# The Church.

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

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

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#### Poetry.

THE FIRST SOUL IN HEAVEN? BY THE REV. R. MONTGOMERY.

- "In hush'd eternity alone
  Before all creatures were,
  Jehovah held His awful throne,
  Unworshipp'd by a prayer,
- There was no space, nor scene, nor time,
  Nor aught by names we call;
  But centred in Himself sublime,
  Was God, the All in All!
- But, through eternity there ran A thrill of coming change, And lustrous shapes of life began Around His Throne to range.
- Radiant with rapture, pure as bright, Angelic myriads rise, And glow and glisten in the light Of God's approving eyes.
- In volumed waves of golden sound
  Roll from celestial lyres
  Those swelling chants, that peal around
  From new-created choirs.
- But hark! amid the shining throng
  Of shapes who arch their wings
  A single Voice, another song,
  With mortal cadence sings.
- Alone he seems, and chants apart,
  In unexpected notes,
  A music, where the grateful heart
  In strains of feeling floats,
- A beauteous soul! whose seraph brow
  Is bright with glory's hue:—
  Lo, angels pause to hear Him now
  Their harping praise out do.
- Their choral rapture swelled as deep
  As purity could pour;
  But they, who have not learnt to weep,
  May never God adore.
- With such a burst of whelming love
  As earth's first martyr sang,
  When glory to the Lord above,
  The voice of Abel rang."
- "Worthy the Lamb! who shall be slain: Redemption crowns my song: Ye seraphims! your notes retain: But these to me belong."

WEEKLY CALENDAR.								
Day.	Date.		Andrea of the state of the stat	1st Lesson		2nd Lesson		
F	June	2,	1ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. & M.	Joshua	10, 23,	Mark 1 Cor.	3. 16.	
M	**	3,		Esther Job		Mark 2 Cor.		
T		4,	{ M, E,			Mark 2 Cor.	5. 2.	
W	44	5,		61		Mark 2 Cor.	6. 3.	
T	**	6,		46		Mark 2 Cor.	7.	
F	**	7.		66	8,	Mark 2 Cor.	8. 5.	
S	"	8,		66	10, 11,	Mark 2 Cor.	9.	
-	11	0	OND STREAM ART TRENTY SM,	Judges	4,	Mark	10.	

#### FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. MAY 2, 1850.

Rolemn Holy Days. The chief doctrines and myste- tain time, and the time elapses without his having done all brought, singly and in succession, before the attention of her members in these sacred and tacit annot claim the crown who has not fought the battle.

If a prize is promised to a conqueror: he cannot claim the crown who has not fought the battle.

Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith.' Art. xi. And as regards baptism, the Church teaches that by it, 'as by on each other, are alike cared for and enforced by the never be accomplished by his obtaining heaven. The does not teach us to declare. Church. The Epistles and Gospels of this season are same argument is efficient to prove the duration and are selected for the most part from the hortatory por- parable. If this life is the only scene of man's protions of the Epistles, and contain the exhortations of bation, the only time of his obtaining a fitness for the Apostles to their converts, to enforce the obser- heaven, and man dies and passes from this stage of his tion, for instance, the Articles of the Church are pruder the same lessons of holiness and righteousness, and ness of heaven. Such is the language of this parable. relate the parables by which those virtues were recom- the solemn and awful truth, that a careless, easy, selfmended and exemplified. These portions of Scrip- indulgent life is enough to exclude us from the happito be a general agreement and relationship between upon those riches renders it hard for the rich man to the collect, and the two passages of Holy Writ, ap- enter into the kingdom of heaven. pointed for the services of each Sunday, so that each = will tend to throw light and explanation on the other. These Epistles and Gospels are found in the earliest offices allotted to these Sundays; although by the intervention, in the early service books, of the vacant Sundays, and the octaves of the feast of Corpus Christi, created in a rude and savage state. Such a theory is there has been some little change and transposition, as in direct opposition to the scriptures, which represent to the Sundays on which, in the Anglican Prayer- the first man as coming perfect from the hands of his book, they are respectively appointed to be read.

THE EPISTLE, (1 St. John iv. 7-21.)—The great God." To a being so formed, in all the maturity of design of the services of this season, is to inculcate mind and body, and blessed with the perpetual vision plies to his questions, as to conclude that he ought not to love towards man, and obedience to the commands of of the Almighty, life was a continual series of revela-God. The first portion of the Ecclesiastical year, is tions. The very description of the Garden of Eden the witness of the Church to the preaching of the and the various employments of its inhabitants, affords Gospel. The second portion, is the witness of the proof of high civilization. There was gold. There God. The law was impressed upon the soul of the of the art of the lapidary. The beasts of the field Protoplast in his state of innocence. It was contained and the fowls of the air were brought to Adam to be ten commandments, written by the finger of God on zoology. The seed-bearing herb, and fruit-trees of the two tables of stone, and promulged to the children every kind, one alone excepted, were his food; and of Israel amid the thunder and lightnings of Sinai .- he was placed in the garden to dress and keep it.-The law is the will and mind of the Deity. It is obeyed Agriculture, therefore, and the culinary arts, were to in the armies of heaven, by the hosts of angels. Per- him familiar, -acquired not by experience, but by di- tained in the word of God, and can be proved thereby fect accordance with this will is "the bond of peace," vine communications. What reason is there to supby which all the heavenly intelligences are united to pose that the art of writing was unknown, or that each other, as the ministers of God to do his pleasure. alphabetical characters were not a part of primeval This law, the one immutable will of God, is still the revelation? The civilized, was the natural state, so Ruide of man, after, as before, the fall. It is no longer long as man continued in communion with God. The Presented to him as in the first covenant of works, as savage state was the awful consequence of deserting a cause of his justification, but it is still in force as the God. From the beginning, therefore, society was rerule of life; as the standard of God's excellency, as fined—the arts flourished—the usages of what we the measure of man's obedience. Perfect obedience now call civilized life, prevailed. The whole period to the holy demands of this law is no longer required, before the deluge was sufficient for great progress to hands of a Mediator, and though now "by the deeds have perished by that tremendous catastrophe. Even of the law no man living shall be justified," yet the among the descendants of Cain there were men who of his conscience, as the schoolmaster to lead him to artificers in brass and iron, and sounds of stringed and Christ: and a conformity to its holy precepts is wind instruments accompanied by the voice of song. enjoined as the best proof of a right faith. No portion How much more civilized then were they who never It enjoins the duty of man, both to God and to his construction of the ark affords evidence of the adwhich man should show towards his brother; while judicial infliction on the human race for their cwn a body of doctrines to be taught by her ministers. \* \* both the Gospel and Epistle unite to illustrate the apostacy. The possession of the art of alphabetical That it is not desirable that we should have more dog-Prayer taught in the collect of the day, that in keeping writing by the Egyptians, which recent discoveries neous and heretical statements put forth from time to time of the commandments of God we may please Him both have shown to be older than the time of Abraham, among us, I am very far from saying or thinking. I wish

THE GOSPEL, (St. Luke xvi. 19—31.)—This interesting story is read in the services of the Church as the Gospel of this day, because it enforces the great that civilization existed from the beginning, and is of divine origin. And the admission of this fact, on the actual state of matters in this respect, though I should gladly, and with a conviction of its honer with a co the Gospel of this day, because it enforces the great duty of brotherly love, and points out the extreme authority of the Bible, at once puts to light the laise gladly, and with a conviction of its being my duty, labour assumption that thousands of years were necessary to make her state less imperfect. \* \* \* But then comes duty of bretherly love, and points out the extended arrive at the refinement and elegance which we see the practical question.—Is there anything in this pamphlet which makes it your duty (because you have published it) to leave the charge which you have undertaken. Withhowever, may be learnt from the contemplation of the Egyptian dynasties.

parrative, viz., the certain and undoubted condemna-

tion of those men who live as if this world was the

only existence for which they were created. The

for Abraham, rich above all people of the east, David,

a king and conqueror, Isaiah, a prince and courtier,

palace, were all accounted righteous before God, and

all may be said to have been "clothed in purple and

fine linen, and to have fared sumptuously every day."

Neither is any crime alleged against this rich man .-

charity and benevolence. At all events no open prac-

tice of immorality or profligacy is laid to his charge;

all that is said of him, as the reason of his condemna-

tion, is, "Thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good

things." Thou in thy lifetime receivedest those things

without God and without hope, anxious about and

PRIMEVAL CIVILIZATION.

(From the Church Review.)

#### Deferred Extracts.

wealth of the rich man alone did not condemn him; THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, THE BISHOP OF EXETER

AND MR. MASKELL. Decidedly the most important document which has appeared in the Great Gorham controversy since the Bishop Josiah, a sovereign, and Daniel, the inhabitant of a of Exeter's matchless pamphlet, is a correspondence be-tween the Rev. William Maskell and the two Prelates just meationed, which was published in Wednesday's papers. Mr. Maskell, who was chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Maskell, who was chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Mary's Church, in that city, had given be our wisdom to consider well and calmly—with minds Neither is any crime alleged against this rich man.—
He is accused neither of licentiousness, immorality, cruelty, or oppression. It was the custom in eastern countries for beggars to be laid at the gates of the parshioners met and entreated mm to delet dong parshioners met and entreated match and entreated mat countries for beggars to be laid at the gates of the mansions of the wealthy, to obtain from the bounty of their patrons the relief of their wants. It is not im-

> 1. Ought I to teach, and have I the authority of the will probably have increased in many minds, as you have Church of England to teach, that the grace of regeneration, together with the remission of original sin, is certainly given to all infants in the sacrament of holy baptism?

2. Again, upon the same and equal authority, that which alone thou estemest to be good. The rich man justification is always concurrent with the due reception of in the parable lived an easy, careless, contented life, the sacrament of Baptism? in a sacramental manner, given to faithful recipi

and solely engrossed with, the cares and riches and confirmation, by the laying on of the hands of the Bishop? pursuits of his present short existence. This was the 4. Or, again, that orders transmitted through the Episcause and source of his condemnation. So also now copate is of the essence of the Christian Church? 5. Or once more, that the words in the Ordinal, "Whoany person, whether he be rich or poor, who possesses the knowledge of the object why man was created, who soever sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven," &c. convey to the priesthood, the power of absolving penitents, knows the truth of the Gospel, and the only way to to be exercised in its fulness, only after particular con-fession, as indicated in the office of holy communion, and happiness and heaven, the way of faith, repentance, and obedience, and who still lives all his life long as if the visitation of the sick?

there was no world to come, no life but this; lives a His Grace replies on the 26th to each of these questions life which unfits him for heaven. He may be kept, as as follow

"1. What is included in the grace of regeneration is not many of the heathen were, from open guilt and abandeclared in the articles of our Church, neither is regeneradoned wickedness; but if he does not, in this state of probation, become prepared for another and better (See James i. 18, and 1 John v. 1.) But the rubric furworld, if he does not submit to the influences of the nishes some answer to the latter part of the question, asholy and merciful Spirit present with him from his serting that 'it is certain from God's word that children which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved." Our Lord also commanded His baptism, and if he thus dies unfit for heaven, then the object of his creation is not answered; and therefore, Apostles to 'go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the object of it cannot be accomplished. This is the testimony even of our reason. If any reward is offered xxviii. 19. In obedience to this command, the Church ches us to baptize infants, 'not doubting, but stedfastly teaches us to baptize infants, 'not doubling, but stealastly believing, that God will favourably recieve them; will embrace them with the arms of His mercy; will give on certain conditions, and these conditions are not complied with, it is evident the reward cannot be The Church hath now finished the course of her condition that he will learn a language within a cer-

"2. The Church can only speak as Scripture speaks, and does not intrude into 'the secret things which belong ries of the faith entrusted to her keeping, have been so; the promised reward cannot be claimed. If a to the Lord our God.' You have authority to teach of Saul, see Acts ix. 15, 18; or of Cornelius, Acts x. 31, ample of that blessed Redeemer, whose sinless life and victory is not given, the prize of the race is not earned. 34, 44, 48; of one we are told that he was 'accepted of their baptism,' Scripture does not say, and the Church

"3, 4, and 5. I take these three questions together, bechosen with reference to this purpose. The former eternity of future punishment, as exemplified in this chuse they admit of the same obvious reply; namely, that the Church, in her character as 'a keeper and witness of Holy writ,' Article xx., does not give authority to teach more than is there revealed. On the matter of confirma-Vance of moral duties, as humility, prayer, obedience, existence without obtaining that fitness; then he must silent; the confirmation described in Scripture being chastity, charity, and self-denial. The latter enforce ever remain in a state of eternal unfitness for the happi-different in many respects from the nature of the rite prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. So, with regard Episcopacy, as being 'of the essence of the Church.' record the various instances of mercy and goodness, It speaks of two states, between which is fixed the Our Church is satisfied with saying, that from the Apostles which shone forth in the life our blessed Lord; or gulph of an eternal separation, and instructs us in time there have been in the Church three orders of Biops, Priests, and Deacons; and that no man shall be suffered to exercise any of those functions except he be called, tried examined, and admitted thereto' according mended and exemplified. These portions of Scripture chiefly follow in successive order from the Epistles ness of the one, and to entail on us the misery of the to the form which is prescribed, Preface to ordination Service. Again, concerning Absolution, the Church has de-

clared, generally, the power which God hath given to his ministers; namely, to pronounce, on the part of God, the absolution or remission of their sins to all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe His holy Gospel. And if upon any of these subjects the Church has not affirmed e than this, it is not that her teaching is defective, but that she finds no instructions in Scripture which justify her in saying more it is, farther, because she has been strongly It is a false and pernicious theory that man was enjoined to avoid all questions which rather tend to gende strifes,' than to promote 'godly edifying,' 1 Tim. i. 4; 2 Tim. ii. 23: and that she professes, as a fundamental principle, to require of no one the belief of anything which not read in Holy Scripture, or may be proved thereby.'

Creator, "made in the image and after the likeness of Article vii. On the same day, Mr. Maskell writes to ask further, whether he is "right in so understanding his Grace's reteach, and that he has not the authority of the Church of England to teach, any of the doctrines spoken of in those five questions, in the dogmatical terms there stated?" The Archbishop replies by another question, "Are they (i. e., these doctrines,) contained in the word of God; St. Paul Church to the teaching and requirements of the Law. was bdellium, (probably the pearl,) and the onyx-stone, says, Preach the word.' The Church, at your ordination, The law is the one sole, eternal, immutable will of implying the knowledge of metals and minerals, and gave you 'authority to preach the word of God,' and took an engagement from you, that you would be diligent in reading the Holy Scriptures,' were persuaded that 'they It was contained and the fowls of the air were brought to Adam to be contained sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity to the seven precepts of Noah, and embodied in the named by him, implying a knowledge of language and eternal salvation, and out of the said Scriptures would instruct the people committed to your charge.' Whatever is not there found, and nothing which cannot be proved thereby, is to be taught as an article of belief, or thought requisite or necessary to salvation. Art. vi. Now, whether the doctrines concerning which you inquire are conyou have the same means of discovering as myself, and I have no authority to declare." Thus the Archbishop makes each man's private interpretation of the Bible (which is appealed to by every heresy under heaven,) the ole test of doctrine, notwithstanding that the articles declare (Art. xx.) that it is the Church which has " authority in controversies of faith," and denounce (Art. xxxiv.) every one that "through his private judgment doth openly break the traditions of the Church." Well may Mr. Maskell writing back on the same day observe-"So that t seems to be as I had supposed; and I have no faith and no doctrines to teach on any subject-except perhaps regarding the ever-blessed Trinity-as certainly the docas the cause of our justification. It is ordained in the be made in discoveries and inventions which could not trines and the faith of the Church in which I am a minister. In other words, if there is anything which I ought to teach it is this, that the Church of England has no dislaw itself is still propounded to man, as the rule of his obedience, the controller of his thoughts, the convincer of his convergence as the school marks are lead him to obedience, the school marks are lead him to obe discontroller of his thoughts, the convincer of his convergence as the school marks are lead him to obtain the descendants of Call filter were men who dwelt in tents and purtificers in the coccupations of pastoral life. There were structive of spiritual life, and so opposed to the reality of a spiritual life, and so opposed to the reality of spiritual life, and so opposed to the reality of spiritual life. spiritual practice, as one which, under the guise of purity nd moderation, throws open all doctrines, except one, to the determination of each man's private judgment, and suffers us to believe (as we will,) either this or that, or, if of Scripture could be more fitly selected at the intro- strayed from the founts in-head of pure intelligence, we dare to do so, nothing at all. Nor do I see how such duction of this season than this passage of St. John. and went not out from the presence of Jehovah! The a system, once openly avowed, can fail to lead thousands supplanted by the unwritten or the variable and the into infidelity." The Bishop of Exeter's letter, which popular. heighbour, by pointing out the source by which alone the law can be fulfilled. "Love is the fulfilling of the into it of the various species of birds, beasts, and replaw;" the love of man to God, through a conviction tiles, implies a very extended knowlege of natural hisof the love which God hath first shown towards man, tory. The idea, then, that the savage was the primeleading him to the love of his neighbour. "Herein is wholly untenable. Arts may be love god but that Cod level as a state of man, is wholly untenable. Arts may be love, not that we loved God, but that God loved us, lost, and men may sink into barbarism; but it has what is necessary to the due administration of those saand sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins. been the result of their own voluntary wickedness.— craments, I conceive that all which is essential is enjoyed Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one

As they did not like to retain God in their knowledge,

in her communion, and all necessary teaching is retained.

