

The Church

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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

VOLUME XIV.

TORONTO:

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MDCCLL

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VOLUME XIV., No. 1.]

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 1, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCLXXXII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
F	Aug. 4.	10th SUNDAY. ART. TRIN. [M. Kings 21, Act 2.]	21, Act 2.
M	" 5.	[M. Jer. 27, Act 2.]	27, Act 2.
T	" 6.	[M. " 30, Act 2.]	30, Act 2.
W	" 7.	[M. " 39, Act 4.]	39, Act 4.
T	" 8.	[M. " 41, Act 5.]	41, Act 5.
F	" 9.	[M. " 42, Act 6.]	42, Act 6.
S	" 10.	[M. " 43, Act 7.]	43, Act 7.
F	" 11.	11th SUNDAY. ART. TRIN. [M. Kings 5, Act 9.]	5, Act 9.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Time	Notes
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grassie, M.A. Rector.	11 o'clock	
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assit.	11 o'clock	
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKean, B.A. Incumbent.	11 o'clock	
St. George's	Rev. S. Mitchell, M.A. Incumbent.	11 o'clock	
Holy Trinity	Rev. H. Sweeney, M.A. Incumbent.	11 o'clock	

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

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

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Colonial.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Toronto 27th July, 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honble. Francis Hincks, Etienne Paschal Taché, René Edouard Caron, Augustus Norbert Morin, Peter McGill, Adam Ferguson, Henry Sherwood, M.P.P., B. C. A. Gagy, Esq., M.P.P., George E. Cartier, Esq., M.P.P., Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M.P.P., George Garnett, 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 Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto, or the President of the Mechanics' Institute thereof for the time being; Captain John H. Lefroy, B.A.; Moses Judah Hays, Esq.; Edward W. Thomson, Esq.; Stuart McKechnie, Esq.; and Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., Commissioners for conducting 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 Egerton 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 comprise the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, under the aforesaid Act, viz:

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Schools; The Right Rev. Francis Marie de Charbonnel D.D., Roman Cath. Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. Henry James Grasset, A. M.; The Honble. Samuel Beale Harrison, Q.C.; Joseph Carran Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.; Hugh Scobie Esq.; James Scott Howard, Esq.; The Rev. John Jennings, and the Rev. Adam Lillie.

Provincial Parliament.

EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS.

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 seat 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 presented to His Majesty's Name by His Excellency.

After the Governor General's departure the House resumed 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 Government.

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

Thursday, July 25.

The Kingston Fire Assurance bill; Rimouaki Registration bill, Roman Catholic Church Bill, and Turnpike Debiture Bill were all read a third time.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating that that 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 mode of assessment in Upper Canada; the bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis; the bill to amend the Act regulating the Inspection of Beef and Pork; the bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy; the bill to extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad; the bill to amend the Militia Law; the bill to cede lands to Trustees for Burial Places; the bill to amend the Ordinance regulating the Inspection of Fish and Oil; the bill to facilitate the recovery of rents due for Pews in St. James's Church at Quebec; the bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover money for work done on Roads in Lower Canada under Acts which have now expired; and the bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain sum due to him. Each bill was read 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.

Friday, July 26.

The Committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Vaughan Road Company, reported the same without amendment. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The Committee reported favourably on the bill to incorporate the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, which was also ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

On motion it was ordered that the bill to incorporate the Toronto and Lachine Railroad be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules of the House had been complied with in regard to it.

Which motion after some debate was carried and the following hon gentlemen chosen as Committee, Hon. Messrs. MacKay, Edgerton and Ross.

Messages 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 possession; 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 Cataract Road Company; the bill to authorize Trustees to mortgage 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 Bill.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, 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 cede lands for Burial places in Upper Canada—were each read a third time, and passed.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly, 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 ASSEMBLY.

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 shillings 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 epinago, &c.

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

Resolved—That this House will, to-morrow, 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 an amended, 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 Assessment Bill was resumed.

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

The Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, 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.

Wednesday, July 24.

Six petitions were laid on the table. A Message was received from His Excellency, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

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

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

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to provide for the better management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Government, with several amendments.

And also to the two following Bills, without amendment:—Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Copyrights and Writs of Prerogative;—Bill to amend the Act regulating the Inspection of Fish and Oil; and the Bill to facilitate the recovery of rents due for Pews in St. James's Church at Quebec.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the bill to incorporate the Toronto and Lachine Railroad was referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules of the House had been complied with in regard to it.

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Friday, July 24.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, to the 29th June 1850.

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 Railroad from the Village of Industry to the township of Rawdon in Lower Canada.

Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Reaquir and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

Bill for incorporating certain Charitable Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same;

Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation;

Bill to appropriate the moneys arising from duties on Tavern Licences in the County and City of Montreal, towards defraying the cost of the Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

The amendments made in Committee, on Wednesday last, to the Toronto University Bill, were reported and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin moved, that the bill, as amended, be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow, and was carried.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company, with several amendments;

Also agreeing to the amendments made in the engrossed bill, introduced by Mr. Hincks, for the formation of incorporated companies for manufacturing, trading, mining, and other purposes.

And also, agreeing to the amendments made in the engrossed bill, introduced by Mr. Hincks, for the formation of incorporated companies for manufacturing, trading, mining, and other purposes.

The remaining orders of the Day were read and carried.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, July 27.

