

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 42.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 15, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCIII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
R	May 18.	Deut. 6.	Matt. 16.
M	" 19.	2 Kings 20.	Matt. 17.
T	" 20.	" 22.	Matt. 18.
W	" 21.	" 23.	1 Cor. 3.
T	" 22.	" 24.	Matt. 19.
F	" 23.	Ezra 1.	Matt. 20.
S	" 24.	" 3.	1 Cor. 5.
R	" 25.	" 4.	Matt. 21.
		" 5.	1 Cor. 6.
		" 6.	Matt. 22.
		" 7.	1 Cor. 7.
		" 8.	Matt. 23.
		" 9.	1 Cor. 8.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Churches	Clergy	Mattins	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rect'r.	11 o'clock	8 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	11 "	4 "
Trinity	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumb.	11 "	6 "
St. George's	Rev. R. Mitchell, M.A. Incumbent.	11 "	7 "
Holy Trinity	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. Incumb.	11 "	6 "
	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumb.	11 "	6 "
	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist.	11 "	6 "

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

In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.  
For the week ending Monday, May 12nd, 1851.

VISITORS:  
THE PRINCIPAL,  
The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.  
CENSOR:  
Rev. H. SCADDING, M.A., First Class Master.  
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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## Original Poetry.

MORNING.  
BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING.

The dastard night is glowing pale,  
Her trembling wings are plumed for flight,  
No longer may her power prevail,  
Young Day is coming in his might.  
Nature's glad voice in triumph rings  
To see the dark'ning shades retire,  
And welcome on his ruby wings,  
Is Morning with his glance of fire.  
See how his laughing glance bath brighten'd  
The summit of yon wood-crown'd hill;  
And now 't has fallen upon and lighten'd  
The lake's deep waters pure and still.  
Oh where shall darkness find a spot,  
Curtain'd with gloom where she may die;  
More gently than can be her lot,  
Beneath the bright sun's burning eye?  
Oh glorious Day! methinks that thou,  
An emblem fit though faint may be  
Of Him, who on thy dazling brow,  
Hath stamped His own divinity.  
Thou comest with thy form of light,  
Robed in light clouds of golden hue,  
And travellest in thy matchless might  
Through the vast region of the blue.  
And while thy smile doth make delight,  
In bosoms that are pure and true;  
Dark-hearted Crime—the child of night  
Shrinks, trembling from thy searching view.  
Each tiny leaf is richly dight,  
In pearl-drops of the glittering dew,  
Like tears that had been shed by night,  
When from the conquering day she flew.  
The drowsy winds are still asleep—  
The lake like burnished silver lies,  
Reflecting in its bosom deep,  
The glowing heaven's most gorgeous dyes;  
And over water, wood, and stream,  
Gladness and glory reign supreme.

## FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY 18, 1851.

## MORNING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY VI.)

The subject is pursued, which was last Sunday enforced by Moses. Obedience was enjoined, and with threats of punishment, for disobedience. In

this chapter, more than mere obedience is required; love is to be the constraining motive, and to make the law of God, not merely the rule of their conduct, but their study, and their delight. In ver. 5. the great principle is laid down in its simple majesty, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thine heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy might."

Our readers will, no doubt, remember the rank which Jesus gives this among the commandments of God; telling us, that this is the first and great commandment. And the fruits of it, (ver. 6) are pointed out; if we love him, his law and his statutes will be in our hearts, and we "shall teach them diligently unto our children;" they will be in our thoughts, (7. 9.) on all occasions, and "rule our sinful wills and affections;" they will prevail too, amidst the "sundry and manifold changes of the world," whether prosperous or adverse (ver. 10. to 19.) Moses cautions them more particularly against prosperity, as likely to enflame their lusts and passions, and induce them to forget and tempt God. He directs them, as our Collect does us, to fix their hearts "there, where true joys are to be found,"—in the service of their God. The conclusion of the chapter sets before them the lesson which they are to teach their children, when the latter shall ask them the meaning of those testimonies and judgments, which the Lord their God has commanded. They are to recite his mercies and his power, and yet, notwithstanding that it is enough, that a God so mighty, and so merciful, hath commanded, they are yet to win their children to obedience, by the remembrance of that love which commanded these things for our good; so that they who love that which he commands, and desire that which he doth promise, may fix their hearts upon the only source of "true joys."

"And the Lord," said he, "commanded us to do all these statutes, to fear the Lord our God, for our good always that he might preserve us alive, as it is this day. And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do them."

## EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(DEUTERONOMY VII.)

This Lesson contains directions to the Israelites to be zealously careful to avoid all approach to idolatry, and not to be again tempted by any intercourse, or marriages, with the nations. They are ordered to execute the will of the Lord in driving out those nations against whom he had pronounced judgment, and in destroying all their monuments of idolatry. He bids them fix their heart and trust upon God. alone He reminds them of their being his chosen people, and under his covenant. That, in executing his orders, they need be under no fear of the multitude of their enemies, but have only to call to mind the great acts of the Lord, and have faith in his power. It is of no importance whether they be few or many; all that they have to regard is that they be always doing the Lord's will, and acting under his providence. If they act upon these principles, he insures them success and blessing.—Their faith also is not to be shaken by the delay which may take place, in putting out from before them the hostile nations, for in ver. 22, God gives a reason for which this gradual removal of them is necessary; namely, lest the Israelites should conquer the country faster than they should be able to occupy and cultivate it. In all these things the Israelites are described as the special objects of God's favour. The Lesson concludes with a caution so often repeated by Moses, and so expressive of his fear that the people would fall into idolatry; a fear which no doubt prevailed, even in this country, when the lessons were selected, and which made the caution of Moses to the Israelites seasonable, and doubly important to the people. They had but recently delivered themselves from popery, and however the more enlightened might intend homage not to the image, but only to that represented by the image, there can be no doubt that the ignorant and the bulk of the people, made no such distinctions, and that the priests took advantage of their superstition to impose upon them. Who can say that all danger of the revival of this superstition is passed? Let not the teachers of the people despise it, but, like Moses, faithfully warn all men to shun the temptation, and see in the word of God, the abhorrence in which idolatry is held.

## PRAYER.

It is the manner of God to cast down that He may raise,—to abase that He may exalt. Contrarily, Satan raises up that he may throw down, and intends nothing but our dejection in our advancement.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIocese of Toronto.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, towards the augmentation of the General Purposes' Fund of the Church Society, on the first Sunday after the Epiphany, January 12, 1851:

Previously announced in No. 36	£252 16 0
Trinity Church Wolfe Island	£0 18 0
Smith's School-house	0 4 3
—per Rev. E. Patterson	1 2 3
Church at Mono, per Rev. J. Fletcher	0 8 11
Ch at Charleston, per Rev. F. Tremayne	0 12 3
Frankfort, per Rev. W. Bleasdel	0 14 0

168 Collections, amounting to ... £255 13 5 1/2

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, May 14, 1851.

The Treasurer has also to acknowledge the following—

For the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Church Society, being the produce of a sale of needle-work, by the Sewing Society of St. John's Church, Port Hope, per Rev. Jonathan Shortt ... £10 0 0

Widow & Orphans' Fund, special donation  
—per Rev. Jonathan Shortt ... 2 12 6

Port Hope Parochial Com. 1/4 Collections ... 7 12 2

Thornhill Parochial Com. 1/4 Collections ... 6 11 10 1/2

Niagara District Branch ... £68 13 6

Less Agency ... 0 4 8

Do. for W. & Os' Fund ... 68 8 10

Do. do. Special don ... 23 0 0

Cobourg Par. Branch 1/4 Col. £25 2 5

Grafton do. 1/4 Col. 4 5 4

Colborne do. 1/4 Col. 3 8 2

—per Ven. A. N. Bethune ... 33 15 11

Newmarket 1/4 Col. per Rev. S. Ramsey ... 5 9 8

Newcastle Dist. Branch 1/4 Cavan Col. ... 4 0 0

—per Rev. J. Shortt ... 2 15 0

Medonte P.A. 1/4 Col. £3 1 3 = £0 15 3

Orillia do. 1/4 Col. 4 12 6 = £2 6 3\*

\* £1 3 2 of this sum to be placed to the credit of the Simcoe Mission Fund, per Rev. G. Bourn

Brock District Branch, for eighth year ... 3 1 6

—per Rev. H. Revel ... 1 5 0

Do. do. seventh year ... 0 2 6

Orillia Parochial Association, additional Murray and Amherstburg Par. Association 1/4 Collections ... 2 5 0

Amherstburg, Par. Association 1/4 Sub. Colchester do. do. ... 5 0 4 1/2

—per Rev. H. Revel ... 2 15 0

Monro Parochial Branch ... 3 4 4 1/2

W. & Os' Fund for 8th year £0 6 3

Do do. 9th year 0 3 9

Mission Fund 8th year 0 4 9

—per Rev. Graham ... 0 14 9

St. Stephen's, Vaughan Par. Association Mersea Par. Assoc. per Rev. R. C. Boyer ... 5 16 3

West Medonte and Flos Par. Association W. & Os' Fund, don. from Mrs. Deihl ... 1 5 0

St. Paul's, Kingston, Par. Ass. ... 2 11 3

Loborough, do. do. ... 1 4 6

Portland, do. do. ... 0 8 5

St. Mark's, Barriefield ... 4 3 9

McLeans S.-house, Pittsburgh ... 0 14 3

—per Rev. H. Brent

Prescott, Cornwall and Moulinet, P. A. —per W. H. Bottom, Esq. ... 12 10 0

Gore Dist. Branch, per A. Williams, Esq. Penetanguishene Par. Ass. ... £2 3 7

Barrie do. do. ... 4 13 11

—per D. McVitty, Esq. ... 6 17 6

Lloydton Par. Ass. per Rev. H. B. Osler ... 3 10 0

Wetsera Dist. Branch, per N. P. Vidal ... 3 15 0

Warwick Par. Ass. per Rev. J. Mockridge ... 1 5 0

The Church wardens of St. Luke's Church, Camdene East, beg to acknowledge the very liberal gift of five pounds from a Clergyman of this Diocese which had been sent to their Minister as a small acknowledgment for very valuable services rendered by him, and which had been applied by the recipient towards the purchase of a bell for the said Church.

#### REPORT OF THE BROCK DISTRICT BRANCH.

On presenting their Seventh Annual Report, your Committee beg to state, that the apparent deficiency in the amount collected for the general purposes of the Society, arises from the necessity of devoting the whole of the offertory collections made in Woodstock, since the 23rd day of June, 1850, amounting to £— to the payment of instalments of interest on moneys borrowed from the Woodstock Building Society, for the enlargement of St. Paul's Church. These payments must necessarily continue, till the operations of the Building Society are closed. Your Committee have felt that a great advantage has accrued to the Church by the loan made; the debt is easily repaid without any direct appeal for contributions, and an increase has been secured in the amount of accommodation, far beyond what might have been expected, if the alterations in the Church had depended upon present subscriptions. The Committee indulge the hope that the quarterly collections (made by order of the Bishop) will be considerably augmented. For the present your Committee relinquish the expectation of having a travelling Missionary in the District. The report from the Huntingford Branch has been received, and exhibits much zeal in furthering the interests of the Society. The account from the Depository and Treasurer's account are subjoined.

Moved by Rev. F. Fauquire, seconded by George Alexander, and

Resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted, and the accounts submitted be passed.

Moved by G. W. Whitehead, seconded by J. Walton, and

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Office Bearers, with a request that they will continue their services.

Resolved unanimously, that three-fourths of £—, the sum collected previous to the 23rd of June, be appropriated for local purposes, and a small sum be applied at once, if necessary, towards setting the Churchyard in order.

EDMUND DEEDES, Secretary,  
B. D. B. C. S., D. T.

#### REPORT

Of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, presented at the Annual Meeting held at London on the 27th of February, 1851.

The Committee of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in rendering an account of the proceedings of the past year, are desirous, in the first place, to state, that the title given to this Branch of the Church Society, in the annual reports of the Parent Society has been adopted, merely for convenience. The Parochial Associations of the Western and Huron Districts have no real connexion with the London Branch; they do not correspond with it, and they transmit their reports, contributions, &c., directly to the Parent Society, therefore no account of their proceedings can be expected from your Committee. The London Branch with which alone we have any connexion, is confined to that portion of the country which was formerly the district of London, and is now known as the County of Middlesex. Within these limits six Parochial Associations have been organized, namely: St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Port Burwell, Adelaide, Delaware, Caradoc, and the Town of London, of which three, viz.: Port Burwell, Delaware, Caradoc, and the Town of London, have reported their proceedings for the past year.

The Secretary of the Port Burwell Association thus writes: "A branch of the Church Society having been established in this Parish, and having been in operation for several years; it is a matter of regret to me, that we have only one subscription of £1 5s. to report this year, for the general objects of the Church Society.—This apparent falling off, however is to be attributed to the laudable zeal manifested by the congregation at Vienna, to erect a building for the worship of God, according to the manner of our Venerable Church, and to furnish it with all things suitable to the due performance of Divine Service. To accomplish this, has required all our energies, and if for a short time, our more consider ourselves, fellow-workers with the Society in the good cause. As things become settled, and in a good measure completed, we hope to renew our efforts with diligence and success for the Parent Society, and in the mean time heartily wish it God speed."

"During the past year a debt of nearly £60 has been paid off by the Vienna congregation; a bell has been purchased and placed in the tower of St. Luke's Church, at the cost of £40; a gallery is now being erected, and an organ built, both of which, it is hoped, will be completed by next Easter; in addition to these local improvements, the parishioners are making an effort for the support of their Minister."

"Under these circumstances I have not thought it judicious to urge the claims of the Church Society for the present, further than the regular collections required by the Bishop." These have been reported to the Parent Society.

