

# The Church.

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

VOLUME XIV., No. 46.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 12, 1851.

[WHOLE No., DCCVII.]

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
June 15.	Gen. 1, 18.	Matt. 3, 1 John 5.
" 16.	Job 26, 27.	Mark 16.
" 17.	" 28, 29.	2 Cor. 13.
" 18.	" 30, 31.	Luke 2.
" 19.	" 32, 33.	Gal. 1.
" 20.	" 34, 35.	Luke 3.
" 21.	Josh. 1, 2.	Rom. 13.
" 22.	Job 36, 37.	Gal. 4.
" 23.	" 38, 39.	Luke 5.
" 24.	Josh. 10, 11.	Luke 6.
" 25.	" 23, 24.	Gal. 6.

Creed of St. Athanasias. † Psalms: 20, 21, 101. ‡ To end of verse 9.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Mats.	Even song.
St. James's	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A. Rector.	11 o'clock	3 1/2 o'clock
St. Paul's	Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A. Assist.	" "	" "
St. George's	Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A. Incumbent.	" "	" "
St. Nicholas	Rev. R. Mitchele, M.A. Incumbent.	" "	" "
St. Andrew's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. Incumbent.	" "	" "
St. John's	Rev. H. Scadding, M.A. Incumbent.	" "	" "
St. Trinity	Rev. W. Stennett, M.A. Assist.	" "	" "

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.  
RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.  
For the week ending Monday, June 16th, 1851.  
VISITORS:  
THE PRINCIPAL,  
JOS. C. MORRISON, Esq., M. P. P.  
CENSOR:  
J. P. DELA HAYE, Esq., French Master.  
F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U.C.C.

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TRINITY SUNDAY.—JUNE 15, 1851.

This, as well as the last Sunday, stands as it were single, and its Lessons are confined chiefly in their reference to the subject of this particular day. We have in the previous Lessons, been presented with chapters relating to each of the three persons of the blessed Trinity separately, and we have now to contemplate the three persons in one God—the Trinity. This will close that division, and in which, we said, that our Church sets before us proofs, that, in respect to doctrine, "the Old Testament (see 39 Articles, Art. vii.) is not contrary to the New, and both in the Old and New Testament everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ, who is the only Mediator between God and man, being both God and man." And we have accordingly, in the Lessons for this day, passages from both the old and the new Testaments, recognizing the doctrine of the Trinity.

"It is easy to observe," says Wogan, "that all the foregoing festivals which the Church has dedicated to the special honour of our blessed Redeemer, namely, his incarnation and nativity, his passion, resurrection and ascension, together with the solemn offices of the preceding week, in commemoration of the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit, do most obviously and naturally lead us up to, and jointly terminate, in the great festival of this day, on which we celebrate the united love of the most holy and undivided Trinity. We have, on this day, the Three Sacred Witnesses in Heaven concurring to attest, as to complete, the redemption of mankind; so that we may now, in one view, consider and adore the amazing condescension of the Son, the glorious descent and graces of the Holy Ghost, and the infinite love of the Father by whom that Son was sent, and that Spirit so graciously and plentifully poured forth.

MORNING PRAYER.  
FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(GENESIS I.)  
All we know, and all we need know, regarding the mystery of the union of the three persons in the god is declared to us in Scripture; and it is the work of faith, to receive and embrace that,

which God reveals in his Word, as certain and infallible truth. It is only necessary for us to point out to our readers those passages, in the Lessons for the day, in which the Church presents to her members proofs and traces of this great and fundamental doctrine.

The first and second verses at once open the whole subject to us, and teach us that herein the Old Testament is not contrary to the New. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," said Moses. And "In the beginning," said St. John, "was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made."

Jesus himself also alludes to this, when he observed to the Jews, "Before Abraham was I am." The Holy Spirit, also, is described as taking part in this great work—"the Spirit of God moved," (or hovered, or brooded,) "upon the face of the waters."

From the second to the 26th verse, God is described creating all things in their several order, a subject on which we do not enlarge, but proceed to the 26th verse at once, as again relating to the subject of the day, for there God is represented as saying, "Let us make man, in our image, after our likeness." To whom could it be addressed, "Let us make man?" Our image and our likeness was not the likeness of angels, but his own, for this we are expressly told in the 27th verse. Therefore, in the Godhead there were more persons than one, though they were one God. Here is the doctrine of the Trinity alluded to, in two different portions of this chapter; and on this account, it is appointed to be read on this day. The remainder recites God's blessing upon all things—his assigning man, and all living creatures, their food, and his final approbation of everything that he had made.

## MORNING PRAYER.

SECOND PROPER LESSON.—(MATT. III.)

This Lesson displays the same great doctrine asserted distinctly in the New Testament. The chapter, though merely a portion of some events in the history of our Saviour, and mentioning certain circumstances only incidentally in the narrative, yet introduces them in such a succession, that the proofs of this great doctrine are brought before us with as much mutual dependence, and connexion, as they could be, in a treatise formerly written to establish it. It begins, (verses 1, 2, & 3,) with speaking of the preaching of John the Baptist, and a declaration that he was the person foretold by the prophet Esaias, who should go before the long promised Messiah, "crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." He is called the Lord—a title applied to God; but, that no question may be raised, whether the person, whose way John was to prepare, is God, we may just refer to the 1st chapter of St. Matthew, and 23d verse, and there we shall find Esaias's words again quoted, with a still plainer distinction of the rank of the Messiah. He is there called "Emmanuel, which being interpreted, is God with us." There can be no question, then, that the person whose way John was to prepare, was God. The next step is to point out that person. This is done by John himself. When the fame of his preaching brought to him persons from far and near, he told them plainly (verse 11) that one mightier than himself, was coming, whose shoes he was not worthy to bear, who should baptise them with the Holy Ghost; and (verse 12) should be the judge to reward the faithful, and punish the wicked, in the great day. When Jesus came (verses 14 and 15) he at once humbly acknowledges him to be the person foretold. And then, on Jesus being baptized, the other two persons of the Godhead bear witness to him—the Spirit of God descends upon him like a dove, and the voice of the Father is heard from heaven, saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

## EVENING PRAYER.

FIRST PROPER LESSON.—(GENESIS XVIII.)

The selection of this Lesson is obviously made from the relation which it has to the Trinity, in the three persons (verse 2) who came to Abraham and with whom he held conversation as to the Lord. That they were the three blessed persons of the Trinity, visible as one God, we cannot state, because we are expressly told "no man hath seen God at any time;" but that, on their coming, and in connection with their errand, God did converse Three Persons in the unity of the Godhead; each of whom hath so largely, and so effectually, con-

with Abraham, appears upon the face of the history itself. But, it was not the three angels themselves or any one of the three, that Abraham addressed as the Lord. For this is clear, because we are told (verse 22) that the three men went away, and Abraham "stood yet before the Lord." Our Church therefore, is to be presumed, places this Lesson before us only with a view to the number of these three angels of God, and looking on them as a sort of emblem of the Trinity. The latter portion of the Lesson displays a remarkable instance of God's long suffering and goodness.—Abraham, with fervent charity, pressed his prayer till he could advance no farther; and the Divine mercy kept pace with his importunity. But even the scanty measure, which Abraham, named was not to be found in Sodom, and its destruction was terrible.

## EVENING PRAYER.

(SECOND PROPER LESSON.—I JOHN, V.)

The 6th, 7th, and 8th verses contain the statement of the three persons of the Trinity, which obviously guided the framers of our Liturgy to fix upon this chapter as the second proper Lesson for this evening's service. The first verse states that, "He, that believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God, and every one, that loveth him that begat, loveth him also that is begotten of him." Then (verses 2 and 3) he shows us the true test of our love, and (4 and 4) wherein our strength lies—namely, faith. He next (verses 5, 6, and 7) describes the objects of our faith—the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and says, "These three are one." In verses 9, 10, and 11, he states the testimony on which our faith rests; and verse 12, the crown of it. The remainder of the chapter is occupied in drawing from these doctrines motives for encouragement and hope. They, whose faith is steadfast, have the certainty of eternal life. Their prayers will be heard and answered in whatsoever is necessary for their real welfare; their sins will be forgiven; and they will be kept from wickedness. It closes the whole with an affirmation that Jesus is the true God, and eternal life; and cautions them to keep from idols.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese of Toronto.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

Regimental School-house 71st Regiment for the Mission Fund.	
—per Rev. H. J. Grasett	0 5 0
St. George's, Etobicoke 1/2 Subscription	
—per Rev. H. C. Cooper	1 15 0
London, Western and Huron,	
—per Rev. E. L. Elwood	1 5 0
Gore and Wellington District Branch	82 6 2
St. James's, Toronto, Par. Committee	87 15 0
Frankford Parochial Branch £1 12 9	
Port Trent	0 1 3
—per Rev. W. Bleasdel	1 14 0
St. George's, Toronto, Par. Committee	50 0 0
London, Western and Huron,	
—per Rev. G. C. Street	2 0 0

The Rev G. C. Street, acknowledges Colonel John Bostwick's gift of 5 acres very valuable land, adjoining the town of Port Stanley.

## CONFIRMATION AT THE EIGHT MILE CREEK, NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Many years since, when there were only three or four clergymen throughout the whole of Western Canada, the Rev. Robert Addison, one of the small band, officiated at Niagara, and did missionary duty throughout the District. On one occasion he lent to a parishioner a volume of "Sermons on the Church," by that sound and eloquent divine, Bishop Beveridge. In process of time the aged servant of God was called to receive the reward of his labours; the person to whom the book was lent also died, and it was put away with other volumes and pamphlets, and became forgotten. But like bread cast upon the waters, it returned after many days.

Five or six years since, a respectable, intelligent farmer of this District, while travelling between Niagara and St. Catharines, was overtaken by a violent thunder-storm, and took refuge from its severity, in a small house by the way-side. While there, to pass away the time, he began to inspect a few well smoked volumes, which lay in dusty repose on a shelf hung against the wall. One of the books, "Bishop Beveridge's Sermons on the Church" attracted his attention (the identical volume lent nearly half a century before by Mr. Addison,) and he became much engrossed with its contents. The storm passed away, but our traveller could not lay down the book without further examination, and he requested the owner of the house (an old lady) to permit him to take it home for perusal. She consented, and much gratified, he bore away his new-found treasure. He immediately commenced a diligent examination into the arguments of the Venerable Prelate, and after much close study became convinced that the Church of England, is a true branch of the Apostolic vine, and that the polity of the denomination to which he had formerly belonged, was a modern invention, altogether irreconcilable with Holy Scrip-

tures and the practice of the Church Catholic in all ages. Having arrived at this conclusion, his next step was to unite himself to that body of which Christ is the head, and shortly after, owing to his zeal, and the strenuous efforts of one or two of his neighbours, a Sunday service was held regularly in their vicinity, by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, in a school-house commodiously situated for that purpose, nor has there been any failure in this service since its first commencement. On the departure of Dr. Lundy to another sphere of duty, the eloquent and much beloved rector of St. St. Catharines, and his highly esteemed assistant Mr. Shanklin, took upon them the duties of the Station, and in their hands it has prospered exceedingly. Like the grain of mustard seed, though small in its beginning, it has struck root downwards and its branches are daily spreading wider and wider.

But having thus lengthily premised, I must now attempt, briefly to describe, the highly interesting confirmation, which our venerable Diocesan held at this station on the 16th ult. On drawing near the "Eight," as it is generally called, we saw crowds of well-dressed, intelligent looking people hastening to the spot,—an expression of seriousness, blended with the gratification which beamed in their countenances. The school-house is of larger dimensions than is usually seen in the country, and around the little knoll on which it stands, groups of trees afforded a pleasant shade. Within a few yards of it, two white tents had been pitched—one of them very large (of which more anon)—the other neatly arranged with every convenience, as a robing-room for the Bishop and Clergy. I was much gratified to find there were so many of the Clergy present—the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Rural Dean, the Rev. Thos. Green, the Rev. Alex. Dixon, the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, and the Rev. Mr. Shanklin, being all on the spot. The school-house was densely thronged, and to accommodate the crowds who could not effect an entrance, the weather being delightfully warm, the windows were all opened and rows of benches placed outside. I am happy to mention that this want of room, which has been found of late to be a serious inconvenience, will not be felt much longer, as there is an excellent prospect of a commodious church being erected speedily. After service, and an appropriate sermon by his Lordship, the candidates for Confirmation were invited to come forward, and about thirty responded to the call. It was a most affecting sight, for there were to be seen on their knees, the representatives of three generations,—grand-parents, parents, and children—taking upon them their baptismal vows. There knelt the old man with his silvery hair, and his aged partner,—trembling as it were on the brink of death's cold stream, but coming forward hopefully and thankfully to avail themselves of the offered means of grace. And there the middle-aged, thoughtful and earnest and there young men and maidens, yet upon the threshold of life, on whom the world is just opening, with all its seductive vanities and lying deceits—there they knelt, girding on armour for the great struggle with their adversary, the Prince of the powers of the air. Beautiful indeed was the scene,—one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it;—and as the Bishop laid hands upon them, and offered up the solemn prayer to the throne of grace, all seemed deeply moved in spirit, as if they truly felt that it was good to be there. After all had been confirmed, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson presented each candidate with a certificate of confirmation, on the back of which was a blank form, to be filled up after the party had presented himself at the Lord's Supper. This is an excellent custom, and one which it would be desirable for all the clergy to follow. The certificate will I doubt not be carefully preserved in nearly every case, and will serve as a perpetual remembrance of "the vows that are on them," while the second certificate, so long as it remains unfilled up, will be a perpetual witness against the sinful lukewarmness of those who neglect the words of our Saviour "Do this in remembrance of me." After the distribution of those certificates, his Lordship addressed the candidates in a manner so touching, that tears were brought into eyes, long unaccustomed to such visitors. As many of the candidates had "been added to the Church," within the space of a few weeks, previous to the confirmation, he touched particularly on their cases—earnestly exhorting them to be steadfast—unmoveable—in their Christian profession. "I should like well that I could give the whole of his address, but space will not permit, even if my memory should prove faithful, in summoning it back, in all its simplicity, earnestness and holiness. Suffice it to say, that it abounded in eloquent words of hope, encouragement and warning, peculiarly adapted to the cases of the candidates, but abounding in profitable lessons to all around. After the benediction had been pronounced and the congregation dismissed, Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Bate, two of the pillars of the Church, at this station, came forward and invited the Bishop, Clergy and strangers, to walk into the large tent before alluded to, and on doing so, we found that this zealous congregation, had prepared a luncheon on the most liberal and hospitable scale, there being at least sufficient for one hundred. After remaining at table for about half an hour, his Lordship arose and after bidding a kind farewell to the numbers that pressed round him, he proceeded to Niagara.

