The Church.

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

VOLUME XV., No. 45.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 17, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCLXI.

Day	Date.		1st Lesson	2nd Lesson		
C	June 20,	2 SUNDAY AFT. TRIN. { M. Ac. of Q. VICTORIA.*	Josh. 1'f. Judges 5,	Rom. 13. Gal. 4.		
M	" 21,		" 38,	Gal. 5.		
T	" 22,		" 39, " 40,	Luke 6. Gal. 6.		
W	" 23,		" 41, " 42,	Luke 7. Eph 1.		
T		NAT ST. JOHN BAP & E.		Matt. 3.		
F	" 25,		Prov. 1,	Luke 8. Eph. 2.		
8						
C	" 27,	3 SUNDAY AFT. TRIN. (M.	1 Sam 2,	Luke 10. Eph. 4.		

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.		Matins.		Even song.	
St. James's*	Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist.	325	o'c.	31	o'c	
Dante	Rev. J. G.D. McKenzie, D.A. Incuin.		"	64	"	
Trinity.	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumb.	11	41		46	
Holy Trinity	{Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum.} Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assist.}	11	**	61	"	

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sund y friery month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at St. George's Onurch. In the last Church the Holy Communion is also administered at eight, a.m., on the last Sunday of each month.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms-ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

ar practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms of on, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nouperform-

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. Conductor. G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

unto me."-Micah. vii. 8.

The prophet laments the prevalence of iniquity in his time, and how few were really devoted to this the case? There is the darkness of

Worldly Trials .-- There are many painful seasons arising from our connection with the world the anxiety of business, losses in trade, and a thousand other sources.

Providential Bereavements -- God sometimes deprives us suddenly of the society and friendship of near and dear connections. How often is the domestic circle broken into by the relentless hand of death. When this is the case, we may be said to sit in darkness.

Mental inquietude .- 'The spirit of man may sustain his iniquity, but a wounded spirit, who can tear? The Christian sometimes witnesses the else but our obligation to punishment; and, dark season of desertion. God hides his face, and therefore, pardon, being the removal of guilt, must withholds the influences of his spirit, and he cries needs remove our obligation to punishment. But in sorrow and anguish of soul, 'O that I knew no man can be justly obliged to that punishment, where I might find him.

A delightful promise.—' The lord shall be a light unto me.' The believer's firmament is never so dark, but there are some rays of hope. The relief the Christian anticipates is

Suitable in its nature. - Here is light in opposition to darkness. God's promises are exactly adapted to our peculiar circumstances. God is a ight unto us in our seasons of darkness, by comforting us in them, and assuring us of his gracious designs, and a happy issue. His word, his spirit, and his grace are a light to us—a light to direct, revive, and animate.

Personal in its application .- 'To me'.- What benefit is it to us to know that he is a light to others, if he is not to us?

Certain in its realization .- The Lord shall be a light unto me.'- It is more than a mere conjecture or probability. We are assured of it from what God is, what he said and what he has done. The Christian is assured of it, and can say

" Beneath his smiles my joy has liv'd, And part of heaven possess'd; I praise his name for grace receiv'd,

And trust him for the rest." Let us not expect light always to attend our coarse, but remember that the days of darkness of the whole Gospel -Bp. Hopkins.

may be many. Exercise confidence in the Father of lights, and live in the anticipation of that world, concerning which it is said, 'There shall'be no night there.' - Temple.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A man must first govern himself, ere he be fit to govern a family; and his family, ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth .- Sir W. Raleigh.

INTENTION AND ACTION.

"Don't mind much what a man does, but what view he has in the action. Suppose a pilot steer his ship well, but don't know where he is going, what will it profit him to hold the helm, dextrously to steer, to avoid the most dangerous billows of the sea? The more skill and strength he has to govern the vessel, the more danger he runs by not following any certain road; he goes out of his course, he hastens to be shipwrecked the faster he sails; 'Tis the same in him who goes towards perfection, and that too with great speed, but goes out of the way.' -St. Augustine.

VAIN DESIRES.

We all take too much after the wife of Zebedee; every one would have something, such perhaps as we are ashamed to utter. The proud man would have a certain thing-honor-the covetous man would have a certain thing, too-wealth and abundance—the malicious would have a certain thing, revenge on his enemies—the epicure would have pleasure and long life; the barren, children; the wanton, beauty; each would be humored in his own desire, though in opposition both to God's will and his own good .- Bp. Hall.

DECLARE WHAT GOD HAS DONE FOR OUR SOULS.

If we fail on suitable occasions to declare what God has done for our souls, we shall be likely to offend our heavenly Father. But on the other nand, if we made such declarations, Satan will be likely to be present and tempt us to spiritual pride. Happy is the man who can relate and extol God's gracious dealings with him, with such meekness "When I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be light and humility as to furnish no estranne to evil.

GREAT BUSINESS OF LIFE

Though our life be short and uncertain yet it is great deal we may do by way of preparation for God, v. 1.6. He looks to the right source for another world, if we begin and set out betimes, and relief, v. 7. The passage will apply to the ex-be good hushands of the present opportunities. It perience of the Christian. Notice—A Distressing period. "When I sit in darkness." All the un-we be always moving and pressing forward. But godly are in darkness but the children of light are the mischief is, many men pass fifty or sixty years sometimes called to walk in darkness. When is in the world, and when they are just going out of it, they bethink themselves and step back, as it were, to do something which they had all this while forgot, viz the main business for which they came into the world—to repent of their sins and reform their lives, and make their peace with God, and in time to prepare for eternity. This, which is forgotten and deferred to the last, ought to have been first thought of and to have been made the great business of their whole lives .- Tillottson.

JUSTIFICATION.

Our justification consists in the pardon of sin. And this flows from the righteousness of Christ's sanctification imputed to us. For guilt is nothing which he hath already satisfactorily undergone. And therefore Christ having satisfactorily undergone the whole punishment that was due to us, and God graciously accounting his satisfaction as ours, it follows that we lie under no obligation to punishment; and are, therefore, by the rightesusness of Christ's satisfaction pardoned and justified, ransomed and delivered from bearing the penalty of the law.

In justification, there is importation of the active righteoousness and obedience of Christ, whereby we obtain a right and title, and are accepted unto everlasting life. He hath fulfilled all righteousness for us, and were accepted in the Beloved. The law saith, " Do this and live;" and God accounts Christ's doing it as ours. And therefore believers have a just claim to life, as Adam could have had, had he never transgressed.

Justification is a gracicus act of God, whereby, through the righteousness of Christ's satisfaction imputed, He freely remits to the believing sinner the guilt and punishment of his sins; and through the righteousness of Christ' perfect obedience imputed the accounts him righteous, and accepts him into love and favour and into eternal life. This is justification which is the very sum and pith

I know not how it comes to pass, but notorious it is, that men of depraved principles and practice are much more active and solicitous to make proselytes and to corrupt others, than pious and wise men are to reduce and convert; as if the devil's talent were more operative and productive than that which God entrusts in the hands of his children, which seems to be wrapped up in a napkin without being employed .- Clarendon.

THE POOR.

In our pleasant homes, it is hard to imagine the sufferings of the poor. In the whirl of our busy occupations, it is hard to catch a moment in which to think of what we might do for them.

> "The wounds I might have healed! The human sorrow and smart! And yet it never was in my soul
> To play so ill a part.
> But evil is wrought by want of thought,
> As well as by want of heart."

Does the shadow of the sick woman, of the shivering child, never darken the brightness of our luxurious lighted rooms? At our tables, is a place never filled by the image of the half starved, hopeless man? In the pauses of the music, do we never hear the sound of the children crying for help? * *

We who can spend so much for pleasant trifles for ourselves, we who can build large houses, and buy gaudy furniture, and laces and jewels and costly finery, can we not spare one of these vanities for the wants of others?

Wear but one robe the less,—forego one meal,— And thou shalt taste the core of many tales, Which now flit past thee like a minstel's songs, The sweater for their sadness."

The evil that comes from thoughtless carelessness is perhaps as much, and is as certainly to be laid to our charge as the evil that comes from

Recollecting then this, and living according to this recollection, we may also recollect with hope the words, " Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."-North American Review.

BUMILITY.

And yet I do not take humility in man to consist in disowning or denying any gift or ability that is in him, but in a just valuation of such gifts and endowments, yet rather thinking too meanly than too highly of them .- Ray on the Creation, part viii.

WINGS OF INSECTS.

The buzzing and humming noises produced by winged insects, are not, as many suppose, vocal sounds. They result from sonorous undulations imparted to the air by the flapping of their wings. This may be rendered evident by observing that the noise always ceases whenever the insect alights on any object. The sirene has been applied for the purpose of ascertaining the rate at which the wings of such creatures flap. The instrument being brought into unison with the sound produced by the insect, indicates, as in the case of any other musical sound, the rate of vibration. In this way it has been ascertained that the wings of a gnat flap at the rate of 15,000 times per second. The pitch of the note produced by this insect in the act of flying, is therefore more than two octaves above the highest note of a seven octave piano forte.-Lurdner's Handbook.

Many works of fiction may be read with safety, some even profit; but the constant familiarity, even with such as are not exceptionable in themselves, relaxes the mind, which needs in before winter. hardening; dissolves the heart, which wants fortifying; stirs the imagination, which wants quieting; irritates the passions, which want calming and above all disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues and spiritual exercises. Though all these books may not be wicked, yet the habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent mining mischief. Though there is no act, and no moment in which any open assault on the mind is made, yet the constant habit performs the work of a mental atrophy-it produces all the symptoms of decency; and the danger is not less for being more gradual, and therefore less suspected .- Hanna

A PROMISE.

A promise, and its performance, should, like the scales of a true balance, always present mutual adjustment. LOOK AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Always do as the sun does-look at the bright side of everything. For a while it is just as cheap, it is three times as good for digestion.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS FOR PALM SUNDAY.

Junction... Low Banks..... £2 3 0

Bradshaw's..... 0 5
per Rev. J. S. Groves.....

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.
collections, Murray,—per Rev. John
McIntyre.....

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. June 17th, 1852.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

On WHITSUNDAY EVENING, a Supplementary Confirmation was held by the Lord Bishop of Quebec at the close of divine service, in St. Matthew's Chapel at Quebec, for the benefit of persons who, from illness or other particular causes, had been prevented from presenting themselves at the General Confirmation of the senting themselves at the General Confirmation of the Parish in January last. Seventy-nine persons came forward, in the presence of a dense congregation, and having sealed with their own lips their baptismal engagements, received the solemn benediction of the Church. His Lordship then addressed them at length, substituting the address for the ordinary sermon and framing it in such a manner as to comprehend an application, to others, who were present. The tickets faming it in such a manner as to comprehend an application to others who were present. The tickets were received by the Rev. Official Mackie, P.D., and the candidates were brought up and marshalled by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, Minister of the Chapel, both of the number of the Bishop's Chaplains. The recipierts of this Apostolic rite (the great body of whom were from the limits of St. Matthew's Chapelry.) had been long under careful training and preparation. This addition to the number confirmed in January at the Cathedral, makes the whole number for the Parish of Quebec amount to 253, giving some excess above any previous confirmation in the same place.

On the same day, in the forenoon, a sermon was

on the same day, in the forenoon, a sermon was preached in the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop, on behalf of the objects of the Depository Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, and a collection was afterwards made which amounted to £28 10s.

On Trinity Sunday, his Lordship, assisted by the two clergymen above mentioned, and by the Rev. C. N. Stewart, Assistant Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Quebec, admitted to Priests' Orders, in the Cathedral Church, the Rev. Feilx Boyle, Missionary at the Magdalen Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and formerly student of Bishop's College at Lennoxville. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., who had preached upon the occasion, taking as a text appropriate both to the Ordination and the Sunday which specially marks, in the Ecclesiastical year, the great doctrines of the Trinity, the last commission of Christ to his Apostles. Mr. Boyle would have been ordained with other gentlemen, now near the completion of their course at that Institution, who will present themselves at the close of the term, upon occasion of his Lordship's visit to the College, but for the necessity of his availing himself of particular opportunities of coming up from the Islands of returning,—the means of intercourse with that remote and isolated station of the Church, being unfrequent and uncertain. Matters have On TRINITY SUNDAY, his Lordship, assisted by the Church, being unfrequent and uncertain. Matters have been put in train, since Mr. Boyle went down as Deacon last year, for the erection of three small Churches upon the islands, one of which is expected to be roofed

THE BISHOP AND THE CLERGY OF CEYLON.—The differences between the Bishop of Colombo and some of his Clergy, which have been repeatedly hinted at, appear to have arisen out of the refusal of the Bishop and a portion of the Clergy to concur in the remonstrance of the Archdeacon and another portion of the Clergy against the, at least apparent, sanction given by the Government to idolatry. It seems that in the treaty made with the Kandians, on the cession of their country to the British Crown, it was stipulated that the rites ministers, and places of Boodhoo worship shall be maintained and protected, and that for this purpose commissions have been issued from time to time, under the Governor's hand and seal, nominating Boodhira priests to vacant temple appointments, in order to enable them to maintain their right to lands belonging to the tamples. The Governor has intimated his interest. to the temples. The Governor has intimated his intention not to sign any more memorials until he has heard from the Secretary of State, and has also recommended that the Declacia relic, a supposed tooth of Buddha, which has been in the hands of the Government since the rebellion of 1848, shall be given up to the Kandins.

THE NEW SEE IN NEW ZEALAND .- The Bishoprie nristchurch, New Zealand, has been conferred upon the Rev. J. P. Gell, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's, Bryan-ston-square, and formerly Warden of Christ Church College, Tasmania.

ENGLAND.

On the fifth instant the Anniversary Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair. Letters were received from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Blandford and Sir Geo. Grey expressive of their regret at being unable to attend, and their general interest in the welfare of the Society.

An Abstract of the Report was then read by the Rev. G. J. Collinson, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Meller, Editorial Superintendent; from which it appeared that the Entire Receipts of the year ending March 31, 1852, amounted to £108,449.0.10., being an increase on the previous year of £5118.18s. 2d. The Receipts applicable to the General Purposes of the Society have amounted to £56,983.8s. 1d. including £34.100.19s. Free Contributions from Auxiliary Societies. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments is £51, 765.12s.9d. being an increase of £2230.17s.11d. on this item.

The Issues of the Society during the year are as

From the Depository at home...805,181 From the Deposit abroad......349,341

The Total Issues of the Society now amount to 25, 462,309 copies.

The expenditure during the past year has amounted to £103,939. 9s. 10d. being £386. 19s. over the previous year. The Society is under Engagements to the extent of £52,341. 2s. 7d."

The BISHOP of WINCHESTER in seconding the first resolution, among other passages spoke as follows:

"My Lord, I have been young, but now am old; and there are some younger here, to whom I may venture to say this word, the result of my own experience; When creature comforts are crumbling away; when we get more and more impressed, as we advance in the vale of years, with the vanity and nothingness of all earthly things; when we find these truths in that Book, of which we are the Bibliolaters, that the things of this world pass away, that the flower fades, and the leaf withers, and that all is passing from this changing scene; that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit" here below; then let us remember that we have the Book, the Book of books, which is able to sustain us, and which only can sustain us, through God's grace, and through His Spirit acting upon our hearts. When all things fail—when time flies, and we are entering upon eternity—then let us remember that it is this Book which God has vouchsafed to us, for our comfort, our consolation, our stay, and our joy; and then I am sure that not one of us will repent of having been the privileged instrument, under God's blessing, of having put a single page of that Book into the hands of some one of our poor, and miserable, and sinning fellow-creatures."

