirably qualified to conciliate the attachment of a people that are loyal by reflection and principle as well as by: habit, by impulse, and by faith. His Royal Highness was universally held in that respectful and affectionate regard which is the fitting tribute to genuine sincerity of purpose and kindliness of heart. He was a frank, generous, cordial, open, and manly character. He was proud of his country, and delighted to mingle on an easy footing of familiarity with his countrymen. A natural moderation of temper, and a just sense of the dignified reserve befitting his position, disinclined him from entering into the eager strife of parties; but his political convictions were deliberately formed and conscientiously maintained. He spoke his mind on all occasions; and, differ as men might from his views on public questions, it was impossible to help respecting the earnestness and high-minded patrio:ism which obviously and confessedly actuated him through life. Of his mental endowments, and more especially of his political judgment and ability, signal proof was afforded by his prolonged and successful administration of the Government of Hanover. During the twenty one years that he occupied that exalted and responsible position, his conduct of public affairs was alike conciliatory and vigorous; and whilst he repressed turbulence with a firm hand, he won the affections of all classes of the people subjected to his vice-regal rule.

It is, however, by his generous and unwearied beneficence, and by the thorough sincerity and cordiality of his deportment on all occasions which brought him into contact with the people, that the memory of the Duke of Cambridge is most endeared to the hearts of his countrymen. His constant readiness to co-operate in the works of benevolence has been long a topic of universal praise; and his enlightened philanthropy was something more than the indulgence of a kindly, liberal, and sympathising disposition. Whenever he honoured a charitable institution by his patronage—and there are few national charities of approved utility which he has not so honoured at some period-the effect of his contribution or of his presidency was not merely to prevent suffering, to relieve poverty, or 10 soothe pain; it was felt and seen that, by applying the influence of Royal birth and exalted station to the promotion of such high and holy objects he was winning golden opinions for all of the same degree who might come after him, and strengthening -what, indeed, hardly requires strengthening-the unshaken attachment of the British nation to the Throne. Long will his name live in the hearts of a people with whose interests and feelings he loved to identify himself, and whose characteristic virtues were admirably exemplified in his own kindly and unassuming nature.

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

[7th August, 1840.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of the Lands called Clergy Reserves, in Canada, and for the Appropriation of the yearly Income arising or to arise therefrom, for the Maintenance of Religion and the Advancement of Christian Knowledge within the said Province; be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada, by and with the Advice of his Executive Council, and under such Regulations as may be by him from time to time in Council established in that behalf, and approved by the Queen in Council, to sell, grant, alienate, and convey in Fee Simple all or any of the said Clergy Reserves: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

II. And be it enacted, That the proceeds of all past Sales of such Reserves which have been or shall be invested under the authority of an Act passed in the Eighth year of the reign of King George the Fourth. intituled An Act to authorize the Sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be subject to such Orders as the Governor in Council shall make for investing, either in some Public Funds in the Province of Canada, secured on the consolidated Fund of the said Province, or in the Public Funds of Great Britain and Ireland, the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the Sales of all or any of the said Reserves, or any part thereof: Provided always. that the necessary expenses of such Sales shall be borne and defrayed out of the first monies received therefrom.

III. And be it enacted, I hat the Interests and Dividends accruing upon such Investments of the Proceeds of terest to accrue upon Sales on credit of Clergy Re- the French Canadians of their religious endowments in serves, and all Rents arising from Clergy Reserves that | the Lower Province must inevitably follow.

have been or may be demised for any term of years, shall be paid to the ReceiverGeneral of the Province of Canada, or such other Person as shall be appointed to receive the Public Revenues of the said Province and shall together form an annual Fund for the purposes herein-after mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor, in pursuance of the provision of this Act: (that is to say, in the first place, to satisfy all such annual Stipends and Allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other Religious Bodies or Denominations of Christians in Canada. and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, during the natural Lives or Incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same: Provided always, that until the annual Fund so to be created and deposited with the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above-mentioned Stipends and Allowances, the same, or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to meet, shall be defrayed out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown in the Province of Canada.

IV. And be it enacted. That as soon as the said Fund shall exceed the amount of the several Stipends and Allowances aforesaid, and subject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said annual Fund, shall be appropriated as follows; (that is to say.) the net Interest and Dividends accruing upon the Investments of the Proceeds of all Sales of such Reserves sold or to be sold under the Authority of the beforerecited Act of the Eighth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth shall be divided into three equal parts, of which two shall be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Ca nada; and the net Interest and Dividends accruing upon the Investments of the Proceeds of all Sales of such Reserves sold under the Authority of this Act shall be divided into six equal parts, of which two shall be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada: Provided always, that the Amount of the before-mentioned Stipends and Allowances which shall be paid to and received by any Clergyman of either of the said Churches of England or Scotland shall be taken, as far as the same will go, as a part of the share accruing to each Church respectively by virtue of this Act; (that is to say.) the Stipends and Allowances to any Clergyman of the Church of England as part of the chare accruing to the Church of England, and the Stipends and Allowances to any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland as part of the share accruing to the said Church of Scotland, so that neither of the said Churches shall receive any further or other Sum beyond such respective Stipends and Allowances until the Proportion of the said annual Fund allotted to them respectively in manner aforesaid shall exceed the annual Amount of such Stipends and Allowances.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Canadian Ecclesiastical.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

MISSION PUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be appled to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. Thinity Sunday, 1850,

.	£	8.	D.
Previously announced in No 51, amount	196	11	8
St George's, Toronto per Capt. Lefroy	10	10	0
Woinfleet, Marshville £0 10 0			
Moulton, Low Banks 0 3 6			
Bertrie, Point Abino 0 7 0	,		
Humberstone, Port Colborne 0 6 2			
-per Rev. W. C. Clarke	1	6	8
Christ's Ch. Port Maitland . £1 16 3			
St Paul's Dunnville 0 5 9			
-per Rev. A. Townley	2	2	0
St James's, Carleton Place £0 7 1			
St John's, 12 Con. Lanark () 3 11			
St Georges's Ramsay 0 4 0			
-per Rev. J. A. Muloch	0	15	0
St George's Port Trent £0 11 0			
Frankford 0 7 40			
-per Rev. W. Bleasdell	0	18	0
Christ's Ch., Port Stanley per Chwdos	0	10	0
•			

136 Collections amounting to £212 13 4½ T. W. BIRCHALL, July 31, 1850. Treasurer.

The Treasurer has also received a Special Donation to the Mission Fund, being the proceeds from the sale of a deceased daughters ornaments. First portion £2 10. Also on account of the Bishop's Student's Fund-

-per Rev. T. Greene £1 0 0 -per Rev. Paul Shirley..... 1 0 0

PORT TRENT.

On Wednesday evening, July 10th, 1850, a parochial meeting was held in St. George's Church, Port Trent. when the following Resolutions were passed unanimously; the Rev. Wm. Bleasdell, M.A., in the chair. Moved by Sheldon Hawley, Esq., seconded by Wm.