The Delaware and Caradoc Association, which includes the Indian mission at Muncey Town, has collected for the past year the sum of £12 19s. which has been devoted to the general objects of the Society, and has been forwarded without deduction to the Parent Society.

The Report from the Parochial Association at Port Stanley has not yet been received, but it will be in time for insertion in the Annual Report of the Parent Society.

There is no report from the Adelaide Parochial Branch of this Society.

The Secretary of the Parochial Association of the Town of London, in forwarding the report of the proceedings of that Association, thus writes:

"When the Church Society for the Diocese of Toronto was first organized, it was generally understood that that Society would be the channel for all the contributions of Churchmen within the Diocese, and that under the head of Special Donations, all contributions to local objects would appear in the reports of the Parent Society, and thus friends at a distance would be enabled to judge of the efforts which Churchmen in this Diocese were making in behalf of the Church; when this plan which, at first, was acted upon was relinquished, and it did not appear expedient to the Parent Society to publish in their reports the special donations made for merely local objects. The Committee of this Association, resolved,—That, so long as their own local wants were so pressing, they would obtain contributions from the people for the general objects of the Church Society, and transmit the entire amount subscribed without any deduction to the Parent Society, and leave their own local wants to be met by subscriptions made without reference to the Church Society.

The Committee has acted on this resolution for several years, and deem it expedient still to do so. They believe that the general objects of the Church Society are now effectually promoted by them while acting upon this plan, and that a better provision is made for their own local wants.

"This explanation has become necessary because the contributions of the London Branch, as published in the last report of the Parent Society, have been made the subject of remark at meetings of the Church Society lately held in a neighbouring district.

"An examination of the report of the Parent Society will show, that the general objects of the Society have been more liberally supported by the London Association acting upon the above plan, than by those which have reported much larger sums as collected, but have only contributed one-fourth of the amount to the funds,



of the Parent Society—for instance: the City of Hamilton contributes £99 6s. 0d., one quarter of which, or £24 16s. 6d., only is remitted to the Parent Society, while the London Association has collected and forwarded to the Parent Society, £32 2s. 7d. for general objects of the Church Society."

The account of the funds of the London Branch and of the subscriptions for local objects within the past year, is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of fund and Amount. Includes 'For general objects of the Society' (£32 2 3/4), 'Collection for Students' Fund' (£3 7 6), 'Ditto for Missionary Fund' (5 12 3), 'Ditto, Widows and Orphans' (12 0 0), 'Ditto, General Purposes' (7 12 6-£28 12 3), and 'January 13, 1850.' (£60 14 6 1/2).

Collections have been made in the Church during the past year, for the following purposes, all of which are embraced in the objects of the Church Society:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'For Sunday-School' (£12 12 8), 'In aid of the fund for the erection of Church at Muncey Town' (14 6 4), and 'In aid of the Port Stanley Mis.' (5 0 0), totaling £31 19 0.

The following sums have been contributed during the past year, for local objects:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'For the erection of Galleries and changes made in the Church' (£355 0 0), 'Subscribed for a peal of bells, ordered from England, and now on their way to Canada' (456 0 0), 'For Organ just completed' (450 0 0), 'Furniture for Church, imported from England, from the house of Gilbert French, of Bolton, consisting of rich velvet cover for Communion Table, linen cloth and napkins for ditto, carpet, robes, &c.' (108 0 0), and 'Paid towards the liquidation of Church debt' (294 0 0).

Total contributed for local objects .....£1663 0 0

Your Committee are happy to be enabled to report that the object which this District Branch has so long had in view, had at length been obtained, by the appointment of a Travelling Missionary for the Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray, and Blanchard. The Rev. A. Lampman who was ordained by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, last October, has entered upon his labours in these Townships with every prospect of success. Mr. Lampman has been occupied in his Mission but for a few months, and he has furnished a report of his preachings, which shews the zeal with which he had undertaken his labours and also the difficulties with which he had to contend; we trust the Lord's blessing will be with him, that he may be enabled to set forth with all faithfulness, the truth as it is Jesus, that the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit may accompany the word, and that the desert may rejoice and blossom as the rose.

London, C. W., 23rd April, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

Halifax, April 29, 1851.

The Royal Mail steamer Niagara reached her dock at 7 P.M. She has forty-one passengers.

The City of Glasgow sailed on the 16th, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers.

The Hon. Mr. Clemons, American Minister at Brussels, is among her passengers.

The steamer Arctic arrived out on the 15th, at 7 P.M. She left New York on the 2nd April.

In England, nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment.

The political news is generally unimportant. Parliament adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on the 28th.

Her Majesty will open the Great Exhibition in state.

Nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment for the holidays. On the motion for going into committee on the bill for the Assessed Taxes, Mr. Disraeli moved the resolution of which he had given notice, "That, in any relief to be granted by the remission of the adjustment of taxation, due regard should be paid to the depressed condition of the owners and occupants of lands in the United Kingdom." He commented with great severity on the course pursued by Government during the present session, with reference to the agricultural interests; inveighing against their conduct, in refusing to relieve the distress which they acknowledged to exist, and disappointing hopes which the farmers had been led to entertain by the expression in the Royal speech.—He intimated, before he sat down, to agree to the repeal of the window tax; but to oppose, to the utmost, the imposition of any kind of income-tax on farmers. The speech was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists.

Mr. Labouchere replied, and argued that the relief afforded to the agricultural classes, by the repeal of the window and modification of the house tax, would be greater than would result from measures originally proposed with that object, or than would be given by the repeal of the income tax, as recommended by Mr. Herries.

Lord John Russell complained of the delusions practised on the country by these motions, which when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly disclaimed any intention of changing the free trade policy, but the result of the divisions on which are paraded to the country as proof of the partiality of the House.

On the vote, there were for the motion 250; against it, 263—being a majority of 13 against it.

A petition has been presented by Lord Stanley in the House, from the inhabitants of British Guiana, praying for an entire alteration of the representative system.

Earl Grey agreed with the noble lord, in thinking that Guiana should have free institutions as soon as it was fit to receive them.

PORTUGAL.—An insurrection, headed by the Duke de Saldanha, had broken out in Vincimperia; the insurgents were 5,000 strong. The King has taken command of the royal troops.

INDIA.—The overland mail from India had arrived. The political news from India and China is unimportant. Business is steady but inactive at Canton. Freights £1 10s.; a decline expected.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffres, at Kat River. Still there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

New York, May 9, 1851.

The steamer Europa, Captain Shannon, reached her dock at seven this morning, in eleven days and sixteen hours from Liverpool.

Cotton has again declined, and has been sold 3d. to 1d. lower than at the sailing of the last steamer. Corn and flour also lower.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 21st, in eleven and a half days from Boston. The steamer Herman, Captain Crabtree, left Southampton on the 25th instant; with between fifty and sixty passengers.

ENGLAND.—The following notice was posted up on the 25th of April:—"Notice—All exhibitors are required to complete their fittings on or before next Monday; after that day no person will be admitted except it is absolutely necessary for arranging the goods.

FRANCE.—Paris, Thursday evening.—In the Assembly, to-day, a motion for allowing newspapers to be sold in the streets was negatived by a vote of 404 to 226; and another motion, for prohibition, was adopted without a division. The uncertain state of political affairs causes a complete stagnation of business at the Bourse, and the funds are lower.

PORTUGAL.—The announcement that Guacot is to be brought forward as a candidate for the representation of the department of Landes caused some sensation.

The following telegraphic despatch announces the failure of the insurrectionary movement in Portugal: it was received at the Portuguese Legation of Wednesday:—

Madrid, April 21, 5 P.M.

The Ambassador of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, recording despatches of the 16th received by the Portuguese Ambassador, and communicated to me, it appears that General Salvanha, discouraged by the bad reception which he met with at Cerimbra, had directed his course towards the Spanish frontier. Letters from Madrid state that the Spanish Government is disposed to assist that of Portugal against the Duke of Salvanha, in case of a conflict, but that it is desirous to act in concert with England.

The accounts from Madrid state that the Minister of Finance is actively preparing his budget, which will be presented to the Chambers early in June.

AUSTRIA.—We learn that Austria has proposed, in case of certain events, to march 200,000 troops through Piedmont.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE COLONIES.

(From the London Times.)

It appears from despatches laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 8th of this month, that a most momentous change has just been effected in the relations between this country and the colony of Canada. The Canadian Legislature is dissatisfied with the salaries of its officials, which it considers to be higher than those paid in the neighbouring States of the American Union. These salaries were settled originally by the British Government, and the colonists becoming dissatisfied with the amount, an Act of the Imperial Parliament was obtained, enabling them to repeal these salaries, and make other provision in that behalf. This right they again exercise, and are now dissatisfied with the amount of the salaries. Under these circumstances they apply to Lord Grey to enable them to recall those grants, and to fix salaries at a lower scale. To this, by a despatch dated the 14th of last March, Lord Grey replies, that although disapproving the reduction of salaries, the Government, after mature consideration, is willing to place the civil list wholly at the disposal of the Canadian Parliament; that the salary of the Governor is to be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury, and that, by way of equivalent for these concessions, since Canada now possesses in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible she should enjoy it, the advantage of self-government in all that relates to her internal affairs,—the troops maintained in Canada should be confined to the garrisons of two or three posts of importance, probably only Quebec and Kingston. Lord Grey reminds the people of Canada, with great justice, that the advantages of self-government ought to be accompanied by corresponding responsibilities; that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a proportion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a colony now able to do much towards protecting itself; that he is only reverting to the former colonial policy of this country; that the American and West Indian colonies not merely protected themselves, but gave valuable military assistance to the mother country in her wars with France; and that this policy would have been introduced at an earlier period, but for the depression which the change from protection to free trade brought upon Canadian interests. In conclusion, Lord Grey emphatically remarks, that "it must not be for a moment supposed that the measures are contemplated under any idea that the connexion between the mother country and the colony could be dissolved without great injury to both, or that there is any probability it will be so. On the contrary these measures are regarded as safe, because Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the great body of the people of Canada are so fully satisfied of the great benefits they enjoy from the system of constitutional government, now happily established in the Province, under the authority of the British Crown, that it may properly be left to themselves to take their share of the burden of maintaining and defending an order of things from which they reap so much advantage. Under this impression, and in the earnest hope and confident belief that Canada may long continue to form an important member of the British empire, Her Majesty's Government have adopted the conclusions which I have now explained to you." We have felt it our duty on many occasions to censure the colonial policy of Lord Grey, and as advocates of the distant, the helpless, and unrepresented, to point out grievances unredressed, and mistakes uncorrected; but in this instance, we are bound to give Lord Grey every credit for the wise discretion which he has exercised in acceding to the remonstrances of Canada, the statesmanlike and comprehensive spirit in which he has availed himself of the opportunity to readjust the fiscal relations between the colony and the parent state, and

the courage with which he has carried out his principles to their legitimate consequences. Si sic omnia. Neither can we forbear contrasting this liberal and economical manner of dealing with Canada, with the narrow opinions avowed by the heir of the house of Derby, in which we fear we see a sample of the colonial policy of a Protectionist Government, and recognize doctrines which, if carried into practice, would disorganize and disunite the empire. But we must again express our unfeigned astonishment that, with such a signal proof of their entire adoption of the principles of Sir William Molesworth, staring them in the face, Ministers thought it worth while to controvert by their speeches and arguments doctrines which they had already put into practice in the most dangerous as well as the most important instances in which their application could be demanded. From the numerical majority of an alien race, from its proximity to a powerful republic, from the scarcely healed wounds of the recent rebellion, and from a well-grounded confidence in her own strength, Canada is, of all the colonies of Great Britain, that which is most likely to be actuated by an anti-English feeling, and in which the preservation of allegiance by the coercion of a large military force, if such coercion really availed anything towards preserving allegiance, would be most indispensable. This experimentum crucis the Government has not shrunk from making; it has acted boldly and wisely in so doing; but why, after giving this practical proof of its sincerity, does it use every effort to demolish the very principles upon which alone its justification lasts? While Lord Grey, as the organ of the Government, is confident that the withdrawal of the troops has no tendency to dissolve the connexion between England and her colonies, Mr. Hawes, as the organ of the same Government, observes, in a spirit of mock pathos:—"It might be we were too poor to hold our own, that we had fallen from our high estate; but he must say that the voluntary abandonment of such an empire was a sacrifice which no country had been known to make;" and Lord John Russell, after denouncing the tendency to dissolve the empire, and praising the speech of Mr. Stanley, every word of which contained a pointed condemnation of his own colleague's Canadian policy, observed:—"With respect to Canada, if they showed a disposition not to defend that colony, there was a country whose people were of the same race, to whom the colonists would naturally recur for protection." Surely this is carrying the Christian principle, of not letting the right hand know what the left hand does, a little too far. We were aware that our Government was highly departmental, but we did not expect to find the First Lord of the Treasury, in such emphatic terms, denouncing the conduct of the Colonial Secretary. According to Lord John Russell, Lord Grey merits impeachment for dissolving the empire, and flinging our colonies into the arms of America. According to Lord Grey, this very step was adopted after much deliberation by her Majesty's Government; so that, assuming both statements to be true, nothing is left for Lord John Russell and Mr. Hawes but to impeach themselves, or to recall their condemnation of Sir William Molesworth's principles, and join in concocting measures of colonial reform.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We find from the Scotsman that the first business brought up before the Scottish Established Church Commission was a statement put forth by the Committee of the General Assembly, on the subject of the Canada Clergy Reserves, which they viewed as a matter of very great importance not only to Canada itself, but as involving the principle of an Ecclesiastical Establishment. The meeting of the discussion took place was held at Edinburgh, on the 5th March last, in the Assembly Hall—the Rev. Dr. Graham, Moderator of the Assembly, in the Chair.

