The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls."—Jeremian vi. 16.

VOLUME XIII., No. 45.]

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER, DCLXXIV.

Poetry.

HYMN ON THE TRINITY. From the Penny Sunday Reader.)

Who made the world, the skies above,
The earth beneath, so bright and fair;
Sun, moon, and stars, whose light we love,
And flowers smiling every where?
God the Father, One in Three,
Ever-blessed Trinity;
Glory for ever be to Thee.

Who left his home above the sky
For us, on earth in grief to dwell;
How God would have us live and die,
Left us his holy word to tell?
God the Saviour, One in Three,
Ever-blessed Trinity;
Glory for ever be to Three. And who God's children ever near,
In hours of danger or distress.
Will guard and guide, support and cheer,
And with his holy influence bless?
God the Spirit, One in Three,
Ever-blessed Trinity;
Glory for ever be to Three.

Who made us, and each living thing,
And gave us power to think and feel;
A heart to know, a voice to sing.
The goodness that his works reveal?
God the Father, One in Three,
Ever-blessed Trinty;
Glory for ever be to Three.

Glory for ever be to Three.

Who on the cross for sinners died,
That we be pardoned for his sake;
And now the Father's throne beside,
For us, doth intercession make?
God the Saviour, One in Three,
Ever-blessed Trinity;
Glory for ever be to Thee.
And who will help us when we pray,
For Jesus' sake to be forgiven,
And guide us in that holy way,
Which leads to happiness and heaven?
God the Spirit, One in Three,
Ever-blessed Trinity;
Glory for ever be to Thee. Glory to the Three in One, God the Father, God the Son, God the Spirit, ever be: Glory to the Trinity!

Day.	Date	e.			1st Lesson	2nd Lesson	
1 5	June	9.	2ND SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.	M.	Judges 4,	Mark 10. 1 Cor. 7.	
M	"	10,		M.	Job 14,	Mark 11. 2 Cor. 8.	
T	"	11,	ST. BARNABASTHE APOSTLE	M, E,	Ecclus, 10,	Acts 14. " 15 to v. 36.	
W		12,		M, E,	Job 16. 17 & 18.	Mark 12. 2 Cor. 9.	
T		13,	{	M, E,	" 19 " 20	Mark 13. 2 Cor. 10.	
F	"	14.		M. E,	1 21	Mark 14. 2 Cor. 11.	
S	"	15,	{	M, E,	" 23 24 & 25	Mark 15. 2 Cor. 12.	
I	"	16,	3RD SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. {	M, E,	1 Sam. 2	Mark 16. 2 Cor. 13.	

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

THE EPISTLE (1 St. JOHN iii. 13-24) .- Love to God and man is the surest test which Christians of the members of the Church in those colonies to make can have of the truth of their religion. St. John, whose character more than that of any other of the whose character more than that of any other of the not be allowed to impede their free action in that respect, but that it should be lawful for the Bishop and the clergy. tained the same evil principle, which ruled in Cain, to the same fatal and cruel results. This is one and wholly alien to the state of society. has prevailed between the Church and the world, the be subdued and checked by the barriers of human laws; but the principle remains within the soul unlove to his fellow man, as united in the sacred tie of great duties of love, charity, and kindness they owe

THE GOSPEL (St. LURE xiv. 16-24). - The history of the Jewish nation during the period when our blessed Lord tabernacled among them in the flesh, is related in this parable. The Jews, offended at the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses at the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses at the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses at the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses at the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourses are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech manifested in the discourse are the plainness of speech of the great Prophet risen up among them, had on thought fit to continue in communion with it. harration of those easy and short stories, familiar in to the religious condition of the Australian colonies, with to the religious condition of the Australian colonies, with to the religious condition of the Australian colonies, with respect to which he exclusively made the demand he was about to address to the house. That demand was based stances wholly indifferent to them. The privileges of man by whom this supper is prepared is Christ, the great head of the Church! Those at first many centuries by a long succession of divinely in-God himself to embrace and receive the Gospel. They are in the end expelled from the privileges they had despised. The servants sent out into the streets and lanes of the city, are the Apostles and first preachers of the completed dispensation. Commanded to go into the highways and hedges of the Gentiles, they compel the heathen nations of the earth to receive the glad tidings of the Gospel, and to enter by the sacrament of Baptism into the Church, and fold, and family of God. The borders of this kingdom have been enlarged. Many nations of the earth have accepted the invitation to the rich feast provided for them: but yet there is room, and the of this house are co-extensive with the nations of the world; and "until the earth is covered with the knowlege of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

POPULAR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(From the Church Review.)

There must be, in this world, the principle and the exercise of authority. It may be administered with not exhibit such a contemptuous neglect of the first insuch kindness and forbearance, and with such skill as terests of religion without producing very great practical scarcely to be felt. But it must after all exist, and evils. Such evils already existed. Let them take the exist where God has located it, in the Family and in the School, in Courts of Justice and in Legislative of the Church as it existed there at present. By the pro-Halls, in the Church and in the State, above and visions of the law, whenever a certain number of adult beyond the reach of him who is the subject of it. In short, authority is and must be an objective necessity, gregation, and subscribed a certain amount towards the and not a mere subjective perception of utility or stipend of a clergyman and erection of a church, the State

a gross solecism, too gross to be conceived of without confusion of thought. All government implies restraint and law, and law demands a penalty, which is punishment. Men do, indeed, in what are called free governments, have an agency in electing their rulers and in making the laws; but do they therefore rulers and in making the laws; but do they therefore and the condition of those Churches—a difference with which he did not of those Churches—a tifference with which he did not of the churches—a tifferen govern themselves? The thing is flatly absurd. The most democratic, has no more power to stay the sendemned, or even in appointing the magistrate by whose mouth he is to receive sentence, than if he reresided in the most absolute monarchy of the old world. And when the executioner of the law comes to demand its penalty, whether of fine, or chastisement, or incarceration, or death, the guilty culprit is as helpless and as hopeless, in the forest of the American republic, as in the most despotic monar-

people, and to them alone responsible, is a most fatal, though a most common misapprehension. A wellinformed Christian man, in public station, feels that he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil, that he should therefore become a terror to the evil doer, that he may thus become a praise to him that doeth well. And all self-government and responsibility only to the dear people, has become the watchword of political mountebanks, to such a degree, that it is next to impossible to find, anywhere, any just sense of obligation to obedience. And it may become less and less, till it believe in the advancement of the race, but only in the way pointed out by God himself, and through the the Church, and the State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 6. THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. GLADSTONE had now to submit a motion of considerable importance in regard to the well-being of our Australian colonies:— "He proposed that, as great doubts affected the rights the regulations necessary for the better conduct of their own local affairs in spiritual matters, those doubts should

charity, and love, enforcing this great principle upon and the laymen who adhered to their communion, to meet charity, and love, enforcing this great principle upon his converts, teaches no new commandment, as he only insists upon what was inculcated by the law of nature and the Mosaic dispensation; yet he writes a nature and the Mosaic dispensation; yet he writes a vernment had not thought it their duty to deal with this new commandment, as he compels them to this great subject, charged as they were with the superintendence Principle by higher motives and superior obligations. in so many ways of the interests of the Church. The his weakness. Brotherly love, arising from a lively consciousness of the mercy of God, has ever been the distinguishing the mercy of God, has ever been the distinguishing telligible, or rational purpose; it prevailed, if at all, for mark of the true believer, from the beginning of the world; while the unrighteous man has ever entertained the same evil principle, which ruled in Cain, and which, if unrestrained by human laws, would lead ever they might be here, were there entirely out of place, and wholly alien to the state of society. What he procause of the opposition and enmity which in every age posed to call upon the house to do was not to take upon itself the responsibility of determining what a system of Church discipline and government should be in Australia, Bood and the evil, the converts and the alien. Man, unregenerate and unrenewed, is imbued with a fierce and bitter hatred against his fellow man. This may selves adhered, and which was established in this country, and who found themselves divested of every advantage that we possessed by law, and barred from the freedom altered, and unfailing: man regenerate and renewed, and rights possessed by Dissenting communities; for either the Church established by law in this country should carry to the colonies the privileges it here enjoyed, or it should fall back upon its drightal and natural freedom. the clause which he had described he was willing to being heirs of the same heaven, children of the same add five provisos which he had placed upon the votes. Father, partakers of the same redemption. The Church at this time enforces upon her members the great duties of love, charity, and kindness they owe next provided that no one should be bound by the regula-to their fellowmen, and now exhorts them in these tions but the members of the Church. The third, that as words of St. John to God's great and new commandment, that they should believe in his Son Jesus
Christ, and he enabled through his Holy Spirit to Christ, and be enabled through his Holy Spirit to The fourth, that there should be no regulation made aflove one another, as Christ by his own example has feeting the right of the Crown in the nomination of Bi shops without the consent of the Secretary of State. The last, that no regulation should authorise the Bishop to admit to any clerical office any one who did not take the one occasion taken up stones to cast at Him. From not here dealing with the case of the Church at home, or this time forth Jesus only spake to them in parables.

The utmost wisdom and judgment was shown in the barration of those easy and short stories familiar in ample. He begged the house to put aside all ideas derived the East; so that while they contained a direct re- from the condition of religious communities in the West ference to the spiritual condition, or the external his- Indies and in British North America, and to look alone

the Church and Gospel of God are here represented on the ground of the religious inequality which prevailed in those colonies. In the first place, he wished the house to understand that there was not a single preference worth one straw enjoyed by the Church of England from one end of the colonies to the other. It was true that she was bidden to the feast are the Jews, directed during a salaried Church—that her ministers received a stipend it was true also that her Bishops in some cases received many centuries by a long succession of divinely inspired teachers, and at last entreated by the Son of
God himself to embrace and receive the Gospel.

God himself to embrace and receive the Gospel. and communities. There was nothing of a permanent character in that endowment. It had, indeed, been the pleasure of Parliament to provide that a certain sum should be annually set aside to pay ministers and to con-tribute to the erection of churches. It might be, at any future time, the pleasure of Parliament to alter that law.

Should they be disposed so to do, the bill before the house afforded increased facilities for such an alteration. The endowment, therefore, could not be considered as containing one element of permanence or stability, and he was not certain that even the vested interests of present holders would be respected by the colonists. It was, in fact, a mere salary, belonging to no single community, and given on account of no religious profession, but open alike to every class professing the Christian faith. If that were so, it was not just that the members of the provided for them: out feet the total promise of the Lord is sure. The guests at this that were so, it was not just that the members of the feast shall continue to increase, until the mansions of the continue to increase of the co communities. The house had no right—he did not deny that they had the power—to suffer them to remain under disabilities derived from the disadvantageous operation of the law of the mother country, while all its beneficial operations had ceased to affect them. He must press on their attention that this was a contract to receive the contract to the c their attention that this was a case of the greatest urgency. The House of Commons could not play those pranks-

for he must say they had been playing pranks for some time past with respect to the Colonial Church—they could case of endowments. As the law was more precise and express in Van Dieman's Land, he would refer to the state freemen, declaring themselves to belong to any particular Christian community, associated themselves into a con

sintments were made by the Government; in the other offender against the law, in free countries, even the grievance; he believed great weight was given to the retence of the judge, because he himself had some agency in making the laws by which he is to be condemned, or even in appointing the magistrate by clergy. As to the law, there was a sort of nominal transfer of the ecclesiastical law of England which was in force at the date of the constitution of the Colonial Church, to the aconicst but a more complete delusion and imposture it would be difficult to conceive. There was not, he believed, any one point of the ecclesiastical law of England of which they had the power to enforce the observance.—

Whatever was done in that way was done by the goodwill and sense of propriety of the people; but as to law, properly so called, there was none. Why, their own ecclesiastical law, as to the discipline of the clergy, was And the opinion that the minister of justice is worse than nothing. They found it so, and endeavoured himself but the instrument and the servant of the to amend it, but their acts have no force. Besides that, the ecclesiastical law, such as it was, must be materially modified in its transfer. Blackstone pointed out that the jurisdiction of our ecclesiastical courts was among those features of our scheme of law which could not be held applicable to a colony. But they tried to make up for this by supplementary provisions, and inserted in the pa-tents of their Hishops great powers. They sent them out armed with authority to erect consistorial courts, to administer the affairs of their dioceses, to visit, to reform, authority that is merely supplicatory, must of neces-sity become ridiculous. We know that this dogma of conferring these powers, it had been found they had com mitted illegal acts, and it had been the duty of her Majesty's legal advisers to state that her Majesty had ommitted, not under one, but under a succession of Go-ernments, by a succession of patents, under a succession of Bishops, a succession of illegal acts, by conferring great obedience. And it may become less and less, till it shall finally expire, and the unmitigated reign of anarchy and terror everywhere prevail. This is our growing danger, and yet we hope better things. We pened? The Dissenters at once took offence, and got up meetings against it. The Scotch quoted the Act of Union; and, when the subject was brought under the notice of the instrumentalities of His own institutions, the Family, law officers of the Crown, it was their painful duty to de-the Church, and the State. appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was only an appeal on paper, and was worthless. He remembered the

appeal on paper, and was worthless. He remembered the case of an unfortunate clergyman who came over to prosecute an appeal, but the Archbishop was obliged to confess he had no power whatever, and the clergyman had to go back to the antipodes, whence he came. It might be said that so long as things worked well there was no necessity for any law, but it was contrary to common sense and to the practice of the country to leave a question of such importance in that state in any large community. He ortance in that state in any large community. had made broad and strong general assertions, but they could be established to the letter in detail. Begin with the Bishop, not only because he was first in point of the dignity of his office, but because his position was the best. He did not place his case on the ground that the Bishop had no power; on the contrary, he had very great and extensive powers. But what he said was this, that the the Bishop's power was limited, he would be stronger for every useful purpose. He was unable to bring any matter of importance to a settlement, but he could inflict the most grievous injustice on the clergy around him. He most grievous injustice on the clergy around him. He was not going to make any charges, but in showing them by the United Church of England and Ireland. It was the inconvenience of the present state of the law respect-ing licenses he hoped he could induce them to interpose their benevolent aid, not to devise laws, but to set parties free to devise laws for themselves. The Bishop had no power to do justice as a judge. He could not compel the attendance of witnesses to give evidence of the misconduct of any clergyman; and if they were willing to come it would be with the greatest fear, as they would be open to isted in the Church system of our Australian colonies.-The effect of withdrawing a license was practically to de-

After alluding to the several classes of clergymen in ticular case in which the Bishop had withdrawn a clergyman's license for repeated acts of insolvency, Mr. G. pro-

prive the clergyman of his maintenance, and such a power

to the members of the Church of England, and they would

was without the forms or guarantees of justice.

"If the Imperial Parliament did not undertake the task which he suggested it would never be sufficiently per-formed. The Colonial Legislature would probably decline it, or, if they entered upon it at all, would carry the the colony all the various forms of religion existing there stood upon terms of perfect equality; but if the Colonial Legislature were called upon to produce enactments necessary for the proper government of the Established Church of England in the colony they would probably object to doing what was required lest it should be supposed to imply a future and express of that Church which posed to imply a future endowment of that Church, which many of the colonists would object to altogether. The use, doubtless, saw, as clearly as he could present it to

their view, that the Bishop possessed an autocratical power—strong enough for severity and oppression, but weak for ny purposes of good. That which they wanted was either a public or a private law. If the house thought that more restraints ought to be imposed, let them say what they were. If any thought that the terms of his motion were defective, he should reply that he sought to do for eccleastical affairs that which had already been done for civil saffairs namely, to leave them as free as possible. If they could by any other means obtain security for rights, or wrongs, he should be willing to give up his position; but they must not argue from the state of Church in this country to what might be the state of the Church in a colony. Submitting, then, to their consideration the motion which he had brought forward, he confided it to their love of freedom. The right hon. gen-tleman concluded by moving the following clause:—

"' And whereas doubts have existed as to the rights and privileges of the Bishops, clergy, and other members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in regard to the management of the internal affairs thereof in the said colonies—be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Bishop or Bishops of any Diocese or Dioceses in the said colonies, or in any colony which her Majesty shall, by order in Council, declare to be joined to them for the purposes next hereinafter described, and the clergy and lay persons, being declared members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with him or them respectively, to meet together from time to time, and at such meeting, by mutual consent, or by a majority of roices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respec-ively, with the assent of the said Bishop, or of a majority of the said Bishops, if more than one, to make all such regulations as may be necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, and for the holding of meetings for the said purpose thereafter."

