Church.

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

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TWHOLE NUMBER, DCLXXXI.

poetry.

DEATH.

Death, thou wast once an uncouth hideous thing, Nothing but bones, The sad effect of sadder groans: Thy mouth was open, but thou couldst not sing. For we consider'd thee as at some six Or ten years hence;
After the loss of life and sense,
Flesh being turn'd to dust, and bones to sticks. We look'd on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did find
The shells of fledge souls left behind;
Dry dust, which sheds no tears, but may extort. But since our Saviour's death did put some blood Into thy face.

Thou art grown fair and full of grace.

Much in request, much sought for as a good. For we do now behold thee gay and glad As at doomsday;
When souls shall wear their new array,
And all thy bones with beauty shall be clad. Therefore we can go die, as sleep; and trust Half that we have

Unto an honest, faithful grave; Making our pillows either down or dust

| Da. | Date. | | | 1st Lesson | | 2nd Lesson | |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| F | July 28, | 9TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. | {M. €, | 1 Kings | 18, | John Philen | |
| M | " 29, | | { M, E; | Jer. | 23, 24, | John Heb. | 17. |
| T | " 30, | | {М, Е, | | 25, 26, | John Heb. | 18. |
| W | " 31, | | (M, | 46 | 27, 28. | John Heb. | |
| T | Aug. 1, | | { M, E, | 44 | 29, | John Heb. | |
| F | " 2, | | { M. E, | 46 | 31, | John Heb. | 21. |
| S | " 3, | | { M, E, | ** | 33, | Acts Heb. | 1. |
| F | " 4, | 10TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. | { M, | Kings | 21. | Acts Heb. | 2. 7. |

JULY 28, 1850. (By the Rev. G. F. Townsend, M.A.)

THE EPISTLE, -(1 Corinthians x. 1-13) .- "The Old Testament is not contrary to the New; for in both everlasting life is offered to mankind through Jesus Christ." The sacraments, sacrifices, ordinances, institutions, and the whole ritual of the Jewish law had a reference to Christ. The manna, that fell from Heaven, and the water that flowed from the rock, were typical of Christ. Christ was the Guardian Deity who led the children of Israel by the fiery cloudy pillar through the waters of the deep, the dangers of the wilderness, and the perils of their journeyings. Christ was the Jehovah-Angel, whom they resisted, tempted, and grieved with rebellions, murmurings, provocations, and hard sayings against Him. All are not Israel who against Episcopacy, by the fact, that public functionaries in the Epistle of the day.

as a race, a warfare, a journey, necessarily include the idea of continued labour, perseverance, and exertion. This parable contains the same exhortation. The his injustice, rapacity, fraud, or want of principle; it is held up for the imitation of the disciples, that they may learn to seek the same diligence and solicitude terests. If the wicked so labour for the meat that of 1845, made the following ad captandum. perisheth, how much more should the Christian labour for the meat which endureth unto everlasting life .wealth, if sanctified, may conduce unto the attainment of salvation. Riches, if expended in works of charity and mercy, in the relieving the necessities of the distressed brethren in the household of faith, or in pro-

Exe; By Henry Howard, M. R. C. S. Eng: Sur- of a giant." Ramsay, Montreal.

Throughout the whole Sacred volume we find the inspired writers constantly alluding to the Eye, as affording a fitting object from which to deduce analos same reason, with the large Churches of Germany and by her resistless spell, has wonover to herself the renowned gies; and the preciousness of this organ is most forcibly set forth in that beautiful expression of our Saviour, set forth in that beautiful expression of our Saviour, should be put in possession of the evidence by which so down before her. Wittemburg and Heidelburg have kissed and so the people begin to understand—but in the time-her feet; and Göttingen and Berlin have anointed them keep as the apple of mine eye." Shut out from all visual connection with the world, the blind man wanders in darkness, unable to discern the glories of creation or to behold any of the works of his Creator.—

with name of the blind man wanders in darkness, unable to discern the glories of creation or to behold any of the works of his Creator.—

with onther is a word, the law in cand of Presbyterianism has succeeded to the Empire, wherever Presbyterianism has succeeded to the Empire, wherever Presbyterianism has reigned before her. She would fain have crossed the stormy Baltic, and have planted her icy tabernacle in the you had done before him, in 1838. He did it, on the porth, and like the meeting on the coast of Norway. He hears perchance the gorgeous splendour of the ground of Catholic and established law; but you have done north, and, like the maelstrom on the coast of Norway, setting Sun call forth exclamations of praise, and may it on the ground of private and independent judgment. He have swallowed, in her capacious throat, the Churches of bright days adds a pang which serves but to increase is not another; you have charged them with preaching the misery of his state. The blind man suffers under "another Gospel which is not another." Whether of the knowing our wants and anticipating our distresses, the be not forthcoming, it is high time that the enormity of tolic Bishops. "It would be interesting," says a writer, Almighty Creator "hath so done His wondrous work," the offence should be exposed." But we will not wait. Partakes with the rest of the body in its corse; yet it Huss, and Grotius and Melancthon-THE LAND OF fort, been able to breathe, and, by her Apostolic descent, is so constituted, that the same means which disfigures LUTHER? "I could not find," says a recent American has inherited a blessing, which Socinianism, with her mess

another production on the eye issue from the Press- | phy of Germany has been deified as " Messiah the Second;" against difficulties unknown to those of olden countries. The splendid asylums for the sick at Home furnish an practitioner in Canada, under even the best circumtances, must toil and contend against paucity of means and selfish parsimony—while a Legislature nospitals are hampered, and their benevolent intentions restricted and almost pullified. If Toronto and Montreal are to be seats of learning, we apprehend that the whole country is interested in their welfare, and cannot therefore understand why the Government should look on our hospitals, for instance, as mere local institutions. They are and ought to be part and parcel of our Universities, and as such should be supported, or at least assisted by the Government .-Should the Legislature awake to a sense of their duty on this point, we may then indeed hope more confidently to see works of standard issue from the Canadian Press; we may then more reasonably expect to hear our Universities taking a stand in medical science on this Continent equal to that which the late King's College attained in the Faculty of Arts, and that reproach removed, which has pronounced the Literary Sterility of Canada.

We close these brief remarks by offering to Messrs. Armour & Ramsay our hearty congratulations on the success which has attended their part of the Publication, and we hope that the first publishers of so excellent a Canadian Work may again be called on to increase our native literature.

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

nownward TENDENCIES.
In my younger days, I had been greatly prejudiced are of Israel. Many were baptized unto Moses in under British law were formerly required to be Church the cloud and in the sea, who were not made parta- Communicants. The Church of England, though so "little kers of all the privileges of the mosaic covenant .- among the thousands of Israel," is so truly "a city on a Heirs of the riches of the valleys of Canaan, they did hill," that all that happens in her is immediately noticed all eat of that spiritual meat, and all drank of that and known, it would appear, over the whole earth. Yet spiritual rock that followed them, yet many were cut the same abuse existed wherever Presbytery was estaboff from Israel, and were destroyed of the destroyer. lished and existed within the memory of the living, in por-So it is that many in the Christian Church, made by tions of New England itself. But I never heard of sacraaptism partakers of all the privileges of the Christian mental abuses so offensive as some that I have witnessed heritors of the kingdom of Heaven, fail through munion, to be at the cathedral in which Calvin was the wickedness of life, influeltry of heart, and perseverance chief pastor in his lifetime. A large number of gentlemen in evil, to attain unto the end of their faith, the salva- and men stood in the streets about the Church, waiting untion of their souls. The collect, in the prayer for a til the sermon and preliminary services should end, that right judgment; the Gospel, in pointing out the great | they might go in and receive the Sacrament. This, too, I duty of action, labour, and perseverance, refer to the was informed, was the common practice! With the views two great means by which we can accomplish the duty which I held, even then, that the unworthiness of the of "avoiding the like example of unbelief," enforced minister or of the congregation could not invalidate a Sacrament, and on the ground that the Creed yet remained as THE GOSPEL, -(St. Luke xvi. 1-9). - Many of the Reformation had left it, and therefore that the Church the parables of our Lord, as those of the wise and was a Church of Christ, I remained in the cathedral, and foolish virgins, and of the five and ten talents, urge endeavouring to feel my own unworthiness, rather than upon his disciples the need of continual zeal and ac- that of the minister, I received the Communion without tivity in their obedience to their new Master. The the smallest scruple. But here I may tell the world a setitles ascribed by the Apostle to the life of a Christian | cret. There was in our company that day, a Presbyterian clergyman, who thought, to use his own expression, that "the Church in Geneva had exceeded the limits within which a Church continues to be a Church of Christ," and example of the unjust steward is not commended for with a conscience, I doubt not, as clear as my own, in the opposite direction, he would not and did not commune. It remains only to be said, that the clergyman, who thus turned his back on the altar at which Calvin ministered. in their spiritual concerns, which are exhibited by the worldly minded in the promotion of their temporal in-