\* \* In truth, till the sixteenth century, I apprehend another." The Gospel of the day illustrates the love God gave them over to a reprobate mind. It was a that in no Church was there an attempt made to draw out

out attempting to deal accurately with subjects so extensive, I do not think that there is anything in it, which exceeds the bounds of (I do not say discreet—I do not say charitable—I do not say dutiful, but I do say) TOLERABLE discussion. You have a right to labour to induce your fellow ministers and lay brethren to urge a removal of what you esteem blemishes, a supply of what you think deficiencies, a nearer approach in short to completeness of doctrine in your Church. And, if this has been done in a manner which very many (myself among the number,) justified -- on the contrary, I think we should be schisma them in such manuer as shall be best for His Church!— The measure immediately necessary—the necessity of probable that, by the express command of this rich man, Lazarus was laid at his gates, and maintained by the superabundance of his table; and that he was, therefore, an example to his neighbourhood by his therefore, and the distribution of these parisinoners, as well as a copy of the min such manner as shall be best for His Church.—The measure immediately necessary—the necessity of which is pressing upon us—is the restoration of synodical action. I am sorry to be obliged to add, that I do not think that you have, in this your late effort, facilitated that restoration; for you will, I think, have examples to his divisible to the discontinuous control of them in such manner as shall be best for His Church.—The measure immediately necessary—the necessity of which is pressing upon us—is the restoration of synodical action. I am sorry to be obliged to add, that I do not think that you have, in this your late effort, facilitated that restoration; for you will, I think, have example to his neighbourhood by his his discontinuous and the present position of the High Church party in England, and a copy of his Lordship's letter to him thereon. Mr. therefore, an example to his neighbourhood by his his discontinuous and the present proposition of the High Church party in England, and a copy of his Lordship's letter to him therefore, and the discontinuous and the present proposition of the High Church party in England, and a copy of his Lordship's letter to him therefore, and the prese that restoration; for you will, I think, have exasperated the disinclination to it in men of authority—though you in mine, an earnest longing for it. In expressing my opinion, that it is not your duty to resign your charge, I necessarily imply that I think it your duty to retain it.— In coming to this conclusion, I have endeavoured, I believe successfully, to cast aside everything like the undue he sacrament of Baptism?

3. Or, again; that an especial gift of the Holy Ghost, is script his Lordship says:—"To prevent misapprehension, I think it necessary to add, that to everything like Invo-cation of the Blessed Virgin, or of the Saints, would seem to imply, what we have no warrant to believe, that she or they are cognizant of what we do or say-and that I should feel it difficult to conceive any actual invocation of them, as cognizant, to be other than unscriptural and pre-sumptuous, and leading, by pretty plain induction, to will-worship, if not (as it too often would) to Idolatry." Mr. Maskell, on the 26th, asks, in reference to the words "the authoritative condemnation of emergent heresies, what sense are we to understand that the Church of England, at the present time, condemns as heresy the denial of the unconditional efficacy of baptism in the case of all infants?"—to which the Bishop immediately responds:—
"I understand that the Church of England, at the present time, implicity condemns as heresy the denial of the unconditional efficacy of baptism in the case of all infants duly baptized, by holding that doctrine in her Articles and Homilies, by teaching it in her Catechism, the ac-ceptance of which is a precedent condition of communion, and by basing it on all her offices of Baptism, as well as recognizing it in other parts of the Book of Com-Prayer, especially in the office of Confirmation."

ORATORIANISM IN THE ANGLO ROMAN CHURCH.-It is well known that the "Fathers of the Oratory" in England consist principally of those apostate clergymen who have recently seceded from the Church and joined the Romish communion, considerable interest must generally be felt as to the style of teaching for which they have exchanged the pure and primitive Catholic teaching of the English

mediæval Church, that eyery body knows-but from the modern Roman Church-the Church of Trent, of Pius has never yet seen- \* \* \*

by which his assistance is invoked; nay, in one of these dragging the Roman Church in this land into what if God of His infinite mercy do not arrest their course, must end in heresy. The devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of Mary is also put forward. Is it possible that this worship, never publicly professed till 1685, equivocated about a hundred times, the original device of the enthusiastic temperament of a nun, and connected with bodily disease, can really be expected to make its way into England? A convent Krench idea about the first to make trial of her own pastor, who was weary himself, as I knew, of some of the lost doctrine of "efficacy," and "regeneration," and "ingrafting into Christ" and "regeneration," and "regenera of His infinite mercy do not arrest their course, must end those who thus act is scarcely to be explained by natural causes. Granting the Fathers of the Oratory to be the ignorant hot-headed puerile youths, that, with one or two

from the Greek, as well as the concluding part of "Sharpe's

THE CHURCH. (By one of Three Hundred.)

CHAPTER V. ABUSES AND DISUSE OF BAPTISM. I am aware that it is quite easy to discover incon-

veniences and evils in the working of particular theories or systems, however wisely conceived, so long as those systems must depend for their preservation or efficiency upon the sagacity and purity of human counsels. But where the evils are found to be co-extensive with the system; and where the system is unshackled and free to work out its legitimate results, and yet makes no effort to throw these evils off; but they circulate invariably with its life, and pursue it as closely as the shadow does its substance, and eat as a canker to its very core; it is perfectly fair to suspect some radical defect, and to look into the system itself for an explanation of the fact.

One of the worst and earliest inconveniences, that I found adhering to the system from which I have been emancipated, was its unwarrantable restriction of the sacrament of baptism. I had received, so far as those around me could impart it, a power to baptize, and to "suffer little children to come "-and expressly, it had been, as I supposed, enjoined me by the master, to "forbid them not." But I presently discovered that my church forbade them. So well is this prohibition understood among Presbyterians that a minister is seldom, and many a minister among them never, called on to baptize a child, unless at least one of its parents be a communicant in the church. If it be said, that their written discipline does not necessarily impose this restriction, and that formerly a better custom obtained, I have only to reply, that this is then another of the instances, to be often adverted to hereafter, in which the written and fixed traditions of the system have been

But before proceeding further, let us know what are the facts which we intend to employ as premises in this discussion. And let us first adduce those of a more general nature and from authentic documents, that, when we come to state those of our own private experience, they may not be suspected of exaggeration or distortion. In the month of May, 1848, there were in connection

with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, 192,022 communicants; and the number of infants baptized within the ecclesiastical year, was 9,837; or, one intant to between nineteen and twenty communicants. It would therefore require nineteen and a half years to make the number of baptized children, if every one of them should only proves by approximation the truth of the position, our articles were clearer and more conclusive; I wish live, equal to the present number of communicants.

nada to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. are dead, that although the Bible is not a revelation to in-

New Brunswick,... 4,534 ....... 165 ....... 1 to 27 Baltimore, ........ 2,395 ....... 109 ....... 1 to 22 62 ...... 1 to 27 57 ...... 1 to 20 ...... 1 to 24 19,505

Now, in contrast with this, as far as I have access to nual Reports and Journals, the proportion of infants baptized to the number of communicants, in the Episcopal church, is a little more than one to five.\* During a ministry of six years in the Church, I have with my own hand baptized as many children as the whole Presbytery of New York with its thirty-five ministers, according to

the above table, would do in three. But, to go still more into detail. The mother of Presbyterian churches in New York numbers 373 communicants; the Rev. Dr. Phillips reports fifteen infants baptized the past year. The Brick church has 668 commi Spring reports twenty-six infants baptized. The Rev. Dr. Yes, we proclaim it with unmingled satisfaction, that this Potts, who has written against Episcopacy as "illiberal and anti-republican," has 282 communicants, and reports twelve infants baptized. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of Charleston, who was my classmate at Princeton, and has written ton, who was my classmate at Princeton, and has written ton, who was my classmate at Princeton, and has written ton, the conference of the property of of a book in defence of Presbytery, has 40% communicants, and reports six infants baptized. The Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, also my cotemporary at Princeton, reports 482 communicants, and one infant baptized. He too, I believe, has written a book against the Episcopal church. lieve, has written a book against the Episcopal church.-Thus, while the books multiply, the flocks diminish.

Early in my ministry, a circumstance occurred, that forced this subject very affectingly upon my notice. I had away, and the eyes of the people are opening to the fac in those days, a sister, in whose heart had long dwelt a measure of the grace of God, that is, if some of the most unreplenished as it was from the fires of the altar. She ligion. was one of those many persons, who, under the influences of insufficient teaching, look unfortunately on the sacrament of the altar, not with too much awe—that were impossible—but with that kind of dread, which man's chief ession, (chap. iii. sec. 7.) "The grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men," proclaim enemy employs to keep back the hungering and fainting heart from the strengthening nourishment of "the children's bread." And my sister's soul was of that sensitive and gentle texture, that it stood amazed, and at times half wild, at the exactions of a stern and frigid Calvinism; and the half wild are all the company of the comp bruised reed had been often well nigh broken, and the the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are smoking flax well nigh been quenched.

Having myself embraced with much satisfaction that view of the sacraments, which is yet to be found in the Confession of Faith, where it stands as a witness against an unbelieving age, I fell into conversation with my sister is the sad wail of the Presbyterian confession, (chap. iii, sec. respecting the education of the lovely children which the respecting the education of the lovely children which the Lord had given her, and pressed her with the fact, that the only "good beginning" she could make with them, must child, for which Christ died, and which Christ pronounced The following is from an article on Monk's Anglican The following is from an article on Monk's Anglican at the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from an article on Monk's Anglican the following is from the following is from the following is from the following the tized as well as we," we, who are far more filled than day God's judgment into mercy, "cannot discern their right the right use of this ordinance, the grace promised in were in 1688, that the Oratorians, without rebuke, are he had himself for a long time regarded their mother as a me in the call—to justify this language that you hold becoming now." by side again, when the Sun of righteousness shall return cruelty, that Rome, in the days of her worst tyranny, wo brows that had been so lately bathed at the fountain of egg," and, to sting the erring parent, you put into its little grace. Not many have drunk, at a single draught, so hand a "scorpion;" it "asks a fish," and you "give it a hand a "scorpion;" it is heaven the corporate previous the scorpe of the scorpe of the score of the sco deeply of the Master's cup as she.

"The shaft flew thrice, and thrice her peace was slain, And thrice, ere thrice you moon had filled her horn."

"For God, to draw her spirit heavenward, Severed the golden chains that bound her here, And placed her idols nearer to himself. To lure her onward to the better land." For, as they have been planted in the likeness of His

death, they shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection. And it is sweet to think,

"Babes, thither caught from womb and breast, Have right to sing above the rest. For they have gained the happy shore They never saw nor sought before. "We are the babes no more
That gave their feeble walling to thine ear,
Free from the cumbering clay, we mount, we soar,
Onward and upward through a boundless sphere.

"We dwell no more with pain—
We shed no tears—we feel no panting breath—
Sweet mother, do not grieve for us again,
We are so blest, we bless the hand of death.

"Turn with unwavering trust
From the green earth-bed where the body lies,
Thou didst but lay our covering in the dust,
Thy children live, will live beyond the skies. "There we shall meet again,
O yes! believe it, meet to part no more!
We'll welcome thee with heaven's angelic train,
And lead thee to the Saviour we adore."

chilling theme. To me the reasoning was direct and just, endure. that the child that is unfit to be baptized, is unfit to die; the child that may not be admitted into the church below. for fear of fainting it, may not be admitted into the pure is not surprising, if we reflect that they are of a common parentage, born at the same time, one at Westminster, and bosom of the church above. There is no evading the start- one at Trent, and that the twins alike decline to have their ing inference, and humanity shudders and falls back from legitimacy tested, by bringing into court the ancient mothe terrible conclusion! Tell me not, when my child is the terrible conclusion! Item me not, when my child is abuse and disuse of Baptism brought the coincidence of dead, that it has gone safe; why then did you withhold the two systems strikingly to mind. If the Romanist has the token of its safety, that antitupon of St. Peter, of which he declares that the ark upon the water, and the water hearing up the ark and both conspiring to save the eight bearing up the ark, and both conspiring to save the eight the usurpation, said, "Drink ye all of it;" the Presbyterian members of the church of God, were together the type? has erred and played the tyrant, in substracting the whole

Now take the Presbyteries of the great cities from Ca- doth also now save us." Tell us not, when our children fants, yet the intimations that it drops give us reason to believe that they have gone safe! for these insinua pierce the heart with a sting more acute than death, and your withholding Baptism leaves with us the awful feeling -mistify and disguise it as you may-that you are not quite certain that our dear departed ones were born again.

The Presbyterian church, not content with making so prominent the disheartening view of election, which it has chosen to incoporate into her faith, has undertaken to intimate, at least in a general way, which of our babes are not of "that happy number," by allowing Baptism-the "sign and seal," as they believe of that election-to one infant and by refusing it to another. Yet the laity, for the most part, submit tamely to the usurpation-a usurpation unmatched, so far as I know, both in its essence and its extent, by any tyranny of priest-ridden Rome. Yet I have known instances, in which the parent, urged on by the cry of nature, and the voice of God within him, has taken his child " by night " to the minister of a Church, that claims to be "the Lamb's wife" and the "mother of us all "-a Church that, since the beginning of the creation, has never withheld her Baptism from the lost children of Adam. born, and beckons the whole family of man within her pale has been branded as illiberal, intolerant, and bigoted?