"MR. LAHOUCHERE said it was not upon any small oints of detail, or upon any mere legal technicalities, that opposed this clause, but because he strongly objected the principle of the right hon. gentleman's proposition, which went to establish an ecclesiastical system, and a local legislature founded thereon which would be indeendent alike of the Imperial Parliament and the Colonial

"MR. GLADSTONE had made no such proposal. He said expressly that the rules and regulations should be

" Mr. Hops thought the friends of the right honourable if his speech were met by no stronger arguments than of Justice. And he was confirmed in that view by the those which the house had just heard. (Hear, hear.)— wording of the provisos which were included in the mo-The right hon, gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) left the house to believe that the position of the Church in the Austra-lian colonies was that of perfect and complete equality. But the fact was that of the various religionists calaried by the State in the Australian colonies, all either had, or might have, the power of self-government, as far as the Government were concerned, except the body in communion with the Church of England. The Church of Scotland and the Wesleyans had their assemblies—the Roman Catholies had their synod. [Mr. Labouchere—' They are untary.'] So was this. Either the arguments of the ht honourable gentleman fell to the ground, or there was something dangerous, detrimental, or noxlous in the Church of England which ought to prevent its members from being allowed the power of self-action and self-government which other religious bodies possessed. The argument of the right hon, gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) appeared to resolve itself into the laisser faire. The same power of self-organisation and self-government which this clause proposed to give was already possessed by a Church in full communion with the Church of England—the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, where it was found Why call upon the Colonial Legislature to make laws for the Church of England when many of that body were not members of the Church? The right hon. gentleman objected that this body would have no legal status, and that it would not be able to enforce its rules upon the laity. But if they were not satisfied with the voluntary enactments of this assembly, let them leave it for the Church of Rome or the Church of Scotland. And then the Church of England would be a far more Christian body than if it were composed of a reluctant and di-vided band of persons. The right hon, gentleman (Mr.

Labouchere) had made out no case at all against the pro-posal of his right hon. friend. "Mr. Chisholm Anster, considering that the Church of England, like all other Churches, contained, or ought to contain, within herself power to redress all grievances of a spiritual character, and that she had no right to claim

"MR. P. Wood-The clause simply enacted that persons belonging to a given communion should have the power of doing what all religious communities in this country had the opportunity of doing-namely, that of assembling themselves together and passing rules and regulations for their own government, and which would bind no one but those belonging to that communion.— (Hear.) He quite understood the meaning of that cheer. Hon, members meant to say that the people possessed that power already, and that therefore there was no necessity for this clause. It was true other religious bodies did possess that power. There was no obstacle in the way of the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, or the Free Church of Scotland so to act; but the Church of England, unfortunately, was not in that position. Her position in the colonies was of a very ambigaous character. She had no means of carrying out any aseful power, but was liable to

portant one. They had to deal with what the proposition called "The United Church of England and Ireland in Church of England. subject to certain laws in this country, and to certain great privileges. But there was a party in this country that wanted to deal with that Church in a way which the people of this country would not permit. What did they ple of this country would not permit. What did they want? To have the Church above the law; to have Convocation sitting by the side of Parliament. 'We have put down that, Sir (said the hon. member), and we do not inan action for libel or defamation of character at the hands by a side-wind in the colonies was attempted. But they an action for libel or defamation of character at the hands of the accused clergyman. But, on the other hand, no clergyman could officiate in the colony without a license from the Bishop, the issuing of which was entirely an act of free will. He could revoke the license on any ground or at any time he liked, and could not be compelled to render any account of his proceeding whatever. Such was the one arbitrary and unbalanced power which existed in the Church system of our Australian colonies. gentlemen wished to be placed in the position of a member of any Dissenting community. One of them had told him that he would be content to be put on the same footing as the 'Jumpers.' (A laugh) Was that so? Were the He did the 'Jumpers.' (A laugh) Was that so? Were the leave it members of the Church of England—he would take Van Dieman's Land-to divest themselves of the character deal with it, if not deterred by fears and doubts of the of members of that Church, and put themselves on an After alluding to the several classes of clergymen in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and to a particular case in which the Bishop had withdrawn a clergyneld the Queen for its head-it looked to the various Archbishops and Bishops for its direction in clerical affairs—it did not presume to meet together, its Bishops and laymen, for the purpose of Church government, and to set up their opinions against that of the Church as by law established. If they ever established that, there was an end to the Church of England and Ireland, and they would attain the church of England and Ireland, and they would attain that which he (Mr. Roebuck) had so long desired—the complete separation of the Church and State. But let them not misunderstand themselves. There was a High Church party-those who called themselves a supereminent and peculiar Church party, who went back to mediaval Church literature, painted windows, and all the fantastic proceedings which arose out of a peculiar state of ignorance—(hear, and a laugh)—those persons said, 'Let us go back to that mediæval state which we believe to be a state of excellence,' and they traced out those ideas in their own way. They appealed to America.—What did they find there? No Established Church—perfect equality—freedom america. that was a very particular item in this matter. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, if they were prepared to deal thus with the colonies, were they prepared to deal thus with England? Because, if that were fitting for our commutities that were nities that went out into the wilds of America, or South Australia, or South Africa, let them say it should be so here. (Hear, hear.) He objected to a Church Estab-

they had just heard, as well as from other symptoms which unfortunately no one could help perceiving, that they were approaching a time when the question of the principles upon which the Church of England should be maintained would be discussed under far different circumstances from those they had been hitherto accustomed to, and under which all who were friendly to that Church, or the Monarchy, or the country itself, would ever wish to hear it not friendly to the principles of an Established Churchwho would maintain its establishment, if at all, for the sake of fettering its energies and existence, and who rejoiced in all that impaired its efficiency and retarded its progress. The views enunciated by the hon, member for Shemeld respecting the Church of England were tyranni-

sure, on account of its obscutfity), was, that it claimed for the Church privileges and powers which belonged to no other religious commitmity. The right hon, gentleman's speech induced him to think that his object was to consciously know what Popery is — would you call this Popers is stitute the members of the Church in the Australian coloies into a legislative body, with power to make regulations, limited to particular objects, which would have the opinion of their framer, for one of them expressly declared that, in a particular case, the prerogative of the Crown should not be infringed on, which was tantamount to an admission that it would be invaded in other instances. should be binding on them in foro conscientiate Such re-

Church of England in the colonies had to do was to sepa-

complain of should do as other Churches had done, namely, meet and lay down rules for their own guidance. He thought the legislative sanction of such an assembly as thought the legislative sanction of such an assembly as that sought for was both unprecedented, needless, and any such thing; I shall not believe it, until I see it."-

dangerous.
"MR. WALPOLE believed that Government misunderregulate Church matters without exposing themselves to refused he should be reminded of days when there was toleration in England for every religion except that of the

"MR. GLADSTONE replied, and offered-if Government would give him a pledge that it would itself obtain infor-mation upon the subject, and, if his case were made out, would undertake that the Church of England should be placed on the same footing as other religious bodies-to withdraw his motion.

"The house then divided, and the numbers were-For motion, 102; against it, 187; majority against Mr.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH. (By one of Three Hundred.)

CHAPTER VI. CHAPTER VI.

SACRAMENTS.

I have never remarked whether Presbyterian church edifices have eastern ends. Popish as it is, I suppose they sometimes have. But I have heard that in an old Presbyterian burying ground on Long Island, the feet of the dead the benefits and efficacy of the former. tonishment. " I was not aware that they had gone so far as tonishment, "I was not aware that they had gone so far as that." "Yes, sir; if you will step with me into the pulpit I will show you. Here, sir, is an Oxford edition of the Bible, that we have lately got out from England; and a young minister, officiating for our Pastor on Sabbath last, was reading the Revelation of John, and read it over and over—'the four living creatures—the four living creatures, instead of 'the four beasts;'—I believe those Oxford men rather distellsh John's Revelation, particularly what he says about beasts;—yes, sir, they are altering the Bible?"

"I hardly think that can be so," said the Episcopalian; "let us look!" The layman, as much as to say, "Now I have you," dashed into the Apocalypse, looking through and I covered thee with silk, in the day that thou wast and I covered thee with silk, in the day that thou wast and I covered thee with silk, in the day that thou wast and I covered thee with silk, in the day that thou wast perfect equality—freedom amongst all sects—no power derived from the State, and no money from the State, and have you," dashed into the Apocalypse, looking through have you," dashed into the Apocalypse, looking through and I covered thee with silk, in the day that thou wast grave glasses that had never deceived him before, for his born; I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put bracegrave glasses that had never deceived him before, for his "living creatures;" when, lo, and behold," the four beasts," "the four beasts "—there they were," the four beasts, lion, calf, man, and eagle," staring him in the face, "with eyes before and behind." "There's something wrong," said the layman, after a pause, "he certainly did read it so." "Very likely he did," replied the clergyman of the of the weather-beaten Church; "There was nothing Roman however about it; it was your young man wanting to show off his Greek; I think I have heard that your Presbyterian ministers of late, in reading the Bible, often stop to correct the translation, and thus weaken the contidence of the people in its truthfulness; but ours never do; I do not think, Mr. N., you need be uneasy about the Oxford Divines; at least about their altering the Bible."

I have related this anecdote, because it is one of a class, and in my own mind is connected with another, which and I covered thee with silk, in the dud what I covered thee with silk, in the dud what I covered thee with silk, in the dud what and I covered thee with silk, in the dud what I covered thee with silk, in the dud what I covered thee with silk, in the dud what I covered thee with silk of the also with ornaments, and I put a jewel on thy forehead, and earlings in thine ears, and a beautiful crown upon thine head."

How often do I now see even "the strong than that bound him when an infant, leading him back to the still waters, where, as in a glass, he too may see himself for his festurection-dress, all solled and rent, and now a deep shade upon his brow once bright with the sign of the correct the translation, and thus weaken the contidence of the people in its truthfulness; but ours never do; I do not think, Mr. N., you need be uneasy about the Oxford of the people in its truthfulness; but ours never do; I do not think, Mr. N., you need be uneasy about the Oxford of the people in its truthfulness; but ours never do; I do not think had a considered with a deep that it when lishment; he wanted to see a separation between Church and State—(bear, hear)—and when he made a motion on that subject as to Ireland, as he hoped to do so on the 28th of this mouth, he trusted he should have the support of the weather-beaten Church; "There was nothing Roman however about it; it was your young man wanting

narchy, or the country itself, would ever wish to hear it discussed. (Hear.) There were those, and he did no wrong, he believed, to the hon, and learned gentleman, if he inferred from his speech that he was one, who were powerful over the minds of men, and exercising a mighty moral influence in support of our political institutions—without which, indeed, they could not exist—(Hear, hear) support of poor children, they without which, indeed, they could not exist—(Hear, hear) support of poor children, they could not exist—(Hear, hear) support of poor children, they could not exist—(Hear, hear)

propriety. Men may submit to authority, from the conscientiousness of the hopelessness of resistance; but that sense which pervades other milads is a kind of panoply and shield, to protect those who are called to inflict punishment from resistance. The dogma of self-government, which is so much bandled about by these Associationists and others, is an infield dogma, a gross solecism, too gross to be conceived of without the solecaged in the discharge of his duty, inquiry as a gross solecism, too gross to be conceived of without the solecaged in the discharge of his duty, inquiry was to be discontinued if eventual to the same footing as other religious bodies: but his (Sir G. Grey's) obdection to the content of the charge of the church of England were not the church of England were not tribution. No salaries were to be the church of England were not the church of the churc Church in the colonies placed on the same footing as other religious bodies; but his (Sir G. Grey's) objection to the motion, if he understood it correctly (of which he was not sure, on account of its obscurity), was, that it claimed for pery ! (Reads from the last number of the Churchman) -" Baptism is a sucrament of the New Testament, not ntleman (Mr. Gladstone) would vote for him very safely | force of law, not only in force conscientite, but in a Court | only for the solemn admission of the party baptized into the tion. (Here the right hon, baronet read some passages from the motion on which he rested that opinion.) Indeed, it appeared to him that the provisos affected the prerogative of the Crown and that would seem to be the right hon. Some passages is the cleration of the crown and that would seem to be the right hon. gyman, " let us hear it out :- The effledey of Baptism is not tied to that moment of time wherein it is administered; yet notwithstanding, by the right use of this ordis In short, it appeared to be the object of the motion to con- nance, the grace promised is not only offered, but really exfer upon the Church in the colonies a legislative power independent of the Colonial Parliament on the one hand, "There, I told you so," again interrupted the impatient

and of the Imperial Parliament on the other. The right hon, mover had not succeeded in showing that the Chirch laboured under any disability in the colony. The Bishops might, if they pleased, invite the members of the Church to say to this? (Reads) 'There is in every Sagrament a meet them and determine upon regulations which Sacramental union between the sign and the thing signigulations would only be binding on the members of the Church, inter se, and would have no force in a Court of of the visible elements in the Sacrament of the Lord's Sup-Law. If the resolutions proposed by the right hon, gentleman would confer exclusive privileges on the members of the Church it would be inconsistent with his declaration of Christ John then, not cornerally and carnally, yet as ceive and feed upon Christ crucified; the body and blood that he desired all religious bodies in the colonies to be on a footing of perfect equality; on the other hand, if no exclusive privileges were contemplated, the members of the Church could effect all they wished by voluntary agreement among themselves. Under these elecumstances he communicate, feed upon his body and blood, to their spiri-"MR. ADDERLEY said that what was desired was per- tual nourishment and growth in grace." Yes! there! mission for the Colonial Church to regulate her own af- I told you so! I told you so! All Popery! Popery! fairs without the necessity of a license or the fear of a That's what your Oxford men are about! Well, John prantunire, and the Government and other opponents of Emetald it all." (my friend had been a Presbyterian, long foretold it all;" (my friend had been a Presbyterian, long "Ms. Hume denied that there existed any danger of pramunite in the colonies, but the greatdanger from which they should be guarded was religious discord. Instead of asking for such a clause as this, all that members of the Church of England in the colonies, but the greatdanger from which that name, nor the waiter that had answered the bell); "what is to be, will be; and John says, that the deadly that the Regard and the Re rate themselves from their ideal connexion with England, 'heeled," and all the world is again to go after the-I beg and become members of a corresponding sect existing in you pardon-beast i" "Now, Mr. D.," replied the cler-"THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not have opposed gyman, "I have only waited to hear your opinions of the this motion could be have deemed it serviceable to the Colonial Church, but he apprehended that it would produce discord in it. He would allay any alleged fears of. promunire by apprising the house that promunire was a hands of Knox and Calvin and the Westminster Divines, territorial etactment, not applicable to the colonies at all, even if it were not absurd to suppose that such a process would be attempted in such a case. He would suggest has been taken from your own Confession of Fuith." (The that the members of the Church who had anything to old gentleman tukes the hebdomadal and reads-fidgets in "I don't believe that the Confession of Faith teaches

(My friend draws from his pocket a volume, with a leaf turned down at a certain page, and hands it to the Elderstood the meaning of the clause, and he would reply to the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. by which the clergy were bound to submit to the Crown, —fidgets still more—examines the title page—reads the extensive powers. But what he said was this, that the Bishop had not all the power he ought to possess, but that he had one very large and stringent power, to which he had one very large and stringent power, to which he would presently call their attention. In that power lay his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant, he his weakness. As an illustration of what he meant who chose to raise of the outside of the book be fettered at every steep by any one who chose to raise of the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who reads a moment—fidgets—looks at the outside of the book be fettered at every steep by any one who chose to raise of the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who reads a moment—fidgets—looks at the outside of the book be fettered at every steep by any one who chose to raise of the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who reads a moment—fidgets—looks at the outside of the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who reads a moment—fidgets which he clearly to be fettered at every steep by any one who chose to raise of the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who reads a moment—fidgets which he felters of the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who reads a moment—fidgets which he clearly to be fettered at every steep by any one who chose to raise of the Attorney-General that the Attorney-General that under the act of Henry VIII. Who the Confession of Faith before; if it is there, I shall go the morning visitor, " you Presbyterians formerly held upon these points about the same doctrines that we do; witness the strong language of your own Calvin and Luther—but you have departed from your standards, and now imagine, because we adhere to ours, that we are going back to Popery. As you glide from the wharf, or recede from the Popery. As you gittle from the whari, or receive from the shore, you imagine that the land is moving from you; but it is not the land that theves; it is your ship; the land stands still. In like manner, the Church, the building on the Rock stands still. The Church is where it was. It is you and your ship that are moving away, and throwing back the puny ripple against the everlasting Rock." Suffice it to add, that my friend still keeps up his acquaints. ance at the Elder's house, but that the old gentlemen is by no means so lachrymose on the subject of Popery as formerly. It is said that he is waiting with some impatience

for that explanation by his pastor.
Certain it is, that the Presbyterian Confession of Faith
(much more the Dutch Reformed and the Lutheran) is as of the latter, than we have shown them to have done on