"When Dr. Wainright, a gentleman, a scholar, a Christian minister, (in each of which titles there seems to be The abuse, not the use, of riches is injurious; as implied the idea of refined feelings, as well as bland manners,) has taken so public, so extraordinary an occasion, for rule of faith, but whose claims they are consistently enough the purpose of un-Churching the whole of Protestant Christendom, the Churches of Germany, SWITZERLAND, France. &c., it is surely high time to demand that the public should | jure divino of untrammelled " private judgment." moting the increase of the kingdom of God, may help be put in possession of the evidence by which so bold and to lay up for their possessors treasures in the heavens, unflinching an assertion is to be sustained; or, if that evi- den, with giant step, the causeways of Irish Presbyterianand be the cause of their reception into everlasting ha- dence is not forthcoming, it is equally high time that the ism; planted her banners in the Presbyterian encampments enormity of the assumption should be exposed. There are along the Thames and the Seine; written her insulting hundreds who can perform the task better than myself, but creed on the tombs of the Vaudois and the Huguenots:

veriest Lilliput is equal to it, I am sure that you are. You in the cathedral of Geneva, and over the dust of Calvin,did not commune with the Church of Geneva, on the Rolling with the turbid forrents of the Rhine, she has seen be the fierce light shines around his brow as if strug-did it, with a thousand leagues of sea between; you crossed those empires. It was not the stormy wave of the Baltic gling to burst through the night that hangs on the the sea, and did it at the chief altars of Geneva. He that arrested her progress; for she had stridden a continent blind man's eye, yet all is dead and the memory of the charged them only with erecting another Church, which and an ocean before. It was not the hills of Dofresield misfortunes unknown to others, yet how wonderful, two anathemas is most offensive? Pray, put "the public" how incomparable the wisdom and goodness of God, in possession of "the evidence;" for, "if that evidence beautiful upon those mountains she beheld the feet of Aposthat while our fall marred its primitive perfection, His Leaving Switzerland, let me ask the reader to go with foreseeing eye planned the capability of restoration me down the Rhine, and see how fare our "separated and placed within our reach the means of healing the brethren," in Germany. It is well-known that the Proinfirmities of our flesh—and we would here remark on testants of Germany, like those of France, Holland, Switthe astounding fact, that while throughout the domain zerland, and, in fact, of the entire continent, with the of Surgery a large portion of its operations tend to single exception of Sweden, are Presbyterians. Many of has not more than half a dozen Evangelical preachers, out spon the body, yet all its powers displayed on the eye them, from motives of expediency, or convenience—and it of six hundred clergy; the other has not as many Rationaserve to restore and bring back that which was lost. is a concession of great importance to Episcopacy—have This alone is sufficient to shew the value of sight.— created a class or order of Ministers, at first called Super-Art has fashioned a cunning support for the body, intendents, but dignified, latterly, with the Babylonish Presbyterian, and without it." should a foot be lost; and the artificer has furnished name of Bishops; and, in this respect, resemble the Methoa substitute for the hand most valuable, but no art or dists of America, who have this spurious Episcopacy. this spirit has departed "naked, and wounded and bleedcunning can replace the eye or let in the bearers of But, in fact, the Protestants on the Continent, Sweden ing." The Church of England has, by the daily incense light on the sightless globe,—therefore, God in His only excepted, are Presbyterian. And what has been the of her wholesome Liturgy, enbalmed an atmosphere justice has remembered mercy, and although the eye fate of the faith in Germany—the land of Jerome, and around her, which Socinianism has never with any com-

been made a peculiar object of attention. Much, how- secret decree of the divine compassion is not necessarily ever, remains to be done, and every diligent enquirer excluded, by virtue of which, through the wisdom of Godfinds many pearls yet discoverable in the great depths, in the discipline of free agents, they may be led to a free of science. We are not therefore astonished to see appropriation of redemption." The father of the new philosothis we could but have hoped for, but we are both sur- and our awful Baptism, I was informed, had, by some of prised and gratified at finding Canada the birth-place her clergy, been administered in the name of Liberty of so sound and practical a work as that sent out by Equality, Fraternity, or of Reason, Humanity, and Love Mr. Howard—we do not wish to be misunderstood, or of Country. It is taught by her pastors, that there is no have it supposed that we have no ability in the Pro- other God than in the things we see, and that man himself vince. We can boast of men as sound and talented as is the highest impersonation of Divinity, and, in such a those of any other country, but they have to struggle one as Christ, man may therefore be lawfully adored As to the Bible, it has been justly said, that "if Luther could return from the dead, he would find the Bible as abundant and easy field of obsenation; while the much banished from the communities professing his doctrine, as it was, in the worst times of the Papal policy." And if the Bible has begun to reappear in those lands at all, it has been in many an instance, if not in absolutely squanders its means on less worthy objects. Our all, by the direct or indirect agency of British residents, or of a British and Foreign Society.

Nor would this be so terrific a result of Presbytery, if the "Evangelical" clergy of Germany, of whom one here and there is to be found, gave hope of a brighter day. But Luther himself bequeathed to them the dangerous precedent of setting Scripture itself aside, when it stood in the way of some favorite opinion. Epistolem Stramineam-An Epistle of Straw-he did not hesitate to style the Epistle of St. James, because it laid the axe effectively at the root of his articulem ecclesiæ stantis vel cadentis Other books of the Bible fared with him but little better. The German Evangelical Clergy, still profiting by the courage of the master, are able, by a dash of the pen to settle, on the basis of "private judgment." the canon of Scripture which the whole Catholic Church was cautiously substantiating for three hundred years. "Scarcely a book of the New Testament," says a Presbyterian writer well acquainted with his subject, "has escaped the obeliscus of some Aristarchus; and we know not that the Doctor's hat could be duly conferred, in Germany, on one who had not singled out some book for elimination. . . . There are in Germany scores of scholars whose tact enables them to pick out a Pauline epistle as confidently as a banktribute the Apocalypse to a discipline of John. Eichhorn ounces it a drama on the fall of Judaism and Paganism. . . . Semler condemns it as a work of a fanatic. Ammon thinks the author and the editor of John's Gospel to be different persons. Vogel, Rettig, Ballenstedt, and Bretschneider, deny its authenticity. Schliermacher rejects First Timothy: Eichhorn rejects all the Pastoral Epistles. Schmidt throws doubt over both the Epistles to the Thessalonians. Cludius treats those of Peter in the same way. Baur and Schneckenburger consider Luke, in same way. Baur and Schneckenburger consider Luke, in the Acts, not as giving a faithful narrative of events. but eloquence of Whitefield, what have they seen at the bean apologetic statement, to vindicate favorite opinions. Kern maintains that the Epistle of James was forged by a Jewish Christian, in the name of this Apostle, to contro-vert the Pauline doctrinal views which prevailed in the Gentile Churches. Girorer finds undeniable marks of falsehood in the account given of Cornelius. And it is called upon to combat such views, rehearse them without any approach to a shudder. . . . Neander himself re-Paul in the same relation as Melancthon to Luther. He denies the genuineness of the First Epistle to Timothy, and exceedingly doubts that of Jude, and entirely gives up the Second of Peter. As to the inspiration of the Scriptures in the heydey of Puritanism, "that, in process of time, New England will be the wofullest place in all America." pelow what is regarded as orthodox among ourselves."-Such are the fancies of German divines and universities, to which the Stuarts, and Hodges, and Alexanders of Presbyterianism, and her seminaries in America, are sent to learn the Art of Exegesis. And these are the elaborated fancies of Neander, "A venerable theologian," according to the singular predictions. Princeton Review, from which I have just quoted, and am now quoting again,-" A venerable theologian," and a no-