The day for this ad captandum declaration is passing "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," say the Lamb and the Lamb's bride: — "Suffer the children of communicants whom we have privately examined, and pronounced to have in our judgment the marks " He died for all," by the grace of God should taste death for every man," declares the Holy Ghost, and redeclares it by the church the Bible and the echoing Church :- " All those whom God hath predestinated unto life, and those only, he is pleased predestinated unto everlasting life, and others are foreor-dained to everlasting death," and, "These men and angels thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and

tributed equal adoration and equal praise to the whole tributed equal adoration and equal praise tributed equal adoration and equal praise tributed equal adoration and equal pr ample of that blessed Redeemer, whose sinless life and wondrous death, and glorious resurrection they have httherto contemplated. Faith and obedience, principle and practice, doctrines and duties, mutually dependent and practice, doctrines and duties, mutually dependent and practice, doctrines and duties, mutually dependent and practice and sin their own Confession of Faith. Listen to its solemn and they were as well as well, when are tall that he was accepted of the other, that he was a chosen vessel nuto God.' of the other, that he was a chosen vessel nuto God.' of the other, that he was a common of the solemn and they were designed in their own Confession of Faith. Listen to its solemn and they, with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, delightful testimony! Baptism is a sacrament of the New that I should usurp the throne of judgment, and "visit the sins of the fathers upon the children?" What right have baptized into the visible church, but also to be anto him and they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they, with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they were justified before baptism or in baptism. i. e., whether their paptism.' Scripture does not say and the Church baptized into the visible church, but also to be anto him and they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin What am I, they with all manner of unbelief and sin Wha by which his assistance is invoked; nay, in one of these books Saint Mary is absolutely made our mediation with him. \* \* \* Men, who, while they were with us, had absolutely no influence whatever in our counsels, are now dragging the Roman Church in this land into what if God. disease, can really be expected to make its way into England? A sensual French idea absolutely forced on the cool reasoning English nation? Truly the infatuation of sweet infants, privately, for fear of establishing an injurious precedent, the sacrament, which his church in the like circumstances, universally withholds. It must be added however, that this excellent man thought it necessary the church windows. Ministers of the Presbyterian church! exceptions they are, ought we not to have expected more sense in a mere boy? \* \* If Rome had not in a great measure lost her once wonderful tact, these men that, in the right and might of his own "private judgment,"

Rut what the Jesnits that, in the right and might of his own "private judgment," ment—and many a pained heart among you hold remember as a ne nad numsell for a long time regarded their mother as a believing Christian. Only in two other instances, during results from it in drawing a dividing line among infants, "The Crisis" forms the fruitful theme of an able and indignant article against the recent judgment in the Gorham Case. The Dean of Bristol's translation of "Aratus" quested to baptize the children of a non-communicant. It is a pleasing reminiscence now, that, in all these instances, alike to all. The wind from heaven is waited alike to all. The rivers and the fountains spring and flow Decorated Windows" are favourably noticed, and "Hints the practice of a purer age invited me to rise above the for all. Free for all, is the plain handwriting upon every on the Search for Authority," on ecclesiastical questions, tramels of a new-invented theory, and to refuse to do it work of God. What then is this distinction you have which had been commenced in a former number, are homage where it did violence to every feeling of the heart. drawn between my neighbour's children and my own? And sad and chill would be my visits now to the silent not? or are some of them born but once and others born A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR field, where the three flowers, snatched from a sister's again? I venture to term it an oppression that the Church bosom, lie each in its bed, waiting to rise and bloom side in no age and in no instance ever dared to impose-nay, a and shine upon the sod, were I to recollect, that, before child, repelling a redeemed infant, because its parents have they were planted in that dust, I had raised a finger to pressinned, from the only Sacrament of which it is capable, vent their being watered, by any human hand, with the the heaven-ordained point at which grace is sent forth to dews of baptism. But little did I suspect that that mother meet it. It "asks bread," and, because its parents have not eaten the bread that you break, with a heart as cold would have so soon been called to bathe with her tears the and hard as your gift, you "give it a stone:" "it asks an and hard as your gift, you "give it a stone:" "it asks an

> serpent," and leave it to become the serpent's prey. It is a discipline that is fast driving off reflecting Presbyterians among the Baptists, or back by God's blessing to the Episcopal Church. So few already are the infants baptized in the Presbyterian denomination in this country, that it differs but little from a Baptist community, and may in strict propriety of phrase be called a semi-Baptist church. The difference between them is, that the one excludes all infants indiscriminately from Baptism; the other, venturing to discriminate, excludes more than three-fourths. As might have been expected, the Baptists in their position are altogether the stronger of the two. Every Pres-byterian minister well knows that even his communicants often acquiesce in infant Baptism on vague and insufficient grounds, or are constantly harassed by most painful and tist, in a good conscience, denying Baptism to all infants alike, than the semi-Baptist, daring to tread where Gabriel would quake to follow, and to draw among the infants of a span long the tremendous separation between sheep and goats. As a layman I might have tamely submitted to the iron rule, and without resistance have heard the clinking key opening the kingdom to one infant and locking it against another; but, as a theologian, I could not endure the thought, or long believe, that this was the representative or the lawful almoner of God's love upon earth. I became early and clearly satisfied, that, on this most interesting point at least, Episcopacy was in the right, gathering, as the rightful mother, the universe of infants to her arms; and that Presbytery was in the wrong, to a degree But again to the cold regions of speculation, and to my that the world can hardly ever forgive or any longer

That sectarianism has ever borne a singular resemblance ther-the Catholic or universal faith. My musings on the "The like figure whereunto," he declares, "even Baptism, of another most precious sacrament from millions of little ones, all pure in heart, of which the Saviour of the world, \* In some few Calvinistic congregations, the proportion sinks to one half this estimate. Thus, in St. George's, New York, according to the last Report, the number of communicants was 463, and of infants baptized, 45; or one to ten. But the same year, the number of communicants in the Diocese was 13,486, and of infants baptized 2,558, or one to five.

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he more significant portion of one sacrament, from those gacy, are entitled to its benefits, and who, after the Testa- working out its legitimate results. We raise our voice for

and the practical feeling with more, that infants do not need the grace of Baptism, nor indeed any grace whatever. I was once invited in this land of ours into a pious family in New York, for the purpose of baptizing a dying infant, whose Baptism had been already very carelessly delayed. Even at that time I had so far a glimmering perception of the truth, as to understand that Baptism was at least a juried and the provided of the service faith in the new solvation. joyful expression of the parents' faith in the new salvation; that it was the visible bond of the Christian brotherhood or earth; that it conveyed the grace which to one "conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity" is indispensable; and that infant Baptism, to take the lowest view of it, was a compliance with the will of Christ, and was the dictate of matural humanity and of parental instinct. Such were my musings as I went on my unaccustomed errand to baptize a dying child. Aware that Pelagianism had deeply tainted the minds of both the parents, I rather wondered that this should have been the only instance of the kind in which I had ever been invited to officiate. But on my arrival at the house, where the healing waters were already sprinkling house, where the healing waters were already sprinkling in the bowl, and the sweet infant about to return to the arms that encircled infants when He was on earth, the mother of the child, seeming to understand that the Baptism of an infant must after all mean samething, interposed a murmur, that "it needed no Baptism — and was as safe without it—why should it be disturbed?" Her infant died —died unbaptized—went into eternity without faith's mark upon its brow—and was saved, as the child of the infidel or Hottentot is saved, with nought to impart to it a difference of glory in the resurrection, nought by which angels might know that it had come from a christian land, in fact without the only sacrament by which the gospel can be preached, or its distinctive grace conveyed to an infant mind. I have not to this hour received the shock that this preached, or its distinctive grace conveyed to an infant mind. I have not to this hour received the shock that this occurrence gave me; nor could I now tell whether the stronger emotion was disgust or grief. Even then I sympathized not only with Baxter, and Owen, and Edwards, and Miller in their view of the privileges to which Baptism exalted the recipient, not only with Presidents Finley and Smith, who, in the belief that original sin is washed away in this searcement and the recipient placed on a new feating. in this sacrament and the recipient placed on a new footing and under happier auspices, were in the habit of baptizing as many infants as they could reach; but my sympathies were entirely with the Confession of Faith, which, in common with all others of the period of the Reformation, exalts this sacrament to be the vehicle of quickening and regenerating grace. Such views, although I have never seen a Presbyterian layman that either embraced or underseen a Presbyterian layman that stood them, have not, it is fair to say, entirely disappeared nary all this, thought I—that infants may not only be bapamong the Presbyterian clergy. The present Professor of Theology of Private and the same water with adults, but may be addressed Theology at Princeton—perhaps as profound a divine as in the same mysterious words, "I baptize thee"—if Bap Calvinism in either hemisphere can boast of, and whose tism mean one thing—regeneration—in the adult—and qualities of heart are not inferior to those of his mind, on something else no mortal can tell what-in the infant! he subject of Baptism, for a moment partially eluded the Holy Baptism, how earnestly should they [the parents] pray, that they might be baptized with the Holy Ghost-

the italics are his own; ". . . . and, what time in infancy is more likely to be the period of spiritual quickening, than the moment when that sacred rite is performed. which is strikingly emblematical of this change. . . . If by means, be understood something which is accompanied by the divine efficiency, changing the moral nature of the infant, then in this sense, baptism may be called the means of regeneration."\*

Jesuit, catch the wild Indian, and bon gre mal gre baptise him, as the most solemn method of declaring that he means of regeneration."\*

that while their bodies are washed in the emblematical

laver of regeneration, their souls may experience the renewing of the Holy Ghost, and the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus. If the sentiments, expressed above, be correct,

then may there be such a thing as baptismal regeneration?

with the opinions put forth in a volume some years ago by a living and eminent divine of New York, that infants have a law written on their hearts, against which they are carbele of means in all. What it signifies in the sinner of a hundred means in all. What it signifies in the sinner of a hundred tablished Church of the empire, it was thought experienced by the sovereign in connexion with the Established Church of the empire, it was thought experienced by the sovereign in connexion which will afford clear must not therefore be baptized, until they have given actually signs of recontance. Others will adopt the most of the pray tell us, if you have the courage or the power, what it nexion with the National Church. fast degenerating, will continue rapidly to gain ground, communion. Precisely so, the Presbyterian ministry, and will greatly discourage, and eventually wipe out the last vestiges of infant Baptism. It is demonstrable from facts and figures, that if infant Baptism grow as rapidly the infant as to the adult; but to the cheated infant, it is into disuse among Presbyterians for the time to come as it has done for fifty years past, one hundred hence, the Presbyterian church as a pædobaptist society will exist no denomination. In the Presbytery of St. Louis, the number of adults baptized the last year wanted but eight, to be equal to that of baptized infants: that of Cincinnati wanted but twenty-two; that of New Brunswick, including Princeton, wanted but twelve; the adults being one hundred dred and fifty three, the infants one hundred and sixty five.

The Baptists see distinctly that infant Baptism cannot be maintained, and is not worth maintaining, on the popular grounds adduced by Presbyterians in its defence. In fact they see that separated from regeneration, it ceased to be a Sacrament; and not knowing "a more excellent way," and laying themselves the stress which Holy Scripture lays upon the ordinance, they will stand firm, and must St. James's \*.. { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector, } 11 o'c. 34 o'c. necessarily increase by continual accessions from the Presbyterians, who will find it more and more out of their power to resist the encroachment. Meanwhile the Church, planting one foot on the ground of the Baptists, as to the value and efficacy of the Sacrament, and the other on the ground of the Bible and at hymanity, and of historical strengths.

[Rev. J. G. D. McKener, B. A., Incumbent. II "64" "7" "84. "11" "64" "11" value and efficacy of the Sacrament, and the other on the ground of the Bible and of humanity, and of historical Christianity, as to its extent, will continue to flourish, with a stability and growth that shall provoke the losers in this gare to jealousy. Already, among the Presbyterians, infant Baptism has fallen into the disuse that Anabaptists could desire. Already thousands of parents, who still, from a vague compliance with old customs or with the pricker of a jealous prestar "ending" their little ones to the season of the communion is also administered at eight a. M. from a vague compliance with old customs or with the wishes of a jealous pastor, "suffer" their little ones to come to the sacrament, are free to admit, that they scarcely see a necessity for what they do. Already, the pious Presbyterian is not made a whit more unhappy for having failed to imprint the token of its safety on the pale fore-

Quakers in reform. The "spiritual"—the "spiritual"—the "spiritual" is to be understood; and if you speak to them of order and ordination, the daily prayer, the weekly oblation, outward reverence and external rites, bodily fasting and alms-deeds and worship, external Sacramante and a visible Church and worship, external Sacraments, and a visible Church binding the past to the present, and the present to the future, you seem but a Papist to many, and the lament of "a mixed multitude?" rings sorrowfully in your ear, "Take these things hence! Are ye so canal? Having began in the spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?" In the determination to be "spiritual," they are hardly a whit behind Swedenborg himself in his flight from the regions of flesh and sense. To them as to him, it would seem that the lewish Church was but the creening worm out of whose Wednesday, the 5th of June.

Wednesday, the 5th of June.

Wednesday, the 5th of June.

The chair will be taken at two o'clock,
Church Christian, as it has heretofore existed, but the shell
in its turn, which the "spiritual" brotherhood are to despise and leave behind. This crying down external order

The chair will be taken at two o'clock,
P.M. There will be prayers in the Church
of the Holy Trinity, Yonge Street, at one and sacramental privilege, and this assuming superior o'clock. "spiritual" discernment, as if they were "out of the body," or as if Christ had never come in the flesh may lull for a while the sense of injury on the subject which we are here discussing. But let Baptism get to be restored among them to the place assigned to it by the Westminster divines in the Confession which their ministers still yow at their ordination to defend, and not more certainly will the ice relax under the returning sun of summer, than the people will demand, according to the charter of their rights and of unlimited redemption, that the sign of that redemption be set on the foreheads of their children; and that, when infants die, no cold perhaps shall follow them to the bosom of God; no chilly reasoning shall come to bind up the parent's heart; no such language as "elect infants" shall be tolerated another hour; but that every heartless distinction and doubt shall be wiped out, and the brotherhood of the human family be restored, as the second Adam intended it to be, in the "One Baptism." It still they should be denied the heavenly boon—if still they should be driven from the healing waters, then their alternative will be, as with many it has already been, to fly from the chill atmosphere of an exclusive and repulsive system—a system so stern that it can frown upon an infant in its cradle—to the more genial

Do not tell us that Presbyterians, in some other countries. still baptize children indiscriminately.

\* Thoughts on Religious Experience by the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D.. Professor, &c.; published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, 400 pages, see page 26 of the Third Edition.

bosom of the church.

We have something to say hereafter of the system as it who are entitled to receive it; with all the holy instincts of parental love, let me fly from Presbyterianism, for withholding another sacrament—the only one of which my child is capable—from infants, who, by a Redeemer's leder its own vine and fig-tree," where it is free, and freely tor's resurrection, were still upon his heart, when he said to a shepherd of his flock, "Feed my lambs," If ye love me, "feed my lambs."

I know the Pelagianism that thrives wherever Presbytery en "-infants, that like the "six score thousand" speech demand, in presence of a people who, like the Jews, suppose that they have never been in "bondage to any man," hat there shall in the eye of the gospel be, at least among onfession, that all our children have been redeemed by ne blood gushing warm from a Saviour's heart, and that the water flowing with it from his side was intended to bathe their brow. In the ears of earth and heaven, we inroke the ancient charter of the Church against this encroachment on the inalienable rights and liberties of man.

If I could give no other reason for my return to the Church, than has been here presented, I might, with a heart full of peace, here rest my appeal with God and men—that God, who with a Parent's heart has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not "—and that humanity, which He has endowed with the same sympathies and the same parental instinct.

But my dissatisfaction did not stop here, for the reason

Let Presbyterians answer the charge which we here trammels of his system, as that system has been recently developed, and, consistently enough with the written confession of his church, has dropped the following language:

"And when about to dedicate their children to God, in Holy Baptism, how earnestly should they [the parents] in an infant. If, when administered to an adult, it is guiffest that they might be parents] in an infant. If, when administered to an adult, it is guiffest that he is born again and restored to the favour pray, that they might be parents. God, and, when ministered to an infant, it signifies that he is not born again; we certainly perceive two Baptisn Nor is there a possible escape from this dilemma, excep on ancient and Bible premises, that neither adult nor infan is "born again," but as it is accomplished by the join agency of "the Spirit and the Bride," or, as our Lord expresses it, "except ye be born of water and of the Spirit.
Tell us not, that Baptism administered by you to infants signifies prospective regeneration. This is Pelagianism. Tell us not, that it signifies their need of that regeneration; for why then do you not baptise them all, or even, like the must be born again ?" But you tell us, Baptism repre But the view of this Sacrament, that stares them in the face, on the pages of their written standards, Presbyterians have for the most part lost; and we fear that there is no in the infant? We repeat that we think you cannot tell.

llier regions. Some few perhaps may fall in love which you set out three centuries ago, "one Lord, one from which the inference will be direct, that they the Holy Ghost." You tell us what this is in an adult; notion of a spiritual church, into which Presbyterians are without virtue; which has been called a blank or white not the baptism that an adult receives—it is a blank, white baptism. And while the Papist and the Presbyterian must more It is already as we have called it, a semi-Baptist I may in the meantime be allowed to think that I have something to be gratified for, in being extricated from the toils of an oppressive system, and led out of the sic volo, sic jubeo, of Popery and Presbytery, into "the glorious liberty" of a Church—Catholic—Reformed—and Free. SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY-

SUNDAL	CHOROLI SERVICES IN TH	2011.	
CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mattins.	Even song.
-		-	

## NOTICE.

Much unnecessary trouble would be avoided, head of a deceased or dying child, than the pious Pelagian! if parties would make it a rule to address Indeed, Presbyterians are now but little behind the letters of business, subscriptions, &c., con-

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MAY 30, 1850.