So ended the confirmation at the Eight-mile Creek, and when I consider the number and character of the candidates, together with the history of the Church at this station, I feel thankful that I was present, at what was assuredly the most interesting sight of the kind, I ever witnessed.

May the Church's prayer for the confirmed, pronounced by the Bishop, prove effectual. "Almighty and everliving God, \* \* \* let Thy fatherly hand ever be over them—let Thy Holy Spirit ever be with them, and so lead them in the knowledge and obedience of Thy word, that in the end they may obtain everlasting life; through our Lord Jesus Christ, who with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end. Amen."

Port Dalhousie, May, 1851.

A. D.

# The Church.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF MR. BALSTON COX.

On the afternoon of the fourth Sunday after Easter, after uniting in the solemn worship of the Sanctuary, the hand which makes this record, grasped, in parting the warm hand which now is cold in death. Mr. Cox, full of hope and spirits, left the next morning, with a large party, for Wisconsin. He was going to complete the beautiful sanctuary, which he had been erecting, at his own expense, in Delafield, and he bore with him some of the appropriate furniture which he had procured from abroad, to adorn this house of God. On Friday night he parted from his friends to retire, and soon after, that fearful cry "A man overboard!" was heard. As he was very near-sighted, it is presumed he missed his foothold on the narrow guard of the steamer. Though his voice was heard for some time, the darkness of the night, and it is to be feared the too slight search of those who little value human life, prevented a rescue. The name of the lost one was not known, until his vacant place in the morning revealed the sad truth to his sorrowing friends. And even then, strong hopes were entertained that he might have reached the shore, or that some other boat might have rescued him. These hopes were vain. The waters have only given back to his sorrowing friends the lifeless remains.—*Banner of the Cross.*

## CHURCH UNION.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Richmond.

On Thursday, the 29th instant, a meeting was held in the Village of Richmond, and County of Carleton, of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, who reside in the village and its vicinity, for the purpose of forming a Branch of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto. The meeting was large, and some persons had come a distance of eight miles to attend it. The Rev. John Flood began the proceedings of the day with the Morning Service, and subsequently addressed the meeting concerning the attempt which is being made to deprive religion of the support arising from the Clergy Reserves. He commented on the evils which must follow if this wicked attempt be successful; and then put one of the questions which the Lord Bishop had proposed to the Lay Delegates in Toronto, viz., "should we take any steps to protect the property and endowments of the Church?" This was immediately answered by an unanimous exclamation of "Yes; we will take all steps!"

The Rev. John Flood then explained the objects rules and declaration of the the Church Union.—A Chairman was appointed, *pro tem.*; and the following resolution was moved by the Rev. J. Flood, and seconded by Joseph Hinton, Esq.,

That in the present exigency of the Church, we the laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Rectory of Richmond, do conceive it to be our duty to form ourselves into a branch Union of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto." Carried unanimously.

It was then moved Mr. Thomas Miller, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Hall,

That we fully concur in the rules of the Union, laid down for the observance of the Branch Unions, and do agree to the declaration of members appended to the said rules. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by John Sumner, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Robert Betch, jun.,

That Joseph Hinton, Esq., be Chairman for the present year; Mr. Thomas Miller, Deputy Chairman; Rev. John Flood, Chaplain; Mr. Edward Mills, Secretary; Col. Ormsby, Treasurer; and that Messrs. James McLean, Alex. Brownlee, James Mills, Wm. Eastman, and Constantine McGuire, be the Committee. Carried unanimously.

Several other resolutions were then put and carried and the Meeting separated.

North Gower.

On the same day, another numerous meeting took place in the township of North Gower. Another Branch of the Church Union was formed and similar resolutions were passed.

Grantham.

On the 30th May, a meeting took place on the 9th line of Grantham, at which a Branch of the Church Union was formed. Similar proceedings took place, and resolutions adopted. This meeting was even more numerous than either of the two former ones.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Beckwith.

At a meeting convened by public notice, and held in the Church of Franktown, on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1851, for the purpose of forming a Branch Union of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, several resolutions were submitted and carried unanimously. Amongst others, it was

Resolved.—That in the present exigency of the Church in this province, we, the laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, inhabitants of the second Rectory of the Township of Beckwith, do conceive it to be our duty to form ourselves into a Branch Union of the Church Union of the diocese of Toronto.

A Branch Union was then duly formed.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Hillier.

CLERGY RESERVES.—Proceedings of a Public Meeting, held in the Church, Hillier, the 2nd day of June, 1851, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to secure the Clergy Reserves for religious uses, as provided for by the settlement of 1840.

Captain Young was called to the Chair and Mr. D. G. Leslie was requested to act as Secretary.

Proposed by Mr. George Jones, seconded by Mr. Henry Babbit, and

Resolved—1. That by the act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1840, the Clergy Reserves were declared to be the property of all denominations of Christians in this province, for the maintenance of Religion, and the diffusion of Christian knowledge, according to their respective religious views.

Proposed by Mr. James Jones, sen., seconded by Mr. Samuel Jones, and

Resolved—2. That we shall oppose to the uttermost of our power any attempt to disturb the principle of that settlement, or the appropriation of the funds arising from these reserves, to any other than religious purposes.

Proposed by Mr. John Gerow, seconded by Mr. Seth Thorn, and

Resolved—1. That Petitions to his Excellency the Governor-General, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly be adopted, and that the under-named gentlemen be appointed a committee to obtain signatures to the same.

Committee—Mr. James Jones, Mr. John Gerow, Mr. D. G. Leslie, and Mr. S. Jones.—*Pictou Gazette.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New York, June 4.

The *Asia* arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, in ten days and sixteen hours from Liverpool.

English political news is unimportant. It was firmly believed that the Government would be beaten on the Ceylon question, and would resign. Government has determined to aid the proposed Railroad between Halifax, Quebec and Montreal.

M. Lamartine recommends the repeal of the present election law and a return to universal suffrage.

The Dresden Conference had closed without any result, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia, were holding a private conference at Cracow.

The Pope had sent for a large force of Austrians, to supply the place of the French troops who were about to vacate Rome.

Advices from Paris of the 22nd, however, state a French battalion of infantry had been ordered to leave that city for Rome.

A Court Martial at Rome had condemned to death three Roman citizens for stabbing French soldiers.

The latest telegraphic reports brought by the *Asia* from Paris, represent a growing feeling of confidence in the minds of the public on the question of revision of the Constitution. The Legitimists and Democrats show a disposition to compromise, which backed by the general feeling of the country, will probably lead to the renewal of the President's powers.

It is said that the Cabinet at Vienna, in compliance with the reiterated requests of England, has finally concluded to set at liberty Kossuth and the other refugees, however, that they shall immediately vacate Europe, and engage not to return without the formal consent of the Austrian Government.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "PACIFIC."

New York, June 7.

The Steamer *Pacific* arrived at her wharf to-day, making the run in ten days and two hours—by far the fastest passage on record.

The British steamer *Niagara* had arrived from Boston at Liverpool.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular of the 27th says:—More loing in corn market at last week's prices.

150 Hungarian refugees had embarked at Havre for New York.

The report that the Austrian Government had consented to the liberation of Kossuth is not confirmed.

The meeting of the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, was to take place on the 27th.

The Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, to the number of forty-four, entered their formal protest against the Synod to be held by the Bishop in June. The protest may thus be briefly summed up:—"That the said Synod is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution of the Church, that the declaration to be issued is uncalled for; that the Synod would not be one of free discussion; that, having no power of itself, it would be futile, and have the appearance of schism.

At the Great Exhibition on the first day of admission at one shilling, to the great astonishment of every one, the entire of the Crystal Palace was not so crowded as usual. A rush was anticipated and the consequence was that but a comparatively small number came.

In the French Chambers there have been very violent debates. On Friday the 23rd ult., the Minister of the Interior was assailed for the exercise of undue influence in a recent election, in the department of the Landes.—M. Faucher pleaded that his policy had been in the main neutral, but that he had expressed a firm opposition in the Cabinet to the electoral law of May 31st. The defence failed. The Assembly would have been better pleased if the Ministry had boldly declared that the Government had influenced electors in its favour. Government is using all its influence to procure petitions to the Assembly for a revision of the constitution. All the English Conservative papers in the interest of President Bonaparte, and in opposition to the Republican Constitution, say that those petitions are numerous.

## Further Extracts from our English Files.

### Imperial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 16.

The Bishop of SALISBURY presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chichester against the Bill for the Management of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates.

The Duke of ARGYLL presented a petition from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, against the assumption of the title of Bishop of any place in Scotland by the Clergy of any denomination of Christians whatever, as no man was entitled by law to be called Bishop in Scotland.

The Bishop of SALISBURY said a few words on behalf of the Bishops of the Church of England and Scotland, but we could not make out their purport; but his remarks called forth a distinct assertion from

Lord CAMPBELL, that the Supreme Court of Scotland had solemnly determined that the assumption of the title of Bishop by any member of the Episcopal Church in that country was decidedly contrary to law.

The Bishop of SALISBURY was understood to say that, though it might be illegal, no offence was committed against the law of Scotland in assuming the title of Bishop in that country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose to present a petition relating to a transaction which had occurred in the Diocese of Salisbury, in the presence of the Right Rev. Prelate, who presided over it with so much credit to himself and so much benefit to the community. He had no knowledge of the accuracy of the contents of the petition, but, as it was respectfully worded, he considered it to be his duty to present it. The petition came from the gentry and other parishioners in the parish of Wool, in Dorsetshire. Up to the year 1844 Wool had been a Chapel of Ease to the Mother Church of Combe Keynes, and had enjoyed the benefit of a Curate. In that year it was made a separate district, and had two parishes (we could not catch their names) attached to it. The prayer of the petitioners was that, as they received no benefit and no increased spiritual

attention since their formation into a separate district Church, provision might be made for the due administration of the rites of religion among them. The duties of the three parishes were now performed by a single clergyman, who was thus compelled to undertake the care of three parishes. After some other observations from the noble Marquis, which were quite inaudible in the gallery, he concluded by stating that the petitioners humbly prayed their Lordships to relieve them from their present painful situation in respect to the performance of Divine Worship.

The Bishop of SALISBURY thanked the noble Marquis for the courtesy with which he had given notice of his intention to present this petition to-day, and for the kindness with which he had mentioned the discharge of his duties in the Diocese over which he presided.—He wished that he could say that the facts mentioned in the petition were incorrect, but, unfortunately, he could not do so. He had tried to obtain parties to communicate spiritual instruction to the district Church of Wool, and still hoped that he should be able to do so. But there were 800 persons in the district of Wool, and the provision for the Incumbent was only £118 a-year. The hamlet of Wool contained 500 of those 800 persons, and it was two miles distant from the parish Church. Before the year 1844 there was a resident Curate at Wool; but he had since found it difficult to procure one. He had given his assent to the formation of Wool and two other parishes into a separate district Church, in the hope that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be able, out of the funds which came into their hands, to provide for its endowment. In that hope he had been disappointed, as the funds of the Commission had fallen short of the demands made upon them. He was afraid that, until those funds should be forthcoming, his hopes would be disappointed. He had endeavoured to gain the services of a Curate in the parish, and still hoped to be able to do so. He had himself offered to contribute to that purpose, and would be willing to bear half the expense of a Curate, provided others interested in the matter would bear the other half, until the Ecclesiastical Commissioners found the necessary funds.

Monday, May 19.

After several petitions complaining of agricultural distress had been presented,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose and moved the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, and proceeded to state the reasons why he thought the House should allow the Bill to pass. He had always been aware of the inconveniences attending such a measure, and of the many objections which might be made to it on the score of the unequal way in which it pressed on various classes of the community; but, in spite of all those objections, he thought that when the House considered how far, by continuing the income-tax, they would, in the first place, facilitate the importation of raw produce, and in the second to what an extent they would be able to take off other taxes which pressed more heavily on the community, they would find that these objections were met and answered. The noble Marquis then mentioned the taxes which the Government proposed to repeal and modify as a set-off against the income-tax, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Lord STANLEY agreed with the Marquis of Lansdowne as to the necessity for maintaining the public credit, for which reason it was, perhaps, impossible to dispense with it this year, but he utterly dissented with him as to the expediency of continuing the income-tax as a means of extending and developing free trade, and of facilitating the importation of foreign produce, which had already brought such distress on the country.—The noble Lord then enumerated several propositions which had been made for getting rid of this tax by degrees, and of which the Government ought to have availed itself, but concluded by stating that in the position in which the question stood he should be very sorry to take upon himself the responsibility of advising the House to reject a Bill which they were unable to amend, but the passing of which was necessary for securing the credit of the country.

Lord BERNERS considered it a duty to endeavour to make the law as little objectionable as possible, and would, therefore, inquire whether the Government contemplated any check upon frivolous and vexatious surcharges.

Lord MONTEAGLE had no objection to the income-tax on occasions of great emergency, but thought the country ought not to be led blindfold into a system of perpetuation under the pretext of a periodical renewal.

Earl GREY, in reply to Lord Berners, said that he was afraid that no further check could be put upon surcharges than those employed at present, unless the secrecy which it was necessary to throw over the levying of the tax were interfered with. He agreed, to a considerable extent, with Lord Monteaule in his objections to the income-tax as a peace-tax, and he had expressed very strongly in 1842 those objections, which he still continued to entertain; but, he was bound to say, experience had convinced him that the immense advantages to the country which had been procured by means of the income-tax were well worth the sacrifice they had made.

After a few words in explanation from Lord BERNERS,

The Bill was read a second time; and their Lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 20.

