CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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

NEW SERIES, VOI. I, No. 40.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 5, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

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B	1	15,	WHI	T SU	NDAYT.	. {	E,	Isaiah	11,	Acts 10 b.
a Toverse 18. b Verse 34. c Toverse 21. • † Proper Psalms, M. 8, 15, 21; E. 24, 47, 108.										

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

INSANITY.

Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Cheshire, England, author of the beautiful hymn, written on I Tim. iii. 16, "Seen of Angels," commencing, "Beyond," &c., had an insane brother who lived with him, and spent his time wandering about the yeard garden, and who lived with him, and spent his time wandering about the yard, garden, and sometimes finding his way into his brother's study, but never seeming to take much interest in the things about him. Mr. Gregg, therefore, used no precautions in reference to his manuscripts, generally allowing them to remain exposed on his desk, especially while in course of completion. On this occasion, he had written the hymn with the exception of the last two lines, and being unable to get a suitable climax, walked out to refresh himself with pure air, and contemplate his subject. After he left the contemplate his subject. After he left the room, the lunatic brother walked to the desk, read the manuscript, took a pen, and wrote: "Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried The glorious work is done."

As the hymn is in very few books, we

Beyond the glittering starry skies,
Far as the eternal bills,
You heaven of heavens with living light
Our great Redeemer fills. Legious of angels, strong and fair, In countless armies shine. And swell His praise with golden harps, Attuned to songs divine. * Hail, Prince!" they cry, "forever hail!
Whose unexampled love
Moved Thee to quit those glorious realms,
And royalties above." While He did condescend on earth To suffer grief and pain,
They cast their honors at his feet,
And waited in his train. Through all his travels here below, They did his steps attend;
Oft wondering how and where at last
The mystic scene would end.

They saw his heart, transfixed with wounds, With love and grief run o'er; They saw him break the bars of death, Which none e'er brake before. They brought his chariot from above,
To bear him to his throne;
Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried
The glorious work is dime."

LOVE OF CHILDREN, A SIGN OF GOOD.

A man may have many vices upon him, and have walked long in a bad course; yet if he has a love of children, and can take pleasure in their talk and play, there is something still left in him to act upon-something which can love simplicity and truth. I have seen one, in whom some low vice had besome a habit, make himself the plaything of a set of riotous children with as much delight in his countenance as if nothing but goodness had ever been expressed in it; and I have felt as much of sympathy and kindness toward him, as I have of dislike and misgiving toward another who has gone through life with all due propriety, but with the sold and some propriety towards. that cold and supercilious bearing towards children which makes them shrinking and still. I have known one like the latter, attempt with uncouth condescension, to court an open hearted child, who would draw back with an instinctive aversion; and I felt as if there were a curse upon him. -R. H. Dana.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1853.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

To the exclusion of much of our usual matter, we give this week the exclusion of much of our usual matter, we give this week the letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves Bill. It is a document which cannot fail to convince every candid and upright mind, that no greater act of political iniquity could be committed, than that which is contemplated by the proposed enactment.

The English Churchman referring to the letter, makes the following comment thereon:—"We trust our readers will admire, as we admire, the straitforward and honest simplicity with which

we admire, the straitforward and honest simplicity with which his Lordship deals with this question. It is set forth in its va-rious aspects; and the peroration is striking, as shewing the disastrous effect of spoliation, should it, as is apprehended, take

"We trust the so, perhaps the last, protest of this devoted and aged Prelate against the unrighteous desecration which is proposed, will have its due influence upon the members of the House of Lords, and that this truly noble branch of our Legislature will appear to the proposed which must destroy for ever the legitimate influence resist an act which must destroy for ever the legitimate influence of true religion in the Colonies, and disseminate in its room those many forms of error which lead to infidelity in belief and to socialism in practice."

MY LORD DUKE,

Your Grace's despatch of the 15th January, to the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reseves, was published on the 16th February, at Quebec, and reached Toronto about the 20th—and, as it announced a total change of policy in dealing with the Church property in Canada, from that which had been judiciously adopted by Her Majesty's late advisors, we were taken completely by surprise; and before we had time to consider the grounds upon which a change so injustical the interests of the colonial transfer. rious to the interests of religion in this Colony, is sought to be supported, or to devise the means of averting a course which will, if pursued, not only destroy the peace of Canada, but, in its consequence, and anger the Church Establishment of the United Kingdom, we learn from the London Times and other English journals, that a Bill for placing the Clergy Reserves at the disposal of the Canadian Legislature was brought into the House of Commons on the 18th uit., and, after some discussion, passed to a second reading.

Hence it would appear that this measure, affecting our best and

dearest interests, is to be hurried through the Legislature, with a precipitancy which precludes the possibility of our being heard,— a precipitancy of which we have reason bitterly to complain. It certainly presents a strange instance of attention in a Reform Governmen to the just rights, and the feelings of the people, and a novel method of attaching the Colonies to the Mother Country.

It was not surely to be anticipated that a measure dealing, as

It was not surely to be anticipated that a measure dealing, as we think unjustly with the teligious privileges of the members of the Church of England and Scotland, and ultimately of the Roman Catholics in Canada,—embracing a population (as appears by the Census in 1851) of more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of Canada, vas to be disposed of tike an insignificant Railroad or Vidage Orporation. Yet such is really the case! A Bill is now in progres which will enable the Provincial Legislature to pass measures of the most revolutionary character, infringing the rights of 1,214,72 persons out of a population of 1,842,265, without so much as taking them previously aware of the intentions of the Imperial Government, or deigning to allow them a voice or even an humble specification on the subject.

We have been fulled into a false security, and led to believe that it wa impossible that any measure would be introduced on a matter wich so deeply concerns this great Colony, without being

matter with so deeply concerns this great Colony, without being afforded full and convenient opportunity of pleating our cause. Even 1.05 the provisions of the Bill before the House of Commons are unknown to us. All that we do for certain know is, that a total chage in dealing with the Clergy Reserves and Church property: Canada, has taken place in Her Majesty's Councils, and that te three Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome are, of a suddy, in danger of being wholly deprived of their endowments, whout being allowed to say one word in their defence.

All we ather from your Grace's despatch is, that Her Majesty's Government accedes to the prayer of the Legislature of Canada, for phing the Clergy Reserves at its disposal, —and that no sentimen of regret at the disturbance of the present settlement would justy the Government or Parliament in witholding from the Canadianeople through their representatives the right of dealing as they thinlit with matters of strictly domestic interest. And further, that the Pliament of Canada and not the Parliament of the United Kingdom the body to which the functions of Legislation on this

subject mt, for the public advantage, be committed.

Now, v Lord Duke, I most respectfully submit, that these opinions grounds for Legislation are much more than neutralized by the occeedings of the late administration, by the repeated avowels one Legislature of Upper Canada and the constant persuasion one members of the Church of England, that the Imperial, angot the Provincial Parliament, is the proper tribunal for decidinthe question; -and this, as I shall afterwards show, was the exiction of Lord Sydenham, one of the most able of our Governors and the most thoroughly acquainted with our religious

I am wing to admit that these two grounds may appear some-

what plausible to those who are only partially acquainted with the merits of the question, and they may think it just and reasonable to refer its settlement to the local authorities. The dispute has been allowed to continue so long, from the weakness or neglect of the Imperial Government in shrinking from a firm acknowledgment and enforcement of the constitutional law while the discussions were yet new, that many are getting weary and desire its settlement on any terms.

It is thus that contentions in the Colonies, which a single Despatch, if determined and reasonable, might have arranged to the general satisfaction, are permitted to grow and fester till they become nearly incurable. Such has been the case with the Church property in Canada.

Had that portion which belongs to the Church of England been finally arranged in 1817, and the objects of the 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, (called the Constitutional act) been fairly carried out, there would have been little or no trouble. But the continued heat and discussions in the Colonial Legislature were permitted for a long. time without notice, and when they forced attention, feeble palli-atives, instead of efficient remedies, were applied, which produced increased irritation.

Allow me to remark that the Church of England has suffered exceedingly from the protracted discussions on the (lergy Reserves, as if they were the only Ecclesiastical provision in Canada likely to produce difficulty. The rich endowments of the Roman Catholic Church have been carefully kept out of sight, and are only now coming into notice, while accumulated edium has been heaped on the National Church in the Colony, as if her assertion. of her just rights were offensive and unbecoming and the sole cause of all the trouble.

cause of all the trouble.

The endowments for the support of religion in the different parts of the Province, cannot be dealt with separately, or confined to those appropriated to the sustenance of a Protestant Clergy, but such dealing must embrace those also which sustain the Roman Catholic Clergy. Both are equally local and domestic, and if the one is to be consigned to the management of the Colonial Legislature, so

to be consigned to the management of the Colonial Legislature, so must the other. Both stand upon the same grounds of security, or rather the tenure of the Church of England to the possession of her property is admitted by your Grace as well as Mr. Peel to be far stronger in law than that of the Church of Rome.

What then is the value and importance of the religious endowments in Canaca, and the present state of the two Churches of England and Rome? Ist—The Roman Catholic Church in Canada consists of one Archbished and six Bishops, who have, it is said, about 550 Clergy under their charge. The strength of this Church lies in the Eastern portion of the Province, and comprises all the French settlements and Seignories, and has formed from the beginning a regular establishment, having been divided into Parishes, a process which is still continued as the country is opened. Each Parish has had from its first institution an Incumbent, supported by tithes and various dues, with a parsonage, glebe, and other endowments, in much the same way as the Clergy of the Established Church in England and Ireland. Hence the Romish Church has increased in efficiency, wealth, and importance, with Church has increased in efficiency, wealth, and importance, with the growth of the Colony.

The average value of the livings it is not easy to ascertain with minute exactness, but, from the best information that can be ob-

tained itmay be taken at £250 per annum; and assuming the Parochial clergy at 500;—exclusive of those employed in Colleges, Monastaries and other religious houses, we have for the revenue of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada £125,000 per annum, a sum which represents a money capital of at least £2,500,

In Upper Canada the Roman Catholic Clergy do not, at present, exceed 100 in number, and the provision for their support is very slender. It depends chiefly on their customary dues and the contributions of their respective flocks, unless, indeed, they receive assistance from the French portion of the Province where the resources of the Romish Church are abundant.

In regard to Education, the means at the disposal of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada are not merely ample but munificent, as appears from the following table, quoted from Smith's History of Canada, vol. 1, appendix 6:—

Ursulines, Quebec	164,616
Ursulines, Three Rivers	30,909
Recollets	945
Bishop and Seminary at Quebec	693,324
Jesuits.	891.845
The Sulpicians, covering the whole Is-	Dawnhais
land and City of Montreal, consid-	
ered worth nearly a million	250,191
General Hospital, Quebec	28,497
do Montreal	404
Hotel Dieu, Quebec	14.112
Sœurs Grises	42.336
englishes the power of phasents and	THE PARTY NAMED IN

Now, averaging the value of these lands at the very low price of 6s. 8d. per acre, they represent a capital of £700.000. true, all these possessions were at one time, at the disposal of the Crown, and the Jesuits' Estates are not yet finally appropriated, but who that knows the readiness with which Lord Sydenham gave a title to a few monks of St. Sulpice, covering the whole city and island of Montreal, with the consent of the Imperial Government, received or implied, can expect that these vast possessions will be now kept back.

But independent of the Jesuit Estates, we have the Seminary of Quebec, (after deducting a generous allowance, if thought good, for the Archbishop,) with a princely endowment of more than half a million of acres of land, to establish Colleges and Seminaries of

a higher order in the districts of Three Rivers and Quebec; and the still richer Seminary of St Sulpice worth more than half a million, and believed by many to be worth double that sum, to do the same for the district of Montreal.

2nd .- Contrast all this, my Lord Duke, with the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada. We have three Bisbops and about 250 Clergymen; the latter having very scanty support, and yet scanty as it is, they are much more indebted for it to the unwearied benevolence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, (the generous protector of the Colonial Church) than Parliament in 1791, to make ample provision for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in Canada, and to place the National Church on an equal footing in temporalities with that of Rome, that intention has been frustrated by neglect and mismanagement, and at last by the active interference of the Government.

In 1840, the lands set apart for this purpose, including the one-fourth under sale, may be assumed at three millions of acres. Of this quantity seven-twelfths were at once swept away by the 3 and 4 Victoria cap. 78, leaving only five-twelfths for the support of Pro-

The Church requested that she might have the management of this small remainder of her property, either to lease or endow Parishes and so ensure a permanent provision at least to a limited extent. This was denied her, and the lands were ordered to be sold without reserve under the direction of the Provincial authorities.