Wednesday, the 5th of June.

preceded by Morning and Evening Prayers:

Niagara, Thursday, June 6th	12 noon.
Stamford, " "	41 P.M.
Chippawa, Friday, June 7th	10 A.M.
Fort Erie, " "	6½ P.M.
Bertie, Saturday, June 8th	10 A.M.
Port Colborne, "	3 Р.М.
Port Maitland, Monday, 10th	10 A.M.
	6½ P.M.
Marshville, Tuesday, " 11th	11 A.M.
Port Robinson, "	4½ P.M.
Thorold, Wednesday, "12th	10 A.M.
St. Catharines, "	6½ P.M.
Port Dalhousie, Thursday, 13th	10 A.M.
Jordan, "	4½ P.M.
Beamsville, Friday, June 14th	10 A.M.
Grimsby,	3 р.м.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FROM THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, IN BEHALF OF THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH UNIVERSITY .- LON-DON, 1850.

BELOVED BRETHREN, - Under the pressure of what Toronto, and have come to England to appeal, I hope not in vain, to the sympathy of the members of the Church of England in behalf of their brethren in Upper Canada.

When, in the year 1799, I made that distant portion of the British empire my home, it contained not more than 20,000 inhabitants. Even in 1824, the to which country I am not aware that he was bound population had only risen to 150,000; but since that by any particular tie. If, happily, some other English (1850) 800,000, or more than five-fold in twenty- should so far combine patriotism with benevolence as six years, and according to its present rapid rate of to make Upper Canada the recipient of as large a increase, so much accelerated by steam navigation, and bounty, he would be laying the foundation of infinite by the circumstances which compel emigration from good to a country rapidly rising into importance, and Great Britain and Ireland, there is no doubt that many would be doing more than it seems can be done, in who are now living will see its population far greater present times, by legislatures and governments for the than that of Scotland.

Of its present inhabitants I may venture to say, that 200,000, at least, are members of the Church of England, and the greater part of them either emigrants from the United Kingdom, or the Children of such 19, Bury-Street, St. James's, emigrants. Hence the Diocese of Toronto promises to be the principal seat of our Church in British North

ment, so that their subordination to Imperial authority | Charing Cross. is in fact rather nominal than real. Being left to model their civil institutions as they please, their moral condition and social happiness are dependant on the chance of their forming a right judgment of their best the virtue and intelligence of the people.

For the education of the great mass of the people in common schools, liberal provision has been made by the Legislature, under a system which is conducted with ability and zeal, but which, nevertheless, labours under the vital defect of excluding all doctrinal instruction in religion, or, in other words, all practical

reasonable and unjust that a University should be that God who "hath formed the hearing ear and the

the work of destruction.

nto force on the first day of January, 1850, expressly rooted and sincere in their attachment to "the houseexcluding from the College religious instruction accord- hold of faith." ing to any form of doctrine whatever; prohibiting any

describe when I speak of it as impious, the munificent where young men are to be the subjects of it. This we

highest and most sacred interests.

without pecuniary aid from any public source, a Uni- religious impressions and youthful devotion likely to Church, receiving only from our gracious Sovereign professes no particular creed; which offers up no tion :for the government of the Institution, and conferring future separation-eternal in its continuance, most

on it the privilege of conferring Degrees. I am labouring at an advanced age, to lay the foun- and the good? dom; and not a blessing to those only who belong to that, in such an University as that of Toronto, literary

an Institution will offer.

co-operation of many.

promotion of science by means of an institution to be founded in the capital of the United States of America, eriod the increase has been astonishing, being now gentleman, of equal means and equal philanthropy, best interests of the people.

I am beloved Brethren, Your faithful and affectionate brother,

May 4, 1850.

" SECTARIAN EDUCATION."

Domestic education is distinctive. Parents who of the Gospel, and in the fear of God, do not instruct But it was avowedly a College in connexion with mind: he would call it, with a sneer, "sectarian"

pable of wilful sin, and may be the proper subjects of everyears, it signifies in the infant of a span long. "I baptise
lasting perdition before they have even seen the light of
THEE in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of
a Colonial statute, as to leave no trace in it of a connourish steady sentiments of devotion, but a religious education which is definite and distinctive. Of all the that signs of refere be baptized. Others will adopt the more popular Pelagranism, that infants, being not yet stand in need of Baptism;—from which, though an opposite quarter to the former, the same result must have divided a commandment, and as they have divided a commandment, and as they have divided a commandment, and as they have divided and though in the township of Adolphustown, and the popular pelagranism, that infants. Only beware, that infants. Only beware, the same result must be the courage of the power, what it is not it is possible to the former, the same result must be the courage of the power, what it is not it is follow, that infants by and by will receive no Baptism.

A more consistent and ingenuous portion will adhere to deference to the express wish of the Sovereign, King relief of misery or the instruction of ignorance,—of all which was established in 1822. We shall endeavour follow, that infants by and by will receive no Baptism. A more consistent and ingenuous portion will adhere to the old Calvinistic ground of their Confession, that there are "elect infants," as well as "elect angels and men,"—which, from the difficulty of ascertaining them, will greatly abridge, as it has fearfully abridged already, the extent of infant Baptism, and must cause it ultimately to the communion, and that you do not give a whole sacrament to adults, and a half sacrament to infants. For, besides dividing the communion, and withholding the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining them, will greatly abridged already, the extent of infant Baptism, and must cause it ultimately to the communion, and that you do not give a whole sacrament to adults, and a half sacrament to infants. For, besides dividing the communion, and withholding the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining them, will assert the communion, and that you do not give a whole sacrament to adults, and a half sacrament to infants. For, besides dividing the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining them, will assert the sacrament to infants. For, besides dividing the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining them, will assert the sacrament to infants. For, besides dividing the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining them, will assert the sacrament to infants. For, besides dividing the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining to dividing the cup from the difficulty of ascertaining the cup William IV., a Professorship of Divinity according to these, from St. Paul onwards, with, it may be, a few at an early period to give a sketch of Mr. Deacon's the doctrines of the Church of England, and the daily exceptions, St. Paul himself is the type: they were life and character. use of her admirable Liturgy were tolerated for a time men ardent in their attachment to their own faith, rapidly rising in public estimation and confidence, yet call "heresy," or sectarian principle, "worshipping the Colonial legislature, having been once allowed to the God of their fathers." But this did not hinder mutilate the Royal Charter, has not stopped short in their philanthropy; this did not manacle their benevolent hands; for they did not love their brethren In the last session an 'Act was passed, which came "according to the flesh" the less, because they were

> Whilst it is generally admitted, amongst professing form of prayer, or any act of public worship, and dis- Christians at least, that it is wise and pious for qualifying any Graduate of the University, who may parents to impress and guide the minds of their childhave taken holy orders, from having a voice in the ren with distinctive religious teaching, it is still contended by some that it is either unnecessary or unsuit-By this measure, which I think I do not too harshly able to carry on this same teaching in an University gift of His Majesty King George IV., (a gift the pre- conceive to be a fatal misapprehension; and the sent value of which is estimated at £270,000 and whole clamour about "sectarian education" arises yields a revenue that is yearly increasing, of about from it. We hold to the persuasion that the prin-£11,000) is at last worse than thrown away; for, ciple of distinctive religious education should be deprived of the respect and confidence of the sound recognized in every educational institution from the and intelligent portion of the community, to whatever lowest to the highest, whether it be the little domestic denomination of Christians they may belong the Uni- society circling the family hearth, or the preparatory versity cannot flourish; or if by any exertion it can be school, or the more advanced Academy, or the last sustained for a time, it must be at the sacrifice of the stage, the University. The principle, we conceive, should be steadily kept in view during the whole A deep conviction of this forces itself upon the period of education, whether elementary or final. mind of every religious man; but the members of the Religious discipline and teaching are as essential in Church of England, utterly despairing of, and reject- the University as they are in the family, for it is just ing as they do, what was once King's College, but is as important and as necessary that young men at Colnow the antichristian "University of Toronto," do yet lege should be guarded and dissuaded from error and not despair of their Church, or of their cause. Rely- vice, and taught to cultivate habits of rectitude and ing on the blessings of God, and using their own best serious thinking and prayer, as it is that the child of exertions, they hope soon to succeed in establishing a seven or eight years old should be reminded of the University strictly and unreservedly in connexion with vows of its Baptism, and instructed in the principles future destinies. their Church; a University not confining itself to in- of its faith. What benefit is likely to result from the struction in human science, but a University of which very best parental education, if the young man of the religious character shall be known and acknow- nineteen or twenty is to prepare himself for the duties ledged, in which the doctrines of the Church of Eng- of active life in an Institution, where all around him, land shall be taught in their integrity, and in which his teachers as well as his companions, are afraid or her pure and "reasonable service" shall elevate and ashamed or forbidden to speak openly of religion, lest sanctify the labours of the teacher and the scholar. in so doing they should manifest what are called We hope to succeed in establishing for ourselves, "sectarian predilections?" How long are early versity clearly and avowedly in connexion with our last beneath the blighting influence of a system which what other religious denominations in the province prayers; which makes, in short, no direct acknowhave received, a Charter of Incorporation, providing ledgment that there is a God who reigns above, or a momentous in its consequences-between the evil

dation of a work which I believe will, at no distant | The Chancellor of the University of Toronto, in day, be of inestimable value to that rising country. his inaugural address, on Thursday last, in endeavour-THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) visit the The efforts which I made in the Province, just before ing to vindicate the exclusion of religious teaching and several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara District, my departure, have been nobly seconded. Within a worship from the University, observed that it is not according to the list given below. The same course few weeks, the contributions in money and land a- the province of a University to give religious instrucwill be pursued as at former visitations; and it is re- mounted to more than twenty-five thousand pounds. tion; that this should be the care of parents and be quested that the business of such meetings may be Yet this effort, astonishing as it is, considering the done at home, and that young men, before they are state of the contributors, struggling for subsistence in sent to the University, ought to be fully grounded in the wilderness, far from the land of their fathers, is moral and religious principle. Most true, Sir, and scarcely sufficient to erect the necessary buildings. But you, we can believe, who are a father, would be the does it not constitute a claimall but irresistible upon the last person to send a son of yours from the endear-Members of the Church in this country, to supply the ments and restraints of the household hearth, and redeficiency as to endowment? Hence, having done sign him to the care-rather we should say, to the inour utmost, my people as well as myself feel ourselves difference, the neglect-of any Institution, devoid of a justified in relying with filial confidence upon the en- religious character, unless that son were throughly lightened patriotism, the religious zeal, the generous furnished with the whole Christian armour? But you sympathy of our brethren at home, for enabling us to have not told us, Sir, how long young men in general, establish, in this populous and important Colony, upon the best fortified by previous piety, are likely to cherish for your safe return; and that you may, by God's blessa sound foundation and on a liberal scale, a seat of the religious lessons and the sacred associations of a learning with which political agitation shall have no godly home, when the paths of science into which they pretence to meddle, and which will assuredly prove an are subsequently led are garnished with none of those the earnest prayer of your sincere and devoted friends, invaluable blessing to the country, and to many thou- fair and fragrant flowers of faith which it was the joy sands in it who were inhabitants of the United King- of their childhood to gather. You have not told us

the Church of England, but to all who may desire to distinction is the only eminence which youth are told the Church of England, but to all who may desire to distinction is the only eminence which your are to distinction is the only eminence which your are to distinction is the only eminence which your are to distinction is the only eminence which your are to distinct on the church are to distinct on the church of the means of education which such is worthy of their ambition; you have not reminded the church, Scarboro. us that, in such an Institution, good men who may I trust God will put it into the hearts of those of happen to be connected with it may indeed look with I feel to be a very great necessity, I have ceased for a of a prudent economy have anything to spare, may cern. You did not tell us, but had you done so we short time from my pastoral labours in the Diocese of still spare us a little; for what we have undertaken believe you would have expressed the conviction of a doing for some months past. can only be accomplished on an adequate scale, by the majority of your audience on that occasion, that an

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

ments of that Statute by which the Reserves and

Rectories were established, does not extend to the St. Jude's Church. disturbing allotments and appropriations made under the Statute previous to any Provincial Act for such varying or repealing. Nothing could be more liberal on the part of the Imperial Government, nor evince a greater readiness to allow the Provincial Legislature a people committed to my charge. full and just control over the internal interests of the N. B.-Contributions for the "Upper Canada Church Province, than this provision of the 41st clause of University' will be received at the offices of the Society the Statute. The King, with the most pious and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 77, Great Queen-Street paternal regard for the religious welfare of the Propaternal regard for the religious welfare of the Pro- Extract from the Address from Christ's Church congregation. The present policy of the mother country, whether it be wise or unwise, is to confer upon her great colonial possessions almost uncontrolled powers of governfor the maintenance of religion; and what more becoming use could he have made of the territorial power vested in the Crown? But at the same time, foreseeing that circumstances might arise rendering alteration necessary, and that as the Province grew set before us those things which belong to our peace," and freely instructed us in the doctrines and principles of our in population and intelligence, it would acquire and in population and intelligence, it would acquire and beloved Zion, we earnestly pray for the assistance of the We proceed to fulfil the promise which we made in our first article on this subject, that, in our subsequent remarks, we would state and defend our own definial remarks are remarks. sal, as it is in Upper Canada, leaves all dependent on the virtue and intelligence of the people.

remarks, we would state and defend our own definial transfer alterations might be expedient in the laws designed for the permanent support of religion, the Royal or repeal them, under certain conditions. But, till with tares. desire that their children should grow up in the belief the Legislature thought proper to alter them, the Church, when the enemies of our faith are busy in their provisions of the Statute were most undoubtedly the endeavours to level her even with the dust, we neverthethem in the rudiments of all creeds, and leave it to law of the land; and all rights acquired by the then less hope that you will not allow these troubles to weight them in the rudiments of all creeds, and leave it to law of the land; and all rights acquired by the them themselves to choose which they will adopt, or whether they will embrace any at all. Nothing can olable as any social right can possibly be made. To be more strictly exclusive than the religious govern- take away what has lawfully been acquired, is tyranny claims of a flock on their pastor are not light, and that in teaching of religious truths.