We have seen, that out of the doctrine of election, and of of a certain epoch lie all toward the West, and that many years ago, an Fpiscopal clergyman, who desired to repose within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts, required by his will, that he should be within its precincts. equality with the Jumpers? [An hon, member (we believe Mr. Gladstone) Yes.] (Laughter.) Let the house understand what that meant. First, he would strike out altogether the name of the United Church of England and Ireland—they were no longer of that sect—they were persons professing anything they liked—a simple body of Dissenters, that chose to meet together, and why, then, should the Imperial Parliament pass anything about them at all? (Hear.) He wanted to have that question answered. They were going to create a Legislature in that country—that would have power over religious sects.—The only body of Churchmen with whom that house could have any possible sympathy was the United Church of England and Ireland, as it was called; but that Church of England and Ireland, as it was called; but that Church held the Queen for its head—it looked to the various held the Queen for its head—it looked to the various in the country—that was a looked to the various held the Queen for its head—it looked to the various interred, according to the ancient custom of all Christian folk, with his feet and face toward the East; and thut so that the burial-place is still shown, whereby, "he being dead, yet speaketh" But, in a Pressure in Wall-street, byterian church, that stood a few years since in Wall-street, they were going to create a Legislature in that country—that would have power over religious sects.—The only body of Churchmen with whom that house could have any possible sympathy was the United Church of England and Ireland, as it was called; but that Church held the Queen for its head—it looked to the various interred, according to the ancient custom of all Christian that so that the burial-place is still shown, whereby, "he being dead, yet speaketh" But, in a Pressure in that so the ward opening the forbidden leeves of fate; the work of decimation must go further still. The Presbyterian church, that stood a few years since in Wall-street, but was allowed, and that the burial-place is still shown, at the transfer of the circle doubtless safe in his own castle, took the opportunity to say to the clergyman, "Those Oxford men are doing an immensity of mischief; only to think, sir, of their altering the Bible?" "What!" said my friend, with some as-Israel, and strangers to the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world." Such is this mo-

I have related this anecdote, because it is one of a class, and in my own mind is connected with another, which lies more directly in the plane of our narrative. A friend of mine—once, like myself, a Presbyterian minister, and now a clergyman of the Church—who had got a little weary of the pious lamentations of a Presbyterian neighbor, in the city of New York, over the fearful stridings of the Episcopal Church towards Rome, was at the house of his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his friend on a certain occasion, when, not much to his one apostle has called flaptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the ark: and another has called it, "the washing of respectation is addressed, as if the preacher were declaim-ing from a Baptist pulpit. And why is thus, said I, when one apostle has called Baptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the ark: and another has called the preacher were declaim-ing from a Baptist pulpit. And why is thus, said I, when one apostle has called Baptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the ark: and another has called Baptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the same said of the preacher were declaim-ing from a Baptist would train one unbaptized; and a Presbyterian congregation is addressed, as if the preacher were declaim-ing from a Baptist pulpit. And why is thus, said I, when one apostle has called Baptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the ark: and another has called Baptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the same and of the preacher were declaim-ing from a Baptist pulpit. And why is thus, said I, when one apostle has called Baptism the Antitype (avrivmov) of the same and of the preacher were declaim-ing from a Baptist pulpit. And why is thus, said I, when one apostle has called Baptism the Antitype (avrirvmov) of the ark: and another has called Ba surprise, the old subject was brought forward. "Poh !" not see the kingdom of God!" Are there two Baptisms—

and apostacy utterly impossible. Ingenuity is tortured; and wastes of death. Both are compelled to violate, in new measures are invented; methods still newer and still hewer are resorted to, to urge the imagination on to the ideal point, at which the exhausted fancy, in its moment of collapse, "lets go" the world, "gives up" its sins and its associates, loses its relish for its former ways, yields every point it once disputed. But the death had negliged, when the commands of Christ; while the living look on, and with easy appress learn, that Sacraments may be neglected both by the living and the dying, as entirely unnecessary to salvation.

SUNDAY CHIRECH SU associates, loses its relish for its former ways, yields every point it once disputed; like the death-bed penitent, when nature is too weak and weary any longer to sustain the controversy; and this collapse, with the hysterical relief, and, it may be, eestacy, that follows it, is understood to be the essence of conversion. The soul is now supposed to have received the afflatus of an imperishable life, so that the person never can fall entirely from grace; and an inconventible and of the life in the person never can fall entirely from grace; and an inconventible and of the life in the left of the life and the life in the left of the life and the li corruptible seed of the word is implanted in his understand ing, which shall make him personally, and beyond what the Pope has ever claimed to be, intallible and indefectible in the doctrines of grace; in a word, because his conscihe has experienced the needful change—" the ictus from beyond the fixed stars," as Mr Bushnell, of Hartford, strugng in this net himself, has dared recently and manfull call it. I know that many, who have felt as they think this lighting down of the omnipotent arm, are pure and "meet for the inheritance with the saints in light," But that made them so. They have been under other influences, both before and since, that have made them what they are. I have been subjected, when a boy, myself, to the startling and electrifying agency of this species of machinery, and know it, even in the most prudent hands to be full of de-lusion and danger. Instead of being the one new birth, it is a regeneration that may be repeated at every camp meeting. I have known the southern negro, and I have known the illiterate white man, to be twice, and thrice, and perhaps twenty times, regenerated in this way; although a mind more enlightened or better balanced is seldom caught in the snare but once. As a Presbyterian, I saw much of such regenerations, and the more I saw of them, like Mr.

The Archdeacon of York will (D.V.) visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Ningara District, according to the list given below. The same course duties of life, and have never shown any Christian charac- preceded by Morning and Evening Prayers: ter, save that they once were subjects of a religious raph-sody, has not often staggered under the suspicion of some dismal error, in the current views of religious experience? For myself, I feel obliged, in faithfulness to God, to declare, that I have more than a suspicion on this subject." If the victim ever awake to the delusion, his awakening will be like that of the death bed penitent, who in a stormy and troubled hour built his hopes upon the sand—too late. The revival convert recovers his composure,—the powers of nature are restored,—the passions in their vigor return, the world hangs out its lure,—and lo, the apostacy a little while ago pronounced impossible, has taken place! Sad memory here crowds its facts upon me. I will not speak of individuals, where troops and scores are rushing on my thoughts. I have known a congregation in New-York, o four hundred communicants, to disappear, "as the early cloud," not even outliving the revival that had given it birth. I was myself, in the city of New York, the pastor

alleged, that similar phenomena, and especially the transitions from agitation to peace, from wild terror to eestatic rapture, from agony of conscience to complete serenity from actual prostration to actual shouting, are not at all unfamilliar to certain forms of heathenism and of demon-The reader will pardon this digression. My object has been, without entering on a new subject, merely to call attention to the fact, that human expedients have grown up, and theories which have shaken the Presbyterian boand among all the reformers, that have risen to purge a And in this state of mind, with many prayers for the Div guidance, in a task so novel, and requiring a measure of widom greatly in advance of my years, I prepared for the pre a treatise on the Sacraments; which, however, I withher from publication, not only because it would have create that the men, who have undertaken to reclaim that body from the rationalistic influences of the new school of theology, have not first cast out the beam out of their own eyes. Only by the preservation of the Sacraments, will they preserve a vigorous theology. The Sacraments are the epitome of Christianity. As to the Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity. As to the Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity. The Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity of the Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity. The Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity of the Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity. The Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity of the Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity of the Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity. The Sacrament of Baptane of Christianity of the Sacrament of the Sacrament of the Sacrament of the Sacrament of the Sacr tism, we can scarcely say of it, stat nominis umbra; it he got to be regarded, and to be called, an unessential "rite. All idea of its efficacy has passed away, with the explode grace descending on the soul, sit loosely on the popular mind, and are in danger of ultimate extinction. The Sa-erament of the Body and Blood of Christ has been also desacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction," as the Communio service of the Prayer Book defines it, " for the sins of the whole world," is openly excepted to, and, throughout New England absolutely lost. I have heard sermons upon free will, natural ability, "you can and you can't," the modus operandi in regeneration, and other metaphysical subtleties, until my soul was sick. I have heard sermons about some desolating fire; the stranding of some ship; the burning of some strampeat; the bayes of some strampeat; the bayes of some strampeat; desolating fire; the stranding of some ship; the burning of some steambeat; the havor of some storm; until fire, air, earth, and water, were exhausted. I have heard from the pulpit lectures upon great social enterprises, fourth-of-July orations, discourses on impending elections, eulogiums upon associations of men, and harangues upon the revolutions of empires and the abdications of princes. I have heard Unitarianism, Popery, Infidelity, dragged in from a distance, to supply themes for exciting declamation, and food for morbid appetites. I have heard sermons and lectures rambling into the future, pretending to "understand all

three and four hundred thousand converts and communi-

fare no better for their Baptism! The Bible says, "One make good the isolated, naked, cold, historical fact, that in- desire to promote the welfare of the Church in Canada fare no better for their Baptism! The Bible says, "One Baptism! The Bible says, "One Baptism! The Bible says, "One God." The Bible declares "Baptism," as distinctly as it says "One God." The Bible declares "Baptism," as distinctly as planing privileges of the church. "If you baptize your children, or any part of them, why do you not admit them to the Lord's Supper?" is therefore the standing and effective objection of the Baptists. The Confession of Faith long ago yielded to its force. Even Dr. Miller, in the nineteenth century, succumbs to it himself. After advising that every means should be employed to retain baptized children in the communion of the church, he recommends, that if, after due admonition, they should continue to slight their birth-right and neglect the communion; "they should be proceeded with, and cut off, as if they had been communicants, and had afterwards apostatized from their profession."—But this is all theory. Animum pictura pascit inani. The new wine would make those old bottles burst and perish. Revivalism and election would go down together. No, Bible-baptism can never exist again among Presbyterians; it can never again be the door of entrance upon all the promises and privileges of the faithful; they will do as they mises and privileges of the faithful; they will do as they have done—shut out more than half their little ones from he will say why then do ye bring any?" So that although the ark—and refuse, except on certain hard conditions, the bread for the voyage to few that are admitted. A new departure, I discovered, from the principles of the Refording that the adult is regenerate, and is now an heir of the principles of the Refording that the adult is regenerate, and is now an heir of the principles of the Refording that the adult is regenerate, and is now an heir of the promises of God—the other, implying only, that the Queen, for the assembling of a Convection either for mation: let me fly with my children to a Church, where infant either needs regeneration, or will need it at some futhese principles are yet respected.

But Presbyterians cannot see their church thus falling or Calvanistic; and, although they seem to have a Sacraoff as under this discipline it must always do, in numbers; ment in the Lord's Supper, yet, denying it the "efficacy" and therefore, repudiating the healthy increase by the Scriptural method of "discipling and baptizing." they fall into it is perfectly clear, that they have after all, and strictly human expedients, fraught with amazing opportunities for abuses and corruptions, by which the baptized and the unbaptized alike are urged on to a crisis, at which they are encouraged to believe, that they are born again, in a sense that shall forever make temptation essentially powerless, presence of his God; the other unfed into the solitudes

The one is sent unwashed into the honour to be, that shall forever make temptation essentially powerless, presence of his God; the other unfed into the solitudes

The one is sent unwashed into the solitudes

The on

CHURCHES. CLERGY.		Even-
t. James's * { Rev. H. J. Gensett, M. A. Rector, } Rev. E. Baldwin, M. A., Assis, Min. }	-	3½ o'c.
t. Paul's Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum	11 "	4 "
'rivity Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. t. George's Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., Incumbent	11 "	61 "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St.
James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.
† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

THE CHURCH.

· TORONTO, JUNE 6, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the Bushnell, the more I doubted them. "What careful minister seeing how many are gathered around him in the church, who manifest no real love to God in the practical

Chippawa, Friday, June 7th 10 A.M.	* N
Fort Erie, " " 65 P.M	
Bertie, Saturday, June 8th 10 A.M.	ill?
Port Colborne, " 3 P.M.	0
Port Maitland, Monday, 10th 10 A.M.	957
Dunnville, " 61 F.M.	• • •
Marshville, Tuesday, " 11th 11 A.M.	100
Port Robinson, " 43 P.M.	'ar
Thorold, Wednesday, "12th 10 A.M.	10
St. Catharines', " 6½ P.M.	*11
Port Dalhousie, Thursday, 13th 10 A.M.	N.
Jordan, beloebee 44 aled 143 P.M.	all the
Beamsville, Friday, June 14th 10 A.M.	ib,
Grimsby, " 3 P.M.	1
High years to the ad the total the set of Lenny All	

I sought them diligently in the ways and byways, and employed a corps of twenty deacons and elders to aid me employed a corps of twenty deacons and elders to aid me instended in the large read the near of these to the undersigned, half-yearly, a Receipt stating the sing, and though these inquiries were extended through a period little less than a year, one hundred and forty communicants could never be found. But what roused still to the undersigned, half-yearly, a Receipt stating the amount actually received by them from their respective congregations. The periods of half-yearly paymunicants could never be found. But what roused still more my suspicions respecting this theory of regeneration, was the fact, which I personally encountered early in my Presbyterian ministry, that the "Campbellites" or "Christians," or, to speak properly Socinian Baptists, denying the Lord that bought them and the very existence of the Holy Ghost, found it no difficult task to equal, and often to exceed, the Presbyterian and the Methodist. in the power of these "revivals," with singular readiness startling whole communities with the same phenomena, filling men's solitude with impressions, visions, dreams, and voices, and now should be forwarded to the undersigned as security. communities with the same phenomena, ming men's solutide with impressions, visions, dreams, and voices, and new membering, after a career of less than thirty years, between possible after the dates above mentioned, that there may be no unnecessary delay in transmitting the necants! If any thing could more than this shake my confidence in such a theory of the new birth, it would be a personal knowledge of the fact which I only know to be due.

A. N. Bethung, D.D. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D.,

Archdeacon of York. Cobourg, June 3rd, 1850.

lowing correspondence .-

its temporal and spiritual interests, we beg respectfully

respective parishes. one frightful element more of distraction, in a body already most sadly rent, but also, because I saw reason to fear, that any considerable number of the Clergy and Laity

matter by the Church collectively, and her voice in this Diocese ascertained in a regular and legitimate manner, it would in our judgment be premature and manner, it would in our judgment be premature and the displacement of the displacement in the world and preach the displacement in All rices of its efficacy has passed away, with the exploded dogmas of a less enlightened age; and with it, the doctrines of birth-sin, and of the new heart, and of regenerating defeat, perhaps, the end proposed, to press any measure referring to it upon the consideration of the Legislature.

contemplated Bill until the opinions of the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese, together with the flocks committed to their charge, can, with His Lordship's sanction and authority, be satisfactorily ascertained.

We have the honour to be, Sir. Your obedient humble servants, (Signed) GEO. O'KILL STUART, LL.D., DD., Archdeacon of Kingston. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York.

exterior am REPLY. af ythree som a rambling into the future, pretending to "understand all prophecy," and helping, with startling events to come, to fill up that great moral and practical vacuum that Calvinism creates and leaves. But never in my whole life, have I heard, from Presbyterian lips, a sermon on the efficacy of the Sacraments: as, for example, on the graces, fruits, press, promises and leaves. To the REV. AND VEN. THE ARCHDEACONS OF

May 27th, 1850.

honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of next issue, especially as we should not like to give a mere ings, or he would not have ventured to exhibit a Panouses, promises, and helps, of Baptism. If baptism has been

Lordship the Bishop, when Archdeacon of York, and by yourselves, together with a large number of the were present he should be much discouraged when he re-Clergy, in the year 1836; and believing that the true interests of religion are deeply involved in the speedy had been called for a different purpose; for a railroad for assembling of a Convocation, I am willing for the present to postpone the application to the Legislature in behalf of the Church to which I stand pledged, in the hope that by doing so I may hasten this important preliminary step.

I am, therefore, induced, on my own responsibility and in behalf of those of the Clergy and Laity, whose views on this important subject accord with my own, to request that you will convey to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, our anxious and earnest hope that he Queen, for the assembling of a Convocation either for the Diocese of Toronto, or for the Province of Canada in co-operation with the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

As my address respecting the present state of the Church was made known through the press, I deem it necessary, in justice to myself, that your letter and

> Your faithful humble servant, (Signed,) P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Yesterday the Annual General Meeting of the Soiety, took place at the New City Hall. In the osence of our Venerable Diocesan, the Chair was aken by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York; the enerable Archdeacon Stuart being unexpectedly

The following Clergy were present :- The Revs. . E. Blake, Thos. Greene, W. Ritchie, Dr. O'Meara, Mitchele, J. G. Geddes, V. P. Mayerhoffer, oolittle, Arthur Hill, Geo. Bourn, G. S. J. Hill, Dr. Beaven, F. Evans, E. Baldwin, T. W. Marsh, W. Stennett, A Dixon, Thos. Creen, B. Cronyn, G. M. T. S. Kennedy, J. G. D. McKenzie, Ralph Leeming, Dr. Adamson.