Now it is believed that under this unscrupulous management the share of the Church or 1,250,000, acres, will not realize one-third of their value, but, assuming that they may on the average realize 6s. Sd. per acre, or for the whole £420,000, which at the present rate of interest may produce £25,200 per annum,— what is this for the support of all the Protestant Clergy who will ever be in this vast Province?

Besides the Clergy Reserves, Lord Seaton, towards the close of 1835 and begining of 1836, while Governor of Upper Canada, established 57 Rectories for the benefit of the Church, but of these only 44 were completed before his departure. They were endowed with lands amounting in all to 17,368 acres, giving an average of about 400 acres to each Rectory. Thirteen, which from some accidental cause were found without Lord Seaton's signature after his resignation of the Government, and which the proper authorities both here and in England have refused to complete, are held void.

that the legal Recetories are only 44 instead of 57.

So much has been said about these Rectories in an unfriendly sprit, and so little in their defence, that fewpossess any correct knowledge respecting them, while the enemies of the Church think them a monstrous evil which ought as soon as possible to be abated. that a few remarks on their origin and present value may not be unseasonable. For were it generally known that lands equal in quantity and quality to the whole endowment attached to these Ractories, might have been purchased for a very trifling sum even so late as 1818, and that they confer on their Incumbents no power beyond what a lense for life confers on its holder, we may reasonably hope that the prejudices and hostility against them willsoon pass away, or become too feeble to produce any renewed agitation.

A considerable portion of the land which forms the

A considerable portion of the land which forms the endowment of the Rectories was set aside at the first settement of Upper Canada. At that early period the waste lands of the Crown had acquired no money value, and while bestowed gratis on all appli-cants, they continued at a mere nominal price. Im 1798 only ninepence per acre was offered for school lands, and so recently as 1818, lands might have been purchased at about one shilling per acre; thus a quantity of land equal to the whole endowment of the Rectories might have been obtained for less than one thousand pounds, and although the Colony has greatly prospered since that period, and lands are much enhanced in price, this sum exceeds in value all that the Rectories can with any plea of justice be said to have cost the public.

These Rectories are scattered over the whole diocese, an area of 60,000 square miles. Some have been more than half a century in possession of the Church, are much improved, and have Churches and houses built upon them; a few still remain a wilderness, but the greater number have been partially cleared at the expense of the Incumbents and their congregations. By the last returns, the total annual income amounted to £1,721, giving an average of £39

23. 3d. for each Rectory per annum.

If it be asked why a matter of so little value and importance could excite so much virulence and obloquy, the answer is,—that to pull down the true Church of God, the Church of the Sovereign and of the English nation, appears to be the favorite object of the greater number of Piotestant denominations around us; and while blind to the increasing power of Romanism, they seem to delight in vilifying and destroying the only Church capable of withstanding that of Rome. No matter how pitiful the case may be, if it can in any manner be cherished and worked up into a grievance to damage the Church of England, the acknowledged bulwark of the Protestant Faith, they rejoice in its application. And it is to these very persons who have been for years in possession of the Government of the Province, that it is now proposed to surrender the Clergy Reserves.

To speak of their forbearance is a cruel mockery, for although the Rectories have been declared in all respects legal by the Crown Officers in England, and the House of Assembly in 1837 resolved by 38 to 20—"that this House regards as inviolable the "rights acquired under the Patent by which the Rectories have "been endowed, and cannot therefore invite or sanction any inter-ference with the rights thus established"—yet a session of the Provincial Parliament never passes without efforts being made to

confiscate them.

In the summer Session of 1837 a Bill was introduced to repeal the clauses of the Constitutional Act which authorized the creation and endowment of Rectories, and during its progress an insidious attempt was made by dropping the power of presentation, to destroy those already existing, as they became vacant by the death of the Incumbents; this mean trick was discovered, and corrected, but the right of presentation was taken from the Crown and

interests of true religion. In his speech on the Colonial Bishop's been acquired through His blessing by the nation in resisting as

"I hold in my hand an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed for the purpose of disendowing certain Rectories, which states in the Preamble, 'Whereas the recognition of legal equality 'among all religious persuasions is an admitted principle of 'Colonial Legislation, and whereas in the state and condition of this Province such a principle is peculiarly applicable, it is desirable that the same should receive the sanction of direct Legislative authority, recognizing and declaring the same as a fundamental principle of our civil polity.

"Now if it be meant that more is intended in this preamble, than to repeat the truism that all religious persuasions in the Colony are equal in the eye of the law, a principle which has been long understood and admitted, the framer of this Act was unconscious of it, -for all that he had in view was to destroy the Rectories by dropping the power of presentation, a fraud which was discovered and prevented, so that the Act leaves the Rectories as they were, and merely transfers the patronage from the Crown to the Church Society of the Diocese, and this body empowered their Bishop to exercise it."

Now the first thing which strikes me on reading Mr. Gladstone's speech alluded to, is, that he mentions such a monstrons act of inustice as the destruction of 44 Rectories without the smallest ympathy or indignation, for though they were not suppressed he believed that they were. Surely the extinction of 44 Parishes, even in England would be deemed a very serious calamity from whatever cause; how much more in Canada, still so destitutute of religious ministration as scarcely to number one Clergyman for every two hundred square miles. But theory seems to blunt our best natural feelings; and perhaps no theories are so dangerous in this respect, as those of a religious character.

The speech goes on to infer, that because this Act passed through both houses, and was sanctioned by the Queen, religious equality is fully recognized by the Imperial Government in the Colonies. But it would appear that what is good for the Colonies is not good for England, and we are advised to judge Colonial questions upon their own grounds, and English questions upon their own grounds. But it so happens that the questions here mentioned are religious questions, which are unchangeble in their moral and spiritual spect, and therefore, the same at home and abroad.

Now as we are already in the colonies all equal in respect to religion before the law, this equality must include religious advantages of a physical character, that is, endowments, which in Colonies must, it seems, be destroyed, though guaranteed by the most solemn pledges and engagements. But, if religious endowments be wrong in Colonies, they must be wrong in the three kingdoms, and thus, all Church Establishments must disappear: the inference is irresistible

Now in all this I entirely differ; but I stop not to enter upon the general question of religious establishments, it is sufficient for my urpose on the present occasion to shew that were the French regious endowments in Lower Canada, and those of the Church of England in Upper Canada, to be swept away, incalculable evils must immediately follow.

How such a doctrine as that the teaching of pure Christianity ought to receive no assistance from Government in a Christian country, can be reconciled to the Holy Scriptures, is to me incomprehensible. I must therefore, in my simplicity adhere to my old belief that it is the first duty of Government to advance the interests of true religion, and that the religious equality so put forward is a dream which can never be realized; because truth being from its nature aggressive, is stronger than falsehood, and though it may be compelled to succumb for a season, is sure to rise superior at the

Having thus shewn the state of religion in Canada, and the means by which it is at present supported, I feel encourged be submit, that so far from being merely local and domestic, the Clergy Reserves involve a national question of the gravest in-

At the peace of 1763, the Crown of France ceded all its rightsin Canada, not to Canada itself, but to the Crown of England, he title to which is two fold. First—The right of conquest. 2nd—The right of cession. The validity of the latter is acknowledgedby

France at this very day.

The Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, by virtue of his indisputable right, set apart certain of the lands of the conqueed Province, yet ungranted, for the use and support of the Protesant Church of the Colony. This was sanctioned by an Act of the Imperial Parliament in the 31st year of the reign of King Gerge the 3rd of glorious memory. Subsequently (1840) the Crownand Parliament made and fixed a final distribution of this propert, to which the Colony tully assented. In this second Act, as we as in the first, it was most distinctly enacted that the property wa for he sole use of the Protestant denominations therein designted, and for no other purpose.

From all this, two conclusions are obvious :- First, that theitle to those lands rested with England, and that the Colony culd have no claim whatever to them for gift or distribution. The Colony would indeed be defeated in a claim of this sort by a Curt of Common Law .- Second :- That the Crown and Parliamnt having legally and constitutionally granted these lands for ligious purposes, cannot, even if disposed, grant them for sedar purposes, which the advocates of spoliation avow as theinim and design. And here it may be asked whether the Coronion Oath of Her Majesty as the Head of the Protestant Churc be

consonant with the abandonment of the interests of that churc.

We should never forget that Mr. Pitt's great object in 191, was to preserve in the Colony, if not a Protestant ascendant, at least an equality; and as the Roman Catholics were alady richly endowed in Lower Canada, he desired that the Namal Church should have the prospect of a full equivalent in bper

Canada. He was not legislating for the day, but for future ses.

That eminent statesman had become deeply sensible the given to the Church Society, which body conferred it on the Bish- towards her Colomes in regard to religion, and he resold to unwise policy which up to that time Great Britain had excised op of the Diocese.

The Bill in this shape was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure on the 30th August 1851, and the Royal assent having been given on the 15th of May, it became law, and was to expect, the full enjoyment of her noble constitution, who had rendered her as she still continues to be, - the great bulward the

gression

What was not thus appropriated remained in the Crown for the What was not thus appropriated remained in the Crown for benefit of the British people, and every individual who might see tellem an asylum in the Province of Canada from any part of the Units at un Kingdom and Dependencies, had by his birthright an interest in the conquered lands, and an acknowledged title to such a portion section.

he might be able to cultivate.

In time many persons, not subjects of the Crown, found their was the Loyalists they gradually acquired the rights and privileges of the Loyalists they gradually acquired the rights and privileges of the Loyalists they gradually acquired the rights and privileges of the Loyalists subjects. Thus a mixed population gradually grew up to the Loyalists subjects. Thus a mixed population gradually grew up to the Loyalists subjects. Thus a mixed population gradually, either from the Colony individually, either from the Colony individually. lation, which had come into the Co'ony individually, either from invitation, inclination, or sufferance, now somewhat numerous should turn round upon the Imperial Government, and seize the national domain and dispose of it at their pleasure:—nay, assum the power to confiscate grants already made, and divert them from their original purpose: thus trampling upon the rights of their fellowand in the power to confiscate grants already made, and divert them from assed their original purpose: thus trampling upon the rights of their fellowand in the power to confiscate the title of the British nation to her own possessions? Yet, this is exactly what the ruling party in Canada is urgillation in measured language. It seeks to confiscate the Clergy Reserves, which were devoted to a special and sacred object more than 60 years ago, and to apply them to other purposes. It may indeed be said that the Imperial Government some years ago transferred the remainder of the National domain within the Province to the Colonial Legislature; but although her indiscreting generosity went thus far, it did not extend to the bestowing of any right or authority to subvert grants already made, as the Legis Victo lature is attempting.

In all former discussions on the Clergy Reserves, certain right.

In all former discussions on the Clergy Reserves, certain right and appropriate acknowledged and respected as belonging to the member who of the Church of England as the descendants of the U. E. Loyalist and the claims the Government of the time considered irresistible and for whose benefit they were set apart. But now these are set aside as having no title whatever. Power and violence are the claims of justice of the Are impediments to be swept away. Hence the spoliation soughtant Charles are impediments to be swept away. are impediments to be swept away. Hence the spoliation soughtant Clotobe perpetrated by the Legislature of Canada, has no parallel is udges, the old Colonists, during the heart-burnings and ravages of civined to war, respected the Ecclesiastical endowments made by the Crow Accounts which they were controlling and the claims of justice that American Revolution he team that the controlling is the controlling to war, respected the Ecclesiastical endowments made by the Crow against which they were contending:—and therefore one of their enominations writers observes that the people of the United States "look will be served in dignant astonishment upon the course pursued by the liberal to distinct of Canada. The control of the Clergy Reserves is now claimed a truth as an absolute right. England, it seems, has nothing to do will any infusion the course pursued by the Colonial Government in large and the request "is demanded by the Colonial Government in large and the request "is demanded by the Colonial Government in large and the request "is demanded by the Colonial Government in large and the request that the results in the results are the request to the results and the results are the results are the results are the results are the results and the results are "is demanded by the Colonial Government, in language bordering on rebellion, to be surrendered to the tender mercies of the end to it is the mies of the Church of England. It has always appeared to us, if it is mies of the Church of England. It has always appeared to us, if it is mies of the Church of England. It has always appeared to us, if it is mies of the Church of England. It has always appeared to us, if it is mies of the Church of England on all these Reserves the property of the Colony. They were purchased by the blood of the Wolfe and his noble companions, and at the expense of the British of this work. Wation before Canada become part of the British Empire. It is to this work of the Wolfe and his noble companions, and at the expense of the British contains. The settlement of the Reserve question was, and is, an essential part of the union of Lower and Upper Canada.

The Government in England on determining upon the union of the same upper and Lower Canada, selected Lord Sydenham, a nobleman victorial transfer. "is demanded by the Colonial Government, in language borderin it is to mean the colonial covernment in language borderin it is to me the colonial covernment in the second covernment.