No business of importance was transacted.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.—SCOTTISH CHURCH.

Thursday, May 22.

The debate on the motion that the House go into Committee upon the Bill was resumed, but the discussion was of so desultory a character as not to need recording in our columns, and the debate was again adjourned.

In the course of his speech, the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND said—He would reply that there was a very great difference between what was done by a voluntary association within the kingdom, and what was done by the word and at the command of a foreign potentate out of the kingdom. (Hear.) In the next place, no Dissenting denomination that he was aware of ever had done, or ever had attempted to do, what the Pope had done by his rescript, and never had claimed the power which Cardinal Wiseman arrogated to himself in his pastoral letter. Neither the Wesleyan Methodists nor the Free Church of Scotland, nor any other dissenting body, so far as he knew, had ever claimed the slightest power over any other persons than those who belonged to their own persuasion. Reference had been made to the Scottish Episcopal Church, and to the case of Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, who, it seemed, had excommunicated one of his Clergy for some Ecclesiastical offence. (Hear.) Now, he (the Lord Advocate) thought that case was very strongly illustrative of his argument. The case was this:—Bishop

Skinner had published a sentence of excommunication. The Clergyman did not choose to lay under that sentence, and, conceiving that the Bishop had no right to publish it, he brought an action against Bishop Skinner in the Courts of Scotland. The Bishop came into Court, but he did not plead as Bishop of Aberdeen. He designated himself, most appropriately, as "Dr. William Skinner, exercising Episcopal functions within the Diocese of Aberdeen." [An hon. Member.—] "Adopting the words of the Act of Parliament." The question arose whether Bishop Skinner was privileged in the statements he made—whether he was in the exercise of a known and recognized public function, or was in the position in which any other person would have been; and, as far as the case went, the Court certainly found that there was no privilege. The case was eventually terminated by compromise.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

Friday, May 23.

The debate on going into Committee upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, which stood adjourned until this day, was not resumed, but, upon the question that the Speaker leave the chair, a division immediately took place, when the question was carried by 116 against 35, and the House went into Committee upon the Bill.

The first proposition put by the CHAIRMAN, that the preamble be postponed, was met by a motion from Mr. Keogh, that it be taken first, which led to a discussion of some length, embracing the object of the measure, its provisions, and the proposed amendments of the Bill.

Mr. DISRAELI, declared that under no circumstances would he consent to apply legislation upon this subject to England which was not applied to Ireland, adding that he objected to the bill as it stood, which did not assert a principle, but contained a clause of petty penal legislation, and that he should support any amendment which would attempt to cope with the difficulties requiring this legislation, and the reasons for it, making the Bill a retaliatory act, to vindicate the national honour, baffle conspiracy, and assert the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred in some of the remarks of Mr. Disraeli, and, signifying the views of the Government, with respect to the proposed amendments, suggested that the Bill should be committed *pro forma*, to be recommended on Monday, in order that the Bill might be in the mean time re-printed in the form to which the Government intended to adhere.

The suggestion was ultimately adopted.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

Monday, May 26.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved that the Chairman report progress, observing that this was not the first or second Bill which had been laid upon the table; that notices had been given of amendments which did not apply to the bill in its present shape; and that time should be given for considering its new provisions.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. GLADSTONE suggested that one of the law-officers of the Crown, or some member of the Government, should explain the legal effect of the Bill as it now stood, which appeared to Mr. Gladstone full of perplexities.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think this an unreasonable request when they came to the first clause; but Mr. Reynold's must be first disposed of.

A good deal of discussion followed respecting the understanding of Friday, and an alleged arrangement between the Government and Mr. Walpole; ultimately the motion for reporting progress was negatived on a division by 252 against 46.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then explained the legal effect of the Bill as it stood, which he denied to be a new Bill. After an exposition of the preamble, he observed, with respect to the first clause, now added to the Bill—"that the said brief, &c., and all jurisdiction, authority, or title conferred thereby, was unlawful and void"—that it was declaratory, embodying the rectal void in the preamble, and he had first thought it to be superfluous. The second clause, which forbade the assumption of titles to pretended Sees or Dioceses, &c., in the United Kingdom, under a penalty of £100, merely extended the Act of 1829 (10 George IV. c. 7); and the simple answer to the objection that it would interfere with charitable bequests and trusts of Roman Catholics was that the Act of 1829 had not had that effect in Ireland.

This explanation was much canvassed, and led to further elucidations of the scope and operation of the Bill.

The question that the preamble be postponed underwent a long debate, or rather conversation, in the course of which Mr. Reynolds moved that the Chairman report progress, which was negatived on a division.

The other questions were affirmed upon a division. Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY then renewed the motion that the Chairman report progress, which was supported by Mr. Reynolds, who declared that, no matter how many divisions took place, the clause should not pass that night.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Sir F. THESIGER recommended the Government to concede this delay, the latter observing that, after the opinion expressed by the Solicitor-General, it would be proper to amend the first clause, applying it not only to the particular brief, but to all similar briefs and rescripts in the United Kingdom.

Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government assented to the Chairman leaving the chair, to sit again on Friday.

#### BANQUET TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

The grand Banquet to the Foreign Commissioners of the World's Fair in London (referred to in our summary) is said to have been one of the most magnificent fetes ever witnessed in London. The dinner took place at the Castle Hotel, Richmond. *The Times* says:

"Triumphal arches spanned the streets, and flags of all nations fluttered with surpassing profusion from balcony and house top. Inscriptions conveying a hearty welcome were displayed on every side, and high did the general enthusiasm run, that repeated cheers broke forth from the crowd when the strangers made their appearance. Arrived in the grounds of the hotel, an agreeable mode of passing the time till dinner was announced had been provided; a series of rowing matches took place on the river, each being well contested with great spirit, and by experienced oarsmen. During this interval, also, Mr. Chapman presented to Lord Ashburton, his Lordship acknowledged in suitable terms. Shortly after nine o'clock the company assembled in the large hall of the hotel, and the following, among other persons, were present on the occasion.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, his Excellency the Turkish Minister, M. le Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sar-

Minister, the Right Hon. Earl Granville, his Excellency the American Minister, M. le Baron Dupin, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador, M. Mareschalchi, Charge d'Affaires de France, Viscount Canning, Chevalier de Colquhoun, Charge d'Affaires de Saxony, Chevalier de Ribiera, Charge d'Affaires de Portugal, Hon. H. Greeley, M. Dumas, Chevalier de Burgh, General Poncelet, Mr. J. Paxton, Sir E. N. Buxton, Signor Carlo Treppi, M. Jules Janin.

The Commissioner of Police had issued a notice regulating the Cab fares, which gave great satisfaction, and will prevent extortion.

A very serious railroad accident occurred on the Derby and Leeds Railroad on the 19th of May, by which two persons lost their lives, and many others were severely injured. It appears that an express train left Derby station in the evening, and after pursuing the rapid course for a time, was suddenly disabled by the breaking of the pump rod. A freight train was following on behind at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and ran with tremendous force into the stationary express train. The number of killed was two, and of the injured thirteen. Among the latter Mr. Tennant, fracture of the thigh bone; Mr. Wane of Boston, and Mr. Beebe, of Boston, both bruised.

Another very serious accident from the falling of a building in the course of erection, occurred in Grace Church Street, London, on the 17th ult. The work had been going on six or eight months, and the upper floors had just been completed preparatory to laying down the roof when the catastrophe occurred. The great mass of the workmen fell with the building. The city, and for some time the greatest consternation prevailed; it was only to know the character of the event, and to anticipate the melancholy results. Crowds of excited passers-by and neighbours rushed to the scene, and then it was discovered that the whole of the centre story, had given way and fallen to the ground in one shapeless mass. The number of killed was six, and of those seriously injured, five. The sufferers were that the walls and flooring were built so as to render them fire-proof, the girders being of iron, and the intermediate space filled with concrete. The immediate cause of the accident was the breaking of one of these girders.

On the 18th ultimo, a conflagration occurred in Love Lane, London, in which four persons lost their lives by burning, and another was seriously injured.

There is no abatement in the furor respecting the great exhibition, and the attendance of the public is on the increase. The receipts average £35.00 per day. The scheme for turning the exhibition to educational purposes progresses very favourably, and the University of Oxford had lent its support to the movement.

Mr. J. R. Hindle, of Regent's Park Observatory, announces the discovery of a new planet in the constellation Scorpio.

Yesterday (21st May) the receipts at the Crystal Palace from 5s. entrance fees rose to the enormous sum of £3350 14s. which, with the amount drawn from the sale of season tickets, (£350 14s.), amounted altogether to £3711 9s.

At the sittings in error in the Court of Exchequer yesterday Lord Campbell gave judgment on behalf of the Judges in the long pending case of "Boosey versus His Lordship" on the subject of international copyright. If an alien, residing in his own country, composes a literary work there, and should continue to reside there without publishing his work, but should cause it to be published in this country, he would be an author for the encouragement of learning, and might maintain an action against any one who should pirate his work. The Court wished to be understood as speaking of the rights of a foreigner first publishing his work in England, but, if a literary work is once published, an author can only claim a copyright by the law of the country in which it is first published. This was the doctrine of the English Courts, and the Legislature must be considered as having adopted and sanctioned it by the enactments of international statutes.

Yesterday, Mr. James Young, an eccentric Irish gentleman of large fortune, aged 72, residing at 35, Anagnin-street, Regent's-park, committed suicide, by mail train, in the cutting near Mornington-crescent, within a few yards of the rear of his own residence, and then laying his neck on the rails, was almost immediately decapitated. The act was witnessed by a scream-d, and immediately fainted.

One of the principal prizes for Greek, at a recent examination in the University of Edinburgh, was carried off by a blind student, a native of Dunkeld. He examined in his studies extracts from the books he was traced with his fingers.

The dress worn by the Queen at the opening of the Exhibition was made of material manufactured by Messrs. Reynolds of Dublin, and the price was two guineas per yard.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—We understand that the Sisters of Charity, who for many months past have taken up their residence amongst us and exercised most zealously their peculiar duties amongst the poor, have now left us, partly on account of the great expense attending their ministrations, and partly from the meagre amount of conversions to Roman Catholicism effected by them. We learn also that the large field at the west end of the town, purchased as a site for Roman Catholic same purposes, is let for another twelvemonth to the same tenant, so that all present intention of building is thus set aside.—Bridgewater Times.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—We have great pleasure in stating that the Archbishop of Canterbury has, through his secretary, given a positive contradiction to the statement, put forward on the faith of an entry in a diary, after an interview with Wordsworth, the late Poet Laureate, to the effect that the Archbishop, then Bishop of Chester, used to allow his servant to preach at Dissenting meeting-houses.

EXETER DIOCESAN SYNOD.—The Diocesan Synod, to be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June, will consist of nearly 200 members; viz., the Dean, the Archdeacon, the Chancellor, the five Canons, the four Rural Deans, and 62 representatives of the Clergy. The election of the latter representatives will not take place until the beginning of June.

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND.—At a time when our hearts are grieved by the frequent announcement of

dfections from Protestantism, it is cheering to be able to turn our thoughts to what God is doing amidst the dreary wastes of spiritual darkness in Ireland. If in Albion converts may be counted by units, converts to the Church of England may be reckoned by hundreds in Erin's Isle. We would call the attention of our readers to the following details which we can vouch for as being correct, receiving the information from a benefited Clergyman in the King's County. We must regard it as a suitable set off to the strange state of things in some parts of England. 70 Scripture Readers are at present employed. 724 Teachers in Schools. 31,362 Scholars, all with a few exceptions, Roman Catholics, are at work in 60 Districts, embracing 20 counties, in which the Irish language is spoken. Through the operation of the Irish Society several congregations are already formed of converts, one in South Tipperary, at Doon, one at Feale Bridge, county Limerick; one at Donquin, Kerry; one at Ventry; one at Danorlin; one at Keltmechedar, Dingle. In addition, the Isle of Achill has been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Nangle—here a great work has to be done. Besides these in Galway, Connemara especially has it converts in thousands under the working of the English Society for Irish Missions. The Bishop of Tuam is prepared to prove that there are 10,000 Romanists converted within his Diocese during the last few years. The work hitherto done, has been chiefly accomplished through the Irish language and among the Irish speaking people. As might be expected there is a general and fierce opposition given at present to the work every where by the Priests and their unhappy and passive slaves, "a wide door and many adversaries."—Hamilton Gazette.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—If the enclosed verses by Bishop Spencer, have not appeared in the columns of The Church, I trust you will afford them a place, as I am sure you will deem them worthy of it:

LINES

WRITTEN ON WITNESSING A CONFIRMATION IN BERMUDA, IN 1826

Veiled in robes of snowy whiteness,  
Filled with love and sacred fear,  
Forms of beauty, eyes of brightness,  
At the altar's foot appear.

There with hearts oppressed with feeling  
What their dying Saviour felt  
At His throne of mercy kneeling  
Where their pious parents knelt;

Many a youth, and many a maiden  
Meekly and devoutly bow'd,  
And from worldly cares unladen,  
Batify a Christian's vow.

Hark! what voice subdued and holy  
In that deep and tender tone,  
Prays upon those supplicants lowly  
Christ's eternal benison!

God! who calls them to inherit  
Joys no mortal tongue can speak,  
Guide them with Thy gracious Spirit  
Through the storms that round them break

When thou seest these children straying  
From the way Thy word imparts,  
Then Thine anger yet delaying,  
Renovate their faltering hearts.

If provoked by strong temptation  
From Thy path again they swerve,  
If in prideful elevation  
They forget their God to serve.

Then by timely, mild correction,  
Lead them whereso'er they roam,  
Fan the embers of affection  
For their Father and their Home.

At the same time, allow me to allude to his style of oratory, and to supply an omission in a brief sketch of the life of that divine, which recently appeared in the New York International.

The first time I heard Dr. Spencer preach, was about the period when he became Archdeacon and Ecclesiastical Commissary of the See of Nova Scotia, to which the Island of Bermuda was then attached. It was during the afternoon service, and on arriving at the church door I was informed that we were to have a miserable preacher that afternoon: the deacon, as I afterwards discovered, being mistaken as to the Clergyman who was expected to officiate. I mention this, to shew that I was not pre-posed in his favour.