The attendance at the Meeting was very good .-Archdeacon Bethune on taking the chair said. In the absence of the Bishop and the senior Archdeacon, he was called upon to make a few observations, but in the discharge of that duty he should not say much .-The Church Society, for which they had been called together, had been in existence apwards of eight years, and its operations and aims were now well understood. He had therefore but little to say regarding the ob- Chief Justice, the Hor. Chief Justice Macaulay, the Vicejects and the aims of that Society, the benefits which had been produced during the past year would be laid before them in the Report, and in that report he knew there was abundant cause of gratitude for what had been done in the past, and encouragement for the future. He hoped that the warm regard which had hitherto been extended to the Society would be continued. He also hoped that union would pervade the business of the day, and that they would shew they were animated as Churchmen should be, - one in principle, and one in creed. He would now call upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report. After read- INGLES and ing the report it was

Moved by Sir A. N. MACNAB, seconded by the Rev. F.

Resolved,-1. That the Report just read be adopted, and cants—the fruits, as the phrase was, of "powerful revivals;" but, when, as a shepherd, I made it my first busi-

Sir Allan Macnab said, he should not occupy their

such occasions, the clergy should have all the talking to themselves. The Reverend Gentleman was not very dis-tinctly heard, but we understood him to say, that there were still many parts of the country with an insufficient number of clergymen, and that there were many clergy-men who required assistance; that these facts called for Moved by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, seconded by the Rev.

Resolved,-2. That this meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God, for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe to this Society during the

We have just been requested to publish the folowing correspondence.—

Mey R. V. Rogers said the Resolution and the put into his hand was one to which all Christians would respond. The Report which had been read, very properly acknowledged that God was the doer of all good, and there Rev. R. V. Rogers said the Resolution which had been | Col. Kerby, and How the Legislative Council, &c. &c.

Sir,—Having understood that it is your intention to be decomination, in sheer consequence of having set aside the Scriptural view of the church as a "household of faith," with its "little ones," its "young session, on the subject of constituting new Rishardian for the Rocciety had received. To thank Cod was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gave that God was the door of all good, and therefore they gove they had received.

Sir,—Having understood that it is your intention to bring a Bill into the Legislature during the present Session, on the subject of constituting new Rishardian thanks, to whom all thanks were due, for they gave they gove they had received. To thank Cod was man's privilege; for it was indeed a privilege in this "household of faith," with its "fittle ones," its "young men," and its "fathers," to be perpetuated and extended by the spontaneous increase of itself. The "anxious seat" or the "inquiry meeting" has been conceived to possess far more sacramental virtue to regenerate than any Baptism. And singular it is, that, amidst all the agitations visable to introduce such a measure until the sentiments of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese could be officially had upon the subject. In the absence of the blessed Gospel. As they whom he addressed were be officially had upon the subject. In the absence restoration of the Sacraments. My own awakening on this subject, I owe, by God's blessing, mainly to a careful revision of the Confession of Faith, which as a minister, I had with great tenderness of conscience subscribed. the Clergy the adoption of any action upon this sub-iect -- much less that steps should be taken by them increased exertion, was the fact that their adversaries were by which to ascertain the sentiments upon the same ow cpened for their labours; that many were the signs of subject of the Laity of our communion within their that contest, spoken of in the Revelations, which no doubt referred to a union between Romanism and Infidelity, for the purpose of striving to overturn the Church. It was, therefore, their duty to be on the alert; to be prepared the tendencies of Presbyter anism were, et semper et ubique, so uncontrollably downward, that it might as soon be expected to stop the stars in their courses. Still I wonder, your proposed Bill refers, and request bill to adopt such steps as would most effectually call forth the would strive to assist in carrying out the designs of the

Church, they would find that the Apostles again and again main among them for many years to come, and contin urged the necessity of liberality for that end, and the same graded into a mere human commemoration; and, with it, the great Catholic doctrine of "a full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction," as the Communion would admit of. Eight years' experience had sufficiently tested the benefits which the Society had conferred and could confer, and he hoped that for the future it would continue to prosper, and overcome all difficulties. He begged to second the motion which had been made.

G. S. BOULTON, and
Resolved,—3. That the absence of our venerable and be-Resolved,—3. Inalthe absence of our venerable and beloved Diocesan, the President of this Society, from his official position in the chair, calls upon us to express the earnest solicitude which we feel for his Lordships safe return from England, and with a thankful sense of his wise and indefatigable supervision over this Society, to unite in the Prayer which has been made by the Church in this Diocese in his behalf, that "God will be pleased to receive "him into his Almighty and most gracious Protection, that "he may be preserved from the dangers of the sea, and "may return in safety to enjoy the blessings of the land "with the fruits of his labour, through Jesus Christ our "Lord."

Hon. G. S. Boulton, in seconding the motion, observed

d with her could refuse to her that support which she renired. He believed, in the passage which said that rightnusness exalteth a nation, for what nation stood higher in
e present day, than did Great Britain, and he believed that
cause of her prosperity, was the assistance she hed cause of her prosperity, was the assistance she had lered the Church. Some reference was made in the lution to the mission of their respected Bishop to Eng-

which had been established for the members of the England—was now destroyed; and for members of that Church to unite with it, as at present constituted, was impossible, and he therefore hoped that the exertions are heing made for the erection of a new College, willing to sacrifice truth, the truth of God, at the bidding to sacrifice truth, the truth of God, at the bidding to sacrifice truth, the truth of God, at the bidding to sacrifice truth, the truth of God, at the bidding to sacrifice truth, the truth of God, at the bidding to sacrifice truth, the truth of God, at the bidding truth of the control of the contro which were being made for the erection of a new College, would terminate successfully. He had no doubt of that result if their brethren in England gave them assistance, for but their brethren in England gave them assistance, for the brethren in England gave them assistance and the brethren gave the gave the brethren gave the brethren gave the brethren gave the

pose, had been placed in his hands a few minuites previous. He was rejoiced to find, that the labours of the Society, during the past year, had been so successful; and he also rejoiced at the progress which had been made by the Sis-ter Societies in Nova Scotia and New Bronswick. It was ter Societies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It was gratifying to observe that in the new Colonial Dioceses the Bishops were organizing similar Associations to our own, and that the British North American Church Societies were adopted as models.

This Institution has been established for the purpose of providing for Young Ladies the highest advantages in secular and religious training and education, and in accordance with the principles of the Church.

Moved by John Arnold, Esq, seconded by William

Armstrong, H. C. Cooper, S. Givins, John Wilson, G. A. Anderson, R. V. Rogers, W. Leeming, H. B. Osler, C. L. Ingles, Dr. Lett, Dr. Lundy, A. Sanson, Article XIX. of the Constitution, on behalf of the Wilson, Article XIX. of the Constitution, on behalf of the Wilson. Resolved .- 5. That the thanks of the Society be tendered ommunion is also administered at eight A.M., S. B. Ardagh, F. L. Osler, H. J. Grasett, H. Scadding and Orphans' Fund, the Missionary Fund, and the Bishop's

Moved by the Rev. Wm. RITCHIE, seconded by W. A. Johnson, Esq., and Resolved, -6. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Officers of the Society, for their services during the past year.

Rev. W. RITCHIE, was much pleased with the zeal which had been evinced by the Office bearers during the past year, and he had therefore much pleasure in moving

Moved by Capt. LEE, seconded by Dr. Pager, and; Resolved,—7. That the following members of the Society be Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year :- The Hon. the Chancellor Jameson, Mr. Justice Draper, Mr. Justice Sullivan, Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, Hon. R. Baldwin, M. P.P., Hon. John Macaulay, Hon. Jas, Gordon, Hon. Col. Wells, Hon. Z. Burnham, Hon. James Kerby, Hon. Wm. Allan, Hon, George Crookshank, Hon. Robert C. Wilkins, Hon Philip Vankoughnet, Hon. J. S. Macaulay, Hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P., Sir Allan N. Macnab, M. P. P., the John McCaul, L L. D., Rev James Beaven, D. D., H. J. Boulton, Esq., M. P. P.; John B. Askin, Esq., Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Fredk. Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, Alex. Burnside, Esq., and the Chairmen of the Distric

Moved by G. W. ALLAN, Esq., seconded by Rev. C. L.

Resolved, -8. That Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq., be Auditors; that T. W. Birchall Esq., be Treasurer; that the Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, B.A., be Seretary, and Thos. Champion, Esq., Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year.

time in making any remarks, as so many eloquent gentlemen more, than by re-electing them to their former them would probably address the meeting.

[The above paragraph is we have good reason to know them boys are removed from St. Mangarets to Trinity College, the charge for each Boy, including the fees of successful working of the Society, depended in a great trinity College, and every expense attendant on their untrue—ED. CH.] Christian, was to an earnest support in the service of their payments are made half-yearly in advance.

The desired by the Herogond Pimes, that the vacant payments are made half-yearly in advance. Christian, was to an earnest support in the service of their Lord and Master, and he hoped that they would strive to afford to others, the spiritual blessings which they en-

said the District which he represented, had collected fifty or sixty pounds during the past year, and although he had not then its Report, he expected to have it, before the Report which had been read was printed. He availed himself of that opportunity to show that his District took an interest in the affairs of the Society, and he hoped that all would unite in giving their hearty co-operation.

Trusted to the care of these gentlemen, the children will immediately, on their arrival, be committed to the charge plore, and the plants of a confidence. If interesting the plants of a confidential Matron, who will conduct them in safety to Crieff.

Children sent from India or elsewhere abroad will be received at the College on their arrival, at any period, an interest in the affairs of the Society, and he hoped that all would unite in giving their hearty co-operation. the meeting further than making a few remarks on a change in one of the officers. This meeting has to deous Secretary of this Society, to say more than that we have sustained a great loss; but I may add that this city has lost an able workman in the Lord's Vineyard. In conclusion, we hope, we trust, and pray that the strength granted from on high to our late lamented Secretary, in his able conduct of this Society, may be so granted to our present one that, under his conduct, the Society may go on prospering and to prosper.

Moved by the Rev. D. E. BLAKE, seconded by the Hon.

Resolved .- 9. That Article III. of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following: "or lands to the value of £25; and that the Standing Committee be empowered, with the sanction of the President, to recommend persons, whether associated members or not, to be elected into the Corporation as Life Members, who shall have contributed through any of the Parochial Associations n connection with the Society, in money, the sum of £20, or in land to the value of £30, for any of the following special purposes: To be invested or held in trust for the dowment of a Church, Rectory, or Living within tiocese. To be invested or held in trust for the Widow & Orphans' Fund, or to be invested or held in trust for the wment of a Church School, or to be applied to the building of a Church, the building or purchase of a Parsonage House, or the building a Church School."

The Rev. D. BLAKE, moved the following Resolution that few remarks, which was seconded by the Secretary behalf of the Hon. Colonel Kerby, who was mayoidably The Rev. D. BLAKE, moved the following Resolution

great deal of pleasure. He would return thanks to the Archdeacon of York not only for his able conduct in the air, but also for the zeal which he had evincen on behalf

The Venerable the Archdeacon of York having left the Christ's Church, Delaware £1 15 0 chair, which was taken by John Arnold, Esq., it was Moved by the Rev. H. J. GRASSTT, seconded by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON,

fered to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York for his rered to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York for his indness in presiding on the present occasion.

The Archdeacon of York returned thanks for the St. Paul's Church Chatham per Chw.. kindness in presiding on the present occasion. take the action petitioned for.

Until, however, some movement is made in the mand of the Bible, to go forth to all the world and preach the Society had been received. He must also state that St. John's Church Sandwich, his pleasure was slightly marred by the absence of one the Gospel to every sinner, and to the want of Clergymen and the last which had been received. He church St. John's Church Character and to the want of Clergymen and to the want of Clergymen and the church Character and the church Church Character and the church Character and the church Character and the church the Mother Country, and the belief that he would succeed in his mission, that he would eventually return, and re- St. Thomas's Church Belleville

> THE ALLEGHANIANS. We very readily give publicity to the following

satisfactory testimonial in regard to the skill of these well-known vocalists. We have no doubt that they well deserve the expression of approval which they Moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, seconded by the Hon. have obtained from a gentleman of distinguished mu-I had the pleasure of hearing the Alleghanians when

they visited Toronto in 1847. Their singing was characterized by great precision, and their harmonised pieces were rendered highly effective by close attention to "the lights and shades." J. McCAUL.

The University, May 30, 1850.

ever maned, it he heat of a review of some unhappy questioner, to belong, or at the request of some unhappy questioner, to resist the encroachments of the Baptists, by endeavouring to remain the University of the Rev. Dr., took that in any step which I may take on the subject to outline.

We the more regret this delay as the Rev. Dr., took that in any step which I may take on the subject to outline.

We the more regret this delay as the Rev. Dr., took that in any step which I may take on the subject to outline.

We the more regret this delay as the Rev. Dr., took that in any step which I may take on the subject to outline.

We the more regret this delay as the Rev. Dr., took that in any step which I may take on the subject to outline.

Some of the Falls of Newark have H. In the Police of the Salama of the Falls of Newark have H. In the Police of the Falls of Newark have H. I

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Chuberiodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible to opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church. TOUCHING THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

REV. SIR, However good this principle may be i ad been called for a different purpose, for a railroad for estance—they would probably have seen many more there. Was melancholy to find that such was the case. He was nuch gratified to see that the Society had been the means of doing so much good, and he hoped that, with God's help, nently calculated to felicitate the condition of man, involved the co would continue to do more, and also to satisfy the people targe, that the Church of England was not descrying to our fallen nature. Now, as I am not so sanguine as to

Though I am as averse to tyranny and oppression as hunted like beasts. Look at the working of the system against the body, to treat our claims as advanced by

Toronto, May 27, 1850.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-Permit me to invite your attention and that of your readers to the following details respecting the ar-

With a view to meet the requirements of Families residing in India and elsewhere abroad, one wing of the building has been set apart for the accommodation of Boys sent in such circumstances to this country, whose sisters are also at the College. This department will, it is hoped ne made to serve the purpose of a preparatory school for Trinity College, Glenalmond (which is within ten miles of Crieff.) whither the boys would be sent when about ten years of age; and at the conclusion of each term they would again be received and maintained at St. Margaret's and their conduct and education be superintended during

A Clergyman eminently qualified will conduct the duties

By this arrangement, Brothers and Sisters will have the opportunity afforded them of enjoying frequent intercourse ost desirable object of union and affection between youth members of the same family. They will join together in the daily morning and evening services, and the Brothers and Sisters will from time to time be invited to dine together at the Principal's private table. In all other respects the boys' department of the College will be entirely arate and distinct from that of the girls.

These arrangements are made with a view to secure those advantages of domestic comfort and careful superintendance, which are rarely to be met with except under the parental roof. At the same time, in the character and management of this Institution, Parents will possess the highest possible guarrantee that their children will be treated with the tenderest care, and their moral and regious feelings and habits watched over with the most siastical tribunals, will have grown far more keen and

have been made for taking the entire charge of their children, should it be so desired, so far as regards their clothing and other necessaries, on the most moderate scale.

The charge in this latter case will be eighty Guineas ahe ensuing year.

G. W. Allan, Esquire, said the Society owed much will be no extra charges. In the event of three or more to the Gentleman whom he was about to propose, and he was sure they could not show their gratitude to these was sure they could not show their gratitude to these duced to seventy Guineas.

When boys are removed from St. Margaret's to Trinity When boys are removed from St. Margaret's to Trinity

be enabled to send their children—whether boys or girls

Rev. C. L. Ingles would not at this late hour detain

to this country with the greatest confidence. If in-

ALEXANDER LENDRUM.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto. to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission aries. Trinity Sunday, 1850. The congregation of St. James's Church, and the Church of

the Holy Trinity, (Morning) £19 10 0 (Evening) 3 0 5½ 22 10 5 St. Paul's Church—per Churchwardens.... Trinity Church, (King Street)—per Chw.... St. John's Church, York Mills, - per Rev. A. Sanson..... Trinity Church, Thornhill, -per Rev. D. E. Blake ... St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, -per Ven. A. N. Bethune.

Queenston-per Rev. S. Givins..... St. James's Church, Perth, Caradoc Academy..... 0 15 0 per Churchwardens...... Resolved, -10. That the thanks of this meeting be of- St. James's Church, Maitland... 1 0 0 Christ's Church Amherstburgh, per Chw ... St. John's Church Whitby, 0 17 6

—per Rev. John Pentland to act with that ability and energy, which had always distinguished him. -- per Rev. John Grier - per Rev. Henry Patton .. St. Peter's Church Brockville per Chw

27 Collections, T. W. BIRCHALL, DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG The following Scholarships will be open for competition and awarded according to the results of a General Examination, to be holden at Cobourg, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th August, 1850:—

Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

Brewer's Panoramas.—We have visited this exhiTwo of £30 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon mawkishness so frequently practised by his dissenting.

testimonials as to their moral and religious deportmen for the three years preceding, and their fitness for the work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed Clergy* after his con female follow men in the Diocese in which they reside.

