

The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 49.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 3, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCX.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
July 6, 3RD SUND. APT. TRIN.	M. 1 Sam. 2.	Luke 18.
" 7,	E. " 3.	Col. 2.
" 8,	M. Prov. 23.	Luke 19.
" 9,	E. " 24.	Col. 3.
" 10,	M. " 25.	Luke 20.
" 11,	E. " 26.	Col. 4.
" 12,	M. " 27.	Luke 21.
" 13,	E. " 28.	1 Thes. 1.
" 14,	M. " 29.	Luke 22.
" 15,	E. " 30.	1 Thes. 2.
" 16,	M. Eccles. 1.	Luke 23.
" 17,	E. " 2.	1 Thes. 3.
" 18,	M. " 3.	Luke 24.
" 19,	E. " 4.	1 Thes. 4.
" 20, 4TH SUN. APT. TRINITY.	M. 1 Sam. 12.	John 1.
" 21,	E. " 13.	1 Thes. 5.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Churches.	Clergy.	Morning.	Evening.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rector.	11 o'clock.	8 o'clock.
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	11 " "	8 " "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., Incumbent.	11 " "	8 " "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incumb.	11 " "	8 " "
	Rev. W. Steunett, M.A., Assist.	11 " "	8 " "

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.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the week ending Monday, July 7th, 1851.

VISITORS:

THE PRINCIPAL.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.

CENSOR:

Rev. G. MAYNARD, M.A., Mathematical Master.

F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

First Page.	Our Constitution trampled on.
Second Page.	Editorial:—Trinity College Charter: The Church Union: St. Ann's Church, Montreal. Confirmation—Hamilton. Arrival of the "Europa."
Third Page.	Colonial Intelligence.
Fourth Page.	Editorial:—Pastoral Letter: Appointments for Confirmation: Provincial Parliament.
Fifth Page.	Illustrations of Prophecy: Perversions in England. England and Wales.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

JULY 6, 1851.

MORNING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(1 SAMUEL, II.)
 Samuel, the last of the Judges, and the person who appointed the first of the kings of Israel, is, in this Lesson, introduced to our notice. And the Lesson, independently of its historical connexion, exhibits, in the example of Hannah, Samuel's mother, the blessings which follow those who humbly trust in the Lord, and to whom he has given "an hearty desire to pray." In the first ten verses, we read the outpouring of a grateful heart in prayer and praise, to that God, who had been pleased to hearken to her humble request, and to whose service she dedicated the son he had given her.—From verse 11 to verse 26, an account is written of the wickedness of the sons of Eli, the priest, under whom Samuel ministered to the Lord. Eli appears to have been, himself, piously inclined, but too easy, or indolent, to punish the flagrant wickedness of his sons. In consequence of this, God tells him the consequences of this wickedness, of which he shares the guilt, by having permitted it to grow to such a head, without using his authority as a father, and a judge, to check and punish it. From which view of the Divine proceedings, we may understand, that all parrots who imitate Eli, and will not have the firmness or take the trouble, to correct their children in their wickedness, will be answerable to God for the crimes committed by them, and punished with them. His two sons, who had been guilty of those enormities, the prophet told him, should be cut off in the flower of their age; which happened when the Philistines took the ark (chapter iv. 1), and when he himself, as predicted, lived to see an enemy in God's habitation, an "affliction of the temple." (Chap. iv. 13—22.)
 In verse 35, the coming of a faithful High Priest is prophesied in whose family the succes-

sion should be continually kept up. This points immediately to Zachok, who was High Priest in the reign of Solomon; but it also had, probably, a secondary allusion to our Great High Priest, Jesus Christ. To complete the measure of Eli's punishment, he is informed, that the survivors of his family should be so degraded, that they should be glad to seek a refuge from starvation, by taking the most menial office about the temple, instead of being priests themselves. We are not, however, to presume, from these temporal judgments, any thing with respect to the final sentence, in another life, against Eli. Indeed, charity may discover many points on which it may build the hope that mercy was extended to him—that these were fatherly corrections, from the heavenly parent, who chastiseth us for our profit; and that his afflicted soul drew from them that profitable reproof, which wrought a godly sorrow. There are several marks of this in his conduct afterwards, as we shall see in the next chapter.

EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(1 SAMUEL, III.)

This chapter set before us, with great simplicity, and also great majesty, the innocence, and holiness of Samuel ministering before the Lord—devoted to his service, and, therefore, receiving distinguished tokens of his favor. Samuel, especially, as contrasted with Eli's sons, was a splendid example of the truth which God in the previous chapter, had delivered by the prophet—"Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." They despised the Lord, and came to an untimely end, and brought their whole family into disgrace and ruin. But Samuel honoured God, and God honoured him by a special commission to be his prophet, and by raising him to judge Israel, and to be held in reverence, not inferior to that of their greatest sages. The revelations of the Lord to his people had become less frequent; but it now pleased him to vouchsafe to speak to Samuel, and declare to him, more freely, his counsel. He had become aged, and nearly blind—when God, as we read in this Lesson, called Samuel to be a prophet, and made the fate of Eli the first revelation. Samuel, from the terrible nature of the punishment announced, was unwilling to tell it to Eli. But the latter abjured him—that is, put him upon oath, and called down all the evils of the curse upon Samuel's own head if he withheld the truth from him. And the humble tone of resignation, and acknowledgment of God's justice, which appears in the old man's answer, seems to give some foundation for that charitable hope, which we expressed in our notice of the former chapter. "It is the Lord," said he, "let him do what seemeth him good."
 Samuel experienced the effects of devoting himself to the Lord's service, in the blessing that attended all that he did and said. His reputation daily increased, "And all Israel from Dan even to Beer-sheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

We almost regret that we postponed any report of this meeting in the hope of giving it fully this post, but the same causes then in operation still bear upon us, with even greater force. Still the proceedings of this Society are too interesting to be altogether passed over, and we now give even a limited report in preference to none. Amongst the laity and clergy present, we observed the following:—

The Ven. Archdeacon of York, the Revs. D. E. Blake, Rural Dean of the Home District, Dr. Lett, Jonathan Shortt, S. Givins, V. P. Mayerhoffer, E. Denroche, Edmund Baldwin, A. Hill, T. W. Marsh, C. L. Inglis, Alexander Dixon, Henry Scadding, Dr. Beaven, W. S. Darling, H. B. Osler, Richard Mitchele, R. J. Macgeorge, T. S. Kennedy, John Pentland, D. Fraser, W. Leeming, Thomas Greene, H. C. Cooper, J. G. D. McKenzie, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Dr. Mewburn, and E. G. O'Brien, Esquire.

The meeting opened with prayer by the Lord Bishop and the Report which we gave at length in our last publication was read by the Secretary in the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

The Rev. E. DENROCHE briefly prefaced the first resolution, with some general remarks upon the working and aim of the Society, and then moved the following

resolution, which was seconded by Dr. BOVELL, and adopted.

Resolution 1.—That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Society, in such number and form as to them may seem expedient.

The Rev. T. S. KENNEDY moved the second resolution.

Resolution 2.—That this meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe to the Society during the past year.

The Rev. A. DIXON seconded same, and it was adopted.

The third resolution was proposed by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and was as follows:

Resolution 3.—That we commemorate with unfeigned rejoicing and thanksgiving to Almighty God, the third Jubilee of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and that it be recommended by the authority of his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, as a suitable acknowledgment of our indebtedness to that eminently useful Society, that sermons be preached and collections made in behalf of the Society throughout the various Parishes and Missions of this Diocese, on any Sunday prior to the 31st of July next; the proceeds of such collections to be devoted, at the suggestion of his Lordship, to either of these two objects, which are amongst the four specified by the Society, viz:—The extension of the Episcopate abroad, and the General Purposes' Fund.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. LETT, and adopted.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Col. O'BRIEN. It is as follows:

Resolution 4.—That we feel it a duty to unite with our brethren at home in recording our earnest protest against the recent aggression of the Bishop of Rome, upon the supremacy of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and the independent rights of our National and Apostolic Church.

The Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE seconded this resolution, and in doing so, observed—"It is not my intention to make any remarks preparatory to seconding the resolution with which I have been intrusted, my friend Col. O'Brien has rendered this unnecessary. I would simply observe that the longer I live, the more am I convinced that the baneful progress of Romanism, can only under God, be effectually met, by a faithful exhibition of the Constitution and doctrines of the Reformed Catholic Church. Perverts to Rome (with few exceptions) are made of individuals who have never been taught to render a sound and intelligent reason why they are members of the Anglican Communion."

Moved by the Rev. H. SCADDING, seconded by GEORGE RYKERT, Esq.

Resolution 5.—That this Society rejoice to hear of the establishment of a Church Society for the Diocese of Montreal, and of the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

In moving the fifth resolution, the Rev. H. SCADDING said: "In congratulating our brethren of the Church in the newly formed Diocese of Montreal, on the establishment amongst them of a Church Society similar to that of our own, we are reminded of the important fact, that we are now set off as an additional independent Church, possessing in their midst not only a body of clergy with places of worship and the Christian ordinances, but a Bishop also and a Cathedral, and a complete ecclesiastical organization of their own. We are aware, indeed, of the zeal and high principle with which the present Bishop of Quebec administered the affairs of the Church in the large extent of territory recently under his jurisdiction. We remember to this day the paternal spirit displayed by him in his administration in their still more western regions, now constituting the Diocese of Toronto. But at the same time we know what advantages accrue to the interests of the Church on every fresh subdivision of her territory into minister Dioceses. We know what life and vigour are immediately infused into the district which is so set apart, as to feel its individuality and independency. We doubt not that the usual results for good will attend the recent erection of the Diocese of Montreal. And most sincerely should we all unite in offering up our prayers that grace and wisdom may be vouchsafed to him who has been chosen to be the chief pastor of the new Diocese—one of the most important perhaps within the jurisdiction of the Anglican Church—for there, if no where else—in the face of a great Romanist community, the Church has to be well presented to the view:—there, if we expect ever to do any thing in the way of influencing Romanists and bringing them back again into unity with ourselves—there the Church has to be presented before the eyes of the world, in its Catholic aspect—Catholic, I mean, in the theological, and not the common newspaper acceptance of the term. Again, we may well express, as the resolution does, the sincere pleasure which we experience at the continued prosperity of the sister societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland,—for where Church Societies flourish, there, we are sure, to some extent at least, the interests of the Church are flourishing. We could wish indeed, that that these Societies flourished more than they do—that every member of the Church were also a member of the Church Society, and energetic and generous in its support. But there is a better state of things yet that we may wish for—that we may hope to see—a state of things wherein,—not simply shall each Church Society embrace all the members of each Colonial Church—but each Colonial Church absorb and swallow up each Church Society—a state of things wherein each Church assembling, layman and clergyman together, in synod or convocation or convention—or whatever the term may be, shall transact its affairs as a Church,—and no longer under the partial organizations of Church Societies. What additional moral force will then attend our actions, when—not a society—a portion merely of each Church—but each Church itself will be sending out its missionaries, opening missions, building churches and parsonages, establishing schools, circulating the Bible and Prayer-book! I had the privilege, last summer to be present at the annual convention of Western New York; and I could not but be struck with the beauty and propriety of the spectacle. There, assembled together in a large body, were the clerical and lay representatives of the Church of Western New York, transacting—not as a Church Society—but as a Church, the very species of business, in many respects, which we attend to here. I could not but ask myself why should it not be so amongst

ourselves? Throughout the proceedings, harmony and dignity and solemnity reigned—laymen as well as clergymen exhibiting the highest intelligence—understanding their position—understanding the Church—not confounding it with the Protestant sects, but tracing back its descent historically from our Lord, and resting its authority and powers on that fact—and legislating and acting for it in that solemn point of view. Surely so would it be amongst ourselves, could we be in a similar manner brought periodically together, and made to see ourselves as a great community—and understand ourselves as a Church; a like intelligence and zeal would speedily be manifested in every one of our members. I trust many amongst us will live to see the day when we shall enjoy equal privileges with our brethren in the neighbouring Church. In the mean time, however, the continued prosperity of our own Church Society, and that of the Sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, are legitimate subjects of congratulation."

The sixth resolution was proposed by the Hon. Vice-Chancellor ESTEN, seconded by S. B. HARMAN, Esq., and adopted as follows:

Resolution 6.—That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Clergy of the Diocese, for having so zealously responded to the call that was made by the Society, under Article XIX of the Constitution, on behalf of the Missionary Fund, the Widows & Orphans' Fund, and the General Purposes' Fund.

The seventh resolution was proposed by the Rev. C. L. INGLES, B. A., and seconded by Dr. PAGET, and adopted.

Resolution 7.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the officers of the Society for their services during the past year.

The eighth resolution was proposed by G. W. ALLAN, Esq., seconded by the Rev. H. B. OSLER, and adopted as follows:

Resolution 8.—That the following members of the Society be Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:—The Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Jameson, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten, the Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Sprague, the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, the Hon. John Macaulay, the Hon. James Gordon, the Hon. Colouel Wells, the Hon. Z. Burnham, the Hon. Jas. Kerby, the Hon. William Allan, the Hon. George Crookshank, the Hon. Robert C. Wilkins, the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, M.P.P., the Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, Sir A. N. McSabb, M.P.P., the Rev. J. MacCall, LL.D., the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., J. B. Askin, Esq., Thos. Mercer Jones Esq., Guy C. Wood Esq., Frederick Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Rutan, Alexander Burdiss, Esq., Justus S. Merwin, Esq., John Atwood, Esq., the Chairmen of the District Associations.

Moved by the Rev. S. GIVINS, seconded by LUKIN ROBINSON, Esq.

Resolution 9.—That William Proutfoot Esq., and L. Moffatt, Esq., be Auditors; that Thomas W. Birchall, Esq., be Treasurer; that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., be Secretary, and Thos. Champion, Esq., Assistant Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The Rev. S. GIVINS, in moving this resolution, observed—"That it was essential to the success of such an association as this Society, that the office bearers should enjoy the entire confidence of its supporters; for if, unfortunately, doubts or suspicions should arise, apathy, if not disunion would be the painful consequences. In moving the resolution appointing the auditors, treasurer and secretary, he had the satisfaction to believe a better selection could scarcely be made.—The gentlemen entrusted with the financial affairs of the Society, have long enjoyed the confidence of this community, not merely as men of unquestionable integrity and superior abilities as men of business, but (what enhances them in our estimation), as zealous Churchmen. With regard to the other gentlemen named in this resolution, he would merely remark, that he believed he spoke of the sentiments of the members of this society generally, when he said that the Clerical Secretary had proved himself a meet successor to his lamented predecessor, while, from the frequent opportunities he had of judging of the devotion of the Assistant-Secretary to this most difficult office; he felt it both a pleasure and a duty to bear testimony to the zeal with which he discharged his onerous and multifarious duties."