Shea, Esq., and Resolved, 1 .- That we the Wardens and members of the congregation of St George's church, Port Trent, in parochial meeting assembled, do consider that the Resolutions that have recently passed the Legislative Assembly, praying for the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from their original design to secular objects, to be unjest in principle, subversive of the Spiritual interests of her Majesty's subjects in the Province, and a factious pandering to that insatiable spirit of democracy which will never be contented until every Institution essentially British is swept from our land,

Moved by Mr. David Purdy, seconded by Mr. Nelson Hawley, and

Resolved, -2. That we consider that it is our bounden duty, both collectively and individually, to use every effort to counteract the progress of this most iniquitous measure; obviating, as it does, the benevolent intentions of one of the best of British Monarchs, and interfering with the just rights and privileges of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects; therefore, as a first step, we shall adopt the form of petition and protest recommended by the Archdeacons of the Diocese, to be transmitted to the Queen and Imperial Parliament.

Moved by Robert Francis, Esq., seconded by Mr.

Horace Rice, and

Itesolved, - 3. That in the event of the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from their present purpose, it will all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold and also the In- be a breach of public faith; and that the deprivation of

FRANKFORD.

On Thursday, July 12, 1850, a parochial meeting of the members of the Church was held at the village of Frankford, in the township of Sidney, Victoria District. the Rev. W. Bleasdell, M.A., in the chair, when the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:-

Moved by Robert, E. Grass. Esq., seconded by

John Francis, Esq., and

Resolved,—1. That we the members of the Church residing at Frankford, and its neighbourhood, do record our earnest protest against the recent resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this Province, affecting the present disposition of the Clergy Reserves, as unjust in principle, unsound in policy, and subversive of the Spiritual interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this

Moved by J. B. Crowe. Esq., and seconded by . O. Ketcheson, Esq., and

Resolved. - 2. That we, with a view to counteracting their pernicious tendency, feel bound to approach our gracious Queen and the Imperial Parliament with our humble and dutiful remonstrance; and for that purpose we adopt the form of petition and protest recommended by the Archdeacons of the Diocese.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the National School House, Montreal, on Wednesday, 3rd July, at half past six, P.M., Divine Service having been performed at the Parish Church in the forencoo. at the usual hour.

There were present-The Revds. Official Mackie, D.D. Dr. Adamson, S. S. Wood, V.P., J. Reid, V.P. J. H. Nicolle, J. Braithwaite, C. Bancroft, R. Lonsdell, J. Flanagan, W. Auderson, W. Morris, J. Ellegood, J. Mc-Keown, R, Lewis, W. Bond, J. Fulton, J. P. White, H. Burges, C. Rollit, A. D. Locknart, R. Stephenson, D. Robertson, J. Scott, J. Irwin, E. J. Rogers, J. Pyke, H. Hazard, T. A. Young, E. G. Sutton, W. Brethour, W. Mountain, The Hon. G. Moffatt, Dr. Holmes, W. A. McTavish, S. C. Bagg, J. H. Mai land, J. C. Baker, Esqs., &c., &c.

The Rev. Official Mackie having been called to the chair, on motion of the Hon. G. Moffatt, opened the proceedings with the usual prayers, and after a few remarks in which he explained the necessity for the absence of the Lord Bishop, and adverted to the prospect of the speedy division of the Diocese, which while a subject of congratulation as respects the interests of the Church, he viewed as a subject for regret with reference to the separation of the Clergy from one another—they, having as a body, been ever conspicuous for brotherly kindness and unanimity-called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which having been done, it was moved by Rev. Dr. Adamson, seconded by the Hon. G. Moffatt, and

Resolved,-1. That the Report now read be received, and adopted, and printed under the direction of the Central Board.

Moved by A. F. Holmes, Esq., M.D., seconded by Revd. J. P. White, and

Resolved .- 2. That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness to the giver of all good for the measure of success which has attended the exertions made on behalf of the Society during the past year.

Moved by Revd. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., seconded by

Revd. J. Irwin, and

Resolved,-3. That this meeting desires to acknow ledge the claim which the Society has upon all members of the Church within the Diocese for continued and increased exertion in its support.

Moved by Revd. James Reid, V. P., seconded by W.

McTavish, Esq., and
Resolved,—4. That this meeting rejoices in the efforts

which are now being made in the mother country to establish new Sees in various parts of the British Empire, and particularly in the prospect of a speedy division of the widely extended Dioceso of Quebec.

Moved by Revd. C. Bancroft, A.M., seconded by Mr. McGinn, and

Resolved, -5. That this meeting tenders to the Sister Societies in the North American Colonial Dioceses the of its continued interest in their prosperity. Moved by the Revd. James Pyke, seconded by Capt.

Resolved,-6. That the thanks of the Society be given to its Officers and those of the different District Associations for their zealous and efficient discharge of their

respective duties during the past year. Moved by Rev. R. Lonsdell, seconded by Revd. J.

Flanagan, and

Resolved,-7. That the following gentlemen be elected members of the corporation, being subscribers of £1 5 per annum: and upwards, or contributors of £12 10. Lieut, General Rowan, the Revds. Narcisse Guérout and Daniel Gavin, James Sealy, Charles S. ttoss and Joseph Bell Forsyth Eags. Phat the Vice Presidents, of the past year now in the Diocese be requested to re-accept office together with Licut. General Rowan and the Honourable Henry Black, and that the members of the Central Board be also re-elected together with William Foster Coffin, William Charles Evans, building towards the liquidation of which it is proposed Frederick Griffin, Charles S. Ross and J. H. Maitland, to hold a Bazast on the 17th and 18th instants — Ihid.

Esquires.

The Revd. A. W. Mountain then gave notice that at the next meeting of the Society he will propose the following alterations in the Bylaws-

1. That to Art. III, the following words be added The President shall have the Custody of the seal of the Society" and-

2. To Art. VIII, the following-no persons, except life members and such others as shall have paid in the amount of twenty five shillings or upwards within the year, shall be eligible to any office at the Annual Meeting of the Society, or capable of voting or using any other privilege as members of the Corporation until their arrears of subscription shall have been paid up in

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the doxology was then sung; and the benediction was pronounced by the Revd. Official Mackie.

FXTRACT PROM THE REPORT.

The Central Board, while desiring to express their thankfulness to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the increased means of usefulness which by His blessing, have been committed to them, during the past year, as well as for the amount of good which they trust they have been the humble instruments of effecting, would at the same time urge upon the members of the Church generally, the necessity of more active exertion in the Society's cause. For the increase over the amount reported last year is extremely small, and last year a large falling off was reported. This increase, too, will be found to be the result of efforts made only in some few localities, while in many others a decrease is again exhibited.

The amount received by the Treasurers of the So ciety, exclusive of Remittances from District Associa-

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:	tions. sin	ice their	accounts	Were	closed	last ve	ar, ha	
			••••••					
·Ì	The inco	me of the	District .	Associa	tions			

(so far as they have reported.)...... 471 16 1

£1392 3 11

being an increase of £170, upon the amount reported last year. (Of this sum, however, upwards of £20 are for the Nicolet Endowment Fund, of which no account was then rendered.)

The total income for the year, (including the balance from last year's accounts, and exclusive of receipts on account of the Nicolet Endowment

The expenditure, including investments 1117 17 11

Balance this day £ 553 1 1

The funded property of the Society, available for general purposes, amounts now to £1225 in Bank Stock, besides four shares of £100 each, which have been taken in the Union Building Society of Quebec, payable by instalments.

This fund has been formed principally by the appropriation, according to the 13th Article of the By Laws, of Life Subscriptions to the purpose.