Upper and Lower Canada, selected Lord Sydenham, a nobleman ctoria of great ability and political sagacity to carry it into effect. On his own r arrival in Canada, he found the projected measure unpopular and other distasteful to both Provinces, and not to be accomplished without seen dor great discretion and the patient and delicate application of the property unlimited powers with which he was invested.

unlimited powers with which he was invested.

The greatest impediment in the way was the Clergy Reserver or Church property in Upper Canada, which had already been the canse of much agitation, and had for a long time divided the population into two parties. But while the Provinces remained separate, the destructives, though sometimes successful in the House of Assembly were unable to prevail. At the mention of the Union, however, serious apprehensions began to be entertained by all the true friends of peace and order, that after its accomplishment the Legislature would certainly fall under the combined influence of Roman Catholic and Dissenting votes, and thus the property of the Church of England would be virtually at the disposal of her religious opponents. Lord Sydenham partook largely in this well founded apprehension, and determined that the complete settlement of the Reserves question should precede the commencement of the Union.

For this purpose he procured an Act to be passed by the Legis.

For this purpose he procured an Act to be passed by the Legis lature of Upper Canada for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof. This Act was sent to England, rather to serve as an outline of the measure to be passed by the Imperial Government, than from any desired to the Manager of the Manager by the Imperial Government, than from any desire or expectation

that it should be wholly adopted.

What Lord Sydenham really wanted was the final settlement of a the Grandship the question. Of his earnestness in this matter there can be no mable to doubt, for in his despatch to Lord John Russell of the 22nd Jan we Deut 1840, inclosing this Bill, he states; "That there is no subject of serves when the companion of the Clery Reserves. That there is no not the question of the Clery Reserves. That there is no not the future Union of the two Provinces recepting which it is more necessary to determine without delay. That we a me all hope of re-establishing tranquillity within the Province, but seet that to establish the Union without the settlement of it, and to transfer to hostif the decision to the United Legislature, would be to add to the Moreon What Lord Sydenham really wanted was the final settlement of the question. Of his earnestness in this matter there can be settlement. all hope or re-establish the Union without the settlement of it, and to transfer to establish the Union without the settlement of it, and to transfer to the decision to the United Legislature, would be to add to the Moreov sources of discord which then prevailed in Canada, an entirely ave not in new element of strife. For among the various evils by which the union Canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the on the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the on the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the one that it is the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the one that it is the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the one that it is the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the one that it is the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the one that it is the canada had been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the one that it is the canada had been visited. "greatest of all, has been wanting,—religious dissension. That he was satisfied that the value of arriving at a settlement could not be over estimated; and that, strong as these feelings might "have been, the immense advantage of having the question finally "would reconcile all parties to it. That he most fervently prayed that the settlement agreed on might be final, and that no obstacle might be opposed to its confirmation by Her Majesty. That should at be otherwise, and the question be again thrown between the consequences, but at least he have that This Statute has become painfully interesting from the notice taken of it by one of the first statesmen of the age, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom the writer has long loved and admired for his masterly work on the relation of Church and State, in which he maintains that it is the first daty of Gevernment to advance the ing in the Legislature of Great Britain thus to dedicate tood's and surface the great bulwaris the grea

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United at the Clerry Reserves. His discerning eye perceived unit was this was done, the Church of England would be in the church of England would be tion. Postrated, and the Church of Rome virtually established in both the postrated, and the Church of Rome virtually established in both sections of the Province, and this result he was determined, if it was been been supposed to prevent. In this Lord Sydenham identified himself with those who from conscientious motives opposed the Union. They dreaded the ascendancy of the Romish Church and the way begins of Socialism, as may be seen in the protests against that was been in the protests against that measure recorded in the Journals of the Legislative Council of Uppopular Canada (16 Dec. 1840, Page 23 to 29).

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populer Canada (16 Dec. 1849, Page 23 to 29).

In consequence of Lord Sydenham's urgent solicitations, the 3 In consequence of Lord Sydenham's argent somenations, the ore the bid 4 Victoria Chap. 78 was passed, (which is a transcript nearly sum of the Bill inclosed in the Despatch alluded to, and which had been a from assed at his Lordship's instance by the Legislature of Upper fellow and the provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Proveedly the control of the clergy Reserves in the Proveedly the proceeds thereof. osses ce of Canada, and for the disposition of the proceeds thereof, osses all the provisions of the act, as well as the preamble, prove that it trigin has intended by the Imperial Legislature to be final, and as such a more as accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. Never perhaps was a second trigin has accepted by the people of Canada. ce of Canada, and for the disposition of the proceeds thereof. s againcipal Secretary of State for the Colonies, after protracted the agociations with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops hen in London, acting on behalf of the Church, agreed in the of an spirit of conciliation to a compromise which resulted in the 3 and egist Victoria chap. 78. The charch of Scotland was also consulted, right w. A reference to the debates and proceedings on this Act in a horizontal with the charch, must satisfy every reasonable and honest alists and that the object of all parties concerned was to settle the whole tible question in the most just and satisfactory manner, then and for tible und that the object of all parties concerned was to see the and for an under, then and for

This further appears from the pains taken to adapt the provisions This further appears from the pains taken to adapt the provision, nation the Act to the new interpretation given to the words "Protested and Clergy," which, according to the opinion of the twelve eligible were held to embrace, since the repeal of the Test Acts, ution to teachers of all Protestant denominations and no longer conceiving the Church of England

civined to the Clergy of the Church of England.
row Accordingly the 3 and 4 Victoria recognizes all Protestant their enominations as entitled to share in the proceeds of the Clergy will be serves; nor are the Roman Catholics actually excluded, the state of the country of the erablest distinctly named. From all which it appears that this Act is included truth an integral part of the Union of the two Provinces, and that with by infringement of the settlement thus made at the solemn request of Lord Sydenham, does in fact vitiate the said Union. It is true the Imperial Parliament is deemed omnipotent, but if

o, it is to do good, not to do evil.

No power has a right to perpetrate injustice, or to trample on

own solemn acts and engagements.
It is clear from his letter to Lord John Russell, that Lord Sydod e It is clear from his letter to Lord John Russell, that Lord Sydritish column never would have attempted to carry the union, had he It is not first secured the remainder of her property to the Church of Logland. Hence in every point of view the 3 and 4 Victoria Chap. 78, cannot be repeated without disturbing the Act of main liter.

Were anything wanting to establish this view of the subject, on old is amply supplied by the 42nd clause of the Union Act (3 and 4 main clotteria Chap. 35) which having respect to Ecclesiastical and n his own rights, the two Churches of England and Rome in regard and their temporalities are placed on an equal footing as had already

and their temporalities are placed on an equal footing, as had already thousand done in the 14th and 31st of Geo. 3rd. So that to touch the

the house of the latth and 31st of Geo. 3rd. So that to touch the full operty of the one is to endanger both, and thus leave their ensures when the art the will of the varying majority.

That the 3rd and 4th Victoria was a wise, though not a perfect the descure, is manifest from the fact, that for ten years, that is from the lace to the leserves which were believed to be finally and absolutely settled, the was so declared by the United Legislature in 1846, and a strong the secommendation was added that no change or deviation from this distribution of the latter ought to be sanctioned by the Legislature. Thus the is helged faith and solemn guarantee of the Imperial and Canadian ned by ernments, and of the two national Churches, has been given the Preserve the settlement inviciate.

ned overnments, and of the two national Churches, has been given been preserve the settlement inviolate.

Again, so far as the two national Protestant Churches are conselved, they have been for the last 12 years in the actual possessible of their portions of the Reserves, and therefore it is not combined their portions of the Reserves, and therefore it is not combined their consent and approbation.

The Acts for uniting the Provinces, and finally arranging the provinces are considered to the consent and approbation.

The Acts for uniting the Provinces, and finally arranging the provinces are consent and approbation.

The Acts for uniting the Provinces, and finally arranging the provinces are consent and approbation.

The Acts for uniting the Provinces, and finally arranging the provinces are consent and approbation.

The Wesleyan Methodists, the United Synod of Presbyterians are even the Roman Catholics, in Upper Canada, have accepted the Governor General in Council has thought it just and realizable to allow. Assuming then, as we have a right to do, that the no hable to allow. Assuming then, as we have a right to do, that the can hable to allow. Assuming then, as we have a right to do, that the last the Denominations accepting assistance from the proceeds of the tropic leserves are not unfriendly to their preservation, and finding the long the last Census that the population in Upper Canada is 952-eight of the long that the aggregate of these five religious bodies is 575,067 cest copting assistance, against 376,933 not yet accepting it, we had have a majority not unfriendly to the Clergy Reserves over their at the population of 298,130. So much for the correctness of those who but sent that a vast majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada

bold seet that a vast majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada the hostile to the Clergy Reserves.

Moreover the Free Church of Presbyterians, numbering 65,807, ich less to prevent them from receiving assistance if they so please.

the On the whole, a reference to the Census proves that nearly had the whole, a reference to the Census proves that nearly had the advantages held out by 3 and 4 Victoria Cap. 78, and were all the advantages held out by 3 and 4 Victoria Cap. 78, and were gill a Free Church Presbyterians to claim their right, the proporwould be more than two-thirds. There is also no little sigwould be hold that the larger Christian denominations and official know, have not yet announced in any public and official cie anner, their determination never to avail themselves of the princet have by the Act.

se confered upon them by the Act. that assign of the Clergy Reserves, will appear from what has been sing during the last three sessions. For nearly ten years after passing of the 3rd and 4 Victoria Chap 78, the Province of the Reserves seemed well and the subject of the Rese forgotten, when a prominent member of Government, to the astonishment of the population, brought it again before the e of Assembly on the 18th June, 1850. It is indeed said

majority, disapproved of their colleagues conduct, and expressed some regret at the commencement of the violent debates which followed, but as a single word from either would have silenced tollowed, but as a single word from either would have silenced its promoter, their regret must have been very slight and transitory, for they voted against the Church, and yet the principal resolution was carried by two votes only. Now it cannot be supposed that a question so vexatious, and which had in the opinion of all parties been so happily arranged, was thus forced back merely to inflame the public mind, without some special object. in view, open or concealed. The most feasible account at the time, and still generally believed, is that the Ministry finding their popularity rapidly on the decline, from the adoption of several damaging measures, especially the Rebellion Losses payment act, began to dread the approaching election, and sought to divert the public attention from themselves to some exciting interest. The move was very successful, and yet three principal enemies of the Clergy Reserves were unseated at the general election.

Why a greater number were not thrown over, may be accounted

for by the following among other reasons.

Soon after the Union, what is called Responsible Government was fully recognized, and its downward operation was most rapid and offensive. The influence of the Governor General has been in a great measure extinguished. The grace of the Queen through her Representative has ceased to be felt. The Legislative Council named at pleasure by the party in power, is no longer felt to be a check as an Independent Branch, and it is notorious that when any measure passes the Lower House, it is considered to be safe. The fountain of Justice is placed in jeopardy by the presence of two Attorney Generals, as effective members of the executive Council, and thus the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary powers are to a fearful extent, in the same hands.

All these things have depressed and disgusted the loyal and conservative party, and had at first such an effect upon some as conservative party, and had at first such an effect upon some as to drive them to think of annexation. But from this folly they were speedily reclaimed. It, in addition to all this, the Church be deprived of her property, the last link of attachment to the Parent State will be snapt asunder. We feel that we are under a small but reckless Junta, who are less than nothing, were they not supported by Roman Catholic votes. And we see no hope of return to that wise and salutary Government which we

have a right as British subjects to expect.

We feel in truth as the people of England would do, were extreme Radicals placed at the head of the Government.

Under such depressing circumstances, the Conservatives had little heart to appear vigorously at the hustings, and yet as we have already noticed, they defeated the three principal enemies of the Reserves, and thus secured their safety had there been no interference on the part of the Roman Catholics, who ought never to have voted on this question, since it is entirely Protestant. At first they hesitated, and seemed rather inclined to assist in their preservation, but since the Papal aggression and Lord John Russell's feeble attempt at a remedy, they are become more bold, and many of them do not cone all their expectation of obtaining a large accession to their endowment by the secularization or re-distribetion of the Reserves, and some are no ways unwilling to adopt the policy of the Roman Catholics in Iteland.

Now all this is the more to be deplored, because there had been from the first settlement of Upper Canada till the union of the two Provinces in 1840.

the two Provinces in 1840, a courteous and uninterrupted interchange of civilities and social intercourse between the members of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. But since the unhappy union, causes of irritation and estrangement have

been gradually arising.

The Church of England feels from the sad occurrences of almost every day, that she no longer possesses her just influence in the Legislature, but is thrown on all occasions, where her interests are concerned, into a hopeless minority. She finds, as was recorded in her protests against the naion, that her ancient opponents the Dissenters, who were seldom able to refuse her justice, now reinforced on all occasions, where she can be mortified and injured, by Roman Catholic votes.