One petition laid on the table. After the routine business had been disposed of, On motion of Mr. Perry, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a full and complete restoration of moneys paid to Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations or individual Ministers of Religion, or widows or families of Ministers, from the year 1840, inclusive, with full particulars; and a statement of all grants of lands of whatever description made to the various Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations, or individual Ministers of Religion, for any purpose or purposes whatever.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill, to remove certain debts, according to the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this province, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, &c., &c., was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the seven following bills, without amendment:

Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company;

Bill to permit lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial places;

Bill to continue for a limited time therein mentioned, the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof;

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto;

Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

Bill to appropriate the moneys arising from duties on Tavern Licences in the County and City of Montreal, towards defraying the cost of the Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal;

Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

(Toronto, July 24, 1859.)

This day at half past three, P.M. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building...

An Act to amend the Act in relation to the duties of the Registrar of the Court of Sessions in the County of York...

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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 city yesterday. The weather, which was wet in the morning, cleared up at mid-day, and became very pleasant.

The procession numbered about 500 persons, including about 50 members of the Grand Division and 120 of the Cadets of Temperance. In the procession were noticed Divisions of the Order from Hamilton, Colborne, Whitby, Streetsville and several other places besides visitors from the United States.

The Newfound Seal Fishery of this season, has resulted in abundant returns. Seals to the value of \$37,000 are now being cured at St. John's, and the arrivals into the different parts are computed at 120,000.

IGNORANT MEETING AT WOODSTOCK.—The inhabitants of the County of Oxford, residing near the Town of Woodstock, have determined on a public meeting to consider the proceedings of the House of Assembly...

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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.

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 Gadder, Battray, Petrie, and Alexander.

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 allowed to be the canon, or that it could form part of the ordinary service in a church, when weekly or monthly communions were the exceptions.

Mr. Forbes denied 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.

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 proceeded 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 clergy should be proceeded against who should hereafter persist in using or recommending its use, and so carried by a majority of 13 to 5.

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 sanctioned by the Bishop of the Diocese.

From our English Files.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.—The baptism of his Royal Highness the Infant Prince, third son of Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on Saturday, June 29th, 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, Portuguese, and Prussian Ministers, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Lubbock, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir William St. Maurville and others invited to the solemnity assembled in the old dining-room at the Palace, at six 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's, 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 formed 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 seats near the Queen and his Royal Highness. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household took their places behind the sponsors.

As the Queen and Prince were entering the Chapel, the march in Handel's Occasional Overture was performed. 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 Baptismal 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 baptized, and at the conclusion of the service his Royal Highness was reconducted from the Chapel.

A hymn was then sung, followed by Beethoven's Hallelujah.

The Archbishop having pronounced the benediction, the Queen and Prince Albert, preceded by the sponsors, and followed by the Royal and illustrious visitors, retired from the Chapel to the room adjoining the old dining-room, where the register book was brought by Mr. Lingard, Sergeant of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and here the act of baptism was attested. The march in Judas Maccabees 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 Piccadilly, after a short and painful illness.

It appears that His Royal Highness was attacked by indigestion 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. Hingworth, 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 Duchess of 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 irreparable 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 His 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 Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, in Germany.

Directly after the decease of His Royal Highness, Major Baron Knesbeck, principal equerry to the Royal Duke, went to Buckingham Palace, to announce the melancholy intelligence to the Queen and the Prince.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his equerry 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 Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. Gordon.

A royal 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 Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the other connections 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 PEEL.—We regret 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 Whitehall Gardens shortly before five o'clock, attended by his groom, and passing through the park, had arrived nearly opposite to the low entrance into Grosvenor Place, on Constitution Hill, when his horse suddenly slid 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 shoulders. There were several persons passing near 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 Robert from the ground were two gentlemen named Towell and King, one residing in Chestnut Place, and the other in St. Paul's Church-yard. The Right Hon. Baronet was then completely insensible—his features were slightly abraded, and his face perfectly pallid, indeed so much changed, that it was some moments before his identity was discovered. Sir James Clarke, on observing the accident, hastened forward to render all the assistance in his power; and Commodore Eden, who was the first to recognize Sir Robert, galloped off to give the first information at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence, and endeavoured 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 them the serious nature of the accident, upon which Mrs. Lucas at once insisted upon alighting and placing her carriage at Mr. Mackenzie's disposal. Sir Robert had at this time shown symptoms 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 Hospital, was driven slowly home. On Sir Robert's arrival in Whitehall Gardens, he was immediately placed in bed and subjected to a medical examination. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Mr. Hodson, and Mr. Jackson, the family surgeon, were very soon in attendance, and after a careful examination had been made the following bulletin 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 Peel 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 engaged

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The old church which is represented in Hogarth's well-known picture of "Noon," was consecrated on Saturday by the Bishop of London. It is situated 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 Metropolitan Churches Fund, and friends, succeeded in purchasing the freehold. The Bishop of London preached the sermon at the evening services. The principal contributors to the fund for purchasing and endowing the building are the Bishop of London, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. F. Weggs Prosser, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., and an anonymous donor. All the seats are for the poor.

SCOTLAND.

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

This Synod 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 Synod assembled. After reading the minutes of former meetings, and letters of thanks from the Bishops of London and Exeter for the support given by the Synod to the doctrine 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 scope 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 infringement on the canons, and Mr. Forbes as an undue interference with the Bishop.

After a question put by Mr. Haskell, 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 requested not to institute till the minister's success is satisfactory to the Bishop and a majority of the Synod."