The CHIVALIER BREUSAW gave the following re-view of the efforts of the Society in Foreign Counteries: I was struck most forcibly with the conclusion of the Report of last year, and particularly with two remarks which have turned out to be prophetically true. One was, your Committee said to the Christian true. One was, your Committee said to the Christian friends whom it addressed, that we had to expect greater ant more fierce resistance to the Bible and to its propogation than ever; and the other was, that the impious and blasphemous contempt of the word of God, which, in many parts of the Continent, during past years has burst out from the revolutionary party. was producing, and would produce, a most salutary Christian reaction upon the great mass of the people, and that this would be proved by a continued demand for the Bible, and by an increased issue of Old and New Testaments, among the Germans in particular. If I look back at those two expectations, I am reminded of what I had the honour to say thirteen years ago, when I first came to this country, and had the privilage and the happiness of addressing an assembly like the present, and upon a similar occasion. I then offered some observations of the very same import; and we have certainly lived to see them fulfilled. It is somewhat singular, that whereas the successor of Mahomet, the Sultan of Turkey, not only issued last year a general regulation for religious toleration are considered. toleration, encouraging the distribution of the Scriptures, and protecting your agents, - and I was very glad to find this Society among the first to bring this great fact, which does so much honour to the reigning Sultan before the Christian world,—whereas, I say, the Sultain not only enacted this law, but has recently in Palastine and in other parts of his empire, done every thing in order to maintain the great general principle of religious liberty, and especially in favour of Protestants; whereas we see this bappy consummation in one part of the world, does it not appear as if in other Governments there was no idea but that the Book of God is their greatest enemy, and that the doctrine it contains is the most dangerous poison for their subject ? I cannot help hoping, that wherever German Govern-ments are concerned this may be merely a momentary aberration; and I will say here publicly, that I trust that before the next Anniversary of this Society we shall hear words and fac's confirmatory of his hope. which, as a German, I cannot but entertain. What i will say is this, and I have the full conviction that I is so, and will be confirmed by what we shall hear next year, that this is not the case with Protestant next year, that this is not the case with Protestant Germany, and least of all with Prussia. Prussia will not forget its Government; Prussia will not, and cannot, forget that the basis of its own existance is religious liberty—that it owes to the Bible, to Christianity, to the Reformation which took place in the very heart of the Prussian popurarity three bundred. the very heart of the Prussian monarchy three hundred years ago, the principles of that Reformation, which are, after all, the principles of religous liberty. These must be maintained; and they will be maintained, My Lord. Not only—as many of those present know as well as I -not only are a great number of our influential men, in the Government, and in Parliament, and in all classes of society, at the head of the Bible Societies of my native land, and have been for many years active supporters of the great mother Bible Society: but I have no hesitation in saying, that the King himself is second to none in his zeal for the Gospel, and in his desire to see the Bible spread, not only over his own kingdom, but wherever there are hearts to feel and ears to hear. My Lord, what I say respecting my nation is this: Do not believe that your Missionaries and Agents are not well received and are not well me in Germany wherever they go; but let me mention one blessed Institution, which I recommended from what I have moself seen on the Continent, which is worthy your Christian attention, particularly in reference to Germany-I mean the

of last year, and I have heard it to-day, that there are but few comparatively employed in Germany. I hope next year their number will be increased, because I know the German Christian wishes the Bible to be brought to his home, not by the bookseller, or the bookbinder, or by men whom he does not know, but by native men—Colporteurs—men who can give a reason for the bope that is in them, and can look on them and say, "This is the Book on which I placed my faith for this life, and for that which is to come: read that Book, which has made me happy," Such men you will find the Bible Society, and in that most excellent and blessed Institution of the Moravian Brethren, to whom not only my country, but the world, is so much indebted. My Lord, I would say, in conclusion we shall have to encounter many dangers; and I will tell you why that is certain, because the enemies of religion and the Bible know, more than they did in the last century, that the Bible is a fire which consumes iniquity. There is a life and a power in it which nobody can quench. I have seen, in a country where I have spent a great part of my life, people who lived when Italy was overrun, sxty years ago, by the French revolutionary armies; and I have seen the books which then were asked for, and which came in shoals over the Alps, the infilel books of the Encyclopædists of France in the eighteenth century, the worst books that were ever written. The people were sick of the Christianity they saw before them; they thought that there must be comfort in the works of those who were opposed to it. But before I left that country I saw myself the applications which were made by thousands, when, by the revolutionary events of 1830, political changes took place, not for Voltaire and Diderot, but for the Bible. They took it, they hid it, and they perused it. My Lord, is not there hope for us?

The Bishop of Cashel in reviewing the effect of conversion from the Romish Church, especially among the Irish in America said:—

"I have here "The Annals of the Faith," the great Roman Catholic Book for the details and statistics of the Romish Church. This work contains, amongst other things, the statistics of that Church in the United States; and it appears that the sum total ef Roman Catholics in the whole of the United States is 1.663,500. They did not much like the sum, it appears, when they had made it out, for in a note it is added that "the real total far exceeds this amount; and it is added that the Roman Catholic population of the United States is generally estimated at 2,000,000. For my purpose I would just us soon call it 2,000,000 as 1,663,500. A lecture was given at the end of last year by a Mr. Robinson, at a place near New York, on the statistics of the United States. That gentleman states the population of the United States at 23,000,000. He further states that there are in the United States 3,000,000 of born Irish, and 4,500,000 of the descendants of the Irish; so that there are in all 7,500,000 Irish, or 1,000,000 more than are now supposed to be in Ireland. Yet not 2,000,000 of the whole population, which came out of a Popish country, now belong to Romanism! I have another authority on this subject. Here is a letter from a Priest at New Orleans, dated February 1852, to the Priests of Ireland, on the subject of the dreadful fallingoff in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The writer says that, considering the number who came over, there ought to be 3,970,000 Roman Catholics in the United States, whereas there are only 1,900,000. He is a little under the 2,000,000. I do not quarrel with him about the excess over the other Romish state-ments, where he says the number lost to the Roman Catholie Church is 1,997,000, so that, in round numbers, 2,000,000 are lost to the unscriptural Church of Rome, even according to this statement. Priest acknowledges is, doubtless, vastly under the reality; yet it is a startling revelation, especially when it is remembered that these 2,000,000 of Irish Roman Catholics have been lost to the Romish Church in less than a quarter of a century. When I first saw these statements my eyes were certainly opened to the truth of what many little things had led to me believe, namely, that, of the emigrants who were flying from Ireland to America, a large proportion were not merely going from poverty and distress, but were going also from spiritual despotism and persecution. I do not think the statement of such facts can be out of place at a Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for we have reason to believe that it is the circulation of the Holy Scriptures which is at the bottom of all this Not only is the diffusion of God's word at the bottom of that movement which is taking place in Ireland, but it is also, we trust, of the great falling-off in the Romish Church which has taken place in the United States; and we are here so much citizens of the world in its and we are here so much citizens of the world in its length and breadth, that we rejoice in the spread of the truth equally whether it takes place in Ireland, in England, or in America:"

The Rev. Dr. Dven of Philadelphia gave the following statement of facts, also confirmatory of the foregoing.:-

"My Lord, let me now call attention to a few of our principal statistics. Our Society has at this moment about 1400 Auxiliaries in co-operation with the Parent Society located in the city of New York. The receipts for the year preceding the present were, in our currency, 284,614 dollars. Helt my country just as the Committee were making up their annual statements, and therefore I have not the exact statistics of the year which was just closing; but I was assured by the S retary that the receipts had been greatly augmented during the past year, and perhaps I ought to say in this connection, that this is true also with regard to all our great national Institutions. And while our national Institutions have been gaining ground, all our denominational Institutions have also had increased receipts; so that the operations of the national Societies have not interfered with the prosperity and success of Institutions interfered with the prosperity and success of Institutions belonging to the several denominations. The number of books printed during the year preceeding the present was as follows: Bibles, 270,000; Testaments, 402,800; making a total of 672,800 copies. The number for the present year is much larger. Since the formation of the Science the aggregate number of Ribles with the Science the suppression of the Science of the second suppression of the Science present year is indeed larger. Since the formation of the Society, the aggregate number of Bibles printed has been 2,925,468; of Testaments, 4,647,499; making a total of 7,572,967. Thus, My Lord, you perceive that we have not been altogether idle. Nor have our labours been confined to our own country; but, following the noble example which has been set by this Society, we have extended our operations, as far as we have had the ability and the opportunity, to the other nations of the earth that needed our assistance. Our work has been steadily carried on in Canada, in Mexico, in many parts of South America, in many of the countries of Europe, in Africa, and in Asia. But, My Lord, we have peculiar difficulties to contend with in America, and I hope I shall be pardoned if I speak plainly with regard to some of those difficulties. One difficulty is, the rapid Institution of Colporteurs. I have seen in the Report territory. In 1800 the population of the United States

was about 5,000,000, and of that population only about 4,000,000 resided west of the Alleglany Mo In 1852 our aggregate population is about 24,000,000, and of that number at least 12,000,000 are beyond the Alleghany Mountains. Now it is to be borne in mind -and it is a fact which is very significant in its bearings—that what we term our great West, the country beyond the Allegahny Mountains, is capable of sustaining millions on millions of human beings; and though 12,000,000 of peopls have spread themselves over the country, only a portion of them con be found in the towns, the great mass being stationed along the rivers and in the valleys and prairies of that vast domain. where does this population come from? This is one where does this population come from ? This is one point of difficulty—and it is a point which may, I conceive, very properly be brought before a British audience—a large amount of our annual increase arises from emigration, and the greater proportion of the emigrants is composed of British subjects. I will state a very few facts bearing on this point. The Sunday before I left New York there arrived in that single portugate the property of the subject more than 3000 emigrants; on the following day, Monday, 2000 came into port; on Tuesday, 5000; on Wednesday, 2000; making in four days more than 12, 000 souls, most of them were friendless and penniless. Such is the stream of humanity which is steaduly pouring itself in upon young America. Now, amidst the popuamount of real destitution—destitution which reaches not the poor body alone, but the very depths of the human soul. Yes, there is a degree of destitution which we, amongst our entire population, know nothing at all about. Now, in order to give these people the word of life, the blessed Bible, the American Bible Society is obliged to employ, and to keep steadily in the field, Bible distributors; and to show you what are the results of the labours of these persons, I will give you a single fact. During this last year one individual, who has been long in the service of the Society, visited, in the city of New York, 18,207 families, of which 2296 were wholly destitute of the Bible and the set of the Policy of t destitute of the Bible, and almost all those families con-sisted of foreigners. There is something encouraging, sisted of foreigners. amidst all our difficulties, in the fact that one person was enabled to pay so many visits. This emigrant population is, for the most part, professedly Roman population is, for the most part, professedly Roman Catholic, and a very large proportion of it comes from Ireland. If you could transport yourselves to the city of New York, you would see its roads and its narrow streets teeming with human beings, many of whom had recently landed on our shores. We have a system in operation by which these people are immediately attended to, as far, at least, as that is practicable. We have our Bible distributors, and our Tract distributors, and our Missionaries, whose duty it is to lead them, if and our Missionaries, whose duty it is to lead them, it and our Missionaries, whose duty it is to lead them, if possible, to proper quarters, and to send them, as soon as it is practicable, into the country. Our great hope for this mass lies in getting them into the country. Why? Because if we can only get such poor families into the agricultural districts, from that moment they are emancipated beings; the power of Rome cannot reach them: and here lies the secret of that influence which is at work, and which has produced the result to which your attention has been directed this morning. We have our Missionaries scattered all over this wild domain. There they establish the simple Sunday School, and the children are collected and taught to read the Bible. You will find a family from Norway, and a family from Prussia, and a family from Sweden, and a family from Ireland and less, frequently, a family from England. You will find an above in the same neighbourhood. All are taught to read the Bible; and the result is, that all those people will have the Bible. Now, My Lord, we sometimes hear in America of persons going over from Protestantism to Romanism; but I presume that this arises, in a great measure, from a circumstance to which I alluded yesterday in an address before the Church Missionary Society. Somehow or other, we in America are very apt to copy what we hear has taken place in England. We are very loud, and, I am sorry to say, sometimes very blustering in our and, I am sorry to say, sometimes very dustering in our talk; but, after all, we sit down very quietly, and adopt what has been already adopted in England; and if I mistake not, there was the example set us over here of some men going over to Rome, and we had among us some men who were foolish enough to follow a very foolish example. But, My Lord, while this is true with regard to a very few persons, it is also true, that thousands and thousands of Romanists in our country are sands and thousands of Romanists in our country are coming over to Protestantism; and the bright and glorious feature of it all is, that God has provided a land big enough for people to settle in it by millions, and still to be so scattered and mixed up, that no powers of spiritual despotism will ever be able to fasten upon them. People in my country are in the habit of thinking and talking very freely; they say very much what they feel; and there it is no uncommon thing—I have heard it with my own ears—it is no uncommon thing to hear. with my own ears—it is no uncommon thing—I have heard it with my own ears—it is no uncommon thing to hear Roman Catholics say, that they would long ago, have thrown up their religion if they had dared to do so. They are not afraid when they get there. The Priest is 100, 150, or 200 miles off, and they know very well that he cannot touch them.

Before I sit down I will state one little fact, which afforded great pleasure to myself, and which appears not unsuitable to be mentioned here. Allusion has been made to the operations in Ireland. Just before I left my city I visited one or two Sunday Schools, and it happened—I did not know then that I should be here on this occasion—that I discovered in a Sunday Schoolroom a little box. I asked the superintendent what it ment. "Why," said he, "one of our Judges has received a letter from the Rev. A. Dallas in Ireland, giving an account of his work; and we were so much interested in the statement, that we mentioned the matter to the children; and the result is, that we have put up a box for contributions to be sent to Mr. Dallas, to assist him in the work which he is carrying on."

The REVEREND J. KENNADEY from Benares, the REV. P. PERCIVAL from Ceylon, and the REV. W. KEANE from Calcutta, also gave some very interesting details from their respective places.

THE CONVOCATION AT YORK.—The motion of Lord Redesdale in the House of Lords produced the novel sight of a Metropolitan formally disclaiming the functions of his high office. The Archbishop of York thought it a sufficient answer to the inquiries made of him respecting his refusal to open the session of his Provincial Synod, to say that he had acted under the directions of his deputy-registrar. Is there no one in the Archdiocese that could assist his Grace with the loan of a volume, tract, or pamphlet on the subject of Synods, and the functions of Metropolitan in the same? On the floor of the House, where forms and precedents have great weight, the validity of the Archibishop's plea was to some extent, at least admitted; but we imagine the public out of doors will hardly acquiesce in the proposition that the Church's highest powers are to be held in abeyance because some "old file" of a red-tapist, who, with his father, has been a somnolent abettor of legal fictions for the space of a century, cannot comprehend the necessity of their being exer-

cised. Archbishops had better beware how they proclaim themselves mere cyphers, dependent on registrars and deputy-registrars for a sense of their duties. The ecclesiastical economists of the day might draw awkward conclusions from such an admission. Most sincerely do we hope that His Grace will bear in mind his promise to give his best consideration to the suggestion offered to him by Lord Redesdale, in order that the Primate himself and the Church may be spared the repetition of so pitiable and so humiliating a spectacle.

PROTESTANT Association,—The annual meeting of the Protestant Association was held on Wednesday in the large room of the Exeter Hall, the Right Honthe Earl of Roden in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of lay and clerical gentlemen connected with the Association. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thelwal. The Earl of Roden, Sir J. Paul, the Rev. T. Nolan, the Rev. Dr. M'Neill, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the several resolutions brought forward, all of which were carried unanimously.

of which were carried unanimously.

Melancholy Death of a Clergyman.—Accounts from Exeter, under date of Thursday, mention the melancholy death from drowning of the Rev. J. H. S. Burr, who was a Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral. It appears that on Saturday morning Mr. Burr proceeded from Exeter to Porthleven, near Helston, in Cor nwall, to supply the place of Mr. Williams, the incumbent, who was in bad health. Mr. Burr did duty on Sunday, and on Tuesday morning he left the house in which he was lodging to indulge in sea bathing-Alarm was immediately excited in the minds of his friends, who knew the dangerous character of the coast, and on their proceeding towards the spot where he had been last seen. they found his clothes upon the beach, and his faithful dog—a small Skye terrier—guarding them. Nothing could be seen of the unfortunate gentleman, and the sea was so rough that the boatmen could not put out in any small boats. However, search was prosecuted with as little delay as possible, and at a late hour in the afternoon the body was discovered, carried a distance of two miles from the spot where the clothes and dog were found. The melancholy intelligence was communicated to his friends at Exeter. What aggravates the distressing character of the event, is the circumstance that Mrs. Burr was absent, visiting her friends in France, when the arrangement was made for the deceased's visit to Porthleven. Mrs. Burr et urned unexpectedly to Exeter on Saturday morning, after her husband had left for Cornwall.