After entering into a general history of the Reserve question, Dr. Clark, Vice-Convener of the Colonial Committee, said that the Church of Scotland had done much to promote the efficiency of the Church in Canada, and under that conviction they thought that they could not to soon adopt some measures to endeavour to avert such a calamity as had come upon their brethren in Canada. When they had the sanction of a solemn act of the British Legislature—obtained under very difficult circumstances—he thought that they had a vested right; and he was of opinion that, by strong representations in the proper quarter, the Church of Scotland might yet be sufficiently powerful to prevent the great calamity that was threatened. He trusted that he would not live to see the day when so great an evil would descend upon Canada.

Principal Macfarlane, after explaining the history of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, said that there had been of late years an infusion of the Republican spirit of the United States from the other side of the St. Lawrence to the British possessions. There had been a multitude of ultra-liberals and republicans mixed up with worshippers of all denominations, creeds, and forms; and there was combined with them the influence of a very different Church indeed, but one equally ready for everything in the shape of aggression on the Protestant Churches of the British Empire—the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada. These combined influences were now at work, and had brought about these changes which the Church now regarded with so much alarm, and against which it was now called to contend.

Dr. Simpson stated that, on looking at this procedure in its more distant bearings, he felt additional alarm. He felt alarmed at the confiscation of Church property any where, and in any form, and he deeply deprecated the beginning of any such procedure, for they knew not where such a system might stop if once begun. Dr. Simpson concluded by moving a resolution alluding to the disastrous consequences they believed would ensue from the contemplated measure, resolving to present an humble address to her Majesty on the subject, and expressing their confidence that the Assembly's Committee on Parliamentary business would not fail to co-operate with the Colonial Committee, in the event of such a bill being introduced, in taking every step, by petitions, deputation, or otherwise, to prevent its passing into a law.

Mr. Milne seconded the resolution.

Dr. Robertson said he had great doubts whether the Act of 1840, by which this aid was extended to other religious denominations than the Churches of England and Scotland, should have received the sanction of this Church—but that was passed. The present measure contemplated the transference of these Clergy Reserves altogether for the purposes of secular education. It would have been a most grievous evil if anything of this kind had been contemplated in a country in which Christianity had been long established; but looking to the state of Canada, and considering the large numbers of emigrants constantly settling in that country, he could not conceive any case in which a Legislature ought more cordially to rejoice at any portion of property being preserved for the spiritual benefit of the people.

Dr. Memes saw nothing in the official documents to imply the alienation of the property from the purposes of religion.

Dr. Simpson held that the documents plainly and explicitly implied the confiscation of the property in question.

The resolution was then agreed to without further debate.

In the Montreal Gazette of the 5th instant, we find a very interesting communication, most probably from Mr. Leeming, Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Industrial Exhibition, which we transfer entire to our columns:

LONDON, 18th April, 1851.

SIR.—The Crystal Palace is now close on completion, and the Commissioners are determined to open it on the 1st of May. Indeed it would be a national disappointment to retard it. The Queen is to open it in person, and the day is looked for with great anxiety, for the peace of the city. Whatever may be the information possessed by the Government, as to the intentions of the foreigners, who are here in countless numbers, I can neither hear nor see anything to justify any fear of disturbance. The Ministry are, however, well prepared for anything that may come. The article in the New York Herald on this subject, has created much bad feeling here. For me, I know the character of that journal, and laugh at what it says, but with the English people generally, who are ignorant of its style, it is different. As I am looked upon something in the light of an American, I come in for a share of their criticisms.

The Canada Division, Mr. Houghton is determined shall not be behind for display in fitting up. He has certainly done everything to give as good an effect as possible to our productions, and I am convinced that by his attention to our interests, we shall not be inferior to other nations in competition with us.

Our goods, with one or two exceptions, have all arrived safe, and are now being displayed. Hilton's Furniture is greatly admired for the wood and the workmanship. Herbert's Piano also attracts very great attention.

The Fire Engine is examined with close scrutiny, and draws much notice. Australia surpasses us in specimens of copper, some of them weigh half a ton containing 75 per cent of pure metal.—Our grains are very much examined, as also our specimens of wood. I am sure we shall beat the Americans, both in our display, and in the prizes we shall draw. From their general puffing much more was expected of them; and it is thought odd that after all their great bragging they do not occupy one half of the space allotted to them. As a nation they will not come up to a third class Power, and they will see this themselves bye and bye.

On Tuesday, while I was engaged arranging our goods, all at once there seemed to be something up, beyond the common. So after a few minutes, I heard a general speaking of the Queen's name. To me this chance was not to be lost, so on I rushed to where Her Majesty was, and was much astonished when a gentleman pointed her out to me. There was England's Queen, without escort, or pomp, or pride, busily examining the statuary, dressed in plain black, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the Royal children. For the first time, since Lord Elgin signed that outrageous Rebellion Losses Bill, I felt as if I could have shouted God save the Queen. The people did not speak. All seemed dumb-struck from respect, as they surveyed the Royal pair. As her Majesty and the Royal family passed, every head was uncovered, and every one made them a salute, which was graciously returned.

The Canada Division was the first that Her Majesty visited. Now, thought I, is my time to speak to Queen Victoria. I made all haste to uncover some goods, but before my task was completed, they arrived where I was. Hilton's Furniture was the first thing that their attention was directed to. I shewed it to Her Majesty, explaining the wood, of which she admired the beauty, and expressed her sentiments warmly. I then exhibited the grains, the wheat first. Her Majesty thought much of the beans, and the Prince pronounced the wheat and the peas excellent. All the time the Queen was examining our goods, thousands stood round uncovered, and I thought it no wonder that the people adored their Sovereign.

The last Overland Mail brings intelligence of the total destruction, by fire, of the ship Buckinghamshire one of the largest Indiamen, while on her voyage home from Calcutta to London.—She left Calcutta on the 1st March, with a cargo of India produce, and about 200 people, consisting of troops passengers, and crew. On her fourth day out, and when off Canterbury Point, she was discovered to be on fire. Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but, however, without success. She was subsequently run ashore, and all hands, with the exception of six who were drowned, were providentially saved. She continued burning for three days before she sank. No property was saved from her, and the total loss is estimated at £120,000.

Two accounts, brought by the last steamer, from the Church of England are in some respects mournful, not for the Church, but for those misguided sons who, lured by false lights, have made shipwreck of their faith. In all this wretched crew, there is but one for whom we have much concern or sympathy. That one is the late Archdeacon Manning, we say, in deeper sorrow than if the cold grave had received him, late, for he is, to us who loved him once, no more. For those dishonest and faithless men who have been long trying at Leeds to graft a false system upon the pure faith of the Church, we only look upon their departure as a testimony to the soundness of the Church in which such persons could not remain. Mr. Manning is also but a sad proof of the little confidence which can be placed in man. The English Churchman thus speaks of the subject:—

"In our Diocesan Intelligence will be found an announcement that several Clergy and Laity, more or less connected with St. Saviour's Church, Leeds, have joined the Anglo-Roman Schism. We also deeply regret to see a statement, in the Times, that the Rev. H. E. Manning (late Archdeacon of Chichester), and Dr. J. R. Hope, the eminent lawyer, have done the same. There is a legitimate use to be made of the secessions, in urging the claims of the Church to her Synod, to a sound Court of Appeal, and to an honest conformity with her Doctrine and Discipline, on the part of the Bishops and Clergy; but there is also an illegitimate use made of them, when the denial of these claims is made an excuse or justification for secession, or when it is put in the place of that indifference to Roman errors and corruptions which lies at the root, and is the primary cause, of secessions to Rome." This indifference has been shown in every case of Clerical secession, we believe, by the fact that, not-



withstanding continual secessions to Rome, these individuals have, for many months, and even years, neglected the duty of "banishing and driving away" the "strange doctrines," the novelties and corruptions, which the Roman Church has introduced into the Catholic Church.

The Guardian adds the following:—"It will be seen that four of the Clergy, and six or eight of the Laity, recently attached to the Church of St. Saviour's have joined the Church of Rome at Leeds, and that Archdeacon—we should say Mr. Manning—has taken the same step in London. Painful as this intelligence must, under any circumstances, be, it is somewhat less so from having been so long and reasonably apprehended.

United States.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT "WEBSTER"—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Vicksburg, May 3d, 1851. The steamboat Webster, Capt. Samuel Reno, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was burned to the water's edge, at the head of Island Eighty Six, a hundred miles above Vicksburg.

The fire was first discovered and the alarm given about three o'clock, and almost instantly afterwards, the boat was enveloped in flames.

The pilot (Mr. Ruckman, to whom great credit is due) having charge of the wheel, immediately endeavored to run the boat ashore. He was in part successful; but the flames finally drove him from his post, and the boat being unmanageable, floated again into deep water, thus depriving the passengers and crew from the first and last hope of safety.

At the first alarm a scene ensued which it is impossible to describe, and mingled as it was with the burning boat, from which the flames were spouting in all directions, became terrible in the extreme. Many of the boat, while others crowded to the side driven away by the fire, and compelled to throw themselves into the current.

It was with difficulty that any of the females could be saved, many of them being separated from their husbands and friends.

As soon as the fearful truth was known by the inhabitants of the shore, three or four boats were quickly rowed to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in saving the lives of several persons, who were clinging to the sides of the boat, and to snags in the river.—They were taken on board the store boat Grey Eagle, Capt. J. L. Case, who did all that could be done to afford an asylum to the few women and children who were saved.

The number of passengers and hands on board the Webster, was about one hundred, of whom only sixty could be found; the rest are supposed to have perished with the boat.

The steamer New Orleans, bound for New Orleans from St. Louis, hove in sight about an hour after the accident, and stopped and took, most kindly, on board all the survivors, and rendered all other assistance that could be desired.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,—In the report of the proceedings at the visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on Friday last, published in your paper of yesterday, I regret to notice your reporter has made me say, while speaking of the legislation, in favour of the Roman Catholics since the Union, that "all this legislation has taken place without the country having the slightest information with regard to the concessions thus made to the Roman Catholics," nor, although I conceive the legislature have done me [in common with thousands in Upper Canada] a great injustice, yet I do not feel justified in returning their "railling for railing."

What I did say was, "that in the Session of 1849 twelve Acts for the especial advantage of the Church of Rome were preceded by the Act 12 Vic. chap. 16, which had the effect of excluding all those Acts [and similar ones in subsequent Sessions] from the Statute book, which is printed for general distribution, these local and personal acts, as they are called, are only to be distributed in limited numbers, and directed by the Act of the Government and the functionaries in the locality to which they relate. Since 1849, therefore, the nation, upon some subjects, to enable them to puzzle their Representatives by asking 'Why are these things done?'"

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, ALEX. KEEFER.

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is a task to refrain from expressing the numerous and varied emotions of a visit to your magnificent city. And as I am not fond of too great an effort, perhaps you will allow me the relief of giving utterance to a few, I trust, not unprofitable reflections. And first, as to your city. Ten years since I entered Toronto for the first time, and now what a change do I behold. What strides has she taken in her march onward. We hear much of the improvement of cities in the States, and I know something of it; but taking every thing into consideration as herself. An old countryman might well be proud of her spacious, well drained, and illuminated streets, and find it hard to believe that he was not in old Eng-

land still. So much for your city, and now for the meetings of the Church held therein. Of these I may say, that having attended and formed part of various representative assemblies, from none did I ever derive so substantial, so all-pervading an enjoyment, as from the Conference in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

It may be in the view of some, a bait for advantage or performation of some sort, for a Clergyman to speak in terms of high praise of him, who, as the head of the Diocese, presided on that occasion, and who has for many years so ably, and almost single-handed, fought the battles of the Church; but as I care little for what people think, and still less for what they say—when they think and say what is utterly false—I affirm, that the conduct of his Lordship as Chairman has been rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Nor was I alone in this belief, but many others also declared their gratification and thankfulness to Almighty God, for having given to the Church in Canada so glorious a champion and leader.

The oneness of feeling that existed, with of course some difference of views on minor points, was indeed a cause of satisfaction and joy. And I am sure that if the prevailed sentiment of that assemblage at its close were to receive expression, it would be in the words of Holy Scripture,—“We thank God, and take courage.”

I could not close this epistle without some acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality of the Laity of Toronto. It does not appear to me that it could have been greater. In referring, however, to this point, it is proper to say, that notwithstanding the insufficiency of their incomes, the Clergy have a wish to spend the few days, usually occupied by a visitation, at a private dwelling, from no motives of economy, but from a desire to know more of those whom to know, is, I am happy to say, to esteem and love; and to have a short stay more agreeable by experiencing, in some measure, that home feeling which can never be known in the isolation and loneliness of an hotel. In closing let me further remark, that should the Laity of Toronto, who have shewn such kindness to us, at any time find a disposition to partake of the plain fare, it may be in our power to afford them; they will ever find an open heart and cordial welcome to the home of a

COUNTRY PARSON.

Colonial.

SECULAR EDUCATION AND DIRECT TAXATION.