Moved by the Rev. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary, seconded by THOMAS CHAMPION, Esquire, Assistant Secretary.

Resolution 10.—That in conformity with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, Article XIII. of the Constitution be repealed, and that in its place the following rule be substituted:—That there shall be a Standing Committee (three of whom shall be a quorum), to prepare the business for the Monthly Meetings of the Society.

That the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, be *ex officio* members of the Standing Committee.

That the other members of the Standing Committee not exceeding twenty in number, shall be elected by the Society out of its incorporated members.

That of the non-official members of the Standing Committee, the four who, having been on the Committee for one entire year, have attended the fewest meetings of the Standing Committee, and of the Sub-Committees, during the twelve months, ending on the first Wednesday in March, shall go out at the Annual Meeting in June; and if any doubt shall arise under this rule, which member of those who have attended the fewest meetings is to retire, then the one who has served the shortest time on the Committee shall be considered to have vacated his seat.

That the Standing Committee shall recommend to the Society at its meeting in March in each year, four members to be elected in the place of the four retiring members, who shall not be eligible for the ensuing year.

That any member of the Society wishing to propose other candidates for election on the Standing Committee, be required to give in the names of such candidates to be proposed by him, at or before the monthly meeting in March.

The Rev. J. G. D. MCKENZIE in proposing this resolution said—"That for the change proposed to be made in the standing committee we are indebted to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The principle of rotation, as applied to the standing committee, had been found to work well with that society, and this encourages us to hope that it may prove beneficial to ourselves. One effect of it will be, that of bringing into closer connexion with our society some others of our more active Laity, more particularly, who, by the fixed and unvarying arrangements of the standing committee hitherto maintained, could not have been added to that body without inconveniently augmenting its numbers. We are glad to connect with the affairs of this society as many of our earnest Laity as we can, and the number of each, I am persuaded, is not small. We have many earnest and

faithful lay brethren who are ready to say—who have in effect already declared,—“Our hearts are set upon doing the Church’s work in every legitimate way. We will do it in the Church’s spirit; we will do it in obedience to the Church’s laws.” These remarks, may perhaps possess but little weight as confined (if they are to be so confined) to the mere constitution of the standing committee—a body which, it is desirable, should consist of a small number of individuals. But, as to the general working of the society; as to its innate energies—the breadth of its field of operations—its prospect of success—its hold upon the hearts of our people; it must be admitted that to possess a large body of laity, such as I described, is of vital importance. At all times a rampart of defence, and a tower of strength, they are so in a peculiar degree at the present crisis, when the State (alas!) seems to be growing more and more forgetful of its obligations to the Church. But, though the State should forget its duty, we shall have that which will go far to counteract, if not to remove the evil, when our laity shall become, as they are every day becoming, more and more impressed with a sense of their allegiance to the Church. When our laity at large shall have become sensible of all that they owe to the Church, and fully resolved to do their duty to the Church at all hazards, then we shall have indeed a right to make the honest boast that there has been evolved an influence amongst us which must tell with considerable force, even upon our Colonial Parliament, and control, in some measure, the policy of our Governments and the conduct of our public men. And to this issue, we are rapidly advancing. Our heritage was in danger—is still in danger; and your Lordship the other day summoned your people round you to combine for its defence. It is well known with what fervour our lay brethren responded to the summons. It must have given you, as it did your Clergy, the highest satisfaction to hear the fearless avowals, and to witness the enthusiastic spirit of the laity on that occasion. Your Lordship must have felt that, in the Lay no less than in the Clerical element of the conference, there were men of talent—men of influence in society—and, what is infinitely more important, men of incorruptible principle—ready to avouch at every sacrifice their fealty to God and to His Church; with every nerve strung to maintain it against the seductiveness of an earthly consideration; I am persuaded that we have many brethren of this sort throughout the land. The race of our upright, true-hearted, laymen did not expire with the lamented Cartwright. We have still a Robinson, a McNab, a Boulton, a Ruttan, and a host of others who might be named. Something, my Lord, have been said in the Report, touching the spirit of the laity. Are not a godly Laity with a faithful Clergy, the strength and the beauty of our Zion? “Show me your treasures?” was the demand made by a heathen persecutor upon one of the martyrs of the early Church. The holy man gathered together the poor who were objects of the Church’s bounty, and pointed them out to the fierce Pagan, as the treasures of the Church; his answer was good; but it was limited. We would go further—we would point to the fair and numerous assembly of our godly Laity; they are, emphatically, the Church’s treasures. Take from her what you please, so long as she possesses these, she cannot be poor.

His Lordship having left the chair, a-d the same having been taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, it was

Moved by Dr. MEWBURN, seconded by the Rev. Dr. BEAVEN.

That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

From our English Files.

HER MAJESTY’S SHIP *Sampson* had proceeded from St. Helena with troops from that Island, and also the Governor. Sir Harry Smith had issued an order for a further levy of 700 burghers, to be raised at a cost of £2,000.

Her Majesty’s steamers, *Dee* and *Hermes*, were still plying, taking troops and levies to the mouth of the Buffalo. Lady Smith was about to follow Sir Harry to Graham’s Town. The Kaffirs were gaining strength.

The following are the details of the present state of the campaign as given in the *Graham’s Town Journal Extra* of April 1:

Advices were received yesterday from King William’s Town to last Saturday. Since the Governor’s return from Fort Hare strong patrols have been sent out in various directions, for the purpose of harassing the enemy, and crippling his resources and means of protracting hostilities. This is the Kaffir harvest time, and if allowed to store his supplies the war may be continued to an indefinite period.

During the past week, a patrol of 600 men proceeded on the 26th up to the Buffalo, and another on the following day towards Perie, in which direction it was understood there were many huts and gardens. Subsequently another patrol, under Major Wilmot, R.A., has been detailed towards Sevelo’s country, for the purpose of opening up Line Drift, the ford of the Keiskamma, on the direct road to this place. The latter has proved himself to be an energetic and able officer. He earned distinction in New Zealand, and he has shown here the value of the experience gained by him in that colony.

In our Saturday’s issue it was stated 600 Hottentots had been armed and permitted to accompany Gen. Somerset to patrol into the Kat river, where the Kaffirs were said to be in force, having attacked the loyal Hottentots at Eland’s Post, and butchered four of them. One or two errors were made in this statement which we take this early opportunity of correcting. The number of Hottentots who were permitted to accompany General Somerset was 100, and not 600 as above stated. The fact of the enemy having roasted one of these poor creatures is confirmed, and shows what they may hereafter expect, should they place themselves at the mercy of their Kaffir allies.

The Hottentots about King William’s Town say that Sandilla has a large camp in the Amatolas, and lives in a house built in the same manner as that of an English person.

Letters from Fort Havre have come in to day up to Sunday last, at which date Major-General Somerset was out on patrol, as above stated, in the Kat River. From the accounts received, it appears that on the evening of Thursday, the picquets were fired on by the enemy, who appeared to be in some force. The Fingoes and Hottentots immediately went to the support of the sentries, and from the blood seen the next morning, it is inferred that several of the enemy must have been either killed or wounded. On reaching Eland’s Post all was found quiet, it being supposed that the rebel Hottentots had moved into the Amatola. Several ‘clumps’ of Kaffirs were seen, but none of

them were brought to action. The General was continuing his movement, and has sent directions for six days’ rations to be forwarded to Post Relief.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Portugal are to the 4th inst.

Perfect tranquility has been maintained throughout the whole country, and the violence of revolutionary passion seems to be checked. This effect is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the prudent advice given by the various members of the *corps diplomatique*. The attitude assumed by the officers of the army has also operated beneficially on the mind of Sadanah, and confirmed him in the determination not to make any great changes.

The Great Exhibition was going on prosperously and on Monday, the 2nd of June, was visited by nearly 50,000 persons, chiefly of the labouring and agricultural classes. The Queen was present on that day.

The Parliamentary Committee had decided by 11 to 5 in favour of the Cape route for the Australian mails.

The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P., died at Florence on the 25th ult., from an attack of gout in the stomach, aged fifty-nine years. He has long had the reputation of being one of the most brilliant speakers of the age, and has occupied many public posts of high honour and great responsibility. He was born in Dublin in 1793, graduated at Trinity College in 1814, was soon after admitted to the Irish Bar, but owing to a deficiency of legal acquirements did not meet with much success, became a political agitator, and in the Roman Catholic Association reached a position second only to that of Mr. O’Connell.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the most notable of the members of the House of Lords, died at his country residence in Dorsetshire, on June 2nd, aged eighty-four years. He was lineally descended from the famous Lord Shaftesbury, a member of the “Cabal,” under Charles II., and more directly the author than any other man of the *Habeas Corpus* act. He graduated at Christ Church College, made the grand tour of Europe and on his return entered the House of Commons, and on the accession of the Tories to power, after the death of Fox, received the appointment of Clerk of the Ordinance. On the death of his elder brother he entered the House of Lords, and there for forty years distinguished himself for the strong common sense, legal discrimination, and uncompromising impartiality with which he discharged the duties of chairman of several important standing committees. He remained at his parliamentary post till near the close of life.—He was a man of undignified presence, of indistinct and hurried speech, of hasty and brusque manner, but was greatly esteemed as an excellent man of business.

We find the following under the head of “Mesmerism” in a Dublin paper. It may be in the recollection of our readers, that Sir Philip Crampton, some time since, in order to test the powers alleged to be possessed by persons in what is called *clairvoyant state*, offered to enclose a bank note for £100 in a sealed envelope, which should become the property of any individual who could, blindfolded, and in the mesmeric sleep tell its date and number. This challenge had been accepted by Mr. Hill H. Hardy.

The Duke of Leinster has recently let several large farms in Kildare, to Scottish farmers, and upwards of fifty of the new settlers are located between Athy and Castledermot. Near Roscommon there are three Cheshire farmers located; those farms adjoin, and are about 100 Irish acres each.

We notice in a London paper that “visitors to London are accommodated with board and lodging at a highly respectable family, living in Torrington-Square at No. 22, 10s. to 25 per week.” This demonstrates that the Glass Show, has caused no scarcity of accommodation.

Lord Ashley has written to the *Times*, cautioning the public that the success of the shoe-blacks selected from the ragged schools has introduced a competition by strangers—

“Who are not, as yet, selected with the same care as our boys, and subjected to the same discipline.—These boys have been raised from the very lowest depths of society; and to show the good effect of their training, I cannot do better than give an extract of a letter which I have just received:—‘The Society I rejoice to say flourishes. Last week they earned nearly £11. An Irish boy, one of the number, received a sovereign from a drunken man in place of a shilling’ but returned it immediately. They make good use of the library and bath tickets. Their Bible-reading and prayer every morning at the depository before going out produces an excellent result. Several of them have removed to the model lodging-houses; and, indeed, everything connected with them is so prosperous as to fill our hearts with thankfulness.”

Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney has succeeded in extinguishing the “burning waste of Clackmannan,” a fire in the South Sauchie Colliery, near Alloa, which has raged for about thirty years over an area of twenty-six acres, in the waste of the nine foot seam of coal.

It is calculated that the coal fields of Northumberland and Durham would yield the annual supply they now do for a period of eight centuries.

Nine iron steam-vessels, varying in size and tonnage are now in course of construction at Birkenhead. One is a paddle-steamer for the Russian Government of about 400 tons.

The upper surface of the Britannia Bridge tube having suffered from rain, a roof has been formed of waterproof cloth stretched on a framework. Upwards of 7000 yards of the prepared cloth were required.

A robbery distinguished for its audacity and singularity recently took place in Paris, at the *Jardin des Plantes*. It appears some thieves succeeded in carrying off one of the lions of the menagerie, and so far, notwithstanding stains of blood had been discovered on the ground, had eluded the argus eyes of the police.

St. Amant the great chess player is appointed French Consul at California.

Half the bread now manufactured at Limerick, is composed of Egyptian flour.

At a meeting of Street sellers and Hawkers, recently held in London, several statements relating to them in “*London labour and London poor*,” were denounced as unjust and untrue.

The Duke of Wellington lately enquired of the Steward of his Stratfieldsaye estates, if he had made any abatement of the rentals. The reply was that he had not, for the tenants had all paid cheerfully without asking for any abatement. The Duke said that was the very reason why the abatement should be made—and directed that it should be made on the last, as well as on the rentals of the current year.

A pike was recently captured in Westmorland, weighing 20 lbs, being the largest yet caught there by a quarter of a pound.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

TRINITY SUNDAY—XVIII CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

DEAR SIR,—I have long considered the selection of the above chapter as one of the lessons for Trinity Sunday as very singular, and were it not for that reverence which I feel to be due to the venerable compilers of our Liturgy, I should say—unfortunate; since it almost appears to sanction the idea that the three heavenly messengers therein spoken of, were the three persons of the Divine Trinity; a supposition to my mind painfully irreconcilable with the awful majesty of Him whose glory is such that “no man hath seen Him or can see Him.”

With those views the remarks in this lesson, on the first page of last Thursday’s *Church* will accord; I now write, however, for the purpose of stating my disagreement with the writer of those remarks in his assertion that “It was not any one of the three, (angels) that Abraham addressed as the Lord.” I do so, because I regret any criticism, when not as I imagine correct, which would seem to interfere with the plain and literal understanding of Holy Writ.—The Bible is written not for priests or the learned only, but as a book of popular instruction in practical godliness, and may therefore be expected to be so obvious in its meaning as to be easily understood by such of the multitude, as are at all sincere of heart in searching it. And indeed I have no question that in accordance with the promise made through the prophet Isaiah, take the whole Scripture, and the way practical holiness is made so plain that the wayfaring men though fools (*i. e.* unlearned) if honest in their purpose—shall not err therein.” Nor do I, in speaking thus, doubt the fact that the Church is the only Divinely appointed keeper and interpreter of Holy Writ; but then, that is, as the voucher of its authenticity and genuineness, the interpreter of its doctrinal mysteries, and the authorized dispenser of its promised salvation and blessings, and this nothing does more plainly teach than the sacred volume itself. But yet, I take it, that so plain is its teaching in practical holiness, that is in the every day duties of a godly life, that the most popular method of understanding that teaching, is usually the most correct; and the narratives of Scripture are, generally, designed to be a part of its most practical instruction.

Nay, I will venture so far as to say, that even the abstruser doctrines of the Bible, such as, Baptismal Regeneration and Election, the sacramental character of the Church as the Body and Bride of Christ,—the necessary connection between faith and works in securing our final salvation, the necessity of Episcopacy and of an Apostolic succession in order to constitute a complete and valid ministry, &c. &c. &c., would all have been themselves to this day, as we doubt not they once were, the “popular” interpretation of Holy Scripture, had it not been for the strong bias given by the force of unhappy circumstances, about the time of the reformation, to a few individuals of commanding intellects, strong passions, and unbending wills, supported as they were, by a host of this world’s great ones who acted from the most interested motives.