Thus has Socinianism, with her pestilential train, trod-THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE still I believe it not a task which requires the strength reared her towering head above the Alps and the Appenines; dashed on, like the winter avalanche, into the universities of Germany. Leyden and Leipsic have fallen that turned her back, for she had conquered the Jura and the Alps. But, with the music of those waves, there were borne to her ears the strains of a Catholic Liturgy, and on whose accuracy I must, for the present, rely, "to compare the two kingdoms of Saxony and Sweden. Both are almost exclusively Lutheran; the people of both are generally well educated; religion is one of the studies in sally Rationalistic; the other universally Orthodox. One lists, out of three times that number! One is Episcopal and has retained the Apostolic succession; the other is

Presbyterians in this country yet unthinkingly boast, as the

beginning, like their more advanced brethren in Germany,

to re-investigate, in all the unbounded plenitude, and the

other members serves to restore to it its former beauty. and Presbyterian traveller, "a single individual in Germany of red pottage, has never been able to supplant. So-If, then, the eye has been so specially provided for by who believed in the eternity of future punishments." Even cinianism, like a local malaria, with her train of diseases,

our God, can we fail to be grateful to those who, by the Evangelical and Excellent Neander, given up to what has been invited from Geneva, into the ruins of a few our God, can we fail to be grateful to those who, by careful study, endeavour to improve the means for preserving and restoring vision. We know that of late years surgery has made rapid advances in this department, and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has a war for forms. It is not been invited from Geneva, into the ruins of a few Presbyterian and Baptist Congregation in England, but to the All the presbyterian and Baptist Congregation in England, but to the many experiment of the affections, thinks that "the doctrine of universal thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has a war for forms. It is now, shall have run the course and reached the decay that it has run and reached wherever it is old, the world sun never sets, has ever caught the infection. Mr. Lefevre, of New-York, on his return from a visit to England, complains that "the system of American Universalism has been invited from Geneva, into the ruins of a few Presbyterian and Baptist Congregation in England, but to them has been invited from Geneva, into the ruins of a few Presbyterian and Baptist Congregation of the Church of England, throughout an empire on which the system and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has a war for forms. It is not been and thanks to many of our British surgeons, the eye has a war for forms. It is not of the decay thanks to many of our British and the form Geneva, into the ruins of a few In the course and reached the decay that the system and thanks to many of our British and the form Geneva, into the ruins of a few In the course and reached the decay that the system and the course and reached the deca plains that "the system of American Universalism has not a single defender in England." In a single word, the fact—enough to make one shudder at its contemplation—must now be obvious, that, if Presbyterianism had retained its footing in Great Britain, the whole Protestant world would still move the resistant of the Prosbyterianism had retained its footing in Great Britain, the whole Protestant world would still move the resistant of the Reformation, sympathized with the heresies on every side of her, which not only deny that the Lord Restoration, two hundred and forty have lapsed into Socinianism. Well may the Church of England be called "THE BOLWARK OF THE REFORMATION:" and we marvel not that all that touches her—since it touches the apple attracts the observation of the world. Still there is the

But give Presbyterianism the opportunity of one more experiment. Follow the "May-Flower" in her ocean-path, and wonder to yourself, whether the flood from the dragon's mouth shall pursue this woman and her child into the wilderness. Behold the Pilgrims disembark; a stable race a virtuous people as gally construction who noble race, a virtuous people, a godly congregation, who fast, and give alms, and pray, and establish once more, not unaided by sons of the Church of England, a Christian empire, far from the contact and contamination of the old leaven, and fortified in fence-work deeper, higher, broader, than any that had been contrived before. And are we to see this new empire of faith uprooted? Is the same death-worm to gnaw at the root of the transplanted tree? Are we to behold the same mysterious plague-spot appear in a new clime, upon a healthy and vigorous frame, until from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, it shall

And tell us ye divines and ye diviners, when shall all this be? Shall it be soon? Shall not generation after generation, washed in the Lamb's blood, be placed first beyond the reach of sin and death? No! we tell you, no? Scarcely have the feet of the Pilgrims touched Plymouth Rock, before the empoisoned waters gush from its bosom. Scarcely have the children that gambolled on the decks of the May-Flower, grown up to manhood, ere Arminianism, at once the offspring and the antagonist of Calvinism— an Arminianism not grounded in Catholic truth, nor guarded by Catholic restraint, but guarded and grounded in the vain sanctions of human reasoning, and the simple reactions of human instinct,—has overspread the land, and an Egyptian

darkness has stretched its curtain over the new empire. to pick out a Pauline epistle as confidently as a bank-cashier can detect a counterfeit note. . . . Several atman of fasts and vigils, who, at Oxford, spent whole nights on the cold earth in prostration and prayer, but a man whom the Church of England preferred to drive from her communion, with the Wesleys and their companions, into schism, because she wanted the wisdom to employ them in her own bosom-Whitefield, and a few individuals like-minded, come, as another Moses and Aaron, to spread their hands over the land, and dispel the unnatural dark-ness, and once more we see New England, through Whitefield of the Church of England, recovering, to some extent, the faith and its practices, which, in the short space of a hundred years, it had unaccountably lost.

ginning of the present century ? The Church of the Puritans, after as fair an experiment as it was possible to funking theory, is at once the primordium vitae and the primordium moriis to the system. The Blighting angel drops again the cursed dew from his wing, over bright any approach to a shudder. . . . Neander immself regards the Epistle to the Hebrews as the work of a Christian, a learned and eloquent Alexandrian, who stood to by preachers who, confronted by no Liturgy of purer times, preach ferriessly and blasphemously that Jesus is not "the true Gd," and that the Son and the Father are

"Yea, we are fin to that madness and folly," said Edwards, "that I am persuaded, if the Devil came visibly among many, and held out independency and liberty of conscience, and should preach that there were no devils, no hell, no sin at all, but these were only men's imaginations, with several other doctrines, he would be cried up followed, admired? And the result has made good these

The Universalsts alone, teaching that "there is no hell." boasts of having some into possession of a thousand pul-pits, among the sons of the Puritans, in this ill-fated land

ble scholar—perhaps the most celebrated Professor in Germany, and whose works we never open without instruction and delight." [!] And such is the sea of doubf and wild conjecture, in which even the "Evangelical" remnant in Germany are driven. And, unless the Church be invoked as the true witness, to say, what were the books of Scripture confided to her, from the beginning, who shall settle, either for the German Presbyterian or American, the canon of Scripture, and give them again the Bible, of which their Churches and flocks engulfed in the one gurgite vasto.

No wonder that we hear, in the middle of the nineteenth century, that, in America, the lineal descendant of Mather Germany the descendants of Luther the Reformer have taken refuge in the Romish Communion; and that, in Great Britain, a descendant of Cromwell, the Protector, ministers at the altars of the Church of England.

As to New England, we regard the last experiment of Calvinism as made. "Ten years," says a sagacious Presbyterian divine, "will place the [orthodox] Churches Massachusetts beyond redemption." Says the Editor of The Presby erian," "The ground they assume in the contest with the Socinian is absurd and futile. The latter may lie on his arms, without striking a blow, and confidently await the issue." "It has been long prepared in geon to the Montreal Eye Infirmary. Armour and . Well said! Now then, Doctor, to your "task." If the fair vallies of Switzerland; and kept her insulting jubilee itse'f," says a discerning Unitarian, "for a reform in its theology; but its allegiance to the public sentiment of more sluggish communities has retarded it. It is laboring along, like an active steam-tug with a half-dozen logy have fallen into the arms of an essentially liberal Christianity." This is the tendency—downward and downward—stilleverywhere downward. There is no remedy should never had been Unitarians; we are Unitarians only in the ignorance and the absence of something better."