From the generally insane conduct of the Canadian Executive, it is by no means improbable that however strongly the inhabitants of this Province may cry out against any such measure, as that of exclusively secular education, yet that they may still persevere in bringing it before the Legislature, in furtherance of some deep and sinister design of their own, or in fulfilment of some personal compact with "the unscrupulous opponents" of all religion in this province. If that be the case, and if the experiment be tried, the funds must be supplied either as proposed, by the plunder of the Clergy Reserves from the various religious bodies now entitled to the benefit thereof under the act of 1840, or by direct taxation. From the proceedings which took place during the last week, it is tolerably evident, that so far as one of those religious bodies, and that by far the most powerful, if they would but exercise their power, we mean the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, that body is resolved that it shall not be stripped of its share of the Reserves without a desperate struggle in their defence. At the first note of alarm they have taken the field, and though as yet, other religious bodies have not made so decisive a move, yet we rather think they will not be long behind, and that soon there will be such unanimity in the determination to preserve the Clergy Reserves inviolate for religious uses, that even the most unscrupulous of our unscrupulous misrepresentatives in the Legislative Assembly will not dare to advocate the measure of spoliation. That being the case, it is clear that if the experiment of secular education is to be tried, it must be by direct taxation. Direct taxation is a very unpalatable name, and does not improve on close acquaintance, so that the benefits of secular instruction must be unequivocal and great to reconcile us to it. At the meeting of the Church Union on Friday evening last, one of the speakers, Mr. Dartnell, gave some instructive statistics of its working in England, and those statistics cannot be too generally known. He stated from Parliamentary returns, that since the experiment of secular education was commenced in the mother country, both crime and pauperism had increased to an enormous extent in the districts to which its operation was mainly confined, and he proved it by quoting the number of persons committed for trial, in different years, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of persons committed for trial. Includes rows for England and Wales, and Scotland.

He further stated that although all experience proved that the large proportion of offenders were formerly ignorant and uneducated people, yet of the 31,909 committed in England and Wales in 1842, 21,781 were more or less educated; and of the 4,198 committed in Scotland, 3,354 were more or less educated. He also showed that the poor-rates had increased from £3,061,446 in 1803, to £6,351,828 in 1842.—This is not a very pleasing portrait of the fruits of secular education as exhibited down to the year 1842. But Mr. Dartnell should have gone further.—He should have brought it down to the present day, as we shall now proceed to do. During the last twenty-five years whilst secular education has been tried, the population of Great Britain has increased thirty per cent.—whilst the progress of crime has been three hundred per cent, as proved by the fact, that the number of commitments in Great Britain for serious offences, was in 1822, 17,181; in 1849 it had reached the enormous number of 74,162—nearly one hundred and fifty per cent increase in the last eight years. This serious amount of crime would be still greater, if it had not been kept down by the vast emigration during the latter period, which in its tide bore away many a culprit and many a pauper. But in the facts thus disclosed, we have ample evidence to convince the most sceptical, that the evils of secular education are sufficiently great in themselves, without being aggravated by the further evils of direct, nay, double taxation. That is, a taxation in the first instance to put the project in motion, send the school master abroad, and create berths to provide for the ignorant under-strappers of an ignorant government; and then, when it is fully at work and bearing fruit, to be called on for another taxation to erect more penitentiaries, and prisons, and maintain their officers and a police force throughout the province. Our proportion of the ex-

penses of the Kingston Penitentiary at present amounts to about ten thousand a year; it would under secular education probably be increased, as in Great Britain, three hundred per cent. When such are the fruits of Secular Education, should we not pray that it may never be planted in Canadian soil?—Patriot.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Temperance-hall in this city, on Wednesday evening. Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M.D., presided in the absence of the President, the Hon. Robert Baldwin. The report was of a satisfactory nature,—it showed the prosperous position of the society, as also of the parent society (the British and Foreign) from the unwearied exertions of colporteurs, the scriptures have been more extensively circulated during the last year than in any former year. The report states that great and determined opposition was met from the Roman Catholic Governments of Europe. The total receipts of the society for the past year has been £1400, expenditure £1506. Copies of the scriptures have been extensively circulated in the city, including steamboats and taverns. Total number of copies 16,393, being a large increase over that of former years; in addition to which the Upper Canada Tract Society issued 5000 copies, making a total of upwards of 21,000 copies. The Rev. John Roaf, Rev. J. Jennings, Rev. R. V. Rogers, of Kingston, Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Pyper, and the Rev. Mr. McClure addressed the meeting—their speeches were mainly directed against the errors of the Church of Rome. The report was received and ordered to be printed.—Colonist.

We learn that the steamer Princess, on her trip up on Thursday morning from Kingston to this port broke her shaft, in consequence of which she had to return to Kingston for repairs. The shaft was a new one which was made for her in New York. A spare shaft which was lying at one of the wharfs here was taken down yesterday by the steamer Magnet, to replace the broken one. We understand the Princess will be able to resume her regular trips in about a week.—Colonist.

THE RAILWAY.—Nothing further has transpired since the arrival of the Hon. Provincial Delegate, respecting the Railway. The next movement, we presume, will be a convention of Delegates, from the three Provinces, at Toronto, by invitation of the Governor General. Some revelations indicating the policy of the Local Government, on this interesting and all-absorbing topic, may be looked for in a few days.—Chronicle.

The North American of the 2nd cites the two following instances of Ministerial corruption, lately perpetrated by the Government of "the Tinkers." The St. Catherine's Journal was a pretty bold advocate of progressive measures; it frequently denounced the government policy; and when Mr. Brown first came forward for Haldimand, it came out against him. Mr. Hincks at the critical moment, paid a visit to St. Catherine's; forthwith the Journal veered round in Brown's favor, and now the Editor is gazetted to an appointment in the Customs!!! Quick summer set, and quick reward, this is the Ministerial policy; he has, so far as his ability would admit, helped to solder up every flaw in "the Tinkers" kettle. Poor man, the Proprietor, John Waulbdy, Esq., the Anti-Popery "St. Hildibrand," has just had his reward, the Clerkship of the Peace, for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. Good "reform" all this; and very pure and disinterested its advocacy! Very!!! Very!!!—Brookville Statesman.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning, the steamer John Munn on her way to Quebec, and the ship Ottawa, in tow of the Alliance, on her way to Montreal, came into collision near Port St. Francis. The Ottawa sustained considerable damage, and the John Munn, which lies at Port St. Francis, much more. The Alliance was also somewhat damaged, and had to return, for a few hours, to Three Rivers. Full particulars are not yet known, but we understand no lives were lost.—Montreal Witness.

We regret to learn, that the gale on Thursday last, has caused some serious injuries on Lake Erie. Part of the east pier at Port Dover was driven away, and the west pier undermined, in consequence of which it sunk eighteen inches. We are informed that two vessels were driven ashore at Nanticoke, but the extent of injury done them we have not yet learned. It has been said that the Lake has not been so high since 1844; and from every quarter, accounts reach us to the effect that damage has been done to a great extent.—Simcoe Standard.

Sir John Harvey has issued a Proclamation authorizing inter-Colonial trade was Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, in certain articles, free of duty, including Wheat, Flour, whether imported direct or through warehouse in the United States, in the latter case to be certified to be the production of Canada.

The Assizes for Hastings closed on Saturday night,—the whole of the business having been disposed of within five days. Melinda Burnham was tried for the murder of her mother, and acquitted.—William Young was found guilty of shooting at a Mr. Hubbell, of Rawdon, with intent to kill, and was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. These were the only criminal cases tried.

Despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of Canada have been published, which, inasmuch as they develop the intentions of the British Government with respect to its future relations to this province, are of singular importance. We would gladly publish them entire, did our space permit, but must content ourselves with briefly stating the views alluded to. Earl Grey purposes to retain military occupation only of Quebec and Kingston, selling all the other Barracks, parade grounds, offices, &c., &c., belonging to British Government, unless the Canadian Government see fit to assume them and keep them up. He also proposes to leave to the Canadian Government the charge of keeping up the military canals. In return for these diminutions of Imperial expenditure he proposes that Great Britain shall pay the Governor General's salary, and so remove this fine subject of stump oratory from Canadian politics. It will be seen that if these intentions are carried out, the political connection of Britain with Canada, will be merely a Governor General, and garrisons in Quebec and Kingston; and have already given up all power, patronage and commercial advantages, and being moreover abused for everything they suggest or do, as well as for almost every thing they do not suggest or do—it is difficult to see why the British nation should continue a greater expenditure on our account. The

right of self government which the people of Canada now enjoy, carries with it the duty of bearing all the burdens, and assuming all the responsibility connected therewith.—Witness.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A Mr. A. Fairbairn, of St. Mary's was killed on the 2d inst., by a tree which had lodged in the forest, falling upon him, while he was in the act of trying to dislodge it. Deceased was a respectable member of society.

RAILWAY RIOT.—Two companies of the 23d Fusiliers, we believe, are to repair immediately to Hamilton, to restore order among the workmen on the Railroad.

ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident happened on Friday last, at the raising of a barn, at North Dorchester, on the farm of Mr. James Caughton. The barn is a large one, and the parties present numbering about eighty, had succeeded in getting about two-thirds done, when a bent gave way, in consequence of the followers being too short, and causing it to slide out at the foot. Mr. Ben Burgess, of the Gore, was severely injured, the bent striking him a little below the knee, which laid it open to the bone, down to the ankle. Dr. McKenzie was immediately sent for, and did everything possible for the sufferer. Three or four others received slight bruises. Our informant himself had a very narrow escape.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.—REGISTER YOUR VOTES!—All those who intend to vote for members of Parliament at the approaching election, and who have not yet "deeded" property, should be on the alert,—there is no time to lose. The Radicals are bestirring themselves in this matter, and we call upon the friends of Conservatism to pursue a similar line of conduct. The law requires all deeds which have not been in the possession of the owner one year to be recorded at least three months previous to the time of election.—London Times.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—We regret very much that there are evidences in some quarters among our Conservative contemporaries, of going upon the principle of "concession" relative to the Clergy Reserves. Any arrangement which would have a tendency to alienate these lands from religious purposes should be firmly resisted by every true friend of religion. There might be a difference of opinion relative to the proportionate disposal of these lands among the different Christian bodies; but to appropriate property which was originally intended for religious purposes, and which intention has been solemnly ratified by Parliamentary acts, would be a course of retrogression and sacrilege much to be condemned. Christianity undoubtedly should be recognized and supported by a christian government; and even if those governments should be induced to yield to the clamour for concession which is continually made, and which is raised the louder the more it is regarded, and should be tempted to unsettle that which previously had been "finally" adjusted; the utmost which should be done should be a change of the distribution among religious bodies of the funds which have always been considered as the property of religion.

A few days ago an enormous mass of copper was discovered at the Lake Superior cliff mine; its dimensions were forty feet long, eighteen feet high, and from six inches to three feet thick. It probably weighs three hundred tons, and the miners have not yet reached either the end or the top of the sheet.

ASSIZES FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Tuesday, 6th May.

ROIRDEN, et al., vs. BROWN.—An action of detinue brought by heirs of mortgagee, to recover a mortgage deed, alleged to be in the possession of the defendant.—An effort was made by the Counsel for defendant to obtain a non-suit, on the ground that the legitimacy of the heirs was not proven, and the deed being filed in Court, was not in possession of the defendant. His Lordship charged the Jury in favour of the plaintiff.—Verdict for the plaintiff, £116. For the plaintiff, Mr. James Hallinan; for the defendant, Mr. R. Dempsey.

ERWIN vs. HARRISON.—This was an action for damages for malicious arrest. The plaintiff was a partner in a saw mill and the planing machine, with the Messrs Brock, and by arbitration, last December, the partnership was dissolved. After the dissolution, the defendant had the plaintiff arrested for a debt of £16 5s., for which arrest on malicious grounds this action was brought—damages laid at 200. The writ was sued on a due bill, signed "Brocks & Co." and Erwin, as the "Co." was arrested. The Judge, in a very elaborate charge, explained to the Jury what should constitute a belief of a party's intention to leave the Province, sufficient to swear an affidavit, in order that a capias may be issued.—Verdict for the defendant. For the plaintiff, Mr. Hallinan; for defendant, Mr. Dempsey.

KARR vs. KELLER.—The defendant is a Division Court bailiff, of the Township of Whitby, who seized, on execution, a pair of horses belonging to the plaintiff. The execution was issued against Sullivan Turner, in favour of Z. Burnham. It appeared that in 1848, Turner sold the horses in question, and other property, to the firm of J. Simpson & Co., to secure a debt of about £60. The horses were not removed from the premises, but were left in charge of plaintiff, who is step-father to Turner, and to whom Mr. Burke, of the firm of Simpson & Co., sold the horses in March, 1850, taking his (Karr's) notes for the amount, £30. Action is now brought to recover damages for the lost services of the horses for three weeks, at twenty shillings per day. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff for 6s. 3d. per day, for fourteen days, and that they considered the sales bona fide. The certificate of costs was applied for, as the notice of the action was given before the present Division Court Act went into operation. His Lordship reserved his judgment on the certificate. Mr. C. Cameron, for plaintiff; Mr. John Bell, for defendant.

HENDERSON vs. CREW.—This was an action to recover, with interest, the balance of a note made in Sept. 1840, in favour of the widow Hanlin, amounting now to £59 9s 8d. Frequent payments had been made on the note—one as late as June, 1850, of £2 10s. Defendant pleaded the statute of limitations, and that the note was not transferred to plaintiff, £34 15s.—the balance without interest. Mr. Bell, for plaintiff; Mr. G. Duggan, Jr. for defendant.

This case was tried before, and a verdict obtained for the defendant, which was set aside by the Superior Court.

Wednesday, May 7.

JONES vs. JAMIESON.—An action to recover the amount and interest of a promissory note—Verdict for plaintiff, Mr. J. Duggan for defendant.