By this unhallowed combination she lost her University, and when she requested separate schools for the education of her own when she requested separate schools for the education of her own children, her prayer was rejected, while they secured the privilege for themselves. Thus, within a few years our Holy Church has been deprived of the power of educating her children in her own way, and is now threatened with the loss of the remainder of her endowment. The Romanists, on the other hand, who have caused all these evils, are in the full and peaceable enjoyment of an encowment infinitely more valuable, and enjoying all the sweets of civil and religious liberty, while Ministers of State and Members of Parliament are talking in utter ignorance of our true posibers of Parliament are talking in utter ignorance of our true position, or with chilling indifference, if they do, about arranging our domestic affairs, and confiscating our small remainder of Church property though fenced on every side by the most sacred

It night, with good reason, have been expected that the Roman Catholics would have from delicacy, if not from principle, abstained from voting on matters in which our Church was specially inter-

ested, but they have not done so.

In this aspect of our affairs, which Lord Sydenham, as well as the opponents of the Union, clearly foresaw, and most strenuously sought to avert, what are we to do if the Clergy Reserve question be sent back for adjustment in the Colony? Hitherto we have in all our proceedings, respected the Roman Catholic endowments. respected the Roman Catholic endowments. Indeedso long as our Church was sustained in her own property, devoted as it was to sacred purposes, she felt it her duty to respect that of the Church of Rome. While retaining her endowments that of the Church of Rome. While retaining her endowments small is they are, the two Churches could meet on something like equal terms, but if through Romish votes and influence, we are depived of these advantages, is it still our duty to respect that

How very different would the religious aspect of Canada have been, hid the Roman Catholics done their duty, for it would have been their safety as well as ours. Had they, instead of joining the enemies of religion, made common cause with the Churches of England and Scotland on the preservation of Church property and separate schools, harmony and peace would have prevailel through the whole Province, and the Socialist, and Infide's world have sunk into insignificance before so powerful a combination. Had the Roman Catholics even abstained from voting, which common justice required them to do, we could have maintained, without difficulty, a safe position. Hence if the result of the present contest, shall be confiscation of the Rectories and Reserves, the day will speedily arrive when the same the two Attorney Generals, the acknowledged leaders of the stand alon, their property will soon be swept away.

In fine, the secularization of the Reserves will become the eo numericement of a fresh contest similar to that which has so long existed in Ireland, a contest of the most deadly character. Let those therefore, who look for peace in robbing the Church of England of her patrimony, pause in their career of madness, for its accomplishment will engender a more bitter dissension than has yet been seen in Canada, and Lord Sydenham's words will be read in characters of blood.

Many of our people indulged in a lingering hope, after all reasonable ground of hope had disappeared, that the Roman Catholics would in the end declare against the confiscation of the Reserves, or at all events, stand neutral in the contest between us and the Infidels and Dissenters, and it was not till they saw Mr. Morin, the acknowledged leader of the French party, a member of the Government and of the Provincial Parliament,—declaring against Government and of the Provincial Parliament,—lectaring against us, that all hope vanished away. They saw this gentleman voting away our religious property while eagerly clutching the Jesuits' estates, in addition to their former endowments. They saw him eager in destroying the very being of our national Church, as far as he was able, and footishly boasting that no power, not even the less the Parliament, much less the Parliament, much less the Parliament. Imperial Parliament, much less the Provincial Legislature, dare touch the Roman Catholic endowment.

But the Romanists are not all so blind, and one of them addressing the French Members of the House of Assembly, plainly asks them how they are to preserve their own rights if they record their votes for the secularization of the Reserves, and the spoliation of the

Church of England.

"Think you, (says this writer) that those who abrogate the law which gives the Church of England her rights, will respect that which regards yours. Will they hold sacred that treaty which gives your Church in Eastern Canada wealth and power? When you do this, remember that the destroyer in his turn shall perish. The Clergy Reserve question is the outer wall that protects 'your rights, and against which now beats the swelling tide of irreligion, and threatens destruction to all you hold dear and holy. It is our duty and interest, therefore, to aid in preserving to the Church of England her rights. Is there any one so obtuse as not to understand the import of the fearful denunciation, secularization of the Clergy Reserves? Is it not a declaration of war against all that Catholics hold sacred and hely? What does it "mean but a present and temporary forbearance to the Catholie "Church, and future proscription?"

The defect found in the working of the 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 78, is the fault of the Government in not carrying out its provisions. Had the shares assigned to the various denominations been made over to their sole charge and imanagement, under proper regu-lations, there would have been no complaint of waste, and the Colonial administration would have been relieved from much trouble and responsibility. And how much better would it be still to apply

and responsibility. And how much better would it be still to apply this easy remedy of retaining and giving new vigor to the Statute,—than by its repeal, to open the flood gates of bitter contention and infidelity, to which no man can see the end.

Incalculable are the evils which must follow the abrogation of the 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78. They may not indeed, appear at once, but they are as sure to come to pass as the night follows the day. Should the Roman Catholics continue to speak and vote as they have done during the last four Sessions, the whole property of the Charch of England in the Reserves will be taken away at the first Church of England in the Reserves will be taken away at the first meeting of the Provincial Legislature, and then from year to year meeting of the Provincial Legislature, and then from year to year Missions will become vacant, as the Incumbents die, till all are departed. I do not say that in all cases, the ministrations of the Church will cease. This will perhaps happen only in a few, but such is the poverty of our people and their hardships in a new country and severe climate, that they are, and will continue to be for a long time unable to support their Clergy.

Hence the successors of the Incumbents who go to their place of root, will have to cat their security mores! in lutterness and sorrow.

of rest, will have to eat their scanty morsel in bitterness and sorrow, and the extension of the Church in the new and remote settlments will be sadly retarded. In the meantime many of our people will fall away to Romanism or Dissent, and their blood will be on the

heads of those who favour this fatal measure.

Should the Roman Catholics take warning from the certainty that their endowments are much less secure than ours, the evil day may be postponed, but not long, for they have been so much dattered by the Socialists that they will scarcely credit what your Grace and Mr. Peel have said on the subject. It is more

your Grace and Mr. Feel have said on the subject. It is more probable that they will trust in their numbers and their power to surmount all resistance, and in the hope of profit by confiscation.

No sooner will thus be accomplished than the agitation against Roman Catholic endowments will commence, (for of this the Socialists make no secret) and as the Dissenting and Radical population increase far more rapidly than the French, their destruction is contain.

All this however will not be accomplished without violent contention, and pethaps a civil war, for the Roman Catholics will fight for their endowments although they will be overpowered by numbers, having no longer the Churches of England and Scotland to assist them, the victory will be dearly purchased, and bring in-delible disgrace upon those who might by a wiser policy have pre-vented all this misery, and blessed the Province with a long con-tinuance of peace and happiness.

Canada presents an overpowering argument in favor of religious endowments, for with the small assistance derived from the bene-volence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign arts, she has been able to extend the ministrations of the Church through a region nearly as large as Europe. Indeed, a very small measure of assistance, if wisely managed, becomes a fruitful ground upon which to rest. It removes despondency, and convinces neighbourhoods that they may succeed in forming Parishes and enjoying regular service, if they will but exert themselves; and this exertion they are induced to make, and though many trials and difficulties intervene, they commonly succeed. Thus with the small sum of about £12000 per annum (our present income) nearly 160 Clergymen are sustained. And, as none have fewer than three places of worship to attend, and some have more, we have 500 missionary stations, at least, kept up, where the Church ministrations are held.

In some places £40 or £50 paid from the fund, will be a sufficient encouragement to commence, and in no case is more than £100 given. By degrees the congregations do more, and at length give up this small aid to be transferred to a new settlement.

Something like this process goes on in all our Colonies, and has

been going on under my eye in the Diocese of Toronto for more than 50 years.

Your Bill, my Lord Duke, will, if it pass, more or less darken every one of these 500 places of worship, and may for a time reduce many of them to silence. What then shall we say to those

consequences so baneful?

The experiment of leaving religion without any steady support, has been tried in America, and the result, as one of their writers remarks, is, that of 25 millions of inhabitants, nine millions are totally destitute of religion; and, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of the members of our Sister Church in that great Republic, they count only 1 million out of 25 millions, or one out of 25 of the whole population. Of these the State of New York, owing to an endowment of considerable magnitude, the gift of a British King, numbers about one-fourth of the Laity and Clergy of the whole Union.

Hence endowments are essential to the extension of the Church. They are a stay and safeguard, and a helpless and headlong degeneracy will ensue from their confisca-

It is not easy to conceive any provision for the support of religion so little liable to excep-tion as an appropriation of waste lands in a new Colony. It puts no one to any inconvenience or expense, whether he chooses to profit by it or not. It is an appropriation becoming a Christian nation, and necessary to the well being of the whole community. All who came into Canada knew that the Constitution provided, to some extent, for the support of religion, by means which can take nothing from their substance, nor interfere with any plans which they may adopt for maintaining a form of worship which they

It is not however to be forgotten, that the majority of those who are the most violently opposed to this provision are from a foreign country. The few who are of British origin are equally opposed to the similar, but more perfect provision in the three kingdoms, and as they would not be listened to in Great Britain and Ireland, why should they be listened to here, and assisted by the Imperial Government to destroy the dearest privileges of the loyalists and their descendants, who of the loyalists and their descendants, who sacrificed all they possessed in defending the unity of the Empire? Men whose claims to the participation of all the advantages of the British Constitution, both civil and religious, were declared by the great Mr. Pitt, and the statesmen of his day, altogether irrespitible.

resistible.

Nations in their public capacity, are dependent upon God for their existence and prosperity, and form so many provinces in His great moral Empire: and since they possess a moral and religious character they are bound to make His will, as revealed to them, the rule of conduct to themselves and others, and also to do homage to Him by countenancing and supporting the In-stitutions of His worship. Hence, among all nations, the recognition of religion and the maintenance of its sacred rites as essential to the existence and well-being of society, have formed a most important branch of their

legislative enactments

The light of nature and the moral law. make it imperative on all men to receive and profess whatever supernatural revelation God may be pleased to give, when it comes to them clearly and fully attested. Now we contend that Christianity is such a supernatural revelation so attested, and therefore the light of nature and moral law lay the strongest obligation upon all to whom it is addressed. to receive and profess it. Hence, Legislators and Rulers, both in their official and individual characters, are guilty before God when they treat His religion with neglect or withering neutrality. It is not enough that they abstain from persecuting the Church, they must cherish and support her.

God demands from them the fulfilment of his own promises to His Church, when He tells her that nations and kings shall serve her, that she shall suck the breast of kings, that kings shall be her nursing fathers and Queens her nursing mothers, and that the kings of the earth shall bring their glory and

power unto her. Religion, then, is, and ought to be, the concern of Legislators and civil Rulers, as well as others in their several stations, and is there nothing that the Legislature can do for the special support of that religion without

which the State cannot happily exist?

Surely a medium may be found between the Legislation dictating to the consciences of the community, and making no provision for the support of Divine institutions.

Can religious liberty be preserved in no other way than by putting all religions on a level, as equally entitled for support from public encouragement and protection? the Koran, the Vedas, the book of the Mormons, and the Holy Bible, to be held equally And are the public authorities, the organs by which the nation acts, to take any of these indifferently as the rule to direct them in their public proceedings? And in a nation of Protestants, who have high and pe-culiar interests to preserve and transmit to posterity, are all places of power and trust,

who have the power, and will not exert it in and even the Throne itself, to be open equally promoting God's own work, and preventing to the Atheist, the Infidel, the Pagan, the Mussulman, the Romanist, the Mormon and the Protestant? Is the kingdom of Satan, in whatever shape it may appear, to enjoy the same public favor as the Kingdom of God? Is a Christian Church, a Pagan temple, and a mosque, to be equally held in honor? In one word, is "the freedom of the City to be bestowed on all the gods of mankind?"

I feel bitterly, my Lord Duke, on this subject. 'Till I heard of your Grace's Despatch, I had fondly trusted in Mr. Gladstone and his friends, of whom you are one, notwithstanding the present doubtful administration and fathly argued in my heart nistration, and I still argued in my heart, though not without misgivings, that the Church was safe. I have cherished her with my best energies for more than half a century in this distant corner of God's dominions: and after many trials and difficulties I was beholding her with joy enlarging her tent, lengthening her cords, and strengthening her stakes; but now this joy is turned into grief and sorrow, for darkness and tribulation are approaching to arrest her onward progress.