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 Diocese," on the ground that it ignores English uses, and tends to create a prejudice against the Scottish Church as not being in communion with the English. The usages of reservation of the elements he regarded as contrary to the Thirty-nine Articles.

Mr. Lendrum said the conduct of the Bishop in Synod was contrary to the constitution of the Church of Scotland, which was not governed by a central college of Bishops, but by individual Bishops. The Synod of Bishops had not the authority of Primate. They could only interfere in case of appeal. No such appeal was in this instance made. The act of the Bishops was, therefore, null and void, and could not bind the clergy to obey it in opposition to their own Bishop.

PROLOGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We have been informed, that it is the intention of Ministers to prorogue the Parliament on the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock. Some weeks since, it was expected to be prorogued on the 11th August was the appointed day, but we regret that as members have not lately been used to a "prorogation" that the business of the session has been retarded. — Brit. Col. Lat.

ged to dine with the Earl and Countess of Jersey on 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 Gardens, within a very short period, and remained in attendance. Almost immediately after the accident his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, 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 Robert 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 Buckingham Palace, and by electric telegraph to several family connections of the Right 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 FRENCH CHAMBER.—The lamentable death of Sir R. Peel received a tribute of respect yesterday, from the Legislative Assembly of France. After the *procès verbal* had been read, M. Dupin, sen., the President, rose and expressed himself as follows:—

Gentlemen, at the moment when a neighbouring people, our ally, deploras 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 sympathetic regret 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 manufacture 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 slit. 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 Art-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 trifling character, unattested, on other sheets. On the back of the will was a memorandum, 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 SIAMESE TWINS.—The Paris *Journal des Debats* announces the death, in England, of the famous Siam-se Twins. The *Debats* 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 splendid 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-house.

ACCIDENT TO MR. GREEN, THE AERONAUT.—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 perforations, 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, Cockermonth, has had three foxes sent to him as a present from a friend in Yorkshire, and of such vast

importance or value were the veniment considered that the gentleman sent his keeper with them in order to be satisfied of their careful and safe delivery. On arriving at Cockermonth 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 country, 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 fashion of grappling with a lamb or a goose, it was received with kindness 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 apartment, 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 Pimote 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 conformity 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 Ecclesiastical persons; supply, in fine, whatever is required for the emendation of manners, and the settlement of controversies." The Papal Brief constituting Dr. Cullen "Delegate Apostolic," 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 receipt from the Pope approving of the intended Synod, and investing the new Primate, Dr. Cullen, 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 receipt 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 the spiritual dangers of the present time; contrasts the power of the Church in condemning error with the impotence of the sects, as shown in the late proceedings in the Anglican Establishment; shows that this power depends on the authority 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 communications 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 Synod 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 apostolic sanction." The business of the synod is stated generally thus:—"Our Church is emerging from a state of suffering and persecution in which many customs and practices were necessary which are not adapted 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 deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to advise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ch.]

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. Stearns, of Sacket's Harbour, 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 acquainted with that eminent and estimable prelate, and a portion of his clergy.

On Monday morning, July 15th, the time set for our departure, we were sorry to find that one of our number, the Rev. Mr. Rehmer, who intended going, was unable to do so on 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 noble steamers that plough Ontario's waters, highly credit-

ble both in her build and finishing to American skill and enterprise; and after a delightful sail of little more than two hours, we were landed safely on the wharf of Sacket's Harbour.

Scenery and weather both combined to make the trip a pleasant one. A gentle breeze was stirring just sufficient to wrinkle the surface of the lake, and to reduce the heat of the day to a moderate temperature; while our course lay, for some distance between Simcoe and Wolf islands, the shores of which varied with pasture grounds, again fields and patches of the yet uncultivated forest, presented a scene of beauty, in looking on which the eye of the lover of the nature's softer features would not soon weary. Simcoe Island is famed for its extensive dairy owned by Mr. Garrett of Kingston. As we were gliding by its green shores the conversation naturally turned to the famous dairy, and our astonishment was not a little excited by a very grave looking gentleman on board, who affirmed that the dairy consisted of 50 cows. "500 cows!" exclaimed we, "surely that can't be."—"fact, Sir," rejoined our friend. Knowing the imagination of our informant to be on some occasions rather powerful, we inquired further, and ascertained that the number of cows, unaided by magnifying spectacles, was 150 instead of 500 as asserted by the grave gentleman. Like the old story of the three black crows, the account of Simcoe Island dairy, lost nothing in the carrying. On our arrival at Sacket's Harbour, we were met by the Rev. Mr. Stearns, the worthy Rector of the village, who received us with extreme kindness, and conducted us to the residence of Mr. Dann an American banker, and warm-hearted Christian, who was our host during our stay on the American shore. No sooner were we introduced to Mr. D. and his truly delightful and well-regulated family, than we found ourselves perfectly at home, and the time that remained before dinner, occupied in pleasant conversation, flew swiftly by. The Rev. Mr. Stearns, 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 in 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 dinner, 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 float her; her 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 hurrying and feverish industry apparent in the streets, which 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 very 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 nearly taken up with a cumbersome desk and pulpit rising one above another in the true old-fashioned way. I was rejoiced to hear a member of the congregation declare his intention of changing the chancel arrangements at his own expense if permitted. Would that there were many such Christians scattered through the hamlets of Canada; if such were the case, we would not so often witness the painful spectacle of the little village church remaining for years unfinished, unfenced, and therefore unconsecrated. 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 is 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 monument of the wonderful go-ahead industry of the American people. May it never be necessary to move her from her docks for hostile purposes, or point her guns against the British shores. On a rising ground near the dock-yard, we were pointed out the spot where the British and Americans 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 host. We were introduced 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 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 he felt in her welfare, and listened with deep attention to our answers to his various questions. The account we received of the Church's prayers in his diocese 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 pressing felt within the borders of our branch of the one Catholic Church. And as Canadian Churches, we thought of our poverty with a bitterness unknown to our American brethren; what they were left by a good king they still possess even under different government while we under nominal British rule, have been robbed of a great portion of the dower given by the same high and liberal hand, while our sacrilegious rulers threaten to take away, may have taken away, as far as their power enables them, the remainder left by former legislation. 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 accomplish it. But away with such gloomy anticipations—God forbid that we should ever view the awful spectacle of the almost-harthen inhabitants of our distant townships raising up their toil-embrowned hands to heaven, in execration 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 gloomier spiritual desert with souls starved and aching hearts. A great number of clergymen arrived with the Bishop, 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 regretted having so little of the presence of the Bishop, who was occupied most of the evening in presiding