ROSS et ux vs. FOSTER.—This was an action based on a nuisance; the plaintiffs and defendant own property,



the first on Caroline the latter on Duke-street, which property but on that of the plaintiff. The nuisance complained of is the overflow of the defendant's cesspool which runs into plaintiff's yard, creating a very offensive smell, and having totally destroyed the purity of the water in the well.—Verdict for plaintiff £5. Mr Hagarty for Plaintiff, Mr. J. Duggan for defendant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, PUBLISHERS & C.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed until next post, as well as Editorial matter. Amongst others, the list of Contributors to "Owen Sound" Church. The Parochial Statistics of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The address of the Pupils of St. Paul's School to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his reply. "Mr. Cooper's Practice of the Court of Chancery," and "the Holy Branch" have been received, and shall be noticed in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, May 14th, 1851:—Henry Caddy, No. 2, rem.; Rev. S. S. Strong, rem.; Rev. H. Wickes, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY MAY 15, 1851.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following list, May 1851:—

Table with columns for Day, Location, and Time. Includes entries for St. Catharines, Niagara, Queenston, Thorold, Port Robinson, Drummondville, Chippawa, Fort Erie, Bertie, Marshville, Port Maitland, Dunnville, Cayuga, York, Caledonia, Jarvis, and Walpole.

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

THE CHURCHMAN AS A POLITICIAN.

as much, if not more, from cowardly, expediency-motivated friends (so called) than from open and avowed enemies. Her enemies emphatically have been those of her own household.

The Canadian branch of the Catholic Church furnishes no exception to the sad rule which we have stated. If at all necessary, we could easily show, that during the last fifteen years, our communion has experienced more detriment from her treacherous sons,—some of them clamorous in their professions of attachment to her cause,—than she can lay to the charge of any Romanist or Protestant Dissenter in the Province. That such should be the case, is deplorable and humiliating; but it is no less true.

We must not, however, content ourselves with reproaching the conduct of these unhappy men—men who, like Demas, for place or power, have thus dealt so very treacherously. We must bestir ourselves boldly to meet the exigencies in which we are placed.

Too long have the Churchmen of this Diocese remained comparatively supine and inactive, when the unprincipled Democratic wild boar was devastating the fair vineyard planted in our midst. Culpably negligent have they too much been, especially in their choice of Parliamentary representatives. On all leading questions of political economy, have candidates for legislative honours been tested with anxious and searching zeal; but how miserably seldom have they been interrogated regarding the line of conduct which, if returned, they would pursue, in regard to Ecclesiastical affairs. How rarely has the question been asked, "Do you love the Church? and will you be at least equally watchful of her interests, as of the interests of trade and commerce?"

Surely such a discreditable state of things ought not to be. The time has come when there must be no halting between two opinions. Iscariot must throw off his plausible mask of expediency; and the honest, loyal soldier of the Cross grasp his weapon, with a fixed resolution to combat manfully and unflinchingly for the principles which he professes to hold!

Ere long, the Province will be the arena of a general election; and it is not too early for us to be selecting the men upon whom our suffrages will fall to be concentrated. Let this important work be set about with prayerful deliberation. Each elector should act as if the general result depended upon himself; with a constant remembrance, that the franchise which he enjoys is a talent intrusted to his stewardship—a talent, the use or abuse of which must assuredly be accounted for, at the great day of final reckoning.

We cannot follow up these remarks more profitably or appropriately than with the following quotation from the recently-delivered charge of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese. The words of the venerable Prelate must carry conviction to every well-constituted and sound-thinking mind; and if his people as one man pursue the course, which he so plainly indicates, there

can be but little fear of the ultimate triumph of the cause of truth and justice.

"The period has arrived when the Church in this Diocese must assume her responsibility as a body, and act as a whole, lay and clerical; and this the more especially when her former unobtrusive mode of proceeding has been publicly derided and condemned.

"Let us then proceed as St. Paul did, when about to be oppressed by an unjust judge: he appealed unto Caesar. We must appeal to the law and testimony,—to the principles of the constitution,—to the acts, pledges, and promises of the Government and Legislature; and keeping honestly within these limits, we must speak boldly. Those of our professing friends who have occasionally kept in the back-ground, fearing to identify themselves with the Church and her interests, must be reminded that such a crooked policy will be no longer tolerated; and that all who shrink from defending her in this her time of need will be cast off as rotten branches.

"Our people must be made aware that, in the discharge of their social as well as other duties, they should act conscientiously and agreeably to the word of God; and if they do so as Christian men, they will never assist any one in acquiring office or a seat in the Legislature who is not the friend of God and of His Church, and a man of justice towards his neighbour. What said Jethro to Moses?—"Take wise men—men of understanding, and known among your tribes"—they were to be "able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness."

"For, after all, our Bibles are the true standard of Civil Government, and according to its rules ought we to select our representatives.

"But I shall be told that this is entering into politics, and that religion is not political. Now, to this I answer, that the word "political" has a bad sense, and religion is nothing that is bad. But there is also a good sense of the word; and whoever says that religion is not political, speaks as erroneously, and offends with his tongue as certainly, as if in St. Paul's time he had said it mattered not whether he was a Christian or a heathen.

"For what the question of Christian or no Christian was in the Apostle's day, such are what we call questions of politics now. It is as right to take one side, and as wrong to take the other, in the social matters which come daily before us, as it was right to become a Christian in St. Paul's day, or wrong to remain an idolater.

"Hence, in all social duties, there is a right and wrong, and it is not a matter of indifference what side we take. In truth, nothing can be indifferent in a Christian man's life. There is no part of that life without its duties; and to trifle with any one of them, is to trifle with eternity.

"We daily hear indeed of political rights and privileges, and we are told that we may do with them as we please. Our neighbour says, I have a right to do this or that,—to give my vote to this person or that person,—to forward this or that measure. Now, doubtless, he has such a right, because he has the right of free will: he is from birthright a free agent, and has the power of doing right or wrong—of saving himself or ruining himself. But it will be a poor con-

science if he is his own fault. "Men do not lose their souls by one act, but by a course of acts; and the careless, or party and selfish, exercise of political rights this way or that way, at our pleasure, is among the acts by which we forfeit our salvation. All men have the power of doing wrong, if they will; yet there is but one right way, while there are a hundred wrong ways. They may do as they please; but the first who exercised that right was Satan, when he fell: and any man who does this or that, merely because he wills it, is so far following his example.

"Hence I maintain, without fear of any rational contradiction, that the individuals comprising the Legislatures of Christian nations ought to be men of Christian principles, and should not only conduct themselves by the Word of God, but see to the support of His regular worship and teaching, as the New Testament so clearly ordains, 'Preach the Gospel to every creature.'

"Take a leaf out of the book of your enemies. The Romanist, the Radical, and the Infidel, are all banded in an unholy campaign against the Apostolic Church of your fathers. Differing on ten thousand other points, here they are fraternally agreed. Follow their example, so far as union and concentrated action are concerned. Turn a deaf ear to the sophistries of false friends, or the threats and invectives of avowed adversaries. Be not ashamed of the polling-booth to proclaim your principles; and withhold your suffrages from every man, however amiable or accomplished, who will not pledge himself to uphold the rights and privileges of your beloved and sore-beset Mother!

OUR UNSCRUPULOUS OPPONENTS.

Never was there a more happy term made use of than this, when applied by Lord Elgin to the acts of those who would rob the various religious bodies in this Province of the slender funds which are available from the Clergy Reserves for the maintenance of religion. Hitherto those "unscrupulous opponents" have been permitted to promulgate the most monstrous falsehoods unnoticed and uncontradicted, and at length, by their frequent repetition, they persuade others into a belief in their truth, and would seem to believe in the truth of the lie themselves. But at a time when the friends of religion are in energetic action to resist their assaults and refute their falsehoods, it required a more unscrupulous effrontery and a stronger propensity for falsehood than we had supposed even the most unscrupulous fraction of our unscrupulous opponents possessed, to venture on the publication of a new falsehood or the reiteration of an old one.

We are led to these reflections by the perusal of a letter which has just appeared, signed "R. H. Brett, Secretary of the Conference of the Canadian Methodist New Connexion;" which seems to have been elicited from him by the proceedings of the Church Union meeting, "in order," as he says, "that our (meaning this Methodist New Connex-

ion) position should be clearly known regarding the Clergy Reserve question, and regarding our view of an established hierarchy in Canada, holding exclusive ecclesiastical rights and privileges, with princely endowments, as at present exists under the law concerning the rectories;" he begs to hand for republication the memorial which accompanied his letter, signed H. O. Crofts, President of Conference, R. H. Brett, Secretary; a memorial, which according to the statement of the Secretary, this Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church presented to the Legislature during its last session.

Now, before we come to the memorial of the body, we have one word for the statements of the Secretary himself. He objects to any "established hierarchy in Canada, holding exclusive ecclesiastical rights and privileges." Now the only hierarchy that does is that of the Church of Rome, which possesses many that are denied even to the Church of England; and the rights which the latter holds are held in common with all other religious denominations of Christians in this Province. Thus, under the Act of settlement of the Clergy Reserves in 1840, more than one-half of these Reserves were taken from the Church of England and Ireland, in order therefrom to "supply the religious wants of all other denominations of Christians in this Province," including these very "Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion," if they chose to avail themselves of it. But they have not done so—finding, no doubt, that the pittance which it affords the clergy of other religious bodies, who accept aid therefrom, is trifling, compared to that which, under the voluntary (?) system, aided by the Parent Society at home, they receive for the maintenance of the religious wants of their thirty-six Ministers and small congregations.

The Secretary alludes to "the princely endowments, as at present exists under the rectories." Where are those "princely endowments" to be found? The largest sum yielded by any of these rectories is £200 a-year; only one amounts to that. The income of the remaining fifty-six united amounts to less than £500 a-year, which will give an average to each Rector of not quite nine pounds a-year as his "princely endowment" therefrom. So much for the statements of the Secretary; now let us come to those of the Body, as set out in their memorial.

The memorial contains nineteen paragraphs, every one of which on an average embodies a falsehood. The first paragraph states that "the Act of settlement of 1840, which treats of the Act of 1840, and their objections to the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves made thereby. This Act of settlement is therein called "a measure that by every one except to minds inured to a state hierarchy must be regarded as an outrage against the feelings, the wishes, the rights, and liberties of the country."

The first objection is that "it aims at the elevation of two religious denominations, the Church of England and the Residuary Church of Scotland to the virtual exclusion of thirteen others (all protestants) besides the Roman Catholics." Now, the act of settlement does no such thing; by that act the then vested proceeds arising from previous sales, "after providing for certain stipends to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, and other denominations of Christians in Canada, to which the national faith of the Crown was then pledged," were directed "to be divided into three equal parts, of which two should be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland;" and the nett produce of all future sales of those reserves were directed "to be divided into six equal parts, of which two should be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada, AND THE RESIDUE RESERVED FOR THE USE OF ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONS OF CHRISTIANS WITHIN THIS PROVINCE," including, of course, the thirty-six ministers and congregation of this "Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church." Yet this is the act of settlement which this body has the effrontery to state—"aims at the elevation of two religious denominations—the Church of England and the Residuary Church of Scotland, to the virtual exclusion of thirteen others." We can vouch for it that it does not leave to the former even that proportion of the reserves to which its numbers would entitle it when contrasted with the others.

We shall return to this subject next week.

THE POWER OF POKERY IN CANADA.

We have waited patiently until the "nine days' wonder" should expend itself, until the chance of obtaining a dispassionate hearing should be stronger than while the heat of a party contest was yet in glow; but now that "the Haldimand election" has mingled quietly among the things of the unheeded past, we desire to say something in regard to that event, to induce reflection on certain features of that contest—certain topics of interest and importance evolving from it, and well worthy of attentive discussion. Foremost among these is the series of facts; that one of the candidates at this election had dared to deny the right of the Pope to do that in a Protestant land, which has been forbidden to him in every Roman Catholic country—namely, to map it out into Papal jurisdictions, and to place an Italian Prince with a terri-

torial title to rule over each; that in consequence of this, the said candidate drew down on himself the ire of the Roman Catholic priesthood; that a bulletin was issued from the Papal head-quarters at Toronto, a hundred miles from the scene of contest, funds raised, emissaries hired,—that although the Papal power was thus brought to bear only "the day before the election," it was strong enough, by its denunciations from the altar, to turn against the marked man a class of electors who "up to two days of the polling were favourable to him," and thereby to decide the result of the election.

Now public men in Canada should know what topics are open to them for discussion, and what are those subjects the discussion of which debars them forever from the political arena. It is also desirable that the Protestant people of Upper Canada should be thoroughly aware of the practical character of that "mere spiritual jurisdiction" which the Romanists tell us the Bulls of the Roman Pontiff confer,—whether the public press is a proper medium for discussing the polity of churches as affecting truth and liberty, and how far a Journalist may avoid such subjects with a due regard to the responsibilities of his position. Let us extract from the Roman Catholic organ, crowing over the success of the Roman crusade:—

(From the Mirror of 25th April.)

"The day before the election commenced, the following Address found its way into the county; it spoke to the feelings of an outraged and calumniated body of men; it reminded them of their solemn duty, and, according to Mr. Brown's own confession—The hand-bills had their effect; they detached some voters—paralyzed others—and threw doubt and discord into the camp in the first hour of battle."

"CATHOLIC FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN; The hour approaches when you will have to sustain our Holy Religion, or trample it in the sinks of a foreignland, by supporting with your votes its most violent, most fanatic enemy. Every century has its important occurrences. The most important as well as the most wicked of the present century, is the attempt of the British Minister to twine again round the writhing limbs of ten millions of Catholics the chains that our own O'CONNELL rescued us from in 1829. Will you help Lord John Russell to rivet these spiritual chains around the souls of your countrymen in Ireland? If such be your intention, vote for GEORGE BROWN; for he, too, has declared, over and over again, that 'Popery must be put down.' Will you help to crush the religion of the Holy Catholic Church in this Province—that religion which has been handed down to us through ages of persecution, by our martyred forefathers—that religion for which the dear old land of our birth and of our love has wept oceans of blood? If you will, vote for GEORGE BROWN; for he, too, has repeatedly declared in his newspaper, that 'Romanism must be crushed in Canada.'