On Friday week, at the Holy Trinity Church, Hulme, after the second lesson, at evening, a middle aged Jew was admitted a member of the Holy Catholia Church by baptism, by the Rev. T. Todd, the incumbent.—Manchester Courier.

The Rev. Dr. M'Neile, at the meeting of the Protestant Association in London, on Wednesday, said he had read an instance in which a woman, who hesitated about using her influence to get her husband to vote for the priest's nominee against a candidate favoured by his heretical landlord, was told by the priest that, if she did not comply, her next child would be born with a tail like a monkey.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

Sin,—Mr. Disraeli stated to the House of Commons on the 20th instant, on the part of the Government, whether would be a bone feet in a life in the sound that there would be a bone feet in a life in the sound that the circumstances of the case then brought forward against the late incumbent of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by Mr. Horsman. From last night's parliamentary

by Mr. Horsman. From last night's parliamentary report we find that the said inquiry on Mr. Bennett's conduct is actually sub judice.

There seems to be no reason why an inquiry of the former description should not be conducted in a "friendly?" manner, without ceasing to be a real inquiry. With that view I am induced to address you on that part of the allegations of the honourable member which refers to Mr. Bennett's supposed conduct at Kis-

which refers to Mr. Bennett's supposed conduct at Kissingen, during his stay at that Spa last summer.

That conduct, which was gravely dwelt upon by more than one speaker, seemed to have made a strong impression on the House, chiefly in consequence of certain conclusions drawn from it by the mover, and

certain conclusions drawn from it by the mover, and by him put forward as "notorious facts."

Without pretending or presuming to gainsay what that honourable member has advanced on that part of his subject, I am bound to declare, as one more likely than any one else in this country to know a "notorious fact" among the English patients who visit Kissingen, that there were no other facts of that nature connected with Mr. Bennett's conduct whilst there than the one, that he did not attend at our usual house of prayer. I say "house of prayer," inasmuch as no consecrated church or chapel whatever for the performance of the English service exists at Kissingen, besides the temporary room in the Government-house described in my volume on Kissingen.

It was not "a notorious fact" that, during his stay at Kissingen, Mr. Bennett was a constant and habitual attendant at a Roman Catholic church. It could not be "a notorious fact" that during his residence at that place his inseparable companion was a Capuchin friar.

In the first case, because, although a certain vague rumour had been circulated in two or three quarters (probably from his not being seen among the English congregation in the room in question) that Mr. Bennett attended the Romish parochial church instead, I never met with an English resident who knew that as a fact of his or her own knowledge, or who could vouch for it; and also because, had such a constant attendance at that church, as alleged, really taken place, the parish priest, whom I used frequently to converse with on intimate terms, would have naturally alluded to the fact in his conversation with me—nay, possibly have boasted of such a convert to his faith; whereas I never heard a hint from him on the subject.

And, in the second case, because there are no resident Capuchin friars in Kissingen; and it so happened that the only one who last season made his appearance there remained but a few days, for the purpose of collecting contributions towards some benevolent institution. Likewise, because, although I had occasion to see Mr. Bennett every day, during the two hours of the morning and the two hours of the evening promenade to drink the samed Ragozi, in common with the rest of the several hundred patients at the Spa, I never beheld him accompanied by a Capuchin friar. I know, more over, from experience that a Capuchin in that part of or instruction Mr. Bennett could either profit by of were he ever so conversant with the patois German with those monks generally speak

which those monks generally speak.

The story which seems to have given rise to the rumour alluded to above is, that Mr. Bennett, having found, on his first attendance at the room in question, in lieu of a regular altar, desk. and pulpit in their right places, an elevated inclosed desk only, fastened to the

centre of the wall at one end of the room, with a small | here no less than thirty-seven whalers from the Arctic | did not enter " the room known as the English chapel," table covered with red cloth in front of it (a disposition injudiciously adopted by a former chaplain—a Low Churchman—in lieu of the one in existence when the room was used alternately by both Protestants and Lutherans) had declared that he should not countenance by his presence so heterodox an arrangement, and that he had, as a consequence, preferred to attend the Romish Church of the place. But the story, to my knowledge, was never reported otherwise than as a mere rumour in two or three quarters, and then not at all authenticated by any one who knew it to be "a fact."

• In reference to this part of the question, it should be further remarked that in the course of the twelve years during which I have regularly visited Kissingen in a professional capacity for the two summer months, I have known more than one pious or orthodox clergy-man of the Church of England to abstain from attending at the house of prayer alluded to-preferring to read the service in their own apartment, or in that of some one of the English vistors, to a small number of friends and neighbours, whose state of health or the directions of their physician or their inclination' induced them to remain at home; and Mr. Bennett, with out being suspected of Romanism, might well have been supposed to be of that number. Mr. Bennett removed from the Hotel de Russie to

the Hotel Schlatter, where he remained until his departure from Kissingen. My visits to the latter hotel were daily during the whole of that period, for I had several patients to see in public with Mr. Bennett—viz., his son, Sir John and Lady Harrington and another lady—assembled in one of their own apartments other lady—assembled in one of their own apartments to read prayers, I never heard either from the residents in the hotel, or from its proprietor or from any of the servants aught which could be construed into an opinion that Mr. Bennett was a "notorious Romanist."— Nor can I understand why the waiters at the Hotel de Nor can I understand why the waters at the riotel de Russie, where Mr. Bennett first resided, should have taken such special notice (as stated in the letter read by Mr. Horsman to the House) of a guest habited not very unlike one of the many Lutheran Clergymen seen there—even supposing him, by any action of his, to have betrayed indications of his being a Roman Cathoic priest; inasmuch as both English and Irish Roman

o'ic priest; inasmuch as both English and Irish Roman Catholic priests have visited Kissergen before, and one of them, a most respectable person, the Rev. Mr. Elwes has been a frequent visitor.

I think then that on balancing the evidence which charges Mr. Bennett with a certain course of conduct at Kissergen last summer that which I now tender in explanation, your impartial readers will be disposed to think the latter the most preponderating, although it does not go to the length of flat y contradicting the former on positive personal knowledge.

I have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Bennett: nor have I during the several weeks we

Mr. Bennett; nor have I during the several weeks we were at Kissengen together, exchanged a word with him, albeit he was constantly under my notice. had already been some days in Kissingen when I rived in July, on my usual professional visit at that Spa, where I attended the largest number of English patients, but I did not attend him. My testimony, therefore, on the present occasion, given unsolicited and unknown to the Rev. gentleman, cannot be suspected of partiality. Neither am I likely to be urged to give it by any appearance of partiality. of partiality. Neither am I likely to be urged to give it by any sympathy between us on religious principles and doctrines, if his be such he is charged with entertaining. It is love of fair play that has moved me to put forward the preceding series of circumstances and observations, which a judging public may be inclined to consider as of fully equal value to those of a contrary tendency contained in the letter read to the House by the hon, marging for Conferenceth. the hon, member for Cockermouth.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant

No. 1, Curzon-street, May Fair April 29.

[We know Dr. Granville to be a man of standing and character, and are glad that he has been able to give such good testimony on Mr. Repost's behalf. Ch. such good testimony on Mr. Bennett's behalf. Charity shou'd have induced Mr. Horsman and his confreres to have rejoiced in Mr. Bennett's return to duty, and taken his last acts as a declaration of faith.]

IRELAND.

Conversion From Popery .- On Sunday week last six persons under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. T. Scott, a Priest converted from Romanism, abjured the sectif, a Priest converted the Holy Communion in St. Thomas's Church, Dublin. One of the converts had been a candidate for the Romish Priesthood, and two were schoolmasters. The Clonnel Chronicle contains an eloquent letter from the Rev. R. Wall, Roman Catholic Curate of Sickman, to his Bishop, Dr. Foran, of Waterford, in which he renounces his appointment as Priest, on the ground of objections to the Church of Rome, which he supports throughout by reference to Holy Scripture.

SCOTLAND.

LAY REPRESENTATION .- The Episcopal Synod of the Church of Scotland has decided to recommend to the Diocesan Synods to admit the Laity to a share in College of Bishops assembled in Syuod at Edinburg, passed the following resolution:

Resoved, That the admission of the Laity into Ecclesiastical Synods, under certain conditions, and to speak and vote therein, on a large class of ecclesisatical questions, is not inconsistent with the Word of God, and is not contrary to that pure Constitution of the Church, to which it has been the special privilege of the Church in Scotland to bear testimony.

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

The latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, received on Saturday, informs us that highly successful attacks had been made upon Macomo's principal re-treats in the Waterkloof. In one of these, we regret to state, the Hon. Lieutenant H. Wrottesley, of the 43d Regiment, second son of Lord Wrottesley, lost his life, and two privates of the 91st were wounded. No de-tails of the action are given. Lieutenant Wrottesley was struck by a ball above the hip, and died in about four hours afterwards, from hæmorrhage, surrounded brother officers. Lord Wrottesley received a letter from him by the same post that brought the intelligence of his death, written within six days before his decease, when in good health and spirits. Sir Harry Smith wrote to Colonel Wrottesley, Lord Wrottesley's brother, communicating the sad intelligence.—Wolverhampton Chrosical humpton Chronicle.

A letter writer at Hong Kong confides in the safety of Sir John Franklin. The following is an extract from a letter dated March 28th:—"There have been

seas. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux wibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent, and back again, carrying their boats, made of skins and walebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in the Behring's Straits and in Bassin's Bay are the same species—proving the existance of a passage; for a whale of the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the south of 22° of latitude; so they cannot have have doubled either of the Capes, (of Good Hope or Cape Horn,) as the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow."

HER MAJESTY AND THE LATE ACCIDENT AT SAL-FORD.—We understand that Her Majesty has liberally subscribed the sum of £10, through Col. Phipps, to the Subscribed the sum of 210, through Col. Phipps, to the fund now being raised for the widow and children of Mr. Gibbons, late the head gardener at the Peel Park, Salford, who was accidentally drowned a fortnight ago while endeavouring to save the life of a female who had tallen into the river Irwell.

NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Tuesday, the sighth applies and the colors.

Tuesday the eighth anniversary of this asylum, at Stamford-hill, was celebrated at the London Tavern by a festival, at which Mr. Peto, M.P., presided. About 80 friends and supporters of the institution dined together. The Chairman stated that the Prince of Weles were stibly to a feet of the control of the together. The Chairman stated that the Prince of Wales was a contributor of 250 guineas. A list of subscriptions amounting to £962 was read, including a donation of 250 guineas from the Chairman, and one of 100 guineas from Baron Lionel Rothschild, Treasurer of the institution.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES ROWAN, K.C.B.—This gentleman, who held the office of Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, from its establishment in 1829 down to about two years since, died on Saturday last, at his residence in Norfolk-street, Park Lane. The deceased gentleman was a native of Antrim, and had served long in the army. He held a medal, two clasps, and the order of C.B. for his military services. He also held a medal for Waterloo. In 1848 he received the civil order order of Knight Commander of

Sir John Pakington moved the second reading of the New Zealand Constitution bill, which was opposed by Sir W, Molesworth. Mr. Adderly supported the bill, maintaining that the Constitution which it pro-posed was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the people of the colony, and was earnestly desired and anxiously expected by them.

IRELAND.

POLITICAL.

IRISH DIFFICULTIES.

The London Evening Journal thus sums up the difficulties which threaten the new Viceroy of Ireland.— After enumerating the complications of the Education Question, the editor continues:

Question, the editor continues:

Nor is the Education question by any means the only perplexity which is likely to tax the statesmanship of the untried and inexperienced nobleman to whom Lord Derby's political poverty has compelled him to confide the Irish vice-royalty. We cannot forget that Dr. Cullen will probably, in a few weeks, sit in the chair of the lamented Murray; that the versatile author of the theory of "development" will perhaps, in a few months, be delivering lectures, facetious or otherwise, in the new "Catholic University;" that the Ultramontrane party are goaded to fury by the mischievous and useless ecclesiastical Titles Act, and by the more tangible loss of the thirty thousand souls who the more tangible loss of the thirty thousand souls who have entered the pale of our Church in Connaught; that the silly cry for the repeal of the Maynooth endowment is raised in some parts of that country, as if for the purpose of embarrassing, at one and the same moment, the true friends of Ireland and the Prime Minister, whose name is scarcely less identified with that measure than that of Sir Robert Peel; that Mr. Wilberforce's bulletins are not unlikely to return to the next Parliament some scores of clever and thoroughgoing men—the very puritans of Romanism; and that the shooting of landlords and agents may not improb-ably recommence at an early season. We might add ably recommence at an early season. We might add a hundred other elements of difficulty, any one of which were sufficient to exhaust the resources and embarrass the astuteness of a Clarendon. We sincerely wish the Earl of Eglington all possible success in an enterprise, the acceptance of which says at least as much for his Lordship's "chivalry" as the famous tournament itself; but we greatly doubt whether any amount of medieval virtues and accomplishments affords an adequate guarantee for the political wisdom and capacity required in a statesman of the nineteenth century.

Foreign Countries.

AUSTRIA. - Accounts from Vienna of the 10th inst. state that a fete had taken place upon that day, when 17,000 troops were reviewed by the young Emperor, who was accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, each attended by a brilliant staff. Both Emperors were to visit the theatre in the evening.

An Imperial patent appears in the Gazette of the 11th, fixing the stipulations and the penalties attached to the crime of seducing, or attempting to seduce, solutions from their descriptions. diers from their duty.

Russia.-According to the last accounts from St. Petersburg, dated the 6th, the cold continued so severe that the Neva was still frozen over. Nevertheless steam navigation between Stettin and Cronstadt commenced on the 15th inst.

ENGLISH CHURCH CONGREGATIONS IN ITALY .- A orrespondent of the Times gives the following account f English Churches and services in the principal cities of Italy :-

The building at Rome is situated a few doors without the Porta del Popolo on the road to Florence, in immediate and convenient vicinity to the Strangers' There is no external indication whatever of Quarter. There is no external indication whatever of a place of worship. The apartment used as Church occupies the top of a large house, literally in the roof, the beams of which appear in several places. There is a small inclosure for the altar, and the pulpit and reading desk are placed beside it. The congregation are seated on chairs, which are prestively packed. The seated on chairs, which are pretty closely packed. The congregation is generally large, often exceeding 700 persons, and there are great complaints of want of ventilation, and excessive heat from the roof. In consequence of the dispute between the Bishop of Gibraltar and the Committee, his Lordship, during his last visit,

but had Divine service performed in a house in Corso occupied by another Clergyman.

It seems a principle throughout Italy that there shall It seems a principle throughout Italy that there shall be no external indications of an ecclesiastical character in connexion with Protestant Churches. The condition is insisted upon at Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Naples, and Florence. At Nice the building was expressly erected for the purpose, on condition that it should not look like a Church. The pulpit is over the communion table, and is entered by a door from a staircase in the vestry. The congregation is large in the winter season. At Genoa the arrangements are of the humblest kind. The Church is a room on the one pair floor of a house in a bye street. The congregation is small. At Pisa a bye street. The congregation is small. bye street. The congregation is small. At Pisa a large house has recently been built, half of which forms the dwelling for the Clergyman and the other half the Church. At Naples the Church is a very large and handsome room in the Consul's house, conveniently arranged and pewed. The Chaplain, who is appointed by the French and the consultance with the by the Embassy, is at variance with the committee, and the school in it is entirely without his control. The and the school in it is charge, and respectable. The services are never attended by the Ambassador, though the are never attended by the Ambassador, though the Foreign Office claims the patronage. At Florence the Church is large and elegant. The altar is placed in a circular recess, with the pulpit and reading desk on either side. The roof is arched, and there is a very handsome organ loft. In all cases it appears the rule, that whatever is raised by subscription or donation of the visitors and residents for the support of worship receptions to the Church of England, is doubled by the according to the Church of England, is doubled by the Foreign Office.