over the examination of the Candidates by some of his Presbyters.

On Tuesday morning, the Bishop and clergy present, numbering fifteen, including ourselves, proceeded to the Vestry-room of the church, about ten o'clock, where all the service arrangements were made, and entered the body of the church, at half-past ten o'clock, the hour of service. There was a very respectable, though by no means a large congregation present,—by far the greater part of it consisting of females. The services of the day were exceedingly interesting—four Deacons were admitted to the Priesthood, and ten young persons were confirmed. All was performed in strict accordance with the Rubric; and the service was therefore solemn and interesting. Morning Prayers were read jointly by the Rev. Mr. Devonport, of Oswego, and the Rev. Henry Brent of Barriefield; while the Rev. Wm. Greig, of St. Paul's, Kingston, and the Rev. T. W. Allen, of Sydenham, assisted with several of the American clergy in the laying on of hands. The candidates for ordination were presented by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of Watertown; the preface of the Confirmation Service was read by Mr. Treadway, of Lewiston; and the Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Brownville. The preacher took his text from 1 Cor. iv. 1; and delivered with great earnestness a very able and eloquent sermon, explaining the nature of the Ministerial office, and the greatness and responsibility of the trust committed to it. The discourse was one indeed 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 the 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 off; whether 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 an uninteresting ride; for the country on all sides was well cultivated, and covered with luxuriant crops. 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's prosperity: its population is about 6000, and is rapidly increasing. It suffered much from fire about a year ago, the Episcopal church being among the buildings destroyed: it was, however, insured, and from the insurance and the subscriptions of the congregation, a new and beautiful edifice (of wood) is in course of erection, and in the Gothic style. Mr. Upjohn, of New York, is the architect, a sufficient guarantee for its correctness and beauty of design; all the timbers are planed, and bound together by massive iron screws. We were surprised that stone was not used; but Mr. Norton, the Rector, informed us that there was a prejudice against that material, owing to its real or fancied liability to contract dampness. There, too, the Church is progressing rapidly. Among the other public buildings here, we noticed what we seldom see in Canada,—a Universalist meeting-house—a large, gloomy, stone building: we were happy however, to hear, that its heretical worshippers were fast diminishing. A great many of the public buildings having been erected since the fire, the town has an air of newness; while the immense number of windows, in proportion to their size, give them a strong but at the same time insecure appearance. On the whole, it is a fair sample of Young America,—full of enterprise, activity, and love of display. About nine o'clock, we bid the worthy Rector good-bye, and wended our way back to Sacket's Harbour, taking the thriving villages of Brownville and Dexter on our way, and leaving Mr. Stearns 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 the day, and well tired with its exercises. Next morning, we prepared for departure from our kind and hospitable friends. After breakfast, we went to visit the Garrison, accompanied 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 manned 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 marble mantle pieces and bathing closets, &c. We had to make our visit short; in order to be in time for the boat; so, shaking hands with the courteous Colonel, we returned to Mr. Dann'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 afternoon.

Thus ended our very pleasant, and I trust profitable trip to our Republican neighbours. Nothing could exceed 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 usage; and the reverence and affection felt by both laity and clergy for their Right Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of the Diocese. Thus united in one faith, 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. It will ever give us, who were privileged to make this visit sincere pleasure to look back at it,—analysed as it was with anything that could give pain or regret, or excite any other feeling than that of full satisfaction.

Kingston, July 27, 1850. Ours &c. &c. &c.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 31st, 1850:—
 Rev. W. F. S. Harper, rem. for J. Rose, Esq., vols. 12 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; H. Slate, Esq., rem. for H. Casper, Esq., vols. 12 & 13; 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 CHURCH.