WIDOW AND ORPHANS' FUND -An additional sum of £75 has been invested this year, on account of this fund in Government Debentures,—and there is besides a sum of £100 bearing interest, in the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, making the whole amount of the fund £1475, in addition to a balance, not yet invested, of about £80.

The Nicolet Endowment Fund, which stands in the name of the President of the Society, in accordance with the provision to that effect in the 13th Article, has received an increase since, of upwards of £90, (£25 of which were a legacy from the late Colonel Chandler,) and amounts now, in all, to £400 19 8.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal left Quebec on the 25th June, for the purpose of visiting the Magdalene Islands, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and from thence proceeding to the District of Gaspo for the purpose of holding Confirmations. Three years ago the late Hon. Edward Bowen, while at the Islands in the performance of his duties as Resident Judge of the District, discovered a considerable number of Protestants upon them, and, in reporting the circumstance to his Lordship, kindly offered to convey a clergyman upon the occasion of his next annual visit. The Rev. R. Short, Missionary at Perche, accordingly accompanied the Judge in 1848—and the report which he rendered to the Bishop upon his return was such as induced his fordship to embrace the first opportunity of ascertaining in person the wants of the people. Communications between Quebec and the Islands is so infrequent that the Bishop was under the necessity of availing himself of the opportunity presented at the time of his de-parture, although, much to his Lordship's regret, it involved his sheeser from the Annual Merting of the Church Society. The Bishop had originally proposed visiting the Islands in the Autumn and extending his voyage to Newfoundland, having been invited to be present at the Conscoration of the Cathedral at St. John to get the to be the

His Lordship's return is hoped for in the beginning of August. Ecclesiastical Gazette.

Mission of Points Levi. - The new Church on the heights of Pointe Lavi, opposite Quebec, having been completed, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, 7th inst. ... Three full services were performed, the Revd. J. Torrance, (Incumbent) and J. H. Nicolla M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, officiating, and the Revd Official Mackie, D.D.; preaching the sermon, in the foremon-£19 5 4 were collected at the offertory. In the afternoon, the Rev. J. White of Chambly assisted the Incumbent in the Service, and the sermon was preached by the Revo. G. Percy, B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's Chapel Quebec-213 13 0 were collected. At the morning and afternoon services the Church able congregation in the evening at balf past six when the Revd. A. W. Mountain, B. A., said the prayers and the Revd. J. Torrance, read the lessons. The Revd. J. P. White, preached, and a third collection was made amounting to £3 10 0.

The musical portion of the service was conducted by Mr. Andrews, for many years Organist of Trinity Chapel, Quebec, who kindly afforded his assistance upon the occasion, with other persons, musically gifted, from Quebec, in aid of the voluntary choir upon the spot who did their part in a very efficient and pleasing manner.

The Church which is 60 feet by 28 within, and will accommodate 300 persons, is built of stope, in the early English style. It has a bell turret over the West end. The interior fittings up are of black walnut and extremely neat, and the roof is open within and slated on the outside. There is still a debt of £700 upon the to hold a Razasr on the 17th and 18th instants -Ibid.

Western Chrisal Society.

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

JAMES C. UBHER, Sec. pro tem. Acacia Terrace, Brantford, July 28th 1840.

TORONTO HARKETH. Fonessey July 31st, 1650.

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SONG FOR THE TIMES. NO. V.II.

RESPECTIVELY DEDICATED TO THE CHURCHMEN OF CANADA.

OUR CHURCH AND QUEEN.

thur Church and our Queen, we loyally sing. I or both are well worthy the t. ibute we bring, And none our allegiance shall move, Though her fees would deprive her of station and name. Unburt by the sword, unscathed by the flame, The Church stands unshaken, forever the same, And the Queen we loyally love

For our Church and our Queen, undaunted we stand. Though treason and crime stalk unchecked thro' the land losuiting the good and the brave;
L'uchanged by oppression's herce turnoil and strife, True Britons in peace, and when battles are rife. From our Church and our Queen we part but with life. And Britons descend to our grave

The infe-plying Church, bath made England great, for the Church is the only true bulwark of state. And a bulwark she ever has been : And Canada too. to be great, must be good, So we'll stand on the ground that our ancestors stood, Always ready our faith to seal with our blood, bur watchwords the Church and the Queen

The envenomed shaft would be hurled at the Queen

Did the Church not present her fair structure batween.
A butt for dark ency and crime.
Yet when those who in malice assall her to-day. Forgotten, in dust, shall have moulder'd away, The Theore such be rilled, the Church sold men swat Triumphant in every clime.

WILLIAM OSBORNE

St. Catharines, June 23, 1850.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

August. 4, 1850.

THE Gosres, - (St. Luke xix. 41-47). - The lamentation of Christ over the holy city was one of the events of that memorable day, on which He entered in triumph into Jerusalem, amid the rejoicings of his disciples and the hosannas of the multitudes. The ministry of our Lord was now ended. He had for a period of three years appealed to his own people by his holy life, his wondrous miracles, his divine teaching, and He now approached the hour of his rejection, crucifiction and death.-Standing in the courts of the temple, He recalled to mind the glories of the former house, its vast magnificence, its solemn dedication under king Solomon, its splendours under the long list of the kings of Judah. He saw the rich ages of courts, in which for so many centuries the sacrifices of the faithful had been offered, and the prayers of the faithful had been poured forth to the threne of Lieaven. He witnessed the boly of holies with its sagred furniture, in which, in the mediation of the priesthood, and the ordinances and institutions of the Jaw, his own most holy work had been typified to the Jewish Church. He recalled to mind, the speedily to be accomplished, destruction of this magnificent building, the miseries, evils, and sufsings to be visited upon the inhabitants of that beloved land; and He poured forth the tears of love sympathy, and compassion. This history affords another instance of that wonderful, upiqu, under all circumstances, of the twofold nature of our Lord; and is another example of the wisdom by which every event which evidenced the human nature of Christ was intimately and immediately connected with some proof of his diring power. While the manhood of our Lord is proved by his shedding the tears of human sorrow, in contemplating the future. distresses of his people; the truth of his divine nature is asserted, by his declaring before the assembled nation, "My house shall be called the house of prayer." Jesus weeps as a man, while He assumes to Himself the attributes of Gud. This portion of Scripture is suited to the collect of the day, as the one bids us to offer our petitions, and the other points out the place, in which those petitions should be presented: the temple or house

A. PARISH CHURCH. (From Ancient English Ecclesia, signal Architecture, by FRANK WELLS.)

A. Parish Church always consists of Nave and Chancel. It was not a church without both. The average length of Chancel was one-third the whole length of the building. Almost without exception the ancient churches were built east and west, that in with the Chancel towards the east. Doorways were not placed in any front with an eastern aspect.

These few points are mentioned in which all churches agree; their other features varied almost to infinity, but these important principles seem never to have been departed from.

It may be well, at first to give a general, idea of an English country Parish Church. It is not a cathedrai whose stupendous grandeur overwhelms us with indescribable awe; no majestic organ rolls like thunder the deep notes of praise along the vaulted aisles: no amena constantly ascend echoing from grain to grain till lost in the tangled mase of stone suspended as it were high above our beads; it boasts none of this glory -simple, substantial, beautiful, it has braved the storms of centuries: time seems to have withholden his withering hand, and instead of approaching with stealthy, footsteps to mar or or steal the few simple ornaments which adorn it, he has flung a garland on its brow, which renders it the more alluring. High above the green trees which encircle the sacred pile is seen the tall spire shooting up as straight as prayer to heaven; surmounting each gable is seen the cross, telling to the world around of flim who was listed up for our the procession.