I need not say to those who have heard Bishop Spencer, that there is a rich vein of poetic feeling running through his discourses which is peculiarly affecting, attractive, and effective, and so I ascertained it to be on the present occasion; for before he had been ten minutes preaching, I found myself standing up in my pew, for I was so excited I could not remain seated; the least motion on the part of any of the congregation or the slightest noise disturbed and irritated me, so completely had his earnest and unaffected deportment affected my nervous system; the absence of which detracts from the published sermons, particularly that from the text "And in that place there was a garden," and another "But the living—the living,—they shall praise Thee, as I do this day;" written if I recollect correctly after the loss of a favourite child; both of which I heard him preach. This deficiency I could observe, does not arise from any absence of merit in his discourses, but of the intonation of voice, and simple manner in which they are delivered.

The omission in the biographical sketch, to which I have alluded, is the fact of his being originally intended for the navy, and his having absolutely entered the service. The manner in which I became acquainted with that circumstance perhaps I may be permitted to relate, as being highly creditable to the Bishop, not only as a Christian but as a man.

When in Halifax, which Dr. Spencer repeatedly visited while stationed at Bermuda, he was in the habit of visiting the public library, then under my direction, and at that time located in the Province Building. On one of these occasions, a naval officer, who happened to be there when he was present, observed after he had left the room, that he had known the reverend gentleman in the cockpit of a man-of-war as a "youngster," while he himself was master's mate; and went on to state, that he was sent on board the receiving ship to which he was attached, as a midshipman, where he remained until he became tired or disgusted with the service.

On my enquiring why he did not make himself known? he replied the Archdeacon would not wish to recognize in a poor Lieutenant, an acquaintance of former years. I thought differently, however, and a day or two after, mentioned to Dr. Spencer, that there was an old shipmate of his then at Halifax. On giving his name, he eagerly exclaimed—"Charles R—;—where shall I find him?" Upon stating where he resided, the Doctor immediately left the library, and

meeting a friend on horseback, he borrowed his horse, doffed the small silk apron which he wore, and started off at full speed for the designated locality—upwards of a mile off; and on his arrival, without any other announcement, than knocking as he opened the door, entered and found his early acquaintance, engaged in any other than a nautical pursuit, that of rocking the cradle; his wife being about household affairs, for to add to the poor Lieutenant's mortification, it was washing day.

The first salutations being over, and a hearty greeting cordially tendered and accepted, down sat the talented and elevated divine, to talk over old affairs during the rest part of the day, and to compare notes with reference to these, which had occurred since they last parted—the one to hurl the thunders of his country upon the mighty deep, and to brave alike the rage of the battle and of the tempest: the other to win souls to Christ, by the peaceful teachings of the Christian religion, or to apply its heavenly balm to the troubled and wounded spirit:

"To warn the sinner with becoming zeal,  
Yet on eternal mercy love to dwell."

E. W.

Toronto, May 26, 1851.

Colonial.

FIRE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—We learn from the Iris of Saturday, that the large and extensive Pail Factory of Messrs. Conger, Wood & Co. was discovered in one broad sheet of flame about one o'clock on Friday morning, and was entirely consumed, owing to the great combustibility of the material. Burning cinders were carried by the breeze over the village, but owing to the providential evening rain did no damage. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. Judge Turner's saw mill, and Crossman's large and well stocked cabinet shop adjoining though several times in flames, were saved. Total loss, about \$12,000. Messrs. Conger, Wood & Co. had an insurance of \$5,000 on the machinery and stock, and the Messrs. Porters, \$3,000 on the building.

On the 2nd instant, an inquest was held by the Coroner, G. Duggan, Esq., in the Township of Etobicoke, on the body of a man, name unknown, who was washed ashore at McArthur's farm. Verdict.—Ford drowned. The deceased was aged about 40 years; was about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height; stout make and dark hair. He had on black cloth trousers, and a coloured cotton shirt, and from certain articles which were found on his person, it is supposed he was a carpenter.

A married woman named Haymaker, the mother of four children, and resident near the village of Aberdeen, died very suddenly on Tuesday. She was observed carrying a child in her arms in apparent good health, but in a moment the child was observed to fall from her arms, and she herself dropped by its side.—Her brother, who witnessed her fall from a distance, ran up to assist her, but death had done its work. He found her utterly lifeless from an attack of apoplexy.—Galt Reporter.

Timothy Major, belonging to a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, en route from Kingston to Quebec, on Saturday night, accidentally drowned from on board the steamer Empire, lying at Lachine.

It appears that the Seal Fishery this spring has proved a complete failure at the Magdalen Islands. The staple traffic on which the inhabitants of these islands depend, is the sale of the oil and skins of these animals. The numerous craft engaged in the same work on the Newfoundland coast appear, nevertheless, to have been very successful this season.—Quebec Mercury.

The following new chairs have been established in the Toronto University:

- 1. History of English Literature..... salary £350
- 2. Modern Languages ..... " 350
- 3. Natural Philosophy..... " 350
- 4. Natural History ..... " 350
- 5. Geology and Mineralogy..... " 350
- 6. Civil Engineering..... " 250

The first five will give their whole time to their duties; but this will not be required of the professor of civil engineering. A statute has been passed by University providing for the religious instruction of the students of the different denominations, by a separate "professor of divinity," to be appointed by each denomination. The Chancellor has also established a gold medal "for the encouragement of the study of the evidences of natural and revealed religion."

STRIKE OF THE WATER POLICE.—The Water Police force (consisting of fourteen men) having been entrusted with the execution of warrants for desertion against several sailors, composing part of the crew of a vessel just cleared from the port, proceeded in their boats, on Friday night, to arrest them. On arriving at the vessel, lying off the Island of Orleans, they were opposed by the entire crew, to the number of about thirty, armed with handspikes, marlinspikes and oak trunnels. Four of the police being left in charge of the two boats, the whole available number amounted only to ten men, who immediately boarded the ship, but after a sharp encounter were beaten off and narrowly escaped being swamped by the formidable missiles of their opponents, who had previously prepared large pieces of timber for the purpose of beating in the boats as they lay alongside. It will not be considered strange when we add, that the Water Police have struck, on the ground that they are not sufficiently numerous for the discharge of their duties. They also complain of not being adequately remunerated. The result is that this useful body is defunct. We understand that a correspondence has arisen out of the matter, between the Civic Authorities and the Board of Trade, which will no doubt, soon be made public.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, at a little after 6 o'clock, two gentlemen were riding together in a field near Sherbrooke Street, when one of the horses shied, and in shying came in contact with the other one, both horses falling to the ground with their riders. One of the riders extricated himself from the fallen animal with some difficulty, and on examining his horse, found that the thigh bone of the off hind leg was fractured transversely about two inches above the hock joint, while, strange to say, the superior pastern joint of the fore leg on the same side was dislocated, the dislocation having been accomplished with such force, that the end of the cannon-bone was forced through the capsula ligament of the joint and the skin, protruding about five inches, the sesamoid bones remaining attached to the skin. The poor brute tried to rise, and several times dug the end of the bone into the turf, groaning frightfully under its

agony. Mr. Mason, V. S., being sent for, the horse was immediately destroyed, and the leg cut off. This is a most extraordinary and unusual accident, and the curious in such matters may see the limb at the Veterinary Hospital, in St. Urban street, where it has been put into spirits.—Montreal Courier.

On Monday last a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company was held in Hamilton, when the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:—Robt. W. Harris, Esq., Henry McKinstry, Esq., John Young, Esq., Geo. S. Tiffany, Esq., Sir Allan N. Macnab, Richard Juson, Esq., W. P. McLaren, Esq., Hamilton; Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany; W. H. Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., Niagara; J. W. Forbes, Esq., Boston; J. W. Brooks, Esq., Detroit.

The Telegraph from Boston states, that a fearful tragedy took place on Sunday evening in Rockberry. A young man, representing himself a stranger, from Hope, Maine, called at the house of A. G. Cummings, a physician, and required medical advice. The doctor not being at home, Mrs. C. invited him to step into the parlour, where he sat down and took off his cravat, and complained of a pain in his side. At that moment a little daughter of Dr. C's ran into the room; the man instantly drew a razor from his pocket, and cut the child's throat from ear to ear.

The roads in Lower Canada must be in a shocking condition. Les Journal des Trois Rivières says, that a young merchant who wished to make his way from that place to the township of Halifax, a distance of about twenty leagues, was three weeks on the route, was nearly drowned several times, and put to an expense of some £25 or £30—a tolerably convincing proof that the present system of repairing (?) the roads by statute labour should be changed as soon as possible.

We understand that on Saturday the body of the son of Mr. Smith, of the Little River,—who was drowned this spring, at the time of the opening of the river, was discovered in an upright position near the spot where he met with his death. His feet had become entangled in some weeds, which prevented him from rising to the surface.—Quebec Mercury.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last, a melancholy accident occurred at the St. Ann's Lock, on the Ottawa. The steamer Juno, on her way upwards, with a large number of passengers on board, had the blow-off pipe leading from the boiler, blown off, by which a number of persons were seriously injured. We learn that five persons were so severely scalded as to leave little hope of recovery, and one child was scalded to death.—Ottawa Citizen.

The steamer Lord Stanley when descending the Long Sault Rapids, on the Ottawa, last Sunday morning, with a heavy load of sawed lumber, ran aground, and stuck fast at the head of the "Stairs," some three miles below the Hawkesbury Mills. It appears that the steamer lost her way in a thick fog, and instead of keeping the channel, ran across towards the South shore, and was carried down the current.—It will be extremely difficult to get her off, unless the water rises above its present height.—Id.

The tavern of a Mr. Bickel, in Dundas, known as the "St. George's Dragon" was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Mr. B. was insured in the Gore Mutual to the amount of \$1000, which covers about half his loss.

A young lad named Bullock was drowned in the Grand River, near Paris, on the 23rd ult.

The recent attempt to rob the mail, appears to have been only part of a general plan of plunder, and which demands the vigilance of the people to detect. The same night that the mail was attacked, the house of Captain Dody, near the village of Ancestor, was robbed of a trunk which the villains carried to the barn, and there abstracted £150 in gold, and about £100 in notes. After which, it would seem, they paid a visit to Mr. Russell's factory in Ancestor, where they succeeded in getting between thirty and forty dollars. The night after they entered a smith's shop near the toll-gate, from which they carried off several tools, no doubt intended to facilitate further depredations. The unfrequency of these crimes has induced our rural population to be very careless in using the necessary precautions for the protection of their property, which are so indispensable in more populous places. It is to be expected that these late daring outrages will induce more caution in the future.—Journal and Express.

The tornado of the 20th appears to have caused the most serious disasters in the county of Leeds. At Somerset upwards of fifty-two buildings were overthrown by the wind,—barns, dwellings, and out-houses of every description, and a loss of life consequent upon this destruction, in the persons of one Beaudet, a blacksmith, and his daughter. Several others have been severely injured from the falling of the house. After having destroyed several barns and dwellings on the 7th Range of Somerset; in the 8th Range, 23 houses, and more than 30 barns were levelled with the ground within ten minutes—many of them thrown down at once, and the materials carried to an incredible distance. The writer, whose words we quote, states, "that the bark from a tree was completely torn away," and the shingles from off a roof, though the roof remained intact. An old man, named Lalande, and a girl of six years old, had their skulls fractured, and several other persons received serious injury from the flight of deals, furniture, and other materials set in motion by the wind. The wonder is that so little personal injury, and so few lives lost were the consequences.—Quebec Paper.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—A meeting was held at Howe's Hotel, Dover, on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention, on the 7th inst., at Fredericksburg—Captain Bouby presiding—when the following gentlemen were appointed:—

Alexander Bulby, Solomon Walker, and Joseph C. Park, Esquires.

The Meeting was addressed by S. McCall, Esq. of Charlotteville, and by Dr. Palmer, and John H. Howe, of Dover, and several others. The thanks of the meeting were then awarded the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.—Since Standard.

CANADA-GROWN TOBACCO.—It was gratifying to witness, as we did last Saturday, on Mr. McEwan's dock at Windsor, a quantity of plug tobacco manufactured by W. C. Griffin and Co., of Chatham, and put up in a very neat style; and which, as we understand, was shipped on board the propeller Earl Gathcart for the Montreal market, as a trial of this new branch of business. This section of Canada West, it

appears, is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, and much praise is due to the projectors of this new branch of our trade. The merchants of Canada will no doubt encourage and patronize it as an object both of duty and interest.—Essex Advocate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Report of the Port Stanley Parochial Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in our next.

We thank our Correspondent "Woodstock," for his friendly communication.

ERRATA.—In the Report of the St. James's Parochial Association, given in our last Number, paragraph three of the fourth column, first page, for "Price," read "Ince."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received, Wednesday, June 11, 1851:—G. W. Baker, Esq., Bytown, rem.; Rev. T. W. Marsh, Elora; T. Ryall, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JUNE 15, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.

In the Gore District, and in those west of the same.

The Bishop of TORONTO begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the Districts west of Hamilton, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list: 1851. June.

Table listing confirmation appointments by date and location, including Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday for various locations like Hamilton, Binbrooke, Barton, Dundas, Ancaster, Tuscarora, etc.

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

THIRD JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts having appointed Monday, the 16th day of June, being the anniversary of the day on which their Charter was signed, as the day to commence their Third Jubilee,—The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, following, as nearly as local circumstances will admit, the plan adopted by the Venerable Society, will celebrate the opening of the Jubilee Year in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Monday, the 16th June, 1851; on which day, at 11 o'clock, A.M., there will be Divine Service, with Holy Communion, which the members and friends of the Society are specially invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Annual Meeting of The Church Society Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the City Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday,

the 18th of June, 1851: the Chair to be taken at 2 o'clock, P.M.

This Meeting has been adjourned to the above day, in order that it might be held on the same day as the Meeting appointed to be held in London, for the celebration of the Third Jubilee of the Society for Propagation the Gospel, in Foreign Parts.

Preparatory to the Meeting, there will be Prayers at the Church of the Holy Trinity, at One o'clock, P.M.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

Church Society's House, Toronto, 7th June, 1851.