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	P. M.
Binbrook	Wednesday	" 21	10	A. M.
York (Grand River)	"	" 21	4	P. M.
Caledonia	Thursday	" 22	10	A. M.
Tuscarora	"	" 22	3	P. M.
Mohawk	Friday	" 23	10	A. M.
Bramford	"	" 23	3	P. M.
Paris	"	" 23	6	P. M.
St. George	Saturday	" 24	11	A. M.
Galt	"	" 24	6	P. M.
Beverly	Monday	" 26	10	A. M.
Dundas	"	" 26	6	P. M.
Ancaster	Tuesday	" 27	10	A. M.
Hamilton	"	" 27	7	P. M.
Wellington Square	Wednesday	" 28	10	A. M.
Nelson	"	" 28	3	P. M.
Palermo	Wednesday	" 28	6	P. M.
Hornby	Thursday	" 29	11	A. M.
Norval	"	" 29	3	P. M.
Milton	Friday	" 30	11	A. M.
Oakville	"	" 30	6	P. 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 present 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 contain, every care is taken to furnish the public with a sound and useful religious work,—useful both as a journal of the religious events and circumstances of the times, and also as an exposition and support of the principles and truths of the Gospel as held and taught in the formularies and standard works of the United Church of England and Ireland. In this character, *The Church*, we are persuaded, will prove valuable and interesting, when bound, as a book for family reading. It will, years hence, be an instructive record of the events most interesting to the Churchman, in the history of the early struggles and establishment of his Church; its pages will bear at any time a re-perusal, and it will provide at any time a wholesome hour's reading, or a faithful record for reference.

The alteration to the present form also enables us to make arrangements respecting type, by which our subscribers are in reality furnished with a greater amount of matter than formerly. On the whole, we think that the change, not adopted but 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 diminished pecuniary value, namely, ten shillings per annum if paid for within one month of subscribing. We trust that every present subscriber to *The Church*, will be as well pleased to receive it, and read it, in its present shape; and we hope that we are not too sanguine in expecting that the present arrangements are calculated to insure for us a still greater amount of public patronage.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Amongst the Parliamentary notices for Monday, 22nd July, is one of a Bill for the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto. We have noticed in the public prints for some months past, allusions to the effect, that the removal of Victoria College to Toronto was being contemplated; but as the truth of those statements was so perseveringly denied by the *Christian*

Guardian, we supposed they were founded upon 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 Church*, foremost in denouncing as 'godless.' Nor can we understand how it happens that Victoria College so opportunely fails at this juncture. 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 lauded, 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 *Churchmen*, 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 parties?

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 sycophant; but we can tell them that they will fail in their ultimate end. We know that that gentleman has no more influence in his own denomination than he has in the Church; and for ourselves, and for the public, we protest against such a use of the public funds. Too much has already been spent in a similar manner.

While on this subject, we may not inappropriately allude to the position of the Superintendent of education and his School Bills. We give him very little credit for Bills which are mere copies from our Republican neighbours, altered, in many places, to suit the fancies of the copyist.

The awkward and infamous attempt to place himself over the Colleges of the country, by the insertion of a clause in his Bill requiring the highest seats of learning in the land to report to him (!) ought to secure him the condemnation of every honest man in the Province—a clause which Mr. Hincks declared was in neither the original Bill nor in the last proof sheets! Who, then, would insert it but Dr. Ryerson? It is enough, one would suppose, to have over our Common Schools a man of no literary qualifications for the office, without the same individual forcing himself upon the Colleges.

NEW DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A., Minister of Curzon Chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be the first Bishop of the newly-constituted See of Montreal. The Diocese of Montreal is co-extensive and co-incident with the District of Montreal. 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 spiritual concerns by the arrangement, should provide a suitable Episcopal residence in the city of Montreal. A committee of clergymen and laymen has been appointed to carry out this object, and operations have been already commenced. The committee hope to raise £3000 for this purpose, and intend to advertise for a suitable house in the city of Montreal; and, if such offers, to purchase it for a residence for the Bishop.

The new Bishop is expected in the course of 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. H. 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 TRINITY 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 hereafter 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 incorporated; 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 Bishop 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 such 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 seal, with power to change, alter, break and renew the same, when and as often as they shall think proper; and the said Corporation may under the same name, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, prosecute and be prosecuted, in 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 or School connected with or dependent on the same, 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 privileges 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 judicially 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 privileges of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, nor of any other person or persons, Body Politic or Corporate, 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.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Dr. Beaven will, at the next General Meeting of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., move the adoption of the "Report of a Committee appointed by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to

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 left 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 becomingly dignified in style; and I should think 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. April seems to have usurped the place of July; the cold is so great, that few parlours but exhibit fires; and "the rain it raineth every day." Surrounded as I am by old friends, I cannot help often longing for our glorious Canadian climate.

R. J. M.

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 kindness 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 patriotism 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 to 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, That the Interests and Dividends accruing upon such Investments of the Proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold and also the Interest to accrue upon Sales on credit of Clergy Reserves, and all Rents arising from Clergy Reserves that

have been or may be demised for any term of years, shall be paid to the Receiver-General 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 before-recited 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 Canada; 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 share 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 FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missions. Trinity Sunday, 1850.

Table with 3 columns: Description, £, s, d. Includes entries for St. George's, Toronto per Capt. Leffroy, Weinfeet, Marshville, Moulton, Low Banks, Bertrie, Point Abino, Humberstone, Port Colborne, etc.

136 Collections amounting to £212 13 4

July 31, 1850. T. W. BIRCHALL, 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. Bleasdel, 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 unjust 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

Resolved, —3. That in the event of the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from their present purpose, it will be a breach of public faith; and that the deprivation of the French Canadians of their religious endowments in the Lower Province must inevitably follow.

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. Bleasdel, 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 Province.