We approach nearer, we rest beneath the Lyche gate,* and meditating on the period we may rest there for the last time, our spirits become tinged We enter the edifice through the lowly porch .on the wall warns him of danger, on the other it to the young, another support to the old. Are we something to increase and sanctify it. The Chancel separated from the Nave typifies a state of existence beyond the gates of death: its increase of carvings, and above all, the Altar whereon is commemorated the sacrifice of the Lamb of God assures us (if we have but ears to hear, eyes to see, and hearts to feel) of the triumphant future, when sorrow and labour for the glorious apparel of everlasting felicity and rest.

MEMOIR OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. From the London Chronicle.

The right honorable baronet was the eldest son of Sir Robert Pool, Bart., who amassed an immense fortune as a cotton-manufacturer. The position of the elder Sir Robert Peel gave him influence, and his political abilities and personal probity rendered him an influential member of the House of Commons, in which assembly he represented Tamworth for eight-and-twenty years. He reached his 80th year, and lived to see his favourite son, in whom he had, at an early period, beheld the future stateeman, holding the important and responsible office of Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the year 1773, in conjunction with Mr. Yates, he established a large cotton-manufactory at Bary, in Lancashire. The establishment soon extraordinary, prosperity. that by the year 1803 the firm had in their employment no fewer than 15,000 persons, and that their contribution to the Excise in the shape of duty on printed goods amounted to no less than £40,000 a year. In 1787, Mr. Peel married the daughter of his partner Mr. Yates, and the subject of our memoir was the eldest of a family of six sons and five daughters. Mr. Peel soon became a land-owner on a large scale in the counties of Warwick, Lancashire, and Stafford; and in the year 1790 he was first returned to the House of Commons for Tamworth. He was one of the warmest supporters of Mr Pitt's policy; and his admiration of that statesman and of his system was carried almost to the point of devotion. He felt very strongly on political questions. Shortly before he was returned to Parliament, he published a pamphlet, entitled "The National Debt Productive of National Prosperity;" of which the title alone indicates the quality and character. Mr. Peel's loyalty to his country and to his political principles took a more substantial shape then even that of consistent Parliamentary support; for when, in 1798, the Government appealed to the community for pecuniary support in the war against Prance, the firm of which he was the head gave no less a sum than £10,000, In 1800 he was created a baronet—an honour well carned by his long political services. In 1812 he was made a Privy Councillor. Some notion of the wealth amassed by this gentleman in the course of many years of manufacturing enterprise may be formed from the fact, that when, in June, 1830, his will was proved, the personal property was sworn at £1,200,000.

The subject of our present memoir was born on the 5th of February, 1788, in a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Chamber Hall, near Bury, the then family mansion, which was at the time under repair. Itis said that he received the foundation of his, education under the personal superintendence of his father. He was then sent to Har-

The Lyche Gate was the covered gateway at the entrance of the, church yard, where the corpse was rested until the priest issued from the church to meet

guished himself, exciting the most favourable anticipations of his future career. In 1808 he attained a double first class. As soon as he was at legal age (in 1809), he was returned to Parliament as he was selected to second the Address in reply to very early displayed those administrative abilities throughout his career; so that, on the 12th Seppost of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He had previously been made a Privy Councillor. Mr. Peel's secretaryship extended over a period during which the Government was compelled, from the state of affairs generally, to present itself to the people in an imperious rather than a paternal aspect. In the early part of 1814 he brought in a bill to provide for the better execution of the laws: and it is in no spirit of retrospective reproach, but rather to evidence the change that has come over men's minds, that we record the fact that the particular kind of outrage which seems to have especially called for the Bill was that called "carding" eards to the flesh of the persons whom they tortured. The bill had passed through its early stages, when Mr. Peel substituted for it a new "Insurrection Act"-a sufficient evidence of the state of the country, and of the difficulties with which the young statesman had to grapple. The next oceasion of importance on which we find him taking part in the debates was Sir John Newport's motion on the 23rd of April, 1816, for an address to the Prince Regent, condemnatory of the conduct of Ministers in their general policy with regard to Ireland, and more especially in pespect to their repressive measures. This motion gave rise to a very warm and protracted discussion. Mr. Peel moved a counter proposition by way of amendment, which was ultimately carried in opposition to Sir John Newport's motion. In 1517 he introduced that system of police in Ireland which has been found so beneficial to the country.

In the same year an important change took place in Mr. Peel's position. Mr. Abbott, then the Speaker of the House of Commons, being raised to the peerage, a vacancy was created in the sepresentation of the University of Oxford. He was elected; and be continued to sit for the University until the year 1820, when he resigned his seat, in consequence of the course which he had adopted with respect to Roman Catholic Emancipation. In 1818 he opposed a motion for the repeal of the window-tax, and, in memory of early associations, he took occasion to speak in favour of exempting Lord Brougham's bill for the regulation of public charities. In the same year he resigned his office frequently taking part in the debates which from time to time arose. On the meeting of Parliament in the year 1819, Mr. Peel proposed Mr. Manners Sutton for the speakership of the House of Commons, which had become vacant by the elevation, already mentioned, of Mr. Abbott to the peerage.

On the 8th May, 1811, Mr. Horner brought forward a series of sixteen resolutions on the subject of the Currency, of which the most important were, that "during the suspension of cash payments it was the duty of the directors of the Bank of England to advert to the foreign exchanges, as well as to the price of bullion;" "that the only certain and adequate security to be provided against an excess of paper cursoney, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, was the legal convertability, on demand, of all paper into lawful coin of the realm;" and that " in order to revert gradually to this security, and of the Bank of England, it was expedient to amend the act which suspended the cash payments of the Banks by altering the time till which the suspension should continue, from six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace to that of two hold the ultimate triumph of his principles.