But to return, I wish to vindicate what is, I believe, the popular understanding of the chapter in question, because, it appears to me to be the only one, which can shake the confidence of the unlearned reader in the certainty of the meaning of any portion of Holy Scripture, and by a necessary consequence, to weaken his faith in the saving character and practical importance of all its sacred teaching.

I decidedly think then that one of three heavenly personages mentioned in this 18th chapter of the Book of Genesis, was the second person of the ever blessed Trinity, known as the Jehovah of the law, the Messiah of the Prophets, and as the Divine Saviour, the Son of God, of the New Testament. My reasons for this are as follows:—

1st. The simple announcement in the first verse, of which I think the succeeding narrative is the enlarged account. I am aware that some persons, and amongst them the Commentator in the last *Church*, suppose that the declaration in this verse, “And the Lord appeared unto him in the plains of Mamre,” stands alone, and that the sacred historian immediately passes on to give the details of another transaction, in no way particularly connected with the previous statement. But such a supposition appears to me altogether unwarranted. For first I am not aware that in any other place the appearance of the Lord Jehovah to any of His servants, is treated in the slight if not irreverent manner, that it is in this place, if this bare mention of it be all the notice that is taken of it, hence I think that the reverence which is due to such an instance of the Divine condescension forms, a strong presumption that the ensuing narrative is the account of that appearance.

That this was the opinion of the translators of our authorized version of the Bible, will be evident to any one who will take the trouble to examine the punctuation of the first verse, which very decidedly connects it with what follows. And we may claim even the heading of the chapter as being in our favour, since it gives the first verse as commencing the narrative, it is thus: Abraham entertaineth three angels; the value of this testimony is simply, that had the authorities of the Anglican Church supposed the appearance of the Lord to Abraham spoken of in the first verse to be distinct from what follows, they would scarcely have suffered it to be unnoticed, and have sanctioned what, in that case, would have been both the irreverent and incorrect idea, that the vision of the three angels commenced the chapter.

2nd. I will not dwell upon the fact that, from the mode of Abraham’s address, it is evident that one of these sacred three was superior to the others, but proceed to remark that the conversation respecting Sarah and the manner in which the promise of a son was given are decisive to my mind of the fact that the chief of them was no other than the Lord Jehovah, the Second Person of the Divine Trinity. In verse nine they are represented as collectively asking “Where is Sarah thy wife?” In this question there was no power or dignity either required or displayed, and consequently the sacred historian is particular to state which of the “three” actually put the question, it was the wish of all to know, hence he states it as a general interrogatory, or perhaps it was the two inferior angels who were the “they” that asked as preparing the way for their Lord. But immediately upon Abraham’s answers, the reply to him is in the singular number and the style is altogether changed to one of personal authority, the conversation proceeds, “I” (no longer

we) “will certainly return unto thee, and, lo, Sarah thy wife, shall have a child;” and upon Sarah’s laughter, the narrative continues, “And the Lord (Hebrew JEHOVAH) said unto Him” &c. Now, according to all the rules of plain common sense understanding, it appears to me utterly impossible to deny that the chief speaker in this conversation is one of the three angels who came to Abraham, and who commenced the conversation by asking “where” Sarah was; and yet he speaks with an authority which evidently proves Him Divine, but still stronger is the statement of the writer for as we have seen he positively calls Him “Jehovah.” Hence I think your commentator is proved to be in error in denying that one of the “three” was the Second person of the Holy Trinity. I shall return to the subject in a subsequent communication, and am yours faithfully, A. T.

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,—The following few lines contain an extract from a letter just received from my brother, a Clergyman in England. The allusion he makes to the exertions of our worthy Bishop, would doubtless be gratifying to the friends of the Church in this Colony; and if you, therefore, permit the accompanying to occupy a short space in your next number, you would greatly oblige. Your respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

“In an Ecclesiastical point of view, we are in a sad plight in this country. Popery making alarming progress, and a deadly struggle going on to put down Church principles. There is one poor Bishop, the Bishop of Exeter, fighting manfully for the purity of the Catholic Faith, and the rest of the Bishops, with Canterbury and York, coolly looking on, seeing him victimized. It is consoling, however, to see that he meets with sympathy and co-operation from the Colonial Bishops, especially in his attempt to restore something like a Diocesan or Provincial Synod.—‘Toronto’ is among these honourable exceptions, and his praise therefore is now in all the English Church papers, and will be I hope hereafter, as also that of the Bishop of Exeter, in the *Church itself*.”

For The Church.

TO THE HONOURABLE P. B. DE BLAQUIERE.

HONOURABLE SIR,—In common with the great body of the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese, I have observed with astonishment, not unmingled with other feelings which I will not here express, the efforts which you have made and continue to make, with a view of preventing them from obtaining the establishment in this Province, entirely from their own means, without any charge whatever to the public, of a University, whose teaching shall be based on the religious system of their own Church, and sanctified by the acknowledgment of the word and worship of Almighty God. Painful, however, as it has been to see a gentleman of respectability, and one professing to be a warm friend of the Church of England, following the course which you have thought proper to pursue, I do not know that I should have felt it necessary to address you, had you not expressed yourself in such a manner as to convey the idea that you speak the sentiments of the members of our Church generally, and that in fact you come forward as their champion in defence of their civil and religious liberties, against the grievous injury which the Bishop of this Diocese is endeavouring to inflict upon them by the establishment of a University for the education of their children in accordance with the principles of their own faith.

Now, Sir, as I firmly believe, that the assumption on your part, that in opposing the establishment of the Church University, you act in conformity with the feelings of a majority of the clergy and laity of our Church is entirely gratuitous and unfounded in fact; and as I believe that in the course you are pursuing, you are acting the part of an enemy of the Church of England instead of a friend, (although I doubt not you think you are doing her service,) I feel constrained to protest against your proceedings in this matter, more especially in consequence of a notice of motion which you are represented in the public papers as having given in your place in the Legislative Council for the 8th of July, the object of which is avowedly to induce Her Majesty the Queen to withhold a Charter from the Church University.

Before I advert to the clauses contained in your intended motion, permit me briefly to glance at the course that has been pursued towards the members of the Church of England in this Diocese, in reference to the subject which, it is admitted, that from their numbers and position, they are more deeply interested than any other religious body in the Province.

I will not here enter into any long account of the Charter of King’s College. To most of those who may read this letter, the provisions of that Charter—the objections that were so long and so unreasonably thrown in the way of its operation,—and at length its unprecedented violation must be only too well known. I believe, however, that to this day very many of the inhabitants of this Province are under the impression that the Charter in question was absolutely exclusive, and admitted none to share in its privileges except members of the Church of England. I need not say that such a notion is wholly erroneous, and that while the Charter contained certain provisions in order to ensure unity of action on the part of the governing body of King’s College, and to declare it all distinctly the nature of religious teaching and worship, to be maintained and inculcated therein; it threw open its educational advantages to all, without religious distinction. Even the Professors, except those appointed to the Council, were not required to be members of the Church of England; nor did the Charter exact any test from any one for admission to any degree in any art or faculty therein, with the exception of degrees in Divinity alone.

The head and front of its offending was, that the religious teaching and worship to be maintained therein were to be those of the Church of the Sovereign, who, in the exercise of his constitutional powers endowed, and chartered it; for the property with which it was endowed was the property of the Crown, not of the people of this Province, it was the fashion absurdly to assert. The soil of Canada before its conquest was the property of the Crown of France; having been conquered by means of the blood and treasure of England, it became the property of the British Crown, and was constitutionally vested therein. What then made it the property of the people?—for at its conquest Upper Canada was a wilderness; and after its settlement commenced, each person who became a landed proprietor, either by purchase or free grant from the Crown, was entitled to just so much land as his patent described and no more. The re-remained where it was before, namely, vested in the Sovereign of England, who was free to convey the same to individuals

from time to time, or to endow therewith any public institutions he pleased. If this be denied, can any man's patent be said to be worth even the parchment on which it was engrossed? In the exercise of this right his late Majesty, George the Fourth, was pleased to endow the University of King's College, "for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion, and for their instruction in various branches of science and literature."

I need not tell you, Sir, that the Church of England felt deeply aggrieved and sorely discouraged by this unrighteous proceeding. Nevertheless as a declaration of belief on the part of the authorities of the University in the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures, and in the doctrine of the Trinity was required by the amended Charter; as the worship of God was not prohibited; and moreover, as his late Majesty King William the Fourth, in consenting to a modification of the Charter expressly stipulated, for the maintenance of a Professorship of Divinity for the benefit of the Church of England, the members of that Church (many of them not without great misgiving) determined to continue to King's College their co-operation and support, and to endeavour to make its system as effective as possible for the general benefit.

Were the enemies of the Church of England now satisfied? Let the Act 12 Vic. chap. 82, sec. 29, answer; an Act, which, notwithstanding the attempt to explain it away by the 13 and 14 Vic. chap. 29, prohibits the ministers of religion, and banishes from the Province, the teaching of religion and the worship of Almighty God according to any form whatever.

Ab Sir, it was no ungraceful compliment which her enemies unwittingly paid the Church of England, that when they banished her from the halls of King's College, they banished religion along with her; and that as she came in so they went out together.

And now that this godless measure was consummated, the duty of the Church became clear, namely, to dependance on her great Head, to endeavour to procure from her own resources a sound education for her youth, based on the principles of our holy religion, and consecrated and blessed by the worship of Almighty God.

One would have thought that now at last the Church would commend her exertions to universal favour and approval; and that the most inveterate of her former opponents would, in accordance with what are called liberal principles, have bid her "God speed," or else in silence have allowed her to proceed upon her way.

Is this the case? Far from it. Her enemies are as determined as ever, that she shall not be permitted, even in the exercise of the voluntary principle, to teach her children in accordance with their own faith; and that those who are thus confederate against her, may well be pardoned for expressing my astonishment at finding the name of one who professes to take the Honourable Peter Boyle de Blaquiere.

I believe that we shall look in vain in modern times for an instance of purer tyranny, than that which is pursued towards the Church of England in this Province in regard to University Education.

But you will say to me, hold Sir, there are reasons of a sufficient cogency to justify the course which you thus denounce; and those reasons are set forth in an Address to the Governor-General, which I intend to move in the Legislative Council, on the 8th of July, after expressing the concurrence of that House in the comprehensive views so ably expressed by the Church of England ought not to be given a Charter for her University, because it would be "to the prejudice of the National (?) University." 2nd. That the members of the Church would be more effectually attached to her by their becoming affiliated with the National University, (which proscribes religion,) than by retaining a Charter for a University of their own, based on the principles of their own Church. And 3rdly, declaring in effect that such is the plan which would be satisfactory to the Clergy and Laity of this Province.

Let me then say a few words on some of these topics; the same plan of affiliation, which is now attempted to be forced on the members of the Church of England, and the inhabitants of this Province.

I yield, Sir, to no man in respect for the office of Representative of my Sovereign; but I do not think it inconsistent with that respect, to declare my disagreement with the line of policy pursued by the individual who may at any time happen to fill it; especially if such policy be at variance with the interests of that State which his Sovereign and mine is sworn to protect. I will, therefore, say that I deeply grieve to find His Excellency the Governor-General endeavouring to disannul her Majesty from bestowing upon the Church that boon which, as appears from Earl Grey's published correspondence with the Bishop of this Diocese, her Majesty was willing so to grant; and which if conceded would not infringe upon the rights and liberties of any individual.

But, Sir, when I look for the grounds or arguments against granting a Charter to the Church University the following are the principal which I find alleged—1st. That (to quote the words of your intended motion) it would be "to the prejudice of the National University," or, as it is more clearly expressed by Lord Elgin in a despatch to Lord Grey "it might have the effect of withdrawing the members of the Church of England generally from all connexion with the Provincial University." And 2nd that the members of the Church generally do not desire it.

Sir, I submit to you and to the public that these reasons destroy each other. For first if the members of the Church generally are not opposed to the University of Toronto, and do not desire the establishment of the Church University, then it is clear that it could be granted to the former, that a Charter should be granted to the Church University, because to one would go to it. On the contrary it would be because of the advantage of the University of Toronto, to demonstrate the failure of the Church University sought to establish;—and moreover the grant of a Charter would be a complete answer to the charge of arbitrary conduct now lying at the door of those who are in the establishment of the Church University is constructed.

And but if on the other hand the members of the Church of England would freely forego all the so called advantages of the University of Toronto, with its rich

endowment, and its host of professors at from £300 to £600 or £700 a year each,—and if they would "generally" prefer to go to their own poor University solely because of the principles which it asserts, then Sir, I call on you to strike from your intended motion one or other of the clauses to which I have referred,—and to be content with declaring either that it would be to the prejudice of the University of Toronto that it should be forsaken (as it would be) by the members of the Church generally—or that as they are in favour of that Institution, they would go to it in preference to the Church University, even though a Charter should be given to the latter—a boon which it might therefore be safely permitted to receive.

In regard to your proposed reference of the whole question to a convocation of the clergy and laity of this diocese, I will only observe: 1st.—That a sacred principle can never be affected by the mere vote of any body of men, however respectable,—that—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom,"—that true religion is the basis of all sound education, and that these must continue to be truths even supposing it possible, which it is not, that the clergy and laity of this diocese should assert the contrary.

But, in fact Sir, the very reference which you desire was made at the recent meeting of the clergy and laity in Toronto, the latter of whom appeared by their representatives duly elected—when a resolution was unanimously adopted, asserting the very principle involved in this discussion, nemely, "the paramount duty of connecting religion with secular education." I propose to show in another letter that there is no satisfactory acknowledgment of this principle in the "affiliation" scheme of which you are so zealous an advocate. Meanwhile I will express my hope that you may see the unreasonableness and illiberality of the policy which would either deprive the members of the Church of England of the advantages of a University education, or oblige them to accept one repugnant to their feelings and contrary to their conscience.

I have the honour to be, Hon. Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
ARTHUR PALMER,
Rector of Guelph, and Rural Dean.

PROTEST

As to the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ross to the motion made by the Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere, on the subject of certain papers relative to the Clergy Reserves, in the Legislative Council, on Monday the 23d June, 1851.

DISSENTIENT.

1st.—Because the address in question has been adopted as an amendment to a motion for a purpose totally different to such address, of which due notice had been given, and that no notice has been given of any intention to move the present address.

2dly.—Because the House has refused to permit the discussion on the present address to be taken at a future day; or that the members should be specially convened to consider the same.

3dly.—Because such decision virtually sets aside the standing order of this House, No. 19, which requires two days notice of any special motion; and which rule was framed to prevent the House being surprised into premature decision without due deliberation.

4thly.—Because the address in question involves the most weighty matter which could be brought under the notice of this House; namely, an application to Her Majesty the Queen, to sanction the annulling an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which provided for the maintenance of religious education for the Protestants of Upper Canada, and the support of the Ministers of the same; as to which it is fit and becoming and highly important, that every member of this House should have the opportunity of fully expressing his opinion.