The subjects for the Examination above announced, are fixed as follows:— Homer, Odyssey, Book XIV

Xenophon, Anabasis, Book VII. Horace, Odes, Book IV—and Epistle Book l. Livy, Book III. to Chap. 40. Greek Testament, St. John's Gospel Euclid, Book I, II, III. Algebra, to end of Simple Equations.

PROPOSED SUBJECT OF PRIZE ESSAY.

"Persons who were types of Christ under the Patriate chal and Mosaical Dispensation."

ENGLAND. THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S BILL.

The almost unanimous concurrence of the bench of Bishops in recommending the Bishop of London's Bill for reforming the Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal, gives a Though I am as averse to tyranny and oppression as any man, and I have resisted and will resist it to the last drop of life's blood, I see the fearful, the fatal consequences which would ensue were the ministers of the Gospel to be abandoned to the caprice and support of the multitude, (this would be the means to create a corrupt, a time-serving priesthood); not only would our churches become the scenes of uproar and confasion, but Bishops and ministers, aye, ministers of every denomination, unless they were clergy are now relieved from the necessity of taking a position so uncongenial with their habits, principles, and feelings. It is no longer practicable to play off the head sult if their brethren in England gave them assistance, for Canada was a poor country, and much, therefore, depended upon those at home.

Moved by Captain Lefrov, seconded by the Rev. G. S.

J. Hill., and

Resolved, —4. That this Society rejoices to hear of the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

Cant Lefrov said the Resolution which he would proto the active prosecution of her claim. Some would prefer the revival of convocation; others of Provincial but Episcopal Synods; while the Bishops themselves, in matters of doctrine, advocate a reference to the whole Bench. But it is to be hoped that these differences will vanish as the contest proceeds. Memorials which have been already framed, and perhaps presented, cannot of course be recalled nor is it very important that they should be. They will be understood in their true sense, as so many expressions of adherence to the principle which is at issue, and those who have found or signed which is at issue, and those who have framed or signed them will find, we should hope, little difficulty in transferring their efforts into that channel which now carries with it the authority of the Episcopate, and therefore, independently of all other consideration, holds out the surest promise of union and success.

romise of union and success To the opposition of any Ministry we look with little dis-ouragement. It is far from clear that it may not be even valuable to the Church, and Claims like the present, which have a strong foundation in common sense and justicewhich are not mere isolated anomalies, but parts of a system of whom the extent and coherency is only underst when it is made the object of earnest and general scrutiny from what is called the public,—such claims gain breadth and power from the very struggle to delay their satisfacion. Moral, political, religious truth, if its supporters are tion. Moral, political, religious truth, it its supported but true to it and themselves, grows upon controversy. Those political demands which in their result have changed the face of nations, and subverted forms of Government, have appeared to the statement, have first appeared. peared to the statesman in the shape of a local, perhaps inconsistent, impatience at a special grievance, or act of unusual oppression. Those who force the discontente to analyse the grounds of their own grievances, and t submit those grievances with all their antecedents an submit those grievances with all their antecedents. consequents, their causes and aggravations, to the judg which has to be satisfied—often speedily, and always with tremendous interest. The rights of the Church will never be enforced by the same means, or with the same spirit as the "rights of man," or the "claims of industry they are notwithstanding, formidable; and we venture to predict that the sense of grievance, which might perhaps be allayed in 1850 by a change in the form of our eccle The regular terms, as stated in the Advertisement, are fifty Guineas under twelve years of age, with ten Guineas additional for board, &c., during the Holidays; and to suit the convenience of Parents resident abroad, arrangements have been made for the suit of the convenience of Parents resident abroad, arrangements have been made for the suit of the s London Guardian.

It is stated that the first Bishop of the new See of Mon treal about to be created will probably be the Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, M. A., Professor of Hebrew and Rabinical Literature at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Misof the Cospel, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. - London Guardian.

and Rev. Canon Lord Saye and Sele, but declined by his Lordship.

It is confidently rumoured that the Bishop of the Diocese has presented the Rev. Mr. Gresley to the Vicarage of Boston, and if such be the case, it will give general satisfaction to the members of the Church.—Lineolnshire satisfaction to the members of the Church.-

The Rev. Canon Trevor, of York, was on Monday elected one of the three chaplains to the Church Burgesses at Sheffield. The emoluments are upwards of £400 a-year. There were upwards of eighty-four candidates. In making this announcement, the Globe of last nights adds:— "On account of his alleged Tractarian views (which it has been proved he does not entertain) the vicar had taken the extraordinary step of refusing the pulpit of the parish church to Mr. Trevor, and a number of the church burgesses were therefore under the necessity of proceeding to York, where they heard Mr. Trevor preach in his own

The Augsburg Gazette of the 18th inst., contains the following, under date, Rome, 30th ult.:-

"Dr. Townsend, canon of the cathedral church of Durham, lately presented to the Pope a memorial. The doctor was the bearer of a letter of recommendation from the Archbishop of Paris. The Pope gave him a most cordial reception, and promised to examine the memorial. Townsend recommends Pius IX. to convoke a council-composed of ecclesiastical and secular deputies from the different Christian countries, whose object shall be to devise the means of uniting all the Christian sects.'

The correspondent of the Daily News, writing on 2nd inst., gives the following additional particulars of this

"It was certainly a bold attempt for a protestant clerg man to convert the Pope himself, but the Doctor was re-solved to beard the lion in his den, and on Friday last he went to the encounter in full dress canonicals. After having knelt to kiss the Pope's hand, Dr. Townsend was invited by his Holiness to take a chair, and an animated conversation commenced in Latin, a fit language for controversy, and one in which the disputants might be presumed to be a match for each other. The Pope was upon the whole, very tolerant as may be imagined from his the whole, very tolerant, as may be imagined from his having not only listened with calmness to Dr. Townsend's arguments in lavour of releasing the Catholic clergy from their vow of celibacy, but also assured him that he entertained serious ideas of adopting such a plan in the early part of his reign, especially after having received pressing letters upon the subject from Germany, but that, in the present state of Italy, and indeed of the whole continent. letters upon the subject from Germany, but that, in the present state of Italy, and indeed of the whole continent, any innovation on his part would be dangerous, even if he had the power to act freely, which he had not, being by no means the free agent that he was on his first accession to the throne. The same objection would prevent him from calling a general Council, or attempting to unite the great and divided family of Christians, although he fully admitted the grandeur of the scheme, protested his own desire for peace and harmony, and wept at Dr. Townsend's enthusiastic picture of England recognising in Pio send's enthusiastic picture of England recognising in Pio None the head of a Universal Church. After three-quarters of an hour's discussion the Rev. Canon took his leave placing in the hands of his Holiness a document contain-ing the principal heads of his argument, which appears to have made some impression on the Pontiff's mind, judging from the fact of his having sent to the Doctor's residence on Sunday last, only two days after the interview, requesting to be made acquainted with the period of Dr. Townsend's return (he has just gone to Naples,) as he should then like to have some more conversation with him."

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM .- The evils of the voluntary system in religious matters have frequently been adverted to, even by writers belonging to dissent, and an instance may fairly be given by stating an occurrence just taken place at Lincoln. Mr. A. Creak succeeded Mr. Bergue in the ministry of the Independents. He is a young man, with a very accomplished mind, having had a superior education. At first he was exceedingly well of, and his congregation was very large. It was found-however, by degrees, that he did not visit much amongst Parts.

Two of £40 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the Bishop's Students' Fund in this Diocese.

The Bishop's Students' Fund in this Diocese.

The Bishop's Students' Fund in this Diocese. KINGSTON AND YORK.

Toronto, June 4, 1850.

Reverend and Venerable Sirs,—I have the company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of only in the state of the receipt of your letter of your le the same Fund.

All of the above bear date to the successful Candidates rom the 1st October following.

The Scholarships will be tenable for not more than four and he ought to leave his office. Notice, we believe, has been given to him, and he is to leave shortly. There is

the Church the secret sp it does seem have a purse a gross man refuses to be mere woman that the purs principally the "volunts in favour of

a purse is su'

701 The Hou Mr. Solie

oath and hi Nineteen A messas House that ration of Chemical of Present Usu Mr. Prin Orders and Canada. fortnight.

Hon. Mr

General:-Elgin Ani Legislative and reserve thousand pe Common S finally ena March, 185 Govern Mr. Pri of Taxes fortnight. Mr. Hi current va

Mr. Chi Fisheries. Such meas Mr. Bu ing Wedn Also, a amend an carry a I Province
Mr. No Trustees Hon. M Message Speaker:-ELGIN AN

the Hono Despatch cretary o dustry of 1851: Gover cellency Practice Pleas.

Hon.
this bill s ure had Mr. N reading, duced.

to abolis ing to wa 7: nays of Incerp in a bill Mr. H

Present. troduce After Hon. County instruct that pla

Countie to His equal a 7th Jui

ing the

this Pr panies receivi week t next;

Am plete t Of Prayir Office Of

tution said I Chari pice d Of Acto

Salari

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, May 29.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Solicitor General McDonald, (Glengarry,) was introduced by Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks, and took the

Nineteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the A message was received from the Council informing the

Orders and Decrees of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. Bill read a first time; second reading that day

Orders and Decrees of the Cont.

Canada. Bill read a first time; second reading that day forthight.

Hon. Mr. Price delivered to the Speaker, who then read the following Message from his Excellency the Governor General:—

Engineeral:—

The Governor General informs the Honourable the Legislative Assembly that the bill passed by the Legislative Assembly that the bill passed by the Legislative Assembly in the Month of March, 1849, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred sture, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of the Government and other persons in the country on the same subject, of an official character.

After some remarks from Mr. Hincks, the motion was then amended so as to call forth correspondence of an official nature only.

Mr. Hincks then moved the second reading of his Fork per lb.

Do. per 100 lbs. ...

Pork per lb.

Amans, do.

On motion of the subject of the School Bill, or on the subject of the Subject of the School Bill, or on the subject of the Subject of the School Bill, or on th

Current value of certain Foreign Coin. Bill read a first Mr. Christie enquired of the Ministry whether they intended bringing in any measure for the relief of the Gaspé

Also, a bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada; second

Government House,
Toronto, 21st May, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the Public Accounts for the year 1849.

Mr. Notman introduced a bill to alter and amend the Practice in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Place.

Martin, Clerk, on behalf of the United Congregation of South Gower, Oxford, and Mountain, praying the adoption of measures to abolish all labor on the Sabbath in the Post Office Department of the Public Service.

Of J. Counter, Esquire, Mayor, and others, of the City of Kingston, praying that measures be adopted for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Post Office Department of the Public Service.

Ing to warrants."

The question was then put to the vote and lost. Yeas, 7: nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the engrossed bill from the Council, initialed, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing absorbed or chemical purposes," was ordered

Mr. Sherwood (Toronto) was in favour of such a Council.

Mr. Baldwin was most decidedly opposed to it. Several gentlemen expressed their opinions on the subject. The question was then put. Yeas, 14: nays, 49.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved to refer the message of His and the companying documents of the 21st inst, with accompanying documents.

ch it

tion. Yeas, 18: nays, 35.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved for an Address to His Excellency, for a Survey, to be made under the direction of the Board of Works, of Nottawasaga Bay on Lake Huron,

Constr. of Simons by a constraint of the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 4.

House met at 3 m. the Board of Works, of Nottawasaga Bay on Lake Huron,
County of Simcoe, by a competent Civil Engineer, with
instructions to report on the practicability and probable
expense of making a safe and composition. Penetanguithat places also to avanging and report on Penetangui-

this Province and the other British North American Pro-Vinces; second reading Friday next;

Also, a bill to extend the Act for the formation of Com-

panies for constructing Roads and other works to Companies for constructing Roads and other works to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature; second reading on the 7th June next. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the period for receiving Petitions for Private Bills was enlarged for one week from this date.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was resolved, to moreous being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a statutory Holiday, this House at its temperary being a statutory Holiday.

on motion of the Iron. Mr. Bandwin, it was resolved, to-morrow being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its rising this day, do stand adjourned to Friday next.

The orders of the Day were then postponed till Friday next; and the House adjourned.

Friday, May 31.

Esquire, Senior.

James Durand. Esquire, to be Register of the County of Frontenac, in place of Charles Stuart, Esquire, deceased.

David Thorburn and Agnew P. Farrell, Esquires, to be Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company,

Friday, May 31.

oath and his seat. Robert Buchanan and others, praying for aid to complete the Great Northern Road from Toronto to Pene-

Of the Very Rev. Angus McDonnell, President of the rines. College of Regiopolis, praying for aid in support of the said College.

Of the Right Rev. the (Roman) Bishop of Bytown,

Of the Right Rev. the (Roman) Bishop of Bytown, praying for aid in support of the College of Bytown.

Of the Rev. Jonn McMorine, Moderator, and the Rev.
W. Bain, Presbytery Clerk, on behalf of the Presbytery of Bathurst, praying for the abolition of labouring the Post.

Bonus of £36 11s. 3d. per share. of Bathurst, praying for the abolition of labour in the Post Office Department on Sunday.

opposed to retrenchment, but was most anxious for it.

After some remarks from hon, members, on motion of

Mr. Hincks the following gentlemen were unanimously Messrs. Merritt, Caley, Sherwood (Toronto), Badgley, Nessts Merritt, Caiey, Snerwood (Monto) Agely, Viger, Christie, Cameron (Kent), Boulton (Norfolk), Perry, Hopkins, Polette, Boulton (Toronto), Cartier, Papineau, Fournier, Boutillier, Gugy, Cauchon, McDonald (Kingston), Nelson, Holmes, Richards, and the mover.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin moved an Address to His Excellency for copies of any correspondence between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the proposed appointment of Mr. J. G. Mackenzie as Portuguese Consul at Montreal, Sol. Gen. McDonald, introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Division Courts in Upper Consolidate.

A message was received from the Council informing the House that the Council had passed a bill for the Incorporation of Companies for Manufacturing, Mechanical, Chemical or Mining purposes. Also, a bill to amend the present Usury Laws. Both bills read a first time.

Mr. Prince moved for leave to bring in a bill to confirm the Council of the Council Chancery in Upper and Description of the Council Chancery in Upper and Description of the Council Chancery in Upper and Description of the Council Information Consolidate the Laws relating to Division Consolidate the Laws rel had no business to attend.

Government House,

Toronto, 27th May, 1850,

Mr. Prince moved to bring in a bill, for the collection of Taxes in Upper Canada; second reading, that day fortnight.

Government House,

Mr. Hincks then moved the second reading of his Foreign Coin Bill, and also of his Bill to facilitate Free Trade between the British North American Provinces.

Hon. H. J. Boulton (Norfolk) moved for the second But Mr. Hincks introduced and moved a bill to alter the reading of the Bill to amend the Practice of the Law. After a short discussion the motion was put to the vote

and lost .- Yeas, 4; nays, 23. The House then adjourned until Monday next. Monday, June 3.

Tisheries.

Mr. Hincks replied that he was not prepared with any measure at present.

Mr. Burritt introduced a bill to alter the practice of the aw in actions of Dower in Upper Canada;—second reading Wednesday next.

Also, a bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice and produced as bill to alter and amend the practice of the pr

Also, a bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada; second reading Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Cameron, (Cornwall,) introduced a bill to amend an Act, entitled, "An Act to compel Vessels to amend an Act, entitled, "An Act to compel Vessels to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province; second reading 6th June next.

Mr. Notman moved for leave to bring in a bill to vest in Trustees the property and effects of Drunkards.

Hon. Mr. Hinchs delivered to the Speaker the following for the appropriation of the funds accruing from the Clerys

Mr. Notman moved for leave to bring in a one to test.

Trustees the property and effects of Drunkards.

Hon. Mr. Hinchs delivered to the Speaker the following Message from His Excellency, which was read by the Speaker:

Speaker:

Of the Town Council of the Iown of Brancou, Park of the appropriation of the funds accruing from the Cleryg for the appropriation of the Representation, and of the Franchise:

For the extension of the Representation, and of the Franchise:

For vote by ballot:

And that the issue and contain other Licenses be placed

EIGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, copies of three the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, copies of three Despatches and their enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, having reference to the Exhibition of Insurance of Insu

Pleas.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin thought that the consideration of partment of the Public Service.

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the

Present.

Mt. W. H. Boulton. (Toronto.) moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for annual reports, from the heads
of Public Departments.

bill to provide for vacating the Seats of Members of the
Legislative Assembly who do not pay their debts. He
explained the nature of the bill, and read several clauses. of Public Departments.

After a warm discussion the House divided on the modivided on the motion. Yeas, 12: nays, 28.