salvation and become the summit of all our desires. | row, where he was a contemporary of Byron; and ment and of Parliament, in the Feburary of the was afterwards entered a gentleman commoner of latter year a committee of secresy was appointed Christ Church, Oxford. Here he soon distin- to inquire into the state of the Bank of England. with reference to the resumption of cash payments. Of this committee Mr. Peel was appointed chairman; and the first step taken was, to report their opinion "that all payments in gold should be rea member for Cashal. Early in the following year, strained until the report of the committee should be received, and a legislative measure passed the Royal Speech, on the opening of Parliament. thereon." On the 5th of April Mr. Peel intro-It is recorded that his first speech was decidedly a duced a bill founded on the resolution, and the successful effort; and, considering that he was same night, by means of a suspension of the standscarcely 22 years of age, it is remarkable that he ling orders, it passed the House of Commons. On should so soon have taken his position. Before the the 6th of May, the report of the Committee was close of the same year he was appointed Under | presented, when Mr. Peel gave notice that he would Secretary of State for the Home Department. He call the attention of the House to the subject on the 24th. It was upon this latter occasion, and which distinguished him in every official position before Mr. Peel rose, to make his speech, that he came into political conflict with his father, whose tember, 1812, he was appointed to the important | veneration for the policy pursued by Mr. Pitt urged him to deprecate any encroachment upon the principles which had guided that statesman. The bill. which was commonly known as "Peel's bill," was at length carried into a law, but not without opposition and-many unfounded imputations as to the motives which actuated the proposal-imputations not afterwards withdrawn, but which were boldly met by him on several occasions. This great measure for the restoration of the Currency was to have come into operation in May, 1823; but the Bank, having accumulated a large supply of specie, anticipated this period, and recommenced payments in gold in May, 1821. Bank paper had almost entirely recovered from its previous depreciation anterior to the passing of this Bill, and this circumstance greatly facilitated the return to cash payments. This favourable change was partly owing to the failure of the country banks in 1814, 1815, and 1816, and partly to the immense reduction in. provincial paper, which, leaving an opening for the circulation of the Bank, raised its value nearly to a par with gold. Paper, which in 1815 had been depreciated 16 per cent. below the price of gold, rose in 1817-18, without the interference of Government, to within little more than 21 of the value of gold. In a debate on agricultural distress in 1822, Mr. Peel took occasion to defend the bill from the charge that the agricultural interests had been depressed by its operation. In 1835, when Mr. Cayley brought forward a motion for the adoption of a silver standard, Sir R. Peel-while he admitted that the bill of 1819 had increased the distress of the country to a certain degree-contended that it was utterly impossible to escape from the evils of an inconvertible paper currency, continued for above twenty years, without the infliction of some pressure and distress upon the country. "The question was," said the Right Honourable Baronet, "whether we should submit to a temporary evil and occasional injustice, which a return to a better system of currency would at first produce, or continue and persevere in a course whichwould ultimately lead to ruin." We have refered to the opposition with which, from various quarters, the bill was met. There were not wanting the Harrow Grammar School from the operation of those who even descended to the imputation of personal motives to the author of the bill: and. Cobbett, fourteen years after the measure had been of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and assumed the in operation, brought forward a very long resoluposition of an independent member of Parliament, I tion, which would have pledged the House to address the Throne for the expulsion of Sir R. Peel from the Privy Council, on the ground that he was the author of the measure. A dignified and crushing reply from the Right Honourable Baronet awaited this impudent attempt at dictation. As a technical right, the motion of Cobbett was placed on the minutes of the proceedings of the House. but it was immediately afterwards erased from the journals, as an insult to the common sense of the Legislature.

> In following out this subject to its issue, we have of course, anticipated dates, and the natural course of this memoir. It has been already mentioned that Mr. Peel had quited office, and that he was an independent member of Parliament. In this capacity his convictions enabled him to give to the Government a general support. In February. 1821, the Marquis of Tavistock, having moved a vote of censure against the Ministers, with respect to enforce meanwhile a due limitation of the paper | to their proceedings in the case of Queen Caroline, Mr Peel opposed the motion, and gave his support to the Government. At the same time he indicated the moderation of his views by declining to approve the rejection of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy. In the course of the same year, on the inyears from the present time." These resolutions troduction of Mr. Plunket's Roman Catholic Diswere met by, seventeen counter-propositions from abilities Removal Bill, Mr. Peel recorded once the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Vansittart, more, in the most solemn manner, his objection, on of which one was, "That it is the opinion of this political grounds, to the removal of those disabili-Committee that the promisory notes of the Bank; ties. In the course of the same debate, Canning have hitherto been, and arg, at this time, held in made one of his first speeches in favour of concespublic estimation to be equivalent to the legal coin sion. It is curious that in alluding to Mr. Peel, of the realm, and are generally accepted as such in whom he followed, he spoke in strong terms of his all pecuniary transactions to which such coin is personal friendship for that Right Honourable genlawfully applicable." The Government resolutileman. On the seventeenth day of January, 1822, tions were carried, and amongst their supporters. Mr. Peel once more accepted office. Lord Sidwere Sir Robert Perl and his son, Mr. Peel. Mr. mouth having ceased to be Home Secretary, Mr. Horner died in 1817, and was not spared to be- : Peel was appointed to that important post which he continued to hold until 1827. In the course The financial and monetary condition of the of the year 1822, Mr. Canning having introduced country having, between this period and the year a bill to allow the admission of Roman Catholic 1819, engaged the serious attention of the Govern- peers into the Liques of Lords, Mr. Peel once mora.

with something of the devotion which lingers there as the genius of the place. Treading on the turf beneath which our fathers are slumbering in peace, we gaze by turns on each feature of the holy edifice. Its plan is cruciform and in it we trace the foundation of our faith; buttress and pinnacle tell us how the Church of Christ is strengthened and adorned by the services of her ministers: windows numerous and intricate in design show us how various and apparently complex are the methods by which the light of life is poured upon our mind: battlements tell us where to look for strength when trouis at hand: cornice and string-course-legend and device-canopy and niche-angel and saint, all convey a lesson which sinks deeply in our hearts. The font awaits us at the door, and we remember that without repentance and baptism there is no entering the kingdom of heaven. Benches made for prayer and not for sleep form no distinguishing mark between rich and poor in this common home where all are equal in the sight of Him who made, them what they are. The roof spangled with stars and braced and girded to withstand the howling blast and crashing tempest, bids the Christian feel that beneath the panoply of heaven "come will what may," he is safe. On one hand the writing assures him of victory: one text whispers strength bowed down with sorrow? the very Agor can instruct us in our grief. Are we elate with joy? pillar and arch, clerestory, and roof, have in them ornament, the greater delicacy and richness of its the Church shall have exchanged her garments of

recorded his opposition to concession. The mea- ; in the public esteem. Great occasious bring out | for those passages of inlaid rheteric or illustration ! sure passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Upper House.

The year 1826 is important in the career of this distinguished statesman, as having witnessed the commencement of his labours for the reform of the Criminal Code. Whatever diversity of view may exist as to his merely political conduct, upon this question there never has been, and there never can be, any difference of opinion.

We now approach a very important crisis in the tite of the deceased statesman—one during which his conduct was much canvassed, and his motives were severely impugned on private as well as on public grounds. The political death of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, having led to the nomination, by George IV., of Mr. Canning to the Premiership, Mr. Peel, with the Duke of Wellington and others of the chief members of the Government resigned their offices. The ostensible ground of the secession was an unwillingness on the part of the seceders to serve under a Premier who was so strongly committed to the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities; and as regards Mr. Peel he had frankly avowed beforehand his determination to resign in the event of such a crisis occurring. Mr. Peel seized the very first occasion of the appearance of Mr. Canning in Parliament (May 1, 1827) to rise and deliver an emphatic and elaborate explanation of the motives which had guided him in his public conduct. He utterly denied that there had been any cabal, compact, or concert, on the part of the resigning Ministers, and affirmed that their reason had been the conscientious opposition they maintained to the concession of the Roman Catholic claims.

We need not follow the course of these events through the brief administration of Mr. Canning, terminated by his death, or the still more brief government of Lord Goderich. When, in January, 1828, the Duke of Wellington was induced to accept the post of Prime Minister, Mr. Peel again took the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department. Close upon this came the resignation, or dismissal, of Mr. Huskisson; with respect to which Mr. Peel expressed his approval of the conduct of the Duke, and repudiated the idea of any cabal against Mr. Huskisson. The popular mind, however, took a different view of the question and looked at the removal of Mr. Huskisson as a proof that the new Ministers were determined to get rid of their more liberal colleagues.