Permit me, in conclusion, my Lord Duke,

to entreat your forgiveness, if in the anguish of my spirit, I have been too bold, for it is far from my wish or intention to give personal offence. And of this rest assured, that I would most willingly avert with the sacrifice of my life, the calamities which the passing of your Bill will bring upon the Church in Canada

I have the honor to be, My Lord Duke,

with great respect, Your Grace's most obed't, humble Serv't, JOHN TORONTO.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We congratulate Dr. M'Murray upon his safe return to the Diocese, after his visit to the United States on behalf of Trunity College, and rejoice to learn that his mission has been satisfactory in every point of view. Our readers, we are persuaded, will peruse with pleasure the subjoined extracts demonstrating as they do not merely the esteem in which our brother is held by the sister Church, but the deep interest which is taken by that communion in the fortunes of Trinity College.
The New York Churchman says:—
The Rev. Dr. Murray has completed his

The Rev. Dr. Murray has completed his Mission to the Church in the United States in be-Mission to the Church in the United States in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, and returned to Canada. We are rejoiced to know that he was universally received by the Clergy ond Laity of our Church, to whom he presented the interesting and important object wherewith he was charged, with the utmost kindness and good will, and that unusual facilities were cheerfully afforded him in the collection of funds. The exact amount contributed we have not learned. It will soon appear in the acknowledgment of the authorities of the College. In the prosecution of his work, Dr. M'Murray has not only evineed signal ability, but has commended himself strongly to all hearts, —by his deep earnestness, conjoined with great but has commended infusers strongly to an nearts,
—by his deep earnestness, conjoined with great
discretion, and untailing amiability and courtesy.
He carries back with him not only the contributions of American Churchmen for the College, and their best wishes for its prosperity, but also their high regard for himself personally, and their fervent prayers for the welfare of the sister Church of which he was the able representative, and of the venerable Prelate—the honored friend of Bishop Hobar-tto whose wisdom, and zeal, and energy Trinity College, under Gon, owes its existence."

Our next extract is from the Philadelphia

"Our readers have already been informed of the nature of this most interesting appeal to the American Church. Understanding that the Rev. Dr. Murray has returned to Canada, we feel more at liberty to speak of the impression made upon us by the object thus presented, and also by the distinguished Clergyman of the Colonial Church, to whom this important mission was entrusted.

We record, with much satisfaction, the grateful fact of which we have been assured by Dr. McMurray, that in every part of the Church he

M'Murray, that in every part of the Church he has received the warmest and heartiest welcome

We are also happy to think that the feeling thus manifested, has not expended itself in mere words. The appeal from our Canadian brethren has been responded to in a manner creditable to the good feeling of American Churchmen. Of course, we must measure what has been done by our limited means and the pressing necessities ever demanding our help at home. Still, we may well, and wisely, spare a little even of our scanty store to prove that belief in "The Holy Catholic Church" is not a mere empty expression, and that our creed requires a charity whose sympathies are not bounded by local or national confines. Especially do we rejoice in every evidence of such feeling towards the Church from which our such feeling towards the Council noin which cown claims descend, and to all others her branches now flourishing beneath her shadow, yet destined soon to stand out independently and valving on their own resources. We trust that relying on their own resources. We trust that the substantial proof given by American Church-men in this case, of the reality of this feeling of sympathy and affection, may tend to strengthen and draw closer the ties which unite English and American Churchmen in the communion and fellowship of the pone Catholic and Apostolic Church?"

In producing this happy effect, so far as the present case is concerned, much credit is due to the personal influence exerted by the Rev. Dr. M'Murray. The hearty manner in which he entered into the spirit of his mission, the zeal and activity with which he furthered it, and the hap-py impression made by him upon all whom he approached, tended greatly to the success with which this effort has been crowned. We have always been aware that the Church in Canada is blessed with a noble body of Clergymen. Especially is this true of the Diocese of Toronto, whose noble-hearted Bishop has been permitted. in a long life of devoted service, to gather around him a faithful band of men, not a few of them his own careful training. Dr. M'Murray's visit to us has greatly increased our respect for those whom he has so favourably represented. He carries with him to his home, the highest respect and esteem of a large number of friends, and their heartiest wishes for his continued weltare."

MOST LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

Just as we were going to press we learned that a son of Major Denison of this city was accidentally shot by his brother, with a gun, last night, and died very shortly after receiving the wound. The deceased we understand, was about fourteen years of age.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that Trimty Sunday is fixed upon by the Diocasan Church, Society, with the appro-bation of the Lord Bishop, for collections in the Churches and Stations throughout the D iocese, in behalf of the Society's Missions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "A British Churchman" in our next.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.) RELIGIOUS COMMON SCHOOLS. REVEREND SIR,

In your paper of of last Wednesday, which I am indebted to your courtesy, as I suppose, for sending, I see you have made a long attack upon my humble efforts to arouse the Christian principles of the various Denominations upon the above vitally important question. As some of your remarks do, notwithstanding your dischaimer, accuse me personally, I claim of your justice a brief space for reply. Upon your editorial in general, even if you would permit it, I should have little to say, as its strength is expended upon Romanism, in the defence of which, I assure you, I have a little indication as you are possible. I have as little inclination as you can possibly have to break a lance, and any arguments which you might have been disposed to bring against my poor plea for the Christian educatian of our youth, you have doubtless happily for my cause, evilently quite forgotten to state.

You accuse me and the friends of eligious ducation generally, of inconsistency in supporting Denominational schools, as we are thereby, you say, aiding to perpetuate what we estem eror. But permit me to assure you, Sir, that our sectarianism" aspears to be far less exclusive than yours, since we are not ashamed to confess, that we would far rather see the youth of the Province trained up in a Presbyterian, Methodist, or Romish faith and devotional practice, than in that semi-infidel and contemptuous neglect of all that semi-initial and worship, whichignorence and the National education of this Continent sanctions. I am certain, Sir, that his is Bible consistency, since saith St. Paul, 'so long as Christ is preached, even though it be of contention, I do and will rejoice," especially if the cold damning sneer of a conceited intellectial scepticism—the almost certain result of a golless education, is almost certain result of a galless education-is

You also accuse me of semi-Romanism for imploring that our children may be educated as becometh the infant members of Christ. When your own Founder became Evangellically earnest, the same accusation was brought against him! This ery of the Ronish wolf, is an old device of the enemy against earnest Christianity!

I challenge you Sir, to den that the Weleyan-ism of England would approve the principles of

my appeal. Are they then Iomish too?

In answer to your questons as to whether "secular instruction" will close the heart against better things? I unhesitatingly answer that, if it be alone, most certainly it will do so; for, that of all influences, unsanctified knowledge most surely file, the wind with the conditions. the mind with hose vain which are so apt o exalt themselves

You further charge me with proving too much, or nothing. The error lies inyour own want of due consideration of my statements. The evils which point out as resulting fron education are facts, which you must do more han deny, before you destroy their effect. But do I therefore argue against all education? ou know better Sir. against all education? Tou know better Sir. The education in these caes was too generally a la Canadian, secular, golless! Hence its god-less results. And my offence is that for this, I would substitute an education, one principle ingredient of which should be "the fear of the

You say my argumentsare " false conclusions from false premises; " tlat my Denominational scheme for education, is grossly absurd and impracticable," and "uttely opposed to common sense," Now Sir if these strong expressions are

any thing more than the common expedient of hard blows because arguments are wanting, I challenge you to print the Circular in question, in the "Guardian," as if it be what you describe it, it will be its own refutation.

I remain Your obedient servant, Dunnville, 16th April, 1853.

Ecclesiastical Jutelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PALM SUNDAY-MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches and Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, ap-pointed for Palm Sunday.

Previously announced in Canadian Churchman Vol. 1, No. 39. £64 12 2 St. George's Church, Guelph, per Rev.

0

23 Collections amounting to.....£78 2 #

DONATIONS. For Widows & Orphans F., £0 10 0

For Mision F. from a friend, 0 10 0 per Rev. S. Givins, omitted 21st ult.....

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Thomas Saunders Esq. of Goderich, 11th year,.... THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,

Sec, C. S. D. T.

Toronto, May 4tr, 1853.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL

ORDINATION .- On Sunday the 17th ult, the ORDINATION.—On Sunday the 17th act, the Lord Bishop of Montreal held an Ordination in Christs' Church, Cathedral, when the Rev. John Alexander Morris, Assistant Minister in the Cathedral, was admitted to the Holy orders of Priesthood - and Frederick Wilson, and James Alexander McLeod. Esquires, Divinity Students of Bishops College. Lannoxvilla, were admitted to the hely order of Deacons. The prayers were to the holy order of Deacons. The prayers were said by the Rev. Wm. J. Leach, D. C.L., Vice Principal of McGill College; and an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. James Reid, Rector of St. Armand East. The Rev Principal Nicol, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and the Rev. J. Irwin, incumbent of St. Thomas' District in this Parish, also took a part in the solemn stryics.

The Lord Bishop has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Rector of Mon-treal, to be his Commissary, to transact any necessary official business during his Lordship's absence from his Diocese. A large number of gentle-men were in attendance, at the Lachine Railway Depot, yesterday morning, to bid his Lordship farewell, before starting on his journey to Eag-

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

We have very great plausure in giving insertion to the following letter and reply:

To the Rev Alaxander Stewart, late Assistant Minister in the Parish of St. John.

Reverend and Dear Sir.—

We, the undersugged Parishioners of St. John, here your accounts of the supportant in the

beg your acceptance of the sum mentioned in the enclosed Bank Receipt, as a small token of the sense we entertain of your devoted and faithful services as a Clergyman of this Parish during the last twelve years, and with all good wishes for the welfare of yourself, Mrs. STEWART and fam-

ily, beg to subscribe ourselves, your faithful friends and servants.

[Signed by Eighty-nine Parishioners, accompanied by a Bank Deposit Certificate for £202.]

St. John, April 9th, 185g.

Saint John, April 11th, 1853.

My DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—
I thank you for the address you have presented to me, in which you express the opinion you ed to me, in which you express the opinion you entertain of my services as a Clergyman in Saint John, during the last twelve years.

In retiring from Ministerial duties in this Parish,

it is most gratifying to know that I take with me the approval and good wishes of so large a num-of the Parishioners. While I have always telt deeply sensible of my deficiencies and short-comings as a Christian Minister, it it is no small solution to find that those among whom I have ministered, give me credit for having a sincere desire to be faithful to Him that sent me

My warmest acknowledgments are due for the munificent sum men ioned in the Bank receipt handed to me, and which has been contributed by your bounty. Be assured I shall always cherish a grateful recollection of that, and the numberless other acts of kindness I have received from those among whom it has been my privilege to minister for so many years.

Thanking you for your kind wishes for the welfare of moself, Mrs. STEWART and family, and praying that every blessing may attend you.

LINEL WHY

I am, my dear friends, your much oblidge

A. STEWART. Hon. Mr. Justice PARKER, STEPHEN) WIGGINS, Esq., and others, Parishioners of Saint John.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the Rural Dean-ery of St. John, held at St. Luke's, Portland, on Tuesday last, present, the Rev. Dr. W. Gray, F. Coster, W. Harrison, J. W. Disbrow, W. Scott, A. Stewart, J. Armstrong, C. Lee, and G. Arm-atrong—the Rev. William Harrison Rector of Portland, was elected Rural Dean for the next three years, subject to the confirmation of the

ARRIVAL OF THE " BALTIC."

New York, May 1. The steamship 'Baltic' from Liverpool, 5 p.m., 20th ult., arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

Corron.—Since the arrival of the 'Asia,' there had been more desire to sell, and prices of all kinds were in favour of buyers. American 1-16th lower. Sales 17,000 bales for three days.

Corn Market.—Considerable business had

been done in flour; Philadelphia 23s; Baltimore 23s a 23; 3d. Yellow Corn wanted—quoted 32s; white active at 31s. Wheat in moderate con-sumptive demand, and unchanged.

Trade at Manchester quiet, but prices no lower.
Provision.—McHenry quotes: Bacon arriving freely, but not accumulating, and without decline. Beef and Pork dell and nominal. Lard steady at 52s a 53s. Tallow in demand at advan-

Money market rather heavy. Tuesday, consols closed 1001 for money.

The propeller Genova, sailed from Liverpool

the 19th ult, for Quebec and Montreal direct, with a full cargo.

The principal news is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's fluancial statement. He proposes to continue the income tax on a diminishing scale for 7 years, and extend it to Ireland and to all incomes over £100 Also to reduce the advertisement and stamp duties, and some others.

The Kossuth rocket affair remains hazy. Kossuth is apparently guiltless. Hale, the ostensible owner of the factory, threatens to prosecute the government. Meantime the munitions have been seized and deposited in Woolwich arsenal.