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

under the Act 4 and 5 Vict. Ch. 74.

Henry Acton, of Woodstock, Esquire, to be a Collector

House met at 3 o'clock p. m.

John Wilson Member for the Town of London, took the in Henry Acton, of Woodsood, London, for "John Henry Acton, of Woodsood, London, of Woodsood, L

For "Dr. Freeman Raymond"-read "Dr. Truman Raymond," appointed Coroner for the Town of St. Catha-

THE UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office Department on Sunday.

Of the Right Rev, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, praying for aid no behalf of a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Of Mrs. S. Wilkes and others, office Bearers of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum; praying aid for the smid Institution.

Of Siets Jeanne de Chantel and others, Sisters of Charity of Montreal, praying for aid on behalf of Lifton French and the smid Institution.

Of Siets Jeanne as the "Eligin Association for the social and moral improvement of the coloured population of Canada."

Of Miss. As wilkes and others, of the Township of Canada."

Of Miss. As wilkes and others, of the Township of Canada."

Of Miss. As wilkes and others of the service of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in shill be swill devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in solely to the Care and Instruction of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in the sale of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in the shill be the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in the solely to the Care and Instruction of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence that when one will are the shill be the work of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in the work of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in the work when we tell them that every point of evidence both in the shill be possible, be vill devote his time solely to the care and Instruction of the work when we tell them that every point of evidence this in the work of the work when we tell them that every point of every time the work of the work when the shild even the work in the work of the time that every point of every JUDGE SULLIVAN.—It has always been a

Niagara District. Sixty-seven Vessels passed through the Welland Canal from May 15 to May 21.

FIRE. - The house occupied by Dr. Lawson, on the corner of King and Church Streets, St. Catherines, was burned down on Sunday last.

Victoria District. It is our gratifying task to announce that Mr. Justice Draper opened a Maiden Assize in this town on Tuesday. Not a criminal in Gaol for trial. This change has extended itself to the Civil Docket. Instead of the usual number of 90 or 100 cases being docketed for trial, only 39 were entered. This looks like reform in the right direction; the people are getting their eyes opened to the folly of litigation, merely for the encouragement of the long robe.—Belleville Intelligencer.

The most heart-rending case of poisoning we have ever heard of, occurred on Sunday last, in Walpole near Jarvis, whereby a whole family—a father, mother, and three children—were simultaneously hurried into eternity. It appears that Mr. Joseph Allen (the father,) had, some six months ago, settled in this part of the country, and, a few days previous to the melancholy affair, had found, growing somewhere about the place, a quantity of wild parsnips, which he brought home, and, quantity of wild parsings, which he brought home, and, not being aware of its deadly effects, it was cooked, and all the family, except an infant, and one girl about four-teen years of age, who was absent at Sunday-school, partook of it, and two hours afterwards Mr. Allan was a corpse, his wife died but a short time after him, and before the graning four of the number ware dead. fore the evening four of the number were dead. A coroner's inquest was held on Monday the 6th instant, before R. Gundry, Esq., and a respectable jury, when a verdict was recorded in accordance with the above facts. Soon after the Coronor had left the house a little girl also died,

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto on London 12 @ 0 per cent. " New York... $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 0 "

New York on London... $109\frac{3}{4}$ @ $110\frac{1}{4}$ "

TENDERS

OR the erection of a GALLERY on the North End of Trinity Church, King-Street, East, will be received till Saturday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock noon; marked "Tender, Until Saturday, the 8th inst., at 12 to cace and and addressed to the undersigned.
Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. Kivas Tully Architect, No. 8. King-Street, West.
The Lowest Tender will be adopted, if otherwise satisfactory, and security will be required for the performance of the work.

WILLIAM GOODERHAM,
ENOCH TURNER,
45-li

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A PPLICATIONS in the Fire Department of the Proprietary Branch of the Company, will be received from and after the the 10th June, 1850. By order of the Board. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Office, Church Street, Toronto, June 5th, 1850. THE ALLEGHANIANS!

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

And a number praying the adoption of measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

WILL give a CONCERT at the "ROYAL LYCEUM," on SATURDAY EVENING, June 8th 1850.

At the duty on Canadian Flour at 1s. per barrel has been repealed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

Addinision—Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Children half price. Pit, 1s. 3d.; no suppression of Intemperance.

WILL give a CONCERT at the "ROYAL LYCEUM," on SATURDAY EVENING, June 8th 1850.

Interpretation of Intemperance.

Wr. Hincks, in answer to Mr. Holmes, stated he had received information through a gentleman from Hamilton, that the duty on Canadian Flour at 1s. per barrel has been repealed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

How. H. J. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Papineau, in pursuance of the notice he had given, moved his resolution on the United States and Canada.

Admission—Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Children half price. Pit, 1s. 3d.; no Matter than the suppression of Intemperance.

Wr. Hincks, in answer to Mr. Holmes, stated he had received information through a gentleman from Hamilton, that the duty on Canadian Flour at 1s. per barrel has been repealed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

How. H. J. Boulton, (Norfolk) moved to bring in a bill the duty on Canadian Flour at 1s. per barrel has been repealed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

How. H. J. Boulton, (Norfolk) moved to bring in a bill the duty on Canadian Flour at 1s. per barrel has been repealed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

How. H. J. Boulton, (Norfolk) moved to bring in a bill the duty on Canadian Flour at 1s. per barrel has been repealed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

How. H. J. Boult

No Postponement on account of weather. Toronto, May 31st, 1850.

REMOVAL OF THE

Council, intituled, "An Act to phonomerical purposes," was ordered for manufacturing mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. W. H. Boulton, (Toronto,) moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the Public Printing.

Mr. Hincks wished the question to be postponed, a great saving had been effected by the present ministry.

Mr. Boulton consented to let the bill lie over for the hinches moved to refer the message of His Excellency of the 21st inst., with accompanying doen ments. on the subject of the Industrial Exhibition to take place in London in the year 1851, to a select committee, composed of the following gentlemen:—Badgley, Cartier, Chauveau, Robinson, Sherwood, Tache, Gugy, Dumas, Ferguson and McFarland.

Mr. Boulton consented to let the bill lie over for the bill to provide for vacating the Seats of Members of the bill to provide for vacating the Seats of Members of the lishers, he is enabled to supply all Books and Periodicals Wholesale and Retail, at New York prices.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1850. BOSTON BOOK STORE.

COSGROVE respectfully intimates to his
Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED four doors
of his former stand, to the premises, No. 59, Wellington Buildrecently occupied by Messrs. Evans & Hamilton, where he is

Read Dacks and corners. The work and materials to be of the best
quality. In other respects, according to a sample which may be seen
on reference to the subscriber.

By order,

ALFRED PATRICK.

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF Books, Maps, Engravings, &c., BY AUCTION.

BOSTON BOOK STORE.

dred persons of the City of Montreal, praying an account at that place; also, to examine and report on the address of the City of Montreal, praying an account at that place; also, to examine and report on the motion of the City of Toronto through the such the salaries of Officials.

Hom. Mr. Price also opposed the motion.

Hom. Mr. Price also opposed the motion.

On division the motion of Mr. Hopkins, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a statement in detail exhibiting an account of the expenditure of all moneys raised from the people of Upper Canada for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Hom. Mr. Hincks introduced a bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada;—second reading on the 11th June next;

Also, a bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada;—second reading on 7th June next;

bill to facilitate reciprocal free trade between

CAUTION.

IT becomes my painful duty, to expose to the public T becomes my painful duty, to expose to the public generally, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in particular, the barefaced villany of a vagabond, who sustains himself wholly by sponging the Church. His stories are always plausible. For instance, he has just lost his trunk; or has a friend not far distant, whom, with a tender, solicitude, he wishes to rejoin; or he desires to reach some church college, to complete his education; or he entreats that you will give him work, not hard work, mind you; for he is: "casily tired, and perspires freely" (!!) He "would like to be employed as a civil engineer, provided it does not involve much physical exertion." He exhibits letters from Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, Dr. Wayland, and other clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; as also from some of the faculty of Union College, Scheneetady N.Y. (?) He calls himself an Irishman, is about twenty-one years old, is very low and thick set in person with a dark complexion, plausible address, and a fund of assurance and hypocrisy which have hitherto procured funds to enable him to travel over most of the United States and the British Provinces; if his own word is to be taken in testimony against himself. I speak knowingly, when I hereby declare him an unmitigated villain, wholly destitute of truth and all moral principle, and unworthy of the sympathy or compassion of any churchman. He has imposed on numerous clergymen, and is likely to impose on others, carrying out of poor parishes what should be given to the destitute widow and orphan. He called himself "FRENCH." when West, but is likely to have passed under a variety of names. It is due the cause of justice and charity, that he be marked. Particulars can be given, if called for, S. Y. McMASTERS,
P.S.—Church papers are requested to copy.—Allon Telegraph.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to PICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own sons.

J. ELLIS & Co.,

BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, Official Seal and Bank Note

ENGRAWERS, S, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TOWNSHIP SEALS, (with or without Presses, Drawings made if required). County, City, Road Company, Lodge and Notary Public Seals, Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Viguettes, Devices and Mottos, Drawn and Engraved upon Steel Dies, Brass Seals, Silver Plate, Signet Rings, or on Copper for Book Plates, Visiting Cards, Professional and Trade Cards, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Maps, Plants, &c. N. B.—Engraving and Goper-Plate Printing for the Trade, for rarded to any part of the country, upon reference to any respectable douse in the City, or receiving remittance by Post.

Toronto, February 6th, 1850.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, CRIEFF FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

> Visitor_The BISHOP of St. ANDREWS. Principal-The Rev. A. LENDRUM, M. A. Lady Superintendent-Mrs. LENDRUM. Head Governess-Miss DONNE. Second Governess-Miss WARD.

THE great defficiency in sound religious instruction, and the neglect of the more solid parts of English Edu-cation, too commonly met with in young Ladies' Boarding-Schools, are evils which have been long felt and deplored. It is with the view of remedying these deficiencies that St. Margaret's College has been established. As objects accordingly are:

1st.—The careful and systematic training of its inmates in the principles of the Church. lst.—The careful and systematic training of its immates in the principles of the Church.

2dly—The combination of a sound English Education with the acquirement of more ornamental attainments.

3dly.—The removal of the ordinary discomforts and temptations of school life by modelling the whole arrangements and discipline of the College upon the plan of a well-regulated family.

Crieff possesses every advantage that can be desired for an Establishment of this kind. Situated in the beautiful vale of Strathearn, at the foot of the Grampians, the salubrity of its climale and the grandeur of its seesery can hardly be surpassed. Within ten miles of a Railroad Station, the communication with Edinburgh, London, and all parts of the country, is both speedy and direct.

The utmost care is taken, both in the arrangements of the College and in Individual superintendence, to ensure perfect purity of accent.

As it is one of the objects of the Managers of this College that parents shall be able to calculate exactly the expense of sending their children to School, there will be no extras whatever, except for books, stationery, and working materials. from the effect of the Sunday's meal .- Long Pt. Advocate.

Terms, Payable Half-yearly in Advance,
FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER Twelve-Fifty Guineas a-year

"ABOVE TWELVE-Sixty "
For every four Pupils paying the foregoing Terms, one Clergyman's
Daughter will be received at Half the amount.

There are two Vacations in the year—one of two months in the Summer, and one of three weeks at Christmas. The Pupils will be allowed to remain at the College, free of expense, during the Christmas Vacation; but for those who do not return home in the Summer an extra charge of £10 each will be made.

The Spring Term commences January 9th, and ends July 9th. The Autumn Term commences September 9th, and ends Dec. 19th. Subjects included in the course of instruction pursued at this

Religious instruction under the Superint PRINCIPAL Grammar and Etymology. History Civil and Ecclesias-Useful and Ornamental

Italian.

Latin and Algebra if required.

When desired, reference may be made to the Bishop of the Diocese; the Dowager Countess of Glasgow; the Countess of Dunmore; Lady Trevelyan, Nettlecombe, Taunton, Devon; the Honourable G. F. Boyle, Cumbrae; the Rev. Warden of Trinity College, Glenaimond, Perth; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel. Pall Mall, London; the Rev. George Nugee, 13 Lowndes Street, Belgrave Square, London; the Rev. Miles Atkinson, Head Master of the Grammar School St, Bees; Charles Heberdeen, Esq., 10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; W. A. Eade, Esq., The Albany, London.

** Greenloanin, on the Scottish Central, whence there are Coaches. Latin and Algebra if required.

Greenloanin, on the Scottish Central, whence there are Coaches to Crieff twice or thrice a-day.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

GRAND MOVING PANORAMA. WILL BE EXHIBITED at the Royal Lyceum commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31st, 1850, and ne for a few Evenings only. The Exhibition comprises the folowing views, viz.:—
The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, with its immense Halls and strottoes, extending in various directious, between six and sever

nundred miles.

The Niagara River and Falls, in Summer and Winter.

The Niagara River and Falls, in Summer and Winter.

A day's journey through the Western Prairies—Mount Vernon—
Natural Bridge of Virginia.

Scenery on the Nile, and other Views.

Admission — Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Children half price. Pit, 1s. 3d.; no

MONSIEUR AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

MONSIEUR AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

THE STANDING COMMITTEE on PRINTING,

will, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, receive Tenders for Binding the Journals and Appendixes of the Legislative Assembly, for the present Session FORM OF TENDER:

COLBORNE DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Rev. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M. A., Rector THE Rev. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M. A., Kector of Peterborough, Principal, having removed into a spacious and convenient manison, commanding an extensive view of the Lake and River, is now prepared to accommodate six additional boarders. Any Gentlemen desirous of reading a Classical and Mathematical course prior to presenting themselves as candidates for Theological or College Scholarships, or who wish to fit themselves for the profession of an Engineer or Provincial Surveyor, will find this an opportunity not to be neglected, as the sons of the Principal are now reading courses of a similar nature, and the boarders enjoy equal facilities in the acquisition of learning, and are in all respects treated as Members of the Family. the acquisition of learning, and are in an respects treated as of the Family.

TERMS. from £30 to £60, per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

Peterborough, May 20th, 1850. PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. B. COSGROVE. THE MISSES RADCLIFF, beg to announce their removal from Bay-Street to 102 King-street. They are w prepared to take a class of Young Ladies and with this view a oud school room has been prepared for their accommodation.

French, Music, Drawing and Dancing, taught if required.

/ References. The Ven, the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg: General Rowen, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Montreal; Rev. Mr. Rothwell, Amherst Island; Rev. Mr. Herchmer, Rev. Mr. Greigg, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Blake, Thornhill, The Chancellor, Toronto; J.A. B. Hawke, Esq. Torouto, May 22, 1850.

COMPLETION OF

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY. THIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about

over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; nair-cait, £6; vi - 12s. 5d. each.

This work contains, in addition to the matter lusually found in Dictionaries, the technical and scientific terms, together with their etymologies and their pronneriations, according to the best authorities.—ILLUSTRATER by about 2,000 engravings on wood, to explain whete words are insufficient Orders from any part of Canada will be promptly attended to, and copies delivered free of extra charge, in any place between Quebec and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places named. named.

The present supply being limited, those wishing copies will please

THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street,
Sole Agent for North America,
36-tf Reviews, & Magazines

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

GEO. B. WYLLIE

BEING about to open the premises on King Street, his friends and the Public in general, that he is now receiving a large and tastefully assorted stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS Style.

G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enable nim to submit it to public inspection about the 1st of May.

Albert Buildings, King Street,

24th April, 1850.

39-tf

Organs! Organs! Organs!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will continue to Manufacture to Order any Size of CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS,

on most favourable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description made to Order. N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted. Hamilton, April 2nd, 1850.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances FRANCIS H. HEWARD.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL-ONE MILLION STERLING. Reduced Rates of Premium - Half Credit Rates Premium

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada. Premium than drope of any one.

The most liberal conditions are offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land.

Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be ob-

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against Fire in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled.

Toronto 7th May, 1850.

Toronto 7th May, 1850.

41-tf REMOVAL.

CAPITAL---£250,000.

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

FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupled by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per

Toronto, May 7, 1850.

EDUCATION. THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINSON, respectfully inti-

mates, that he has commenced classes for instruction in thusual branches of an English and Classical Education; ALSO, FOR LANDSCAPE AND MECHANICAL DRAWING. Hours of attendance and Terms may be known by applying at the Class Room, No. 8, King Street West, (over the Office of Mr. ELLIS

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

MONDAY, the 6th of May next.

Mons, and Madame Dealandes avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and religious training, as the basis of a highly finished female education, which, from their long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope they shall be able to perfect to the satisfaction of all who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accomodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secluded with beautiful and exgensive Grounds attached to it.

The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the globes.

Globes.

The French Department is under the immediate superintendance of Mons. Deslandes, assisted by a French Lady, a native of Parls, and lately arrived from that City.