To secure an adequate provision for education of that higher order which is necessary to prepare youth for the liberal professions and for the important duties of legislation, had been, for fifty years, the self-imposed labour of my life.

be more strictly exclusive than the religious government of families, yet no one who has any regard for religion raises an objection; because it is justly felt, that higher order which is necessary to prepare youth for the liberal professions and for the important duties of legislation, had been, for fifty years, the self-imposed labour of my life.

be more strictly exclusive than the religious government of families, yet no one who has any regard for religion raises an objection; because it is justly felt, that if parents were not exact and earnest in teaching their children what they themselves believe to be true, they would either be hypocrites as to their own profession, or utterly indifferent as to the spiritual state tenure of real estate, has it any right to say that all fession, or utterly indifferent as to the spiritual state tenure of real estate, has it any right to say that all In 1827, before which time the Province was and welfare of their offspring. Distinctive education the conveyances and titles made under the old laws Mr. Darling's illness, proceeds: scarcely qualified to receive it, we had the happiness is, then, the only education to which conscientious shall be informal or invalid? So with the religious to see in Upper Canada a University founded by Royal Charter, and liberally endowed by the Crown Royal Charter, and liberally endowed by the Crown their children. And yet the freethinker,—the man Until its provisions were repealed, "the allotment or will ever live the mail of them by the Crown beaverly Father." we ear with a grant of land. So little exclusive was it in its who objects to religious teaching, not only in Schools appropriation of lands for the support and mainten- bending to the will of "our heavenly Father," we ear character, that its advantages were open to all; no and Universities, but in the bosom of families, and ance of a Protestant clergy," made under its authority tests were required from Professors or students, with everywhere, -such an one would tell you that early in every successive survey, became the property of and that we may all be found at last as your "Crown of and that we may all be found at last as your "Crown of any of an the exception of the Professor of Divinity and of training of this sort is fettering the will, hampering the clergy. The Legislature might be competent rejoicing," when you are called not as you are called not are called not as you are called and no further appropriations shall be made; and in the anxious wish and prayer of your sincere and devoted the national Church, and provision was made in the education. And so it is, -though that is no reproach; townships hereafter to be set off, no Clergy reserva-Charter for insuring unity and consistency in its dis- for it is just as "sectarian" that a child should be tions shall be made: "but till it chose to say so, the taught the faith of his father, as that the children of appropriations from time to time made, were good and If it had been otherwise, the Charter would have the Church should be educated in a Church Grammar legal. The Legislature might have power to say, The Legislature might have for the most part lost; and we lear that there is no conservative or counteractive or counteractiv thune deserves much commendation for drawing pray that in quietness and confidence may be your public attention to it. It is an unassailable position, strength." from which no declamation can dislodge us, and

against which no sophistry can avail. THE LATE REV. JOB DEACON. We regret to learn that our respected brother, the

THE ALLEGHANIANS.

These accomplished singers, who obtained so much praise and patronage in Toronto, about three years ago, are again about to visit us; and though we have always exercised considerable reserve in noticing itinerant musicians in general, we never allow ourselves to pass over those of real character and respectability. The Alleghanians will give two concerts in Torontothe first on Saturday evening, the 8th June, when we have no doubt their former public and private reputation will secure them a large audience. They are decidedly amongst the best concert singers that have ever visited Canada.

NEW BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL.

We published, in a late number, the Special Report of the Council for Colonial Bishoprics, in which the importance of the immediate erection of a new see in Lower Canada is strongly urged. We are now happy to state that a subscription towards the Endowment Fund has been opened, and that already upwards of £2,000 has been concerned. tributed. At the Annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 7th May, at Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Committee gave notice of their intention to propose a vote of £4,000 towards the above object. By this arrangement which been for some time foot the present Bishop of Montreal will become Bishop f Quebec, and the Bishop to be appointed will have the the of Bishop of Montreal. It is the special honour of the Church of England, that during her own severest trials, and Church of England, that during her own severest trials, and amid manifold distractions and divisions at home, she still continues to labour at the great work of completing her organization in the colonies and foreign dependencies.—

Every new Colonial Bishopric is another fortress of the true faith; and those who take part in building up the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who take part in building the true faith; and those who t true faith; and those who take part in building up the Church in other lands, not only afford convincing proof of Church in other lands, not only afford convincing proof of its present life and power of reproduction, but exhibit also a most useful and edifying example of confidence in its future destinies.

mence bunding the church forthwith.

Resolved,—That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Editor of The Church, with a request that he will be good enough to publish the same

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

PARISH OF SCARBORO. The Rev. W. Stewart Darling, the estimable Missionary n the township of Scarboro, having found it absolutely eccessary, for a period, to suspend his labours in that mission, the several congregations have presented addresses to him. The following is the address from St. Jude's congrega

Scarboro, 20th May, 1850. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We, the churchwardens and REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Jude's, Scarboro, have learned with deep and heartfelt sorrow, that, from the increasing and alarming symptoms of a disease under which you have long suffered, it has been found advisable you should (for a time) suspend your arduous duties amongst us, and try the bracing effects of sea bathing.

We report this the more as we are aware that the

and superintending the erection of a third church (St. Jude's), and in your voluntarily taking on yourself the

care of the same.
We respectfully beg you to accept our sincere wishes ing, be long spared to your family and flock, and that at last you may receive the reward of a faithful Pastor, when "He who is the Chief Shepherd" shall appear, is WILLIAM MARCH, Churchwardens.

MARK BARKER, The Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarboro.

REPLY.

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My DEAR FRIENDS, -Accept my sincere thanks for I trust God will put it into the hearts of those of happen to be connected with it may indeed look with the very kind address which you have presented to me on our fellow-churchmen in this country to whom He has deep sympathy upon a young man's growth in grace, the occasion of my leaving you for a few months, to seek, entrusted wealth, to give us liberally of their abundance; and that those who can only by the exercise gious character and principle they are to have no condischaracters are principle they are to have no condischaracters.—with religious character and principle they are to have no condischaracters are principle to interfere,—with religious character and principle they are to have no condischaracters are principled to interfere,—with religious characters and principle they are to have no condischaracters.

discharge among you the holy duties of my sacred office more efficiently than I have found myself capable of majority of your audience on that occasion, that an University, without Christianity, is likely to undo the It is not long since an English gentleman, Mr. very best teaching that ever was communicated by a It is not long since an English gentleman, Mr. very best teaching that ever was communicated by a compense for any exertion it may have involved; and I fervently hope and pray that the sacred rites and ordinances ministered therein may be the means of leading many a wandering and worldly soul to Christ, and of

building up the more faithful Christian in his most holy Our readers will, we hope, appreciate the force of faith. the very important argument adduced by the Arch-And that success and prosperity may attend us as a congregation, permit me to use my privilege as your Pastor to exhort you all to devotedness of spirit, corleacon of York, in his letter to the Hon. R. Baldwin, ublished in our last issue, namely—that the power diality of feeling, and unity as well as energy of action. given by the Statute of George III. to the Provincial I would avail myself of this occasion to repeat my sincere acknowledgements for the considerate co-opera-tion and efficient assistance I have ever met with, in Parliament, "to vary or repeal" any of the enact-

carrying out the various arrangements connected with I thank you for your sympathy with me in my present indisposition; and pray that God, who is the Author of all our blessings, may grant me not only renovated strength, but grace also, to devote it more exclusively

> I remain your very sincere friend, And affectionate Pastor,

W. STEWART DARLING. Scarboro, Monday in Whitsun week, 1850.

Christ Church, Scarboro, Whit Monday,

neither to have fallen on the barren rock, nor yet choked

Leaving us at a momentous crisis in the affairs of the

The address from St. Paul's Church, after alluding to

"Your pious and paternal regard for all your parishnestly pray and trust that you may be long spared amongst us to see the fruit of your labours in Scarboro;

JOHN HOPPER, Churchwardens."

Scarboro, May 20, 1850. Our limits preclude us from giving more than one

"We have gone on in a quiet way at St. Paul's; but I trust that it has neither been the less pleasant or the less profitable, because it has been quiet. Our holy faith.

NEWBOROUGH.

A meeting of the Missionary, churchwardens and vestry of the United Church of England and Ireland, was held in the village of Newborough, in the county of Leeds, one ted counties of Leeds and Grenville, on the 20th

Whereas a Church edifice is greatly needed in this part of the country, there being none consecrated to the wor-ship of Almighty God, where we and our children can worship as our fathers did beyond the Atlantic, any nearer to us than thirty miles; and whereas the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, in his accustomed zeal for the Church, reago to commended the travelling missionary two years ago to encourage the people to make the attempt to build a church in this central and cooping the second secon in this central and growing village; and whereas, also, the people have liberally subscribed nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, and assisted to place most of the stone, lime and sand upon the stone, but. lime and sand upon the site secured for the church, but, on account of the pressure of the times and scarcity of money, are unable to pay their subscriptions until the return of harvest; and whereas one hundred pounds, at least, will be necessary to commence and carry on the building, therefore,

Resolved,-That an appeal be made to the benevolent friends of the Church to assist in raising this amount for the erection of said church, to be called St. Mary's Church,

Newborough.

Resolved,—That this appeal be restricted, in the first instance, to the effective ardour of the kind ladies of the Church in this Province, thereby affording them an opportunity of shewing their love and zeal for the Church, and following the examples of her most gracious majesty the Queen, and many eminent ladies in Great Britain, in their labours of love in providing church accommode for the destitute and scattered flock of Christ's fold.

Resolved,-That our respected missionary, the Rev. N. Watkins, be requested to take charge of the subscription lists to the ladies, and to solicit subscriptions from her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, and such other eminent ladies as he may deem proper, begging them to use their benevolent influence in raising subscriptions for building the said church. ence in raising subscriptions for building the said church.

Resolved,—That all subscriptions to the above object
be sent to the Treasurer of the Building Committee,

Test Fee Newscriptions

BENJAMIN TETT, Chairman. JACOB DORMER, Secretary.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROCKVILLE. We are requested by "One of the Building Committee of St. Peter's Church, Brockville," to state that the paragraph which has lately appeared in several of the news-papers in both sections of the Province, stating "that His Excellency the Governor General has given twenty pounds towards the enlargement of St. Peter's Church, Brockville," is incorrect.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday the 20th, and left at nine o'clock the same evening for New

MARKETS .- Corn animated. India 1s, to 1s. 6d. advance. Wheat 4d. to 6d. advance for 70 lbs. Flour had advanced one shilling.

The chief events of the week have been concentrated.

In Christ's Church, St. Paul's and St. Judes, at considerable distances from each other,—and that in all states of the roads and weather,—has been more than you were able for; and has probably increased the distressing complaint under which you now labour.

We sincerely trust that God our heavenly Father may bless the means now being used for the restoration of your health; and that, before the constant of the week have been concentrated in steam navigation. The Irish Transatlantic Company have already laid on an experimental vessel, the Viceroy of Glasgow. She is 800 tone burthen, and is advertised as all for Glasgow on the 1st of June. If she succeeds as well as anticipated in the run to Halifax, a line of first ment have begun at last to make some improvement in the management. We sincerely trust that God our heavenly Father may bless the means now being used for the restoration of your health; and that, before long, we may have the pleasure of spring you restored to work for the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the West India mail, with a view of the management of the work of th

your health; and that, before long, we may have the pleasure of seeing you restored to your family and flock, in renewed strength, both in mind and body.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of bearing our willing testimony to your unwearied exertions, not only over the two parishes originally put under your care, but also in exerting yourself in liberally subscribing to any everyther than the world leave in the Europa discounted when he was taken, but the money was recovered. It was thought that he would leave in the Europa

The crops are extremely promising.

The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklings sailed on the 8th.

France.—The anniversary of the Republic was celested with great pomp. All was quiet. Not a single arrest occurred. On Sunday Napoleon's death was celebrated. On Monday the Napoleon, and the Peuple journals ceased to exist. This will promote much good.

A bill to enact capital punishment for political offences, it is said, will shortly be introduced.

Several incendiary fires have taken place near Raub bouillet.

After the Clerk Col. Princ with the a he should Col. Pr hon, frien had not House to

advantage ison) w of the am House, a Mr. Sn have com session, b Chancery evils, had by the ho to abolish giving it ment. Sir A.

> than the hot, howe he had he Mr. M Mr. M Court of Sense of rived suc ment wo
> Mr. R
> mover of

question ment. Chancer Hon. expresse hoping t ments c Col. I

Mr. S "it hav A len Boulton Mr. Bo ment, e: Court of

an amer of the rethat fund in Uppe chest. After Hon. amendm Governo

Hon.

nounces that the Archbishop of Francione has been arrested at his palace, with all the consideration due to Mr.~W.~H.~Boulton regretted exceedingly that a propo-

Russia.—The sum which Austria has to pay to Russia, as indemnification for the expenses of the Russian troops during the late campaign, is 3,700,000 silver roubles.—Russia takes salt from Austria to the amount of 700,000 roubles, and the other 3,000,000 are to be paid in yearly instalments of one million, and 5 per cent interest for the output of the sum of the stablishing an Elective Council in Canada was not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. He thought that it was absolutely necessary that Elective Institutions should be established in Canada.

Mr. McConnell would vote for an Elective Council.

Hon. Attorney General (East) thought Mr. Boulton's advocacy of Elective Council in Canada was not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. He thought that it was absolutely necessary that Elective institutions should be established in Canada.

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Hon. Attorney General (East) thought Mr. Boulton's advocacy of Elective Council in Canada was not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. outstanding capital.

ITALY, -His Holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the deputies of the Roman Constituent Assembly, to the amount of 11,000,000 of francs. The Popularity of the Pope is materially on the decline.

> ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

NEW YORK, May 27th. The steamer Asia arrived this morning, at five o'clock, vanced 2d. to 4d. per 70lbs. Cotton has advanced 18.

Political news not important, but interesting.

Atlantic was to sail for New York on the 29th inst.

cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue directed to the Judge of the Court of Arches and the Archbishop Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke. The Court be, opposed to Annexation. having taken time to consider, and intimated they would give judgment this morning, the Court was unusually

On the learned Judges taking their seats on the bench, The Court had used their best efforts consistent with their other duties, but they had been unable to dispose of the case this term, and therefore the judgment must stand over until next term; the interval was not very long, and he had not doubt that, in the meantime, the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court would be so conducted that Neither party would be at all prejudiced by the delay.

A correspondent of the London Guardian suggests that it would be only seemly of those who are conscious of having been benefitted by the writings of Wordsworth,

Hon. H. J. Boulton then moved, seconded by Mr.

A school, called St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, on dress, if possible; they had now been nearly a fortnight the plan of Radley Hall, is established in connection with the parish church of Bradfield, for the training of boys in are the rector and curates of the parish; and the college | would cause four hours' discussion. is an extension of their parochial teaching, under license from the Bishop of the diocese, who is visitor. Besides of 35. the ordinary course of a classical education, instruction in church.—Berks Chronicle.

The Sultan is adding a Christian battalion to each of his regiments. Hitherto Christians have not been allowed to enter the Turkish army. The enrolment is quite voluntary.

The question of the legal capacity of priests to contract marriage has been brought before the Belgian Courts, and decided in the affirmative. M. Poulet, formerly viear at Namur, afterwards priest at Florée, suddenly renounced celibacy, and solicited the hand of a young girl. The father having refused his consent, his opposition brought the case before the tribunal of Ghent, whose decision reof Cassation has pronounced three judgments of a contrary

nature.—Patriot.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury.—In the Commons, on the 30th April, Sir B. Hall inquired whether it were true that the Archbishop of Canterbury had appointed a relation of his own to the sinecare office of Registrar in the Prerogative Court of his diocese, worth between £10-000 and £12,000 a-year, an office the late most excellent Archbishop had informed the Government that, in the conscientious discharge of his duties, he could not fill up. Lord John Russell said, that a son of Dr. Sumner, Bishop were at present under consideration by a committee, and that probably either the office alluded to would be abolished, or its income greatly reduced.

Legislature of the State of N. York, and those of Canada.

After some further remarks the House divided, on the amendment.—Yeas 20, Nays 18.

Friday, 24, half-past 2, A.M.

## Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, May 22.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

the Clerk read the amendment proposed yesterday by Col. Prince, to abolish the Court of Chancery.

he should therefore vote against the amendment. Col. Prince was astonished to hear the objections of his hon, friend, the member for Simcoe. He (Col. Prince) had not heard any arguments from either side of the day and not heard any arguments from either side of the of the country to seek for a remedy to the evils they complain of in a change of our institutions; and this House cannot advantage to the country. The hon, member (Mr. Robinson) was in error when he imagined that the passing of the amendment would have the effect of immediately executive in dismissing persons from offices of honour; the country to seek for a remedy to the evils they complain to outry to seek for a remedy to the evils they complain to a change of our institutions; and this House cannot admit that the declaration of political sentiments, not coupled with any hostile intent against the Crown and sovereignty of Great Britain, is sufficient to warrant the Executive in dismissing persons from offices of honour;

Chancery. After the old system, with all its faults and evils, had existed for thirteen years, and been tolerated by the hon. gentleman, it was singular to see him asking to abolish what had been introduced as a remedy, without siving it a trial. He should therefore oppose the amendment.