In the early part of the Session of 1829 (on March 5), Mr. Peel rose in the House of Commons to propose a measure for the relief of the Roman Catholic Disabilities. In the House he solemnly declared that he considered the measure to have been forced upon him by a paramount necessitythat is to say, by the actual state of Ireland—and that he was prepared to carry it, notwithstanding that his conviction of so many years remained unchanged.

An immediate consequence of these proceedings was, that Mr. Peel was compelled to resign the representation of the University of Oxford. In order to test the sentiments of his constituents, he gain offered himself; but he was opposed by Sir Robert Inglis with success. On which he was immediately returned for the close borough of Westbury. He originated, and successfully carried through, a measure for creating and regulating an organised police, in place of the old imperfect system of watching. This was vehemently opposed on its first introduction. From a semi-military organization of the force it was supposed to be a part of a system of social tyranny: but experience has shown that the fears then entertained were unfounded, and that Sir Robert Peel acted with as much good sense as foresight in originating the new system. In the year 1830, and while he was still Home Secretary, his father died, and he succeeded to the baronetcy. We had omitted to state that ten years before, he had married the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart.

On the 16th of November, 1830, the Wellington administration resigned, and Sir R. Peel ccased to be Secretary of State for the Home Department. Then commenced that firm, consistent, but unavailing opposition to the Reform movement, which ended in the carrying of the Reform Bill.

Now commenced Sir Robert Peel's long campaign as the leader of the Conservative opposition

dismissed and the Duke of Wellington sent for .but he now suddenly rose to a much higher rank either for models of oratory in their entirety, or

great faculties and powers; and Sir R. Peel now proved a striking instance of this. Comparisons were suggested-and with much truth and pointbetween his single-handed fight against the new Opposition, and that of the younger Pitt against the Coalition. It was obvious, although he held on in spite of more than one defeat, that if this bold and unexpected stand were persevered in, time and the chances of political strife might ere long yield him a victory. Mr. Ward soon afterwards brought forward his motion with reference to the Irish Church Temporalities - the Whigs committed themselves to the appropriation principle—and, an honourable issue having thus been joined, Sir R. Peel, on a further defeat, resigned office in April, 1836. In the brief interval he had obtained an incalculable influence over public opinion. All will remember the lofty and emphatic lauguage in which, on the 9th of April, 1885, he announced the resignation of his government and vindicated the course he had personally taken. In a little more than a month after his resignation, Sir Robert Peel, having been invited to a grand banquet in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, delivered one of his most remarkable public speeches, in which he still further vindicated the course of his government, and more freely expounded the future policy of his party. In the year 1836 he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in opposition to Sir John, now Lord

The restoration of the Whigs again threw Sir R. Pecl into the position of leader of the Opposition, and again afforded him occasion to develop the masterly tactics which had already raised his party from the depression consequent on the Reform movement, and which were destined, at no distant period, to place them once more in power.

As we approached nearer to the present time, it is enough to refer to the tactics of restraint and delay which Sir R. Peel imposed upon his party. After the attempt of 1834-5, it was obvious that wisdom dictated that the Conservatives should not a second time assume power without the certainty of being able to retain it. This it was, no doubt that dictated Sir Robert Peel's course, when, in May, 1839, on the Whigs being left in a minority, he was called upon to form an administration. We allude to the condition which he stipulated for with respect to the ladies of the Queen's bedchamber, which precluded his taking office. In his speech on Sir J. Y. Bulwer's want of confidence motion in January, 1840, Sir Robert Peel propounded, with a proud confidence in the future, the principles which actuated him in waiting for the time when the Conservatives would be borne into power by public opinion. "A very few months, comparatively speaking, realized his anticipations: and Sir Robert Peel, towards the close of 1841, came into power at the head of the strongest Government the country had known for many years. Entering office with a revenue declining, and with the pecuniary concerns of the country seemingly in inextricable confusion, Sir Robert Peel obtained an almost unanimous support for the Income tax measure, accompanied as it was by alterations in the tariff indicative of the liberal commercial policy adopted by the party.

The measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws was the culminating point of this series of smeliorative measures. The resistence commenced by Lord George Bentinck, and sustained by Mr. Disraeli, led to the dissolution of the ministry. It was sufficiently obvious that Sir Robert Peel himself felt that the time was come when he should once more resign his power. The Irish Coercion Bill affording the opportunity—as he was then met by an adverse majority, composed of the regular Opposition, and the advocates of protection—he resigned, but not until he had left on record a speech of remarkable power, even for him, in which he vindicated himself to his contemporaries, and provided for posterity and for the future historian an explanation and justification of his measures. After that time. Sir Robert Peel occupied the position of moderator in the House of Commons, lending to the Ministers a conscientious support, that they might carry out the new commercial policy. It is a very remarkable fact, that the only occasion on which he felt compelled to oppose the ministrythe late debate on Lord Palmerston's policy-occurred the very night before the accident which caused his untimely end.

In influence over the House of Commons as a It was during Sir Robert Peel's absence in Italy debater, and independently of his position of late that the Melbourne Administration was suddenly years as the most prominent statesman of his day, Sir Robert Peel was unsurpassed by any speaker of Jobbing work of every description promptly exe-Sir Robert Peel, by the Duke's advice, was imure- his time. Occasionally, on some theme which rediately summoned from Italy, and called upon to vived his classical associations, and prompted a N.B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Leud, &c., taken form an administration. This he did with a rapi- philosophic and poetic spirit, which, though seldom dity and certainty of combination which very much exercised, never slept within him, Sir Robert Peel surprised the public, and, most of all, his political has delivered speeches in Parliament and elsewhere, opponents. The new Minister commenced by which will bear to be read as masterpieces of comavowing that the national will, as expressed in the position. In these productions there is more congeneral desire for reform, must be respected by the centration of thought, and less redundancy of lan-Government. He appealed to the country, and a guage, which is usually of a choice order and hardissolution of Parliament gained for the Conserva- moniously collocated. The illustrations, if rurely tive party an accession of strength to the extent of of a purely poetical or imaginative character, are nearly 100 members. Sir Robert Peel, up to this all in harmony with the theme, which they tend to period, had been admired as a firet-rate adminis- elevate and adorn. But in the ordinary political trative statesman, and an accomplished debater; speeches of Sir Robert Peel we must not look

which form the charm of the prepared orations of professed musters of eloquence.

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Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, July 5, 1843. &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

W. MORRISON. Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler.

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, A Checks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost volue given for old Gold and Silver Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

JOHN S. BLOGG,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Luboratory,)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HAS constantly on hand a heautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made

to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the Chy. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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

Residence-N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets. N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.

JOHN ESMONDE, Iron and Tin-Plate Worker, Church Street, (One Door South of King-street)

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

COOKING, BOX. AND DUMB STOVES ALWAYS ON HAND,

cuted on the most ressonable terms.

in exchange. Toronto, August 22d, 1849. 4-16

REMOVAL.

1) R. HODDER has removed to the Brick House 'immediately to the West of his late residence, at the foot of the College Avenue, on Queen Street. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL --- £250,000.