Moved by J. B. Crowe, Esq., and seconded by D. O. Ketchum, 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 forenoon, at the usual hour.

There were present—The Revs. Official Mackie, D.D., Dr. Adamson, S. S. Wood, V.P., J. Reid, V.P., J. H. Nicolls, J. Braithwaite, C. Bancroft, R. Lonsdell, J. Flanagan, W. Anderson, W. Morris, J. Ellegood, J. McKeown, R. Lewis, W. Bond, J. Fulton, J. P. White, H. Burges, C. Rollit, A. D. Lockhart, 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. Maitland, 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 Rev. 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 Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., seconded by Rev. J. Irwin, and

Resolved, —3. That this meeting desires to acknowledge 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 Rev. 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 Diocese of Quebec.

Moved by Rev. 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 expression of its continued interest in their prosperity.

Moved by the Rev. James Pyke, seconded by Capt. Maitland, and

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 Rev. 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 Revs. Narcisse Guéroul and Daniel Gavin, James Sealy, Charles S. Ross and Joseph Bell Forsyth Esqs. That the Vice Presidents of the past year now in the Diocese be requested to re-accept office together with Lieut. 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, Frederick Griffin, Charles S. Ross and J. H. Maitland, Esquires.

The Rev. A. W. Mountain then gave notice that at the next meeting of the Society he will propose the following alterations in the By-laws—

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 full.

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

EXTRACT FROM 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 Society, exclusive of Remittances from District Associa-

tions, since their accounts were closed last year, has been £920 7 10

The income of the District Associations (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 £90 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

Fund,) has been £1670 19 0

The expenditure, including investments 1117 17 11

Balance this day £ 533 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 Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from thence proceeding to the District of Gaspé 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 Percé, accordingly accompanied the Judge in 1848—and the report which he rendered to the Bishop upon his return was such as induced his Lordship 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 departure, although, much to his Lordship's regret, it involved his absence from the Annual Meeting 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 Consecration of the Cathedral at St. John's.

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

Mission of Pointe Lévi.—The new Church on the heights of Pointe Lévi, opposite Quebec, having been completed, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, 7th inst. Three full services were performed, the Rev. J. Torrance, (Incumbent) and J. H. Nicolls M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, officiating, and the Rev. Official Mackie, D.D., preaching the sermon, in the forenoon—£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 Rev. G. Percy, B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's Chapel Quebec—£13 13 0 were collected. At the morning and afternoon services the Church was filled to overflowing. There was also a respectable congregation in the evening at half past six when the Rev. A. W. Mountain, B.A., said the prayers and the Rev. J. Torrance, read the lessons. The Rev. 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 stone, 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 building, towards the liquidation of which it is proposed to hold a Bazaar on the 17th and 18th instants.—Ibid.

Western Clerical Society.

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

JAMES C. UMBEN, Sec. pro tem.

Acacia Terrace, Brantford, July 28th 1840.

THE MARKET PRICES IN BRANTFORD, 1850.

Table with 3 columns: Description, £, s, d. Includes entries for Fall Wheat, Spring do, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

Poetry.

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

NO. V. I.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE CHURCHMEN OF CANADA.

OUR CHURCH AND QUEEN.

Our Church and our Queen, we loyally sing,
For both are well worthy the tribute we bring,
And none our allegiance shall move,
Though her foes would deprive her of station and name,
Unhurt 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,
Boutling the good and the brave;
Unchanged by oppression's fierce turmoil 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 life-giving Church, hath 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,
Our watchwords the Church and the Queen.

The venomous shaft would be hurled at the Queen
Did the Church not present her fair structure between,
A butt for dark envy and crime,
Yet when those who in malice assail her to-day,
Forgotten in dust, shall have mould'ed away,
The Throne shall be filled, the Church hold her sway,
Triumphant in every clime.

WILLIAM OSBORNE.

St. Catharines, June 23 1850.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

August 4, 1850.

THE GOSPEL.—(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, crucifixion 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 array 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 throne of Heaven. He witnessed the holy of holies with its sacred furniture, in which, in the mediation of the priesthood, and the ordinances and institutions of the law, 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 sorrows 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 union, 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 divine 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 God. 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 of God.

A PARISH CHURCH.

(From *Ancient English Ecclesiastical 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 is, 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 cathedral whose stupendous grandeur overwhelms us, with indescribable awe; no majestic organ rolls like thunder the deep notes of praise along the vaulted aisles; no organs constantly ascend echoing from groin to groin till lost in the tangled maze of stone suspended as it were high above our heads: it boasts none of this glory—simple, substantial, beautiful, it has braved the storms of centuries: time seems to have witholden his withering hand, and instead of approaching with stealthy footsteps to mar 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 Him who was lifted up for our

salvation and become the summit of all our desires. 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 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 trouble is 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. We enter the edifice through the lowly porch.—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 canopy of heaven "come will what may," he is safe. On one hand the writing on the wall warns him of danger, on the other it assures him of victory: one text whispers strength to the young, another support to the old. Are we bowed down with sorrow? the very floor can instruct us in our grief. Are we elate with joy? pillar and arch, clerestory, and roof, have in them 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 ornament, the greater delicacy and richness of its carvings, and above all, the Altar whereon is commemorated the sacrifice of the Lamb of God assures us (if we have but eyes to hear, eyes to see, and hearts to feel) of the triumphant future, when the Church shall have exchanged her garments of 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 Peel, 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 60th year, and lived to see his favourite son, in whom he had, at an early period, beheld the future statesman, 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 Bury, in Lancashire. The establishment soon attained extraordinary prosperity. It is stated, 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 than even that of consistent Parliamentary support; for when, in 1798, the Government appealed to the community for pecuniary support in the war against France, 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 earned 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. It is 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 the procession.