5thly.—Because Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has communicated to His Excellency the Governor General, that the British Government upon the address of one branch of the Canadian Legislature, and without any reference to this House, are prepared to require from the Imperial Parliament further legislation upon this subject, with a view to send back to Canadian Legislation, what a long experience has proved wholly incapable of satisfactory adjustment in this Province.

(Signed) P. B. DE BLAQUIERE,
G. S. BOUTON,
JAMES GORDON.

Legislative Council Chamber,
June 24th, 1851.

Colonial.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH RESPECTING FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The difficulty found in obtaining payment from one or two of the American Mutual Insurance Companies doing business in these Provinces, and the tenacity with which they held on to the premium notes deposited with them, after the parties insured had surrendered their Policies, having induced many to contest payment of the assessment made on the notes, has brought the question of the legality of these companies to an issue. The Genesee Mutual Insurance Company of the State of New York, brought actions against persons residing and assured in the Province, for the recovery of an assessment declared on their premium notes, which actions were resisted on the grounds that the notes were illegal, and the Policies not binding on the Company. This question which is one of law, having been reserved for the decision of the Judges in Term, has now been decided against the Genesee Mutual; the judges declaring that neither that Company, nor any such Company, could legally carry on their operations in these Provinces—that they could not maintain any actions against parties on their premium notes, neither could parties here compel payment from them on their Policies. We believe, and indeed there can be no doubt but that the operations of all the American Insurance Companies within these Provinces are so far illegal, that unless they previously consent to allow suits to be taken against them in the Courts of the Province, no action for the recovery of a loss can be maintained against them. There are however some of the American Companies which have always consented to this honest course of proceeding—have always maintained as high and honourable a character as any institutions in existence, and which we firmly believe to be as safe to deal with as any others. The Atna, Hartford, and Protection of Hartford, and the Columbus of Ohio, are all old respectable Companies, which have, we understand, each one brought more money into this Town at least, in pay-

ment of losses, than they have taken out in the shape of Premiums. We also understand that the "Orleans" of the State of New York, is another highly respectable and safe Company. There are probably others equally good; but with the majority of them, the sooner all transactions are put an end to, the better.—Patriot.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Friday night or Saturday morning, the premises of Robert Wier, Esq., in Great St. James Street, were forcibly entered by a side door, the desk forced, the cash box broken open, and its contents, which we are happy to learn were small, carried off. The thief left behind him a steel chain. We hope the police will ferret out the party or parties engaged in the robbery.—Montreal Herald.

LAND SLIDE AT NICOLET.—We learn from *La Minerve*, that on the 13th instant, a considerable portion of the bank of the River Nicolet, some paces above the bridge, and opposite the village became detached from its base, and carrying away on it a number of large trees, slid into the river, where it at present is, resembling in appearance an Island. This displacement was attended with considerable noise, which awoke the family of Etienne Trahan, who occupied the nearest dwelling to the scene, and who had been asleep during the movement. Groups of persons shortly afterwards assembled on the spot, and discovered that the base of the house of Trahan had been mostly carried away, and that the house itself hung suspended over a perpendicular precipice of nearly seventy feet. It was supported by a portion of the foundation which was stone; the other portion had been carried away with the floor of one of the rooms, on which was standing at the time an iron stove. All that the unfortunate Trahan and his family possessed was contained in the house, the cracking of the walls of which announced that it could not long cling together. Major Johnson, stationed at Nicolet, rendered important service at this juncture, assisted by the Police force, and Mr Chillas the Postmaster; and through their collective exertions saved the whole of its contents. In less than five minutes after the last article had been removed, the house fell from the precipice into the abyss. Fears are entertained that the first heavy rain will endanger the safety of the neighbouring house.

GORE POWDER MILLS.—Last week we had much pleasure in visiting these Mills by the invitation of one of the proprietors. They have been built by C. Kelly & Co., one of the most active and energetic firms in our city. The mills are situated in the Township of Nelson, adjoining the village of Cumminsville, and about 16 miles distant from here.—On the 8th of March last, one of the proprietors entered the woods in search of a site possessing the advantages of water power, which having been found, the axe was put in requisition to fell the stately trees, and make a clearance large enough to put up the requisite buildings and cut a water-race. The enterprise progressed rapidly, and on the 2nd day of May the first water was let on the wheel. The Mills consist of five different and distinct buildings, about 50 yards distant from each other, but connected by a railroad for conveying the material from one building to another as it passes through the different stages of making. They are now turning out large quantities every day, and parties can procure, of Belhouse Ireland & Co., the agents for this city, every description of powder, including coarse blasting, sporting of different sizes and the diamond grain. We cannot award too great praise to the spirited undertakers of this manufactory, the only one of the kind, we believe, in British America.—Hamilton Gazette.

PENSIONERS.—We learn by the *Mercury* that the freight ship *Hope* has arrived in Quebec with two, out of the five companies of Military Pensioners expected. They are under the command of Captain Rodgers, and will be stationed at Penetanguishine, and in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—Certain small items among the Estimates, will perhaps interest our readers, viz. :—

For building a residence for the Governors at Toronto, and repairs to the Parliament buildings.....	£10,000
The purchase of "Spencer Wood," which is to be the residence of the Governor at Quebec	8,000
And alteration and repairs for ditto	3,000
Estimate of expense of removal of the Government from Toronto to Quebec, after this Session.....	5,000
Balance due on removal of do. from Montreal to Toronto	1,250
To indemnify certain public officers, whose salaries do not exceed £400, for losses sustained by them on the removal of the departments from Montreal to Toronto—in consequence of double rents, &c	729
	£27,976

This sum of twenty seven thousand pounds is the estimate for expenses to be incurred for the pleasure of having a perambulating Government—and is in addition to the following sums already paid :—

For repairs, alterations, &c. for the public buildings at Toronto, including freight from Montreal and other expenses incidental to the removal from Montreal (fol. 47)	£14,049
H. Thompson and others, (fol. 68.)	789
	£14,838

Making a grand total of forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventeen pounds, incurred by the folly of alternate Parliaments.—Patriot.

Mr. Barnum has acknowledged that he received \$500,000 by the Lind Concerts, and says that Jenny has realized \$350,000. The net proceeds of 94 Concerts amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. The Nightingale is expected to pay Canada a visit ere the summer is over, now that her contract with Barnum has ceased.

FLOOD ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—It seems that we in Canada have not had all the rain to ourselves. The U. S. papers are filled with accounts of destruction done to property on the great Western rivers by the sudden rise of the water. One paper states that there is scarcely a town on the Mississippi or Missouri, that is not navigable for steamboats. There have been no lives lost.

Strang, the Mormon Priest, who had seized on an Island in Lake Michigan, and ruled over it as prophet, priest, and king, is now in jail at Detroit, under charge of obstructing United States Mails, having counterfeit tools, and also stripping government land.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW STEAMER "MAPLE LEAF."—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, this beautiful Steamer was launched at Kingston, by J. Counter, Esq., for Messrs. D. Bethune & Co. The *Maple Leaf* is of the largest size of steamers that can pass through the locks of the St. Lawrence Canal, being 181 feet in length, and 26 feet 6 inches beam. Her model is pronounced by good judges to be the best on the lake; and as she will be propelled by an engine of great power, her speed is expected to be unrivalled on these waters. Her cylinder is 44 inches in diameter. Her machinery will be put in her with the utmost possible expedition, and she is expected to be ready to take her place upon the lake in two months.—Patriot.

To Mr. DeWitt's inquiry, recently made in Parliament, as to when the report on the Rebellion Claim would be made, Mr. Hincks replied that he really did not know. The *Montreal Gazette*, however, thinks he did, and hints that the report has been in the hands of the Government for a month past, and that their reason for not bringing it in is that the commissioners have followed their instructions, and have not given that reward to the rebels which Mr. Lafontaine intended the bill to effect.

On Tuesday the Stage Coach from Caledonia to Port Dover, met with a serious accident. It appears that when within a short distance of Cleveland's Tavern, one of the axletrees broke, causing the coach to upset; it was crowded with passengers, some whom were seriously hurt. Great credit is due to the driver who succeeded in stopping the horses, although they were very wild, otherwise several lives might have been lost.—Hamilton Gazette.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday the 16th inst. John Copeland, builder, whilst engaged in completing the new Presbyterian Kirk at Belleville fell from the scaffolding, a height of twenty feet. The unfortunate man, who was a native of Scotland, expired within an hour and a half, in consequence of the injuries he received.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Seldom has it been our melancholy duty to record within a weekly issue so many fatal accidents as has occurred in this vicinity within the last three days. On Monday about noon, our townsmen were startled by the intelligence of a lad some eight years of age, a son of W. Darlton, a mechanic in New Edinburgh, having been carried over the Rideau Falls. The unfortunate little fellow was, as we understand, crossing the bridge near the saw-mill, reading a book on his way to school, when he fell through a hole, and was hurried along by the powerful current, his little arms being last seen raised aloft, as he passed through the immense flood waterfall. What renders this the more distressing is, that the accident was entirely attributable to the dangerous state of the bridge, and that the boy's death is chargeable on those under whose control it is, and who are, as a matter of duty, responsible for keeping it in such a condition as not to endanger the safety of the public. Within an hour after the above, before the public mind had recovered from the shock, which the peculiar circumstances of the case could not fail to inspire, a vague rumour was in circulation that three men had been carried over the Chaudiere Falls. On repairing to the scene, the writer found that this was indeed too true. From the lips of the only survivor of four, who were on the Crib of Timboe which was carried over the Falls, he learned the circumstances which are now narrated. A fresh breeze, which had sprung up while they were bringing the timber from the Bay above to the Slide, drove them outside the channel, and their oars being very inefficient and the current strong, all their efforts were insufficient to retain it. When nearing the pier that extends into the Ottawa above the Falls, one of the four, named Baptiste Beame, attempted to spring upon it, but falling between it and a stick of timber, which struck him in the back, he was carried round into the eddy below. Some men on the shore almost immediately went to his assistance when he had sufficient strength to hold by a belt, while he was towed into shore; but having been carried to Mr. Lyon's Inn, although medical aid was soon in attendance, he expired within three or four hours, his death having been caused by a rupture of the liver and consequent internal bleeding. A second, James Hawthorn, jumped off the crib, and attempted to swim towards the shore, but was whirled away by the current and swept into the abyss of waters below, yawning to receive its victim. The remaining two, Wm. Crow and Francis Vandal, clung to the timber, as their only hope of safety. On they came with the rapidity of a race-horse to the verge of the fall, between the table rock and shore, when the crib, which was sideways, dropped from the height above into the boiling waters below, breaking up in its descent with a fearful crash, and scattering in all directions. Poor Crow unfortunately hung to the frame of the crib, and his companion saw him under the bridge, with his head above water. In all probability the whirlpool above the island sucked him under the frame, but this was the last that was seen of him. Vandal clung to a stick of timber, and by an intervention of Providence, indeed miraculous, was saved, the first who has ever passed with life through the fierce waters of the Chaudiere, from among the many victims which year after year it has swallowed as its tribute. On the same day, at the mouth of the River Gatineau a boy was drowned, while higher up a man and boy in crossing at the foot of a rapid upset their canoe, and were both drowned. On Saturday last, two men on the same river, in the employ of Mr. Dole, were taking some timber off "a jam," when it gave way, and both were either killed or drowned. On Tuesday, a soldier of the Canadian Rifles, named Richard Weaver, while fishing in the canal above the head of the Deep Cut, fell out of the boat, head first, and sunk to rise no more—making the tenth that has found a watery grave in this neighbourhood within three days—a sad commentary on the uncertainty of life.—Bytown Gazette.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Alexander McGladdery, Farmer in Eramosa, having been on a visit to some relations in the neighbourhood of St. Catharines, was, on his return thence on Sunday, the 15th instant, in company with his two daughters, thrown from his buggy in the descent of a hill near the forty mile Creek. The particulars are variously reported—that the road was under repair, and that the vehicle was, in the dark, upset into an excavation; that the horse having been driven against an angle in the descent, backed and threw the carriage over the opposite bank. One thing is certain, the unfortunate man received such fatal injury as to cause death within a brief period. One of the young women had her leg broken in two places, beneath and above the knee, besides re-

ceiving a severe wound on the head, and is not expected to recover; the other daughter is but slightly injured. Mrs. McGladdery went down to the scene of the accident on Tuesday, arriving, we believe, only in time to witness her husband's funeral.—Guelph Herald.

RAILWAY DINNER.—On Saturday about two hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent repast, given in honour of the Hon. Jos. Howe, of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Mr. Chandler, of New Brunswick, in St. Lawrence Hall. Mr. Chandler had, however, left town and Mr. Howe appeared alone as the guest of the evening. The general feeling of those who were present, is one of disappointment. Mr. Howe, was happy neither in his matter nor his manner. Mr. H. launched out into an elugium, upon the Governor General, and spent some half an hour in endeavouring to instil into "unwilling ears" the great merits of that nobleman in his government of this country. The consequence was people got tired; and when at length Mr. Howe did come to the point, the patience of his audience was exhausted; and they paid but little attention, either to the speaker or anything else, except the almonds and champagne before them, and the jokes that were passing around.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, noon, His Excellency the Governor-General laid the chief cornerstone of the New Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada. There was a large assemblage, including the Executive, the Legislature, and other public bodies.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of the Rev. Arthur Hill, is unavoidably postponed till our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 2, 1851:—Rev. Henry Patton, rem., per Mr. C.; Rev. Henry Brent, rem.; Mr. W. C. McMullen, Orillia; E. Green, Esq., Lyndhurst, new sub. and rem.; Thomas Springhall, Esq., rem., vol. 14; Rev. Dr. Harris, Eng., rem. to vol. 18; Mr. H. C. Hogg, and Mr. I. Hogg, rem. for vol. 15, per Mr. Rowsell; Rev. J. Gunne, rem. for Capt. Moorhouse.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JULY 3, 1851.

(PASTORAL LETTER.)

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,—In correspondence with the Resolution adopted at the annual meeting of The Church Society of this Diocese, held on the 18th instant, it becomes my privilege to recommend an early day for a collection in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. I beg to name Sunday the 27th July next, being the sixth Sunday after Trinity, for that purpose, and I trust that the opportunity will be embraced by the Clergy generally, of setting forth before our congregations throughout the Diocese as full an account as the occasion will allow, of the rise and progress of that venerable and excellent Society, of the efforts which have been made during the century and a half of its existence, for the evangelizing of the world, of the success with which these exertions have been crowned in the British Colonies, and in Pagan lands, and of the increasing vigour with which its energies are even now put forth to reclaim the benighted regions of heathenism, and to extend to the spiritually bereaved emigrant from our father land in the most distant and savage countries, the transcendent blessings of the Gospel of Peace.