The Catholics will oppose him as one man in every county in the Province for which he might hereafter become a candidate; if they can, he will not readily occupy a seat in the Legislature of the country, much less in the Cabinet. He has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to them, and they accept the challenge. They have come off victorious in the first struggle, and time will prove that they can do so again."

Here we have the charge—the conspiracy—the result—and the improvement sought from it by the Romanists. We are charged by our contemporaries with offering "indignity" to the Roman Catholic "religion"—with starting "religious questions"—with not avoiding "sectarianism"—with "wantonly ridiculing the Catholic's religion"—with "unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the Roman Catholics." There is no truth in it. It suits the purpose of the Roman Catholic priesthood to raise this cry, in the hope of turning off attention from the real issue between us. If the Papal fiat is hereafter to decide the result of elections in Upper Canada, it is well that the working of the system should be understood. The circumstances of the last election at Kingston are not yet obliterated—in which the Roman Catholics were, in the space of a few hours, turned almost as one man against the candidate they preferred. Nor has the late election in Lanark been forgotten, besides other places we might name. The evil is quite aggravated enough to need correction; it is an increasing evil, moreover, and whatever others it may do, we shall not shrink from grappling with it. There is a morbid dread of treading on the Pope's toes among Canadian politicians—a feeling sedulously cultivated by his ministers—and the effect of it was never more clearly displayed than in this Haldimand controversy. When matters of principle were at stake we have never hesitated to give our testimony, party or no party. We have offered no insult to the Roman Catholics; we have not even discussed questions affecting their religious faith. But when the polity, the ecclesiastical system of the Papal Church has been before the public as affecting the good of the state and the rights of the rest of the community, we have not been deterred, by fear of the priests, or those they can influence, from speaking plainly—and we trust we never shall. Because we asked that the Roman Catholic Church should be placed precisely on the same footing as other Churches, have we drawn down her vengeance upon us. Our remarks of 19th December last, on the Papal aggression, were the ground-work of the antagonism; and we challenge all our adversaries to show a discourteous or violent expression throughout the article. But it showed in calm language the operation of the Roman ecclesiastical system, and opposed the bold act of the Pope—and that was quite sufficient to call down the denunciations of the Roman organ. Were the Press and the Pulpit,



we asked, to be debarred from expressing an opinion on one of the most remarkable events which has disturbed Christendom in many years? Must the Protestant hold his "religious faith" as a "secondary consideration" in comparison with his political—and leave the Romanist to push his interest everywhere and in everything, under the plea that "all other questions" are of "secondary importance" to "HIS religious faith!"

The doctrine that newspapers have "no right to meddle with purely religious questions"—that Journalists ought not to give expression to their "religious views," and "have no right to indulge in sectarian controversy," is positively monstrous. It is precisely the American doctrine, that the Constitution must be obeyed, although in opposition to God's moral law—but in a more hateful light. How can a man, in any position of life, throw off the responsibility of doing what he can to advance the truth, as his conscience dictates? Think of a public journal talking of the great religious questions of the day as mere "minor differences," to be "sunk," lest "discordant notes" split up "the party!" Better a thousand-fold that all the political parties in the country were scattered forever, than that the lamentable spectacle should be seen of men bound over not to speak or write on the one grand question of time and eternity—lest it "hurt the party."

Parties built on such ground-work must come to nought, and it would be sad if it were otherwise. There is no safety for political combinations, but to find common ground on the civil affairs of the country and leave each man to think, and speak, and act in matters of religion as his conscience tells him is right. Unity of theological as well as political creed can never be obtained—and the proscription of men of correct political views and practice, because they hold certain religious views, would destroy any party that ever was formed.

Perhaps our readers have read the foregoing observations under the impression that they were penned by the editor of The Church and for The Church. Such is not the case. We have transferred these sentences from various paragraphs in a long article contained in the Globe of Tuesday, which seems now to be mightily afraid of the growing power of popery. The following article from the Patriot on the latter subject is worthy of perusal.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

The position of the Roman Catholics amongst us is not understood as it ought to be; but facts are beginning to come out, which can produce only the conviction that their policy is onward! Though the current has run smoothly and placidly on the surface, it is deep, and if not stemmed in time will undermine the foundations of our religious liberty and overwhelm the country at last with error and tyranny. The act for doing away with the general distribution of "local" and private Acts, professed by its originators, and we believe really intended, to lessen the expenses of the country, has worked well with the craftiness of this body, by preventing the public at large from becoming acquainted with the proceedings relating to them, in the Legislature. The Acts of 1849, below named, have not been circulated generally, or in other words were generally unknown, not only in the Province, but in the particular localities to which they are supposed to belong, a few days ago—and, so far as we can tell, are not yet known beyond the parties who are more particularly interested in them—and whose interest it is that they should not be generally known, but kept quiet until some necessity occurs for referring to them.

Since the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the following enactments have been made by the United Parliament for the exclusive benefit of the Roman Catholics:—

Table listing Acts of Parliament from 1841 to 1850, detailing provisions for Roman Catholics in various provinces like the Baldwin and Lafontaine Administrations, Draper and Sherwood, and Baldwin and Lafontaine.

Twenty-four of these Acts of Parliament enable as many corporations to hold real property, without any restrictions as to the mode of conveyance, to an amount which will produce an annual rental of £73,000, or to £1,216,666 13s. 4d.

There are two other acts— One in 1845, the 8th Vic. cap. 82; The other in 1849, the 12th Vic., cap. 136.

The former of which incorporates the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in each diocese; limited extent, situate anywhere within the Province of Canada, without any restrictions as to the mode of acquisition; and in section 9, provides for the creation of new dioceses, giving their Bishops the same power.

The latter incorporates the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, and the Bishops of Montreal and Bytown; empowers them to hold real estate to an unlimited extent, anywhere in both Provinces—and provides

for the future incorporation of Archbishops or Bishops of new dioceses upon the same terms.

Both of these Acts require the Incorporations to register conveyances to them, the former within twelve and the latter within six months from their execution; giving a power to receive death bed bequests, registered as just stated; while by the Church (of England) Temporalities Act, bequests must be made six months before the death of the testator and registered six months after.

In 1849, the Act 12th Vic. cap. 16 provides that private or personal and local Acts be not printed with the public statutes, in that and future sessions.

The Acts for the benefit of the Roman Catholics passed in 1849 and 1850, are not published among the public Acts for general distribution of those years.—Patriot.

THE LATE DR. JARVIS.

We deeply regret that owing to an unusual pressure of matters demanding our attention, we have hitherto been prevented from noticing, at length, the decease of the Rev. Samuel Farnar Jarvis, D. D., Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Dr. Jarvis has long filled an important position in the ranks of our modern divines, and his unexpected removal from this earthly sphere, will create a deep sensation in the Church of Christ wherever situated. In our next we purpose giving a memoir of our departed brother.

For the Church.

THE AGLO-SAXON RACE ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE III.

During the interval that has elapsed since our humble lucubrations gave place, as in duty bound, to more important matters, it is probable that those who did us the honour of perusing our former remarks have, in some degree, forgotten the connection between them and their present continuation. Suffice it is to say that, having considered the peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon race both in its English and American development, we are now naturally led to make some observations on its features and destinies in our own Province.

It is evident, with reference to our own portion of the continent, that we still possess a character, which, even regarded as a whole, strongly retains the features of the Anglican portion of the race in question. But every one whose heart bounds within him at the name of England—whose eye grows brighter and whose blood thrills more stirringly in his veins as he stands beneath her ancient banner,—whose head becomes more erect, and whose breath comes and goes with a more swelling inspiration as he proudly owns himself her loyal son. Every one of this class (and there is no lack of such amongst us) must have some sad thoughts when he reflects upon the almost inevitable necessity, by which the present character of the people will be eventually modified, and conformed to that type which will characterize the population of the continent at large.

Similar causes must produce similar results, and many of those circumstances in which the race found themselves situated on the first settlement of the continent, and which (though not enlarged upon before) have tended to modify the character of the people, are at present in full operation in these colonies.

There are large tracts of country—fertile, cultivated, and populous, which are settled exclusively by one class—and that by no means the most intelligent or refined—elated by the prosperity which they generally enjoy, and owners of the soil which affords them every comfort they desire, they seldom see an individual who is superior to themselves, and hence they become offensively independent in their bearing, and utterly impatient of subordination to others.

Again—in many regions of the Province where there are many thousands of inhabitants, no provision is made for their instruction in religious truth—they are generally speaking, wanting in the will, as well as in the ability to provide it for themselves—while the Church is crippled, despoiled and crushed by those of whom it is alike the duty and the interest to protect and further her in her holy work. As a necessary consequence, ignorance of the grossest character is taking possession of such localities, and thus the ground is prepared for the rapid growth of that false doctrine, heresy and schism, whose tendency has ever been to produce infidelity.

The main cause however, independent of those which have been just adverted to, which must lead to the eventual assimilation of the character of our people to that of the inhabitants of the continent at large is one, which at the same time, points out a high temporal destiny as awaiting Canada. No one who reflects upon the geographical position of this Province can resist the conviction that from the very necessity of its situation it must ere long become the great thoroughfare for the incalculable intercourse that already exists, and is rapidly increasing between the east and west. The wondrous valley of the Mississippi and the fertile regions of the Far West must, in a brief period, become the centre of American wealth, power and population, and who can doubt that this will be the great highway by which they will seek access to the Atlantic coast? The steps are already taken which in a few years will cause a tide of travel to sweep across this land—so great—so ceaseless, and so increasing as to overpass all present expectation.

It may be too, ere the present generation shall

have passed away, that the idea which at present is treated as a chimera shall receive its realization, and we shall see a communication opened with the Pacific, and consequently with the regions of the rich and glorious east, thus making Canada as has been said, "the toll-gate of the world." Our far-sighted and sagacious neighbours who are deeply impressed with the incalculable advantages, as well as the perfect practicability of such an undertaking, acknowledge that the route through the possessions of the British Crown affords facilities superior to any other, and why should we regard as a pleasing dream, an idea which a people so eminently practical consider as so capable of fulfillment?

To lay out of consideration, however, this truly magnificent scheme, which has lately been discussed by several writers and confining our thoughts to that immense stream of trade alone, which is at present flourishing between the eastern and western portions of this continent, we must feel that when it is diverted (as to a great extent it certainly will be) across this Province, it will almost necessarily sweep away with it any difference of character by which our people are at present distinguished, while, at the same time, it will render this country a perfect focus of that feverish anxiety and ceaseless bustle which tends so strongly to banish all thought of God from the minds of His creatures.

Every one who reflects at all upon the subject, must be convinced that the universal tendency of the present day is towards a spirit of proud self-reliance, which is already leading men to reject the lowly doctrines of Revelation.

The present discussion will help to show that the causes which conduce to this melancholy result operate with preëminent power upon the peculiar character of the Anglo-Saxon race in general, while the circumstances which have occupied our attention, prove that upon the transatlantic portion of that race, they are acting with an unparalleled intensity—an intensity which is already producing results calculated to afford abundant food for thought and apprehension, to every one who is zealous for the honour of the Lord of Hosts.

From the peculiar geographical position of our own Province, it appears inevitable that while we shall eventually partake, to an almost unnatural degree, in that restless and absorbing activity which is already one of the most prominent features of the people of this continent, we shall also see the Anglican peculiarities of our present character gradually merged into the prevailing type of self-reliance and forgetfulness of God, which must be naturally fostered by such circumstances.

With these prospects before us, the Church is bound to exert her utmost powers, in order to leaven this threatening mass of accumulating worldliness with something of the spirit of Christ. She must diligently strive to occupy the still waste places of the land ere the world shall succeed in appropriating them entirely to itself.

In order to effect this most important object, there are various measures which naturally suggest themselves, and to some of which we would briefly refer.

I. The energetic upholding of our "Church Union," or the adoption of any other efficient and proper means for diffusing correct information as to the true position, treatment, wants and revenues of the Church. This is an object of vital importance, for there can be no question that the comparative apathy, and want of interest displayed by the majority of our people, arises from want of information on these important points, and from consequent ignorance of their duty arising therefrom.

II. On the proper carrying out of the first means suggested, depends to a great extent the efficiency of the second, viz., the more extended and hearty support of the Church Society. Even should the measures adopted by the Church Union be successful in effecting the primary object for which it was organized—the rescue of the Clergy Reserves—yet, the necessities of the Diocese are such, that there will be the most urgent need for increasing the Missionary resources of the Church by every possible means, if we wish to save our people from the fatal consequences of religious ignorance, error and division. We may hope that the Church Union will exert a most beneficial agency on this behalf, inasmuch as the information which it is its object to diffuse, will do much to induce the members of our communion to contribute more liberally to the holy objects which the Church Society has in view.

III. The vigorous support of our Church University, and the cause of religious education in general. The influence which this institution, together with the schools connected with it, will ultimately exert cannot be trifling, but we can hardly expect its direct effects to be great upon the masses who, in this country, wield so large a measure of power and influence. We should therefore labour unceasingly—through the agency of our Church Union or otherwise—to obtain the right of educating the children of the Church in accordance with her own principles. It is surely little less than an act of high-handed tyranny to compel us to contribute to a system of Common School education against whose principles we protest, because our convictions are strong as to its tendency towards infidelity.

IV. The speedy division of the colony into

manageable Dioceses. This is a subject that has been powerfully set forth in the published letter of our present Diocesan—and from it we are encouraged to hope that the excellent scheme therein propounded will ere long be carried into effect. Few things in the recent history of the Church are more striking than the highly beneficial, and often astonishing results that have sprung from the increase of the Episcopate in the vast colonial Dioceses of the British empire. We have only to reflect upon the progress our Diocese has made under the vigorous supervision that has been extended over it since it possessed a separate existence, to be convinced that—even putting aside its exhausting duties and extent, further subdivision would be fraught with benefit to the Church.