NONTINUES to accept Rinks against FIRR in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. F. H. HEWARD, Toronto 7th May, 1850.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO,

NSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings, - all extra bazardous risks

The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. DIRECTORS:

A. M. CLARK, President.

J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bower, J L. Robinson, Esq., W. L. Perrin, Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, Charles Berczy, James Browne, J. G. Worte,

> Solicitor - John Duggan. Bankers - Commercial Bank.

E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. 37-1y Toronto, April 10th, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY. OFFICE-KING STREET, TORONTO.

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture,

DIRECTORS.

W. A. Baldwin, John Enstwood, John Doel, James Lesslie.

Mille Manufactories, &c.

J. B. Warren B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, James Shaw,

Alex'r McGlashan. Wm. Mathers, Joun McMunnick, President.

LET All losees promptly adjusted. Letters by mail July 5, 1843.



TILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's W Mails), for Kingston, every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Collourg.

Will leave Kingston for Cohourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton, direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M., arriving at Hamilton at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays, Baving Hamilton same days for To-

Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which Toronto, April 18th, 1650.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY.

W ILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at VV Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Nuon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clook.

The Steamer B'SEENCECHS SECTAS, having been fornished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodatous for Passengers whose length of her speck, the accommodatons for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has blate Booms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has flong been well known as one of the best sea-hours upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

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

THE STRAMER SOVEREGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

WILL leave Toronto for Ningara, Queenston WW and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays exc. pted) at One o'clock.

Will leave Lawiston and Quematon for Toronto about halfpast Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.

Cation Passage (Bleak extra one Dollar, Deck Pringe, three quarters of a Dollar.

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

43-11

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. KOBERT KERK,

WILL L. for the remainder of the Season leave VV Toronto for Hochester, every Tunsday, Thursday and Saturday Murnings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather per-

Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.

Steambout Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.

CAPT. MALRISON,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morn-VV ing. (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 16th, 18:0.

37-tf

At the Albion Farm, Thorold, on the 10th of July. Mrs. J. J. Ball, of a daughter.

On the 15th of June, at sea, on board the ship Great Britain, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hagaid of Sher-1.; gton, C. E., of a daughter.

At Trafalgar, near Oak ville, on the 28th of July, aged 37. Jane, wife of Mr. John C. Champion. Of her it may be truly said, she fulfilled the sacred duties of a wife, a mother and a friend.

New Advertisements.

Winter's Balance at the North.

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

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL. Athena, August 24th, 1815.

Dear Sir,- Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted regny medicines without any but temporary relief --- I purchased about three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines. I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs than I had anticipated -- and, in leed, conceive that I will be cared by continuing its use, of this most disheartening makely. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgement, which you will use as your judgment dictates

RODNEY BURKE.

Wayn Shorough, Burke Co. Georgia. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

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

JEFA'E' SERCCIBES VECED.

HISTORY of the Church, from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation. By the Rev. George Waddington. M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Prebendary of Ferring in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, Price, 10s.

THE History of the Church of England to the Revolution, 1668. By Thomas Vouler Shortt, D D , Lord Bishop of St. Asaphs. Price, 7c. fd.

() LD Truths and New Errors. By the Rev. C. M. Butler, D D , Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C. Price, 2. 6d.

ARNESTNESS: or Incidents in the Life of of "Lady Mary," "Mark Wilton," &c , &c. Price, 3s. 9d.

FINE EARL'S DAUGHTER, by the author of " Amy Herbert," " Gertrude," " The Child's First Mistory of Rome," Ar. - Price 3s. 9d.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Foronto.

Toronto, July 24th, 1850.

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH.

THE Rev. H. E. PLEES, Missionary in the Eastern District, is exerting himself in behalf of his Congregation to orect a Church in the Township of Fisch, in the midst of a population who do not enjoy the means of assembling for Public Warship—He, will be happy to receive contributions at the Office of this Paper.

Toronto, July 24th, 1850.

FOR SALE, -CHEAP FOR CASH; EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM.

Minute in the County of York, *INIAT well known, and pleasantly situated Proporty near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets, having a frontage of 115 feet on King Street, and 276 feet on Parliament Street. The House contains twelve Hooms, &c; there is a good Brick Stable for five horses and carriage, on the rear end of the bit; two good Wells of Water than the stable for the rear end of the bit; two good Wells of Water on the Premises, and the Garden in good cultivation.

> JAMES FRANCIS, Corner of King and Parliament Streets.

Toronto, July 3rd, 1850. 51-16 MR. J. S. STACY.

PROFESHOR OF PRINCANNELES. (Writing Master at the Normal and Model School, and Knox's College, Toronto,

Sprepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, Younge Mirrort, cover the Store of Mr. Pastwood, paper watchouse) Class for Ladies every day, from half-past three to half past four o'clock, P.M.; for Gentlemen on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past eight to half-past nine o'clock, P. M.

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his Pupils in this accomplishment in Tweeve Lessons of one mode sace, with ordinary

care and ability.

Private Lessons can be given at the Popil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, July 13th, 1850.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

MURGRON BENTERT.

Doctor I', feels confident, that from many years attidy under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentiats in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twerve Years in Butain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their contidence.

Do for P. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King t., West, adjuining the Cabinet Watchouse of Messes Jacque. & Hay, where he will be found et all hours of the day, devoting homself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July, 1850.

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

GEO. B. WYLLIE

AS Opened the Premises on King Street, lately be friends and the Public in general, that he is now receiving a large and tastefully associed stock of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

which having born selected from the very best English and Scotch Markets, he is comblent will-not be excelled in Elegance, Quality

G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock to far assorted as to enable him to submit it to public inspection about the 1st of May.
Aftert Buildings, Ling Street,
24th April, 1850.

WANTED.

MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability, who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is destrous of o accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is devices of a taining the charge of a School either in Joseph Country, where his services may be required. His wife having likewise had easier, or separately take charge of a fem de or junior school. Apply at by letter (post-paid) to the Office

Loronto, June 1886, 1950.

University of Coronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Profeworship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at present sacant. The duties are such as those which usually belong to similar Professorships in British Universities. With these are conjoined those of Demonstrator and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

The Medical Session has hitherto extended over Michaelmas and Hither Praces hestalling a minimal of above the Anatomical and the Praces hestalling a minimal of above the Anatomical and the Praces hestalling a minimal of above the Anatomical and the Praces hestalling a minimal of above the Anatomical and the Anatomical anatomical and the Anatomical anatomical and the Anatomical anatomical

and Hilary Terms, including a period of about six months, from

October to April.

The fixed Salary of the Professor is £250 Provincial Sterling per annum, with 250 currency per annum as an allowance for home rent, and a proportion of the fees paid by the Students in

The emoluments of this Professorship, as well as the duties attached to it, in common with those of the other Professorships of this University, are liable to be altered by the existing Com-

The duties are fully detailed in the subjoined extracts from

the Statutes of King's College.

Candidates for the Chair are required to transmit to and deposit in the Office of the Bursar of the said University, on or before the 15th Day of August next, "their names, residences, additions, and testim-nials," as required by the Provincial Statute 12 Victoria, Phap. 82, Sect. 24.