Connected with this gratifying opportunity of stating what this noble Society has already achieved and is still effecting for the spiritual benefit of the world at large, it will be hailed as an auspicious occasion for contributing out of the means with which God hath blessed us somewhat—though it may be but a mite—wherewith to repay the vast debt of gratitude which we in this Colony owe to that Society. Here the good seed of the word was planted by its Missionaries, and to this day its growth, under God, has been fostered by its bounty. To such a claim we cannot be insensible, nor can we fail to respond to it with some portion of that generosity, which has been extended so long and so freely to ourselves. Noble enterprises calling for increased contributions, are still projected by this Society—fresh conquests over Pagan darkness, and the perversions of Christian truth. And while the Society applies its energies, and its bounty to ordinary Missionary operations, it assists in securing the completeness and efficiency of the church, by the corresponding extension of the Episcopate in the Colonies, and in all the foreign possessions of the Crown. Our own Diocesan contributions will be forwarded to assist in part the laudable purpose of augmenting the fund for Colonial Bishopsricks, and in part to aid the general objects and operations of the Society; nor are we alone in this work of love. The Note of this Jubilee rejoicing is heard in our neighbouring sister Church in the United States—itself planted by the same venerable society, and entitled to the distinction of being hailed as the Eldest daughter of our own Anglican Church. There the claims of the Society are acknowledged in terms of becoming gratitude; special services have been appointed in commemoration of this its third Jubilee; and collections are being made in aid of Missionary objects, to which this Society may be said to have given the first impulse.

This general commemoration of the third Jubilee of the Society presents a beautiful picture. Christian worshippers throughout the wide extent

of the dominions of our beloved Queen, upon which the sun never sets, uniting their voices with those of fellow Christians, in the great country contiguous to us, in gratitude to God for the spiritual benefits conferred upon the world at large, through the agency of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and testifying their thankfulness, by hearty free-will offerings for carrying out its holy and benevolent designs. This commemoration proves, too, that like the grain of mustard seed, the Anglican Church from small beginnings has grown into a great tree, which well nigh embraces the whole earth under its shadow. The mother Church of England and Ireland, and her pure ally in Scotland, with her eldest daughter in the United States, and her vastly extended and fast multiplying branches in the Colonies, attest the spread and influence, in a degree most cheering and calling for the most fervent praise to Almighty God, of the language, ritual, and order of the Anglican communion; planted originally as we believe, by apostolic hands, and though for some ages under the dominancy of Romish error and superstition, working for centuries past in the truth and polity of the primitive Catholic Church.

Finally my Reverend Brethren in expressing as we shall do in this commemoration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, our sense of the nursing care and protection of our mother Church in England and Ireland, we are drawn closer to her in the bonds of filial affection. We shew that we are one with her in faith and hope, sympathizing in her present trials, and at this momentous crisis in her history offering up our fervent prayers to Almighty God that she may be pure and prove a richer blessing to the world than ever; a building as to her external fabric like the apostolic model "fitly framed together" and in the maintenance of every essential truth and tenet "all glorious within."

I remain, Rev. and dear brethren,
Your friend and brother,
JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, June 19, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

In the Gore District, and in those west of the same. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the Districts west of Hamilton, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list: 1851. July.

Friday,	4,	Wardsville	12 Noon
"	"	Bell's	4 P.M.
Saturday,	5,	Zone Mills	10 A.M.
"	"	Dawn Mills	3 P.M.
Sunday,	6,	Morpeth	11 A.M.
Monday,	7,	Colonel Little's	10 A.M.
"	"	Tilbury	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	8,	Mersea	10 A.M.
"	"	Colchester	4 P.M.
Wednesday	9,	Amherstburgh	10 A.M.
"	"	Swanwich	3 P.M.
Thursday,	10,	Irish Settlement	10 A.M.
Friday,	11,	Chatham	3 P.M.
Saturday	12,	Walpole	2 P.M.
Sunday,	13,	Moore	11 A.M.
"	"	Sarnia	3 P.M.
Monday,	14,	Errol Plympton	10 A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	Warwick Village	3 P.M.
Wednesday,	16,	Town Line	10 A.M.
"	"	East Warwick	2 P.M.
Thursday,	17,	Adelaide	10 A.M.
"	"	Metcalfe	3 P.M.
Friday,	18,	Katesville	11 A.M.
Sunday,	20,	London	11 A.M.
"	"	St. John's, London Township	3 P.M.
Monday,	21,	Nissouri	11 A.M.
"	"	St. Mary's, Blanchard	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	22,	St. George, London T'ship.	12 Noon
Wednesday	23,	Hodgson's School-house	11 A.M.
"	"	Stephen's School-house, Devonshire Settlement	3 P.M.
Thursday,	24,	School-house in Stanley	11 A.M.
"	"	Four Corners	3 P.M.
Sunday,	27,	Goderich	11 A.M.
Monday,	28,	Hyperbury	11 A.M.
"	"	Mitchell	3 P.M.
Tuesday,	29,	Stratford	11 A.M.
"	"	Wilmot or Hayesville	3 P.M.

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

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of the week have not been devoid of interest, and we shall now resume our notice of the more prominent subjects of debate.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Some happy hits were made in the early part of the debate, at the inconsistencies of members of the Government upon this subject.

Mr. Robinson said—The Hon. Attorney General for Canada West, states that the question in 1846 was one for a specific purpose—merely to allow the Church of England to have the management of her share of the Clergy Reserves. He (Mr. R.) thought that a reference to the report of the committee would show that it was not confined merely to that. He found in that report the following language:—

"Your committee find with great regret, from the numerous petitions laid before your Hon. House, that the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves has again become a subject of discussion and contention in this Province.

"The excitement which so unhappily existed on this subject for many years, and which produced such disastrous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the Province, was at length set at rest by the Imperial Statute 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78. (Hear, hear.)

"The Imperial Legislature intended that statute to be a final settlement, (hear, hear.) of this question;

and, notwithstanding the inequality of the division, it was accepted by the inhabitants of this Province as such." (Hear, hear.)

And, Mr. Speaker, the Report concludes:—

"Your Committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that the division sought for by one out of the many denominations interested in the said lands is inadvisable, and they strongly recommend that no change or deviation from the present system should be sanctioned by the Legislature." (Hear, hear.)

"Ordered that 1,000 copies of said Report be printed for the use of members."

Mr. R. continued—Now, Mr. Speaker, that Committee consisted of Messrs. Petrie, McDonald (Kingston,) Stuart (Bytown,) Price, (hear, hear,) and Chalmers—not one of them belonging to the Church of England; for he believed his Hon. friend before him (McDonald of Kingston) was a moderate Presbyterian, and the Hon. Attorney-General voted for that report, (hear.)

Mr. Robinson then happily alluded to the position of Messrs. Baldwin and Price, the weight due to their opinions, filling as they did important offices; and proceeded to read from the debate on that occasion what the hon. Attorney General had then said:—

Such was the diversity of opinion in Upper Canada, that at last, and in consequence of the whole weight of the government being turned towards it, parties were induced to support the bill of Mr. Draper, which, although it was not sanctioned at home, led to a final disposal of the question (hear, hear,) by the Imperial Parliament. It was known that this settlement did not please all parties in Canada; that some positively refused to recognize it. Now he (Mr. B.) called on hon. members to mark his words, that if the question be re-opened, former fierce agitation will be resumed, and may end in the total discomfiture of the Church. He would again warn them to that effect.—So much did he (Mr. B.) dread the renewal of agitation, that he had in every instance, and in toto, discountenanced such a course, and he could appeal to his hon. friend beside him (Mr. Price) to say if such were not the fact. He therefore pressed upon both sides of the house to forbear reviving the question. (Hear, hear.)—He sincerely deprecated further agitation on either side, and had done all in his power to discourage it among those with whom he usually acted."

He (Mr. R.) called on the Hon. Attorney General to state why agitation on this question, was not as much to be deprecated now as in 1846? Was it because the hon. gentleman and his colleagues, after having all power in their hands for seven or eight years of the eleven that we had enjoyed the blessings of Responsible Government, and after putting to rout, as they boasted, the great bugbear, the Family Compact, had so far come short of their many promises to their political friends that they were afraid to meet them? (Hear, hear.) Was this the reason for just now reviving the old worn-out, thread-bare question of the Clergy Reserves? Was the eve of a general election a more desirable period than 1846? (Hear, hear.)

From Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Robinson turned to the escapades of Mr. Price, who said, on the same occasion—

"That the settlement under Lord Sydenham had been considered final—(hear, hear.)—that peace had succeeded the long and fierce conflict, and the country was settling down in the hope that agitation on that subject was at an end. (Hear, hear, and great applause.) Although three-fourths of the people believed that the arrangement was made in injustice and partiality, they quietly submitted, as the only means of restoring peace to the land—(hear, hear.)—proportionate to that hope would be the grief and excitement produced by the re-opening of the question, &c. &c. (Hear.) He would therefore, entreat honourable members to let the question rest—(hear, hear.)—leave it to the ministers of the Crown to dispose of the lands according to the law. (Hear, hear.)

"He (Mr. Price) therefore implored—(hear, hear.)—hon. members on the other side of the House not to support the resolution of the hon. member for Toronto—to yield up a little of their sectarian spirit to the peace of the country (hear! hear! hear!) by investigating these lands in no religious body whatever—but to allow them to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act—(hear, hear.)—and one great source of heart-burning and mutual recriminations among the religious bodies will be at once, and FOR EVER, lost in the oblivion of the past." (Hear! hear!! hear!!!)

Mr. R. continued—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Price) has just concluded his speech this evening, Mr. Speaker, by declaring his unflinching hostility to any public aid in support of religion. He (Mr. R.) thought this House had a right to call on the other members of the Government, to say clearly and distinctly, whether they concurred in that determination—if so, then the hon. gentleman around him (turning to the Lower Canada members) would know how to vote; the question would be narrowed down to the plain one, of there being any public aid given for religious instruction in the country or not.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BALDWIN.

Last week, the member for Haldimand brought forward a motion to the following effect:—"That a special committee of seven members be appointed by this House, with instructions to report by bill, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for conferring equity powers in certain cases upon the Court of Common Law." A warm debate ensued, which resulted in a majority for ministers, who opposed the motion, of 34 to 30.

On Monday evening Mr. Baldwin, alluding to the above decision, observed, that after only two years' experience of the Court of Chancery, the majority of the members from Upper Canada had divided in favour of its abolition—for that, in spite of all explanations, was the purport of the motion. In these circumstances he felt, "that having been the author, or at least the responsible author of the new scheme, if he had been unable to obtain a trial for such a purpose, there was very little prospect that he could be able to sustain any of the institutions of the country, or protect them from the consequences of mere demagogue clamour." Moved by these considerations, he stated that he had tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Thus in all probability has terminated the political existence of one, whose name will ever bear a

prominent position in the annals of our Province. Time alone can develop the full effect of the policy which he has thought proper to pursue. With every inclination to speak favourably of a man, whose character we believe to be unimpeachable, truth constrains us to record our apprehension that he himself may yet live to be convinced that as a statesman he has been a curse and not a blessing to the land of his adoption. True he now deprecates the consequences of demagogue clamour, but was he not mainly instrumental in unchaining the grizzly monster? Like the magician of old, he has conjured up a fiend which he cannot lay, and which may yet number him amongst its victims!

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE FRENCH MEMBERS.

There was one feature in the debate on Tuesday night which cannot be unnoticed, and that is the indications of the future position of the French Canadian members, which may now be surmised. Hitherto the Roman Catholics of Canada have been acting in concert with the political dissenters, and this alliance has in every possible way, marred the progress of unity, rendered the legislation of the united parliament that for races and prejudices, not for the good of the people. It has made the union one in name, not in substance—for evil, not for good. It is not long since we saw the rupture of that alliance—the French Canadian and other Roman Catholics withdraw from the taint of their infidel allies, and take up a separate position. In the present debate they have made a step in advance. Mr. Lafontaine has declared "he held it would be an act of religious tyranny for any one sect, because they did not wish to employ their share of the Reserves for their own Clergy, to prevent other sects from doing so. Let those who did not wish to employ the funds for their Clergy, have them for any other purpose, but let them not refuse them to others. He thought the Clergy Reserves should be fairly divided among the Protestant denominations, and that they should be altogether taken out of the hands of government as the only way to take them out of the reach of agitation. He thought the Rectories were vested rights, and should not be disturbed. Let the appointment of the Incumbents to the Rectories too be taken from the Government, if they thought proper, and given to the Church"—and he concluded by emphatically saying, "Let his Protestant fellow-countrymen remember they would never find opposition to their just rights from Roman Catholics and French Canadians."

These sentiments were reiterated by other Canadian members, and they intimated that although on Mr. Price's motion of thanks this question did not arise, yet, whenever the time came the French Canadians would be found acting on those principles. If this be so we may from thenceforth see the Canadas united for good, not as hitherto for evil.

We regret that our contracted limits will not permit us to notice at length the discussion upon the second reading of Mr. Badgley's Bill, to provide for the management of the Church of England in the Diocese of Montreal. Messrs. Mackenzie and Morrison exerted themselves to the utmost to vilify and misrepresent the Church, and to deny her the power of managing her own affairs. It was a redeeming feature of the House, that only four members could be found to second these intolerant demagogues. Even Mr. Hincks split his voice in protest against them, and Mr. Cauchon characterized them as entertaining the principles of the French Revolution.

OUR CONSTITUTION TRAMPLED ON. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

One of the greatest safeguards to the liberty of the British people and the British Constitution, has been the effectual check which each branch of the Legislature exercises over the other.

A gross violation of those rights and infringement of those privileges, has lately taken place in this country, which demands our notice. The democratic principle which has been showing itself in the Lower House since the last general election, has acquired a personal embodiment, and the "Clear Grit party," as they call themselves—Yankee parlance—the ultra democratic faction—have contrived to agitate the province from end to end; their gross abnegation of all principle having left no hope of re-election unless by pandering to the wild theories of the wildest democrat. As has been invariably the case, religion has been their first object of assault wherever they appear; and although at the last general election this question was not even hinted at, and never entered the public mind, these men, during the last session deluded many of the French Canadian members into a negation of the conservative principle of Romanism—and a support of their attack upon the rights of their co-religionists in this Province. This movement was as uncalled for by the people as it was unjustifiable in their representatives; and the union of these professed Protestants, but secret if not avowed advocates and promoters of the infidelity with the deluded French Canadians, the Legislative Assembly of this province, the popular branch of the legislature, by a majority of two, resolved in effect that religion should be divested of all its temporalities, and truth—sacred

truth—left in her heathen attribute of nakedness, uncare for and unprotected in this land.