There had been a great soirce at Glasgow to Mrs. Stowe; also at Edinburgh. She was enthusiastically received, principally in religious cir-

There will be no fete at Paris on the 5th of There will be no sete at Paris on the 5th of May. The Emperor wants to remove the 1st Napoleon's ashes from the Invalids to St. Dennis. The returns of the revenue show an augmentation over same quarter of 1852 of 14,000,000f.

The Dutch Government have protested against Coch. Its History in Halland, and has with-

a Catholic Hierarchy in Holland, and has with-

drawn its Minister from Rome. An Austrian commission under the Presidency of Count Recesburg has been sent to Lombardy

The hasty withdrawal affects trade at Vienna. The English and French Ambassadors had arrived at Constantinople. The English Ambassador had assured the merchants of the con-

Colonial News.

tinuance of peace.

BURNING OF THE "OCEAN WAVE" ON LAKE ONTARIO-LOSS OF THIRTY-SIX LIVES.

One of the most melancholy events it has hitherto been our lot to record, took place on Saturday morning last. That fine steamer the Ocean Wave built last season by Messrs. Monlson & Co., and plying between this port and Ogdensburg, left this on Friday morning for the latter place with a full cargo and an average number of passengers. At about halfpast one on Saturday morning, when about six miles from the "Ducks" and twenty-five miles from Kingston, the alarm of fire was given by the purser who came on deck, and perceiving it bursting forth from the hurricane deck. It is supposed to have originated in one of the state rooms aft, and owing to the strong breeze which prevailed, it spread with fearful rapidity. The following from the Globe of tuesday, appears to be the best account we have seen :

It states that the purser on discovering the awake the passengers were in their berths, but was unsuccessful in some cases, for many were suffocated where they lay. Others rushed from their cabins only to meet a watery grave by jumping overboard.—
The steamer had brought from Ogdensburg, on her proved the capital of the capit her upward trip, a company of engineers and labourers, who had been working on the Ogdens. burg road, but who were about to transfer their services to one of the Cincinnati railways. officers of this company were accompanied by some of their friends from Ogdensburg and the neighbourhood, anxious to see them as far as possible on the road to their new home. They title thought how fatal the journey was to be! They were returning to their homes when the They were returning to their homes when the vessel took fire, and several were lost. Twentythree passengers in all were on board, and only five were saved, so far as known. The names of eleven who are missing are known, the remaining three cabin passengers and seven deck were

unknown to Mr. Wyatt, agent of the boat in this city. The following is a list of the names of the passengers saved and missing, with their resi-

PASSENGERS SAVED.

Mrs. Stevenson, Hamilton; Mrs. G. French, Cornwall; Mrs. Kaih, Ogdensburg; Capt. Kaih, Ogdensburg; Thomas Perry, Ogdensburg. PASSENGERS MISSING.

Mrs McDonald, Ogdensburg; Miss McLellen, Mrs McDonald, Ogdensburg; Miss McLellen, Cornwall; Mrs. Stewart, Toronto; Mrs. Stevenson's three children and nurse from Hamilton; Lyman Fish, Ogdensburg; J. Mitchell, Miller, Pickering; Mr. Richardson, (colored) Toronto; Mr. O'Doyle, Brockville.

The escape of Mrs. Stevenson, the wife of James Stevenson, Esq. of the Branch Bark of Montreal, in Mamilton, was a very extraordinary one. She was sleeping in a state room with

nary one. She was sleeping in a state room with her little daughter, when she was alarmed by the cries of the passengers. She rushed to the adjoining state-room, where her two young sons and her maid were sleeping: failing to make them hear her by calling, she burst in the door, only to find them suffocated by the smoke. Taking her remaining child, she was persuaded by the purser to jump overboard, and was tied to one of the braces of the wreck by the first mate, where she remained two or three hours, slightly xposed to the action of the fire, till taken up. Her daughter was lost, however, and the gallant first mate who assisted her, is also among the missing. Mrs. Stevenson went up to Hamilton on Sunday, by the Mayflower, and it is said will recover entirely from her injuries. Miss Mc-Lellan, of Cornwall, belonged to the party we have mentioned as bound for Cincinnati. She altered her intention, however, when she reached Niagara Falls, and returned—to meet her death. The crew consisted of 30 persons, of whom one-half have been saved, as will be seen by the fellowing list:-

CREW SAVED.

Capt. A. Wright, Prescott; Thomas Oliver, Purser, Ogdensburgh; George Potter, 2nd Mate, do.; Baptiste Meir, 2nd., Engineer do; Thomas Salter, Waiter, do.; Pevost, Fireman; Francis Laforte, do; Joseph Rousseau, do.; John Ewart, Deck hand, Patrick Moyan, do; John Belton, do; James Graham, do; George Graham; Wheelsman; James Street, do; Stephen Blackman, Deck-hand and one other, name unknown.

J. Forsyth, 1st Mate, Ogdensburgh; James Turnbull, 1st, Engineer, do; Alexander Shemmer, Stewart, Toronto; Miss Gerrard, Ladies' Maid, Hamilton, with Bar-tender, Cook, and 9

The Captain, an old Atlantic sailor, and having twelve years' experience on the lake, managed to get to the Maryborough shore on a plank though five or six miles from land. The rest of the passengers and crew were taken off the wreek be the schooner Emblem of Bronte, Capt. Belyea, and the Georgiana, Capt. Henderson, of Port Dover, who were near and came quickly to their rescue. The crews of these vessels bestowed every attention upon them in their power, and conveyed them to Kingston immediately. None on the boats were launched. They were all upon the promenade deck, and were first attacked by the flames. The fire engine and buckets were in the same quarter, and the use of them was prevented by the same cause. Mr. Henry Sherwood is said to have intended to go by the Ocean Wave, on her unfortunate voyage, but missed his passage by a few minutes. passage by a few minutes.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, about half past four, while Mrs. Kennedy,
boarding-house keeper, Sheppard Street, was engaged in cooking, her clothes seem to have taken
fire, for when discovered, she was enveloped in
flames, which could not be extinguished until she was so dreadfully burned as to be insensible. She was immediately conveyed to the Hospitil, but we are sorry to state little hope is entertained of her recovery. The house, which was on fire, was easily saved, but the furniture was greatly damaged.

UNIVERSITY EURSAR.—David Buchan, Esq., has received the appointment of Government Bursar in the Provincial University, under the

St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad.— The receipts of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Lailroad for the past year were \$140,000, being \$36,000 more than the receipts of 1851.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LAW .- Mr. Sicotte has introduced another Temperance measure, which makes it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor by the gl

CATTLE IN HURON.—At a Cattle Show last week held at Goderich, a bull was shown by Mr. Young, of Colbourne, four years old, which weighed on the Scale 2505lbs.

THE ALBATROSS .- This vessel which ran last year for a short time between Halifax and Que-bec has been wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, where she was employed to run between Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

CARPENTERS' WAGES. - The journeymen Carpenters' of Toronto, still refuse to work at less than 6s. 3d. a day. In Kingston the same demand is made. It is probable that in both places their demand will be acceded to.

GALT FAIR .- At the Galt Spring Fair, held on Tuesday week last, the Reporter states, purchasers were present from the States, and from various parts of the Province, ready to lay out any amount of money in buying stock. But they were refused the opportunity. The show of animals, it appears, was meagre.

INQUEST .- The inquest held on the body of

Neale yesterday resulted in a verdict of " man-From the evidence. slaughter" against the sons. From the evidence, it appeared that there had been a quarrel between the father and sons, and that they had used vio-lent and irritating language towards him, which tempted him to strike them. They retaliated, and beat him severely upon the head and other parts with sticks or some dangerous weapon, which resulted in his death on Saturday, as already related .- Patriot.

The Court of assizes met on Monday, Chief-Justice M'Caulay, presiding. Associates—Hon, James Gordon, F. Widder, Esq., James M'Cut-cheon, Esq. and J. G. Bowes, Mayor of Toronto.

The Montreal Guzette says, "We have seen a letter to a gentleman here, from a party in Lon-don, likely to be well informed, stating that the Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glynn, Halifax & Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glynn, Hailfax & Co., had taken in hand the stock of the Main Trunk Line. In that case, we are happy to say, that the obtaining of the money is secured. This is the more pleasing, as the exposures that are likely to be made of the way Messrs. Jackson & Co., are going on with the Quebec and Richmond Road will have the less effect in England They will still do good here, however, as they may tend to assist the Canadian people in obtaining a reas mably good road for the money." ing a reasonably good road for the money.

On Wednesday the 20th instant two young men named Monroe and Sabourin were drowned out of a log canoe, at Billings, bridge. It appears that in attempting to pass under one of the arches of the bridge the canoe capsized, and before any assistance could be rendered them they were both drowned.—Orange Lilly.

A large brown Eagle, measuring seven feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, was shot in Hull, on Saturday last by the Editor of this paper. He was killed on the wing at a distance of fifty yards with number 3 shot.— Orange Lilly.

SPRING FAIR.-The Toronto Township Branch Agricultural Society, will hold its Spring Fair on Friday, May 6th at Graham's Corners.

THE FIRST STEAMER FROM MONTREAL THIS THE FIRST STEAMER FROM MONTREAL THIS SPRING,—the Rowland Hill,—arrived at Gillespies wharf, Lower Town, this morning at about eight o'clock. She started from Montreal before the channel of Lake St. Peter was clear of ice, and followed close upon the ice as it moved down. The mail steamer "Quebec" leaves Montreal to-day, and will commence the regular trips of the line on Monday the 25th instant. Moreover. instant .- Mercury.

On Saturday the 7th May, there will be launched from Mr. Shickluna's ship yard, another fine new vessel 110 feet long by 22 feet beam, and 10 feet hold. This will be the fourth vessel within the last month. He then lays the keel of another new three masted vessel of 142 feet keel, 26 feet beam, and 10 feet hold. This vessel is for Garadice & Co.—Constitutional.

On Monday last two men in the employ of Mr. L. Parkinson, Park House. Eramosa, were occu-L. Parkinson, Park House. Eramosa, were occupied in teaming rails with a span of horses, one
being only 3 years old, but quiet. In emptying
one of the loads of rails one of the men, named
—Burton, stood in front of the fore wheel of
the waggon, and whilst he was in this position,
from some unexplained cause, the horses began
to move on. Burton jumbed on the throughtree or pole to save himself from being run over, and afterwards got into the waggon. The horses increased in speed until they got into a gallep, and Burton was thrown from the waggon to the ground. When reached by his companion he was alive, but speechless, and died in a few minutes.

We regret to announce the death by drowning of Mr. John Gallinger, late of Chippawa. It seems that Mr. Gallinger had engaged to take a seems that Mr. Gallinger had engaged to take a load of lumber from Messrs, Lowell & Lemon's mills at Port Robinson, to Albany, New York. He had finished loading his scow on Saturday, the 23rd ult., and intending to haul the Welland as far as Chippawa that evening, to be in readiness to go up the Niagara river early on Monday morning. He left the cabin saying, that he would try the numb to see if there were now water is the try the pump to see if there was any water in the scow. It is supposed that he struck his foot against some of the lumber by which he lost his balance, and in falling overboard, his head must have come in contact with something as there was a large scar on his forehead when the body

DREADFUL RAILROAD COLLISION .- A terrible collision took place on Monday evening about eight miles from Chicago, at the point where the Michigan Central and Southern Railroads cross, between the Express train which left Chicago at nine o'clock on the Southern road, and an emigrant and freight train going into Chicago on the Central road. The locometive of the express train struck the sixth car of the emigrant train filled with passengers, and in a moment the locomotive, tender, car, and one of 2nd class car of the express, together with 3 emigrant cars of the Central train were made a heap of ruins. Three men, two boys, one woman, and one child were killed on the spot.—North American.

New Advertisements.

COLLINS AND WILSON

BEG respectfully to anounce to the Ladies of Toronto and its Vicinity, that their

MILLINERY AND CLOAK ROOM

will be opened on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, with the latest Parisian and English Fashions. Toronto, May 5th 1858.

BOOK8 JUST RECEIVED.

WORLD WITHOUT SOULS, by J. W.

A WORLD WITHOUT SOULS, by J. W. Cunningham A. M., price 2s. 6d.

BONNET'S MEDITATIONS ON THE LORD'S PRAYER price 2s. 0d.

BOGATSKY'S GOLDEN TREASURY, 2s. 6d. CHRISTIAN TITLES, A Series of Practical Meditations, by Stephen H. Tyng D.D., 3s. 9d. STARTLING QUESTIONS, by the Rev. J. C. Pula B.A., price 3s. 9d.

STARTLING QUESTIONS, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A., price 3s 9d.

WHEAT OR CHAFF, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A., price 3s 9d.

Living OR DEAD, A Series of Home Truths, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A., price 3s. 9d.

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. W. A. B. JOHNSON, price 5s. 0d.

HISTORIC DOUBTS RELATIVE TO NA-POLEON BONAPARTE. & Historic Certancies respecting the Early History of America, price 2s. 6d.