Sir A. Macnab said he believed that at that moment there was not a more popular question in the country than the destruction of the Court of Chancery. He was not, however, prepared to vote on the amendment until he had heard the opinions of hon. members on the subject.

Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. De Witt, then moved an amendment to the last paragraph of the address:

"That while this House deeply regrets that the altered policy which the Parent State has felt it necessary to adopt for her own advantage, and quite irrespective of Colonial interests, has led many loval men to this Pro-

Complain of the costs of proceedings in the Court of Chancery.

agree to the latter part of the amendment.

(Russell) took part. amended: yeas, 17; nays, 45.

ment, expressive of an opinion that the expenses of the Court of Chancery were entirely disproportioned to the respecting the Reserves and Rectories continue."

Yeas, 19; nays, 39. Mr. Robinson here moved, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, an amendment to come in after the thirteenth paragraph of the reply to the Speech from the Throne, to the effect

Mr. M. Cameron's amendment was put to the vote: Yeas, as the reply to the Speech from the Throne, to the effect

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the reply to the Speech from the I nrone, to the effect 8; nayes, 30.

The original resolution was then put to the vote and the Lower Province should be raised by assessment, as carried: Yeas, 44; nays, 14. It was then submitted to the the Lower Province should be raised by assessment, as in Upper Canada, and not be provided from the public chest.

After a short discussion, the motion was then putcas, 13; nays, 37.

How. Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, moved an expectation of the House and approved of the House then adjourned until three p. m. Tuesday, May 28.

could not be made in the elective franchise, although he be paid out of the Imperial Chest,—that the Attorney was not prepared to go so far as Household Suffrage. With respect to an Elective Council, that was a proposition he was decidedly opposed to, and never would enter-

The Riser Gemento of Turin, of the 16th instant, an- tain, he did not care what others might think respect-

Hon. Attorney General (East) thought Mr. Boulton's answer:

advocacy of Elective Councils would be successful, but "Gentlen he did not consider that the present was the time for bring-

ing in such a question. Sir A. Macnab rose and said, that he did not intend to have occupied the time of the House, but he could not refrain from saying, that the serious changes referred to in the Governor General's address, as having occurred during the last year, and the consequent alterations which have become necessary, were entirely attributable to the conduct of the ministry. The hon, member for Hamilton then continued by remarking on the events that took place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbances at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbance at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbance at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbance at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbance at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbance at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent disturbance at place in '37 and '38, and on the recent distu

Montreal, and the removal of the seat of Government. at Halifax, in less than nine days from Liverpool.

Breadstuffs were better. Flour had advanced 1s. 6d. of the gallant Knight. He (Mr. M.) was always opposed to 2s.; corn had advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d.; wheat had adtended to the removal of the Government to Montreal. His to the removal of the gallant Knight. hon friend from Hamilton had not stated whether it was navigation of the St. Lawrence to American vessels The his intention to support the proposition for an Elective

Sir Allan Macnab said he did not intend to give that

From our English Files.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 8.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talfourd.)

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talfourd.) had a right to have Elective Institutions if they desired In this case it will be recollected, since the dicision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir Fitzroy Kelly on the part of the Bishop of Exeter moved this Court, for a rule to show

the manner in which his hon, and gallant friend had exof Canterbury restraining them from executing the judg-ment of the Privy Council by inducting the Rev. Mr. the manner in which his hon, and gallant friend had ex-pressed his opinions. He had been, and always would

The debate was then carried on to some length by Mr. Christie, Dr. Nelson, and several other hon. gentlemen, moved by members of the bar and others auxious to hear after which the House adjourned. Thursday, May 23.

> ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The Clerk of the House read the amendment, which had yesterday been proposed by Hon. H. J. Boulton, and seconded by Mr. Hopkins, in favour of an extension of the Elective Franchise, and an Elective Legislative

Mr. Prince, Hon. Mr. Badgely, Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Cauchon, and others, spoke at great length.

The amendment was then put, when there were for the Hon. H. J. Boulton then moved, seconded by Mr. Mal-

Hon. Malcolm Cameron said they need not expect getrch principles. The warden, head-master, and fellows ting through to-night, as he had an amendment which The motion was finally put, and lost by a majority

How. Mr. Bouton again made a motion which are the continuous and the c grown expenditure of the Government, as will satisfy the untry of the earnestness with which Parliament has entered upon this highest duty to their constituents, without at all impairing the efficiency of the Public Service," added instead thereof.

Hon. J. H. Cameron understood that the Government intended to bring in a motion with regard to Retrench-

Mr. Merritt said that the question of retrenchment ces, as unfounded, this opposition. In France, the Court would be brought up in its proper place, and it would be submitted to a committee from both sides of the house.

ord John Russell said, that a son of Dr. Sumner, Bishop Winchester, a young man in the temple, and a nephew retrenchment thoroughly carried out; and he drew a comof the Primate, had been named to the reversion of the office in question, but that all ecclesiastical appointments Legislature of the State of N. York, and those of Canada.

A procl

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the House adjourned to

After the routine business had been got through with, the Clerk read the amendment proposed yesterday by Col. Prince, to abolish the Court of Chancery.

Hon. W. B. Robinson was not sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of the Court of Chancery to be able to the the after the abolished; and the following amendment, seconded dy Mr. De Witt—That the three last paragraphs, beginning with the words, "That this House," and ending with the words, "and ending with the words, "many perils," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof—"That this House regrets that the policy of the whole in order to be acted on in the usual course words, "That this House," and ending with the words, "many perils," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof—"That this House regrets that the policy of the whole in order to be acted on in the usual course words, "Toronto, May 29th, 1850.

Toronto, May 29th, 1850.

Cont. Prince rose, and, after a speech of some length of the whole in order to be acted on in the usual course words, "That this House," and ending with the words, "many perils," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof—"That this House regrets that the policy of the whole in order to be acted on in the usual course words, "That this House," and ending with the words, "many perils," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof—"That this House," and ending with the words, "and ending with the words, " determine then that the Court should be abolished; and be should therefore vote against the amendment.

Great Britain towards this Colony, and the conduct of the Government here, should have been such as to give Col. Prince was astonished to hear the objections of his cause to many of the most loyal and upright men in this

abolishing that Court. He appealed to both sides of the House, and to the Ministry, to support the amendment.

Mr. Smith (Durham) thought that this measure would have come far better from the hon. member for Essex last session, before the changes then made in the Court of Chancery. After the old system, with all its faults and the system, with all its faults and the system, with all its faults and the system when on the system is dismissing persons from offices of honour; and that such a proceeding is, in the opinion of this House, calculated to increase the prevailing discontent.

How Mr. Cameron (Kent) believed he should be conforming to the wishes of his constituents by voting forming to the wishes of his constituents by voting against the amendment.

After which, several hon. gentlemen spoke at such lands as to occur the House partial Three p. m. when on

Mr. McLean intended to vote for the amendment.

Colonial interests, has led many loyal men to this Province to consider whether they might not, with equal Court of Chancery, and concluded by hoping that the right, review their own position as Canadians, thus, substantially changed, to their detriment; yet this House is Mr. Smith (Frontenac) was not surprised that hon. gentlemen should support a Court from which they detived such great benefits. He trusted that the amendtived such great benefits. Mr. Richards said he was surprised to find the hon.
Mr. Richards said he was surprised to find the hon.
Mover of the resolutions so much changed since he formerly supported the Chancery Court.

Mon. J. H. Cameron, after careful consideration of this question, did not think at right to vote for the amendance. He honght that the Province had just reason to ment. He thought that the Province had just reason to ment. He capte of proceedings in the Court of the majority service.

"That this House is firmly convinced that the great Hancery.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin said the member from Cornwall had expressed himself in a manner so consonant with the portion of Her Majesty's subjects, in loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Parent State, but they would fail in the processes he into the processes of the pr curtail the remarks he intended to make. The hongentleman then continued to some length, and concluded by
hoping that the amendment would be withdrawn.

How M. Baddan hallowed that no hour. Hon. Mr. Badyley believed that no better appointments could have been made. He did not, however, neous opinions, either of duty or interest, are to be era-Stree to the latter part of the amendment.

Col. Prince had no objection to alter it to suit the hon.

dicated, but by upholding and maintaining that greatest guarantee of national freedom, the right of free discussion." On a division of the House upon the amendment, it was

Sentleman who had just seated himself.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) would move that the words,—
"it having failed in the purpose for which it was erected,"—be omitted.

A lengthy discussion then ensued, in which Hon. H. J.

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A len Boulton, Hon. M. Cameron, Hon. Mr. Price, Mr. Meyers, absorbing question of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories Mr. Boulton (Toronto), Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Lyons was not alluded to in the Speech from the Throne, and that His Excellency's advisers have not thought the set-The question was then put on the amendment as the first purpose the sufficient importance to intro-nended: yeas, 17; nays, 45. Mr. Smith (Frontenac) then moved another amend- that the upper portion of this Province cannot enjoy poli-

country, or the wants of the people. A protracted discussion here ensued, during which Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Price, Mr. Cameron, (Kent) and others

Yeas, 13; nays, 37.

Hon. Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, moved an amendment to the eighth paragraph of the reply to the Covernor-General's Address, having for its object "the extension of the elective franchise."

Hon. Mr. Buldwin said that was not the time for discussing those details of the business of the Session. He did not mean however to say, that some improvements although the residence of the Governor General and presented him with its address, in answer to the speech from the Throne.

Mr. Christic moved, seconded by Colonel Prince, a series of Resolutions which, among other matters, redid not mean however to say, that some improvements although the residence of the Governor General should be read out of the Imperial Chest that the status of the Imperial Chest that t

A long debate ensued, and the Hon. Mr. Baldwin moved Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad. in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Merritt, that the consideration of the resolutions should be postponed to the first Monday in July. On the motion being pnt it

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency with their Address; and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's lished by order of the Common Council.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,-I sincerely thank you for this loyal Address, and I place entire reliarce on your wisdom and prudence to assist me in the

The House met at 3, P.M. The House met at 3, P.M.

A number of Petitions and Bills were introduced.

In answer to inquiry by Mr. Methot, to the Ministry, If it be true that American Vessels can come down from the their cargoes and take in new freight for the interior; and Mr. Merritt had listened with regret to the observations if such be the case, why Quebec has been refused this Mr. Hincks stated the Government would not grant free

Colonial.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY .- Friday, being the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, was observed as a close holiday by the citizens of Toronto. The shops were hut and groups thronged the streets, bent on plans of enjoyment. The firemen turned out in strong force, and made a gallant show, although the rain which fell in the afternoon somewhat interfered with the display. The weather, however, cleared up towards evening, and the College Avenue was thronged with all the world and his wife, to see the fire-works. The Avenue was lighted with gas from arches thrown across it at intervals. at the entrance from Queen Street was very brilliant, and over the gates were the letters "V. R." formed with jets We believe that fully 10,000 people were on the ground. We understand that the excursion on the Princess Royal to Hamilton, went off well, and the people of that City celebrated the day in the most enthusiastic manner. Royal salutes were fired, the societies walked in procession, and a public dinner was held in the evening.—Globe.

The Board of Trade, at a special meeting on Tuesday, adopted resolutions thoroughly co of the present plan for Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron

The funeral of the late Honourable L. P. Sherwood took place on Friday last, from his late residence, Front Street, to St. James's Cemetery. The members of both houses of the Legislature, the Law Society, to combine in rearing the most appropriate monument to list memory, in the shape of some religious foundation for the Church of England.

How. H. J. Bolland the fluxed of adjourn till Monday.

How. Mr. Baldwin opposed the motion. He was for an a large concourse of citizens,—the procession being getting through the discussion this evening, on the adgetting through the discussion this evening. and a large concourse of citizens,—the procession being sion here,-testifying the respect in which the deceased was held in life, and universal regret at his demise.-

Colonist. mpleted the subscription to the Canada Loan of £500-000, 6 per cent., which has all been subscribed for by par-Hon. Mr. Boulton again made a motion which was ties of the highest respectability, and applications received for a larger sum than they had to dispose of .-The payments are to be-

20 per cent. payable 2nd May instant. 20 do. do. 15th June. 20 do. do. 1st August. Less 11 dividend. 20 do. do. 14th September. 20 do. do. 31st October. 100 Dividend from 1st May-Buyers at 12 per cent. prem. Sellers at 3 per cent. prem.

House of Assembly. - The following nmary is from a classification of the present House, ade by the Examiner:-

Majority against Ministers, when they don't be-

ing of the Senate of the University of Toronto, held on Saturday last, Professor Croft was elected Vice Chancel-

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION -The Kingston Exhibition leaves a balance of £88 11s. Monday next, at 10 A.M.

It being the Queen's Birth Day, the members, at the suggestion of Sir Allan Macnab, gave three hearty cheers

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.—The following interesting information in the properties of the properti

nteresting information reached us yesterday from New Monday, May 27.

The usual routine having been gone through, the House continued the adjourned debate upon the Address.

Col. Prince rose, and, after a speech of some length

				. 3	a.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	.5	0	a	5	3
Spring do. do	4	6	a	4	9
Oats, per 34lbs	1	6	a	1	7
Barley, per 48lbs	1	10	a	2	0
Peas	2	0	a	2	2
Rye	2	0	a	2	2
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	26	3	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	25	0	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	22	6	a	0	0
Do (in Dward	21	0	H	0	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	19	0	a	21	0
Beet, per lb	0	3	a	0	6
Do. per 100 lbs	20	6	a	25	6
Pork per ib.	0	3	a	0	4
Do per 100 the	20	0	a	25	0
Do. per 100 lbs	0	31	a	0	51
Hams, do.	35	02	a	40	03
Patatose now husbel	1	4	a	1	9
Butter, tresh, per lb	0	7	a	0	8
Do. salt. do	0	61	a	0	7
Change would	0	31	a	0	5
Lard, per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Eggs, per doz.,	0	5	a	0	51
Turkeys, each	3	0	a	5	02
Gansa de	2	0	a	2	6
Geese, do	2	6	a	- 0	0
Fowls	1	6	a	1	8
Straw	30	0	a	35	0
Uor	50		a	60	0
Hay Fire Wood		0	77	15	6
Bread		5	a	0	6
pread	7		-		

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London ..... 12 @ 9 per cent.
" New York... 2½ @ 0 " New York on London. ... 110 @

THE Polling of the Electors of Toronto, on this Question, is postponed until Monday, the 3rd, and Tuesday, the 4th of June.

By order, CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Common Council. Toronto. May 27th, 1850.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON,

WHO formerly resided in Merrion Street, Dublin,

COLBORNE DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

Terms, from £30 to £60, per annum, paid quarterly in advance. No extras.

Peterborough, May 20th, 1850. PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. 

French, Music, Drawing and Dancing, taught if required. A quarter once commenced, to be paid for in full, and each quarter onsists of 11 weeks. Hours of attendance from 10 to 3, Saturdays

REPORT

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled. The Bill to authorise the issue of Debentures in aid of ance on your wisdom and prudence to assist the lattice adoption of such measures as may tend to promote the prosperity of the Province, to develope its resources, and to confirm its credit."

Wednesday, May 29.

The Bill to authorise the issue of Depentures in aid of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad having been referred back to the Committee on Finance and Assessment, the Committee beg leave to submit the following series of Resolutions, which they recommend the Rate-payers in the City may be taken upon the question of the propriety of the Corporation issuing Debentures to the extent of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in side of the continue to Manufacture to Order any Sze of to be adopted by this Council, in order that the sense of

WHEREAS an Act of the Provincial Legislature has authorised the construction of a Railroad from the City of Toronto via Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron:-AND WHEREAS the expense of constructing said Railroad has been estimated at Five Hundred Thousand

AND WHEREAS the Common Council of the said City has been requested to aid in the construction of said Rail-road by contributing the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in Stock or otherwise, towards the accomplishment of the said object; the said One Hundred Thousand Pounds to be provided by the issue of City Debentures to that amount redeemable in twenty years, and the interest of the same to be paid half yearly at the rate of six per cent. per annum:

AND WHEREAS the issue of the required Debentures upon the terms referred to will render it necessary to impose a large additional rate of taxation upon the inhabitants of the City:

AND WHERRAS it is deemed improper to impose such additional taxation without the previous concurrence of a large majoray of said City:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, Firstly,—That Polls be opened in the respective Wards of the City on Monday, the 27th day of May and continued on Tuesday the 28th May instant, for the purpose of taking the votes of the citizens upon this question.