The question never came before the Legislative Council, upon it they had expressed no opinion, and it was felt that so long as the principles of the British Constitution were respected, we were safe from the infliction of the "clear grit"—the ultra-democratic notions with which the Representative House of Parliament had been inoculated. But the delusion has come to an end. The address embodying this declaration against all religion has been by the Governor-General transmitted to her Majesty—returned endorsed by Lord Grey in her Majesty's name, and without any regard to what may have been the sentiments of the Legislative Council upon this all important question, without seeming to think that it was even worth the trouble of knowing their sentiments—deeming them but conventional cyphers, to be passed over as useless, or merely used as puppets by the power who had made them, the resolution was sent back in order that its principle might be carried into a law.

This is strong language of condemnation, but the facts justify it. The Governor General announced, by the publication of the despatches, that the Imperial Government were prepared to carry out the views of the lower branch of the Legislature, irrespective of the views of the Legislative Council, and thus a public insult was offered to its members, and a violation of the constitution unblushingly committed.

But this was not the worst. It was felt by the Executive supporters of the Clear Grit and Annexation movement, thus begun by an attack upon religion, that some declaration or adoption of the infidel principle put forth by the Lower House of Parliament must be obtained by any means; and having first violated the principles of the constitution, they had little scruple at violating the rules of the House, when the want of judgment of a member gave the opportunity to effect their object.

That opportunity was given by the Hon. Peter deBlaquiere, who fancied he had found a mare's nest in some correspondence which was published in this journal about ten years ago, and the substance of which we thought was known by every old woman in the province. Be that as it may, the Hon. Member moved in his place in the Legislative Council "to transmit to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the correspondence referred to, in order that the same might be laid before the Imperial Legislature, at the same time that the measure on the subject of the Clergy Reserves is submitted to the Imperial Parliament." Here at once was ground broken for the Clear Grits and irreligionists by the hon. mover, and with the swoop of a vulture the Hon. Mr. Ross pounced upon his prey. He resolved to avail himself of the opening so foolishly given by this simple motion for the transmission of correspondence, to move a substantial motion on a totally different subject. A resolution similar to that of Mr. Price in the Lower House was moved by him under the name of an amendment. The Clear Grits and the Government came prepared to carry their object, not even present. All entreaties for a postponement of the consideration of Mr. Ross's proposal until a full house met, was negatived. It was in vain he was told it was without notice—that it was a gross violation of the 19th standing order of the house—that it involved the question of annulling an Act of Parliament for the Maintenance of Religion, and was sanctioning a violation of the constitution of the country, The Government mover was inexorable. Not a day—not an hour—resolution would he give. He crammed his asked what business they had to entertain an opinion on such matters, and like Henry the VII. to the petticoat politicians of his day, he in effect dismissed them, saying "Go spin, you jades, go spin."

This outrage upon the principle of the constitution—the rules of the Legislative Council—and this contumelious treatment of the second branch of the Legislature, has called forth an energetic protest from the Hon. Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Bolton and Gordon, which will be found in another place. We trust it will not end here, but be followed up by a motion to expunge from the Journal of the House a resolution thus improperly intruded. We have no doubt that every independent member of the Legislative Council will support it, and even though unsuccessful, vindicate the dignity of the House, thus wantonly outraged, and endeavour to maintain the independence of this branch of the legislature, and through it the integrity of our glorious constitution and British Connexion.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHARTER.—THE CORRESPONDENCE.

In consequence of the despatch of Earl Grey, to which we alluded in our last, and dated 29th July, 1850, a correspondence took place between the Provincial Secretary and the Bishop of Toronto, and which correspondence appears to have been forced on, not by the despatch of Lord Grey, but by a letter from the Hon. P. de Blaquiere, dated 19th November last, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, expressing the "deep and abiding in-

terest" which he took in the welfare of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province—that he was informed a Royal Charter was about being obtained from the Queen "for the purpose of erecting an Exclusive Church University in Upper Canada"—that he was not aware that the Church had ever been consulted on the subject, or applied for such an Institution—and as he could not then "obtain the publication of the Charter for the information of those concerned it, before it is granted, he requested his Excellency would be pleased to permit him to obtain a copy of the same."

This laudable desire of the Hon. Peter de Blaquiere to diffuse information to those concerned in it was doomed to be disappointed. The Provincial Secretary drew the attention of the Bishop to Mr. de Blaquiere's communication, in order that the sentiments of the Bishop might be ascertained upon the application before replied to—and the Bishop refused a compliance with such a request from Mr. de Blaquiere, "made on the grounds of his professed interest in the welfare of the Church" which has been for some time too notoriously and unhappily illustrated.

On the 11th January the Provincial Secretary addressed a further letter to the Bishop, stating that the subject of the Charter and the correspondence thereon, had for some time "engaged the anxious attention of his Excellency and the Executive Council, and that his Excellency "conceived there were grave objections to the multiplications of Academical Institutions having authority to grant degrees in Arts, in a country where the number of young men who can devote to study the necessary time to qualify them for such degrees is not large;" that, true, it was "the authority to grant such degrees has been conferred on the two denominational Colleges of Queen and Victoria, but if a denominational charter had not been originally imparted to King's College, these charters, in all probability, would not have been granted"—under these circumstances his Excellency was desirous of knowing whether a Royal Charter restricting the power of granting degrees to those in Divinity, would satisfy, "as in the opinion of his Excellency, under his Lordship's immediate direction and control, that would afford a better security for the faith and morals of the youth of the church, who might frequent the University of Toronto, than was given by the Constitution of King's College." We thank Lord Elgin for this honest admission—but there was one important omission in this letter.—His Excellency did not draw attention to the fact, and parallel inference, that, as the denominational charter originally imparted to King's College, was the reason for giving the authority to grant degrees to the two more denominational Colleges, Queen and Victoria, the fact of that denominational charter of religion having been cast off by the Toronto University, and one of infidelity and irreligion stamped upon it, was a conclusive reason why the members of the Church of England and Ireland should now, as well as others, have a denominational charter for the youth of their faith.

To this letter of the Provincial Secretary the Bishop replied on 20th January, 1851, respectfully declining any charter conferring less powers and privileges than had been already granted to, and is now enjoyed by Christians of other denominations, and he urged that the government would not surely debar them from the privileges which others enjoy of educating their youth in a College strictly connected with their Church, in order by such refusal to force them into another Institution which is prohibited from inculcating her doctrines, or any religious doctrines whatever.

To this the Provincial Secretary replied on 24th July, stating that "his Excellency would be happy to afford such aid as it is in his power to bestow, towards procuring for the Educational Institution desired to be established in connection with the Church of England, a Charter of Incorporation, giving the usual facilities for managing its property and affairs," and "with reference to the more perfect charter, his Excellency would consider, should no other alternative than this ultimately present itself, that it would be a lesser evil to multiply Colleges within the Province, authorized to confer degrees in Arts, than to subject the members of the Church of England to injustice."

On the 7th February the Bishop wrote in reply, expressing thanks for the limited powers intended to be conferred, and observing "in regard to the more perfect charter; he felt also under obligations to his Excellency for the measure of support he is pleased to tender; at the same time he should deeply lament the postponement of a boon to a future administration, which might be so gracefully bestowed by the present"—and his Lordship closed with asking permission to withdraw the previous draft of the charter, and to substitute the draft which he enclosed in its stead.

The difference between the new and the old draft consists in the change of title of the President to that of Provost, subscription by the counsel of the three articles of the 36th canon added to that of the 39 articles, and subjecting persons admitted to any degree in any Art or Faculty therein to take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree in the University of Cambridge.

On the 4th February Lord Elgin addressed Lord Grey, enclosing him a copy of this correspondence and amended charter. With respect to a charter—he says it is "open to very serious objections," and the government still entertain the hope that the members of the Church will be induced to participate in the advantages offered to students by the Toronto University! In the opinion of the members of the Church of England, education that is not based on religion is bad. How much worse education from which religion is altogether excluded. His Excellency goes on to say that "the government while it would view with satisfaction the establishment of a College in connection with the Church of England, would consider the grant of such a charter as the Lord Bishop has applied for, premature, until it shall be shown that this hope must be abandoned." We say then, let the members of the Church of England be both candid and decisive. Let them at once declare as the fact is, that it is in vain for the government to indulge any such hope. Let them at once demand the full charter for their College, and not only will they get it, but Lord Elgin tells them "the government would view with satisfaction the establishment of such a College as a lesser evil" when the alternative is forced upon them—yet it is expedient says his Excellency "that a decision in favour of the Lord Bishop's application should be at least for a time suspended."

The letter of Lord Grey, in reply, dated 11th March, discloses a little more; it states, that while there is no objection to granting to the proposed Church of England College or University all the necessary powers of a corporation for managing its own affairs, and also the power of granting degrees in divinity, it is considered advisable to endeavor to raise the value of degrees in Arts, by confining the power of granting such degrees as nearly as possible to the University of Toronto, with which the separate Colleges of different denominations are in connection; and Dr. Ryerson had explained to him that this policy of confining the power of granting degrees in Arts to the University of Toronto has been obstructed by the existence of denominational Colleges having the power of giving degrees in Arts, but that the Provincial Government had been negotiating with these bodies for the surrender of their privilege which had been obtained, except in two cases referred to in the correspondence.

A further despatch from Lord Grey has just been published, dated 30th May, 1851, in which Lord Grey says he concurs in the opinion of Lord Elgin "that it will not be expedient to grant a Royal Charter, containing such ample powers as the Bishop of Toronto has applied for to any denominational college, while negotiations are pending for the surrender of the charter of Queen's and Victoria Colleges.

So, then, the fear of further injury to the godless University of Toronto, which has already sunk to a depth of degradation that leaves its Chancellor conscious that there is a deeper still, the desire to raise the value of degrees which no one is ambitious of taking with the brand of irreligion attached—the opposition of the Hon. Peter de Blaquiere, who was not called to the councils of the Bishop and laity of the Church, and the opinion of Dr. Ryerson, the President of a dissenting body, all these being adverse to granting of the charter, so completely are government controlled by these reasons of a private as well as personal nature, but not by public grounds, nor by circumstances in the present state of Canada which would afford any sufficient reason for withholding it, therefore his Excellency and his Executive avoid what they admit to be "the lesser evil," and INFLICT THE GREATER ONE, which they admit "subjects the members of the Church of England in Canada to injustice," GREAT INJUSTICE.

THE CHURCH UNION.

We are obliged to postpone all notice of its proceedings this week, to make room for pressing matter.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

Sermons will be preached on Sunday first by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, D. D., in the morning, at St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, and in the evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity. On both occasions collections will be made in aid of the funds of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. Divine service to commence in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six o'clock. We have frequently brought the claims of this interesting Church before our readers, and earnestly hope that the appeal about to be made will be liberally responded to.

CONFIRMATION—HAMILTON.

On Sunday, the 22nd inst., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, held a Confirmation in Christ's Church in this city. The Church was unusually crowded, and a large number of young people—one hundred and fourteen—presented themselves to receive the holy and Apostolic rite. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Rural Dean and Rector of Guelph, from the following text: Chron. xxviii. 9, and "And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind." The preacher enforced with much earnestness and eloquence, the duty of Christian Education, and animad-

verted with just severity upon the Infidel principle of banishing religious instruction from our public schools.

The address of the Lord Bishop to the newly-confirmed was delivered with his usual animation, and truly Apostolic fervour, and all who witnessed the interesting ceremony seemed deeply impressed with His Lordship's remarks. In the afternoon, the Church of the Ascension was opened for Divine Service. Long before the appointed hour the Church was filled to overflowing and many families were obliged to go away without securing seats. The prayers were read by the Rector of the parish, the lessons by the Rev. Mr. Hebden, who has been officiating as Curate for the last six months and who will in all probability, be licensed to the new Church. The sermon was by the Lord Bishop from these words, "I speak concerning Christ and His Church." It would be impossible in a brief sketch like the present to give anything like an adequate impression of his Lordship's learned and eloquent discourse: suffice it to say it was listened to, by an attentive audience, for a full hour, and inculcated those sound principles of Apostolic truth and Evangelic order, which are so eminently companions in the constitution of the Church. It must have been gratifying to the friends of the Church in Hamilton, to hear his Lordship express the satisfaction which he invariably felt in his visits to this Parish where he was pleased to say he found everything well-ordered and indicating a healthy prosperity.

On the following day his Lordship proceeded to the Township of Barton, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a new church, adjoining the old Barton Church, which, although rapidly going to decay, was opened for the occasion. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Hebden, and his Lordship again preached a very interesting discourse, in which he alluded to the circumstance of his having officiated there about forty years ago, and drew a pleasing contrast between that period and the present. After the sermon the ceremony of laying the stone was performed. The Rev. Mr. Merritt, Travelling Missionary of the Gore District, commencing the services, the Lord Bishop laying the stone, and the Rev. Mr. Geddes, reading the concluding prayers. A large assemblage of the country people attended: the day seemed purposely made for an out-door ceremony; a screen of fleecy clouds intervening, rendered tolerable the rays of a mid-day summer sun.

The revival of the Barton Church has been thus far effected by zealous exertions of the Rev. Mr. Merritt, aided as he has been, by a few zealous members of the Church, who are making large sacrifices to restore an edifice with which are connected interesting associations. His Lordship was heartily greeted by the honest and warm-hearted yeomanry, sons of the old men, whom he had met on the occasion of his former visit. These were of that honoured class, the U. E. Loyalists, and seem to have transmitted to their sons, no mean share of their chivalrous attachment to the Church and the throne.

After taking leave of these primitive people, his Lordship pursued his untiring course, and in the afternoon held his Confirmation in St. James's Church, Dundas, where he again preached and afterwards confirmed no less than seventy-six candidates; addressing them after the ceremony in the same patriarchal spirit, and stirring language which was remarked in his address at Hamilton. Thus ended the labours of the day; and here must end this imperfect sketch. The Church in this province has truly cause to be grateful that the administration of her affairs, and the execution of the Episcopal functions are in the hands of one who, with the wisdom and experience of age, combines the vigour and activity of youth, and whose unvaried career of endurance at the age of 74, (far surpassing those of most of his Clergy,) justly entitle him to the appellation of the "Iron Bishop."

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

Halifax, June 24.

We have nothing of local interest to communicate. The weather here is cold for the season, and crops are very backward. We have a cold rain to day, and a fire in the Telegraph office is by no means uncomfortable.