row, where he was a contemporary of Byron; and was afterwards entered a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford. Here he soon distinguished 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 a member for Cashal. Early in the following year he was selected to second the Address in reply to the Royal Speech, on the opening of Parliament. It is recorded that his first speech was decidedly a successful effort; and, considering that he was scarcely 22 years of age, it is remarkable that he should so soon have taken his position. Before the close of the same year he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. He very early displayed those administrative abilities which distinguished him in every official position throughout his career; so that, on the 12th September, 1812, he was appointed to the important post 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"—so named from the perpetrators applying wool cards 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 occasion 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 respect 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 1817 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 representation of the University of Oxford. He was elected; and he continued to sit for the University until the year 1826, 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 the Harrow Grammar School from the operation of Lord Brougham's bill for the regulation of public charities. In the same year he resigned his office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and assumed the position of an independent member of Parliament, 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 currency, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, was the legal convertibility, on demand, of all paper into lawful coin of the realm;" and that "in order to revert gradually to this security, and to enforce meanwhile a due limitation of the paper of the Bank of England, it was expedient to amend the act which suspended the cash payments of the Bank, 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 years from the present time." These resolutions were met by, seventeen counter-propositions from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Vansittart, of which one was, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that the promissory notes of the Bank have hitherto been, and are, at this time, held in public estimation to be equivalent to the legal coin of the realm, and are generally accepted as such in all pecuniary transactions to which such coin is lawfully applicable." The Government resolutions were carried, and amongst their supporters were Sir Robert Peel and his son, Mr. Peel. Mr. Horner died in 1817, and was not spared to behold the ultimate triumph of his principles.

The financial and monetary condition of the country having, between this period and the year 1819, engaged the serious attention of the Govern-

ment and of Parliament, in the February of the latter year a committee of secrecy was appointed 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 restrained until the report of the committee should be received, and a legislative measure passed thereon." On the 5th of April, Mr. Peel introduced a bill founded on the resolution, and the same night, by means of a suspension of the standing orders, it passed the House of Commons. On the 6th of May, the report of the Committee was presented, when Mr. Peel gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the subject on the 24th. It was upon this latter occasion, and before Mr. Peel rose to make his speech, that he came into political conflict with his father, whose 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 2½ 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 which would ultimately lead to ruin." We have referred to the opposition with which, from various quarters, the bill was met. There were not wanting 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 in operation, brought forward a very long resolution, 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 quitted 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 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 introduction of Mr. Plunket's Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill, Mr. Peel recorded once more, in the most solemn manner, his objection, on political grounds, to the removal of those disabilities. In the course of the same debate, Canning made one of his first speeches in favour of concession. It is curious that in alluding to Mr. Peel, whom he followed, he spoke in strong terms of his personal friendship for that Right Honourable gentleman. On the seventeenth day of January, 1822, Mr. Peel once more accepted office. Lord Sidmouth having ceased to be Home Secretary, Mr. Peel was appointed to that important post which he continued to hold until 1827. In the course of the year 1822, Mr. Canning having introduced a bill to allow the admission of Roman Catholic peers into the House of Lords, Mr. Peel once more

recorded his opposition to concession. The measure 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 life 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 accession 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 necessity—that 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 again 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 ceased 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 to the Whigs.

It was during Sir Robert Peel's absence in Italy that the Melbourne Administration was suddenly dismissed and the Duke of Wellington sent for.—Sir Robert Peel, by the Duke's advice, was immediately summoned from Italy, and called upon to form an administration. This he did with a rapidity and certainty of combination which very much surprised the public, and, most of all, his political opponents. The new Minister commenced by avowing that the national will, as expressed in the general desire for reform, must be respected by the Government. He appealed to the country, and a dissolution of Parliament gained for the Conservative party an accession of strength to the extent of nearly 100 members. Sir Robert Peel, up to this period, had been admired as a first-rate administrative statesman, and an accomplished debater; but he now suddenly rose to a much higher rank

in the public esteem. Great occasions bring out great faculties and powers; and Sir R. Peel now proved a striking instance of this. Comparisons were suggested—and with much truth and point—between 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 language in which, on the 9th of April, 1835, 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 Campbell.

The restoration of the Whigs again threw Sir R. Peel 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 ameliorative measures. The resistance 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 ministry—the 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 debater, and independently of his position of late years as the most prominent statesman of his day, Sir Robert Peel was unsurpassed by any speaker of his time. Occasionally, on some theme which revived his classical associations, and prompted a philosophic and poetic spirit, which, though seldom exercised, never slept within him, Sir Robert Peel has delivered speeches in Parliament and elsewhere, which will bear to be read as masterpieces of composition. In these productions there is more concentration of thought, and less redundancy of language, which is usually of a choice order and harmoniously collocated. The illustrations, if rarely of a purely poetical or imaginative character, are all in harmony with the theme, which they tend to elevate and adorn. But in the ordinary political speeches of Sir Robert Peel we must not look either for models of oratory in their entirety, or

for those passages of inlaid rhetoric or illustration which form the charm of the prepared orations of professed masters of eloquence.