Secondly, -That every Registered Elector of the City whose name was recorded on the lists of voters at the sittings of the last Court of Registry be entitled to vote upon this occasion, and no others: and that lists of such registered voters, and Poll Books in the usual form, for each ward of the City, be made out by the Clerk and delivered to the respective Polling Officers at least two days before the period of holding such Polls. That the said Poll Books shall be ruled to contain six columns, viz: 1st. The number, and 2nd. The name of the Voter, the 3rd. To be headed with the word "Yes" for those who vote in the affirmative; the 4th. With the words "Assessed" Property;" 5th with the word "No" for those who vote olonist.

THE CANADA LOAN.—The Barings have Property" with a blank column for remarks, if necessary.

Thirdly,-That the persons to discharge the duties of Polling Officers and the places for holding such Polls, in were the several Wards shall be as follows, viz:-St. George's Ward.—Geo. A. Barber, Esq., Polling Officer.—Place of Polling, Black Swan Inn, King Street. St. Andrew's Ward.—James Crowther, Esq., Polling Officer.—Place of Polling, Shakspeare Inn, King

St. Patrick's Ward.—Robert B. Miller. Esq., Polling Officer .- Place of Poling, Lord Nelson Inn, Queen

ST. JAMES'S WARD.—Stedman B. Campbell, Esquire Polling Officer .- Place of Polling, Hall of Mechan

St. David's Ward .- George Brooke, Esquire, Polling Officer.-Place of Polling, Adam Beatty's Inn, Parlia-St. Lawrence Ward.-John Moore, Esquire, Polling

Officer.-Place of Polling, Police Office. Fourthly.—That the Poll shall be opened on each day in all the Wards at 9 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the days appointed; that the business of the Polling shall be conducted in the same manner as at the Municipal Elections; and that in case any elector should require information as to the question at issue, or should appear, in the opinion of the Polling Offi-

cer to be misinformed—or to require to be correctly in-formed as to the said question; it shall be the duty of such Polling Officer to state the said question to the Voter in the following words; and no other:declares the Bruce Mines, on Lake Huron, a Port of Entry.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

1st. Are you willing that the City of Toronto shall appropriate One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Debentures, in aid of the construction of the proposed Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, and or a real property of the construction of the proposed Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, and or a real property of the construction of the proposed Toronto shall appropriate One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Debentures, in aid of the construction of the proposed Toronto shall appropriate One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Debentures, in aid of the construction of the proposed Toronto shall appropriate One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Debentures, in aid of the construction of the proposed Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad. inhabitants of the City shall be taxed to a sufficient amount Rosedale, they will Rose their Friends and the Public, that have

to pay the interest and to redeem the principal of said Hundred Thousand Pounds if required—in a period of

Fifthly.-That in taking such Poll, it shall be the duty of the Polling Officers to fill up the Columns, Numbers,

one, two, three and five only leaving the fourth and sixth columns to be filled up as hereinafter provided. Sixthly .- That after the close of the Polls, it shall be he duty of the Polling Officers to make up their respecive Poll Books, &c., to certify to their accuracy, in the same manner as is required with respect to the Poll Books at the Municipal Elections; and the said Poll Books, so certified, shall be returned to the Clerk of the Common

Council within 24 hours after the close of the said Polls. Seventhly,-That immediately after the return of the aid Poll Books; it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council to fill up the blank columns, number 4 and 6, by adding on the continuation of the lines occupied by the names of the voters, the amount of property for which each voter stands assessed in the last assessment roll for the Ward in which he shall have voted upon this occasion; such assessed property being understood to mean such property only as would have entitled the voter to vote at my municipal election, under the existing laws of the

Eighthly. That upon making up the aggregate returns of the number of voters in all the Wards; and of the amount of property for which the whole number of voters in the affirmative and negative shall stand respectively assessed in the same; if it shall appear that at least five eights of the whole number of voters shall have voted in the affirmative; and also that the voters in the affirma-tive are assessed for at least five eighths of the aggregate amount for which all the persons who have voted stand assessed; and also, that at least two fifths of the whole umber of the registered voters of the City shall have voted upon this question; then the question respecting the proposed investment of £100,000 in the said Railroad, shall be considered to have been decided in the affirmative by the electors of Toronto: but if on the contrary it should appear that a less proportion than five eighths of the whole number of voters have voted in the affirmative, or that the voters in the affirmative shall stand assessed for a less amount than five eights of the whole amount for which the whole number of persons who have voted shall stand assessed, or that a less number than two fifths of the whole number of the registered voters of the City shall have voted upon this question : then the question of making the proposed investment shall be construed to have been decided in the negative.

Am't of Remarks Name Voter. Yes. Assessed Property in Ward. No. Assessed Property in Ward. 1 John Smith... 1 £250 -2 James Brown -

Note .- At the Meeting on Monday evening last, J. W Dempsey, Esq., was appointed Returning Officer for St. Andrew's Ward, in the place of J. Crowther, Esq., resigned. Toronto, May 22nd, 1850.

St. George's Church. O be Sold, a PEW in the above Church, now occupied by the Hon, Geo. Crookshank. For terms, enquire of JOHN RITCHEY, builder, Adelaide Street.

Toronto, March 20th, 1840.

COMPLETION OF THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

HIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about THIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about tweelve years unremitting labour, and is incomparably the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language ever published, being now complete copies, in any style of binding can be had by early application. Price—bound in 2 Imperial octavo volumes of over 1006 pages each, cloth boards, £5; half-ealf, £6; or 7½ divisions, 12s. 5d. each.

This work contains, in addition to the matter usually found in Dictionaries, the technical and scientific terms, together with their etymologies and their pronunciations, according to the best authoristies.—ILLUSTRATED by about 2,000 engravings on wood, to explain where words are insufficient.

Orders from any part of Canada will be promptly attended to, and copies delivered free of extra charge, in any place between Quebec and London, C. W., if not off the main roads between the places named. over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; half-calf, £6; or 7½ divisions, 12s. 5d. each.

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

THOMAS MACLEAR, 45 Yonge Street, Sole Agent for North America, 48-4i

Toronto, April 3rd, 1859.

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

Pirst Page.

Job Deacon; The Alleghanians, The first Soul in Heaven.

Weekly Calendar.

This work contains, in addition to the matter usually found in Dictionaries, the technical and scientific terms, together with their to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

Pirst Page.

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

The present soul in Heaven.

Weekly Calendar.

Prirst Sunday after Trinity.

Frirst Sunday

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

GEO. B. WYLLIE

BEING about to open the premises on King Street, lately eccupied by Mr. Rowsell. Bookseller, begs to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he is now receiving a large and tastefully issorted stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS ich having leen selected from the very best English and Scotch trkets, he isconfident will not be excelled in Elegance, Quality or Style.

G. W. B. andcipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enable him to submit t to public inspection about the 1st of May.

Albert Buildings, King Street,

24th Apill, 1850.

39-tf

Organs! Organs! Organs!

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS, on most favouable terms. Metal Pipes and Reed Stops of every Description male to Order. N. B. All work done by H. & V., will be warranted.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE

THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances in Cash on Produce, either for Sale in Toronto, or on Consign not to his friends in Montrea!, New York, Burlington, or Halifax. FRANCIS H. HEWARD. ew Market Buildings. Toronto, 7th May, 1850.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Reduced Rates of Premium - Half Credit Rates Premium. THE great and decided success which has attended o'cl this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates naily required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates.

The resuit of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves if the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting usiness in Canada.

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

Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information may be obtained on application to

F. H HEWARD

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL --- £250,000.

CONTINUES to accept Risks against FIRE in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. F. H. HEWARD,

REMOVAL.

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

Toronto, May 1st, 1850. FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot ne houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per The above property will be found an advantageous investment, and will be sold very low for Cash.

Apply on the Premises.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. JOHN HUTCHINSON, respectfully inti-English and Classical Education; ALSO, FOR

LANDSCAPE AND MECHANICAL DRAWING. Hours of attendance and Terms may be known by applying at the Class Room, No. 8, King Street West, (over the Office of Mr. Ellis Engraver).

Mr. H. has the honour of a reference to the Hon. and Right Rev
the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his qualifications as a Teacher it
the above branches of Education.

Toronto, April 24th, 1830.

39-tf

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO. MONS. and MADAME DESLANDES beg to

twenty years.

2nd. Are you willing to empower the Common Council of the City, to invest this sum in the said undertaking, on such terms and conditions as they, the Common Council, may deem proper and expedient.

If you are in favour of these propositions—you will say Yes, if you are not in favour of them, or either of them, you will say No."

Yes or No."

to express their grader.

They are now, as such they are now, as such they are now, as such terms and conditions as they, the Common Council, may deem proper and expedient.

If you are in favour of these propositions—you will say Yes, if you are not in favour of them, or either of them, you will say No."

The House they have selected for their new residence, offers every accommodation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired, being spacious, healthy and secundation that can be desired.

The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the desired being the desir Mons, and Madame Deslandes avail themselves of this opports to express their grateful sense of the very distinguished patro they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have all been, anxious to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral

Globes,

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

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

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

REPERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO

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

AND ALSO TO

The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzle, Incumbent of St. Paul's who paid weekly Pastoral visits, in the School at Rosedale. Toronto, April 17th, 1850.

Governess. A YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the English branches of Education.

Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office. Toronto, May 14th, 1850. Governess. A LADY will be happy to engage in a Family where the advantages of a solid English Education would be required, together with French and Music.

Address X. Y., Office of this paper. Toronto, May 15th, 1850. Governess Wanted.

GOVERNESS-to be a member of the Church

of England—is required by a widow Law, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach french, Music, and Drawin; is indispensable.—The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. 1, Kingston A GOVERNESS WANTED.

LADY is desirous of engaging, immediately, the

A LADY is desirous of engagers, services of a Governess, who is capable of giving instructions in Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies. A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters post-paid), addressed to A.B., care of T. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Box 7. Brockville, will meet with prompt attention. References given Brockville, March 20th, 1850. GOVERNESS.

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

Governesses. TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church of England, wish to meet with engagements as Governesses, or the Elder as Companion to a Lady, and the Younger where the children are young and music not required. Most respectable references can be given. Apply by by letter post paid to M. A. C., Seymour East, Canada West.

Governess.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as
Governess for young Children or to superintend a houshold.
References to the Rev. J. Genoss, and the Rev. W. Leening, letters
to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.
December 26th 1849.

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

for Kingston, every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg.

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

Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL. CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting), every Wednesday and Saturday at Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto and intermediate ports every Monday and Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished.

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished.

with new Bollers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake, and is now loss of the fastest Boats upon Lake. Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck. the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passen; and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

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

THE STEAMER SOVERFIGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and

Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One o'clock.

Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past
Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Nath
Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.

Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar.

Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.

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

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

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

CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton as Two 'clock in the Afternoon. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Foronto, April 10th, 1850.

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, WILL, leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and CAPT. WM. COLCLEUGH.

37-tf

Lewiston, every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past en o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston and Queenston on arrival of the Cars from Buffalo. Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850. TO EX-PUPILS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THOSE Ex-pupils of Upper Canada College, who Subscribed to the Erection of a Memorial over the remains of ALDERDICE, the late Porter, are requested to pay immediately to Mr. Rowsell, on the Rev. H. Scadding at the College, the amounts subscribed—as the Memorial is now erected. Any surplus that may remain after paying expenses, will be handed over to the widow of the late Porter. The Memorial is erected in St. James.

NOTICE.

BAZAAR will be held at VIENNA, County of Middlesex, Canada West, in the mouth of JUNE next, (D.V.) for the purpose of defraying the balance due on the debt incurred in the building of ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, about Fifty Pounds Currency. The surplus proceeds (if any) to be applied to wards the purchase of a Melodeon. Font, and Lamps.

A Sunday School Festival will also be held at the same time. Lady Patroness : MRS. W. H. DRAPER, TORONTO. Committee of Management :

MRS. J. W. WRONG. MRS. READ, Miss M. A. McKinnon, MRS. DRAPER. MRS GARNSEY, Treasurer. MRS. SAXON, and MRS. W. B. WRONG, Sceretaries. The Church has been built and Bell purchased at an expense of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, chiefly by the exertions of resident Churchmen. Upwards of Sixty Scholars are now enrolled in the Sunday School established in counexion with the Church, and receiving weekly instruction.

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

J. ELLIS & Co., FROM BROAD STREET, BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, Official Seal and Bank Note

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

Toronto, February 5th, 1850.

28-

THE THREE REFORMATIONS LUTHERAN-ROMAN-ANGLICAN:

BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D., "You can easily conceive, that when any one stands on a middle point between two others, who are, with respect to him, strictly equidistant, he must from the inevitable laws of perspective appear to both, not to be in the middle, but comparatively near the opposite party."—Alexander Knox.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

THE DEST MILLIAM SHELLTON 30.78

Rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo.

To be had at the Church Depository, No. 5, King Street West,
Toronto. Price 1s. 3d.

March 13th, 1850.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston "Mercantife Journal," and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has even been regarded by their physicians, as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. The fact several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally organized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in plumonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverhally prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the hills of mortality to a much greater extent than in the case with most other, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

\*\*Prescription\*\* is sinced to BLETTE.\*\*

classes of diseases.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by ROBT LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug

BIRTH. On the 21st inst., in Windham, the lady of Geo. Snider, Esq., of a son.

Mr. Champion has received the following remittant of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building have been paid over to the Treasurer: of the M. B. S.
M. B. S.
of shares

LETTERS received to Wednesday, May 29th 1850:-Hon. J. Kirby, rem. vol. 13; G. W. Baker, Esq., rem; Betham & Blackith, Loudon, England; Rev. A. Elliot. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Omicron" in our next. CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Ye hills and vales of Cambria! shed no tear For him whose life was yours, and slumbers here, He was of all your powers the better part, And drew his genius from your mighty heart! He lives while you live,-telling, to all time, All that you teach of beauteous and sublime Crowning your heights, he speaks, with holy tongue, In strains more pure than bard, ere yours, hath sung-Of peaceful life in lowly valleys trod-Of souls, by Nature nursed, raised up to God-Of hearts, though tried in misery and tears, Fixed as the heavens, expansive as the spheres! Of mighty lessons drawn from humble themes-Of simple truths more bright than golden dreams-Of Faith, made perfect for each troubled hour, Taught by His Church, and nurtured by your power! Guard, then, the dust of him your country loves! Shout! for he lives—the Spirit of your groves!

DEATH OF THE LAUREATE (From the Athenæum.)

"William Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770, and educated at Hawkeshead Grammar School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was designed by his parents for the Church—but poetry and new prospects (From a speech in the House of Commons by Mr. Goulburn.) turned him into another path. His pursuit through life was poetry and his profession that of Stamp Distributor for the Government in the counties of Cum- ric being created in York, which had two millions of berland and Westmoreland; to which office he was inhabitants. The Bithop who presided over it was appointed by the joint interest, as we have heard, of one who commanded the respect of all who were his friend Sir George Beaumont and his patron Lord under or beyond his authority. He was placed over

yard: from whose shop, seven years before, had ap- to the sum of his income would make his income

worth, made a tour in Germany.

mer of 1798, by Mr. Joseph Cottle, of Bristol, who thought that the spiritual instruction of the people Messrs. Longman, the Lyrical Ballads, was thrown before had lagged behind the increase in the populain as a valueless volume in the mercantile idea of the tion, had now exceeded it, and had gained fast on the Cottle, and by him transferred to the great poet, who was the contrast that he wished to have drawn belived to see it of real money value in the market of tween the state of things as they were, and as they successful publications.

indifferent success of his Lyrical Ballads, years He thought that he had shown that, if they wished elapsed before Mr. Wordsworth again appeared as a that the people should advance in knowledge, they poet. But he was not idle. He was every year ma- should have episcopal superintendence." his own principles of poetry, and making good the remark of Coleridge, that to admire on principle is the only way to imitate without loss of originality In the very year which witnessed the failure of his Lyrical Ballads he wrote his Peter Bell—the most EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK strongly condemned of all his poems. The publication of this when his name was better known (for he kept it by him till, he says, 'it nearly survived its minority'), brought a shower of contemptuous criti-

beloved Lakes-first at Grasmere, and afterwards at Rydal Mount. Southey's subsequent retirement to the same beautiful country, and Coleridge's visits to insure publication in the next day's issue.