Miscellaneous.

THE ICEBOUND SHIPS SEEN BY THE RENOVATION. -Mr. Vincent Pappalarde, Consul, &c., at Portsmouth, has given the details of the examination of Captain Coward, of the Renovation, before the Venetian authotities on the 4th inst. Capt. Coward fully corroborates the statement made by the other parties who were on board the Renovation, but states that the two vessels seen looked like whalers.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—By the return of the Basilisk and Desperate steamers, letters have been received from the Arctic Squadron, under Sir Edward Belcher. They record a succession of favouring circumstances, with the exception of a gale of wind, which for a time dispersed the squadron, and occawhich for a time dispersed the squadron, and occasioned some injury to the North Star, unhappily washing away one of her best boats. The steamers left the squadron May 8th, in lat. 60° 10 min., long. 23° 30 min. W. All well and in high spirits.

CHARLES THE SECOND'S WATCH.—Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, mentioned at the meeting of the Historic Seciety of Langeships and Cheshire last week as a

Society of Lancashire and Cheshire last week as a curious fact, that a gentleman in Liverpool was now wearing the watch worn by King Charles II. in 1645.

A few days ago, as some workmen were making repairs in the parish church, Crowle, they found in the organ a nest of young redbreasts nearly fledged. This circumstance may be considered somewhat singular when it is known that the organ is used every Sunday for Divine service.—Doncuster Chronicle.

Spirit of the Press.

THE CATECHISM.

A letter from Lord Lyttleton, which we printed last week, respecting the compulsory use of the Cate-chism in Church schools, has brought down upon us a shower of correspondence, a selection from which will be found in the columns of to-day's paper, and which seems to require some remarks from us.

First, as to Lord Lyttelton's letter. He does not put

forward any positive opinion of his own; but asks the question whether the children of Dissenters ought, or question whether the children of Dissenters ought, or ought not to be received into our schools? There is something in the tone of his letter which would seem to indicate that, in his opinion, they onght, But he puts forward, with apparent approval, a line of argument from which it appears inevitably to follow that either they or religious teaching must be excluded. If we understand Lord Lyttelton aright, that to teach the whole Cateshing to Dissenting children would inthe whole Catechism to Dissenting children would in-volve a species of profanation—to teach them that part only which concerned them, omitting to assert their claim to Church privileges would be invidious, and therefore in the long run impracticable—to teach them the religion of the Catechism without its words would be a disingenuous blind—while to teach them such a modified Christianity as would suit the views of their parents, would be a vicious latitudinarianism. alternative would seem to remain between teaching them no religion at all, and excluding them from Church schools altogether.

We believe Lord Lyttelton would concur with us in we believe Lord Lyttelton would concur with as in thinking it simply useless to admit Dissenters to our schools, if we refrained from giving that knowledge which alone gives true value to education. In fact, we should be guilty of enticing them away from their own schools (it they had any) and giving them a much worse education than they would get there. It only remains, therefore, that they should be peremptorily excluded from our schools; and we are puzzled, because we are equally unable to believe that Lord Lyttelton adopts this conclusion or to see how he avoids it.

telton adopts this conclusion or to see how he avoids it.
The principle, however, of excluding all Dissenting children is unhesitatingly put forward by some of our correspondents, while others state that they find no difficulty in working the system which Lord Lyttelton considers as impracticable, of withholding those parts of the Catechism which (like the second question and answer) they consider inapplicable to Dissenters, or which, like the doctrine of the Sacraments, they imagine distasteful to them.

Now for ourselves. We must in the first place repudiate the view that the Church is bound to repel from her schools Dissenting children, meaning by that phrase not merely the children of Dissenters, but those Children, whether baptized or not, whose home is a Dissenting one, and whose habits are presumably Disblissenting one, and whose hards are properties enting also, excepting only that they are allowed by their parents or guardians to attend and conform to the rules of a Church school.

We believe the office of the Church to be not only that of a mother to her children, but or a missionary to to those who are without, and we believe schools are in our own day, among the main ins ruments of the missionary. To say this, is to say at once that Church should embrace other than Church children. We cannot think, with Archdeacon Denison, that to teach such children is in any degree inconsistent with the duties of a priest; or, with another correspondent, that they fall within the scope of St. Paul's command to mark them which cause division among us and woold them." Dissenters though they be, we would avoid them." more than admit them—we would welcome them to our school, if they will conform to its regulations. But there, unhappily, arises the claim that our regulations should be made to conform to them.

Now, this claim is very loudly, generally, and per-tinaciously put forward. It embodies itself in the cry against the Catechism. But is not confined to that.— It attacks dogmatical teaching in general—something in another. But in all its varieties it amounts to a demand that the Church shall in some degree sacrifice the completeness of her teaching to increase the number of her hearers. No doubt, some persons urge this demand with a sincere desire to extend her sphere of religious influence. But it is impossible not to feel that the great pressure in this direction is from those who consider the distinctive tenets of the Church of Eng-land, perhaps of Christianity itself, as mere troublesome impediments which prevent them from using the machinery of a State Church as freely as they could wish for humanizing the people by a disseminating of secular instruction and the inculcation of moral ting of secular instruction and the inculcation of moral truth. And this is a strong reason—not of course for taking a false position, or adhering obstinately to what is inconvenient or impracticable—but for viewing with considerable jealousy proposals which are likely, under such circumstances, to be made in one spirit and worked in another, introduced with the best intentions by our friends, but developed with the worst intentions by the reason of an enemial of the proposed with the worst intentions. by the pressure of our enemies

A general rule, broad and intelligible, has a special value as a barrier against inroads of this kind, and such a value attaches to the general rule that the Catechism

a value attaches to the general rule that the Catechism shall be taught in all schools assisted National Society.

In parishes where any considerable proportion of the population belongs to the Church, we can see greatevil and no proportionate good in departing from the strict rule. The children of Churchmen are obviously injured by having before their eyes a broken, floating, and only injured by the strict rule of religious teaching, and only injured by having before their eyes a broken, floating, and only injured by having before their eyes a broken, floating, and only injured by having before their eyes a broken, floating, and only injured by having before their eyes a broken, floating, and only injured by having before their eyes a broken, floating, and only injured by having before their eyes a broken floating. and indecisive system of religious teaching; and, on the other hand, nothing is gained. Catechism or no Catechism, we believe that Dissenters who are not in earnest on those points which separate them from the Church will send their children to the school, if it is a good one, perfectly knowing what will be taught them, and willing to take their chance of its effect. And this, we consider, places the Church teacher in about the most advantageous position with the most advantageous position when the most advantageous position when the second control of the control of t the most advantageous position which he can hold with regard to the children of Dissenters. He is at full liberty, without circuity or disingenuousness, to teach them the whole truth. Nor can we think that the structure of the Catechism imposes on him any difficulty beyond this, that he should explain to certain children the qualifications under which alone some two or three questions are, or can become, applicable to them. The expedient adopted by one of our correspondents, of refraining from putting those questions to Dissenting children, appears to us to be no unreasonable mode (unless unkindly done) of enforcing this, and involve no violation in spirit of the rules of the National Society.

In these cases the position of the Church is primarify In these cases the position of the Churca is primarily that of instructress to her own children, and only incidentally that of missionary. But sometimes the case may be reversed. A clergyman may find that his work is practically not to serve those who compose his congregation, but to convert those who do not. In such cases we must fairly own that it does not appear to the property of the propert to us that any rigid rule can be unflinchingly enforced. Much must be left, we should imagine, to the discretion of the clergyman, who must, in a great measure, judge for himself by what expedients he may best acquire influence over those for whose souls he is, in spite of himself, responsible. The power of giving spite of himself, responsible. The power of giving instruction,—be it even mere secular instruction—"useful and entertaining knowledge,',—is one of the weapons in his armoury. Like words of gentleness, and acts of charity, it is among the means which God has given him of drawing men towards touching services and holy thoughts. In such cases, we fully grant that a liberty is desirable. We only say, let it be clearly exceptionable, and let it not be made a reason for introducing an unnecessary and mischievous confusion of teaching into those schools where no corresponding advantage is to be gained.—Guardian.

The Report of the Oxford University Commission, which has so long been feared or desired, was published yesterday, and now lies before us. For the benefit of the numerous persons interested in this report, but not likely to see it till their annual visit to Oxford or the metropolis, we may as well describe the nutward features of a decument which has hitherton outward features of a document which has hitherto been anticipated in some quarters as a spectral bugbear rather than as a solid reality. It is a bulky volume, running to nearly 800 folio pages, of which more than 250 are devoted to the report itself, arranged under the 200 are devoted to the report itself, arranged under the several heads of the state, the discipline, the studies, and the revenues of the University and the several Colleges and Halls, summed up with a very compendious "conclusion." The remainder of the volume consists of some legal and historical statements, correspondence, tables of fees and other documents, and the evidence of ninety Prelates, dignitaries, professors, distinguished men and University and College officials. distinguished men, and University and College officials; the so-called evidence assuming in some instances the character of considerable pamphlets, and in others being confined to the formal receipts of the circulars issued by the Commissioners. This superficial account of the volume will satisfy the most sceptical member of the University that the Commissioners have made a report, and that they have not been entirely paralysed by the scrubles which led so many respectable men to by the scruples which led so many respectable men to withhold the information at their command. The Commissioners express their regret that, owing to these scruples, the report is not quite so complete as might have been desired, but no one can turn over the leaves without perceiving that there is quite enough, not merely to satisfy a large curiosity, but also to supply the necessary materials for legislative discussion. After all, those palpable facts of the case that are before the eyes of the whole world, and which constitute the operation and results of the University system, are the most important, and, as far as we can see, they are fully brought out in the pages before us. Commissioners feel it necessary to apologize for the length of their report.

Though it is the object of many of the recommendations rather to emancipate the University and Colleges, and enable them to extend their utility themselves, and though it is rather a beginning than a complete system which is suggested, yet the Commissioners have gone quite as far as was desirable, or perhaps possible, in filling up a scheme of reform.

That proposed reform is serious, extensive, and particular. Indeed, there is not an office or an institution, or a practice in the University, from the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor to the debts of the Under graduates-from the government of the University to time of the Long Vacation, which is not affected. The mere summary of the proposed alterations extends to forty-seven heads. The careful attention which has been given to every point fully explains the increasing assiduity with which the Commission has held its sittings from Oct. 18, 1850, to April 23, 1852, seldom with more than the interval of a week, and generally with less. Whatever difference of opinion there will be as to the merit of this or that proposal, there can be no difference as to the conscientious spirit in which the no difference as to the conscientious spirit in the Commissioners have discharged their sacred trust.

They propose to give the University, with proper reserves, full power of self-government. To carry this power into effect, they propose to create a Senate, preserving the name of the "Congregation," consisting of all the Heads of Houses, the Proctors, all Professors and public Lecturers, together with the senior Tutors of all Colleges and Halls, and to give this body subscript the originate measures and power tasks. authority to originate measures, and power to appoint Delegates, or Standing Committees, for special purposes. This body is proposed rather as an addition the the existing branches of the academic legislature, to Hebdomadal Board still retaining its executive powers and its right to originate measures, and the Convocation still still the state of the sta tion still having that veto into which drescription has narrowed its functions. Such an addition, however narrowed its functions. Such an addition, however, has long been required, and till recently its place was supplied by a species of mixed Committee or Conference, that meditated between the Hebdomadal Board and the Convocation—the Lords and Commons of the University. It is proposed to give the most important functions of the University, the supervision of studies, the appointment of Examiners, and the management of the public libraries, to the Professorial body alone, however, being very extensively remodelled. It is also proposed that the Proctors shall severally hold office for two years, the first year of the one coinciding with the last year of the other; the dutes of the office being the last year of the other; the duties of the office being confined to matters of discipline, and the election being vested in Congregation without the restraint of the Caroline Cycle. Among other proposed changes affect-ing the state and discipline of the University may be mentioned the abolition of promissory oaths, the dis-continuance of the distinction between noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners; a check on the credit given to the Undergraduates by the early presentation of bills, and the recovery of debts in open Court, and liberty for the foundation of Halls as well as for residence in private lodgings, under due superintendence, without connexion with any College or Hall tendence, without connexion with any College or Hall.

The alterations affecting the studies of the University are equally extensive. The Commissioners pro-pose a public examination before matriculation; the pose a public examination before matriculation; the option of some special branch of study in the latter part of the Academic course; four professorial boards for the regulation of studies, viz., for Theology, Mental Philosophy and Philology, Jurisprudence and History, Mathematical and Physical science; the entire re-construction and re-endowment of the Professorships, partly by the application of College fellowships to the purpose; the election of Professors by the Crown, or the proposed Congregation, instead of the Convocation; the removal of restrictions from University scholarships and prizes, and the formation of libraries. scholarships and prizes, and the formation of libraries and museums of physical science under the entire management of the Professors. With regard to the revenues of the University, it is proposed to publish all accounts, including those of the press; to equalise fees; to confine the funds of the University to University are considered to rapid the stamped of the University to University to the result the stamped of the University to University to University to provide the stamped of the University to University to University to the stamped of the University to Universi sity purposes, and to remit the stamp duties on matriculation and degrees.

The changes proposed in the constitution and government of the Colleges are equally extensive and of much the same character. Time will not allow us to go into details, but they amount to the abolition of every unnecessary rule which may interfere with the true interests of the College. Among other points, we may instance the utilizing of fellowships by attaching professorial duties; the creation of scholarships tenable for a limited term, the opening of all foundations to the whole University except in special cases; the election of Heads of Houses from the whole body of Masters of Arts; the regular and effective visitation of the Colleges, with annual reports to the Crown, and the power of making and repealing statutes. But here we must stop. The Commissioness, after carefully summing up their labours, add, "Of the proposals which affect the University, the most important are those which we have made for remodelling the constitution and for abolishing the existing monopoly of the Colleges and Hills by allowing students to reside at Oxford without the expense of connexion with those bodies. In regard to the Colleges, we would especially arge the immediate necessity of opening the fellowships and scholarships, of attaching professorships to certain Colleges, and of increasing the number and value of scholarships, of granting to the College the power of altering their statutes, and, above all, of probabiling as unlawful the oaths to observe the statutes."—Times.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852.

My DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS:

It is my intention (D.V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the following

I remain, &c. JOHN TORONTO.

			Colon December 1
June, 18	352.	Str. of Control of Con	
Friday,	18th	. Nassagaweya	11 A.M.
Saturday,	19th .:	Nelson	11 а.м.
		Wellington Square	3 р.м.
SUNDAY,	20th	Oakville	10 а.м.
		Palermo	
Monday,	21st	Hornby	11 A.M.
		Streetsville	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	22nd	Etobicoke, Dundas-st	11 а.м.
		Weston	3 р.м.
Wednesday	y,23rd.	Tullamore	10 A.M.
		Pine Grove	2 P.M.
Toronto, 2	24th Ma	ıy, 1852.	telestrani

DISMAL PROFANITY.

The Cayuga Weekly Post urges his readers to visit the two stores in that thriving little village, and, inter alia, says, -" No person can depart from either establishment dissatisfied; the man that do s so is meaner than the fellow who had to die by subscription. As the hymn says, there is room for each, for all, and every one!!!"

Puffing has indeed reached a frightful climax in religious character will similarly be brought out, just mooted many laughed at the idea of such an our Province, when hymns are travestied in order to propitiate advertisers; and even the merciful invitations of the Gospel to Adam's fallen race are burlesqued for a similar purpose!

wickedness, alike revolting to the Christian and the man of correct taste, is far from uncommon at the present day. It prevails to a ghastly extent in the neighbouring republic, and the pestilence is rapidly developing itself in Canada.