Advertisements.

DR. HALLOWELL,
HOUSE AND SURGERY
No. 38, QUEEN STREET EAST, TWO DOORS FROM
CHURCH STREET.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-1f

MR. ROBERT COOPER,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Wellington-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 24th, 1849. 26-ly

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
CONVYANCER, &c.
DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,
CANADA WEST.
Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Church Street.
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

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

OWEN AND MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS
FROM LONDON,
KING STREET, TORONTO. 1

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
AGENT.
Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court
House,
Toronto, August 11th, 1849. 3

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.
OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS
TORONTO.
July 25th, 1849. 43-1f

GEORGE ARMITAGE,
MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver,
Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone
Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-Stones,
Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces,
&c. &c. &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable
Terms.
N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from
Living and Dead Subjects.
Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 36-1f

W. MORRISON,
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,
Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of
all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

JOHN S. BLOGG,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory.)
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,
HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies
French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together
with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.
Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made
to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.
Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

W. TOWNSEND,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respect-
fully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and
its Vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning
and repairing 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.
September 8, 1849. 10-1f

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.
Jobbing work of every description promptly exe-
cuted on the most reasonable terms.
N. B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken
in exchange.
Toronto, August 22d, 1849. 4-1f

REMOVAL.
DR. 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. 46-2m

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£250,000.
CONTINUES to accept Risks against FIRE in
and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.
F. H. HEWARD, 41-1f
Toronto 7th May, 1850.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.
INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Prop-
erty and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks
being excluded.
The Proprietary 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. Bowser,
W. L. Perrin, J. L. Robinson, Esq.,
Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison,
Wm. Gooderham, Charles Berczy,
James Browne, J. G. Worts,
Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN,
Bankers—Commercial Bank,
E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1y



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE COMPANY,
OFFICE—KING STREET, TORONTO.
INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings
in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture,
Mills, Manufactories, &c.
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Baldwin, J. B. Warren,
John Eastwood, B. W. Smith,
John Doel, A. McMaster,
James Leslie, James Shaw,
Wm. Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan.
J. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN McMURRICK, President.
All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail
must be post-paid.
July 5, 1843. 21

THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO
WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's
Mails) for Kingston, every Tuesday and Friday, at
noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg.
Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, 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, leaving Hamilton same days for Tor-
onto, at Three o'clock, P.M.
Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which
they leave Kingston.
Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,
CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,
WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at
Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every
Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for
Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday
afternoon at three o'clock.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday
Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every
Tuesday and Friday afternoon at three o'clock.
The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, having been fur-
nished 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 accommodations for Passengers
have been greatly increased. She has Plate Booms for Upwards
of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with
double French Berthsteads. She has long been well known as one
of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest
and most commodious.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER NOVEBORGEN,
CAPTAIN WILKINSON,
WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston
and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at
One o'clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-
past Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet
the Mail Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar).
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850. 43-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave
Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at
Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather per-
mitting).
Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg
and intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Mornings at half-past Eight o'clock.
Steamboat Office, 23 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. HARRISON,
WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morn-
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, 23 Front Street,
Toronto, April 10th, 1850. 37-1f

BIRTH.

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

DIED.

At Trafalgar, near Oakville, on the 28th of July, aged 37, Jane, wife of Mr. John C. Champion.

New Advertisements.

Wistar's Balsam at the Month.

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

ROBERT BUNCK.

Waynesborough, Burke Co. Georgia. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A HISTORY of the Church, from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation. By the Rev. George Waddington.

THE History of the Church of England to the Revolution, 1688. By Thomas Vowler Shortt, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaphs.

OLD Truths and New Errors. By the Rev. C. M. Butler, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D.C.

EARNESTNESS: or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop. By Charles B. Taylor, M.A., author of "Lady Mary."

THE EARL'S DAUGHTER, by the author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," "The Child's First History of Rome."

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH.

THE Rev. H. E. PLEES, Missionary in the Eastern District, is exerting himself in behalf of his congregation to erect a Church in the Township of Finch.

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

THAT well known, and pleasantly situated Property near the Trinity Church, situated on the Corner of King and Parliament Streets.

MR. J. S. STACY, PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP. (Writing Master at the Normal and Model School, and Knox's College, Toronto.)

IS prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, Yonge Street.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto.

SURGEON DENTIST. Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland.

Spring and Summer Dry Goods. GEO. B. WYLLIE HAS Opened the Premises on King Street, lately occupied by Mr. Howland.

WANTED. A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability.

GOVERNNESS WANTED. A LADY wishes to engage the services of a Governness immediately.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 23, 1850. Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance.

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D.D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY, S. B. HARMAN, Esq., The Rev. S. LEFT, LL.D., GEORGE BROCK, Esq., JAS. M. STRACHAN, Esq., P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq., G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors—MESSRS. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT, FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

MONSIEUR 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.

THE Rev. H. N. PHILIPS, informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to PICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few with his own school.

GOVERNNESS WANTED. A GOVERNNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady.

University of Toronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Professorship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at present vacant.

The duties 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 Commission of Visitation or by a future Statute of the Senate.

Candidates for the Chair are required to transmit to and deposit in the Office of the Registrar of the said University, on or before the 15th Day of August next, their names, residences, additions, and testimonials.

All documents forwarded by post to be pre-paid. Extract 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.

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

The duties of the Professor 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 competent authority in this University.

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 competent authority in this University.

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