V. The endeavour on the part of those in authority to suggest and carry out some system which will, in accordance with civil and ecclesiastical law, remedy the state of isolation in which each Diocese stands, and restore to the inferior clergy, as well as to the laity, their ancient rights and privileges.

The almost complete isolation of each Diocese from the rest must be acknowledged as a source of spiritual weakness to the Church, because it neutralizes, to a great extent, that communion which should ever exist between all her branches. It is, moreover, a fruitful cause of temporal oppression, for if she possessed "a more efficient organization" her united influence would be too strong to be lightly disregarded by the expediency-loving legislators of the present day.

The anomalous condition which marks the internal affairs of every Colonial Diocese is such as cannot continue without the deepest injury to the Church. The feeling is widely spread that a larger share of influence must be given both to clergy and laity than it has been possible to bestow upon them heretofore. This view seems to pervade men of all opinions, and of every rank, from the Bishops on the English Bench to the humblest labourer in the colonies. "To apply to the Church here"—to use the language of the Bishop of Oxford, "with none of the advantages of an establishment, all those restrictions which bind the free agency of the Church at home is felt to be an evil" that is intolerable. Though the Colonial Church has been highly favored in her Bishops—yet if her position is such—to recur to the language of the same prelate—as "to force those Bishops in spite of themselves to act in cases of discipline as absolute autocrats without the forms of law," it will certainly come to pass that feelings of alienation, and, perhaps, of jealous insubordination, will occur between those who ought to be united in the closest bonds of Christian amity, on the one hand, and Scriptural obedience on the other. Under these circumstances we must feel it to be cause for deep congratulation, that our own Diocesan authorities are taking decided, though wary, steps for remedying the false anomalous position in which we feel ourselves placed. The proceedings which marked the Visitation which has taken place since this article was originally written, have been to many a source of gratification, which words are scarcely adequate to convey, and for which more than one manly heart could almost have found vent in tears. They hold out a high promise for the future, and well may we thank God and take courage.

Thus may we hope to be instrumental in doing somewhat towards sanctifying the high destiny of temporal power which seems to await Canada, in common with the continent at large. Unless we do so, prosperity will too surely produce upon us its usual effect, in hardening our hearts, and making us forgetful of Him from whose gracious hand our richest benefits descend, and perhaps from this land and from among our children those armies of the unbelievers shall be most abundantly recruited, who, in the last days, shall wage war against the Saints of the Most High.

We beg leave to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Newton, which appears in another column.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 14, 1851.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Fall Wheat, Spring do., Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Flour, Market Flour, Do. (in Bags), Oatmeal, Beet, Do. per 100 lbs., Bacon, Hams, Mutton, Pork, Do. per 100 lbs., Butter, Do. salt, Bread, Coals, Lard, Cheese, Apples, Eggs, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Potatoes, Straw, Hay, and Fire Wood.



## Reviews.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, April 1851: New York, Scott & Co.: Toronto, Mcleear.

We have been prevented by the large space which the reports of the important meetings held in this city occupied in our last publication, from then noticing the present number of this Magazine, and now we must notice it summarily to make sure of an extract we would like to give. Southey's memoir is continued and will be read with interest, "My Novel" and some extracts from "Modern State Trials" will repay perusal, but the most interesting article in the present number is that entitled "The latter days of the Free Trade Ministry," in which the political manœuvring of the Russell Cabinet during the late ministerial interregnum is exposed with admirable effect. From this portion of the article, we pass to that which concerns ourselves, equally with our brethren in England. The future prospects of the country, and the future duty of the people, as stated in respect of Great Britain, are equally applicable to ourselves.

"It is now the duty of every one to prepare most seriously for the coming contest.—In all human probability the existence of the present Parliament, as well as of the present Ministry, is drawing rapidly to its close. The ensuing autumn may not pass over—nay, probably will not—without the occurrence of a general election; and upon the result of that election depend in a great measure the future destinies of the country. The results of that change of policy which was effected by Sir Robert Peel were necessarily slow in their development, and could not be ascertained except by the aid of considerable experience. They are now before the country—although not yet to their full extent, for the depression of native industry, and the decline of the home trade, have gradually but surely been progressing; and the continuance of the experiment for another year would certainly demonstrate, yet more fully and forcibly, the havoc and ruin which Free Trade, in an old, densely-peopled, and burdened state like our own, must inevitably carry in its train. This much at least has been proved, that the agricultural interest cannot be possibly stand against the accumulated and increasing influx of grain and provisions from all quarters of the world. That position, however much it may have been contested eighteen months or a year ago, is now universally admitted. The advocates of free trade in foreign corn have been found wrong in every one of their calculations. Whether we assume, with Sir Robert Peel, that 56s. per quarter is the proper remunerative price of wheat in this country on the average, or take Mr. Wilson of the *Economist's* lower estimate, and fix it at 52s. 2d., it is perfectly apparent that the land of Great Britain cannot continue in cultivation as formerly, under a system of foreign importation which forces the averages of wheat down to 38s."

Again says Blackwood:—

"It is now for the nation at large to say whether—considering the magnitude and importance of this fundamental error, and the very disastrous consequences which have resulted from it—it is neither just nor prudent to persevere until we have reached the extremity, and annihilated or expatriated from Great Britain a large class of agriculturists, upon whose prosperity that of the home manufacturers of the nation is admitted in a great degree to depend. It is now established by experience, extending over two successive harvests of different quality and zeal, that prices cannot be maintained against the influx of foreign importation. All kinds of agricultural produce are similarly affected—the provision as well as the grain market—so that no change of husbandry can avail to recompense the farmer. It is also established that the importations may be increased to almost any amount, and that they do, at the present time, exceed fivefold the estimated quantity. From these positive ascertained facts we may safely arrive at an inference as to the possibility of maintaining in cultivation the greater portion of the soil of Britain. Let us see how this stands.

We shall take Sir Robert Peel's estimate of the remunerative price of wheat, upon the average of years, at 56s. per quarter.

Good wheat land, in high cultivation, will return 32 bushels, or four quarters per acre, which at the above price—the lowest remunerative one, be it remarked,—would fetch £11 4s.

At the present average prices, the return of the same amount of produce per acre would fetch only £7 12s.; being a loss to the agriculturist of £3 12s. per acre!"

We will give one more extract:—

"Hitherto we have spoken as if the agricultural interest could be considered apart from the other interests of the community. It is not our fault if we are forced to discuss it in this light—it is the fault of the men who have promulgated the false and unnatural doctrine, that one branch of native industry can be struck down and annihilated, without any distinct injury being inflicted on the others. The truth is, that Free Trade has not only prostrated the agriculturists, but has carried its desolating effects into the heart of every large town in the empire. The artisans, who are large consumers

of taxed articles, and who therefore contribute greatly to the national revenue, find themselves undersold and supplanted by the influx of foreign manufactured goods which have poured into this country in a perpetual stream, ever since Sir Robert Peel ventured to make his most dangerous experiment on the tariff. Native industry of every kind, and in every shape, has been assailed. The exporting trades alone have profited by the change; and even their advantage has fallen miserably short of that which they so confidently anticipated. The reason is perfectly plain. The stimulus which was given to foreign manufactures by our total abandonment of the protective system, has had the effect of creating rivals to our manufacturers in markets of which we expected to retain the monopoly, and at the present moment our merchants are engaged in a desperate but fruitless struggle to maintain that monopoly, by underselling their competitors at any cost. It is evident that they cannot continue that struggle long. Free access to the British market has given to foreign states a power which they never possessed before; and not content with supplanting our artisans at home, they never will rest satisfied until they can meet the Manchester manufacturers, on equal terms at those very outposts of commerce which the latter have long as their own particular preserve. In the mean time, our native artisans, whose sole dependence is on the home market, are thrown out of work. Our shops are filled with foreign articles ticketed at a price which appears to defy competition. Unskilled labour is driven from the country into the towns, is hired at famine wages to do the work of the taskmaster; and the handicraftsman, without knowing why, finds his wages weekly dwindling, under the operation of a system which professes to secure for him and his class comforts which were hitherto unknown."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, April 1851; New York, Scott & Co.: Toronto, T. Mcleear.

The number of this Review for the past quarter has just come to hand. Its contents are varied. We have read with great pleasure "Recent campaigns in India," as embodied in the Reviewers notice of "A year in the Punjab," by Major Edwards, and "The second Sikh War," by Mr. Thackwell. We shall pass over "Mathematical Literature," "Revolution and counter Revolution" and other papers to the "Ministerial Crisis," in which we find an acknowledgment that we little expected to meet in the pages of this very ultra-liberal journal. A candid admission that the demagogues who have so long marred the prosperity of the British Empire have lost their power. That the people have discovered the humbug of their agitation and that the sacred sense of the middle classes is likely henceforth to sustain, not to oppose the upper classes.

"Perhaps," says the writer, "at no period of English history, have the mass of the people been less under the influence of dangerous leaders. We believe there is not one of that class that has at present any power of importance, and it is of great moment to the stability of our institutions, that before the next time of political activity arrives, the middle classes should have deserved and won the confidence of the working men. That universal sentiment of progress that we have alluded to, may be cast into almost any mould. Proportioned to the amount of education and of good feeling subsisting between different ranks of the community, it assumes an innocent or a dangerous form. A really patriotic and intelligent middle class, may enlist the working classes as champions of order, while a selfish middle class that neglects its duties, may drive them to the wildest anarchy. Democracy is everywhere growing into power, and whether it be Christian democracy building up a "fabric of felicity, by the bands of reason and of law," or un-Christian democracy unable to build anything, but able to shatter fearfully and destroy, depend mainly upon the middle classes of many countries to determine. In these days of money power, the middle class, where it is well developed, is chiefly responsible for the peaceful progress of the country, because it has the ability to secure it, and whatever may be our fears for France or Germany, we can have no doubts for England."

Romish aggression also gets a postscript blow. It seems that there has been an attempt made lately to assimilate the English system of national education, with the Irish to conciliate Popery in the English manufacturing districts, and the writer thus proceeds:

"The Committee of Council now vote grants to Roman Catholic schools, without any stipulation that the Bible or extracts from the Bible shall be read in them, and with the perfect knowledge that such reading would not be permitted. They have even advanced a step farther. The Committee of Council have given their approval to a form of trust deed for Roman Catholic schools, in which the subject of religious instruction is disposed of by the following management clause:—

"In case a difference shall arise between the said priest or priests, or any of the said committee of management, hereinafter mentioned, respecting the religious instruction of the scholars, or any regulation connected therewith, the said priest or priests, or any member of the said committee of management, may cause a statement in writing of the matter in difference to be laid before the Roman Catholic Bishop for the

time being of the said district, or other ecclesiastical division—and the said Bishop shall inquire and determine the matter in difference, and the decision of the said Bishop in writing thereon, when laid before the said committee of management, shall be final and conclusive upon the matter."

"The Papal Aggression Bill in its original state, as introduced by Lord John Russell, proposed to render it a penal offence for any Roman Catholic prelate to assume the title of *Dean, Bishop, or Archbishop* of any district or ecclesiastical division. Lord John Russell, as a member of the Committee of Council, is himself a party to the recognition of these titles; and what is of much more serious moment (for mere titles we regard with indifference), he is a party to the extension of the authority of Roman Catholic Bishops to schools built and supported with public money; an authority which they have never been allowed to hold or exercise in this country since the Reformation."

Commenting on this he says:—

"Of all forms of religious endowments, the most dangerous, because the most insidious, is that which permits chapels to be erected for juvenile communions, and called schools.

"If the reader would understand the present working of the system, we refer him to the second annual report of the (Roman) Catholic Poor-School Committee; and the report of last year. In it he will find the grateful acknowledgments of the committee for government assistance, and the following passage:—

"Images of our blessed Lady were presented in 1849, to fifty-nine schools, and have been found eminently useful in exciting the devotional feelings of the children, and, as is believed, in obtaining blessings from on high, for the efforts of others in their regard!"

"That is to say, the Committee of Council having, in numerous cases, relieved the (Roman) Catholic Poor-School Committee from the necessity of paying their own teachers, and purchasing their own books and maps, the funds of the Society have been rendered available for the worship, by children, of the Virgin Mary."

Was this the intention of the Legislature?

"Roman Catholics are to be admitted; not under the clause which provides that 'the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the authorized version, shall be a part of the daily instruction of the scholars;' but under the clause which embraces 'all schools allowed by the Committee of Council to participate in the benefits of a parliamentary grant.' This is working under cover; and as very few persons are aware of the fact that the Committee of Council now assist schools in which a Madonna is substituted for the Bible, we suspect that many of the supporters of the bill are the unconscious victims of a little dexterity (we must not say altogether innocent,) educational diplomacy. That pious Churchmen and orthodox Dissenters should be willing to share in the management of funds raised by a school-rate we can readily believe; that they are equally willing to share it amicably with 'the Roman Catholic Bishop of the district, or ecclesiastical division,' is, in these times, open to very reasonable doubt. We put all parties on their guard.

"According to the reports of Mr. Marshall, the government inspector, the Roman Catholics of Manchester and Salford amount to 100,000; a population chiefly of the poorer class. Imagine the bill passed; what will happen? School committees will be organized by the priests for the whole of this population. These committees will claim their share of a school-rate, and, in the schools built with the proceeds, the adoration of the Virgin, and the duty in religious matters of surrendering mind and conscience to the keeping of the priest, will be among the first practical lessons! Is this the price which the rate-payers of Manchester are willing to pay for the privilege of clearing the streets of Irish vagrancy? Is this the precedent, which, if set up, the people of England will be prepared to follow?"