"THE CHURCH."

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. XV.

Anticipating the commencement of a new volume of The Church, we would seek to bring its claims prominently before those whose interests it professes to advocate, and to state our intentions and plans for the future. Perhaps at no former period, did the branch of the United Church of England and Ireland composing this Diocese, stand more in need of an organ, than she does at the present moment. Flourishing as she unquestionably is, and daily extending her boundaries, the hostility of her political and sectarian opponents, is marked by corresponding rancour and violence. "Down with her—down with her, even to the ground"—is the vindictive war cry, which assails her on every hand. Unscrupulous agitators are striving to despoil her of the share of the Clergy Reserves which, according to every principle of justice, she is entitled to enjoy. Her few Rectories are menaced with spoliation. The University endowed for her benefit has been liberalized to such an extent, that there her children cannot receive the blessings of a Christian education. Nay more, the College which her people are erecting with their own funds, the distinguishing feature of which is, that its curriculum will embrace not merely secular learning, but a knowledge of Him, whom to know is eternal life—this seminary meets with opposition from all who hate our communion, and is refused even the negative boon of non-interference, which is ungrudgingly conceded to the educational institutions of the Romanist, and the Protestant Dissenter.

We repeat then that not only the importance, but the absolute necessity of a journal, devoted to the advocacy of our claims—the exposition of our principles—and the redress of our grievances, must be self-evident to all who can realize the momentous nature of the circumstances in which for wise purposes, doubtless, Jehovah has been pleased to place this corner of His vineyard.

Averse, as we are, to professions, we may be permitted to state, that no exertions on our part shall be wanting to raise the character of the journal, the charge of which has been committed to our hands. Several literary friends, clerical, as well as lay, have kindly volunteered their assistance to add to the variety and instructive features of our columns. Arrangements are making to secure intelligent correspondents, not only in British North America, but in the mother country, and the United States. Increased attention shall be paid to the selection and condensation of news, so as to present the greatest amount of intelligence in the smallest limits. Music and the Fine Arts will receive due prominence. The Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing interests of the Province will not be overlooked. In one word, no effort shall be spared to render The Church a periodical, commending itself at once to the attention of the theologian, the man of literary tastes, and the family circle. Our principles, we need hardly say, will remain unchanged. Abominating party names, it shall be our endeavour, as heretofore, to advocate the doctrines and discipline of the Reformed Anglican Church, as set forth in her Liturgy, Articles, and Canons. With the aid of Divine grace, we shall strive to avoid, as far as possible, the sharp corners of controversy, on the one hand, and a cowardly, creed-sinking expediency on the other. The Jesuit of Rome, and the Rationalist of Germany shall alike meet with our uniform and unflinching opposition.

It is a self-evident proposition, that the influence of a journal depends greatly upon the extent of its circulation. In order to add to our already numerous list of subscribers, and consequently to add to the phalanx of those who take a hearty interest in the spread and prospects of our communion, Mr. Pless, our publisher, has authorised us to make the following

Important Announcement.

IN TIME TO COME, TWO-THIRDS OF THE PROFITS OF "THE CHURCH" SHALL BE CONTRIBUTED TO THE FUNDS OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We cannot permit ourselves to doubt, that this most liberal offer will be duly appreciated, and that the response to it will be in the shape of an immediate and substantial increase to our subscription-list. The attention of District Associations is specially called to this matter. Every subscription which they may procure is, in point of fact, an additional contribution to the parent society.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Since our last publication, the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament have not been of a character calling for special notice.

On Thursday, Mr. Morrison introduced a bill, "to repeal so much of the 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, of the Parliament of Great Britain, as relates to the creation of Rectories and Parsonages, and the presentation of Incumbents thereto." As it is notoriously beyond the province of our Canadian legislators to interfere with the patronage of the Crown, and as Mr. Morrison, if not a Fox, is not a fool, we must come to the conclusion that he has brought forward his measure purely by way of electioneering clap-trap.

In the Legislative Assembly, some discussion has taken place relative to the granting of the Royal Charter, applied for by the promoters of Trinity College, and the correspondence, &c., connected therewith.

The Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, with characteristic partizan wrong-headedness, strove hard to prevent the printing of such of the papers in question as had a tendency to damage the bad cause which he has taken in hand. His spasmodic anxiety strongly reminded us of the anecdote told of James the First of England.

Two parties appeared before that Monarch, who had agreed to act as umpire in a difference which they had. The plaintiff having told his story, the king thought it a very clear case, admitting of little or no dubitation. When the respondent, however, had given his version of the affair, the royal arbiter indignantly said to him, "Before you spoke, the matter was clear to me as day-light, but you have rendered it utterly incomprehensible!"

The astute Chancellor, we shrewdly suspect, is apprehensive that a correspondingly untoward result would ensue, so far as the Legislative Council are concerned, if the documents connected with the charter of Trinity College were brought forward without garbling or mutilation. He argues, most probably, that if he had the selection of data, his conclusions could be self-evident and unanswerable—and would not fail to carry his Legislative confederates along with him!

Unfortunately, however, these gentlemen were not logical enough to take the same view of the matter, and much to the discomposure of the learned Chancellor, the whole of the documents were ordered to be published. When we obtain a copy of the papers we shall probably have some few remarks to make thereon.

SPECIAL ORDINATION.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Toronto held a special ordination in the Church of the Holy Trinity, when the Rev. Alexander McNab, D.D., was admitted to the holy order of the priesthood. Prayers were said by the Rev. E. Baldwin, B.A., the Epistle read by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M.A., and the Gospel by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York. A most impressive and appropriate sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, from Acts 11th, verse 25th. The candidate was presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and the Priests assisting the Bishop joined with him in the imposition of hands.

THE CHURCH UNION.

The branches of this Society are steadily increasing in number, and we are happy to say there is unequivocal evidence that the determination of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland to maintain religion, promote christian knowledge, and to preserve the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, made by the Act of 1840, is shared in by Protestants of all denominations. This is apparent from the fact, that the signatures to the various petitions which are beginning to come in, exhibit the member of the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Wesleyan, side by side, embarked in the same good cause, and prepared to fight under the same banner. Many Branch Unions have been formed, from which the official returns have not as yet come in; and we are only aware of their formation through the Provincial Press; but the communications which have reached are of the most cheering nature—many of them stating that the townships are all but unanimous in their resolve to uphold the settlement of 1840, as a final measure. We believe the petitions from each township will be presented separately, so that there is not the same limit as to time in procuring the signatures which it was at first thought would be necessary—and the signatures are even more numerous now than at first. We have heard it is contemplated to form Ward Branches in this city, and a more judicious measure could not be adopted. In another place will be found some notices of proceedings in the country districts.

FREE SCHOOLS.

From our recent English exchanges, we extract the following item of intelligence:—

In Parliament, a resolution declaring the expediency of promoting the education of the people in England and Wales, by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction, to be supported by local rates and managed by committees, elected specially for that purpose by the rate-payers, after much discussion was defeated by a vote of 49 to 139.

The Imperial Parliament has acted well and wisely, in coming to the above determination. In our opinion, the system of instruction in question, is amenable to the most serious objections, and the arguments which could be urged against it, so far as the mother country, gain an additional weight, when applied to our colony. Earnestly do we trust, that the democratic empiricism, which would introduce the "Free School" system in Canada, will meet with no encouragement.

A WORD TO OUR BAPTIST OPPONENTS.

Amongst the "unscrupulous opponents" of religion as intended to be maintained by the settlement of the Clergy Reserves made by the Act of 1840, the Baptist ministers have been the most conspicuous. They have been the first to unfurl the godless banner, and the first to sound the war trumpet. When we consider their numbers, as given by the census of 1848, and contrast those numbers with the supporters of religion with whom they would wage war to the knife, we can not but admire their daring, and say to ourselves, how great must be their reliance on the justice of their cause if they hope for success!

But is their cause a just one? Can any cause be good—be just—be holy—be successful,—in which men are banded together to lay prostrate the altars of the Lord—to trample his word under foot, and deprive thousands upon thousands of their fellow-countrymen of the cheering words of Gospel truth? Yet such is the cause in which the Baptist ministers are embarked, and to aid in which they are straining every nerve to draw on their unsuspecting flock.

They tell the people that they have been plundered of what the people never had—the Clergy Reserves. That the soil of Canada was the property of the people, not of the Crown; yet, every day, the people themselves afford evidence of the contrary, by becoming purchasers of both the Clergy Reserves and Crown lands, thus acknowledging the title in and from the Crown to both, and the absence of any pretension to title in themselves.

These "unscrupulous" Baptist ministers also proclaim how the clergy of the united Churches of England and Ireland in Canada, are fattening upon lands, the so called property of the people, who are therefrom are deriving "princely incomes," and doing nothing.

Is this so, Reverend Baptist opponents? We will contrast the position of our clergy with yours, unpalatable as the comparison may be to you. Until the official plunder of the share of the reserves to which, under the act of settlement of 1840, the Clergy of the united Church of England and Ireland were entitled, was stopped in 1846, the average sum that body received therefrom was under £7000; since then, it has reached rather more, but, as stated by Mr. Hincks, cannot, for a long time, exceed £11,000, which gives an average income of about £71 per annum therefrom to each Clergyman. The Baptist ministers are, as nearly as we can now ascertain, about 140; and the average annual stipend and perquisites enjoyed by each is about £100, or £14,000 per annum for all; being an income of £3000 per annum more for 140 Baptist ministers, than is received by 150 Episcopalian Clergymen from the Clergy Reserves.

But, says the Baptist minister, "we are hard-working pastors whilst the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland are lazy drones, who ought to be got rid of." Is this so? The total Baptist population of this Province is 28,965, which if divided amongst 140 ministers, will give 207 men, women, and children, as the spiritual care of each. The United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, numbers 171,751, which if divided amongst 150 clergymen, will give to each 1145 as their cure; so that the latter are comparatively the working bees, the former the drones.

But you have "a princely income" for your work, says the Baptist minister. Is this so? Let us contrast it with your own by simple rule of three. If the Baptist minister receive £100 for the spiritual care of 207 souls, what should the minister of the Church of England receive for the care of 1145. Every school-boy will at once answer, £553; yet the Clergy Reserves cannot by any possibility yield him more than £71, and there are very few indeed whose income from all sources amounts to half that sum.

Let us put the question in another way. If the clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland get £71 for the spiritual care of 1145 souls, what should the Baptist minister get for the care of 207. The school-boy again answers, £13; and yet the Baptist congregations, the silly people, give him £100. So that if we measure income by duty, it is the Baptist minister who has "the princely income" for doing nothing.

Ere we part—one word to the Baptist congregations. Your ministers say, that £71 per annum is too much for ours. Take your ministers at their own word, measure their stipends by the scale they have deemed too much for ours, pay them at the same rate:—If you do you will save your money. You will be permitted to live in peace and harmony with your fellow Christians;—you will hear no more of the Clergy Reserves, and your own ministers will be glad to avail themselves of the share of

those reserves, secured to them by the act of 1840, which for the last ten years they might and would have had if they did not feel convinced that the voluntary system gave them far better pay for less work.

THE RICE LAKE BAZAAR.

We are requested to state, that the Pic Nic Bazaar, to be held at Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, will take place on the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock, a. m. Our readers are aware, that the object of the Bazaar is to raise a sum sufficient to pay the balance due on the Church lately erected at the Landing, and for enclosing the ground attached to the same.

William Weller, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg, has kindly placed his fine steam-vessel the "Forester," at the disposal of the Committee, and the gentlemen at the Lake have offered their pleasure-boats to parties patronizing the Bazaar. Ample opportunities will thus be afforded of visiting all parts of Rice Lake, and inspecting its varied beauties. A band of music, we may add, will be in attendance during the day.

THE LATE PROFESSOR OGILBY.

We most readily give a prominent place in our columns to the following announcement:—

Proposals for publishing the *Memoir and Remains of the late Rev. PROFESSOR OGILBY.*

At the instance of many of his friends, it is proposed to publish a selection from the Sermons of the late John O. Ogilby, D.D. A Memoir of his Life, prepared by his brother, the Rev. Frederick Ogilby, will be prefixed. The volume will make 500 octavo pages, and will be printed with new type, on fine paper, neatly bound in rosin. The cost to subscribers will be Two Dollars, payable on the delivery of the work.

The proceeds of the publication will be for the benefit of Dr. Ogilby's family.

The subscription paper, when signed, may be sent to the Church Depository, No. 20 John Street, New York, or to Mr. D. Dana, Jr., or to the office of the Banner of the Cross, No. 9 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee of Publication, for the MEMOIR AND REMAINS OF THE REV. PROFESSOR OGILBY, for the double purpose of doing a service to the Church, by the dissemination of the admirable Writings of one of her most devoted and most distinguished sons; and of securing to his bereaved Widow and Children the pecuniary benefit which may result from the publication.

BENJ. I. HAIGHT, WM. H. HARRISON,  
WM. H. ODENHEIMER, G. M. WHARTON,  
SAM'L L. SOUTHARD, JOHN J. CHETWOOD.

Any names and subscriptions transmitted to us, we shall willingly take charge of, and transmit to the "Committee of Publication."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

By the last telegraphic information it appears, that forty-four of the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter have protested against the synod, called by the Lord Bishop of that Diocese. It must be very gratifying to his Lordship to find, that in a Diocese in which there are, we believe, about eleven hundred clergymen, so small a number, notwithstanding the exertions of agitators, have been found to oppose him in his efforts to preserve in its purity the faith once delivered to the saints.

LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

BY JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

[Having obtained a copy of this important document, we lose no time in laying it before our readers.]

Canada, 20th Feb., 1851.

My Lord,—As your Lordship appears determined to guard the United Church of England and Ireland more effectually from Romish aggression, it is to be hoped that whatever measures you propose to Parliament for this purpose may be conceived in a truly Catholic spirit, and extended to Canada. Not that we desire pains and penalties to be enacted against any of our fellow-subjects, on account of their religious belief,—we merely claim equality and freedom from oppression; we claim that our just rights and privileges may be henceforth secured and respected, and that we may no longer be compelled, by unjust legislation and unjust preferences, to remain, as at present, in a condition of inferiority to other religious denominations.