And the late growth of the Church there appears to justify the remark. In Connecticut, where the chanting of the service when first introduced by Bishop Seabury, was 'Indian pow-wow,' there are now one hundred congregations that so worship God. And of Newburyport where the bones of Whitefield are entombed, it has been said of this man and that man in the list of the Episcopal clergy, that he was born there. That single town, as if Whitefield had repented in the dust, and had warned them from the dead to return to the bosom of their ancient mother, has given birth to at least twenty living pastors and divines of

> The Rev. Wm. Bartlett, St. Luke's Chelsea.
>
> "Josiah M Bartlett, Plerpont Mañor, W. N. Y.
>
> "Moses B. Chase, Chaplain U. S. Navy.
>
> "Thomas M. Clark, Trinity Church, Boston.
>
> "George H. Clark, late of All Saints' Church, Worcester.
>
> "Samuel A. Clark, Church of the Advent, Philadelphia.
>
> "Samuel Cutler, St. Andrew's Hanover, and Trinity, Marshifeld.
>
> "Bestinging Dec. D. Chelst Church Philadelphia. Marshfield.
>
> Benjamin Dorf, D. D., Christ Church, Philadelphia.
>
> Samuel M. Emery, Trinity Church, Portland Conn.
>
> William Friend, St. Peter's and Grace Churches, Port
> Royal, Virginia.
>
> Benjamin Hale, D. D., Fresident Geneva College, N.Y.
>
> William Horton, St. Thomas's, Dover, N. H.
>
> Jacob B. Morss, St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore Co.,
>
> Maryland.

vel not that all that touches her—since it touches the apple of the woild's eve—is at once felt at the Earth's heart, and in all Earth's heart, and the least speck upon her face, like a spot on the great luminary in heaven, instantly attracts the observation of the world. Still there is the owl and the bat that would rejoice in her eclipse! These are the facts that drove me rapidly on toward the result contemplated in this narrative.

But give Presbyterianism the opportunity of one more experiment. Follow the "May-Flower" in her occannath, and wonder to yourself, whether the flood from the world was not worthy—has suffered in so short a time they would joyfully have defended with their lives, and then to the infidel? Particularly I asked myself, and then to the infidel? Particularly I asked my which they guarded by an uncompromising creed and by a vigorous discipline—a Church, that less than a hundred years ago amid a universal re-awakening, returned for a while to the manly faith of the earlier Puritans—should now, again, while hearts are yet beating that kindled and beat under the eloquence of Whitefield and Brainerd and Edwards and the Tennants, have lapsed into Socinianism—Universalism—Deism? One of their favorite divines we find, in a New-York pulpit, associating, in a breath the names of "Socrates and Cato of Howard and Lafayette, of Jefferson and Jesus!" "Such is the era," says one of their orators in the mesmeric trance—and not mendorsed by a number of their clergy—"such is the era foreseen by David, Isaiah, Zechariah and Daniel, and impressed upon Confucius. Zoroaster, Brahma, Jesus. Mohammed, Fourier—it was sung on the Orphic lyres of Egypt—preached and which they guarded by an uncompromising creed and by a clusion, that Presbyterianism embodies in it. by an inherent Confucius. Zoroaster, Brahma, Jesus. Mohammed, Fourier—it was sung on the Orphic lyres of Egypt—preached and anticiyated by Paul—and described by John in the Apocalyse!" We hear Boston divines beginning at last to deny the personal existence of their Maker; and the learning of old Harvard University is at this moment employed in the grave business of seeking to convince her sons, that, although they be right in denying the "three that bear record in heaven," yet their is sufficient reason to believe that there is One! Herself the plaything of a hundred schisms and sins, the old New England Church is now abandoning her children to "the delirious wanderings of the transcendher children to "the delirious wanderings of the transcendental philosophy; and some of her leading divines are echoing the huge atrocity of Germany, that Jesus was but like Mr. Belsham's, in a physical and utilitatian mould,

since the days of the Aposties," it has been rent into irreconcilable parties, which have ended in the adoption of opposing creeds, and separate communions; the same philosophizing spirit is stalking in its midst, which has, all
around it, entirely supplanted the old faith. On the principal, "Nec Deus intersit, si Deo non dignus nodus," we
are told that natural causes may have dright in the Red Sea." are told that natural causes may have dried up the Red Sea; the chair that he occupied as a preceptor has in latter that natural causes may have rained five on the plain; that years, we are informed, been filled by a Socinian. matural causes may have hung a meteor in the heavens over Bethlehem; that natural causes may have produced all the phenomena ascribed by our Lord to demoniacal agencies, in accommodation to the prejudices of the Jews. Not very far, all this, thought I, from the German discoveries, that the Ascension of Leyn was his discoveries.

dity"—"Imputed righteousness is imputed nonsense,"—
"Natural inability makes sin a natural misfortune, but certainly not sin"—"We must be willing to be dammed, that God may be glorified, or we cannot be saved"—"We are as much indebted to God for sin as for holiness"—"God is as much the Author of evil as of good"—"God was bound to introduce sin, as producing, through grace, the greatest possible amount of knowledge and of happiness"—"Regeneration is simply a resolution of the will, in view of motive, or is the result of moral strasion"—"Were I as eloquent as the Holy Ghost, I could by the presentation of motives, regenerate the world"—"When the laws of mind to go a planet, reflecting for a while the bright rays of the body from which it is broken, and then sinking into silence and eclipse—but the steady, unfluctuating light of a primitive age, all radient with innumerable constellations, that, like the light of the natural firmament. has come down to us undimmed and unimpared. O it is refreshing beyond all utterance, after following these human guides and wandering stars—the Luthers, and the Calvins, and the Weslevs, of yesterday—to see at last a Christianity shining with that same full-orbed light in which Folycarp and Ignatives, regenerate the world"—"When the laws of mind

Master, that, as a matter of historical fact, "the gates of held" kave, to an extent that should inspire the most serithe fall, as before; the universe and the fullness thereof still remained His; we neither owed money to the Deity, nor did Christ pay any on our behalf; His atonement, therefore, is not a payment of our debt."

Master, that, as a matter of historical fact, "the gates of held" kave, to an extent that should inspire the most seritually series and dismay, "PREVAILED against" the Scotland, and one in part of the United States,—and in both a sad breach has been made in the walls,—remain to be

Barneses, the Skinners, the Edwardses, the Hopkinses of Presbytery, have, within my own brief recollection, become the absorbing themes of our pulpits, our schools of theology, Old School, or Orthodox Presbyterians, occupying themselves, for the most part, the doubtful and slippery ground of the New Lights of the last generation, are awhile in doubt whether they can rally in sufficient strength to "exdoubt whether they can rany in sunction strength to "exscind" their unsound brethren, or whether they shall be
driven to secession, as the only escape from evils under which
the body is groaning. The crisis comes. The Church is
rent. Heresies multiply. The Catechism, in a thousand
parishes, gives place to "Union questions," and to "The
Child's Book on the Atonement," "The Child's Book on the Soul and its Immortality," and perchance, 'The Child's Book on the existence of its God!" The Catemending such a system to a ripened understanding, in after life; and the whole body, loosened in its joints and bands, communicants, aimed at becoming purer, is still entirely below the requirements of its Confession. The Sacraments, in the sense of that Confession, are almost lost; the eternal generation of the Son not held to be at all essential; the distinction between moral and natural inability, ultimately so fatal to the system, allowed: salvability of all, in a certain sense, assented to, at the necessary expense of election and a limited redemption; and Princeton eader are conducted through its Reviews and its Exegeti-In fact, the Old School Presbyterians, while boding that the reason will place the Churches in Massachusetts beyond redemption," are unconsciously far out on the ebbing tide, toward the gulf of Continental Neology.

There is certainly a chain of hands from Calvinism own to Atheism-Calvin reaching the hand to Luther Luther to Arminius, Arminius to Pelagius, Pelagius to Arius, Arius to Socinus, Socinus to Messiah the Second and even Messiah the Second to another, and another still whom this theology teaches us to look for. At Calvin the uppermost link of the theological chain, retaining yet much of its ancient Catholic consistency and polish, the series stops; and between Calvin and Cranmer, Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, human philosophy and celestial faith, private judgment and Catholic consent; there is an interval. interval, wide as the earth, high as the stars, and lasting as the heaven. Why then should Episcopalians be blamed for not wishing to bridge the gulf, or to break down the dividing wall? Or why should they be derided for seek-not heard—another clergyman apostatized?" ing to restore that wall, where it may have been weakened? there not a hid treasure in its corner-stone? Pray, gentlemen, desist from calling names. Pray, for a trifling, temporary advantage do not endeavour to stultily us to the world, and expose us to its sneer, by creating the impres-Charles C. Adams, St. Paul's Chorch, Key West, Florida. do tell you it is high time that you knew better. The ad-solation that not a speck nor mote can appear in the eye of

tained its footing in Great Britain, the whole Protestant world would at this moment have been Socinian or Infide!!