If we were blessed with an Administration who had sufficient principle or moral courage to stand up for the claims of religion, we should recommend the proper anthorities to prosecute and punish parties who offend in the manner we have been indicating. As matters unfortunately stand, however, we can only hope that public opinion will be potent enough to discountenance and frown down outrages similar to that of which our Cayuga contemporary has been guilty. We trust that he can plead inadvertence as an extenuation of his crime (we can use no milder term); and should he make a becoming palinode, we shall give it an equal publicity with this castigation.

THE "EXAMINER."

On carefully repernaing the article in our contemporary of June 9th, which provoked us at the first glance to promise a more extended notice this week, we have come to the conclusion that we should only waste our time in complying with the intention then expressed. He has not written with the force and perspicuity which generally characterize his articles, and which however unsound they may be and opposed to all our ideas of what is right, usually afford us some interest in the perusal. But in his strictures now alluded to, he completely "begs the question," leaving the principles we have contended for quite untouched; contenting himself with the usual resort of the advocates of a weak cause-mere assertion, frivoious criticism and a liberal share of personality. His conception of Catholicity and that which we entertain are as opposite, as any two ideas well can be. We believe that ours is the correct one, founded on reason, maintained by the ablest theologians of the Church and perfectly uncontrovertible by the badinage or verbiage of the most astutesectarian.

It is certainly marvellous to behold the obliquity which seems common to the enemies of the Church, when arguing upon what they are pleased to term the intolerance and bigotry of Churchmen They regard it as a very heinous offence f or members of the Catholic communion to insist upon educating their youth in the principles of their faith, in the way and with the means and instruments which they consider best calculated to effect this-nay we will go a step further-believing conscientiously that the truth is with them and that it is the duty of the State, in the maintenance of the Established religion of the realin, to educate the youth of the country in the same manner so as to retrieve them from error, they ask hat they should not be interfered with in the exercise of this function in Christian verity-and certainly not be compelled to contribute to the propagation of false teaching. And yet the pseudo liberal sectar an denies us the right of acting in accordance with our conscientious convictions-would compel us to countenance and support a school system which we believe to be highly injurious, not alone to our own young, but to our fellow creatures, and prohibits us from ministering to the spiritual wants even of the lambs of our own fold. This was most glaringly exemplified by the refusal to permit the Rev. Mr. Mitchele to visit the schools and instruct the members of the Anglican Church which do attend, them. Yet there is no tyranny in this procedure-no injustice-when practised by the foster fathers of Free Schools. There is no infringement of the rights of conscience here! We are to be taxed to support a scheme which we repudiate and abhor-a measure which we condemn and pronounce to be fraught with danger to the spiritual welfare of the country-we must pay those taxes and they will be appropriated to the spread of infidelity Yet we must not exercise a controlling influence over the schools for which we pay-we must not express an opinion upon their inefficiency and noxious character - and if we do not like them we may withhold our children and educate them as we like - pay twice for their instruction or leave them to perish.

Verily the inconsistency of your liberal is equalled only by his doggedness and assurance. The Clear Grit is the genuine autocrat after all. In matters temporal and spiritual he aims at monopoly-once vest him with power and his views become circumscribed within the limits of his own autho-Without the confines of his own opinion there is no right-no liberty-no action.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TRACTS.

We are happy to be enabled to inform the Clergy of the Diocese, that by an arrangement effected with Mr. Plees, our Publisher, the Tract On the Origin of the British Churches" has just been put up in separate form for the use of Sunday Schools; and should sufficient encouragement be given to the plan, Tracts of a valuable the proposition for a revival of Convocation was, the colonist on that result.—No clue has yet been

and constantly furnished at the cheapest possible price. We intend to publish as Tract No. 2, Dr. Wordsworth's Letter to M. Goudon on the Regal Supremacy. A limited number of the two Deeply do we regret that this description of may be obtained neatly bound together for Prizes.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

We publish to-day "an outline of the proposed constitution for the Church in the Diocese of Adelaide, to which we invite the attention of our brethren.

brethen.

Church Organization in the Diocese of Adelaide.—The Committee of the South Australian Church Society has published a report, containing a plan of Church Organization, drawn up in answer to a call made upon the Society by the Bishop in consequence of all aid from the State towards the support of the Church having been withdrawn by the Provincial Legislature. The following is a brief outline of the proposed "constitution for the Church in the diocese, to consist of the Bishop, Synod of Clergy, and Convention of Laity; together forming a General Diocesan tion of Laity; together forming a General Diocesan Assembly:"

The appointment of Bishops to remain in the Crown. The Synod of Clergy to consist of all licensed officiating The Synod of Clergy to consist of all licensed officiating Ministers, presbyters alone to vote. The Convention of laity to consist of lay delegates, being communicants, from all the congregations in the diocese, to be elected by the seat-renters. The Convention and Synod, presided over by the Bishop, to constitute the Diocesan Assembly. No rule to be binding on the members of the Church without the concurrent assent of the Bishop, Synod, and Convention, in the Diocesan Assembly. oby the seat-renters. The Convention and Synod, presided over by the Bishop, to constitute the Diocesan Assembly. No rule to be binding on the members of the Church without the concurrent assent of the Bishop, Synod, and Convention, in the Diocesan Assembly. The Synod and Convention to deliberate apart, or by mutual agreement in conference with each other, or with the Bishop. The assent or dissent of the Synod and Convention to be determined by a majority of votes in each order, openly or by ballot. The Diocesan Assembly to meet annually in January. The Bishop to report in writing on the general state of the Diocesan Assembly to meet annually in January. The Bishop to report in writing on the general state of the Diocese, the Clergy on the state of their parishes. Evtraordinary meetings of the Assembly to be convened by the Bishop, or upon the requisition of seven Clergymen of five years' standing in priests' orders, or of ten delegates. No alteration to be made in the Thirty-nine Articles, the three Articles of the 36th Canon, the rule of interpretation laid down in the declaration prefix do the Thirty-nine Articles, the Book of Common Prayer, or the anthorized version of the Holy Scriptures. In the exercise of discipline over the Clergy the Bishop to be assisted by five Clergymen in Priests' orders, two of whom to be the Dean of the Cathedral Church and the Archdeacon, and the other three nominated by the Bishop from the Synod at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, torming together a Court of First Instance, to be called a Consistorial Court. Offences requiring a heavier punishment than censure to be inquired into, a Court of Delegates, consisting of five clerical and five lay members, to be annually appointed by ballot by the Diocesan Assembly. The Bishop, his Chancellor, or other deputy, to act as President, and decide in case of equality of votes. To give effect to the judgment of the Court of Delegates, a clause to be inserted in every trust deed, for determining the tenure of any minister by mea

We presume that this report is in answer to the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be furnished with the views of the Church in the Diocese of Adelaide, with a view to practical legislation on the subject now engaging the attention of the whole Church, and from the tenor of Sir J Packington's reply to Mr. Gladstone, we gather that no hasty and partial steps will be entered on, but that so soon as the Church authorities in the Mother Country are in possession of full information from all the Colonial Dioceses, some comprehensive and general measure will be passed, to enable the Church both at home and abroad to act in unity and concord; for these reasons we were rejoiced to find that the bill lately introduced by Mr. Gladstone, has been withdrawn, and in a manner to shew that that honorable and excellent man intended that the question of the Church's right to legislate for herself, was not, and is not to be put down. We do not always agree with the honorable gentleman in his views, and do not think that his proposed bill would, as a general measure, have been thankfully received by the Colonial Branch of the Church, and we shall ever protest against any plan which tends in the slightest degree to render us independent of the Church of the Empire. The revival of Diocesan Synods is absolutely necessary and must be effected, but we also, as members of the Anglo-Catholic Church, affectionately but earnestly demand that our Colonial Bishops delegated Presbyters, &c., shall have seats in the great synod of the National Church whenever that assembly be convened. In this way the Church will present herself to the world in her true and legitimate position, her unity be preserved, her enemies be confounded, and her children joined in one holy brotherhood. When

event coming to pass; now, in the language of our Diocesan "the only fear is that it will be rashly hurried on." The Canadian Church certainly desires to see the restoration of her Synodal Court. She pants for that freedom which has been suppressed, but at the same time we feel that even the most impetuous of her sons would prefer a lengthened delay rather than, by any unfortunate proceedings, the long-cherished wishes of their hearts be blighted. Meantime our duty is clear, humbly on our knees day and night let us by penitence and prayer, by fasting and humiliation entreat the giver of all good to be with this branch of His Church, that He would give us the spirit of patience and meekness, and, above all, let us beseech Him to strengthen our faith-that by doing His will we may know of its doctrine whether it be of God or no.

APPEAL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The advisory Committee to aid the Rev. Mr. Mc-Murray in his application in this city and vicinity in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, met on Monday the 7th inst., in the Sunday School Room of Ascension Church;—the Rev. Dr. Tyng in the chair. After mutual deliberation on the proper response to be made to an appeal so justly urgent in its claims, and so feelingly commended to American Churchmen by the indefatigable Bishop of Toronto, through his respected agent now in the city, there was a unanimous concurrence in the following Resolutions.

On motion of Dr. Hawks, it was

Resolved. That this Committee advise the Rev. Mr. The advisory Committee to aid the Rev. Mr. Mc-

Resolved, That this Committee advise the Rev. Mr. McMurray, to commence his work by a direct personal application to the members of the several Episcopal congregations in this city and Brooklyn.

congregations in this city and Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the Rectors and Clergy of the several congregations be respectfully requested to give their aid to the Rev. McMurray by sanctioning and recommending to the attention of the Laity, his address as the Agent of Trinity College, Toronto.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. McMurray be advised to aim at the establishment by each congregation, of at least one Scholarship in Trinity College, Canada West, and that he keep distinct from each other the contributions of the several congregations.

tions of the several congregations.

On motion of Dr. Vinton, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be rublished.

(Signed) Stephen H. Tyng. Chairman. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, Secretary.

We have much pleasure in giving the foregoing account of the progress made by the Rev. advocate of the claims of our University in the States. It will be seen that the matter has been taken up with a spirit of activity and good will, which betokens how great an interest our neighbours take in the welfare of the Institution. The proposition of Scholarships is an admirable one, and appears to us to be the most feasable plan which can be adopted, of extending the utility of the College. It speaks volumes for the pure spirit of christian sympathy for churchmen in the Province, that with the strong claims which the Church in the States has upon her own people for exertion, they exhibit so ardent a desire to promote its interests in this Province, and must tend materially to strengthen the bonds of christian love between the people of the two countries.

With such an earnest of what is to be done elsewhere, we have no doubt that the success of this mission will be very great. It confirms the wisdom of the appeal to the generosity of those who, so well know how to appreciate the efforts of our venerable diocesan in the cause of religious edu-

THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.

We would direct attention to the fact that Sunday next is the anniversary of this happy event. There is a special service appointed in the Liturgy of the Church for this occasion;

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

The shopkeepers of Hamilton have resolved to close their places of business at 7 o'clock, p. m.—A mob at Quebec have demolished the entire furniture, together with the doors, windows, &c., of a house of ill-fame. Horse stea the neighbourhood of Dumfries. - A road is to opened from Colborne through Centreville to Asphodel bridge in the county of Northumberland. — Ole Bull, the great violinist, and Alfred Lacer, a pianist of considerable celebrity, are expected to visit Toronto ere long. — The Hamilton Choral Society have received the gratuitons use of the Court Heers, we night that siderable celebrity, are expected to visit Toronto ere long.—The Hamilton Choral Society have received the gratuitous use of the Court House; we wish that the corporation of Toronto evinced an equally liberal spirit.—The concert given by the Toronto Cricket Club in aidlof the family of the unfortunate man Sams, produced £40 after deducting expenses. Tune's Hotel Burford, was, injured by lightning on the 25th ult.—A schooner lately passing through the Welland Canal carried away the four gates off Lock No. 13, the damage is said to be about £500 ——Last week a little child, named Charles Roper, aged 17 months, was drowned in a barrel of water at Hamilton.—Thomas Taylor, a servant of Mr. Platt, of the Wellington hotel, Guelph, was drowned in the Speed.—It is contemplated to place a line of Telegraphic communication between Toronto and Lake Huron, so soon as the Northern Railroad shall have been opened for travel.—Messrs. Chandler and Hincks have failed to procure the Imperial guarantee for the Halifax and Quebee Railroad. In Upper Canada very general satisfaction is expressed at this result—The Hamilton Spectator justly denounces Mr. Morris for going to the United States for mail bags. Our cotemporary observes, Mr. Morris not only refuses to allow a Canadian to make a tising their incompetency.—A despatch from Downing Street to the Governor of Newfoundland, dated 6th April, vetoes the prayer of the petition of the Legisla ture for Responsible Government. We congratulate, the colonist on that result.—No clue has yet been Obtained as to the person who hoaxed the Hamilton Spectator, touching the abolition of the Rectories.—
The Kingston "Parochial School Bazaar" has realized the handsome sum of £400 — Rapid progress is making with the Wolfe Island Canal, and it is expected that it will be completed by October.—Canada 6 per cents are quoted 3 per cent higher in the London money market than corresponding United States' securities.

An infallible criterion (says the Kingston News) of a good Inn is a clean mustard pot.—The Lake of a good Inn is a clean mustard pot.—The Lake Superior Journal says that an extensive bed of coal has Superior Journal says that an extensive bed of coal has been recently discovered in the vicinity of L'Ance bay

A weekly paper entitled the Gazette is now published at the thriving village of Vienna.—In London C. W. the shops are to be closed at 8 p. m during summer and 7 p. m. during winter.—A boy has been rescued from drowning at Montreal by Mr. Donald Murray who plunged into the river after him. This is the second life saved under similar circumstances by Mr. M.—An abortive attempt has been made to establish a Radical newspaper in the village of Brampton.—Mr. E. Hull, a respectable inhabitant of Quebec, aged 75s committed suicide recently by cutting his throat.— He was of sober habits, and the verdict of the coroner's He was of soper nables, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was, temporary insanity.—The inhabitants of Hamilton have now got a public bell. It cost about £250.—Medals have been presented to the Orangemen who behaved so bravely at Slabtown in July, 1849, when attacked by a brutal, and violent mob.—The presentation took place at St. Catharines, and was a straight of the coroner witnessed by upwards of two hundred persons.—The Oltawe Citizen suggests that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Colonel Bye, at Bytown. Bytown derived its name from the Colonel.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

The most recen t intelligence is neither very import ant or striking. In our extracts in the columns contuining the spirit of the Press will be found the principal items of news.

The principal French news this week is the report of the sale of the pictures of the late Marshal Soult, which occupied several days. As the President appears to see the policy of keeping on good terms with Romanism, we are not surprised to find the Government. purchasing, at the enormous price of £23,440, a very beautiful picture, by Murillo, of a very anti-Scriptural notion of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin, representing her as ascending upon clouds, attended by a procession of admiring angels. A fine picture of the Marriage of the Virgin Mary, consistently enough, fetched a small price. Two pictures of the "Virgin and Child" and "Venus Adonis" were described as "pendants" to each other!

"pendants" to each other!

A duel has taken place between two legislators—one of whom has hitherto been regarded as so far a Christian as to be numbered among the ranks of what was formerly termed the "Young England" party, most of whom were considered earnest Churchmen. The folly of the whole affair is as evident as its wickedness.—The "honorable" principals declared themselves satisfied, and yet have been since writing about each other in such a way as to shew that this was simply untrue. So much for the "satisfaction" of two "honorable" members! We hope that as one of the would-be slayers of his brother is in the army, Her Majesty will take some decisive step to shew that those who have the folly to imagine that pistols are the test of truth, the folly to imagine that pistols are the test of truth, and the wickedness to apply that test reckless of God's law, and of the interests and happiness of their nearest relatives are utterly unworthy of the service of a Christian Queen, however "honorable" they may fancy themselves.

Mr. Gladstone's defeat of the Ministry has been followed by his own defeat upon the Colonial Church Bill. It would have been much wiser to have run no such unnecessary risk in the matter.