Our position has for some time been that of a suffering and prostrate branch of the National Church; and how we have fallen into a state so extraordinary and humbling in a British Colony, will be best shown from a brief history of what has been going on since the conquest of the country.

When the French possessions in North America were ceded to England at the peace of 1763, the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion was granted to the inhabitants of Lower Canada. In 1774, the British Parliament not only confirmed this grant, but authorized the payment of tithes to the Romish Clergy by those who professed their religion, reserving the payment of tithes from Protestants to be made to the Receiver General at the support of a Protestant Clergy.

At the close of the war in 1783, which gave independence to the United States, till then Colonies of the British Crown, great numbers of the inhabitants, anxious to preserve their allegiance,

and, in as far as they were able, the unity of the empire, sought refuge in the western part of Canada, beyond the settlements made before the conquest, under the Kings of France.

These loyalists, who had for seven years perilled their lives and fortunes in defence of the throne, the law, and religion of England, had irresistible claims, when driven from their homes into a strange land (yet a vast forest), to the immediate protection of Government, and to enjoy the same benefits which they had abandoned from their laudable attachment to the parent State.

These claims were so felt by the King and Parliament, and therefore an Act was passed in 1791, dividing Canada into two provinces; the one, comprehending all the French settlements, to be called Lower Canada, and the other, embracing the remainder of the country, still a wilderness, to be called Upper Canada, and in which the loyalists were to find an asylum.

The object of the Act was to suit the two nations, differing as they did in language, worship, and manners, and to give to each the power of legislating for themselves in all matters not affecting religion and commerce—more especially to confer upon the loyalists such a constitution as should be as near a transcript as practicable of that of England, that they might have no reason to regret, in as far as religion, law and liberty were concerned, the great sacrifices which they had made.

By this Act one-seventh of the waste lands of both provinces were set apart, in lieu of tithes, for the support of a Protestant Clergy, leaving the Roman Catholic Clergy within the French settlements which had already been divided into parishes, their tithes, glebes, and parsonages, but leaving the religious houses, convents, monasteries, &c. with such privileges, lands, and endowments, as they had acquired while the subjects of France, in abeyance.

Thus, Upper Canada was at first settled entirely by refugee loyalists, whose rights as British subjects to all the privileges of Englishmen were cordially acknowledged and guaranteed by the Imperial Government. They were at first few in numbers, and for many years increased slowly, for the wars in Europe prevented emigration from the mother country, and the character of the provinces as to climate and soil being entirely unknown, was represented to be too cold and barren to encourage settlement.

The noble stand which the province made against the United States in the war of 1812, in which the attachment of its inhabitants to the British empire was a second time signally displayed, brought the country into deserved notice, and gradually removed the great ignorance which had to this time prevailed as to its healthy climate, fertility of soil, and natural advantages.

After the general peace of 1815, emigrants began to arrive from the three kingdoms, and were encouraged by the Government with free grants of land. Portions of the soil were also bestowed on the officers and men of the army and navy, to induce them to settle in the Colony; and thus a considerable addition was made to the population.

Yet, so late as 1824, the inhabitants scarcely numbered 150,000, and being scattered over a great region, nearly 600 miles long, little or no benefit had been derived from the reserve of one-seventh of the land for the support of a Protestant Clergy.

Had the province been systematically settled, township by township, taking care to fill up one before another was opened for location; and had parishes been formed and endowed, and churches and schools erected, with masters and Clergymen appointed, as the settlement proceeded, the reserves intended for the support of religion would have grown by degrees into a regular Establishment, equal to that of Lower Canada, and the intention of the Imperial Legislature would have been realized.

But instead of this, townships were simultaneously opened in all parts of the province. The settlers, thus separated, were unable to combine for the support of schools and churches; and as the reserve lots or portions offered no peculiar advantages, and could only be leased, while all who petitioned Government received lands gratis, they were in general left waste, inasmuch that the revenue derived scarcely amounted to five hundred pounds per annum, after the lapse of thirty-five years. Yet this error, great as it was, might have been in some measure corrected, had the inclination which at first prompted the reservation continued to exist. But it was far otherwise, for no sooner did rival claimants appear for a share of these reserved lands, or enemies ask for their appropriation to other purposes, than Government gave them a ready countenance, and the services of those for whose benefit they had been set apart were conveniently forgotten.

First, the Established Church of Scotland claimed a share of these lands, or the proceeds, as a National Church within the empire; and in 1819, the Crown lawyers made the discovery that it might be gratified, under the 37th clause of the 31st of George the Third, chap. 31.

Next, the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1828, on the Civil Government of

Canada, influenced by the spurious liberality of the times, extended this opinion of the Crown lawyers to any Protestant Clergy.

In the meantime, the policy of dividing the country into regular parishes, after forming forty-four, was abandoned, and measures taken to sell the whole of the reserved lands, in the hope of terminating all further rivalry and contention. And thus the endowment, which was intended to grow with the province, and to ensure the worship of God in all future time, according to the teaching of the United Church of England and Ireland, has been in a great measure, sacrificed.

This destructive policy commenced with passing the Statute 7 & 8 George the Fourth, chap. 62, by which authority was given to sell one-fourth of the Clergy Reserves in each province, limiting such sale to one hundred thousand acres in one year.

But neither did this law give peace and satisfaction to the different claimants, because unreasonable desires can never be satisfied or set at rest. On the contrary, the enemies of the Church, having succeeded so far, were encouraged to renewed agitation for the alienation of the remaining three-fourths. They went even so far as falsely to attribute the rebellion which broke out in 1837 in Lower and Upper Canada, of which they themselves were the authors, to the discontent occasioned by the Clergy Reserves.

The insurrection was, indeed, instantly suppressed by the military in Lower, and by the constant loyalty of the people in Upper Canada, now exerted for the third time in favour of the Crown, and without any assistance from the army. But the slanderous calumny was still continued by the insurgents, who were pardoned and allowed to return, and being connected in England with an apprehension of a fresh outbreak, induced the Imperial Parliament to adopt the fatal measure of uniting the two provinces, and to pass the 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof.

By its provisions the Church of England in Canada was deprived of seven-twelfths of her property, yet her members in the Colony, tired from contention, and more than indifferently from government, received it, unjust as it was, with satisfaction, rather than complaint, as a final settlement of a troublesome question.

This last measure was deemed a compromise, and was agreed to by the late Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops then in London on the one side, and your Lordship acting for the Government on the other.

It was thought to be the harbinger of peace, and had it been honourably carried out, by placing a just value on the remaining five-twelfths, without hurrying the sales, and wasting the proceeds by incredible expenses, something considerable might have been still preserved towards a partial endowment of the National Church in the Province of Canada.

But, instead of executing the law with scrupulous exactness, incompetent persons, and in many cases notorious enemies of the Church, were appointed to value and dispose of the lands, so that it may be safely averred that scarcely one-fourth of their true value is likely to be realized.

Indeed, the course taken by the Provincial Government in this matter was so blameable, that complaints by petition were made to the Legislature, and the Report of a Select Committee, dated the 19th of February, 1845, established their truth, but no steps were taken to remove them.

From the passing the 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, in 1840, to the close of the year 1849, no movement against the arrangement which it made was manifested from any quarter, nor up to the last session of the Provincial Parliament was there on that account any agitation in the province; and we began to believe that the Clergy Reserves question, by which the country had been more or less disturbed for more than thirty years, was set at rest for ever.

From this pleasing dream we were suddenly awakened, by a series of resolutions, which were introduced and carried through the Legislative Assembly by members of the Executive Government, and an Address to the Queen founded thereon, praying that the miserable portion of property still left for the support of a Protestant Clergy, might be alienated from that holy object, and applied to educational and other secular purposes.

Before the union of Upper and Lower Canada, such an unjust proceeding could not have taken place; for, while separate, the Church of England prevailed in Upper Canada, and had frequently a commanding weight in the Legislature, and at all times an influence sufficient to protect her from injustice. But since their union under one Legislature, each sending an equal number of members, matters are sadly altered.

It is found, as was anticipated, that the members returned by Dissenters uniformly join the French Roman Catholics, and thus throw the members of the Church of England into a hopeless minority in all questions in which the National Church is interested.

The Church of England has not only been prostrated by the union under that of Rome, and

the whole of her property made dependent on Roman Catholic votes, but she has been placed below Protestant Dissenters, and privileges wrested from her which have been conferred upon them.

The result of such proceedings will be seen in the present state of the two Churches in this Colony, to which I crave your Lordship's attention.

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada consists of one Archbishop and six Bishops, who have, it is said, about five hundred and fifty Clergy under their charge. The strength of this Church lies in the eastern part of the Province, and comprises all the French settlements and seignories, and has formed from the beginning a regular Establishment, having been divided into parishes, a process which is still continued as the country is opened. Each parish has had from its first institution an incumbent, supported by tithes, and various dues, with a parsonage, glebe, and other endowments, in much the same way as the Clergy of the Established Church in England and Ireland. Hence, the Romish Church has increased in efficiency, wealth, and importance, with the growth of the Colony.

The average value of the livings it is not easy to ascertain with minute exactness; but, from the best information that can be obtained, it may be taken at £250 per annum; and assuming the Parochial Clergy at 400, exclusive of those employed in colleges, monasteries, and other religious houses, we have for the revenue of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada, £100,000 per annum, a sum which represents a money capital of at least £2,000,000.

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

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

	Acres of Land.
Ursulines, Quebec.....	164,616
Ursulines, Three Rivers.....	30,909
Recollects.....	945
Bishop and Seminary at Quebec	693,324
Jesuits.....	891,845
The Sulpicians, covering the whole island and city of Montreal, considered worth nearly a million.....	250,191
General Hospital, Quebec.....	28,497
Ditto, Montreal.....	404
Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	14,112
Scieurs Grises.....	42,336
	2,117,179

Now, averaging the value of these lands at the very low price of six shillings and eightpence per acre, they represent a capital of more than seven hundred thousand pounds. It is true, all these possessions were at one time at the disposal of the Crown, and the Jesuits' estates are not yet finally appropriated; but who that knows the readiness with which Lord Sydenham gave a title to a few monks of St. Sulpice, covering the whole city and island of Montreal, with the consent of the Imperial Government, received or implied, can expect that these vast possessions will be now kept back?

But, independent of the Jesuit estates, we have the Seminary of Quebec, after deducting a generous allowance, if thought good, for the Archbishop, with a princely endowment of more than half a million of acres of land, to establish colleges and seminaries of a holier order in the districts of Three Rivers and Quebec; and the still richer seminary of St. Sulpice, with more than half a million, and believed by many to be worth double that sum, to do the same for the district of Montreal.

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

In 1840, the lands set apart for this purpose, including the one-fourth under sale, may be assumed at three millions of acres. Of this quantity, seven-twelfths were at once swept away (as already mentioned) by the 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, leaving only five-twelfths for the support of a Protestant Clergy. The Church requested that she might have the management of this small remainder of her property, either to lease or endow parishes, and so ensure a permanent provision, at least to a limited extent. This was denied her, and the lands were ordered to be sold without reserve, under the direction of the provincial authorities.

Thus, my Lord, Government refused to confide to the Church of the Sovereign this small portion of her patrimony; but they very readily entrusted ten times as much in value and extent to the Romish Church in the same Colony.

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

Nor is this all: a money capital is not like tithes or land, of a steady value, but liable to fluctuation and contingencies, by which the income may be diminished. This same capital, for instance, would afford only half the revenue in the three per cents in the mother country, which it does at present here, while the incomes of the Romish Clergy arise from land, and are not only permanent, but liable to no such diminution.

My Lord, we have not yet done: this pittance, miserable though it be, is once more in jeopardy, because the constitutional power which Government possesses, of declaring the settlement of 1840 final, has not been exercised.

As respects education in Upper Canada, we have at present no Church institution in which the higher branches of literature and science can be taught.

In 1827, an university, connected with the National Church, was established by royal charter, and liberally endowed with lands, expressly set apart for that purpose, so far back as 1798, by the command of George the Third, of worthy memory, and now yielding a revenue of £11,000 per annum. But because it was so connected, though not excluding the youth of other religious denominations from the educational benefits it afforded, it became an object of attack; and after a long struggle, an Act was passed, which came into operation on the first of January, 1850, not only destroying the royal charter of King's College, but establishing a new university under a different name, from which all religious instruction, according to any form of doctrine, is excluded, all religious observances are virtually abolished, and graduates in Holy Orders declared ineligible as members of the Senate.

The members of the United Church of England and Ireland, thus deprived of an university with which they could in any sense, as religious men, co-operate, felt it their duty to sacrifice endowment rather than principle; and as it is impossible for them, great as the sacrifice is, to hold connection with an institution essentially un-Christian, they have taken measures to establish an university in strict connexion with their Church, without asking for any pecuniary aid.

But here, my Lord, again the policy of your Government interposes, by various annoyances, to compel us to send our youth to the anti-church university. Among others, our application for a royal charter to enable us to confer degrees in the arts and faculties, and to manage our own property and affairs, (although such charters have already been conferred on two religious communities in the Colony, far inferior in number,) has been as yet without success. Hence, there is at present no seminary in Upper Canada in which the children of conscientious Churchmen can receive a Christian and liberal education; for the institution at Cobourg is very limited, and confined to theology.

Even in regard to common schools, the prevailing influence of the Roman Catholics effects a distinction, by allowing them separate schools, a privilege denied to the Church of England.

Such, then, my Lord, is the state of the United Church of England and Ireland in this noble province: degraded, crippled, and impoverished by the policy of the home Government, both in England and in Canada, and her complaint treated with indifference and neglect.

And yet of a sudden your Lordship manifests a marvellous indignation against the Pope for doing in England what he has been long doing to a far greater extent in this Colony.

An Archbishop has been created by the Pope, and powers allowed to the Bishops, which are not permitted even in Roman Catholic countries.

Moreover, soon after Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria erected the See of Toronto, and appointed its Bishop, a Priest was sent by the Bishop of Rome to assume the same title, calling himself Bishop of the new See, and establishing himself in the same city.