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays to insure publication in the next day's issue. Rydal Mount. Southey's subsequent retirement to his brother poets, originated the name of the Lake School of Poetry—'the school of whining and hypochondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes'—by which the opponents of their principles and the admirers of the Edinburgh Review distinguished the three great the Edinburgh Review distinguished the three great where the school of the Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe,) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused. poets whose names have long been and will still continue to be connected.

"Wordsworth's fame increasing, slowly it is true, but securely, he put forth in 1807 two volumes of his poems. They were reviewed by Byron, then a young man of nineteen, and as yet not even a poet in print, in the Monthly Literary Recreations for the August Issue Works and Vonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Monuments Cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Issue and Dead Subjects. in the Monthly Literary Recreations for the August for that year. 'The poems before us,' says the reviewer, 'are by the author of Lyrical Ballads, a collection which has not undeservedly met with a considerable share of public applause. The characteristics BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, of Mr. Wordsworth's muse are, simple and flowing, though occasionally inharmonious verse, strong and sometimes irresistible appeals to the feelings, with unexceptionable sentiments. Though the present work may not equal his former efforts, many of the Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveypoems possess a native elegance, natural and unaffected, totally devoid of the tinsel embellishments and abstract hyperboles of several contemporary sonneteers. The Song at the Feasting of Brougham Castle, The Seven BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Sisters, The Affliction of Margaret ---, of possess all the beauties and few of the defects of this writer. The pieces least worthy of the author are those entitled Moods of My Own Mind. We certainly wish these moods had been less frequent.'-Such is a sample of Byron's criticism, -and of the criticising, indeed, till very recently of a large class of people misled by the caustic notices of the Edinburgh Review, the pungent satires of Byron, and the admirable parody of the poet's occasional style contained in the Rejected Addresses.

"His next publication was The Excursion, being a portion of The Recluse,—printed in quarto in the autumn of 1814. The critics were hard upon it.— 'This will never do,' was the memorable opening of the review in the Edinburgh. Men who thought for themselves thought highly of the poem,-but few dared to speak out. Jeffrey boasted wherever he went that he had crushed it in its birth. 'He crush Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House, The Excursion! said Southey, 'Tell him he might as easily crush Skiddaw.'

"Lamb, in thanking the poet for his strange but clever poem, asked 'Where was The Waggoner?'of which he retained a pleasant remembrance from hearing Wordsworth read it in MS. when first written in 1806. Pleased with the remembrance of the friendly essayest, the poet determined on sending The Waggoner to press-and in 1815 the poem appeared with a dedication to his old friend who had thought so favourably of it. Another publication of this period, which found still greater favour with many of his admirers, was The White Doe of Rylstone, founded on a tradition connected with the beautiful scenery that

his mind is The River Duddon, described in a noble series of sonnets, and containing some of his very finest poetry. The poem is dedicated to his brother, the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, and appeared in 1820. The subject seems to have been suggested by Coleridge;

Iishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. Hawke, where he will keep, as usual, a complete Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, of every description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and hopes to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been subject seems to have been suggested by Coleridge;

Ishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. Hawke, where he will keep, as usual, a complete Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, of every description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and hopes to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been subject seems to have been suggested by Coleridge;

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

Toronto. April 3, 1850.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto, as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the style in which it is told."—John Bull.

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

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N. B.—Judges, Qu

who, among his many unfulfilled intentions, designed writing The Brook, a poem, which in his hands would surely have been a masterly performance.

"Wordsworth's last publication of importance was his Yarrow Revisited, and Other Poems, published in 1835. The new volume, however, rather sustained than added to his reputation. Some of the finer poems are additions to his memorials of a tour in Scotland, which have always ranked among the most delightful of his works.

"In the same year Mr. Wordsworth received a pension of £300 a-year from Sir Robert Peel's Government, and permission to resign his office of Stamp Distributor in favour of his son. The remaining fifteen years of his life were, therefore, even less diversified by events of moment than any fifteen years previous had been. He seems henceforth to have surrendered himself wholly to the muse-and to contemplations suitable to his own habits of mind, and to the lovely country in which he lived. This course of life, however, was varied by a tour to Italy in company with his friend Mr. Crabb Robinson. The result of his visit, so far as poetry is concerned, was not remarkable.

"On Southey's death, Mr. Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate."

BENEFITS OF EPISCOPACY.

They had before them an instance of a new Bishopa population over which his liberalities extended to a "Mr. Wordsworth made his first appearance as a large amount, but the population was so extensive poet in the year 1793, by the publication of a thin that it was impossible for him to exercise in that quarto volume, entitled An evening walk—an Epistle diocese the functions that were required from him. in Verse, addressed to a Young Lady from the Lakes What was the consequence of that appointment?of the North of England, by W. Wordsworth, B.A., The sum of £5,400 a-year was paid to the Bishop of of St. John's College, Cambridge.' Printed at Lon- Ripon and the large sum of £10,000 for his residence. don, and published by Johnson, in St. Paul's Church- He admitted that it was a large sum, and adding that peared The Task of Cowper. In the same year he worth about £5,500 per annum. Now, he would published Descriptive Shetches in Verse, taken during suppose that sum to be divided amongst fifty-five a Pedestrian Tour in the Italian, Grison, Swiss, and clergymen, who would thereby get £100 per annum. That would be the true case if the hon. gentleman's "What was thought of these poems by a few recommendation were followed. But let them take Trimmings in all their variety. youthful admirers may be gathered from the account the other side of the picture, and see what was the given by Coleridge in his Biographia Literaria: effect of the appointment of a Bishop in that diocese. During the last year of my residence at Cambridge, In that diocese, since the appointment of the Bishop 1794, I became acquainted with Mr. Wordsworth's of Ripon, he, by his exertions, by his attending varifirst publication, entitled Descriptive Sketches; and our meetings throughout the diocese, by his constant seldom, if ever, was the emergence of an original preaching in different churches, by his enforcing poetic genius above the literary horizon more evidently Christian duties and the practice of them, he had announced.' The two poets, then personally unknown done an immensity of service, and had obtained the to each other, first became acquainted in the summer assistance of more clergymen than would be gained of 1796, at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire. Cole- by the hon. gentleman's recommendation. There ridge was then in his twenty-fourth year, and Words- were a hundred churches built out of the funds which worth in his twenty-sixth. A congeniality of pur- he had raised, and a hundred and thirty additional suit soon ripened into intimacy; and in September, clergymen appointed to assist him in his ecclesiasti-1798, the two poets, accompanied by Miss Words- cal functions. This was done under that appointment, whereas, under the recommendation of the hon. "Wordsworth's next publication was the first gentleman, they would have only fifty-five clergymen volume of his Lyrical Ballads, published in the sum- at £100 a-year. But perhaps there were some who purchased the copyright for thirty guineas. It made was of comparative insignificance, and that the cause no way with the public, and Cottle was a loser by the of education generally did not gain their approval; bargain. So little, indeed, was thought of the volume, in this diocese, however, there had been a hundred that when Cottle's copyrights were transferred to the and eighty-two schools created, and education, which term. The copyright was afterwards returned to multitude that were to come into existence. This would be under the hon. gentleman's system of divid-"Disappointed but not disheartened by the very ing £5,500 per annum amongst fifty-five clergymen.

Advertisements.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

minority'), brought a shower of contemptuous criticisms on his head.

"Wordsworth married, in the year 1803, Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Penrith, and settled among his A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver,

Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. JOHN SOMERVILLE. ancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.

Toronto, November 14th, 1849. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. DR. HALLOWELL,

HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. J. P. CLARKE, Mur. Buc. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, AGENT.

Toronto, August 11th, 1849. T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE, Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

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

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE.

OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS July 25th, 1849. TORONTO.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG.

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

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street, London;
All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church Society's House, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, July, 1849.

THOMAS BILTON,

Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker, No. 2. WELLINGTON BUILBINGS. DEGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment of FAIL AND WINTER GOODS, have arrived comprising the most fashionable shades in BEAVERS and DOLS KINS, together with a good variety of Scasonable Vestings, &c.

The Subscriber, considering that the distinguished patronage with which his Establishment has for several years been fajoured, is the most satisfactory assurance that the Quality and Style of his Good as well as the conducting of the Tailoring Department, have met with the approbation of a discerning public, would merely state, that neffort shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of the same. EGS to intimate that his usual choice assortment Toronto, Nov. 22, 1849.

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, King Street East, Toronto.

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

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

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

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

MORPHY & BROTHERS, ATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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

> JOHN S. BLOGG. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

(Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a Lastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made to rder in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City.

PROSPECTUS

Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

> Incorporated February 23, 1850, Shares, £12 10s. each.

No Fees charged on Entrance. 

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

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY.

The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D.

Jas. M. STRACHAN, Esq.

G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

G. W. ALLAN, Esq.

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors-Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING.

Bankers—BANK OF UPPER CANADA, Office—ALBANY CHAMBERS,

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

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

Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plan Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examin the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, health trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS, four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspherries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

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

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

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

A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants. Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province.

GEORGE LESSLIE. JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,

TO THE CLERGY. JUST RECEIVED, at "THE CHURCH" Office

a Supply of SERMON PAPER. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

Just Published at this Office. A STORY OF BETHLEHEM. Price 3d. each. A liberal discount to the trade. For Sale at "The Church" Office, and at the Church Depositor, No 5, King-Street, West. Toronto, May 1, 1850.

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

MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS, for the use of Families. Price 7 d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

For Sale at The Church Office, and at the Church Depository
No. 5, King Street West.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850. Just Published at this Office. A N ACT to make provisions for the Management

Toronto, February 20th, 1850. MEDICAL PROFESSION.

of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 74d. each. For Sale at THE CHURCH Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West.

A HOUSE TO LET. COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with A Pump, Stable and other out Offices. Garden and small Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; and immediate possession given. The locality being in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, reneers it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

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

AND MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY, EMACIATION, WASTING OF THE BODY.

Many persons are afflicted with some one of the above com-

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

All Communications should be authenticated, privately, by the writer's name, and addressed (post paid) to Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place. The Colonial Church Chronicle has been established for more than two years. Besides Correspondence, Reviews of, Books, and a Monthly Summary of Intelligence, Original Arti-

cles on the following subjects have recently appeared in its

Missions of the Church in | Newfoundland and Labrador. Mission of the Russian Church Tinnevelly. Missions among the African to the Alcoutine Islands. Administration of Missions in Aborigines. Cessation of Government Sup-India.

port to Idolatry in India. Preaching of Schwartz. Apostolic Method of Missions. Missions in Guiana. Mission to Kurdistan in 1842. St. Paul at Corinth. Pitcairn's Island. Agent for the Diocese of Toronto,

MR. THOS. CHAMPION, Church Society's House, Toronto.

Extract from a letter received from Messrs. Rivingtons, by Mr. Thomas Champion,
"We send you a list of Gentlemen to whom the Church Chronicle has been sent up to (in most instances) June 1849 at which time the supply was stopped, owing to the difficulty of procuring remittances of such small sums from so great a

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



## PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO. INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property and detached Buildings,-all extra hazardous risks being ex The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well

as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. Directors : A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes,

E. F. Whittemore, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Atkinson, Charles Berczy, Wm. Gooderham, James Browne, J. G. Worts, Solicitor - JOHN DUGGAN.

Bankers - Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary, 37-1y Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-BOOK STORE:—

SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE;
LITTILLYS LIVING AGE;
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE;
HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE;
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH DITTO (English Edition);
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, No. 20;
THE ART JOURNAL;
LONDON LANCET. A Select Assortment of New and Valuable Works, in the various Departments of Science, Literature, and Art.

Orders made up weekly for New York, and all Books, Magazines Periodicals, &c., delivered at New York prices, on the shortes B. COSGROVE, General Book and Periodical Agent.
No. 6, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
28-tf

February 28 1850., CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING

THE COURT HOUSE.

BURGESS AND LEISHMAN WOULD intimate to the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced sess in the above Stand; and hope, by assidious attention to mers, keeping on hand the very best description of Goods, and sing of them at the lowest possible Cash Price, to merit a share

of Public patronage. In all its branches, executed with taste. The Paris, London, and New York Fashions, will be received regularly, from which the most approved styles will be adopted. In all cases a good fit will be guaranteed.

CLOTHING:

A large ctock of Ready-Made Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, made from the best goods, and got up in a superior style, mprising:
COATS of Whitney, Beaver, Pilot, Etoff, and Broadcloths.
TROWSERS of Cassimere, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds VESTS, of Plush, Velvet, Satin, Plaid Wool, Silk and Wool, HATS AND CAPA. DRY GOODS STOCK. WILL CONSIST OF EVERY rticle in the line, suitable for Personal, Family, and Domestic use;

onsisting in part of Corrons, Factorys, Bleached, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams. Dresses, Alpacas, Saxonys, Lamas, Cobourgs, Orleans, Gala Plaids. Ribbons, Laces, Gloves Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Frimmings, Flannels, Blankets, and Cotton yarn. No Second Price, THOMAS BURGESS. JAMES LEISHMAN.

Corner of King and Church Streets,

Adjoining the Court House.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

WINE OF SARSAPARILLA.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE;

And the most extraordinary medicine of the age, put up in Large Bottles; a single bottle does more good, and goes farther in the cure of Diseases, than any ten bottles of Sarsaparilla extract hitherto in use; warranted to cure without nauseating or weakening, is perfectly safe at all times, and possesses a delightful bitter flavour, almost equal to Pure Port Wine.

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

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

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY. It possesses all the fine virtues of these justly celebrated plants. In addition to this the efficacy of the Forest Wine is increased nearly ten fold, by the farther combination of other rare vegetable properties.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, An invaluable Compound Sarsapparilla preparation, manufac-tured on the same principles as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They are coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention, for which Dr. Halsey has re-ceived the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States.
Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills

unite in accomplishing the same great end, the purification of the blood, the renovation and restoration of the stomach and bowels.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

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

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

plaints, frequently without being able to trace it to any particular cause; and therefore delay using the proper remedy until the complaint becomes constitutional

These complaints are sometimes characterized by a sense of sinking, or entire exhaustion after exercise; yet the appetite may be good. Some experience sluggishness and lassitude at times, paleness and flushing of the countenance, fetid breath etc.; other cases are attended with costiveness and looseness

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

physicians in Maryland, and is but a single example out of many that have been received from able physicians: Baltimore, Dec. 15th 1848. Dr. G. W. Halsey-I have been in the habit of recom meeding your Forest Wine in my practice for various complaints, and have witnessed the most happy results from its

efficacy. In more than thirty cases of general debility and nervous disorders, it has effected a cure in a few weeks. I do not hesitate in recommending the Forest Wine and Pills to the public, as I believe them to be remedies of great J. C. TANNEY. DYSPEPSIA. There are an infinite number of persons labouring under this

afflicting disorder, many of whom perhaps do not understand what ails them. This complaint may be known, however, by some of the following symptoms: Acidity of the stomach, nerthe subscribers in Canada, and shall charge them to you. The intermediate numbers can be supplied should the subscribers ing, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indiwish to complete their sets."

Those gentlemen to whom the number for April is sent; will please remit to Mr. Champion the amount of the Subscriptions if they wish to have the Chronicle in future. Ten Shillings will pay for fourteen months.

Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

Toronto, May 1st, 1850. Ague and Fever, or Chills.

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

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

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

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