During four years that it triumphed under Cromwell, one hundred and seventy-six sects, or forms of heresy and blasphemy, appeared; and, as stated before, of two hundred and sixty Presbyterian Congregations that survived the why is it, that the religion, that has once divorced itself from its Bishops and its Liturgy, is downward and ever downward in its tendency, bequeathing her sceptre in all lands, without a single exception yet, first to the Socinian.

echoing the huge atrocity of Germany, that Jesus was but one of a series of Messiahs. Whom the world has a right to look for until society shall be conducted by the paths of liberty and progress to its longed for perfection.

Once more. That small portion of the Presbyterian Church, to which it has been my happier lot to be attached — what, said I, cautiously, within myself, is its condition? Is it always on the downward road to doubt and dissolution? Let me think. Under my own eyes, and while enjoying, as some have said. "the most remarkable revival since the days of the Apostles," it has been rent into irreconcilable parties, which have ended in the adoption of opening the became a Presbyterian—then, an Independent—next, Anabapties—afterward, an Ariam—and eventually a Society shall be conducted by the paths of the Apostles," it has been rent into irreconcilable parties, which have ended in the adoption of opening the became a Presbyterian—then, an Independent—next, and the properties of the Apostles, and the properties of the Apostles, and utilitatian mould, or an active, imaginative mind, like Milton's, may, in a single lifetime, run through this circle of opinions. Milton, to take but one of those examples, whose fingers swept with such inimitable grace and grandeur the strings of a seruptic lyre, also the descending scale of theology. Leaving the Church of Rome, and from political mould, or an active, imaginative mind, like Milton's, may, in a single lifetime, run through this circle of opinions. Milton, to take but one of those examples, whose fingers swept with such inimitable grace and grandeur the strings of a seruptic lyre, also the descending scale of theology. Leaving the Church of Rome, and from political mounts of the Apostles, which have ended in the adoption of opinions. All the properties are properties and properties are properties.

cension of Jesus was his disappearing in a mountain-fog, that there was a clearer and steadier light than the sparks and his stilling the tempest was his settling a dispute among of reason's kindling, in which Christianity might h And, in doctrinal theology, almost afraid that my very thoughts should be overheard. I yet thought within myself, the light of a meteor, flashing on Geneva, and leaving the Where do we stand? "Original sin is an original abstrdity"—"Imputed righteousness is imputed nonsense,"—

sterea—not the light of a volcator, bassang in Germany, and leaving the earth strewn with ashes and cinders—not the light of a meteor, flashing on Geneva, and leaving the way of a planet, reflecting for a while the bright rays of the

natius and Irenzeus benefit its giory, and to know as a historical fact, that it is as much the same, as the light of the celestial bodies above us is the light that shone upon their natural result of the proper selection and adaptation of motives"—" As God cannot govern the sun

natural eyes.

I may therefore repeat, that to my mind the inference by motives, nor the stars by the ten commandments, so neither can He regenerate mind, and give it a new direction, by the direct and immediate power of His grace?—

"Spiritual Christianity is to be henceforth the standard; perish forms and creeds?—"The Church must be re-built to the system; for the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by the start of the frightful phenomena are reconstructed by upon broader basis of faith"—" Its discipline must be altered, and other tests of communion, adapted to the times and the societies around us to be instituted"—" The eternal generation of the Son it is not absolutely necessary to believe"—"In fact, we subscribe the Confession of Faith only as indicating the outline or substance of doctrine"—"And of private judgment, and next to the principles on which as indicating the outline or substance of doctrine"—"And the old forbidding doctrine of the Atonement, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, must be abandoned for that of an Atonement, by which man shall become morally at-one with God"—"for. (to use the language of one of our eminent divines, whose pen seems not to have understood the first lesson of reverence,) no debt was due from us to God, and consequently, none was paid by Christ; we had not deprived God of His property; we had not robbed the treasury of Heaven; God was possessed of as much riches after yet it is rent into conflicting schisms, and agitated with wild "winds of doctrine," and is the unhappy plaything of what one of their own divines has called "the cternal Eurekas of some new divinity." But of Presbyterianism in New England, in France, in Switzerland, in Denmark, in Correct in the Mellord in President and the Correct in the Correct i in Germany, in Holland, in Prussia, over nearly all which countries it has had an uninterrupted run and reign of three hundred years, we can speak now historically. Gather the Presbyterians of all these lands into one vast assembly, and them again if the Bible that we acknowledge contains the inspired and infallible communications of God to men, and, with scarcely a dissenting voice they will tell you NO!—

More than three hundred years was Popery in laying her

hand upon the laity, and repelling them from the cup; but in less than three hundred, in all the countries we have named, Presbyterianism has laid her hand upon the crown of JESUS, and torn it from his brow, and declared Him to be no God of hers. Again and again has she surrendered the Divinity of her Lord, taken off from His exalted Person the purple robe, and suffered Him to be crowned with shame and spitting. Rome, with all her abominations, never did it. Which then is the Anti-christ of the present day? I dare not answer-but one, whom the catholic faith hat denieth the Father and the Son;" and again he says, "Many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an anti-christ." (I. John ii 22, 23: II. John 7.)

" Have you heard the dreadful news ?" said a very remarkable lady, and active parishioner of mine, not many vears ago.—"another clergyman in England gone over to

"Indeed!" I replied; "it is really very sad; but" (endeavoring to adapt my answer to one who had been nearly Swedenborgianized out of the doctrine of the resurrection, and liberalized and spiritualized, as I had heard, into the selebration of the communion with friend Gurney and his companions,) "I think he might have done worse—better n the least, the ardor or the satisfaction with which, sometime afterward, she renewed the lamentation, "O, Mr. have you heard the dreadful news—have you not heard it? another of our clergy gone over to the Papists!"

"But why do they leave the Church," said I; "do they believe the Church of England to be Erastianized and Puritanized beyond redemption? If so, I can only say that I do not agree with them." Still, after a certain interval,

"Is it possible," I replied, "apostatized ?"
"Is it possible," I replied, "apostatized to what ?"
"To Popery!"
"Ah, indeed!" I remarked; "I did not know but you meant, to the Independents or the Baptists, or possibly the Unitarians; however there is this consolation," said I to the sion, that it is for forms and shadows that Episcopalians contend! We will not tell you you know better; but we employed ladies take their knitting, in her lap, "it is a con-

heard the dreadful news?"

ar something good—but I believe there is no more any od—but do not tell me—any more apostacies to Rome?
Worse than that," I answered very solemnly.

"Why, what do you mean? What can be worse than "Indeed, Miss ----, I wonder you should not have act!" heard it—very little is said about it however—a great many people do not even know it—but still, I think it ought to be known, and I hope you will do your part in letting our parishioners know it. How singular it is, that three or our men cannot leave the Church of England, for that of Rome, without rocking the earth to its centre and turning all faces black, when fifty thousand Presbyterians in Switone's equanimity be disturbed throughout all Christen-

Well, Miss ----, I am endeavoring to break it to you by degrees, as you thought you could not bear it very well this evening; that is the news—not that fifty thousand, but that more than thirty millions of Presbyterians in Switzerland, in Germany, in Ireland, in New England, in Old England, and wherever Presbyterianism has held sway, both pastors and parishes, in one terrific mass, have disowned the Trinity, and denied the divinity of Jesus. Now, prohibited! Miss ----, let me beg you not to make yourself so unrch bids fair to run the same course, are seeking refuge in Rome; but, if you must be unhappy, take up your lamentation over the thirty millions of Protestants going down this moment to the grave, and the fifty or one hundred millions, who have already gone, with the open denial on their lips of "Him who bought them with His evitable effect upon the religious faith of the students. This was, however, a sad experiment with my parishioner. She never forgave me.