The rightful Bishop thought first of complaining of so glaring an infringement of primitive and Catholic order; but seeing, from the treatment received by the Right Reverend Dr. Broughton, the first Bishop of Australia, that instead of redress, he would meet with contumely and derision, he thought it wiser to forbear.

The facts thus established, my Lord, present a curious commentary on your Letter. You give more than usual efficiency to the Romish hierarchy in Canada: you confer upon them superabundant means for the higher educational purposes, and you award them a complete and well-endowed

ecclesiastical Establishment. In contrast, you permit, without remonstrance or interference, the national Church to be deprived of her solitary endowed College (she had but one), and to be stripped of the greater part of her patrimony, conferred upon her in 1791.

Compare, my Lord, your policy towards the Colonial Church with the generous conduct of the United States. The members of the Church of England inhabiting the State of New York are at this day enabled to erect their Churches and pay their Missionaries, in every section of that extensive country, by the aid of funds provided by the pious care of British monarchs when they were Colonies; for so scrupulously have all endowments to the Church, or to Colleges, such as Columbia College, formerly King's College, New York, William and Mary's College, in Virginia, &c. &c. been preserved, notwithstanding the revolution, that it was urged lately, as a strong reason why, members of the Church should join the annexation party in Canada, which though dormant is not extinct, because the moment Canada becomes a State, all endowments for the Church, educational and charitable purposes, will be guaranteed for ever for the purposes intended, as such property has been declared sacred by the Supreme Court of the United States, and cannot be confiscated under their general Constitution.

But with us, instead of protection, the Church and her possessions are made the sport of the Home as well as the Colonial authorities.

We do not, my Lord, contrast the two Churches as respects their wealth or poverty, with the view of seeking to diminish the ample endowments of the Roman Catholic Church by a single shilling or acre,—they have been dedicated to sacred purposes and should be held sacred;—what we contend for is, that the endowments of the United Church of England and Ireland, appropriated so very solemnly by the 31 George the Third chap. 31, and the endowment of King's College, guaranteed by three of our sovereigns, should be held equally sacred as the grants of Louis the Fourteenth, and that what has been unjustly taken away should be in some way restored.

It may indeed appear strange that the Roman Catholics in Canada should, as a body, have lent themselves on every occasion to the spoliation of the national Church; because, in doing so, they are giving a precedent for confiscating their own far richer endowments, which they hold by a much weaker tenure than we did ours.

But the Romanists do not look forward to such a contingency; and, indeed, while the union continues, their power is in no danger. Nay, they sometimes give us credit for that love of justice which they in practice neglect, and believe, and perhaps not without reason, that the members of the National Church would not consent to such robbery.

Such, my Lord, is the state of the National Church in this Colony as compared with that of Rome.

What are the remedies?

First. Since no restoration can be hoped for, at least give protection to the small remainder of the property left the Church, and take order that the pledge under the 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, be no longer suffered to become a subject of discussion or complaint.

Secondly. Let the Church in Canada be allowed full liberty of action. While there was only one Bishop and a few Missionaries, scattered over the surface of this vast province, and while the Government here and in the mother country were members of the Church, and her natural guardians from position and inclination, we had security and peace. Her ministrations were gradually extended as the country became settled, and she possessed that influence in public affairs to which she was justly entitled; but now that the State at home and abroad professes to have no religion, and seems to prefer all religious communities, but more especially the Roman Catholic, to the United Church of England and Ireland, it is unjust to hold her in chains by antiquated laws which have no force against any of Her Majesty's subjects except those that belong to the National Church, and to which she submitted at a time when there were no other religious bodies, and for the sake of the preference and special protection which are now withdrawn.

To speak of the Church as in unity with the State in the present state of things is as ridiculous as it is untrue; for since the unequal application of the principle of civil and religious liberty, in 1824 and 1829, she has been left as a target for all sects and denominations to shoot at, and as helpless as such target; because she is not free to exercise in her own defence the rights and inherent powers which, in common justice, ought to be confirmed to her, from that same principle.

All other religious bodies have their legislatures which are free to meet when and where they please to deliberate and pass bye-laws, so long as such only affect the spiritual concerns of those who are willing to accept them, and impose nothing inconsistent with their condition as subjects, to which all denominations must yield obedience.

In this Province the Roman Catholics are under no restraint; the Wesleyans have their Conference; the Kirk of Scotland and the Free Kirk have their

Presbyteries and Synods; but should the Church desire to meet in Convocation, for the regulation of her affairs, she is threatened with the Act of Submission, which is said to meet the Colonies, although this country was not known at the time of its enactment.

A special license from the Queen is said to be absolutely necessary to enable any Bishop to assemble his Clergy in Convocation, for the purpose of passing canons and regulations for the peace and good government of his Diocese.

Now, as such license has been refused to the mother Church in England for upwards of a century, it would seem to be in vain to apply for one here; nevertheless, the attempt must soon be made; and should it prove unsuccessful, we must then carefully examine the restraining enactment of Henry the Eighth, as doubts have been lately thrown out by high legal authority of its application beyond the seas.

It is, however, our design to proceed with all becoming respect and moderation. We shall therefore petition, in the first place, for license to meet in a Diocesan Synod, for the regulation of the spiritual affairs of the Church; and should we fail, it will then be our duty to consider what can be done in the premises, for it is quite evident that the Church in Canada is now far too large to proceed with dignity and efficiency under its present imperfect ministrations.

Assuming that the lay members of the Church in Canada approach three hundred thousand, under three Bishops and two hundred and forty Clergymen, it must needs be that difficulties and offences will arise; and how are they to be dealt with?

The Bishop is in most cases powerless. Jurisdiction is no doubt granted him by his appointment and commission, but he has no regular courts by which to try causes, and acquit or punish, as the case may be. Hence he is frequently unable to suppress reckless insubordination and sullen opposition, even in things purely spiritual. At one time he is accused of feebleness and irresolution, and at another, when he acts with firmness and vigour, he is called a despot.

It may, indeed, be true that the Church has increased so rapidly that no great inconvenience has been felt. The Clergy, as a body, have acted beyond all praise in the faithful discharge of their important and onerous duties. But this state of things cannot be expected to continue. The Bishop frequently feels himself weak, and requires at such times the refreshing counsel of his brethren, and their constitutional cooperation in maturing the measures which he may feel it proper to adopt. Their presence therefore appears indispensable, if the Church in this extreme portion of the Lord's vineyard is to carry out successfully her divine mission.

Were the Clergy of the province to meet under their three Bishops, or even were they to meet under one Bishop in their respective Dioceses, with such representatives of the laity, being Communicants, as might be thought right, they would accomplish all that might be required.

Never, perhaps, did the Church proceed in any Colony with the like rapidity; and this not merely in Upper Canada, which happens to possess peculiar advantages, but equally so in Lower Canada, notwithstanding the overwhelming number of Romanists.

Hence, we fear not Rome, her Jesuits or her schemes. Our holy Church, resting on the faith once delivered to the saints, has successfully opposed them for three centuries, on the principles of primitive truth and order, and is still equally able to do so, leaning on Divine help, in every part of the world.

I. The Clergy and Lay Delegates might meet, with their Bishops, and make rules and regulations for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, and for holding such meetings from time to time as might be deemed necessary and convenient.

II. Such rules or regulations not to impose or inflict any corporal or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than such as may attach to the avoidance of any office or benefice held in the said Church.

III. That no such rule or regulation shall be binding on any person or persons, other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and the Clergy and Lay persons within the Colony or Diocese, declared members of the Church of England.

IV. That it shall not be competent to the said Bishops, Clergy, and Lay persons, or any of them, to pass any regulation affecting the rights of the Crown, without the consent of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

V. That no such rule or regulation shall authorize the Bishop of any Diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, license, or institute any person to any See, or to any Pastoral Charge or other Episcopal or Clerical office, unless such person shall have previously taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and shall have also subscribed the Articles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer.\*

\* These suggestions are founded upon certain clauses proposed by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to be inserted in the Australia Bill, during the last Session of Parliament.

Were the Bishops and Clergy to meet, with such powers as these, slender though they be, the moral influence of such meetings and proceedings would be immediately felt and acknowledged.

We may indeed be told, that we have already as much power here as the Church has in England, and that all things required for Church Government have been long since determined and settled by the highest authority. To this we reply, that in the Colonies cases are constantly arising for which no provision has been made, and it is necessary for the Church of God to adapt herself to the circumstances with which she is surrounded, so far as it can be done consistently with her religious principles.

But this and much more is required in the present crisis, when the Church is attacked by a host of enemies from every quarter; some openly avowing their infidelity, others adding to or subtracting from the faith, and agreeing in no one thing, but their wish to destroy the only true branch of the Catholic Church which is able to stem the torrent of irreligion, fanaticism, and presumption, which is threatening to overwhelm the civilization of the world.

We seek not for the defence of our holy Church in penal enactments, or in depriving other denominations of equal rights and privileges; such a defence we refuse and disavow. Her defence, under God, is to be found in the purity of her teaching, speaking the truth in Jesus Christ boldly as she ought to speak, and in exercising freedom of synodical action, from which all she requires will naturally flow, such as the rapid spread of her catholic doctrine, the restoration of a healthy discipline, the establishment of proper tribunals for the correction of offences, the control of the education of her children, &c. &c.

Remember, my Lord, that the principles of entire toleration are too well understood and established in the present age to admit of their infringement, and that the only way left of successfully combating the Papal or any other aggression, is to emancipate the Church from her present thralldom, in some such manner as has been indicated in this letter.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,  
JOHN TORONTO.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

Original and Selected.

Under the title of *Protestant Peculiarities Elicited by Papal Pretensions* a few of the more remarkable opinions delivered on platforms during the last agitation have been collected. We may mention, as a specimen of the quotations, Mr. Close's triumphant boast, in a religious harangue, "Punch is on our side," as an augury of the success of the Protestant cause. The collection is entrusted to Mr. Masters for publication, in the hope of opening some eyes to the real nature of the agitation, which, professing to be a religious movement, was so wonderfully deficient in religious temper and conduct.

Dr. Wordsworth has collected and published in a volume his *Second Series of Occasional Sermons* lately preached by him in Westminster Abbey. They are almost exclusively on various points connected with the Roman controversy.

Mr. Jackson's *First Series of Practical Sermons* are what they profess to be, earnest, practical exhortations, with a good deal of scholarly correctness of expression rising into occasional eloquence.

It is with very sincere feelings of gratification that we are enabled to recommend a little manual of devotion, compiled by Dr. Goulburn, the head-master of Rugby. The contents are a compilation from the writings of Bishop Andrewes and other kindred spirits, adapted for use at morning and evening, and at the canonical hours. Students in schools and colleges will find it excellently suited for its professed object, "to find it excellently suited for its professed object, to moderate the exigencies of a busy life;" and the very moderate price of one shilling must place it within reach of all.

It is not common now-a-days for a volume of sermons to reach a second edition. The thoughtfulness and practical character of Mr. Wilson's *Plain Sermons on the Holy Sacraments and Services of the Church of England* justifies, though it hardly explains, this unusual success. To the second edition Mr. Wilson has prefixed a very sensible preface, dealing with the subject of the "Papal Aggression," in a temperate and manly spirit.

Mr. Sharp is the author of one of the noblest architectural works of modern times. His *Architectural Parallels* is worthy of the best days of art, and shows care and knowledge of no common kind. All his lesser works have been marked in their degree by discriminate careful and honest spirit. His attempt to discriminate our architecture into periods and assign to it a new nomenclature is therefore entitled to considerable respect. In *The Seven Periods of Church Architecture* he classes all our buildings under two general heads, which he calls (1) Romanesque; (2) Gothic. The Romanesque he subdivides into (1) Saxon, including the buildings down to 1066; (2) Norman, from 1066 to 1145; (3) Transitional, from 1145 to 1190. The Gothic is subdivided again into four periods, (1) Lancet, from 1190 to 1245; (2) Geometrical, from 1245 to 1315; (3) Curvilinear, from 1315 to 1360; (4) Rectilinear, from 1360 to 1550. Each of these seven periods is illustrated by an engraving of a compartment of the exterior and interior of the main walls of one of our great nave and its adjacent aisle, taken from one of our great cathedral churches. These are beautifully drawn and engraved. The system Mr. Sharpe proposes is sensible and founded on principle; whether it will be able to supplant the old nomenclature of Rickman, now so thoroughly well rooted, we have more doubt.

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL, John Street, near St. George's Church, TORONTO. April 23rd, 1851. 39-1f

DR. MELVILLE, YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE, Three doors above gnes Street Toronto. November 13th, 1850. 16-1f

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850. 7-1f

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCE, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Church Street. Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory.) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. Has constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Toronto, August 24th, 1848. 4-1f

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1-

W. MORRISON, Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Toronto, Jan. 23, 1847. 61

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Liqueurs, &c. GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS At 122 Yonge Street, two doors South of Queen Street. JOHN J. EVANS, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has opened an Establishment at the above stand, and as all his goods will be Warranted Genuine, he would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Toronto, December 11th, 1850. 21-1f

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

W. TOWNSEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and the vicinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing PIANO FORTES on the shortest notice. Residence—Berkley Street. September 8, 1850. 10-1f

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN. FOR SALE, Four Rows of Pipes.—Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. For particulars, apply to W. TOWNSEND, Berkley-street. September 5, 1850. 6-1f

CHURCH UNION. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, a full Report of the Proceedings of the Church Union on 2nd May. To be had at the Office of the Church Union, 25, Albert Buildings Toronto, 14th May, 1851.

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

CHILDREN'S HATS. THE Subscriber has just received ex Cunard Steamer via Boston, a great variety of Children's Hats, and would most respectfully invite the ladies of Toronto to call and give them an inspection. JOHN SALT, HATTER. Toronto, April 2, 1851. 37-12n

CLERICAL DUTY. A DULY recognised Clergyman, in the Diocese of Toronto, would be happy to take occasional duty in any part of the Diocese. Apply, (post-paid) to the Rev. V. P. M., Church Society's House, Toronto. Toronto, February 12th, 1851. 29-4

F. B. BEDDOME,

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

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

Books and other Goods received on consignment, and Sold either by AUCTION or PRIVATE SALE. Agent for Messrs. Virtue's and Blackie's Publications, Church paper, and Toronto Patriot.