ENGLAND.—Beyond the question of voting £300,000 to defray the expenses of the Kaffir war, nothing of importance had transpired in Parliament since the re-assembling. The Lord Chancellor, in moving for this vote, expressed his satisfaction that the war did not appear likely to prove so serious as had been at first apprehended. Mr. Adelerley observed that Earl Grey and others had laid down salutary rules, that Colonies having a representative government should bear the expenses of their own defence: and contended that such government, with such a constitution, ought to be given to the Cape, in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar demand to the present upon the Home Government. Lord John Russell stated that it was their own fault, if colonists at the Cape had not their own representative constitution; but did not think that any kind of native government would enable them to defend themselves securely against the Kaffirs and other tribes. This, however, was not the question before the House. The question was whether they were prepared to permit the emigrants whom they had encouraged to emigrate to that country to be overpowered and destroyed without rendering them any assistance. Mr. Hume could not give his sanction to this vote, because it went to encourage robbery and aggression. Mr. Hawes, at some length, defended the policy pursued by Government, in relation to the Kaffirs, from the attack of Mr. Hume. Mr. Bright complained that under the present system the colonists had no interest in the speedy termination of the war in which they were engaged. Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell and others, having defended the vote and the conduct of the Government, the measure was carried by a considerable majority.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 2, 1851.	
	s. d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 6 a 3 10
Spring do. do.	3 0 a 3 4
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 7 a 1 9
Peas	2 3 a 2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	20 0 a 20 0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	18 9 a 20 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	17 6 a 18 9
Do. (in Bags) ..	17 0 a 17 6
Oatmeal, per barrel ..	20 0 a 20 0
Beef, per lb.	20 0 a 22 6
Do. per 100 lbs.	30 0 a 35 6
Bacon ..	37 6 a 45 0
Hams, per cwt.	0 3 a 0 5
Mutton per lb.	1 6 a 3 9
Lamb per quarter ..	0 2 a 0 4
Veal per lb.	0 3 a 0 5
Green Peas per peck ..	1 0 a 1 3
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 6 a 0 7 3/4
Do. salt, do.	0 6 a 0 7
Eggs per dozen ..	0 6 a 0 0
Potatoes, old per bushel ..	2 4 a 2 8
Hay per ton ..	40 0 a 65 6
Fire Wood per cord ..	12 6 a 14 4

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROPHECY.

PERGAMOS.

Pergamos, or Pergamus, now called Bergamo, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, stands on the north bank of the river Caicus in Mysia, and is distant about 20 miles from the sea. About two centuries and a half before the Christian era, it was noted for its wealth, and was the seat of literature and arts. Its king, Eumenes II., paid great attention to the formation of a library, which became so extensive that Ptolemy, king of Egypt, jealous of its fame, forbade the exportation of papyrus, which gave rise to the invention of parchment, hence called *pergamena*. The library was afterwards removed to Egypt by Antony. The last king of Pergamos, Attalus II., bequeathed his wealth to the Romans, who also took possession of his kingdom. Here formerly stood a splendid temple, in which Æsculapius, the God of physic, was worshipped under the form of a serpent.—Hence Satan is said to have had his seat here.¹ The early Church of Pergamos was disgraced by the sect called the Nicolaitanes, who were infamous for their professed and open immorality. Antipas here suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith,² but his history is unknown.

Pergamos under the Romans having held superiority over all the cities of Asia, was enriched by them with the most costly and splendid works of art, and still preserves many vestiges of its ancient magnificence. The site of the theatre is admirably chosen; it embraces in its view the city and the plain of Pergamos with its chain of mountains, and is lit by the rising sun. There is in the middle of the city a ruin of such extent that it can have been nothing less than the palace of a Roman emperor. The river has five bridges, one of splendid masonry, so wide that it forms a tunnel a furlong in length, upon which a portion of this great palace stands. The walls of the Turkish houses are full of relics of marble, with ornaments of the richest Grecian art. All the works standing are magnificent; the amphitheatre especially, on the south west of the citadel, is a wonderful building. A river runs through it, and the arches, now underground, are of the most exquisite workmanship.—It was so constructed that it might be filled with water and made the scene of naval battles; when dry it was used for foot, horse, and chariot races. Triumphant arches shelter the mean huts of the modern Turks, and even the burial grounds are full of fine relics which have been collected to ornament the graves. The citadel is fortified by an outwork or wall, of considerable extent; and above it is a platform intended as a battery, built entirely of marble fragments, columns, cornices, and other ornaments cemented in beds of mortar.—Columns are to be had for nothing, and are applied to every purpose; they are even bored and used as canons.

Here also are the massive ruins of a Christian church dedicated to St. John, and supposed to have been erected by the emperor Theodosius.—The internal division into aisles was made by two rows of granite columns, the spoils of former temples; upon them rested the galleries for the women, level with the windows. The walls are of brick intermixed with pieces of ornamental sculpture in stone, and the whole is said to be an excellent specimen of a Greek church. An extensive vault underneath, supported by a great pillar, is now used as a workshop for coarse pottery. There is another ancient church in the town, that of St. Sophia; from its style of architecture it appears to be of very remote antiquity: it is now used as a mosque.

The present population amounts to fifteen thousand, of whom fifteen hundred are Greeks, two hundred Armenians, who have a church, and about a hundred Jews, with a synagogue; the remainder are Turks, whose dwellings are separated from the Greeks by a dry bed of a river. The only Greek church now existing in Pergamos is a poor shed covered with earth, lying on the ascent of the castle hill; and under the same roof a poor priest keeps a school of thirty scholars. The contrast between the magnificent remains of the church of St. John, which lies beneath, and this humble edifice, is as striking as between the poverty of the present state of religion among the modern Greeks and the rich flood of Gospel light which once shone within the walls of the church of St. John.

PERVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 367.)

The fifth subdivision extends from the secession of Mr. Newman, in the autumn of 1845, to the establishment of the Roman hierarchy, in the autumn of 1850, with "that illustrious Prince of the Church," Cardinal Wiseman, at its pinnacle.—Encouraged by the accomplishment of their past predictions, Dr. Wiseman and his friends besought the Bishops of France to pray for the conversion

of England. At this point, Bishop Bagot, under whose gentle authority the whole career of Mr. Newman had been fulfilled, accepted translation to the See of Bath and Wells; and in his stead came to Oxford, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, who had been engaged in the education of the Queen; the devout and eloquent son of a devout and eloquent father. In June, 1845, the Peel ministry yielded to Lord John Russell. The preservation of the See of St. Asaph was effected; and on the death of Bishop Carey, he was succeeded by Dr. Short, the historian of the Church of England. Notwithstanding the protest of Bishop Philpotts, Mr. Gobat was consecrated, on the nomination of the King of Prussia, as successor of Bishop Alexander at Jerusalem.

An essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine was the defence offered by Mr. Newman. Neither the letters published by Dr. Pusey, on the occasion, nor the *Lyra Innocentium*, which feebly sounded from the hands of Mr. Keble, betokened any cordial conviction of guilt in such a transition. The chief claim of the English Church seemed to be that they were born in her; that she was still their mother; a poetic preference which went as far as this:

"God chooses for thee: seal his choice,
Nor from thy mother's shadow stray;
For, sure thine holy mother's shade
Rests yet upon thine ancient home:
No voice from heaven hath clearly said,
'Let us depart;' then fear to roam."

But Mr. Newman was speedily followed by Messrs. Christie and Chanter, of Oriel College, Mr. Brown, Mr. Frederick Faber, several of whose Tracts had been republished by the Episcopal Tract Society at New York; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Jephson, curate of Dr. Hook; Mr. Wells, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Formby, the traveller, whose book had appeared a year or two before at Flemington; Mr. Penny, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Burder, Mr. Northcote, Mr. Milner, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Macmullen, Mr. Walker, Mr. Laing, Mr. Horne, Mr. Crusby, Mr. New, and Mr. Ryder, who, besides his own parentage, was the son-in-law of the biographer of Martyn, and the brother-in-law of Bishop Wilberforce. All these were clergymen and scholars; and several private gentlemen of Oxford, London, and Leeds, joined in the train. It was stated that in Ireland, many Priests became Protestants; but even had the numbers been equal, the weight would have been by no means balanced. Some expressions of the new ministry, and some courtesy of the late ministry towards the Romish Bishops, in Ireland, encouraged their adherents to devise plans for future development in England; while the government vainly hoped, under the new era of Pius the Ninth, an acquiescence of Rome in a large scheme of Irish Colleges, in which Roman Catholics, without prejudice to their principles, might be educated together. Four colonial prelates were consecrated in June, 1847; and when, in December, the aged Archbishop Harcourt died, Bishop Musgrave was advanced to the Northern Primacy. The new See of Manchester had just been committed to Dr. Lee, a former assistant of Arnold. But the nomination of Dr. Hampden, as the successor of Bishop Musgrave, at Hereford, was the signal for a loud and vehement resistance. The Dean, Dr. Merewether, refused his concurrence: even half of the Bishops signed a letter of remonstrance, on account of the general apprehension; at the confirmation of Dr. Hampden, three clergymen openly objected, there were legal proceedings; but the consecration was not prevented. Before it occurred, however, Archbishop Howley died; and Bishop Sumner, of Chester, succeeding to the vacant seat, was himself succeeded by Dr. Graham.

The shock of successive revolutions, in 1848, convulsed all Europe. Ireland was a volcano, whose force the recent famine had exhausted.—The Romish prelates of that unhappy land were besought, by the highest of the Roman Catholics in England, to suppress the system of rebellion and assassination. In this year, the scheme of an English hierarchy, with an Archbishop of Westminster, was suggested, but lost from public view amidst that torrent of tumult, of which, at length, one billow drove the Pope himself from his temporal dominions. Against the ministerial part in the system of national education, a strong agitation was stirred by Mr. Denison, brother of the Bishop of Salisbury, and Examining Chaplain of Bishop Bagot. Mr. Allies, Examining Chaplain to Bishop Blomfield, with Mr. Marriott, of Oriel College, and two other clergymen, having visited the continent, and very much conformed to Popish usages where they found them, alarmed the public by the narrative; while Mr. Algar and Mr. Seance of Oxford, and Mr. Mackintosh of Cambridge, actually became Romanists. But Mr. Baptist W. Noel withdrew also to the Baptist; and Mr. Shore, thrown into prison for costs, excited a popular sentiment against Bishop Philpotts, which was aggravated when he patronized the Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth, and when he refused institution to Mr. Gorham for his doctrine on baptism. In his Charge of 1848, he strongly resisted a supposed design of limiting the tests of heresy to the Articles, and called on those of the clergy who held the doctrine of the non-conformists, to imitate the

honesty of their predecessors and depart. On the same occasion, his Examining Chaplain, Mr. Maskell, preached a doctrine, little to be distinguished from that of the seven sacraments. The baptismal question grew rapidly in interest. Archbishop Musgrave declared the freedom of the clergy to believe with Mr. Gorham. A large volume was published by Mr. Goode on the same side, which was answered by Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce, who had recently been noted by his book on the Incarnation. Mr. Goode found, too, an American antagonist in Bishop Whittingham.

In England, while the Rev. Messrs. Steward and Bittleston conformed, in 1849, to Rome, Mr. Connelly sought restoration. Bishops Stanley and Copleston died, and were succeeded by Dr. Hinds and Dr. Ollivant. The case of Mr. Gorham went to the Privy Council, and was decided, in effect, by their judicial committee, at the head of which were Lord Langdale and Lord Campbell, and under the advice of the two primates. Their decision established the right of Mr. Gorham to institution. Bishop Philpotts refused to execute the act, or to hold communion with any by whom it should be executed, and carried his resistance through all the three highest courts of law; and at last declared that he should not hold himself bound by the decision in a similar instance, and called on the parishioners of Mr. Gorham to watch his instructions, and, if it were needful, report his unfaithfulness. Bishop Bagot published a formal statement of his adherence to a doctrine which he deemed to be in peril; and Mr. Denison made a public protest.—Bishop Blomfield, who, though associated with the Committee, had not concurred in the decision, introduced, but without success, a bill for changing the final court of appeal in ecclesiastical questions. The Superior of the Sisters of Mercy refused the accustomed contribution of Lord Campbell, as coming from a patron of heresy. Two or three Church Unions professed that an article of the Creed had been sacrificed. The revival of the action of Convocations was loudly demanded, and quietly repelled. Resolutions were adopted by three Archdeacons, Manning, Wilberforce, and Thorp, two Regius Professors of Hebrew, Mill and Pusey, with Messrs. Keble, Dodsworth, Bennett, and H. W. Wilberforce, and three laymen, that if the Church should not in some manner authoritatively disavow the permission to hold the doctrine of Mr. Gorham, its power to assure to its members the grace of the sacraments would be at an end.—Mr. Maskell concurred in this view, with the deepest solicitude, the more as he now apprehended the decision to be legally authorized. A large meeting of clergymen was held at London, which divided itself into two branches, and over one of these Lord Fielding presided. It is said that a paper, denying the royal supremacy, as commonly understood, was signed by some fifteen hundred clergymen, headed by Archdeacon Wilberforce.—Mr. Palmer and his friends, however, demanded of the Church Unions a protest against Romish doctrines, as well as against that of Mr. Gorham; and when the demand was denied, proposed new Unions. Dr. Pusey, though reproached by some of his friends, with leniency towards the doctrine of Mr. Gorham, while he sanctioned, by precept and example, the practice of Confession, the adoration of the sacrament, rosaries, crucifixes, and monasticism, yet publicly intimated his own purpose to die in communion with the Church of England. But within a few weeks after the meeting in London, Lord Fielding, Mr. Maskell, Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, Mr. Allies, and Messrs. Bathurst, Wynne, and Patterson, of Oxford, were all received into the Papal Church; Archdeacon Manning had resigned his preferments; Archdeacon Wilberforce had declined presiding at a meeting of the clergy of his archdeaconry, held for a protest against Papal intrusion; and Mr. Bennett, and, it is said, Mr. Dodsworth, had been compelled to tender a resignation to their diocesan. Eight years had carried to Rome ninety scholars of Oxford, and fifty-one of Cambridge.

The time had arrived for which the Roman sentinels had been watching. Pope Pius, restored by the battalions of France, was in the hands of his cardinals. The mandate had been issued to the Irish prelates; and the colleges of the Government had been condemned by their solemn council. On the 30th of September, 1850, Dr. Wiseman was declared a Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. In a few days, the bull was made public on the British shores.

The sequel must be for the historian of the latter half of our century. But as we turn to survey the scene through which we have passed, the solemn words of our Saviour to those who might live to witness the siege of Jerusalem, seem echoing in our ears, "when ye, therefore, shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, stand in the holy place, WHOSE READETH LET HIM UNDERSTAND."

ENGLAND AND WALES.