The Maynooth debate is-apparently "shelved" for

The Maynooth debate is-apparently "shelved" for this Session, and, consequently, for this Parliament. Lord John Russel has issued a long address to the electors of the City of London, reminding them of the benefits of his policy, and suggesting that a union of Free-traders of all parties will be necessary to secure those benefits—from which some persons infer that he would have no objection to Radical colleagues in a future Russell administration.

The judgment of Lord Campbell, Dean Milman of St. Paul's, and Mr. Grote, on the dispute which has St. Paul's, and Mr. Grote, on the dispute which has been going on for some time between a very small minority and a very large majority of booksellers and publishers will, be found to be conclusive, and the Practice which it condemns to be the most satisfactory which can be adopted. If there is to be a different price for books in every bookseller's shop in London, the public will never know what they ought to pay, nor whether these whem there have exployed to pure nor whether those whom they have employed to purchase them have dealt fairly in the matter. There is a class of persons who would walk from Hyde Park Corner to Whitechapel Church for the purpose of finding out in the purpose out in the purpose of finding out in the purpose ou ing out the bookseller who would abate the greatest number of pence from the price of a new work,

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. J. C. Talbot. Q. C., a distinguished, energetic, and active Churchman, as many of our readers are aware. He died rather suddenly at Brighton on Tuesday.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE LORD MAYOR.

At the festival of the sons of the clergy, the Bishop of London, on his health being drunk, said he was most to meet them under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Mis lordship and he were fellow townsmen, and 50 or 60 years had elapsed since they had taken leave of each other in their native town, both being humbly born and bred. They had both since attained, nuder the blessing humbly being humbly being humbly born and bred. ing of Divine Providence, to the highest positions in those spheres of ecclesiastical and municipal life to which they had been respectively called. (Cheers.)

The Justices of the Peace for Edinburgh have passed resolutions for preventing spirit-shops from being open

The Queen of Spain has sent the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The most recent intelligence is by the Baltic which arrived on the 13th. The following items we borrow from the telegraph c report in the Daily Colonist:

The floor of the Commercial Exchange, in Brunswick street, Liverpool, gave way at noon, on the 1st instrut, precipitating upwards 100 merchants into the vaults beneath. None were killed, although a number way and the street way and the street way are not street with the street way. ber were more less injured.

Parliament had adjourned over Whitsunday holidays. The crops throughout England are luxurious and similar accounts are given from Ireland.

Three companies are now at work laying down Telegraph communication between England and Ireland.

Sir J. G. Le Marchant, the present Governor fo ewfoundland, is appointed to succeed the the late Sir

J. Harvey as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scocia.

A letter from Mr. F. Hincks, of Canada, to Sir J. Pakington, Secretary for the Colonies on the subject, of British North American Railway, has excited considerable attention, and is made the substance of a leader in the London Times.

There are 11 vessels in the Port of London up for Australia. The Covariant Francisco.

Australia. The Government Emigration Commissioners intend chartering 8 per month for the next six months, for the same destination. 7 vessels are loading at Liverpool for Australian ports.

A telegraphic despatch, by the last steamer, anounced the fall of Rangoon and Matarban, and the capture by the Bitish forces of 150 pieces of cannon.

The Burmese garrison was about 3,000 strong.

Cholera has broken out among them since the capture of the city. It is said that the Governor General has claimed from the Burmese the sum of £250,000 for the garrier of the war, up to the 31st of March. for the expense of the war, up to the 31st of March, with a notification that they will be charged £10,000 per day, until they accept the terms dictated by the

From the north west frontier of India, advices are less satisfactory to the British. The revoled hill tribes keep up a harrassing warfare with the outposts. Reinforcements have been sent to endeavour to bring

The Moniteur declares that the warlike rumours are unfounded, and that the right of the French nation to fix its own form of government has never been contested by other powers. More refusals to take the oath of allegiance are announced. The refusals come principally from the members of the General Council.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietor of this journal intends reducing the price thereof to Five Shillings per annum, payable strictly in advance, or Seven Shillings AND SIXPENCE credit.

This reduction of terms will take effect at the commencement of the Sixteenth volume, being the first week in August next.

A desire to extend the already large circulation of the "Church," and consequently to increase its influence as an exponent of sound ecclesiastical principles, is the reason which has induced the proprietor to determine upon the above change.

In order to second and carry out his views, he confidently trusts that the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, and members of the Church elsewhere, will use their best endeavours to procure accessions to the subscription list.

It is hardly necessary to state, that the size of the paper will fall to be somewhat diminished, in consequence of the reduction of price. By a careful condensation of intelligence, however, and a judicious arrangement of matter, it is believed that the amount of substantial information at present presented by the sheet will suffer no abatement. As heretofore, faithful chronicles will be given of the progress and struggles of our branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, both in the Mother Country and the Colonies; and the affairs of the Diocese will meet with an attention at least equal to what they have hitherto received.

After due deliberation, and in accordance with the suggestions of several friends, the "Young Churchman" will in time to come be incorporated with this journal. A portion of each number will be specially devoted to the "lambs of the fold," and to matter bearing upon Sunday-schools and home education. Parties who have paid in advance for the current volume of the "Young Churchman" will, in lieu thereof, receive the Church till the expiry of their term of subscription.

New subscribers are requested to transmit their names and addresses to the publisher, without delay, in order that the extent of the impression may be regulated accordingly.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Flood, Mr. Nadah McEwen, to Miss Martha Eastman youngest daughter of John Eastman Esq., of the Township of North

In Kingston, at St. Paul's Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Greig, John Ham Perry, Esq., of Whitby, of the Firm of Perry & Dornan, of the Ontario Reporter, to Jane M., only daughter of the late

On Wednesday the 10th inst., at St. Mary Magda-lea's Church, Pictor, by the Rev. J. R. Tooke, the Rev. James Harris, Missionary at Edwardsburgh and Curate of Cornwall, to Margaret eldest daughter of Aaron Dougall Esq., of the Township of Hallowell.

In Toronto, on Saturday the 12th inst., Mr. Wm. Mowat, of the Elora Backwoodsman, to Miss Jane Mowat of Toronto.

DIED.

At Manors, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Alexander Preston, aged 38, much and justly respected. The deceased was the mother of 10 children' and has not left one more devoted to the Church in the Diocese.

Markets.

	5.	d.		5.	d
Spring Wheat per bushel	3	7	a	3	81
Oats, per 34ius	1	4	a	1	7
Barley	2	6	a	2	9
Pve	2	3	a	2	6
Flour superfule (In Barrels)	17	6	a	20	0
Market Flour, (in Darrels)	16	6	a	18	9
Do (In pags)	15	6	a	17	6
Outmeal, per barrer	15	0	a	17	6
Doot Del 10	0	4	a	0	6
Do per 100 lbs	22	6	a	25	10
Mutton per 10	0	4	a	0	5
Pork per Cwb	20	0	a	26	3
Racon	32	6	a	37	6
Llame Del Cwessessessessessessessessessessessessess	40	0	a	45	0
Lira Wood por cord	12	6	a	16	3
Coal per ton	27	6	a	30	0
Hay per ton	35	0	a	45	201
Straw per ton	25	0	a	27	0 6

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Groceries Teas, Liquors, Oils, &c., &c.,

On Tuesday, the 22nd Instant. THE Subscriber will offer for sale by Auction, at the Stores of Messrs, HAYES, BROS & Co., 27, Yonge Street, on TUESDAY, 22nd inst., a large assortment of Groceries, Teas, Sugars, &c., in the usual variety of Packages. For particulars, see Circulars. Sale at one o'clock.

TERMS AT SALE.

WAKEFIELD & COATES, Auctioneers. Toronto, June 17th, 1852.

Crockery! Crockery! Crockery!

THE Subscribers have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, Window Glass, Lamps, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., and are expecting daily to receive additional supplies by ships Niagara, Britannia, Alice Gill, Lord George

Bentich, and other vessels.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the goods, which will be sold at the lowest remunerating prices for cash or approved creait.

A few crates of Stone Bottles, quarts and pints

PATTON & Co.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King St Torouto, May 11, 1852. 3-in

TO BOOKBINDERS.

TO LET

Bindery in full operation, with some of the best custom in the city. Apply at the office of this paper.

June, 1852.

A RULING MACHINE

FOR SALE. N excellent Ruling Machine in good order, for

sale cheap for cash.

Apply at the office of this paper.

June, 1852.

WANTED.

A Situation by a young man in a store, or would take charge of a business, the country preferred. Respectable reference can be given, address I. L., care of Win. Reynolds, Yonge Street, prepaid, will be immediately attended to.

Toronto, June 10, 1852.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPRIETARY SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES, TORONTO.

COUNCIL:

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, President and Permanent Visitor.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D.

THOMAS BAHNES, Esq.

F. W. BARRON, M. A.

JAMES BE VELL, M. D.

WILLIAM SLADDEN, Esq., and

THE REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL D., Honorary Sec.

FOR many years Parents and Guardians throughout the Province have felt the want of an Institution where they could obtain for their daughters the advantages of a sound and accomplished Education, at a reasonable rate. To meet this want several attempts have been made by private effort, and, so far as the education has been concerned, these a tempts have been successful, but experience shews that they have signally failed when the attendant expenses are considered. From a careful examination if the terms published by proprietors of Ladies' Schools in different parts of the Province, which have obtained a high reputation, it appears that for every advantage proposed to be given in this Institution to Day pupils for £15 a-year, the average is £62; while similar advantages can be obtained for a Son at the first scholastic establishment in Upper Canada for £10 per annum. Thus, then, it appears that these two objects, viz., a good education and reasonable charges, have not been, and it is believed cannot be afferded by individual exertion, and therefore several gentlemen, having daughters to educate, have proposed—under the auspices of the Bishop—to found a Proprietary School, and they invite the co-operation of others similarly circumstanced.

A Council, holding office till the month of September, 1853, have been appointed, who have with great care entered into the estimates and matters of detail, and they find that the following scheme will enable them to carry out their views on the most liberal scale.

1st. The present stock of the Society to consist of 1,250L, in One and reference and the set and reference and the proposed—under the auspices of the Bishop—to found when the set and matters of detail, and they find that the following scheme will enable them to carry out their views on the most l

1st. The present stock of the Society to consist of 1,250*l*., in One undred Shares of 12*l*. 10*s*, each, of which 3*l*. 2*s*, 6*d* to be paid forthwith; 3*l*. 2*s* 6*d*, at the opening of the Establishment in September next, and the remainder when called for by the

Jouncil.

2nd. Each Shareholder to have the pivilege of nominating one onung Lady to the scholastic advantages of the Institution, comrising instruction in English, Writing, Arithmetic and the Use of the Globes, French, German, Italian, Piano Forte (together the the weak of Instrument) Singing, Drawing, Calisthenics, &c. of the Globes, French, German, Italian, Piano Forte (together with the use of Instrument), Singing, Drawing, Calisthenics, &c. Plain and Ornamental Needle work; also, as opportunity may occur, arrangements will be made for Lectures, illustrated by Apparatus, on subjects of General Information.—The Parent or Guardian of the young Lady so nominated to be liable to the Council the sum of £15 per annum, payable quarterly in advance In order to meet the cases of the casual residents in the City, who may not wish to become Shareholders, the Council will make arrangements under which the benefits of the Institution may be secured by such residents for their children or wards. Connected with the Institution and forming a prominent part of it, will be the Boarding Establishment. This will be under the care and management of a Lady Resident, whose especial duties will be to form the manners and habits of the pupils, to promote their comfort and happiness, and to watch over their health with maternal care.

The charge for Boarding will be thirty-one pounds per annum.
There will be no extras whatever.

The Council have much pleasure in expressing a strong hope that they will be able to secure a Building situate in healthy and well enclosed grounds.

well enclosed grounds.

The Educational Department will be conducted by qualified Teachers, chosen by the Council, and no efforts will be spared to obtain the best and most efficient Instructors; and as each Teacher will instruct only in a limited number of branches, that variety of style and system, so pleasing and advantageous to youth, will be secured; and the whole of the daily tuition will be under the supervision of the First Teacher, and subject to the inspection and control of the Council. And as of every well regulated system of Education Religion forms the basis, so in this Establishment will particular attention be paid to training up the pupils as Christian Gentlewomen. The Worship of the Almighty will be a part of each day's employment; Scripture lessons will occupt the opening hours, and the Chaplain will attend to impart celigious instruction.

(Approved.)

(Approved,) Toronto, June, 1st, 1852. JOHN TORONTO.
Issued by order of the Council,

STEPHEN LETT, Hon. Sec. Any further information that may be desired will be furnished napplication to the Rev. Secretary, St. George's Square, Toronto All Communications to be post-paid.

7-6in

Trinity Tollege.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Summer Quarter of this Collegiate School will commence June 3rd, 18-2.
There are vacancies for several boarders.

HENRY BATE JESSOPP, M. A.,
Principal.
46-tf Toronto, June 2, 1852.

Trinity College, Toronto.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

HERE will be an Examination for a Law Scholarship at this College, on Monday, 27th September, and the following days.

This Scholarship is intended for persons who propose, after finishing their Academical course, to pursue

the study of the Law.

The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for three years, on the condition of residence in the College, and regular observance of Terms and Lectures. Any breach of these conditions will forfeit the Scholarship.

Candidates must be not under 15, nor more than 19 years of age. They must send in their names to the Provost, at least 15 days before the Examination, enclosing certificates of their age, with testimonials of

The subjects for examination are :-

Greek Testament—St. Luke's Gospel.
Classics—Virgil, Æn., I., II., VI.
Zenophon, Anabasis, I., II., III.
Mathematics—Euclid, 1—VI. and XI., 1—22.
Algebra and Trigonometry. History-Hallam's Constitutional History of Eng-

land. Composition-Latin Prose and Verse, and English Essay. Trinity College,

Toronto, 9th June, 1852.

BAZAAR.

T is intended to hold a Bazaar in the month of A September next, (of the precise day due notice will be given,) in aid of the fund for the erection of a Parsonage House, in connexion with St. George's Church St. Catharines.

The following ladies, by whom contributions will be most thankfully received, have kindly consented to take charge of Tables:—

Mrs. Helliwell. Mrs. E. S. Adams. Clement. " Leslie.
" Miller.
" Eccles. Bate. Capt. Hamilton. " Towers.
" Ranney. Benson. " Atkinson.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that contribu-tions may be sent in *not later* than the first week in

St. Catharine's June 5, 1872.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL-£100,000, in Shares of £10 Each.

HOME OFFICE-TORONTO. President Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire.
Vice-President Thomas Haworth, Esquire.

Directors :

George Michie,
James Beaty,
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Secretary and Treasurer,—Robert Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor,—Angus Morrison, Esq.
Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office,
Poronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
Office Hours—19 A. M., to 3 P. M.

ISAAC C. GILMOR. ROBT. STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents :

In addition to those previously notified, the following are ap-

Onted:—

Quebec, Thomas Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. saunders; West Flamboro, Wm. Colcleugh; Fort Eric, James tanton; Gatt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; trectsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. almoin; Prestom, L. W. Dessauer; Caledonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhall; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port arnia, W. B. Clarke.

** The establishment of further Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto, Dec., 11, 1851.

THOMAS BILTON MERCHANT TAILOR.

NO. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

BEGS to intimate that his stock is now complete comprising in addition to the usual variety of shades in the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres. &c., a choice assortment of FANCY GOODS, in the latest styles of Trouserings and Vestings. Also a very superior article of Scholefield's Patent Cashmere, Fabric unequalled for summer clothing.

The above Goods have been selected with great care from the best London houses ; no effort shall be wanting in the Tailoring department to secure a continu-ance of the distinguished patronage with which this establishment has so long been favoured.

N. B .- Official Robes made in their various orders. Toronto, May 8, 1852.

Poetry.

ENDURANCE.

" If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small." Prov. xxiv. 10.