The Engligh Branches are conducted by Madame Deslandes, with the assistance of two well-educated and zealous English Governesses Music Master, Mr. Ambrose, assisted by a properly qualified Governess, who will also teach Singing.

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector.
The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.
The Hon. Chief Justice Macauley.
The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
W. A. Baldwin, Esq.

Colonel Carthew. The Rev. Dr. Lundy. AND ALSO TO The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie. Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale.

School. Guelph, Upper Camaua, 6: 65 Tablia.

Merrion Street, Dublia.

Toronto, May 29th, 1850. Toronto, April 17th, 1850.

Governess.

YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement A YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the English branches of Education. Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office. Toronto. May 14th, 1850. Governess.

A LADY will be happy to engage in a Family where the advantages of a solid English Education would be required, together with Freuch and Music. Address X. Y., Office of this paper. Toronto, May 15th, 1850.

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

April !7th 1850. A GOVERNESS WANTED.

Governess. A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as
Governess for young Children or to superintend a houshold.
References to the Rev. J. Gerbüss, and the Rev. W. Legamos, letters
to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

December 26th 1849.



THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO. WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails)

Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'clock P.M., arriving at Hamilton at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at Three o'clock, P.M. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they eave Kingston.

Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

> THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL. CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY.

TILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday turday at Noon. Will-leave Kingston for Toronto and intereports of the transfer of the ay afternoon at three o'clock.

Le Steamer PRINCESS ROVAL having been furnished new Boilers, is now one of the faster. The Steamer R is a NULLSS and A AL having been far with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Or and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been gincreased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin P gers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Beds She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats up Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

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

CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past
ight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Muils
teamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar.
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave
Toronto for Rochester, every Toesday, Thursday and
Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port
Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting). Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobours and Intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morn-ags at half-past Eight o'clock.

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

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning,

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

BAZAAR will be held at VIENNA, County of Middlesex, Canada West, in the mouth of JUNE next,
V.) for the purpose of defraying the balance due on the debt inrred in the building of ST LURE'S CHURCH, about Fifty
unds Currency. The surplus proceeds (if any) to be applied tords the purchase of a Melodeon, Font, and Lamps. A Sanday School Festival will also be held at the same time. Lady Patroness:

MRS. W. H. DRAPER, TORONTO.

Committee of Management : MRS. READ, MRS. J. W. WRONG, MRS. DRAPER, MISS M. A. McKINNON. MRS. DRAPER, MRS. GARNSEY, Treasurer. MRS. SAXON, and MRS. W. B. WRONG, Secretaries. MRS. SAXON, and MRS. W. B. WRONG, Secretaries.

The Church has been built and Bell purchased at an expense of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, chiefly by the exertions of resident Churchmen. Upwards of Sixty Scholars are now enrolled in the Sunday School established in connexion with the Church, and receiving weekly instruction.

Contributions to the above left at the Office of The Church Society, King Street West, Toronto, care of Thomas Champion, Esq., on or before the 1st of June next, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Committee.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the TORONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES,
PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant these specifiely requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York.

FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS, four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for the control of the control of the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. Toronto Nursery,

four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Strobs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the hardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubbesies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished.

furnished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call A New Descriptive Catalogue,

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province.

GEORGE LESSLIE. St. George's Church.

JOHN RITCHEY, builder, Adelaide Street.

Toronto, March 20th, 1840.

34-tf ALEXANDER THOMPSON, WHO formerly resided in Merrion Street, Dublin,

O be Sold, a PEW in the above Church, now oc-

and afterwards at West Flamborough, Upper Canada, is requested to send his address or write, to the Master of the Grammar School, Quelph, Upper Canada, or to Thomas Stewart, Esq. 31, Procrastiuation is the Thief of Time. Procrastination is the Thief of Time.

Delay is dangerous—neglect that cold and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you for ever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is naturally sweeping of thousands to the torniy no disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, perhaps, has ever done more for this sarge class of suffering humanity, than Dr. Wistar. An "ounce of preventative is worth a pound of curce" therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a medicine which has been such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in using it until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life. Be not deceived by quacks, with their imitations and cornterfeits.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEBSHAW, Drift gists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto.

At Elmsdale, near Chatham, on the 26th inst., the Lady of Duncan McGregor, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity in this City; on the 30th May, by the Rev. H. Scadding, Incumbent of said Church, Mr. J. C. Pell, to Miss Elizabeth Newton; both of this city.
On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John

A LADY is desirons of engaging, immediately, the services of a Governess, who is capable of giving instructions in Music. French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies.

A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters (post-paid), addressed to A. B., care of T. D. Campbett. Esq., Box 57, Brockville, will meet with prompt attention. References given and required.

Brockville, March 20th, 1850.

A YOUNG LADY who has had some experience in Jultion, would be glad to meet with a Situation in a respectable Family, in which the children are not very far advanced. She can refer to Taomas Champton, Esq., at The Church Society's House, to whom letters may be addressed.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

A LADY is desirons of engaging, immediately, the services of Nr. Bright, to Mrs. Sidney, of Niagara.
On the 28th ult., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Wrn. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, Joseph, second son of John Hatch, Esq., of two distock, Joseph, second son of John Hatch, Esq., of the same place. At Anbura, Peterboro', on the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Mr. Templeton Brown, to Miss Eliza M. Frood, all of Peterboro'.
On Tuesday, the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Blakey, Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, merchant of Brockville, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Murray, of Augusta.
Of the 16th inst., at Sault Ste. Marie, John Bowker, Esq., Difference.

She can refer to Taomas Champton, Esq., at The Church Society's House, to whom letters may be addressed.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

30-tf

Governesses.

On the evening of Sunday last, the 2nd inst., at the residence of the Rev. James Harris, Mr. Seneca Ketchum. of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West. and fourth daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New York.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess for young Children or to superintend a houshold. References to the Rev. J. Geddiss, and the Rev. W. Lessmin, letters to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office. 22
Tutor.

A YOUNG MAN educated at U. C. College, who has had some Experience in Teaching, and who is now residing in Toronto, is desirous of giving PRIVATE LESSONS to such as wish to devote time to extra studies.

Terms moderate. Reference may be made to Thos. CHampion Esq.; Church Society's Flouse, 5; King Street West.

Toronto, Dec, 12, 1849.

Toronto, Dec, 12, 1849.

Toronto, Dec, 12, 1849.

MAY 11, 1550.

Brightly did the light divine From his words and actions shine, Whom the Twelve, with love unblam'd, "Son of Consolation" nam'd Full of peace and lively joy, Sped he on his high employ: By his mild exhorting word, Adding many to the Lord. Blessed Spirit, who didst call Barnabas and holy Paul, And didst them with gifts endue, Mighty words and wisdom true. Grant us, Lord of Life, to be, By their pattern, full of Thee ; That beside them we may stand In that day, on Thy right Hand.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A PRES-BYTERIAN MINISTER. (From the St. Louis Presbyterian.)

of their doctrines upon the religious character. As an illustration of this remark, read the following:

have lately read and thought and talked so much.

It was he. His ordination, and the consequent war in the Episcopal Church, had occurred but a short time previous, while I was a student in theology, and at the Society's house, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The

port. He expressed a perfect readiness to die, but said, of his own accord, that he had no great joys or raptures, as some had, in the thought of death. I then asked him "do you expect to be saved by the atonement of Christ along 2". He first land asked him a do you expect to be saved by the atonement of Christ along 2". He first land 2".

He thanked me when I offered to read to him. I asked, "What shall I read now;" meaning what book. He, as if there was but one book, replied, "Read in St. Paul's epistles, for I am most familiar with them."

I read and finished the thirteenth chapter, First Corinthians, which he said was a beautiful chapter, and the meeting broke up.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. The total receipts had amounted to £91,634 12s. 7d. and were not so large as last year, but as the accounts of that year included a special fund of £7,600, there was a real increase in the ordinary revenue of £2,023 14s. 7d. The issues had been 1,136,695 copies, or 29,177 more than last year, and

continuous, which he said was a beautiful chapter, and then I asked, Shall I read on?"

"No," said he, "the next chapter is not of much importance."

On the day before the arrival of our vessel in Havana, his spirits were considerably revived, and he thought that when once comfortably on shore, he should be better; but even while we were in sight of the palm-trees and plantations on the island, he was seized for the first time I believe, with a violent morrhage from the lungs. We brought him into the cabin and made hisbed on the table. While his fellows. cabin and made his bed on the table. While his fellow- to £109,168 10s. 7d.; showing a balance of £2,517 2s. 11d passengers ministered to him with faces of deep anxiety method that their favour. The meeting was interrupted by a Mr. Grossjean, who appears to have been extensively supported the expression of his eye never once changed. I shall but the Chairman declined to allow him to move an never forget the unearthly calmness of that face, even to his last struggling breath—even while he looked on me, as I held the bowl to his mouth to receive the on me, as I held the bowl to his mouth to receive the last drop of his life's blood, the bright but placid gleam of his eye changed to the glassy glare of death. If we carried the dead body to Havana, it was thought

by the Captain and experienced passengers, that we should be subjected to a tedious quarantine; nevertheless, the passengers unanimously expressed their will
at the office of "the church,"

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

The Hon. W. Cayley. S. B. Harman, Esq.

The Rev. S. Lett, Ll.D. George Brock, Esq.

Jas. M. Strachan, Esq.

P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq.

G. W. Allan, Esq. ingness to undergo it, if it was the wish of the afflicted and agonized father, who was with us. But he knowing the state of the case, and elso, that for a foreigner and a Protestant to bury his son in Havana, would cost a great deal of delay, trouble, and expense, decided to commit his body to the sea.

In the morning, about nine o'clock, when within insertions. In the morning, about nine o'clock, when within Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays, to insure publication in the next day's issue backed, and all hands called aft to bury the dead .-The body was brought upon deck, sewn in a canvass

The solemn burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by myself, the crew and passengers standing uncovered around. At the words, "we therefore commit his body to the deep," the inner end of the plank was raised, and the corpse shot quick into the bosom of the deep hlue sea, and was out of sight in a moment.

The solution of the Month of the plank was raised, and the corpse shot quick into the bosom of the deep hlue sea, and was out of sight in a moment.

The solution of the Month of the plank of the deep hlue sea, and was out of sight in a moment.

The solution of the plank of the plank of the plank of the deep hlue sea, and was out of sight in a moment. For some time we continued gazing into the water, as if hoping that we might discern the lost one reposing.

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850. if hoping that we might discern the lost one reposing on his bed of coral below. Among those "hollow wieathed chambers" he found a tomb more gorgeous BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, than any that human hands could have erected over him, in Greenwood or Auburn.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

MAY MEETINGS. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- On Tuesday the 30th of April, the anniversary meeting of the friends of this Society was held at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The meeting having been opened in the usual form, the Chairman briefly addressed them, and the report (a very voluminous document) was read. adverting in general terms to the utility and extent of the Society, the report directed attention to the opening of the Missionary Children's Home, as being an institution which had long been required in comexion with the Society, and one calculated to do a great deal of good. In Sierra Leone a large new church had been opened at Freetown, and a new station had been occupied at Wilberforce. At Yaruba the number of converts had greatly ingreased, and although those who deep the second statement of the second s increased, and although those who had become members of the Christian religion were subjected to every severity of persecution, they remained firm adherents to the faith. New openings had occurred for missionary operations in New openings had becutred for ansstonary operations in Syria, and Jerusalem would very probably be connected with missions in Egypt and Asia Minor. Missionary toors had been made into Eastern Africa, and curious

discoveries made in the interior. In Western India many natives were in preparation for the ministry, and a mission to Scinde was proposed. In Calcutta and Nor-thern India measures had been taken for a mission into the Punjab and to Bahar, and in Southern India, especially at Tinnevelly and Travancore, great progress had been made by the Society. In Ceylon and China also the missions were doing well, and in New Zealand the converts had greatly increased, and native education was making rapid progress. The Bishop of Rupert's Land had arrived in North West America. The missions now occupied eighty-seven English clergymen (of whom twenty-one were graduates of English or Irish Universities), forty-two natives of the continent in English orders five in Lutheran orders, and thirteen native lergymen, and twenty-seven European laymen, catechists, secreta-ries, &c. The attendants at Christian worship in the Society's missions throughout the world were estimated at 107,000; the communicants at 13,000; the number of children under Christian education, 40,000. During the past year the number of baptisms had been 5,554. The increase in the number of communicants (omitting the West India station, relinquished) was 543. The inco of the Society was from associations, benefactions, and (From the St. Louis Presbyterian.)

It is a common remark how personal intimacy with members of another religious denomination, often modifies ones views of their doctrines, and the effect the second modifies ones views of their doctrines, and the effect the second modifies ones views of their doctrines, and the effect the second modifies ones views of their doctrines, and the effect the second modifies one second modifies egacies, £92,259 2s. 2d., and from other funds £2,141 the payment of all expenses, there remained a balance in favour of the Society of £818 4s. 9d.—On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Leamington, seconded by the Six years ago, I was on ship-board, just ready to sail for Havana, when a young invalid made his appearance on board. I inquired of the Captian, his name. He replied, "Rev. Mr. Carey." Can this, thought I, be the Rev. Arthur Carey, about Whom I H. Inglis, M.P., besides many distinguished clergymen of the Established Church. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE .-

it may easily be imagined that I was not much prejudiced in his favour. Several days elapsed before Mr. C. was well enough to appear upon deck, but on a fine sunny day, I had opportunity to make his acquaintance, and we almost immediately engaged in a constant of the sunny day. I had opportunity to make his acquaintance, and we almost immediately engaged in the sun of £500 for the object would be moved at the next the sun of £500 for the object would be moved at the next the sun of £500 for the object would be moved at the next the sun of £500 for the object would be moved at the next the sun of £500 for the object would be moved at the next sun of £500 for the object would be moved at the next the sun acquainfance, and we almost immediately engaged in an acquainfance, and we almost immediately engaged in almost equally interested. It would be improper to mention all that was said, as the names and conduct of persons still living were freely spoken of.

Having told him, that according to my understanding of the matter, his expressed views agreed very well with the Liturgy of his church, and that therefore ordination in that church was his indisputable right; he seemed pleased that a person of another denomination. tion should admit so much, and to my questions gave free and prompt answers.

I found him to be a man of clear, philosophical intellect, and logical sizes. We have a man of clear, philosophical intellect, and logical sizes. We have a man of clear, philosophical intellect, and logical sizes. We have a man of clear, philosophical intellect, and logical sizes. We have a man of clear, philosophical intellect, and logical sizes. We have a man of clear, philosophical intellect, and logical sizes. We have a man of clear, philosophical intellects and logical sizes. tellect, and logical views.—Wherever he had doubts he expressed them frankly; as, for instance, on the purgatory question. But, in general, he was decided as to the abstract truth of what we call the "High as to the abstract truth of what we call the "High at once to proceed to the erection of churches or chap-Church' views. But on the nature and manner of justification, which, in my opinion, was the only practically important doctrine discussed by us, I could discover no difference between us. He emphatically depied believing that any man could be saved by the denied believing that any man could be saved by the merit of his works; and when I came to ask for explanations of his views on the other points, I found that the difference between us, in many cases, was the difference between "tweedledges" to be tween "tweedledges" to be tween "tweedledges" to be tween difference between "tweedledum and tweedledee;" and though I was well aware that a less difference than that had often startled the theological virus in my newly inoculated system, my heart was so engaged by his amiable manners that I determined it should be the preformance of divine service, for Churches and chapels in Newfoundland, and gave great encouragement that I determined it should be presented of a grant of \$69,000 towards collegiate. by his amiable manners, that I determined it should be no cause of quarrel between us now. He manifested both his amiableness and the practical character of his religion, by frequently, in the course of our interviews, sneaking of the Sunday School children and the conspeaking of the Sunday School children and the congregation which he had left with regret.

After a few days the weather growing stormy and the sea rough, he became weaker, and was confined to his berth, and expressed doubts of his living to reach the state of the state of the kind of emigrants who are at the present time flocking into South Australia; and his lord-ship founded upon their wants, and the poverty of the masses in his diocese, a claim for further assistance from the Society; whereupon the additional sum of £350 was granted, being £200 for schools, and £150 for the completion of a church in course of construction. From the post of the kind of emigrants who are at the present time flocking into South Australia; and his lord-ship founded upon their wants, and the poverty of the masses in his diocese, a claim for further assistance from the Society; whereupon the additional sum of £350 was granted, being £200 for schools, and £150 for the completion of a church in course of construction. From the state of t atonement of Christ alone?" He fixed his large, dark eye steadily and calmly upon me, as if to ascertain the exact cause of such a question being put to him, he replied, "Of course I do."

He thanked me when I offered to read to him.

Advertisements.