N. B.—All documents forwarded by post to be pre-paid.

Estract from Chapter IX.—Of the Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

It shall be his duty to prepare, preserve, and take under his special care and observation all such specimens of human and comparative Anatomy, as may be required for the elucidation of the lectures of the Professor of Anatomy of this University; and also to prepare and preserve all such Anatomical and Pathological preparations as may fall within his reach; and also to take charge of all Paintings. Drawings, Diagrams, and Models that may be furnished for the use of the various Professors of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in this University,

In executing the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy, he shall be present in the disserting room for certain hours in the day to be fixed by the College Council, during the continuance of each course of Anatomical Lectures. He shall point out to the students of Practical Anatomy, the various parts that may be the subject of their studies. He shall give a daily demonstration on some of their studies. The suan give a nany demonstration on some subject of human or comparative Anatomy; and preside over and govern in the dissecting teom, all matters relating to the acquisiion by the Students of a knowledge of Practical Anatomy.

He shall keep a Register of all the preparations contained in the said Museum; noting against each and under a current numher, any account or history that may relate to it; and he shall attach to each object its current number, by which means a referruce can be made from the object to the Register and its history

To all further details of its duties he shall receive and obey in structions from the College Council "

Extract from Chapter X.—Of the Professors.

The duties of the Professors respectively shall be such as usually belong to similar Professorships in the Universities of Great Britain, with all such further and other duties as are or shall be assigned to or required of them by any competetent authority in thin University.

Toronto, July 23rd, 1850 FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY

MONNERUR AND MADAMER DESIGNATIONS PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Mons, and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, auxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a bighle distinguished

and moral and religious to automic their Fupis to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the hasis of a highly-finished-female-education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exercism. their exertions.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and excluded with beautiful and extensive Grounds attached to it. The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Draw

ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elecution, Geography, and the use of The French Department is under the immediate superintend-

ance of Mons. Destandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Parts, and lately arrived from that Vity.

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

Music Muster, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governors, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS,

including all the various branches in English, French, Music. Drawing &c. L60 0 0 per annum.
Pupils under 12 years of age 70 0
Day Pupils, six pounds per quarter, (Draw-

Quarterly Payments required,

REPERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO The Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rectur. The Hon, Chief Justice Robinson

The Hon, Chief Justice Macauley, The Hon, Mr. Justice McLean. W. A. Baldwin, Esq. 'olonel Carthew.

The Rev. Dr. Lundy. AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid

weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale, Workly Pastoral visios, and and Toronto, April 17th, 1800.

EDUCATION.

THE Rev. H. N. Pailirs, informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to MCTOS, with the view of receiving into his l'amily a f. w Boarders, of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own some

Injurder to render his system of Education as complete and perfeet as possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of his Pupi's

Instruction of his grapes

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

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

Besides half-yearly public examinations, there will be weekly recitations, and frequent lectures on scientific subjects, illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus. condert and health of Boarders will receive from MRS. PHILLIPPS peculiar and unremitted maternal care.

TERMS: For Board and Tuftion, in all the ordinary branches of a sound English Education, with the Greek and Latin Lyog-tages and the Math matical sciences - Cooper annum, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal

Picton, October 18th, 1940, Governess Wanted.

GOVERNESS-to be a member of the Church of England is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ludies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensible ... The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. 1. Kingston Post Office. April 17th 1450.

LADY will be happy to engage in a Family A where the advantages of a solid Fuglish education would be required together with French and Music. Address, X. V. Z., Office Miss Paper.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

LADY wishes to engage the services of a Governess immediately, who is competent to teach Music. French, and the usual branches of an English education. She must be a member of the Church of England. Direct to W. II. PARKER,

July 11th, 1850.

Governesses. W() Young Ladies Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable reterences can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

December 5th, 1849.

PROSPECTUS

Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850, Shares, £12 10s. each.

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

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

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

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

Solicitors-Messts. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers - BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office - ALBANY CHAMBERS.

LTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the A mtention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter.) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investmentthe acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate--the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property-or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in

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

G. A. BARBER,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE, AVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and

the best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods in Canada West. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported

direct from Britain, by Ourselves. Garments made to order of every Description.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found ;

Men's Linen Coats, from 4s 44d; Men's Velvet Vests, Checked do 6s 3d Moleskin do 10s 0d Black Alpaca do 11s 3d Marcelles do Toilenett Russell Cord do 13s 9d Cassimere do 11s 3d Gambroon do Men's Moleskin Trous.7s 6d Princess Corddo 15, 0d do Linen Drill doss 5d do Fancy Drill do4s 3d Tweed do 175 in. Broad Cloth do 3/5 fd do Cassimere do 17s 6d do Gutta Perchado 30s (d Cassimere Doeskin Men's Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d Buckskin Black Satin do 8s 9d Fancy do 8s 9d do Sattinett do Cloth do Fancy Cassinett do Linen 3s 4d do Cashmerette Fane v do 45 444 do do Plush

Boy's Linen Coats, from ts to 1 Boy's Tweed Vests, from 5s 0d do Checked do 5s 0d do Moleskin do 7s 6d do Tweed do 7s 6d do Cassimere do 5s 9d Tweed do 7s 6d Alpaca Tweed do 8s 9d Boy's Drill Trous., do 4s 4'd do Fancy do Moleskin do 4s 0d do Russell Cord do 10s od Boy's Lancy Vests from 2s od do Checked do 54 0d do SPk do Satin do 5s 0d do 5s 0d Doeskin do Cassimere WhiteShirts, Linen Fronts 4s 43d Neck Handkerchiefs. Striped Cotton Shirts. 28 64 Gloves and Hoisery, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Red Flannel Shirts. 4s 45d Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d Red Flannel Shirts. Men's French Silk Hats,

Carpet Bags, Braces DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

is (d

Fancy Caps,

Felt Hats

Cloth Caps.

Leghorn Hats

1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 41d. Rithons and Laces 10 0 Parasols, 500 Straw Bonnets, Lace Veils and Falls Is 6d Cotton Yarn, from is 6d r n. Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collars and Neck Ties Stays. do la 6d pair. Prints, fast colours. Factory Cottons, from Artificial Flowers, White Cotton. Hosiery and Gloves. Striped Shirting.

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

iowest Wholesake Terms. W. No Mecoud Price. ...

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THOMAS BURGESS, JAMES LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, June 12, 1850,

in Cash on Propues, either for Salein Toronto, or on Con-gnment to his friends in Montreal, New York, Burlington, or FRANCIS H. HEWARD. New Market Buildings.

Toronto, 7th May, 1950.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament.

7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110.

GOVERNOR:

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

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

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON. 4, A. Lothbury. GLASGOW, 35, St. Vincent Place. MONTREAL, 49, Grest St. James Street.

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

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

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

The Colonial Life Assurance Company

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

tory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY

ing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance. THE RATES

Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors

held, compatible withsafety. PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

£300,000 sterling.

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

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

ALEX. MURRAT. Esq. WM. PROUDFOOT, Esq. T. D. HARRIS, Esq, JAMES BROWN, Esq.,

Messre. Wilson & Smith, Barristers Medical Advisors:

ED. HODDER, Esq., M. D. | F. PRIMROSE, Esq., M. D. JOHN MAULSON,

Toronto, June 18, 1850.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STRRLING.

TITE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the

nary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower

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

Agent for Toronto.

41-15

OFFICE .- New Market Beildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850.

"The Church" Remspaper IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY,

Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 74d.

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