REFERENCES:—L. Moffatt, Esq., Toronto; H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto; Andrew Hamilton, Esq., Toronto; Duncan Bell, Esq., Hamilton; C. L. Helliwell, Esq., Hamilton; H. C. R. Becher, Esq., London; W. W. Street, Esq., London. London, January 1st, 1851. 25-1f

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 above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

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

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

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

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

Township of Thurlow—Lot 25, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres. For particulars, &c., apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front-Street, Toronto. November 19, 1850. 15-1f



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following:—

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

THE RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the 'CHERRY PECTORAL'"

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:— Hartford, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir,—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART. Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir,—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it appeared to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWEL, MASS. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton and Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. March 4th, 1851. 32-3m

GEORGE ARMITAGE,

MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fountains, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850. 35-1y

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A Two Stop ORGAN, suitable for a small Church or Chamber, with case, gilt pipes, &c., complete.

Height of Case..... 8 feet. Width of "..... 5 " Depth of "..... 3 1/2 " The Organ, which is quite new, may be seen at the office of this paper, 7, King-street West, Toronto. It will be sold very low for cash. Toronto, January 15th 1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Life Assurance, Trust and Annuity Institution, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. XCII.

Subscribed Capital One Million.

One-tenth of the Entire Profits of this Institution is applied to the Relief of Distressed and Aged Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen who may be recommended by the Bishops, or by the Clergy of their respective localities.

Patrons:

- His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Beresford. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Clichester. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Hon and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown.

Directors:

- CHAIRMAN—Major James Oliphant, H. E. I. C. Major J. Adair. The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly. Rev. W. Harness, M. A. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. Benjamin Jackson, Esq. Rev. Richard Wood, B. D. James Lamb, Esq. Captain Macdougall. William Ambrose Shaw, Esq. Edward Heathcote Smith, Esq. Rev. H. T. Tucker, M. A. John Walker, Esq. Sir William White.

CANADIAN BRANCH---TORONTO.

Patrons:

The Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto. | The Ven. the Archdeacon of York.

Directors:

- The Hon. William Allan. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D. John Arnold, Esq. J. Lukin Robinson, Esq. J. H. Hagarty, Esq., Q. C. J. M. Strachan, Esq. P. Vankoughnet, Esq. Thomas Champion, Esq. AGENT—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq. Office—25, Albert Buildings King-street East, Toronto.

The distinguished success which has attended the establishment of the Church of England Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, India, &c., has induced the Directors to open a Branch Office of the Company in Canada, with a view of extending the peculiar advantages of this Institution to the inhabitants of that Colony. They feel satisfied that such advantages will be duly appreciated by the Public, and that the same distinguished success will attend the Company's establishments in Canada, and the same powerful support be given to it by the Clergy and Laity residing in the Colony, as have already marked its progress in India and in Europe.

In order to insure such success, and to merit such support, the Directors have, for a long time past, been engaged in repeated deliberations and consultations with men well conversant with, and experienced in, the principles and practice of Life Assurance, with a view to the formation of Branch Establishments in the British Colonies, which will best ensure the three main objects of Policy-holders, viz., SECURITY, ECONOMY, and CONVENIENCE. And they trust that the result of their deliberations has been such as to present to British subjects, resident in these Colonies, as perfect a system of Assurance, in all these respects, as is practicable, or can be desired.

The SECURITY of Policy-holders in Canada is made complete by the large subscribed capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors; whilst for their immediate benefit and protection, AN ADEQUATE FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN CANADIAN SECURITIES, so as always to be immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The ECONOMY of Policy-holders has been consulted by the adoption of Tables, deduced from the most complete and extensive observations of the rate of mortality among Assured Lives. They have been constructed expressly for the use of the Church of England Assurance Company; and are framed on the lowest possible scale consistent with the security of the Assured.

By the constitution of the Company, one clear tenth of the entire profits of the Institution is applied to the formation of a fund, called "THE CLERGY FUND," for the Relief of Distressed and Deserving Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and also for granting aid to enable Clergymen with limited Incomes to provide for their Families by Assuring their Lives at Reduced Premiums.

Premiums on Assurances by Table II, may be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, as may best suit the convenience of the Assured. Death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice, will not render the Assurance null and void, if the Policy be duly assigned to another party for a bona-fide consideration.

Claims will be paid within three months after proof of death. Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, may be revived within twelve months, upon proof of the same state of health, and the payment of the Premium in arrear, with interest thereon. The Assured, not being engaged in any Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, will be permitted, without extra Premium, to proceed from one part of British North America to another. Also, to proceed to or from any part of the United States not further south than the latitude of the city of Washington, or further West than the River Mississippi: they will also be permitted, in time of peace, to proceed in first-class steamers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland.

Parties engaged in or entering into the Military, Maritime, or Naval Service, or parties proceeding beyond the limits above mentioned, will be charged such additional rate (to be ascertained by application to the Agent), as the circumstances of the case may require. Upon payment of the Premium, in cases where the Assurance has been accepted definitely, a Certificate will issue at once, to be held by the Assured until it can be exchanged for a Stamped Policy, under the Hands and Seals of three of the London Directors. In cases where the Assurances shall be entertained, only pending the decision of the London Board, a memorandum of conditional acceptance will be issued, until the receipt out of the Company's advice, conveying the Stamped Policy, or the rejection of the Assurance,—the Company holding the life assured in the interim.

SPECIMENS OF RATES.

SHORT TERMS.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Table with columns for Age, One year, Seven yrs, Annual Premium, and values for different ages (16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50).

WHOLE LIFE. Equal Rates.

SPECIMEN OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life, in Annual, Half-yearly, or Quarterly Payments.

Table with columns for Age, Annual, Hlf-yearly, Quarterly Premium, and values for different ages (16, 20, 25).

E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Agent. April 30th, 1851.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, flour, and meat.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The following is from a very respectable source: Boston, Nov. 27, 1848. Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir. Although a verse to having my name made public in the newspapers, I make this unsolicited statement, and you are at liberty to make use of it as you may please.

Respectfully yours, WM. WHEELER, Grocer.

Harrison Avenue, rear 730 Washington-street. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS. For Sale by LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Druggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

New Advertisements.

THE second edition of the CHARGE of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the SERMON

Preached by the Rev. W. M. Hereherm, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, at the Visitation, on the 2nd May, 1851; will be ready in a few days, and for sale at The Church office.

Price—1s. 3d. each.

A remittance of 2s. 6d. in postage stamps, will entitle the party remitting, to a Copy of each, postage free. Toronto, June 11, 1851. 46-4f

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at 107, York Street, the Fourth Door South of Queen Street. ALSO—Stabling for Three horses. Toronto—June 1st, 1851. 46-3in

WANTED.

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

A LOAN MEETING of the above Society, will take place at the Offices, Albany Chambers, on THURSDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, when several shares of Stock will be disposed of in the usual manner. (By order of the Board.) G. A. BARBER, Secretary. Toronto, May 26, 1851. 44-3in

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

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

No Fees charged on Entrance.

Monthly Subscriptions ..... 1s. 3d. per Share Management Fee ..... 0s. 1d. " Transfer Fee ..... 0s. 6d. " Offices—ALBANY CHAMBERS.

ALTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards either the endowment of a Church of England University, (in accordance with the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) or the building and endowment of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and School Houses, in connexion with the Church of England—the Society, nevertheless does not contemplate restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties, without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment—the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privilege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance, upon furnishing approved mortgage security. Toronto, April 13th, 1850. 41-4f

TRINITY COLLEGE.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

VISITORS:

The Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF YORK, Honourable GEO. S. BOULTON, GEORGE BOSWELL, Esquire, GEORGE GOLDSTONE, Esquire.

CONDUCTED BY

The Rev. H. B. JESSOPP, M. A. King's College, Toronto, Assistant Minister, Cobourg; assisted by the Rev. E. H. DEWAR, M. A. Exeter College, Oxford.

THIS SCHOOL is in direct connection with Trinity College, Toronto, and is intended to fit boys for the more advanced stages of a University course. For those, however, who do not desire to proceed to this point, it is calculated to afford the usual branches of an English practical Education. In connection with the Day-school (which already numbers twenty pupils), it is proposed to open a Boarding-house, to be conducted by the Rev. E. H. Dewar; who, together with Mrs. Dewar, will make the health, comfort, and manners of the boys the object of their conscientious regard. The above-named lady and gentleman have had the charge of private pupils for many years in England, and are fully qualified by long experience for this important labour.

The Rev. H. B. Jessopp, who has his rooms within the Boarding Institution, will, together with the Resident Master, render the boys every assistance, out of school-hours, in preparation for their daily studies.

The position of Cobourg is peculiarly adapted for such an establishment. It is remarkably healthy, easily accessible, and entirely free from any of those temptations which are incident to large towns.

Fee for Tuition ..... £2 10 per quarter.

BOARDING HOUSE:

Boarding and Lodging (exclusive of Tuition) ..... £6 5 per quarter.

Boarders will be received after the 3rd of June, 1851. A detailed account of the system pursued, and the entire course of study, will be forwarded to any who may be desirous of more complete information.

Application to be made to the Rev. H. B. JESSOPP, M. A., Cobourg, 20th May, 1851. 43-4f

BAZAAR,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of TRINITY CHURCH, Streetsville, will be held in a commodious edifice in that village on Wednesday, the 25th of June, and following Day.

FROM THE VARIETY OF

Articles, both Useful and Ornamental,

which have already been contributed, the Committee feel confident that the Bazaar will be at least equal to any thing of the kind which has taken place in this quarter of the Province.

THE BRAMPTON AND COOKSVILLE BANDS.

Have kindly consented to lend their valuable assistance. The former will perform on the first, and the latter on the succeeding day.

Intending contributors are requested to transmit their articles on or before the 20th of JUNE, to any of the following Ladies who form the

COMMITTEE:

- Mrs. MACGEORGE, Mrs. W. H. PATERSON, DR. BARNHART, BRIDGALL, B. SWITZER, McMASTER, RUTLEDGE, STUDDART, J. STREET, MITCHELL. Admission to the Bazaar 7½d—Children Half-Price.

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert

will take place in the spacious room fitted up for the Bazaar, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 26th of JUNE, in which several Performers of acknowledged talent will take part.

TICKETS, 1s. 1½d. each—Family Tickets, admitting three, 5s., to be had from the Members of the Committee, or at the several Stores in Streetsville. There will be a refreshment table at the Bazaar. Streetsville, May 30th, 1851. 45-3in

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

HAVE ON HAND

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including men's coats, vests, shirts, and trousers.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing various dry goods items and their prices, including muslin dresses, parasols, and ribbons.

Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain Alpaca, Cobourgs, and Orleans, laths, Cashmeres, Bareges, and other fashionable materials for Ladies Dresses; including 1,000 pieces (yard wide) DeLaines, New style, from 1½ per yard.

RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, Fringes, Veils, Muslins, Collars, Corsets, Silks, Netts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on the 14th of May.

Toronto, 14th May, 1851. F. W. BARRON, Principal U. C. College 2-41. The Church, Patriot, Colonist, and Globe are requested to give each four insertions.

AN English Widow Lady, desirous of obtaining employment, would be glad to avail herself of any situation combining respectability with a suitable emolument, either in superintending the domestic arrangements of a family, as companion to a lady, amanuensis, or any other way which may suggest itself to those standing in need of assistance. Satisfactory references can be given. Address (post-paid) to A. D. Brantford, C. W. May 20th, 1851. 43-4in

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

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

EXTRACTING FOR THE POOR GRATIS.

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA.



CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, touching at the intermediate Ports—weather permitting,—every morning (Sundays excepted), at half-past Seven o'clock.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at Two o'clock. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, March 3rd, 1851. 32-4f

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday next), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock precisely, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above Ports, (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route to New York. Time from Toronto to New York, forty hours. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 10, 1851. 38-4f

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL, (CAPTAIN JAMES DICK.)

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at the intermediate Ports (weather permitting) on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock p.m., on the arrival of the River Boat.

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every Tuesday and Sunday morning at Eight o'clock, and leaves Hamilton for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Three o'clock. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, March 31, 1851. 36-4f

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

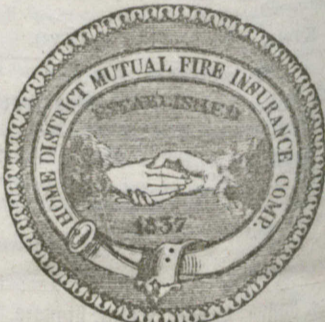
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C., will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, March 24th, 1851. 26-4f

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 Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES 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 application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. F. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. Toronto, September 7th, 1850. 7-4f



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-4

THE Clergymen and Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity, are invited to call at the Subscribers and inspect the New Patent Cork Hat,

Just received. This New and Elegant HAT is now universally admired, and worn in almost all the Capital Cities of Europe. JOHN SALT, Hatter. September 24th, 1850. 9-4f

"The Church" Newspaper IS PUBLISHED at the City of Toronto, every THURSDAY Morning, by A. F. PLEES, at his Office, No. 7, King Street West, (next door to the Depository of The Church Society.)

TERMS: Fifteen Shillings per annum; but one-third will be deducted if remittance is made (post-paid) within one month from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be stopped until after three months; and no paper will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. or every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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

- The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal: M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Josias Bray, Hamilton. Henry Charles, Niagara. Francis Evatt, Port Hope. W. P. Vidal, Sandwich. Mr. Cawthra, Junr., Newmarket. Geo. McLean, Brockville. Thos. Saunders, Guelph. John Kerby, Brantford & Mohawk. L. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock. T. D. Warren, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, &c. J. Wilson, Simco, Port Dover, Victoria, &c. F. B. Beddome, London. H. Slate, St. Catharines, Thorold, &c. Charles Brent, Kingston. John Benson, Napanee & Belleville. D. B. Stephenson, Picton. M. P. W. Des Brisay, Woodstock, N. B. Morgan Jelliet, Cobourg. H. H. Cunningham, Montreal. P. Sinclair, Bookseller, Quebec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.