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. RATES OF ADVERTISING:

A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written inst will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. winding sheet, and a weight of iron attached to the feet of the corpse, which was laid upon a plank, one end of which rested upon the railing of the quarter deck.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe,) in Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

GEORGE ARMITAGE,

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

JOHN SOMERVILLE, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveynucer, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Toronto, November 14th, 1849.

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

DR. HALLOWELL. HOUSE AND SURGERY

Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT. Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House,

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. OWEN AND MILLS. COACH BUILDERS

KING STREET. TORONTO.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY. Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

TORONTO. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies,

COBOURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per ar French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, de after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, Fleet Street, London; All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West. Toronto, July, 1849.

THOMAS BILTON. Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILBINGS.

Def S to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived: comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOE-SKINS, together with a good variety of Scasonable Vestings, &c.

The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been favoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Goods, as well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the same. Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849.

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. -ALSO-

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

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

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 MORPHY & BROTHERS.

ATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accorde &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

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

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality.

Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

PROSPECTUS

Church of England and Metropolitan Building Societn.

Incorporated February 23, 1850,

Shares, £12 10s. each. No Fees charged on Entrance. Transfer Fee 0s. 6d.

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

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

Solicitors—Messis. Heath and Irving. Bankers—Bank of Upper Canada. Office-ALBANY CHAMBERS.

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

Printed copies of the By-Laws and Regulations can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Offices of the Society, Albany Chambers; and it is requested that all Society, Albany Chambers, Society, Albany Chambers, G. A. BARBER,

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

RICHARD SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, R ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry of Toronto and his Friends generally, that he has REMOVED his Establishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. HAWKE, where he will keep, as usual, a complete Stock of

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, of every description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and hopes to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been so liberally conferred on him.

N.B.—Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Clergymen's Robes made on the most approved principles, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, April 3, 1850. JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,

38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET.
Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

34-tf

J. P. CLARKE, Mins. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

SINGING AND GUITAR,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

SKETUHEN OF CANABIAN LIFE,
Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by David Boogus, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency.

"As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is remedered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of her below the control of the Church Society, of the Diocese of Toronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S, King-street August 25th, 1849.

TO THE CLERGY. JUST RECEIVED, at "THE CHURCH" Office a Supply of SERMON PAPER. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

Just Published at this Office. STORY OF BETHLEHEM. Price 3d. each. For Sale at "THE CHURCH" Office, and at the Church Depository No 5, King-Street, West. Toronto, May 1, 1850.

Just Published at this Office, MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5 King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office. MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS, for the use of Families. Price 71d. each, or 5s. per dozen. For Sale at THE CHURCH Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West. Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office.

NACT to make provisions for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and reland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 73d. each. For Sale at The Church Office, and at the Church Depository Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A HOUSE TO LET. COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, renders it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. Price Ss. 9d., currency, per Annum. THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE,

MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

LONDON-FRANCIS AND JOHN RIVINGTON. TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD .- It is feared that many irregularities have occurred in the transmission of the CHRONICLE" to subscribers in British North America. New rrangements have been made, with a view to remedy this deficiency. Subscribers are requested in all cases to make their payments in advance to the Agents in the several provinces, who will forward the Money to Messrs. RIVINGTON, our publishers. The Magazine may be received either direct from Messrs. Rivington by post, or through the provincial Agents, at the option of the subscriber.

The Editor of the Colonial Church Chronicle will be glad to receive communications of facts, or of opinion, from Clergy-men and others in Foreign Parts. Printed Documents, Reports and Periodicals, bearing on the affairs of the Church, will also

All Communications should be authenticated, privately, by the writer's name, and addressed (post paid) to Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place. The Colonial Church Chronicle has been established for

more than two years. Besides Correspondence, Reviews of, Books, and a Monthly Summary of Intelligence, Original Articles on the following subjects have recently appeared in its Missions of the Church in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Mission of the Russian Church Missions among the African to the Alcoutine Islands, Administration of Missions in Cessation of Government Sup- India. port to Idolatry in India.

postolic Method of Missions. Missions in Guiana. Mission to Kurdistan in 1842. St. Paul at Corinth. Pitcairn's Island.

Agent for the Diocese of Toronto. MR. THOS. CHAMPION. Church Society's House, Toronto. Extract from a letter received from Messrs. Rivingtons,

by Mr. Thomas Champion,
"We send you a list of Gentlemen to whom the Church Chronicle has been sent up to (in most instances) June 1849 at which time the supply was stopped, owing to the difficulty

Those gentlemen to whom the number for April is sent.

will please remit to Mr. Champion the amount of the Subscriptions if they wish to have the Chronicle in future. Ten Shillings will pay for fourteen months. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,—all extra hazardous risks being ex The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance.

Directors : A. M. CLARK, President. John G. Bowes, J. L. Robinson, Esq., J. S. Howard, V. P. W. L. Perrin, Wm. Atkinson, Wm. Gooderham, J. C. Morrison, Charles Berczy, James Browne, J. G. Worts, Solicitor -- JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers - Commercial Bank.

E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850. ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-

BOOK STORE:-SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE;
LITTILLYS LIVING AGE;
FCLECTIC MAGAZINE;
HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE;
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH DITTO (English Edition);
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, No. 20;
THE ART JOURNAL;
LONDON LANCET.

A Select Assortment of New and Valuable Works, in the various Departments of Science, Literature, and Art. Orders made up weekly for New York, and all Books, Magazines Periodicals, &c., delivered at New York prices, on the shortes

B. COSGROVE, General Book and Periodical Agent.
No. 6, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
28-tf February 23 1850., CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE. BURGESS AND LEISHMAN

WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced usiness in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to astomers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and sposing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share possible Cash Price, to merit a share the contract of the country of of Public patronage.

In all its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be gua-ranteed. CLOTHING

A large Stock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style, COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool, HATS AND CAPS.

DRY GOODS STOCK, WILL CONSIST OF EVERY rticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use; Trice in the line, suitable for Personal, Faulty, and Domestic use; onsisting in part of Corrons, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. Diesses, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids. Ribbons, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Frimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn. No Second Price, THOMAS BURGESS. JAMES LEISHMAN.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1849.

Corner of King and Church Streets,

Adjoining the Court House.

farther in the cure of Diseases, than any ten bottles of Sarsaparilla extract hitherto in use; warranted to cure without nauseating or weakening, is perfectly safe at all times, and possesses a delightful bitter flavour, almost equal to Pure Port Wine.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE:

WINE OF SARSAPARILLA.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Large Bottles; a single bottle does more good, and goes

ost extraordinary medicine of the age, put up in

A LL the numerous sarsaparillas now in use are prepared by boiling the root to obtain the extract. The finest medicinal properties of this valuable plant are therefore evaporated and lost; besides this, articles of no medicinal virtues whatever, such as molasses and liquorice, are added to make up the deficiency, and give them consistency. Is is not to be wondered at then, that it takes 10, 20 and sometimes 50 large bottles of these extracts of sarsaparilla to do any good, or produce the slightest change in health. Not so with Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine. Every dose produces its good effects, and every

This valuable medicine is prepared without heating, without the use of liquorice, molasses, or any syrup whatever. But the great beauty of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine remains still to be told. By the invention of a new and wonderful chemical apparatus, a perfect wine is produced from two of the most valuable plants in the world, the

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY. It possesses all the fine virtues of these justly celebrated lants. In addition to this the efficacy of the Forest Wine is nereased nearly ten fold, by the farther combination of other N.B.—Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in exchange. rare vegetable properties.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, An invaluable Compound Sarsapparilla preparation, manufac-tured on the same principles as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They art coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important adjunct. They are coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention, for which Dr. Halsey has received the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government Or. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills unite in accomplishing the same great end, the purification of the blood, the renovation and restoration of the stomach and

the blood, the renovation and restoration of the stomach and bowels. THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

The life principle of man is the blood; no sooner are those gans of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, cleansed of morbid matter and restored to healthy action by the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than diseases begins to vanish, and strength and energy of body return. This is the principle on which is founded these great medicines and by which

Scrofula, Dropsy, Bilious diseases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weakness, want of Nervous energy, Jaundice, Coughs, Colds, General Debility, Emaciation of the Body, Rheuma-tism, Ague and Fever, Diarrhwa, Cholera, Ulcers, and many ther diseases are radically cured.

GENERAL DEBILITY, EMACIATION, WASTING OF THE BODY. Many persons are afflicted with some one of the above complaints, frequently without being able to trace it to any particular cause; and therefore delay using the proper remedy until the complaint becomes constitutional.

These complaints are sometimes characterized by a sense of

sinking, or entire exhaustion after exercise; yet the appetite may be good. Some experience sluggishness and lessitude at times, paleness and flushing of the countenance, fetid breath etc.; other cases are attended with costiveness and looseness

A vast number afflicted with the above miserable disorders, are continually being cured with the Forest Wine and Pills.— Within the last 12 months we have had more than a thousand applications for these medicines, by persons in this kind of delicate health. Every one from whom we have since heard were restored to perfect health by their use. Some were afflicted with palpitation of the heart, low spirits and great debility.

The following certificate is from one of the most respectable

physicians in Maryland, and is but a single example out of many that have been received from able physicians: Baltimore, Dec, 15th 1848.

Dr. G. W. Halsey-I have been in the babit of recommeeding your Forest Wine in my practice for various com-plaints, and have witnessed the most happy results from its efficacy. In more than thirty cases of general debility and nervous disorders, it has effected a cure in a few weeks.

I do not besitate in recommending the Forest Wine and Pills to the public, as I believe them to be remedies of great

BAPTISMS

MARRIAGES

Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 158

BURIALS

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol J. C. TANNEY. DYSPEPSIA. There are an infinite number of persons labouring under this

the subscribers in Canada, and shall charge them to you. The intermediate numbers can be supplied should the subscribers wish to complete their sets."

vous debility, depression of mind, languid oppression after eating, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indigestion, coativeness, heart burn, furred tongue, flatulency, water brash, and sometimes a disability to sleep at night.

Invalids afflicted with dyspepsis are at times truly miserable and the longer the cure is delayed, the more wretched is the victim and difficult the cure. We have the testimony of hundreds of its great efficacy in the cure of this disorder. Agne and Fever, or Chills. When the Forest Wine was first made known to the public

e made no pretensions for it, as a specific for this disorder; but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the wor cases of Ague and Fover we ever saw. During the prevalence of Fever and Ague last fall in New Jersey, scarcely a day past but brought some news to corroborate its great efficacy in this disorder; and it never has yet failed, as far as we can learn, to

break the Ague and restore the patient.

The following course should be pursued:—In the first place take α dose of five or six of the Forest Pills in time, that they may finish operating before the return Ague. The stomach now being well cleansed, take three doses of the Forest Wine of half a tumblerful each, at intervals of balf an hour, com mencing about two hours before the return chill is expected. This breaks the Ague; but in order to prevent its return, continue up the use of the Wine, in small doses, according to the directions on the label. JAUNDICE.

This disease is caused by obstruction of the Bile ducts, which causes the bile to enter into the blood, and taint the which causes the bite to enter into the blood, and taint the whole system. So much so, that in advanced stages of Jaundice, the spittle becomes yellow and bitter, the urine high coloured, skin yellow, and finally, black. At the commencement of this disorder, the invalid feels a sense of dulness, oppression, is costive, has no appetite, and a yellow colonr may be observed covering the white of the eyes.

We have many proofs of the Forest Wine and Pills curing

in the worst stages of disease. Purge well with the Pills, two or three times, and follow up the use of the Wine according to For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto,

ROBERT LOVE, Druggist,
No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor General.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION. THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in September next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair and will continue for three The following is a list of Prizes which will be awarded :-

For the best specimencombining Ingenuity and Mechanical A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s. given by his Excellency the Governor General.-For the second best do-

A Work or Art-Value £5, by the Institute. A DIFLOMA.—By the Institute,

For the best Specimen of decorative Art Manufactured in
the Province—combining taste and original design—

A WORK OF ART—Value £4. by the Institute.

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute. For the best Geometrical Coloured Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice.— A Work of Art-Value £3, by a member of the Insti-

For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute
For the best original Water Color Drawing—
A WORK OF ART—Value £3 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do-

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—
A SILVER MEDAL—Value £2 10s. by a member of the For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA,—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—
A Work of ART—Value £2 10s, by the Institute.

For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomation of the committee will be a six in number, for superior specimens not become according to the committee of the committee will be committee to the committee of the commit

W. H. SHEPPARD. WM. EDWARDS, Sec.

S. A. FLEMING and

JOHN DRUMMOND.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor. Any further information may be had on application to the

undersigned committee of management.

Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

J. E. PELL, V. PARKES.

E. having removed to the above premises,

Branches: and as his prices will be found low, his work well ste-uted, and of the very best materials, he begs to solicit a continuate if public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for former vours extendek to him. COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES Jobbing work of every description promptly

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPES.

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Rich-

W. TOWNSEND,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully

intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and is icinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and epairing PIANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.

Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.

September, 1849.

JOHN ESMONDE,

Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,

Church Street, (One Door South of King Str

September 5, 1849.

exchange.

Toronto, August 22d, 1849.

PERIODICALS For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH.

> Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, 12mo. 2s. each, In Nos. not bound, 1s. 4d. per vol. SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each

The Parish Choir;

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music. Parts 4d. each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already publish The First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplem somely bound in cloth, 12s.

Maps for Schools, &c.,

DUBLISHED by the Society for Pro-Ditto, in outline

Map of England and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.

Do. Europe, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. Asia, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. Africa, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. North America Do. South America
Do. Palestine, Illustrating both its Ancient and Modern
Geography, 3 ft. 7 in, by 2 ft. 3 in.
Do. Holy Land before Conquest
Do. do. on a sheet...
Do. Holy Land Divided among the Tribes. Journeys of Israelites ... For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, No. 5, King-street West.

REGISTER BOOKS.

BAPTISMS
MARRIAGES
Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 155
each, Letterd. 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

twhich time the supply was stopped, owing to the difficulty of procuring remittances of such small sums from so great a listance.

We by this mail shall forward the Chronicle for April, to

We by this mail shall forward the Chronicle for April, to Marriages { 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society

the Diocese of Toronto. The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto
HAS ALWAYS FOR SALE, AT THE Depositorg, No. 5, Ring-Street West, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, & HOMILIES,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF BINDINGS. ALSO, ALL THE Books and Tracts on the Catalogue of the S. P. C. H., as well as large numbers of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Re-wards and Sunday School and Parochial Libraries.

Toronto, December 19, 1849.

21-tf

Confirmation Cards, A S recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.—Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d.

Certificate of Confirmation, N Red and Black-Price, 15s. per 100. For Sale by Ma. Pless, Publisher of *The Church* paper; or at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King Street West.

Marriage Certificate, A DAPTED to the form prescribed in the Registry Books, approved by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO, and Sold by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price,

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION, For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-KING STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Mana

DIRECTORS. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, W. A. Baldwin, John Eastwood. John Doel, A. McMaster. James Lesslie, James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan. Wm. Mathers, J. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN MCMURRICK, President. Alllosses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

" The Church" Hemspaper IS PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office (No. 7, King Street West), City of Toronto, next door to The

Church Society's House. Thos. Champion,
Josias Bray.
Henry Charles,
Francis Evatt
W. P. Vidal,
Mr. Cawthra, Junior,
Geo. McLean,
Thos. Saunders,
John Kerby
H. C. Burwick
T. D. Warren
J. Wilson Hamilton.
Niagora.
Port Hope.
Sandanich.
Neumayket.
Brockville.
Grelph
Brantford & Mohatuk.
Woodstock.
Woodstock.
Simco. Port Stanley, &c.
Simco. Port Dover, Vittoria, &c.
London. St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Kingston. Napanee & Belleville. Picton. Woodstock, N. B.

TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, in all cases in advance

The In

VOLUMI

Тн versary v fore us o may rem dom in t good and The adv passed in so appar

when its in view,-Church i life for e one and more tha human f expected Corporat conversi take con nounced "believe mon ard and zea

Surely,

trust in

taking t

conviction

ceived in down, " the mou by our u Panding It Church, we stud which w her Divi we are t to use th much up machine ing the chial sub tees. T in last y

have acc

been pu

where.

wards fu

hoped th has been the Dio been pr there is the Chu constant full vigo to the g Diocese Church, not pros of the C Integral the Chu brotherfeel mys

neglect !

assigned

a duty to

Pointed munion, such a I claims to man, and it is tru bosom of it is app Interests carried t our solic us from ated con

Th

our ven

sence w

indeed,

which C

be supe the imp on this gratifica and spin dertaki arrivali we hope feel tha absence God " moreov objects encoura the Chi Society

gaging from th be deer loved 1 prompt trust, s privile acquisi with he

tempor the pas Receip The ir From

Total