(From the Times.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal guests at the Palace, resumed their survey

of the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and their personal interviews with exhibitors. The portion of the building which they examined was the western half of the space devoted to machinery in motion, and as this is, perhaps, the most wonderful and important part of the whole collection the attention bestowed upon it was commensurately great. The illustrious party were attended by Mr. Cubitt, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and by Mr. Hensman, who has conducted with so much ability the management of this great department. Mr. Dilke and Colonel Reid also accompanied the Royal visitors, while Mr. Cole took the young Princesses by a different route through the interior. Her Majesty examined with great care and interest the varied display of beautiful machines for the manufacture of cotton and wool, listening most patiently to the explanations given of each, and receiving exhibitors with a condescension which must have gratified them immensely. She appeared particularly struck at the outset of her inspection with the display made by Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, of Oldham, the excellence of whose workmanship is beyond all praise. The succession of curious processes by which the raw material is wrought up into a manufactured shape was explained, and Royalty never before had so good an opportunity of appreciating the patient industry and mechanical genius, and the enormous capital which the inhabitants of the north of England have embarked in this branch of enterprise.—From the cleansing and carding machines, with the curious doffing apparatus attached, the Queen passed to those for winding and spinning, to the wonderful performances of the throstle, the bobbin frame, and the mule, with its innumerable whirling spindles; thence to the warping and dressing machines, and, finally, she completed her survey in the section of cotton by a careful examination of the numerous improved power-looms, with their fast flying shuttles. The Jacquard and other looms exhibited attracted particular attention, and also the machinery for the preparation and manufacture of wool, especially Donnisthorpe's circular wool comb, an invention not less remarkable in the profitable results which it yields by the separation of the long wool from the short than in the means by which those results are accomplished, and which cause its action to resemble that of human labour rather than of a mere piece of mechanism. The Royal party after examining Masters' process for generating artificial ice and partaking of refreshments, concluded their survey by a minute inspection of Mr. Whitworth's of Manchester, extraordinary apparatus for measuring the millionth part of an inch, and even smaller quantities. Both the Queen and Prince Albert inspected for some time this invention, which illustrates in a higher degree, perhaps, than any other object in the Exhibition the extraordinary progress which we have made in mechanism. Just as they were about to depart, M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, accompanied by M. C. Dupin and several of the most distinguished Frenchmen in London, met the Royal party, and the President of the National Assembly was presented to Her Majesty.

At twelve o'clock the public were admitted, but from the attractions of Chiswick or the doubtful appearance of the weather or from some other cause, there was an unusually small influx of visitors. The numbers were only 12,986, and the receipts, notwithstanding the 5s. admission charge fell to £1,560 10s. Nothing of any interest occurred during the day, except the accidental explosion of one of Philip's patent fire annihilators in the eastern division of the building. How it went off no one can tell; but had it taken place to day, instead of on Saturday, great alarm and even serious consequences, might have resulted, for from the immense mass of vapour evolved everybody would conclude that a fire had broken out. As it was beyond the first start no harm was done. The fire annihilator being itself considered a fire, vigorous attempts were made to extinguish it with water. The invention, which is a very valuable one and well entitled to public patronage, does not deserve this practical sarcasm on its utility. It is conjectured that some person set the machine off either accidentally or by design while examining it, for it is constructed in such a way that it could not explode spontaneously. For some days past the Electric Telegraph Company, which has established a depot at the Crystal Palace, has been furnishing to the public there information as to the state of the weather in the different parts of Great Britain to which their wires extend. The system of meteorological observation thus set on foot is, we hear, to be completed by a record of barometrical results, collected by the same agency, and it is expected that the data thus collected will possess great scientific interest. Few things in the history of the Exhibition illustrate more curiously its uses than this singular application of electricity. As the Whitsun Holidays have now arrived and excursion trains begin to run from all parts of the country it is anticipated that immense crowds will flock daily to Hyde-park and that the capacity of the building for accommodating the million will be tested to the uttermost. The experience of the last fortnight has increased the confidence which is felt by the authorities that no inconvenience will arise from the expected concourse of people.

¹ Rev. ii. 13. I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is.

² Rev. ii. 13. Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO.

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three Doors above Agnes Street Toronto.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets.

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBourg, CANADA WEST.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street.

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

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

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

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

RICHARD NEWTON, ACCOUNTANT & REFEREE, ANN STREET, TORONTO. MERCHANTS' and Tradesmen's Accounts

GOVERNESS. A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess; she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, &c. No objection to become Companion to a Lady.

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

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH, (LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist.

CHILDREN'S HATS. THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCUList, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS JOHN J. EVANS, MAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 54, Gold Street New York, continues to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 Cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz.:-

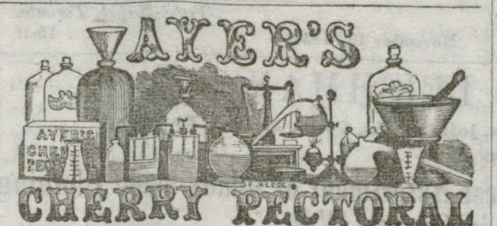
- The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative). The Edinburgh Review, (Whig). The North British Review, (Free-Church). The Westminster Review, (Liberal), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other Journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by M. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS: Per annum. For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00. For any two do. 5.00. For any three do. 7.00. For all four of the Reviews, 8.00. For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00. For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00. For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.), 5.00.

(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance.) Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par. Remittances and communications should be always, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-11y



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subside and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:-

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL.'"

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:— Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART, Albany, N.Y., April 17, 1848. Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir,—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT, PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold by J. Ryan & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. March 4th, 1851. 32-3in

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., 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. 35-1y

ORGAN FOR SALE. A Two Stop ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete. Height of Case 8 feet. Width of " 5 " Depth of " 34 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII. Subscribed Capital One Million. One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

- Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick, The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown. Directors: CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair, The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, Rev. W. Harness, M. A., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Benjamin Jackson, Esq., Rev. Richard Wood, B. D., James Lamb, Esq., Captain Macdougall, William Ambrose Shaw, Esq., Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq., Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A., John Walker, Esq., Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

- Patrons: The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, The Ven. the Archdeacon of York. Directors: Major J. Adair, The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, Rev. W. Harness, M. A., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Benjamin Jackson, Esq., John Arnold, Esq., J. Lukin Robinson, Esq., J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C., J. M. Strachan, Esq., P. Vankoughnet, Esq., Thomas Champion, Esq. AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured.

Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon.

The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require.

Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES. SHORT TERMS.

Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs, Annual Premium, and Short Terms. Includes data for ages 16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-yearly, Quarterly, and Whole Life. Includes data for ages 16, 20, 25.

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent. April 30th, 1851.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. Thomas Hogg, of a son. In this city, on the 19th ult., the wife of F. Perkins, Esq., of a son. At Prospect Cottage, Belleville, C. W., on the 18th June, the wife of Chas. Fitzgibbon, Esq., of a daughter, MARRIED. At Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, on Wednesday the 25th ult., the Rev. H. E. Pless, Missionary in the Eastern District, to Catherine, second daughter of Morgan Jellett, Esq., of Cobourg. At Emily, Canada West, on Tuesday 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Harding, W. Myers Hilliard, to Miss Jane Saunby, eldest daughter of William Saunby, of Lincolnshire, England.

DIED.

On the 19th of April, in consequence of injuries received from a fall, Mr. Joseph Moorehouse, of the Township of Euphemia, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. The memory of the just is blessed. Also, on the 29th of May, of consumption, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. Alex. D. Ward, jun., son of Mr. A. D. Ward, Hotel-keeper in the village of Wardsville and Township of Mosa. At his residence, near Delaware, on the morning of the 22nd ult., in consequence of a fall from his horse, Joseph Minchin, Esq., youngest son of the Rev. C. H. Minchin, A. M., Chaplain to the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin Ireland.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.

It is indeed, a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds, yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first, you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast, you become hoarse have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock paid in, was this day declared for the half-year ending on the 30th instant, and that the same will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of July next. The Transfer Book will be accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. [By order of the Board.] T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Insurance Office, Toronto, June 24, 1851. 49-2in

Common Schools - City of Toronto.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE Undersigned, Local Superintendent of Common Schools, has been authorized to EXTEND THE TIME for receiving applications, in writing, accompanied with testimonials, from persons fully qualified for the office of TEACHER to the Central Female School, about to be established in this City. Salary \$75 per Annum. Said applications to be sent in on or before the 15th of July next, and to be post-paid. (By order of the School Trustees.) G. A. BARBER, City Superintendent of Common Schools. Toronto, June 27th, 1851. 49-1in

BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR.

THE Committee of Management having made the necessary previous arrangements, desire to announce to the Public, that the Bazaar and Fancy Fair, in aid of St. John's Church, Peterborough, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th of July. As Bazaars, by becoming general, have lost their novelty, and in some degree their interest also, the Committee have resolved upon an innovation on the usual style of conducting such affairs and will endeavour to combine with the Bazaar the attractions of a Rustic Fete Champetre.

In furtherance of this design, they have availed themselves of the kindness of James Wallis, Esq., who offers for the occasion the use of his house and grounds. Omnibuses, Carriages and Cabs will be provided, free of charge, and will ply constantly throughout the day for the convenience and accommodation of the visitors. The grounds will be laid out in a manner worthy of the well known taste of the Proprietor, and will present a Coup d'oeil never before witnessed in this District. Commodious Tents, spacious Marquees decorated with Flowers and foliage, and surmounted by Flags and Banners, National and explanatory, will give variety to the scene, and afford ample accommodation for the varied assortment of useful and ornamental articles with which the table will be amply furnished. An objection commonly made to Bazaars by those who like to obtain full value for their money, will on this occasion at least be fully obviated, as considerable pains have been taken to provide articles of such a nature, so useful necessary and durable that the public will find it their interest as well as pleasure to attend and purchase.

Among the articles offered for sale will be found beautiful and substantial specimens of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's clothing. Braided work in great profusion, and a vast variety of Fancy and ornamental work, a choice collection of Books, German Toys, &c. Refreshments of every description will be provided on a large and liberal scale, comprising both solids and substantial, cakes and pastry, cooling beverages, and fruits both native and foreign. A Bank will be in attendance throughout the day and contribute to the general gratification.

The Fancy Fair being held in the country, the attendance of all engaged or interested in the culture and improvement of land, is both expected and desired; Mr. Wallis being a practical Farmer himself, will be enabled to offer an extensive show of Agricultural Implements for sale, including Ploughs, Harrows, Seed Sowers, and a Thrashing Machine of one Horse Power, besides many specimens of improved stock.

To add to the general interest, a grand Ploving Match will take place on the second day, open to all competitors, the prizes to be awarded by judges chosen by the competitors and contributors.

The Museum of Mr. Wallis will form an attractive feature comprising a rare selection from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdom and the Taxidermist will be afforded an ample opportunity to gratify and improve his taste.

On the evening of the first day, a grand display of Fireworks will be exhibited, and a large Mongeifer Balloon will be inflated and set free.

A Concert will close the proceedings of the second day, full particulars of which will be given in Bills. Professional gentlemen and Amateurs from a distance are expected to attend.

The entire arrangement of the Bazaar will be under the control of Stewards distinguished by their Badges, whose duties will be strictly defined and whose peculiar attention will be devoted to prevent confusion and facilitate arrangements.

The price of admission to the Bazaar will be the same as on former occasions, notwithstanding the gratuitous conveyance of visitors, viz: Admission 7s. Children half-price. Peterboro', June 19, 1851. 49-3in

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being duly authorised by JERRY WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Lee Cross, Yorkshire, England, to sell and dispose of any of the lots of land hereunto annexed, recently in the hands of the late JAMES NICKALLS, Esq., is prepared to treat with parties desirous of purchasing any of them on fair and reasonable terms. Persons holding leases thereof, or of any houses or tenements, the property of the said JERRY WHITEHEAD, or otherwise indebted to him by bond, mortgage, notes, or book accounts, are hereby required to take notice hereof.

Table with columns: No., Lot, Con., Township, County, Acres. Lists various land parcels for sale in Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and other counties.

THOMAS ASKEW, Agent & Attorney. Kingston, Canada West. 48-2in

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C. will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851. 36-1f



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. CAPTAIN HARRISON.

THIS Splendid Fast Sailing New Steamer will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO every morning (Sundays excepted), at Seven o'clock, calling at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every afternoon (excepting Sundays), at fifteen minutes past Two precisely. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-1f

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March, 10, 1851. 38-1f

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Thursday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and General Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain by Ourselves. Garments made to Order of every description. Paris, London, and New York Fashions, received monthly. The most approved style adopted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's black cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices, including 1,000 Muslin Dresses, 1,000 Parasols, 1,000 Good Straw Bonnets, etc.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaca, Cobourgs, and Orleans, Ioths, Cashimeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 11 1/2 per yard. RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Eronts, Feinges, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. No Second Price. BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, April 3, 1851. 18-1y



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, have this day declared a Dividend on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, (Proprietary Branch) at the rate of Eight per cent per annum, for the half-year ending 30th instant, payable on or after the 8th of July next, at the Office of the Company in Toronto, as well as at the Office of the different Agents. The Stock and Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st of July. By order of the Board of Directors. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Provincial M. & G. Insurance Office, Church Street, Toronto, June 19, 1851. 48-2in

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE: COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers. (The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f

EDUCATION.

THE central position of Three Rivers, in Eastern Canada, its quietude and healthfulness, and its possession of the advantages of Ready Communication with other parts of the Province, by means of Telegraph, Stage and Steamboat, seem to point it out as a place well suited for the establishment of Seminaries for the Education of Youth.

The undersigned, a Graduate of Corpus College, Cambridge who enjoyed the happiness and advantage of being one of the Pupils of that distinguished Scholar, and very admirable Teacher, the late Rev. JAMES TATE, A. M., Master of the Grammar School of Richmond-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, has been engaged for several years in the Tuition of his own Sons, and now purposes to undertake the instruction of a few additional Pupils.

The Charges, which are payable each term in advance, are as follows:—

Table with columns: Tuition for boys under 12 years of age, Do. for boys above 12, Tuition, Board, &c., for boys under 12, Do. do. for boys above 12. Includes rates for extra standing charges and commencement of terms.

Commencement of Terms:—January 13th, March 30th, July 22nd, October 6th. Vacations:—From December 23rd to January 12th, and from June 16th to July 21st.

Some additional time would be devoted to youths who may be desirous of studying the higher Classics, and the Rudiments of Mathematics, preparatory to a College or University course. For such Pupils, ordinary charge per term in full... £12 10 0 Do. with single room... 17 10 0 SAMUEL S. WOOD, 47-12in.

Rectory, Three Rivers, June 13, 1851.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

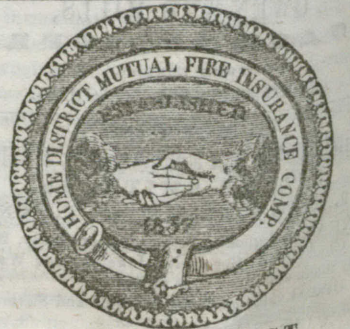
THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER, No. 2, Wellington Buildings.

BEGS to intimate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, April 3th, 1851. 40-6in

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. OFFICE, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. 7-1f Toronto, September 7th, 1850.



HOME DISTRICT

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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

- JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarke, John B. Wawen, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and the Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat, Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. 9-1f September 24th, 1850.

"The Church" Newspaper

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

TERMS:

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

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The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:—

- M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sarnia. Mr. Cawthra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. E. P. W. Des Brisay, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Vittoria, &c. F. B. Biddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Nanawau & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. E. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jellett, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH. AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.