Faint not beneath thy burden, tho' it seem Too heavy for thee, and thy strength is small; Tho' the fierce raging of the noontide beam On thy defenceless head untemper'd fall.

Tho' sad and heart-sick with the weight of woe, That to the earth would crush thee—journey on; What tho' it be with faltering steps and slow,
Thou wilt forget the toil when rest is won.

Nay! murmur not, because no kindred heart May share thy burthen with thee—but alone Still struggle bravely on tho' all depart; Is it not said that "each must bear his own?"

All have not equally the power to bless; And of the many, few could cheer our lot; For " the heart knoweth its own bitterness, And with its joy, a stranger meddleth not."

Then be not faithless, tho' thy soul be dark; Is not thy Master's seal upon thy brow?

Oft hath his presence saved thy sinking bark,

And thinkest thou He will forsake thee now?

Hath he not bid thee cast on him thy care, Saying he careth for thee? Then arise!
And on thy path, if trod in faith and prayer,
The thorns shall turn to flowers of Paradise.

ORIGIN AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE BRITISH CHURCH.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER VI.

THE REFORMATION. The author trusts that sufficient has now been said to prove both the antiquity and independence of the Church of England. For we have seen that it was founded, if not by the apostle St. Paul himcelf at least shortly after the apostolic times; that it was flourishing in the second, third, and fourth centuries; and, in the latter, was represented by British prelates at different Councils. That in those days there was no attempt on the part of the hishops of Rome to arrogate to themselves the right of universal supremacy, but that all the spostolical Churches of that period were independeat of each other, and of equal rank and authority. The unanimous tradition of the early Church points out the Apostle St. Paul, as the one by whom the doctrines of the Cross were preached in Britain. This fact is fully proved by the testimony of ancient writers. Gildas, a native of Britain and cbbot of Bangor, speaking of the birth of our Lord in the days of Tiberius, and the fatal victory of the Romans over Boadicea, which took place about the middle of the reign of Nero, says, "in the mean time-that is the interval between these two events-" Christ, the true sun afforded his rays to this island shivering with icy cold." Eusebius when showing that the apostles preached their doctrine in the remotest cities and countries, ands particularly "that some passed over the ocean επι τας καλομενας βρεττανυκας νησους, to those which are called the British Islands." Tertullian A. D. 190, says,--" There are places in Britain inaccessible to Roman arms which were subdued to Christ." Origen A. D. 230, asks,— "When did Britain before the coming of Christ unite in the worship of one God?" and again says, the power of God our Saviour is ever with them in Britain who are divided from our world," and St. Chrysostom says,- " The British Islands situated beyond our sea, and lying in the very ocean, have felt the power of the word, for even there Churches are built and altars erected." The Roman Catholic Church has made a blunder from which she cannot recover herself, at a time when she had not so fully developed her anti-christian form when she did present some comeliness, her custom was to appeal to antiquity for the validity of all her acts, other branches of Christ's Church have taken her at her word, and proving her to be a dispenser of lying wonders and cunningly devised fables, have so hunted her from her old battle ground of antiquity that she is now obliged to cheat her followers into a belief that she now possesses full and absolute power to change times and customs and add to the Word of God such new doctrines as best tend to support the Supremacy of her Pope. Yes, the Roman Catholic Church which claims to be mistress of all Churches, now declares that our Lord and his Apostles left only the seeds of religion which Rome through her Popes was do develope into full bloom, notwithstanding the declaration of an apostle, that we are not to credit any other doctrine than that which be preached, though preached by an angel. We have also proved that the British Church had existed as a distinct and independent Church for some centuries previous to the arrival of the Romish missionaries; and that however much this nation may be indebted to the latter for their zealous efforts in behalf of the pagan Saxons, by which means many embraced Christianity; yet that by far the greater proportion of the Saxons were converted by prelates of British origin. That the latter prelates refused to yield their independence, by submitting to the authority of the Church of

Rome, their obedience to that See having never been year 388, states,* that "the British Isles had then acquaintance with Grecian literature was such that that after a long resistance, the British, as well as the Saxons, conformed to her discipline, and received her corruptions as they were successively introduced into the Church. That it was not till about the middle of the eleventh century that the pope acquired much spiritual power, or claimed any civil authority in these kingdoms; that one sovereign after another resisted and protested against the encroachments of the Romish see; but that at length, through the pusilanimous conduct of King John, the Church of England lost her independence in the thirteenth century, and with her independence much of her remaining purity of doctrine. That even after this period, when the power of the Roman pontiff had reached its utmost extent in this country, the resistance manifested against papal encroachments by different monarchs who afterwards succeeded to the throne, plainly shows, that the English, however oppressed, never wholly lost sight of their independence either in Church or in State. That in the fourteenth century Wickliffe appeared; and that after his translation of the Bible, many humble and pious individuals, in England as well as in other countries, lifted up their voice, though at the peril of their lives, against the corruptions and abuses of the papal system, which at length increased to such an extent, that in the sixteenth century they finally issued in the Reformation of the Church of England by which is to be understood, not the separating from any other Church, or the introduction of any new religion, but the casting off the corruption of the old, and its restoration (as nearly as could be approached) to that pure and Scriptural model of primitive antiquity, viz. "the holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.'

"Nor can we," to use the words of an eloquent divine, "sufficiently admire the loving kindness of Almighty God, who allowed the seeds indeed of Reformation to be sown among us by Wickliffe, yet then, notwithstanding the powerful human aid which he had, and his great popularity, caused them to lie, as it were, in the earth, until those which were less sound should by length of time decay, and again, that he placed so many impediments in the way of our final Reformation (for what man does rapidly, he does rashly,) and held back our steps by the arbitrariness of Henry; and when we were again going down the stream of the times too readily, checked us at once by the unexpected death of Edward, and proved us by the fire of the Marian persecution, and took away by a martyr's death, those in whom we most trusted, and then finally employed a number of labourers in the restoration of His temple, -of whom none should yet be so conspicuous that the edifice should seem to be his design, or that he should be tempted to restore the decayed part according to any theory of his own, but rather that all things should be made according to the pattern which He had shown us in the Church primitive. Had our reform taken place at first, we had been Wickliffites; under Edward, we had been a branch of the Zuinglian, or Calvinist Church; now we bear no buman namewe look to no human founder; we are neither of Paul nor of Apollos, but have been led back at once to the distant fountains, where the waters of life fresh from their source, flowed most purely."

And therefore, since truth, which is of divine origin, must necessarily be older than error, which is of human invention; so, the doctrines of the Church of England, being derived from the word of truth, must necessarily possess a greater antiquity than those peculiar to the Church of Rome; which, indeed, have been rejected by the former only on account of their comparative novelty, and contrariety to the primitive Church, and to the word of God. Had the Church of Rome adhered to the latter, had she only continued to walk in those "good old paths," Protestants would never have been heard of, much discord and bloodshed would have been saved, and the Reformation would never have been required.

IRISH CHURCH.

[Extracted from "The Irish Church, or the History and Policy of Popery in Ireland."—By Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq. London: Published for the Protestant Association by Hatchards, Rivingtons, Seeleys, Shaw, Dalton and Jackson, 1850.]

Considerable doubt exists as to when and by whom Christianity was first introduced, popular error having assigned it to St. Patrick, but long before his time Ireland had obtained considerable notoriety for her progress in Christianity. Tertullian,* the most ancient of the Latin Fathers, who wrote about the year 201, states, that in his time Christianity had reached it. There is an ancient poem extant by Oliol Ollum, king of Munster, who reigned about the year 220, which shows that, if not himself a Christian, he was acquainted with the Christian doctrine. Among the early Milesian princes, Cormac Ulfadha stands pre-eminently forward as a warrior, a scholar, and a legislator, and it is alleged that he was converted to Christianity some years before his death, which took place A.D. 273. St. Chrysostom, writing in the

* Liber adv. Judæos, cap. 7. Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo verò subdita. (Quoted by O'Halloran and Moore, in their respective Histories of Ireland.)

† The learned Dr. O'Connor, the reverend Librarian of Stowe. cited by Moore in his "History of Ireland," vol. i. p. 132.

felt the worth of the Word, for there, also, were the Greek character was adopted in many cases, churches established and altars erected," and there we should hear " all men everywhere discoursing matters out of the Scriptures." Gennadius, r who must have written about the year 493, also records their connexion with Christianity in the year 336.

Even at this early age Ireland gave birth to at least one distinguished divine, -Celestius, the great supporter of Pelagius and his doctrines, took root in Ireland, and were not extinct so late as the year 640. Pelagius is, by some writers, also said to have been an Irishman.§ From Ireland those doctrines extended to England, and there gained so much ground that Germanus and Lupus were sent thither from Rome, A. D. 429, for the purpose of counteracting them. They were accompanied on this occasion by St. Patrick; and, in consequence of their reports to the then Bishop of Rome-Celestine, Palladius | was ordained first Bishop, and sent by him "to the Irish believing in Christ." He arrrived in Ireland A. D. 431, but could not obtain even a hearing for his doctrine, and was forced to fly the country. The mission of St. Patrick shortly followed. He was selected to succeed Palladius, landed in Dublin, 432, and preached the following Easter at the Royal Palace of Tara, before the king, Leogaire. His labours were eminently successful; and, having established churches in every part of the island, he founded the see of Armagh, and died on the 17th of March, 465.

Having thus traced the early history of Christianity in Ireland, and arrived at the period when it was universally received there, we must make a brief allusion to an offset of the Irish Church to which we shall hereafter have occasion to refer .-In the year 258, Carbry Riads, the son of Conary II., established an Irish settlement in Argyleshire, which was recruited in the year 503 by his descendants, in conjunction with Hy Nial, a powerful Irish chief. Having extended their power to the Western Isles, they became in time independent of Ireland and sole masters of the country. The celebrated Irishman St. Columb, or Columbkill, was descended from the Hy Nial family. He entered the Priesthood, and founded the monastery of Doire Calgah, near Lough Foyle, and of Dairmagh, in Meath. The royal saint next turned his attention to the instruction of his fellow-countrymen in North Britain, and having obtained from his relative, Conal, their king, a grant of the small island of Hy, or Iona, he sailed for the spot with twelve of his disciples in the year 563, and having erected a monastery and church there, at once proceeded to diffuse that knowledge of Christianity which they had acquired in infancy. He died at Iona, in the year 597.

This branch of the Irish Church was subsequently extended to England. During the reign of Edwin, king of Northumberland, his nephew Oswald was educated in Ireland and there embraced the Christian faith. On his accession to the throne he applied to his early instructors for missionaries, and an Irish monk of Iona, Aidan, was sent, on whom the king bestowed the small island of Lindisfarne as the seat of his see .-Thenceforth numbers of Irish flocked to Britain, preaching Christianity in the provinces over which Oswald reigned; churches were built, and monasteries and schools endowed by Royal bounty, and the English received their religious tenets at the hands of their Irish instructors.

But these were not the only men whom Ireland sent forth to diffuse the blessings of Christianity, civilization, and literature in those early ages, and to improve their own knowledge by intercourse with the sages of other lands. There are traces of a very early intercourse between Ireland and the Eastern Churches; they were long identical in doctrine, and in succeeding ages, even when literature was undergoing a gradual decline in other lands, the character of the Irish colleges extended far and wide. The famous school of Lismore, among other eminent men, produced the well-known Catuldus. Numbers of foreign scholars came from every part of Europe for education there,** and in the great plague which devastated the country, A D. 664, many natives of England, both of noble and lower rank, who had repaired to Ireland "to pursue a course of sacred studies and lead a stricter life," were amongst its victims † Irish scholars were invited to Britain for the purposes of education. Three Irish Bishops filled the see of Lindisfarge in succession. The prevailing

* Chrysostem Opera, Tract, " Quod Christus sit Deus.', Editio Saville. T. vi. p. 635, t. viii. p. 111. Britannicæ Insulæ, virtutem verbi senserunt ; sunt enim etiam illic fundatæ ecclesiæ, et erecta altaria." And again, in his Twenty-eighth Sermon on the Second Epistle to the Corinthans, xii. (iii. 696) "In quamcunque ecclesiam ingressus fueris, sive apud Mauros, sive apud ipsas Britannicas Insulas, &c.

† O'Connor's "Prolegomena," i., p. 78.

‡ Gennadius' " Catalogue of Illustrious Men."

§ Garnier's "Dissertation upon Pelagianism," cited by Moore his "History of Ireland," vol. i. p. 207; also Vossius' "History of Pelagianism," lib. i. cap. 3.

1 Chronicles of Prosper. "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes. ordinatus a Papa Celestino, Palladius primus Episcopus mittitur." Cited by Moore, vol. i. p. 209.

T Bede, lib iii. cap. 3.

** Bonaventura Moronus. † Bede, cited by Moore, vol. 1.p. 281.

and will be found in some of the earliest of our Irish manuscripts. The celebrated Virgilius, who left Ireland about the year 745, won the regard of Fepin the father of Charlemagne. He was accompanied on his route by a Greek Bishop, named Dubda, and even at a later period a Greek Church existed in the county of Meath. * St. Chrysostom + tells us, that the intercourse of the Irish Church was kept up with the East, even in the ninth century, when her clergy "repaired to Constantinople to inquire of certain ecclesiastical traditions and the perfect computation of Easter." And a French writer, Erin of Auxerre, 1 in the same century, observes, "What shall I say of Ireland, who despising the dangers of the deep is migrating with almost her whole train of philosophers to our shores?" Columbanus founded the monastery of Luxeuil, in France, which was chiefly inhabited by Irish monks, but they were driven from thence with their bold denunciations of Royal profligacy, passed into Italy, and founded there the monastery of Bobbio. The poet Sedulius, another eminent Irish Divine, flourished in the fifth century, and his samesake, the author of Commentaries on St. Paul," at a later date .-Saints Donatus, Cummianus, Aidan, Gall, Fiacre, Fursa, Levin, Fridolin were all honours to their country, and so were S. S. Ultan and Foillan, who founded a monastry in France. Saint Killian became Bishop and Patron Saint of Saltzburg, and the celebrated Johannes Scotus Erigena needs only to be named. Saint Eungal's knowledge of astronomy has excited the surprise of more enlightened ages. He was highly esteemed by both Charlemange and his successor, Lothaire, who appointed him master of the public school of Pavia. To these names we must add Clement, whom Charlemagne placed at the head of a seminary in France, and Albinus, whom he appointed to preside over a similar establishment in Pavia. Many other names might be added to the list, did our limits

Having thus shown the high state of literature in those early times, and that Ireland shone a brilliant light amidst the universal darkness of Europe we shall now inquire into the nature of her religious faith, and the extent of her spiritual subjection to the see of Rome. We are told that St. Patrick "exercised himself much in reading the Scriptures from the very earliest age of puberty," and "found the sucred treasure in the holy volume." He was "a true and eminent cultivator of the evangelical field, whose seed appears to have been the Gospel of Christ," which he taught everywhere, impressing upon his hearers that these were not his words, but those of God and the apostles, and the prophets that had never lied. He who believeth shall be saved, but he who believeth not shall be damned." Thus did he make the Scriptures his rule of faith, and so did the Irish Church, for ages subsequent. In the religious institutions of Lindisfarne, of which Aidan was the first bishop, " all such as went with him, whether clergy or laity, were obliged to exercise themselves either in reading the Scriptures or in the learning of the Psalms," and the people flocked anxiously on the Lord's-day to the churches and monasteries, not for the feeding of their bodies, but for the hearing of the Word of God." ** Of Saint Columbanus it is stated, that, "so within his breast were laid up the treasures of the Holy Scriptures, that within the compass of his youthyears he composed an elegant exposition of the whole book of Psalms." †† Whilst such was the practice of the Irish clergy, of the people at large it is recorded, that "although without the laws of other nations, yet so flourishing in the vigour of Christian doctrines that it exceeds the faith of all the neighbouring nations," and "so great was the character of Ireland as a place where the Scriptures were especially cultivated, that Agilbert, a learned Frenchman, "went and remained there sometim for that sole purpose," for there "they observed only those works of piety and chastity which they could learn in the prophetical, evangelical, and apostolical writings." ##

permit it.