THE SERMONS OF THE RIGHT REV. JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D., complete in one volume, price 7s. 6d.

JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D., complete in one volume, price 7s. 6d.
MURDOCH'S TRANSLATION OF THE SYRIAC TESTAMENT, price 11s. 3d.
KURZON'S VISIT TO THE MONASTE-RIES IN THE LEVANT. price 7s. 6d.
CHILLON,—A TALE OF THE GREAT REFORMATION OF THE 16th CENTURY, by Jane Louisa Willyams, price 3s. 9d.
KIP'S EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA. price 3s. 9d.

KIP'S EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS IN NORTH
AMERICA. price 3s. 9d.
IT IS WELL, OR FAITH'S ESTIMATE OF
AFFECTIONS, by G. T. Biddil D.D. Is 8d.
IS IT WELL, OR THREE SERIOUS AND
INTERESTING QUESTIONS TO WIVES
AND MOTHERS, by G. T. Bidell, 1s. 8d.
THE VALLEY OF BONES, OR EZEKIEL'S
VISION, by G. T. Bidell, price 1s. 8d.
PAY THY VOWS, A PASTORAL, ADDRESS
SUBSEQUENT TO CONFIRMATION, by
G. T. Bidell, price 1s. 8d.
ONWARD, OR CHRISTIAN PROGRESSION
by G. T. Bidell, price 1s. 8d.
NIGHT OF WEEPING, or WORDS FOR
THE SUFFERING FAMILY OF GOD,
by the Rev. Horatius Bonar, price 1s. 6d.
MORNING OF JOY, A SEQUEL TO NIGHT
OF WEEPING, price 2s. 0d.

OF WEEPING. price 2s. 0d. ELIJAH THE TISHBITE, by F. W. Krummacher, price 2s. FATHER CLEMENT, A Roman Catholie

Story, price 1s. 6d.
WHOLE DUTY OF MAN. price 3s. 9d.
PALMER'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

THE VELVET CUSHION, by J. W. Cun-

THE VELVET CUSHION, by J. W. Cunningham A.M. price 1s. 10½d.

STORIES ON THE CHURCH CATECHISM by Mrs Sherwood, price 4s.

NOTES ON THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. By Richard Chenevix Trench, 11s. 3d. A TRIBUTE OF SYMPATHY ADDRESSED TO MOURNERS. by W. Newnham 2s. 6d. MANNING'S SERMONS, 3 Vols., 18s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer. King Street.

Toronto, May, 1853.

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A CARD,

THE Committee of the "Ladies" Association for the Relief of Destitute Coloured Refugees, beg to return their warmest thanks to Mr. PAIGE and his family, and to Mr. Hecht, for their efficient service rendered most cordially as well as gratuitously, at the Concert on Friday evening last, they desire also to notice publickly the kindness of his Worship the Mayor, in granting the free use of St. Lawrence Hall on the occasion; as also the polite attention of John Mulholland, Esq. and others, in supplying them with important gratuitous aid. To the City Press they are specially indebted on this, as on former occasions, for their ready co-operation in objects of benevolence their ready co-operation in objects of benevolence and philanthropy.

Toronto, 3re May, 1853.

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BAZAAIS.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Temperance Hall, OAKVILLE, the 15th and 16th of June,

for the purpose of creating a fund to assist in the erection of a Parsonage-House.

The following are a few of the ladies who have kindly consented to take part in the above undertaking, to whom all intended contributions should be sent, before or about the first week in June.

Mrs. Col. Bigger, Mrs. Grantham Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Geo. Chisholm, Mrs. Wm. Langtrey. The BAZAAR will close on the evening of the 16th, with a Concert of Yocal and Instrumental Music, at which several accomplished performers, both professional and amateur, are expected to be

CHURCH AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, CANADA WEST.

BAZAAR will be held about the middle of A BAZA AR will be held about the middle of August next, at Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in building a Church in that village; those who are kindly inclined to lend their aid, are earnestly requested to send contributions to either the following ladies, before the first of August

earnestly requested to send contributions to enner of the following ladies, before the first of August.

Mrs. Ingles.

Mrs. Leonard.

Mrs. Woodruff.

Mrs. Blackwell.

Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Mewburn, Stamford. March, 1853.

THE BIBLE, AND THE BIBLE ONLY, THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS. (Continued.)

We however have now seen that, of all Articles of the Apostles' Creed, Protestants, are only agreed in believing two—namely, the first that there is One Gop: and the last, the Resurrection of the Body, and the Life Everlasting. Nay, I might without any injustice go further. Sociainns cannot be said really to hold the first Article, because if they deny Gop the Son, they clearly deny Gop the FATHER as FATHER: and Universalists do not hold the last clause, because they deny the eternity of punishment, which is implied in it. The Resurrection of the Body then is all that Protestants, as Protestants, of all sects and sorts, agree in believing—I mean of matters contained in the Apostles? Creed, and in the sense of that Creed.

There are indeed several other things to which no reference is made in that Creed, which Protestants are pretty much agreed in believing, though the belief is not universal. As for instance, that the Pope is Antichrist; that Rome is the Babylon of the Book of Revelations; that we are justified by faith only. I might mention other opinions that have been held by some Protestants: as for example, one which I was reading in an "Anti-Tractarian" book the other day: "If Tractarianism be not the last and crowning effort of the enemy, under the full knowledge that his time is short, verily the depth of his craft is unfathomable!" But from none of these opinions can we build up any positive dogmatic statement of faith which we can call Protestantism. We must try another way; and we will again refer to the sects to whom a few moments ago I alluded.

Where does the Presbyterian find that

Episcopacy is not essential to the Church?
In the Bible according to his interpretation

Where does the Independent find that no succession of ministers was intended by our

In the Bible according to his interpretation

Where does the Anabatist learn that infants are not to be baptized?

In the Bible according to his interpretation

Where does the Swiss Calvinist learn to reject the doctrine of the Atonement? Where does the Quaker learn to reject the sacraments? Where does the modern Lutheran learn that Original Sin is a mere invention of man?
In the Bible, according to their several m-

terpretations of it.
Ay and where does the Socinian learn that

our Lord is not Very Gon? In the Bible, according to his interpretation

Then, I think, at last we have discovered the true and genuine principle of Protestant-ism. Every man has a right to interpret the Bible according to his own understanding; after giving it the best attention which his opportunities and capacity enable him to bestow.

Now, I imagine that you will willingly accept this statement; you all not only acknowledge its truth, but you all glory in it. But did it never strike you that granting this, no one, who honestly believes that he finds his creed in the Bible, is to be condemned? Suppose that a Roman Catholic tells you that he finds the doctrine of Purgatory there-that he finds the Invocation of Saints there-that he finds the all-but Divine glory of St. Mary there-or that he finds, as he certainly does find, the Unction of the Sick there, what right on your own principles, have you to blame him? You may say he can there find no such thing. But that has nothing to do with the point. He will say the same of you. If he assures you that, after his fullest and most earnest consideration he does find these doctrines there, all you can say, if you are consistent, is, that he has a perfect right to his opinion. Yes: you are in this inextricable dilemma. Either you must confess Roman Catholics and, to come nearer home Tractarians-to have as good a right to their opinions as you have to yours—in which case what dreadful bigotry, intolerance, ay, and s, is your de ciation of them; or, when you say that all men are bound to interpret the Scriptures according to their own private judgment, you mean that all men are bound to interpret the Scriptures according to YOUR own private judgment.
Those are the horns of the dilemma. On

one or the other it is clear that you must certainly, mevitably, palpably entirely, fall, as it is that two and two make four. Choose which horn you like best.

I will tell you. You have all heard of Thomas Scott the learning. You may probably have read his Force of Truth. Itso you will know the cor-Itso you will know the cor-

siderations induced him to think that Calvinism was the doctrine of the Bible; and he determined to study for himself, with noother help but prayer and thought, whether it were help but prayer and thought and the but prayer an After the labour of some months, he became a confirmed Calvinist. And he argues to this effect: I know, says he that I spent vast labour in the search: I know I prayed earnestly during its course: I know that those who do so will be directed into all truth. I came to this conclusion. Therefore, I am right. Therefore all who differ from me are wrong. Therefore, as the same promise was made to them, they must either have studied insufficiently, or betrayed carelessly. If all men took the same pains that I did, they must come to the same conclusion.

Now this is at least honest and straightforward; conceited enough and presumptuous certainly, but withal, after a sort, manly. The answer is of course easy enough. Twenty thousand persons from the same premises may with equal justice arrive at very opposite conclusions: therefore the premises them-selves are false. But I have not yet done with this book, the "Force of Truth." Most of you have heard of Sir James Stephen, once a great writer in the Edinburgh Review, and now I am sorry to say Professor of Modern History in my own University, Cambridge. Among other articles which he contributed to that Review, and which he has since republished in a separate form, one treats of the character of this very man Scott, and of this very book, the "Force of Truth." Now Sir James sees the absurdity of the conclusion, but as a good Protestant, he is compelled to admit the truth of the premises. Therefore all he can do is to endeavour to find some flaw in the chain of reasoning: and the difficulty and embarassment into which he gets-the hopeless way in which he flounders about, make that article as amusing as it is instructive.

So much for the right of private judgment, which forms the positive belief of Protestants. Yan not going to waste words in showing you that the Church of England openly and palpably rejects it. Why, the very fact of her having Creeds and Atticles shows that she does. What business has she, or any one else, to say, "this is the Catholic faith, which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved;" if she allows it not only the right, but if the right, then the duty, of every man, to interpret Scripture according to the light of his own reason? What business has she to say of one thing that it is a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit, and to stignatize another set of men as deserving, for their opinions, to be held accursed; if she does not hold that there is a pillar and ground of the treth, differing very far indeed from every man's own private interpretation? The thing is really not worth dwelling upon. It is too plain. All this, mark you, does not in the least prove that the Church of England is right in holding this opinion; that is quite a different question, and one with which we are not at all coucerned now: it only proves that, as a fact, she does hold it.

Now then; I showed you just now, that what Protestants, as Protestants, protest against, that the Church of Eugland holds: and I have further showed you that what Protestants, as Protestants, hold, that the Church of England protests against Take it which way you like, negatively and positively; and the fact is the same. Our Church

has no claim to the epithet Protestant. Let me show this a little more fully. not very strange-I call it providential-to you it must simply appear unaccountablethat nowhere throughout the Prayer Book, nowhere in the Articles, does the Church speak of herself as Protestant? I put it to you as to honest men; if you had been called to draw up some thirty-nine articles, some fifteen of which had been directed against Rome, would it have been possible for you to avoid the use of the word Protestaut, ay, and a good many times too? Should we not have heard something of Protestant doctrine, or of the true Protestant Religion? How comes it of the sort?

I have a very easy explanation. The Church is Catholic, and therefore she delights to repeat that word. "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church"; "Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith", "And the Catholic Faith is this"; "This is the Catholic Faith, which, except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved"; "more especially, we pray for the good estate of the Catholic Church." The Church of England is not Protestant, and therefore she nowhere employs that term, though many commentator. He was a man of powers of of those who call themselves her children mind, indefatigable perseverance, and no employ it for her. I remember a curious learning. You may probably have read his instance of this. I knew of an old Yorkshire rectness of what I am going to say.

Before Scorr came into public notice, he was in his belief an Arminian. Some consquire, a very good man too in his way, who

Some of you may not be aware, that the only time the question has in any way been put to our Church, whether she will call herelf Protestant, her answer was clearly in the negative. In the time of QUEEN ANNE, an address was proposed in the upper House of Convocation, which applied that term to the English Church. After a struggle between the two Houses, the lower House succeeded in altering the obnoxious phrase. All honor to those bold and persevering Priests-though now it be the fashion to calumniate themwho defended the cause of their Church against the time-serving comprehensioneeking Bishops of the upper House!

But you will say, have none of the great writers of the Church of England called themselves Protestants? Assuredly they have. But, up to the Revolution, they used the term in a very different sense to that in

which you now use it.

LAUD, for example, declared on the scaffold that he died true to the Protestant religion; NICHOLAS FERRAR, who was the founder of a religious house in Huntingdonshire, called himself a Protestant. So did those who would now be termed the most ulira of CHARLES I's divines; such as MONTAGUE and WREN. Bishops who encouraged confession, set up stone altars, prayed for the dead, and employed crosses, ay, and crucifixes, called themselves Protestants; they simply meant that they were not Romanists. The word that they were not Romanists. The word then had not its present conventional meaning; nay, it was used in the very same way that old-fashioned people use it now, in con-tradiction to the term Puritan. I remember that CARLETON, who was Bishop of Chichester in James I's time, speaks of the difference between Protestant and Puritan doctrine. I have myself heard an old-fashioned lady express her horror that any Protestent should think of attending a Meeting House. In short, Protestantism had not then been blown upon: and therefore those great men, inno-cently, and without any sinister meaning, employed it.