And if here and there amidst the general apostacy, the

is the effort marred, how partial is the acknowledgement of ancient doctrine, how sceptical and mutilated the re-appropriation of the books of Scripture, how abandoned the mind to the theologia pectoris, as it has been termed, or the theology of sentiment, as phrase imports. As the famished sailor, taken from a wreck, has lost the power of discerning wholesome and appropriate food, and impelled by blind hunger, seizes on the first nourishment that offers, so a German or Continental mind, thus waking out of infidelity, plunges at once, under his new impulses and new wants, into all the revelry of a wild and licentious divinity; or else, as Popery is the only other religion within his reach flies to her bosom as a shelter from his own intolerable distractions; and we therefore hear without surprise, that the present family of Luther, for want of the purer Catholicity which Cromwell's descendant has found in England, and three hundred dissenting ministers have found to their heart's joy in America, have fled from the horrid and wild ents of Presbyterian metaphysics to the more

genial bosom of the Papacy.

Having now seen that, as a Presbyterian, I was not in the Rock-founded Church, entitled, after the death of the Testator, to his gracious promise to be with her "until the end of the world," and that the gates of hell should not prevail against her, I felt a deep anxiety to quit the house thus fallen already, or else its last timbers shaking on the sand; but believing that the part of it in which I dwelt might "last my time." I had only resolution enough to introduce my children into a Church, already belting the earth. every where acknowledging her Lord, and now, as eighteen centuries ago, "continuing steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." Yet I was unconsciously beginning to move in the middle path between Popery and Sectarianism—the too suicides has thrown great light on these awful mysmuch and the too little in Christianity-toward what was now fast becoming the Church simultaneously of my affections and my understanding. An influence invisible attracted me on, a feeling unaccountable sustained me, that to go on would be safe. I inhaled already the fragrant arr of a morning that my eyes had not yet seen: I beheld, though at a distance still, bright gleamings from the windows of a temple that my feet had not yet trodden.

| GHURCHES. | CLERGY. | | Even song. | |
|---------------|--|---------|------------|--|
| St. James's * | { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector, } { Rev. E. Baldwin, M. A., Assis. Miu. } | 11 o'c. | 3½ o'c. | |
| St. Paul's | Rev. J. G. D. McKenziv, B. A., Incum | 11 " | 4 | |
| Trinity | Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. | 11 " | 61 " | |
| St. George's | Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent | 11 " | 7 " | |
| Holy Trinityt | Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assis. Min. | 11 " | 61 " | |

t In this Church the seats are all free and unappr

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

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JULY 25, 1850.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

Our reference to the University of Paris in a former article, was "not quite intelligible" to Mr. de Blaquiere. We will endeavour in the present to make it intelligible; and if in so doing we should print language such as ought to horrify and appal every christian mind, we trust the exigency of the occasion will justify us, when we find even Churchmen and Clergymen willing to commit themselves to a scheme of University education, (to use Mr. de Blaquiere's words) " fraught with disaster to the Church and the future tranquility of the Province." Our object is to show what has been the working of a scheme consist-

ing of a secular University and affiliated Colleges in France; and although the plan is not identical with the one proposed here, it is sufficiently near to be a valuable lesson, -the more especially as it has been in operation for a sufficient period (about 40 years) to produce its proper fruits.

The University of Paris is the only public body in France which has the power of granting degrees and it is well known that it is the desire of those who drew up the University Act here, to centralize this whole power in the University of Toronto. It is for this reason, that they oppose a Church University .-At present they except degrees in Theology, but in the Bill of 1843 they wished to give all degrees them-

The University of Paris then grants all degrees in

Arts, Medicine, Law, and Theology, that are given throughout France. The Government likewise provides in the Academy of Paris, Professors of all these Faculties; those of Theology being established in the Roman Catholic College of the Sorbonne, which is therefore an "affiliated College." Besides this there are twenty-six other Academies in France: of which two cities furnish Professors in Theology, Law and Arts; one in Theology and Arts; one in Theology and Law; two in Law and Arts; one in Law and Medicine; three in Theology alone; two in Law alone; one in Medicine alone; and one in Arts alone. Of these Strasburg has an "affiliated College of Lutheran Theology, and Montaubun an "affiliated College" of Calvinistic Theology. Perhaps Mr. de Blaquiere will be a little surprised to find how closely the government plan in Canada is copied from the government plan of France; for here we are to have a University in Toronto, with a staff of Professors in Arts, Law, and Medicine, -and affiliated Colleges, either in Toronto, or elsewhere, of Church of England Theology, Roman Theology, Presbyterian Theology, Wesleyan Theology, &c., &c., &c.

Now let us look at some of the results of this worship.

1. We have the authority of Dr. Wordsworth for saying, that "few ecclesiastics resort to the Theological Faculty of the Sorbonne, for Theological study," although the Professors are provided by the Governattached to them, in which Theology is taught.

new publication of the Divine will, of which every proceed.] man may be the recipient by his own independent

"Other Professors of the College de France have as publicly declared to their young scholars, that they God has sent into the world to regenerate it! And you. these Professors have appealed to their hearers whether they too have not seen this prophet; and above sixty of them at a time have replied in a public lecture room, 'yes we swear that we have seen him.' And "But tell me," said the lady, "that news you had to tell this dreadful blasphemy has been allowed by the None. Minister of Instruction and his Council to be broached by national teachers, in the great College of the capital, without any interference or remonstrance!"

What an example of a college, in which religion is separated from secular education! Here religion is excluded from the lecture rooms, but blasphemy is not

3. But let us look to the interior working of such a system, to its effects upon the habits and character of

the youth brought up under it. First, let us adduce the opinion of "one of the ablest Bishops of France" as to the natural and in-

"The heads of the University feel their need of religion, of its morals and its doctrines: and they call continental mind is seen returning to some dim perceptions of the truth, with what crudities of mysticism or fanaticism ism. Lutheranism. Calvinism, &c., present themselves together with Catholicism. What course then is to be followed? One, you say, and one only; viz., to lop off all that is peculiar in each of these creeds, &c., and to adopt a formula of natural religion; that is, to surrender all their doctrines up to indifference and scepticism. Yes-But what is this electic process but the ruin of all religion? Disguise as you will this false position, adopt as you like, in detail, certain formulas ready made for the use of various religionists; yet it will always be undeniable, that all the members of our University, as Academies, are condemned to a practical and material indifference to all religion."

Now is not this precisely what we have said, and what the experience of every teacher of youth or spiritual instructor who has watched the course of things of late years is constrained to expect.

But we have no need of speculations, let us go to actual facts. Mr. Riancey published a work called "A History of public Instruction," from which Dr. Wordsworth has translated some observations relative to the year 1818.

"It is difficult to represent the state of moral depravity to which the youth of France was reduced in ten years after the foundation of the University. One fact will suffice : several students committed suicide teries; and notwithstanding the attempts taken to conceal it from the public, the whole of Paris resounded with the fact for several days. A government student of fifteen years of age, quitted his college without leave; on his return he was condemned to solitary confinement for three hours. On entering the place of confinement he attempted to hang himself, but withont success; after several attempts he tied his cravat to a chair and strangled himself by straining against

The same day his comrades produced his will, written by his own hand. The following is a copy of it, 'I bequeath my body to pedants, and my soul to days of publication. the Manes of Voltaire and J. J. Rousseau, who have taught me to despise the vain superstitions of this the next volume, will send in their names as early as world. I have always acknowledged a Supreme Being possible. and my religion has ever been the Religion of Nature.' This will was immediately circulated among the colcirculated; and the students joined in admiration of Niagara District. this appaling crime, as if it were an act of the most

These are appaling facts, but the Report of the nine chaplains of the Royal Colleges, presented to their ecclesiastical superior in 1830, states still more fully the general effect produced on the youth educated in these colleges, where secular education was given by government functionaries, and religious instruction separately by clergymen, and where there was even a

"We are filled with sentiments of despondency and horror which no words can express, when we reflect on the almost utter futility of our office, although we have spared neither pains nor study to render it effective

"The youths who are committed to our charge are scarcely admitted into the Colleges before the good principles which they may have imbibed in their childood begin to evaporate; if any of them remain faithful to their first impressions they seek to conceal them; and when they have reached the age of fourteen or fifteen years, our efforts become wholly abortive : we lose our religious influence over them so completely, that in each College, among the united classes of mathematics, philosophy, and rhetoric, out of ninety or one hundred students there are scarcely seven or eight who are communicants at Easter.