The sacrifice of the mass, the real presence, and the withholding of the cup from the laity, are peculiar characteristics of the Church of Rome. On all these points the Irish Church held differently. The Synod of St. Patrick declares, "that he who deserveth not to receive the sacrament in his lifetime, how can it help him after his death?" St.

* Usher, Epist. Hib. Sylloge. Note 16.

[†] Chrysostom Opera, Saville edition. Tom. viii. p. 324. ‡ Erin of Auxerre ad Carol, Calo. Cited by Moore, vol. f. P.

^{299. &}quot;Quid Hiberniam memorem, contempto pelagi discrimine, pene tota cum grege philosophorum ad littora nostra migrantem. § Jocelin's Life of Saint Patrick, c. xil. :- "Ab ipso primæro"

Secundinus, the nephaw of Saint Patrick, who wrote a Latin poem in honour of the Saint, in which he says of him,—

[&]quot;Sacrum invenit thesaurum sacra in volumine," and describes him as,—

[&]quot; Verus cultor et insignis agri Evangelici

Cujus semina videntnr Christi Evangelia," ¶ St. Patrick's Opuscula, p. 30.

^{**} Bede's Ecclesiastical History. Liber iii. chapters 5. and 26.

^{††} Jonas's Life of Columbanus, Cap. i. ## Bede, lib. i. cap. 1 .- " Tunc legendarum gratia Scripturad rum in Hibernia non parvo tempore demoratus." And lib. iii.

"Pocula degustat vitæ, Christique supinum Sanguine munit iter."

"Lest any man should think that under the form of bread alone he might be said to have been partaker of the body and blood of the Lord by way of concomitance." And this practice continued until after it was forbiddden by the Council of Constance, A. D. 1415.

In the year 815, Claudius, an Irishman, who was one of the founders of the University of Paris, writing of the Sacrament, thus expresses himself: -" Because bread doth confirm the body and wine doth work blood in the firsh, therefore the one is mystically referred to the body of Christ, the other to his blood." And Sedulius, in his "Carmen Paschale," says, "Who is present unless Christ the Prince of Pontiffs and great High Priest, the author of the double libation, of the order of Melchisedech, to whom are always given gifts which tre his own, the fruits of the corn and the delights of the vine." We shall only add one testimony fore to this early purity of the Irish faith, and that the celebrated Irish poet, Moore, who, in his History of Ireland," states, that the doctrine f the Irish Church on this point has always been that the body of Christ is under the symbols, not orporally or carnally, but in a spiritual manner."

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE,

CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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

Toronto, January 7th 1852.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD. SURGEON AND OCULIST

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

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

Residence, Shuter Street.

Toronto, May 7, 1851.

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER, Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter, HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto. September 4th, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS.

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

OFFICE: - Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Lawrence Hall, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, February, 1852.

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD's Hotel. Toronto, February, 1852.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Building s, King treet,

TORONTO, W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

REMOVAL.

JOHN RUSSELL, BOOTMAKER,

RECENTLY FROM THE BEST SHOPS IN EUROPE

AS been gratefully encouraged to remove to more central and commodious premises, 7. King treet West, next door to The Church office, where his ch and varied stock consists of Ladies Boots in Silk, tin, French and English Prunella, and Cashmere. is Gentleman's boots for walking, riding, fishing, noting, surveying, &c., will be found unequalled for eir elegance, excellence and economy.

Toronto, June 10th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT in John Street, three doors from St. George's Church, with every accommodation a family—if desired the complete set of Furniture, &c., may be obtained with it, at £700 currency for the whole. Inquire THOMAS MARA, John Street. Toronto, April 7th, 1852,

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

(Opposite St. James's Church.) REFERENCE kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., James Browne, Wm. McMaster. Esq., P. Paterson, Esq.—Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal dis-

Toronto, February 26, 1852.

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservative, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankford on the Main.)

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian r German Vocal Music, with Piano accompanyment.

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive the result of the receive the results of the receive the results of the receive the results of the res

Toronto, September 4th, 1851.

DYEING AND SCOURING. 62, King Street West, Toronto. DAVID SMITH,

FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask, Bed and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds, cleaned and dyed, Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets Dyeed.

REFERENCES .- J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlan

Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

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

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

(The character he sold in Lots to mit anywheren.)

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto-Water Lot in front of the West half of

Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-etreet. Township of York-Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge-Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200

Township of Whitchurch-Part of Lot 17, in 4th con-

cession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury - East balf of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession

Township of Caledon-North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse-Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200

Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltsleet-Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE. Township of Innisfil-North half 13, in 10th concession

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts B and A

300 Aeres.

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

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Township of Thurlow-Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague-Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 For particulars, &c., apply to Acres. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850.

GENERAL

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THE Subscriber executes all orders in the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, in neatest and most approved style, and in the most expeditious manner, and at reasonable charges.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, and Cards;
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The Subscriber having a Bindery on the premises, in connection with his Printing Office, is enabled to receive orders for Bookbinding in any of its branches, Plain and Ornamental, or according to Pattern. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any

STATIONERY of all kinds, on moderate terms. Children's Story Books, illustrated. A. F. PLEES.

Toronto, 23rd July 1851.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT

OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO

THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Church Union, 24, King Street East, in order that the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity Collage. Trinity College.

By order of the Committee, S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.

Toronto, 10th March, 1852.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow, And where is the man who won't say let him go; And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew, And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.

The genial showers of the *Spring* have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead; And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain, And waving in loveliest verdure again. The birds of our forests that left us so long,

Again fill the air with the power of their song, Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last. Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you were, Through many a snow storm they mantled you o'er; To wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm,

Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile, Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while; Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice, In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice.

McDONALD has Bonnets, romarkably low, At sevenpence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so; And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,— The terms are certainly not very hard.

A large stock of Muslins, selected with taste.— The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste: And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain; With the fine French Barage, and the printed DeLaine.

While he seeks to secure the most recent styles
In the fabrics produced in the famed British Isles,
Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glance
That his Gloves have the finish of Grenoble in France.

There are many things more, which one might suppose, They are mentioned below in straightforward prose; The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice, While the whole has been marked at a moderate price.

His direction will still be the same as the former, On Yonge-street, one door from Richmond-street corner; While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three s

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,

JOHN McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS. Already Received; upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!!

which he offers from 7½d. upwards. A superior stock of yard-wide PRINTED MUSLINS, fast colours, from 7½d. per yard. A beautiful assortment of FRENCH KID GLOVES, commencing at 2s. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps, Chimazettes, &c. Widows' Caps, commencing at 13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office Tapes. Between

5000 and 6000 Yards

of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Alpachas and Lustres for sale, from 10d. per yard. A few MILLINERS' DOLLS on hand. A beautiful assortment of British and American PARASOLS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES.

All classes of Goods necessary to carry on a FAMILY TRADE, viz.—Towellings, Sheetings, Window Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass Cloths, Table Covers, Damasks, &c. &c.

MOURNINGS,

to any extent, furnished at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices. In the

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Braces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad Cloths, Dee-skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.

The attention of the Trade is called to the large Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs; DeLaines, Muslins, &c., which, with sundry other Goods, he will endeavour to offer as cheap, and on terms as favourable, as any house in the Trade. In addition to the above, here can also be seen about above, there can also be seen about

100 Patterns Room Paper,

Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are very beautiful and the Papers good.

*. Remember the LARGE 103, Yonge Street. JOHN McDONALD.

Toronto, 12th May, 1852.

39-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Female Irregularities and Cutaneous Eruptions. Erysipelas, Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Chronic Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Exposure or Imprudence Fever Sores,

in Life, Hip Disease, And as a Spring and Fall Purifier of the Blood, Syphilitic Symptoms, Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, And General Tonic for the

System, iStands And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Unrivalled. Mercury.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties

concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation hat its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto August 20th, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

I'S Removed to the Store of HENRY ROWSELL.
Booksciler and Stationar Vi Books ller and Stationer, King-street West, where the Clergy and others can be supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and Printed Books of all descriptions, on the same terms as hitherto from the

Church Depository.

N. B.—The Office of the Secretary of the Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's.

Toronto, May 6, P852.

STATIONERY, WHOLSALE AND RETAIL.

THE Substiber, would respectfully give notice that he contines to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONRY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, orders in that department will be promptly attended to.

DEEDS, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES,

and other Printed Forms always kept on hand.

New Books, Pamphiets, neviews, and received regularly by Express as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his bustoness, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

THOS. MACLEAR.
50-tf

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Care of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of

Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

Street, Gibson Street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,—

Sir.—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extrems weakness and debility with constant nervous headaches, giddiness and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of who after doing all that was within their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than a hope of being cured, however, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I persevered in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

[Signed]

WILLIAM SMITH.

[Signed] WILLIAM SMITH These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Fevers of all kinds.

Bilotohes on the Skin Gout Stone and Gravel Stone and Gravel

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all the most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and at the following prices—1s. 104d., 4s 6d., and 7s. 6d., each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every case affixed to each Box.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto, Wholesale Agent C.W.

Toronto, Nov., 12, 1851.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-

Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business—of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, where in are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated

Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Brombitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superjon character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L. D. From the widely celebrated Professor Silman, M.D., L.L.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Major Pattisen, Pecialani of the S. C. Sanata status have

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first, Physicians in Maine.

Saco. Me., April 26, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and onsider it much the best remedy known for that disease. I. S. CUSHMAN, M.D. Respectfully yours, Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist,

Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Toronio by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.,; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852.

31-3m

Quickest Route, two Boats Daily.

For New York, Boston, and the Western States, via Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

THE MAIL STEAMERS

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON

CITY OF TORONTO

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto daily at half-past 7 A. M., and half-past two P. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Express trains going East, also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers

RETURNING

Leaves Lewiston for Toronto at a quarter to Nine, A.M., and one P.M., connecting with the through Steamers at Toronto to Montreal.

Toronto, 17th May, 1852.

Royal Mail Steamboat Notice.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS, VIZ. : LAKE ONTARIO.

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland.

"PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. J. Dick.

"PASSPORT, Captain H. Twohy.

MAGNET—On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, leaving Hamilton at $7\frac{1}{2}$, A.M., and Toronto, at a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, P.M., for Kingston.

PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, P.M.

PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SATUR.
DAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, P.M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same evening.

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.)

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.)

UPWARDS.

PASSPORT,—On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at
3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at
Toronto early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at 8, a. m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto, a 3, p.m on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MAGNET,—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3, p. m.,
on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto
early next morning, and leave there for Hamilton at
8 a. m.

8 a.m.
PRINCESS ROYAL,—On WEDNESDAYS and
PRINCESS ROYAL,—On Towards and Hamil-PRINCESS ROYAL,—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Kinston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m. oo the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next morning; and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto at 3 p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA, Captain Putnam.

"LORD ELGIN ... "Farlinger.

"ST. LAWRENCE "Howard. UPWARDS.-From Montreal to Kingston, Daily,

leaving every week day at noon, and on Sundays at 10½ o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2, P. M., the next

day.

Downwards.—From Kingston to Montreal, Daily, at 5½, A.M., arriving at Montreal the same evening.

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickinson's Landing, East Williamsburg, West Williamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brockville and Granano

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852.

Daily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

Through from Toronto to New York in 26 hours: from New York to Toronto, in 24 hours.

THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

CAPT. MCBRIDE,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every at 8 o'clock.
Will leave Rochester for Toronto, direct, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at 9 c'clock.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock.

Passengers for New York by this conveyance, may take the Morning Express train of Cars from Rochester, at 10 minutes after 8, and arrive at New York about 10 o'clock same evening, or take a Steamer at Albany, and arrive at New York during the night. Passengers leaving New York during the night. Passengers leaving New York by the Express train at 5 o'clock P. M. will arrive at Rochester the following morning in ample time for the Steamers America and Admiral. Those by the America will reach Toronto in 24hours from New York: those by the Admiral The Steamer Admiral leaves Toronto for Rochester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock; and leaves Rochester for Toronto, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at Cobourg, and other intermediate ports, weather permitting.

Passengers by the above steamers, can purchase tickets, at this office, or from the Pursers on board, for the Cars to Albany, New York, or Boston: and also, for the steamboats from Albany to New York.—State Rooms on the Hudson River boats, can be secured, by application to the Pursers of the Admiral

cured, by application to the Pursers of the Admiral

are by Railroad, Rochester to New York ... \$7 10 Fare by Railroad and River Steamers, Rochester to New York \$5 60
Fare by Railroad, Rochester to New York \$10 10

Passengers from Hamilton, by leaving on Monday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Mail Steamers Princess Royal and Passport, will arrive in Toronto in time to take the "America" for Rochester and arrive in New York in 31 hours.

Royal Mail Steaamboat Office,

Toronto, 14th May 1852.

St. Catharines and Toronto.

STEAMER "MAZEPPA,"

W. Donaldson, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half-past Six

o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Toronto at two P. M.

Passengers taking the Mazeppa will reach Toronto in time to take the boats for Rochester, Kingston Montreal

April 28, 1852.

[1852

A YOUNG LADY, recently from England is desirons of obtaining situation as Nursery Governess in a genteel family. Reference highly respectable can be given. Direct P. M., Box 44, Post Office Toronto. Toronto, April 27, 1852.

A N ENGLISH LADY who has resided many years in Canada, and has been accustomed to tuition; is desirous of engaging herself either as Governess in a private family, or as Music Teacher in any Town or village where she would meet with encouragement.

Address H. A., Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto. HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS,

IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Fashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Cauada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

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PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Muslin Delaines, y wide, from Prints, Fast Colours do. "Heavy Ginghams do. "Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " Straw Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces,

Edgings, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, and Plain Alapacas.

Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Municials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.

White do.
Striped Shirting,
Cotton Warp,
Ladies' Stays,
Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas.

W No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Factory Cotton,

3

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

Victoria Row, No. 60, King Street East,

6 doors West of Church Street Toronto.

CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in informing the Ladies of Toronto and its surrounding Country that he is receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

To which additions from time to time will be made on the arrival of the Steamers from Britain—of such goods as the season may require, and Fashion introduce.

J. C. would avail himself of this favourable opportunity of calling the especial attention of the Ladies to his

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MILLINERY!

Which for cheapness, quality, and prices, almost if not altogether DEFY COMPETITION. His Dry Goods Department will in part consist of

White, Yellow, Red and Check Flannels.
Prints, Ginghams, Linens.
Regatta and Fancy Shirtings.
Dressed and undressed Hollands.
Silk pocket and neck Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Indiana and Cashmere Shawis.

Scarfs,
Bonnets and Cap Ribbons,
Dress Goods in great variety.
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Bleached and Grey Cotton Shirting and
Sneetings.
Bleached and Grey linen Drills. Sheetings.
Bleached and Grey linen Drills.

Huckabuck and Diaper Towels and Toweling.
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Baggings, &c.
Vestings.
Table Linens, &c., &c.

With other Goods too numerous to mention.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Plain and Fancy Tuscan Bonnets. Straw Bonnets.

" Straw Bonnets.

" Rice Braid do. Children's in great variety. Trimmed or otherwise. Head Dresses.

Silk and Satin Bonnets. Children's Hats.

And a slendid assortment of Silk and Satin Capes; with other materials which are seasonable and fashionable

CAN INSPECTION IS RESPECSFULLY SOLICITED. MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS UP STAIRS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE NO. 60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO Toronto, May 14th, 1852. J. CHARLESWORTH. Crinity College.

ST. PAUL'SCHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.
There are vacancies for three Boarders.
Mr. V. McKenzus the Assistant is desirous of undertaking the tuition of Two or Three Private Pupils.

Toronto, April 7th, 1852.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and fits various Agencies.

T Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the 3 saf and desirable for Farmers.

The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires. Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order.

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary
Toronto, October 15th, 1851.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine ssurance s.

Capital - £100,000. A SSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms.

Office, George Street. City of Toronto, where forms of applica-tion and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850

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

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