The divines of the 18th century, that truly dark age, employed it also. When HOADLEY was denying the Sacrament, and eating the bread of a Sacramental Church; when BLACKBURNE was running his career at York; when CLAYTON was consulting an adulteress as to the composition and doctrine of his charge; when LAVINGTON was persecuting the Methodists, and Potter the Evangeli cals; when Cornwallis was dancing away his evenings at Lambeth, till GEORGE III peremptorily interfered; then, I confess the Prelates of the Church of England gloried in the term Protestant. But I do you more justice than to believe that you would quote such men as authorities.

It is a little to wander from my immediate subject, but I should like to say a few words on what you are very fond of talking about— Protestant simplicity in worship.

The Dutch pride themselves, and perhaps with some truth, on being the most Protestant nation in Europe. Their worship, I confess, has a good deal of simplicity. But you would be astonished, I think, in all their great churches, to see the enormous roodscreens which separate their chancels from the nave; and these, mind you, not kept up from ancient times, but erected in many instances quite lately. There has been a good deal of non-sense talked about the screen at St. Paul's church in this town. I should be very sorry to hurt my friend Mr. Wagner's feelings, but I am sadly afraid the Dutch Calvinist, as far from thinking it exaggerated or Popush, so far from thinking it exaggerated or Popish, would consider it diminutive and not sufficiently suited to the demands of a large church. And if you went into Lutheran Germany, there, indeed, you would be astonished; you would see perhaps, five or six altars in the same church, all magnificently vested-all furnished with candlesticks-all, not with crosses, but with crucifixes-images of Saints, the tapers on the altars lighted to pass then that, as it is, we have nothing during Divine Service, and hung, in many garlanded with flowers—all the old chants retained; and, if you went into Sweden, where, mark you, it is grievously penal to be a Roman Catholic, besides all this, you will find the old vestments also retained. much for Protestant simplicity. The only place in Europe where you would find what you want, is in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland.

(To be continued)

Adnertisements.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, May 7, 1851.

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent,

No. 80, KING STREET EAST, FORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

Reference kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., F. Paterson, Esq., Miessrs, J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes& Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co. Co. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal

Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-16

MIR. WILLIAM HAY. Architect, Civil ngineer, and Surveyor, No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto—the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, of Streetsville.

Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

M. ANDERSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER.

N his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Situngs at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852. 25-tf

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King street Toronto. Toronto, February, 1852.

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. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,

LONDON, CANADA WEST. February, 1852.

JOHN CRAIG. GLASS STAINER,

Flag. Banner, and Ornamental Painter HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto. September 4th 1851,

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MR. CHARLES RAHN.

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen, of the College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the late was which they arrest plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and around the base of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are completely filled up leaving no chance for secre-tions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural

and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth.

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Terms-Cash-without exception.

This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. bas authorized Mr. Rhan to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated genatlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition. his important improvement has been patented

with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibi-ton, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852.

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March 3rd., 1853.

WINTER. 1852.

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Will be found replete with all that can be required for the Season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnets in Silk, Satin, Plush Silk, and Cotton Velvet, Terries, &c. &c. And for price, quality, &c., has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can under sell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparisons whatever.

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BAPT.ST ARGUMEENTS REVIEWED.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the lergy, that that useful little Tract intitled "lopular Baptist Arguments Reviewed," by the Rev. Jas. T. Lewis, B. A., which appeared a short time since in successive numbers of the Canadian Churchman, has been re-printed and is for Sale at the Church Depository.

PRICE.—3s. per Dozen, or 29s. per Hun Ired, HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller and Stationer, Wellington Building , King Street.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw-wen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerons giddiness and frequent swimmings in the head, attended by loss of apetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personnally upon Mr. Hugh., Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time, I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, SIR, -I avail myself of the first opportunity of

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

June 6th, 1852. JOHN LLOYD.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852,

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Propsy, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the caurse of six raculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton, near Bristal, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir—I am requested by a Lady named
Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to
acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad
health, arising from disorders of the Liver and
Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent
Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and
general debility, for which she consulted the
most eminent men in the colony, but without
any beneficial result; at last, she bad recourse
to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short
time effected so great a change for the better,
that she continued them, and the whole family
were restored to health and strength. Further were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularily in cases of Measels and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bestock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the tenses and live arising from frequent colds. stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming

character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by fullowing them up in accordance with your directions, they have goted so wonderfully in alganging the liver have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) WILLIAM BESTOCK.

Inflammation,

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery,

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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:-

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In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the optimions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincreely pledge ourselves to make no wild assartions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering huminity which facts will not werrant.

Many proofs are here were, and we solicit an inquity from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Maleria Medica, Bowdom Cottege.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its elects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I nave now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M'D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5. 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst ough ever had in my life, by your "Cherry Pectoral," and never fall, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

a trial. This patient had become very feel'e, and the effcts

of the medicine was unmistakeably distinct:

a trial. This patient had become very feeb'e, and the effice cithe medicine was unmistakeably distinct:

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Jaly 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir': I have been afflicted with a pain ful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption. for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Perforal," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of carring with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, six, yours respectfully.

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and, was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Leiler, of the Methodist, church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to wour great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, c.

JAMES GODFEY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Cherafa

JAMES GODFRY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemis

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilto by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by R. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Droggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

Toronto, Pebruary 8th, 1853.

Toronto, April 21st, 1853.

DISSOLUTION!

HE Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JARVIS & ARNOLD, has this day been dissolved by mutual

The business will henceforward be carried on by Mr. Jarvis on his own account, who will discharge all the liabilities of the firm.

Signed, SW. ARNOLD, G. MURRAY JARVIS. Toronto, April 1st, 1853.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

IMITS. Crombie

Reference kindly permitted to the 'Hen. and

Reference kindly permitted to the Hen. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett M.A., Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Yorkville, and the Rev. R. J. M'George, of Streetsville.

Toronto, April 20th 1853.

Toronto, April 20th 1853.

ToGrammar School Teachers.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar Scoool, Hamilton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Elmslie, and of the Grammar School established at Oakville, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of teaching on or before the 23rd of April, and presenting themselves for examination at the Grammar School in Hamilton on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The subjects of examination will be from Homer, Iliad Book VI.
Lucian, Life and Timon.
Horace, Odes.

Horace, Odes.

Translation of English into Latia.
Ancient Geography and Mythology.
Greek and Roman History and Antiquities.
Geometry, First Six Books Euclid.
Mensuration.

Privaries of the Board of Trustees.

By orde; of the Board of Trustees.

WM. GRAIGIE, Secretary

March, 17,1853.

Trinity College, Toronto.

REGULATIONS for Medical Students entering, in or after October, 1853, adopted by the Council of Trinity College, October, 1852.

1. They must pass before entering, the Matri-

2. They must keep terms during two years in College, under the regulations provided in the case of Students in Arts, and pass the examinations for Students in Arts falling within that

period.

3 After the second year they must reside either in College or in licensed Lodgings (unless their Parents be resident in Toronto) at the discretion of the Provost and Professors.

4. They may proceed to the degree of M. B., at the end of a Medical Course of four years, commencing at the expiration of the Arts Course of two years, provided that they shall, at that time, have entered on their 22nd year.

5. They will be required before admission to the degree of M. B. to declare themselves bonafide members of the Church of England, and to subscribe the Three Articles of the 35th Canon JAMES BOVELL. Dean. JAMES BOVELL, Dean

Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

University of Trinity College.

SUMMER Course of LECTURES will be A delivered by the above Faculty, commencing the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, on the fol-

The state of the s	
Practical Chemistry	Professor Hind.
Diseases of Women and Children	
Operative Surgery	Prof. Deazely.
Regional Anatomy	Prot. Bethune,
Histology	Prof. Bovell.
Hygyene	Prof. Hallowell
Medical Jurisprudence	Prof. Badgley.

Fee for each Course Five Dollars. For further particulars, applyet the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West. Toronto, February 8th, 1853.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY

MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO.

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Governesses, and one French.

PROFESSORS:

Of Singing . Mr. Humphries.
Of Music . Mr. Ambrose.
English Master . Mr. C. Luscombe.
Drawing Master . Mr. Lucius O'Brien.
Writing Master . Mr. Ebbels.
Calisthenics . Mr. Goodwin. Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and Needlework. £15 0 0 Day Pupils. 6 0 0 Singing. 5 0 0 Granan.

Dancing for the Season..... Calisthenics Toronto April 6th, 1853.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL,

Three Rivers, C. E.

Course of Studise for the ensuing half year, ending on June the 16th, 1853.

FIRST CLASS—GREEK, The Alcestis of Book XXIV., and Odyssey, Book XXIV; and on Intermediate days the continuation of Demosghenes de Corona, and Polybius. LATIN—Virmil's Æneid, Book XII., Tacitus de Moribus Ger-

mil's Æneid, Book XII., Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

SECOND CLASS. — Greek—The Œdipus Rex of Sophocles; Selections from Homer's Odyssey, and the Crito of Plato. LATIN—Horace—Odes, Books II. and III., and Epistles, Book I. THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The usual introductory Classical Books. Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined classes, others by individual teaching—The Holy Scriptures, the Greek Testament, English Grammar and Composition, History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c. &c.

S. S. WOOD, A.M.,

Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector

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For Culinary Purposes.

Is now an absolute necessary to all Housekeepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, Soups, Gravies, Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispen-

Price, 71d. for the lb. packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to

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THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:

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CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King atreet; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North ball 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. COUNTY OF YORK.

City of Ioronto—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.

concession, 80 Acres.

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

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 conces
sion, 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 con-

cession 100 Acres.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

Township of Murray - Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.
COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague-Let 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK Front-Street, Toront-November 19, 1850.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or the DAYS WE LIVE IN, by Mrs Gun; price 3s. 9d. LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG-ARTIST, by Ann Harriet Doury; 3s. 9d. ALSO

fresh supply of THE CANADIAN CRU-SOES, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs. Frail; 3s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL Bookseller and Stationer, King Street.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1853

WANTED,

A LADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853.

2-in.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS. To Rochester, New York and Boston

PRINCESS ROYAL Capt. KERR. ADMIRAL Capt McBRIDE.

W ILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting.
The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at

Grafton and Colborne.

For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York and

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'cl ok. Royal Mail Steam Pakeet office ? Toronto, April 23rd 1858.

Important to Importers of British Goods.

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WILL (commencing on Thursday the 12th
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Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg. (weather
permitting.) every TUE\$DAY, THURSDAY,
and SATURDAY Morning, at TEN o'clock.
Will leave ROCHESTER for TORONTO, calling
at the above Ports, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at NINE, o'clock.
Royal Mail Packet Office.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 6th 1853.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON,

(CAPT. JOHN GORDON.)

WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, 2 o'clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every merning at 7 o'clock.

Fares, Cabin-2s. 64-meals extra. Deck 71. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 19, 1853.

Western Assurance Company's Office. Tozonto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day de-clared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order,

ROBERT STANTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

December 4th, 1852.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, 18 and fugther empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20,

Inland Marine Assurances.

Capital - £100,000.

A SSURANCES effected by this Company

A on all descriptions of Property against Less or Damages by Rire, 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

The Birchall, Managing Director.

Toronto, September 7th, 1850.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL - £100,000, in Shares of £10

HOME OFFICE-TORONTO.

Directors: George Michie,
James Beaty,
Hug Miller,
And John Howcutt Esquire
Secretary and Treasurer,—Robert Stanton, Esq.
Soucitor,—Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Eire Risks received at the Hence Office, Foronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Office Hours-10 A. M , to 3 P. M.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President: ROBT, STANTON Secretary & Trecourer.

Agento:

n addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed:—

Queöce, Thos. Morkill: Dundas. T. Robertson: Guelph,
T. Saunders: West Flamboro', Wm. Colcleugh; Forse
Erie, James Stanton; Galt. Peter Cook; New Aberdeen,
George Davidson: Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A.
Barker: Amherstburg, T. Salmoin: Presson, L. W. Dessaner; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton. Peter McPhalle Kincardine, D. McKendvick; Port Sarnia, W. B.
Glarke.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly

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NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Build-ings, in general, Merchandize, Household Purture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

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J. RAINS, Secretary, All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by

mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

" The Canadian Churchman"

I S PUBLISHED for the Proprietor, at the City of Torento, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 113, King Street East, corner of Nelson Street.

TERMS:

EIVE SHILLINGS a year if paid in advance; SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE if not paid within one month of subscribing; TEN SHILLINGS if not paid within six months. These rules will be strictly adhered to.

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