"Nor is it indifference or the force of passion which leads them to a general forgetfulness of God; it is je ositive infidelity. In fact, how can we expect that they should be believers in God when they see such ontempt for religion, and when they listen every day of their lives to lectures of so contradictory a character, and when they find Christianity no where but at chapel, and there too an empty Christianity of bare form and technical routine?

"They arrive, then, at fifteen years of age without any rule for their thoughts, and without any rein for their actions, except an exterior discipline which they abhor, and masters whom they treat as mercenaries; and at length, when the course of their studies is complete, of those who issue from the Colleges the averplete, of those who issue from the Colleges the average number of the students who have preserved their religion to the end of their career does not amount to more than one student to every college in each year.

Such is the final result of our own professional labours! Such is the final result of our own professional labours! to do

"Some of us have passed our youth in these Colleges, and we have seen as students there that which we now behold as functionaries; and we have never into desuetude in most Dioceses in England, has been very generally revived by the Bishops; and no measure, within thought on our education without extreme disgust, and we shall never reflect on our present office without

Is this the language of "bigotted priests?" Is it not rather the language of Christian clergymen, such as we rejoice to know that the Church of France increasingly numbers, notwithstanding her serious errors? of Christian clergymen, aware of the all-importance of religion, and pierced with the deepest anguish, at perceiving all their efforts for the salvation of souls baffled by the inevitable tendency to positive unbelief of the separation of secular education and religion,even though, the latter be communicated by the "religious instructor of each denomination," and "every facility is afforded for their attendance upon religious

But we are not left even to the testimony of these worthy men; we can adduce the language of M. le Visconte de Cormerin, "the modern Montaigne," extracted from a pamphlet published in 1845.

" Does the University afford youth any moral eduwonder that the appointment was so long delayed, than that it was ultimately resolved on. And if any one had suggested to me that so respectable a person as Mr. Denoche would be found calling them "pseudo-officials," and dermining the faith and morals of their candidates for the uninistry, by sending them to study in secular Academies, even though there be affiliated Colleges attached to them, in which Theology is according to the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating them "pseudo-officials," and the exercise of their inductions of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating them "pseudo-officials," and the exercise of their inductions of the imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating them "pseudo-officials," and the might be purpose of petitioning Her Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament against entertaining the Resolutions now being prepared by the Provincial Legislating them "pseudo-officials," and the Majesty and the Resolutions of the Imperial Parliament against ente will; that is not the question—the question is simply whether the young people who come out of our University have any religion or not. I tell you that they

2. But this is not all. The worst, far the worst is have not; and the reason why they have it not, is not liberty and her rights, as well as the charitable aid of our adove-mentioned petition; and the following Resolutions in Upper Canada to purposes of secular education, and to behind. Dr. Wordsworth informs us that in the difficult to discover. They have it not, because the Church of God!"

But as this continual dropping began, in the course of Collège de France at Paris "Professors appointed and University is not constructed for the purpose of teaching bring him to regret that he should have taken such a house, Esq., and time, to wear a little on my powers of endurance, I said one day to the good lady, "Oh, Miss ————, have you ity to announce publicly ex cathedra to their hearers And that is what Church people require and demand, Mr. Denroche's letter bein Mr. Denroche's letter bein eard the dreadful news?"
"No! pray don't tell me, if it is anything bad—I want to that the Christian dispensation is but one link in the a University constructed with the object of teaching chain of Divine revelations to man! that it has now morality and religion. It is their birthright as Britons served its purpose, and is soon to be superseded by a and we trust they will never rest without it. But to

"To know what they have learnt of morality and religion, have the goodness to address the students hemselves, as they come down the staircase of the Sorbonne, with their Bachelor's diploma under their have seen with their own eyes a new prophet, whom arm; and you will see what answer they will make

'Mr. Bachelor, I make you my bow; what do you

know of religion? Nothing. 'Do you ever go inside a church? Never. Do you ever perform any works of Charity?-

'What do you do in the morning? I smoke 'And in the evening? I Polka!'

"And now let us see what becomes of them .-Where does this youthful scepticism go to? Where does it go? To the Normal School; and it peoples your public Schools. It goes to the Law School, and and your Courts of Appeal, your Bar, your Lawyers, offices. It goes to the Schools of Medicine, and peo- tween us. ples your Faculties, your Hospitals, your Cities, your Cottages. It goes to the School of Engineering, and peoples your Mines, your Bridges and Roads, your Artillery and your enterprize by Land and Sea. It goes to the Military and Naval Schools, and peoples your Armies and Fleets. It goes to your Institute, and peoples your five classes. It goes into the Council of State and decides in the most wrongful and random manner cases of Theology. [So that France has its Gorham cases.—ED. CH.] It goes into the offices of the Mayor, the Prefects and sub-Prefects, where it disputes against the Bishops and Clergy. It goes

into the Two Houses of the Legislature, &c., &c." Is this France of which M. Cormerin is speaking? Or is he uttering a prophecy of the future destiny of Canada, if we cannot obtain for ourselves a University constructed to afford its students a moral and religious training according to the faith of the Church? What but such a University can raise any effectual bulwark of infidelity, for which the University of Toronto is preparing this unhappy Province?

assisted at a public meeting in which more perfect "unanimity" prevailed.

3. Mr. Boswell says, respecting a third fact, that I

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

The present Number concludes the thirteenth lume of this paper, the Index to which, as well as that of volume twelve, will we trust soon be ready for

It is desirable once more to call the attention of our Subscribers to the alterations which will be made, with regard to the pext volume.

"In compliance with a desire to that effect, very enerally expressed, it is intended to change the size of the Journal from folio to quarto, to consist of eight pages. By this arrangement, we shall be enabled to devote a larger space for Colonial news, and a much superior quality of paper can be used than what has retofore been employed. "The price of the paper will, in all cases, be fifteen

illings per annum, as heretofore; but one-third will deducted, if payment be remitted (post-paid) during the first month after receipt of the first number." Trusting that the above alterations will meet with

general approval, subscribers will be furnished with an extra sheet, whenever important Parliamentary or other intelligence may be received between the regular feel that in the publication of the documents in question It is hoped that parties desirous of commencing with

The Rev. A. Dixon, requests that all letters, papers, eges of Paris. Copies were eagerly made of it and &c., be directed to his address at Port Dalhousie.

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Secretary to the Church University Board.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example o' the London Church odicals, and to apprize our readers that we a e not re opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. E. Denroche, published with his consent, which caused me great surprise and regret, especially as coming from a person whom I have been in the habit of respecting. As the letter is calculated to convey (as I believe) a very incorrect impression, and is on other accounts obnable, I beg leave, although late, to notice it. The passage I particularly allude to is the following peaking of Rural Deans, Mr. D. says:—

The legality of the powers claimed by such persons has lately been tested in a Court of Law in the Mother untry, where such officials were recognized without a doubt before the Reformation. The judgment of the Court, as I have been assured on what I believe to be good authority, went to show that the office was now a lawless one, a "voz et præterea nihil." This being the case, I would be very slow to seek the aid of a pseudo-official, whose presence in my mission I must regard as an intrusion both illegal and inquisitorial."

M. D. has not stated the particulars of the "judgment" he alludes to: but I am persuaded that it will be found that it only went to show that the jurisdiction of Rural

This, it is very evident, is a very different thing from being "lawless" or "illegal."
It is well known that this office, after having fallen y memory, has been hailed with more general approbaon the part of the clergy than the revival of this office. Being in England at the time, I know that the clergy generally felt that they had nothing to conceal from their Diocesan or their brethren, and that their own hands would in many respects be strengthened by the visits of the Rural Deans. They were generally sensible that they could not be compelled by law to recognize the authorit of these officers; but they knew that the Bishops had goo ons for reviving the office: and even those who telt a ttle doubtful or jealous, esteemed it the part of good Churchmen to support the Bishop, when it was not a clear duty to do the reverse. A few, indeed, acted otherwise; but they were not the most respected of the clergy: and their opposition was thought to arise either from a consciousness that they were not doing their own duty, or from a spirit of insubordination, or from private pique, either against the Bishop or against the person appointed

And, with regard to Canada, I know that long before these appointments were made, it was the opinion of persons acquainted with British usage, that such officers would be very useful auxiliaries to the Bishop of Toronto in his extensive Diocese; and that this view was held by persons who are not in the habit of intimate intercours

fellow-Churchmen in England.
I cannot but hope that Mr. Denroche's principles must

Mr. Denroche's letter being made public by his sanction I owe him no apology for this public notice of it; which I have ventured upon only because I thought it right that some person should endeavour to remove the false and injurious impression likely to be created by it.