## THE ALL-ABSORBING CHURCH OF ROME.

From the Witness.

Again and again it has been affirmed that the poverty and wretchedness of Ireland are to be traced to the misgovernment of Protestant England. But the London correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, (universally regarded as a high authority in political crisis), in the issue of March 29th, affirms that "this poor and oppressed country is calculated to have raised, from death-bed bequests, for the support of the Church of Rome, and her institutions, the sum of £30,000,000 sterling, since the year 1800!" This enormous sum is the product of only one branch of her revenues, namely, deathbed bequests! He states also that the Irish (Roman) Catholics are apprehensive that a bill is to be introduced into Parliament to cut off this source of supply, and that the agitation which they are now stirring up is directed rather against it, than the present Penal Bill. Thirty millions in fifty years! This shows us the gulf into which the wealth of the country has been thrown. The Church of Rome has been the chief means of sucking the life-blood of unhappy Ireland; for if she has raised the above sum by this indirect source of revenue, we are entitled to conclude that she has raised far more from direct sources. And now, since they have reason to fear that they will be cut off from

this wealth by righteous and wise legislation, no wonder that Dr. Cahill and his confederates are very angry indeed.

## THE FAITHFUL PREACHING OF GOD'S WORD A TEST OF A TRUE CHURCH.

(By the Rev. Hugh M'Neile.)

We are surrounded (and we are even now reminded of it by these unseasonable noises) by thousands of mortal and immortal creatures—dying men and women, who can never die; dying flesh and living spirits; every one of whom must pass an eternity of penetrating sensitiveness. One prevailing characteristic of the teeming population around us, not only in this great metropolis, but throughout the empire, and in all the world, is habitual indifference on the subject of eternity. There are, indeed, passing checks, spasms, paroxysms of natural conscience; but these can be soothed and flattered into silence, or at least into such weakness that they do not effectually disturb the current of carnal and worldly indulgence. The great enemy of mankind is compared to a strong man armed, keeping his goods in peace; his great design is to guard against any disturbance, on the subject of religion; and all falsehoods under the name of religion, aim at supplying certain temporal palliations, to meet the rising alarms of the human heart and persuade men to go quietly and contentedly without any vital change. In the expressive language of the prophets of Jehovah, they say, "Peace, peace," when indeed there is and ought to be no peace. The aim of Christianity is precisely the reverse. It is to improve upon the misgivings of natural conscience: to show that there is indeed cause for alarm; that even where there does not seem to be any outward wound, there is the inward working of a fatal mortification. It is to detect with infallible skill, trace with unflinching finger, and to expose with unhesitating faithfulness, the root of men's disease and death, in order that on the dark ground of the fearful portrait, it may present in all the lovely pre-eminence of light and life eternal, Jesus Christ, the sinner's substitute, the sinner's friend, the physician to heal, the keeper of the law, the endurer of the curse, the magnifier of the Lord God. Now, when this is done, and, by the grace and power of God attended in any instance with success—awakening the convictions of the heart, and bringing in consequence renewal of life and conversation—immediately some commotion begins. The new-born child of God, though still in the world; he can no longer lie quietly with the multitude, and pass without a movement towards heaven, and drop off the surface of the earth without a sigh. A resistance is presented, and, of course, the current is disturbed. Salvation is a counter current in this fallen world of ours. Whatever it is, in progress there must be a commotion, and so long as it is carried on, the commotion must continue; therefore, be not impatient of rest. "There remaineth a rest to the people of God," but now is the time for contention, and to "fight the good fight of faith." Do not hearken to those who would put an end to religious controversy under pretence of peace. They are not the friends of truth or of wisdom who would do so; for heavenly peace is first pure, and only truth is pure. We are bound to contend for the truth. I have said thus much to guard against the rising dissatisfaction in some pious minds against controversy. It is one of our most difficult, one of our most painful subjects, that while we find ourselves constrained to maintain a controversy for the truth, we have the mortification to find that some of our most affectionate, pious, devoted people are impatient of it. They have a sort of resentment against it; they would rather have peaceful and devotional subjects, and consider that controversy is inseparable from a bad spirit. Now, truly, my friends, it is not so. The apostles were controversialists, and they were filled with the Holy Spirit. Jesus himself maintained controversy throughout his ministry with the Sadducees, the Pharisees, the Herodians, and others, who endeavoured to entangle him in his talk. The preaching of the word, the pure word of God, the testimony of Jesus, is a test of a Christian church. Now this brings us from the ministry of our Lord, and the ministry of their immediate successors, down to the present times of controversy. When we say the preaching of the word of God is a test of a true Christian church, we do not allege nor imply that it is the only test; but whatever other tests there may be, this is one. We read in the nineteenth article of our own Church "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinances, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." Here are two tests—the preaching of the pure word of God, and the due administration of the sacrament; and these two include comprehensively all that our reformers deemed necessary as the definition of the Christian Church. The preaching of the pure Word of God is so essential a test of a true Christian church, that where it ceases to be done, there ceases to be a Christian church, although there may still be a society which







BIRTHS.

In this City, on Friday, the 2d instant, the wife of the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A., of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, by the Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A., William Cooke, Merchant, of Streetsville, to Miss Griffin, of Toronto.

DIED.

At Kingston, on the 6th instant, on his way home from Toronto, to which place he had been as delegate to the late visitation, Michael Pillar, Esq., of East Williamsburg. The Church has lost in him a most sincere and zealous member, and his family a kind father, and affectionate husband.

In this City, on the 8th instant, after a protracted illness of pulmonary consumption, David Gikison, Esq., in the 48th year of his age.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1848, Messrs. J. E. Warner & Co., Utica, N. Y., [Agents for Seth W. Fowler]—Gentlemen, I have seen notices of cures performed by "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." I have been troubled with soreness in my throat, at ends with severe and painful cough. I am now confined to my house in stormy and foggy weather, cold winds, &c. My bodily health is feeble, and I am now about fifty-five years of age. This tenderness of my throat came on about the year 1806, and has troubled me in my private and professional business, so that I have never been free from it since. I think my case is a hard one for a trial of your medicine, but I enclose to you one dollar, which I understand is the price. Please send me a bottle. If this has a good effect, I shall need to send to you again. Yours respectfully,

J. S. PALMER. The genuine is signed E. B. U. S. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GOOD Steady PRESSMAN, to whom permanent employment will be given. Apply at the Office of The Church. Toronto, May 14th, 1851. 42

RICHARD NEWTON, ACCOUNTANT & REFEREE, ANN STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANTS' and Tradesmen's Accounts accurately arranged and balanced; and having been many years engaged as Accountant in Bankruptcy in the English Courts, he respectfully offers his services in arranging Bankrupt affairs after the most approved method of those Courts. Toronto, 11th May, 1851. 42-6m

THE undersigned would inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving their Spring Importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, And that by the 20th inst., the assortment in the various departments of their business will be complete. MOFFATT, MURRAY, & CO. Toronto, 13th May, 1851. 42-4m

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the Bishop of Toronto having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion should be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is hereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a Full Length Portrait of his Lordship painted by Salter, the well-known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," a facility for obtaining which has been afforded before his Lordship left London.

In furtherance of these views a Committee has been formed, who, relying that the call now made will be responded to by the friends of Religious Education in the Province, forwarded instructions to Mr. Salter, and wrote to his Lordship on the subject. In the event of the subscription exceeding (as it is hoped they will), the expense of the Portrait, and being adequate for the purpose, it is intended to have the Painting Engraved and to present each Subscriber of a pound and upwards with a copy of the work.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., the Rev. Dr. Lett, LL.D., the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thos. Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies. Toronto, April 9th, 1851.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Subscriptions received since last announced: Lord Bishop of Quebec 100, Rev. W. H. Gunning 100, George Hamilton 100, J. B. Forsyth 100, Rev. H. Brent 100, J. Wilson 100, W. Leeming 100, Alex. Pyne 100, G. Graham 100, W. M. Herchmer 100, A. Elliott 100, R. C. Boyer 100, R. Garrett 100, Rev. J. B. Worrel 100, T. B. Fuller 100, M. Burnham 100, Geo. Hallen 100, J. Grier 100, R. G. Cox 100, Hon. R. Wilkins 100, T. P. Roberts 100, J. Kerby 100, T. B. Macklen 100, C. Donaldson 100, Thos. Ball 100, A. F. Kerby 100.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

A CARD.

A GRADUATE of King's College is desirous of devoting a few hours in each day to the duty of Private Instruction. He would prefer residence in a Private Family as a Tutor. The most satisfactory references can be given. All applications addressed to the Office of "The Church" Newspaper will be promptly attended to. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 4in.

FOUND, a Sum of MONEY in the Store of the Subscribers, which the owner may have on application by proving the same. BETLEY & KAY. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41 lin.

TRINITY CHURCH, EAST.

To the Incumbent, Churchwardens, and others concerned.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks for the prompt and handsome manner that those Gentlemen have placed to my credit in the Upper Canada Bank, the amount of the last instalment, (according to agreement for building said Church) more than a year before said instalment becomes due. JOHN RITCHEY. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41 lin.

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STOPPED ORGAN, cheap for cash, or approved credit. Apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street, Toronto. November 6th, 1850. 15-1f

JUST PUBLISHED, a Small New Edition of the Selection of the

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS,

For every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year, for the use of Congregations in the Diocese of Quebec, Toronto, and Montreal. This is the same selection as the larger edition, published under the sanction of the Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

It is printed in demy 32mo, being a convenient size for the pocket. Price: covered with stiff cloth, Eight-pence each, or Seven shillings per dozen; full bound in cloth, Ten-pence, each or Eight shillings and nine-pence per dozen.

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The same Selection of Psalms as above, with the addition only of the hymns from the Book of Common Prayer. Price, covered stiff cloth, Eight-pence each or Seven shillings per dozen; Full bound in cloth, Eight-pence each or Seven shillings per dozen.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and at the Publisher's.

HENRY ROWSELL, King-street West. 38-6in.

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly. 38-5in.

For Sale, at The Church Depository, Toronto, METHODISM UNMASKED: BY THE REV. JOHN A. MULLOCK. Toronto, April 29th, 1851. 40-4in

CHILDREN'S HATS.

THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection. JOHN SALT, HATTER. 37-12h

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

WANTED,

A BOOK KEEPER, to whom a salary of £200 per annum will be given. Security to the amount of £500 will be required. The applications must contain the names and places of abode of the sureties proposed, who will be bound in £250 each.

Testimonials will be received until the First Monday in May next. Any further particulars can be obtained on application to ALLAN CAMERON, Bursar & Secretary. Endowment Office, Toronto, 7th April, 1851. 37-1f.

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Land, House and General Agency Office, Opposite the Bank of Montreal, Ridout Street, London, Canada West.

PARTIES having Accounts, or Notes they wish collected, in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, will have their business attended to with despatch.

Books and other Goods received on consignment, and sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE.

Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot. REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

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

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

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Carpet Bags, Embre-las, Stocks, Silk and Satin Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Mens' Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

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Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaccas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, Cloths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) of Laines, New style, from 1 1/2 per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsers, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House. Toronto, April 3, 1851. 18-ly

GOVERNESS.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Resident Governess: she will undertake to instruct in English, French, and Music, together with rudiments of Singing, if required. No objection to become Companion to a Lady. Address X. Y. at Queenston. Toronto, April 9, 1851. 37-1f.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER, No. 2, Wellington Buildings. BEGS to imitate that a considerable portion of his Choice Seasonable GOODS have come to hand. Toronto, April 3th, 1851. 40-6in

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A TUTOR, in a Family in the Country; competent to teach the ordinary branches of a plain English Education. Apply to the Publisher of The Church. Toronto, April 30th, 1851. 40-1f

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Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. JOHN J. EVANS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-1f

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL, until further notice, (commencing on Wednesday next, the 5th inst.) leave Toronto for Port Credit, Oakville, Wellington Square and Hamilton, every day, (Sundays excepted), at Two o'clock, P. M., weather permitting, and will leave Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A. M., on her downward trip. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-1f

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPTAIN KERR, WILL until further notice, commencing on SATURDAY the 15th instant, leave Toronto for Rochester, on Wednesday and Saturday, at Eleven a.m., calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, and intermediate ports, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester on Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 at night, calling at Cobourg and other ports. Will leave Cobourg on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Toronto. This is the shortest, pleasantest and cheapest route to New York. Time 40 hours. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 10, 1851. 38-1f.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL,

(CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.) WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Wednesdays (commencing to-morrow, 2nd April,) and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the River Boat. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-1f.

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

MR. J. FRANCIS SMITH,

(LATE OF FORT ERIE.) SURGEON DENTIST, No. 5, King Street East, over Mr. W. H. Doel's Drug Store, and in the same building with Dr. Cadwell, the Oculist. Charges Moderate: References kindly permitted to the Honourable James Gordon, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A.; the Rev. Elliott Grasett, M. A., Fort Erie; Col. James Kerby, Fort Erie; and Thomas Champlain Esq. Toronto January 22nd, 1851. 26-1ly

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

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. For any one of the four Reviews 3.00. For any two do 5.00. For any three do 7.00. For all four of the Reviews, 8.00. For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00. For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00. For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.), 5.00.

(Payments to be made in all cases in Advance) Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.

Remittances and communications should be sent, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 97, Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54, Gold Street. THOMAS MACLEAR, Agent, Toronto. Toronto, December 18th, 1850. 21-1ly

"The Church" Newspaper

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Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Location. The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal: M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evans, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cavebra, jun., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. H. C. Barwick, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simcoe, Port Dover, Pittsburg. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. L. F. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jelliet, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Snelcar, Bookseller, Quebec.

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