I am, Rev. Sir, your humble Servant, Toronto, July 23, 1850.

To the Editor of The Church. DEAR SIR, - With unfeigned regret I feel myself obliged to enter the arena of controversy, before the public, with a brother clergyman. It is an unseemly and nedifying spectacle. I persuade myself if Mr. Boswell had intended to put his name instead of the letter "E" to his communication, he would have conveyed his opinions or charges in somewhat different and less offensive language. It is not courteous, in my opinion (whatever, dear Sir, it may be in yours), to charge, under an anonymous signature, a brother clergyman, whose name is before the signature, a orother clergyman, whose name is before the public, with not giving "proper information" on a grave subject, with misstating two facts, and with the awful suppression of a third. I must repeat publicly what I have stated before privately, that, had I occupied the Editorial

chair, such a communication, without the real signature, should not have been given to the public. I thank you for placing Mr. Boswell's " E." in the same peoples your Courts of Justice, your Royal Courts, paper with my communication,—a very cursory reference to the two will suffice to settle the question be-

tween us.

1. Mr. Boswell says, "the meeting" (of the clergy in 1836) "was not called to discuss the propriety of a Convocation, but of a Convention," &c.

In answer, I refer to my Circular, addressed to all the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of York, in which I write or "call" them to meet at Toronto to take the subject of a "call" the "call" Convocation into consideration : the word Conventi

Again: I refer to the Resolutions passed at that meeting, in which the word Convocation is always used: the word

Convention never.

2. Mr. Boswell says the Resolutions (or plan) of that neeting were not "unanimously adopted,"—that "several with the several with the severa

In answer, I refer to the preamble of the Resolutions. where it is distinctly stated that they were "unanimously adopted."—If by the expression "several of the clergy objected," Mr. Boswell intends merely to say that a dision of many hours took place, in which at least fifty amendments or alterations were proposed to the plan first submitted, and many of them adopted, I have nothing to complain of beyond the vagueness of the expression. In any other sense, I can only refer to the proceedings now but such a University can raise any effectual bulwark before me: I say peremptorily, "the resolutions were against the flood, first of indifference, and afterwards unanimously adopted." Moreover, I declare that I never

'do not think necessary to mention it; " in other words,

that I wilfully suppress it.

The fact, I presume, is the Archbishop of Canterbury's assumed opinion on the subject of our Convocation.

In answer, I say, I could not suppress that which I never knew; but, had I known it, I should not have seen the slightest processity for suppressing it. I would most the slightest necessity for suppressing it. I would most readily have given it to the public as his Grace's opinion, with confidence that his Grace desired it to be regarded simply as an opinion, not as a law. Respect for him might have placed the question for a while "in abeyance, but not in oblivion." At or soon after his death, if circumstances did not require an earlier attention, the question could not fail to be re-opened. I am not singular in the persuasion that the Colonial Church ought to be furnished with the power of self-government. Our position demands it: the ecclesiastical law of England does not extend to us; we have therefore no law, unless the Bishop's dictum is to be regarded in that light; and I shall not be charged with heresy or treason when I frankly confess, that I no more desire to see autocracy in the Church than I do in the State. I would not invest the highest Scraph with irresponsible power; and shall I perpetuate the in-justice to the Church, and the cruelty to the Bishop, by placing it or allowing it to continue in his hands? And yet I am neither Democrat nor Schismatic, but a Tory

and High Churchman.
Mr. Boswell's "E." kindly lectures me and others on I have transgressed the law of dutiful respect. Of nearly thirty years' standing in the Ministry I may be permitted to entertain and respectfully to express my opinion on the subject of a Convocation, or on any other connected with the interests of the Church, even during the Bishop's absence, without incurring the charge of lawful authority. Such liberty sent Archdeacons, Mr. Boswell, and twenty-six other clergymen, claimed for themselves in the year 1836, during Bishop Stuart's absence from his Diocese. In proof I refer you to my published statement:

"On the 18th May. 1836, the (Western Clerical) Society met at the Rectory. Woodstock. The Archdeacon (Dr. met at the Rectory. Woodstock. The Archdeacon (Dr. Strachan) and eleven clergymen were present. It was "Resolved, that the Secretary (the Rev. W. Bettridge) and the Rev. B. Cronyn, be requested to wait upon the Lord Bishop and to bring the subject of a "Convocation" under his Lordship's special notice, and press for its im-

mediate formation or constitution."

Before, or about the month of August, the Bishop left for England; and on the 31st August, I issued, under the for England; and on the 31st August, I issued, under the immediate sanction of Archdeacon Strachan, the circular inviting the clergy to discuss the subject of a Convocation; and during the Bishop's absence, the clergy met and passed unanimously the Resolutions, which were forwarded to his Lordship for his sanction. And whoever then thought of charging Archdeacon Strachan, Mr. Boswell, or the other twenty-eight clergymen, with being "forgetful" of lawful authority, because they met, and, during the absence of the Bishop, discussed in solemn conclave the subject of a "Convocation?" During our present Bishop's absence, I have placed in the hands of the clergy an account of what his Lordship, the present Archdeacons, Mr. Boswell, and others, did, during the absence of Bishop Stuart; and yet an attempt is made to prove that I have done something greatly out of order! It would be well that people who live in glass houses To the Editor of the Church.

Should be careful how they throw stones. The simple fact is, the clergy did then no wrong [or, if they did, our Bishop was the author of it, and Mr. Boswell was particeps criminis; and I have done no wrong in refreshing their memories concerning those important doings.

ut-enough. Whether Mr. Boswell applaud or blame our humble efforts, it is to me as clear as the light, that two years will not pass ere we may congratulate ourselves on the legal power being given to our Colonial Church of regulating our own affairs, without any necessity of declaring our independence of the Mother Church. I have furnished many of our Bishops, Ministers of State, members of both houses, Lords and Commons, with copies of the Resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting of the clergy, in 1836; and the Imperial Government stands pledged (vide Report of Bishop of Oxford's late Speech in the House of Lords) to accord something like effectual power to the Church in the several colonies ;-it matters ittle to the friends of order what title the power may bear, - Convocation, Convention, Congress, Synod, or

If you will give me space, I really should like to offer a few remarks on your leader of last week, touching the University, Affiliated Colleges, &c.; and I apprize you beforehand I differ from you in opinion. I suppose the Bishop's absence will present no obstacle to a frank

In conclusion, I would venture respectfully to repeat the suggestion of the Rev. the Rector of Woodhouse, that our brethren of the clergy should always attach their names to their communications.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B. D., Rector of Woodstock. Woodstock, July 15, 1850.

To the Editor of The Church. DEAR SIR,—I would take the liberty to suggest, that there should be published in *The Church* the Act of the mperial Parliament, of 1840, which was supposed to

ave settled the question of the Clergy Reserves.

law has not been published with our Statutes, it is difficult of access at a time when most needed. FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, July 18, 1850. [We will publish the Act next week, if we can possibly

find room for it .- ED. CH.] Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

SMITH'S FALLS. At a meeting of the friends and members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, convened for

Resolved,—1. That this meeting has heard with much grief and alarm, that a series of Resolutions, and an Address to the Queen, founded upon these Resolutions, have passed the Legislative Assembly, praying Her Majesty to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the repeal of the Act by which the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves was definitely arranged.

Meyord by the Dec. William of Resolutions, and an Address ought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to be turned to secular acquirements; so that if the lands set apart for religious endowments are sought to save permission to alienate both equally; but that it would be unjust and persecuting to disturb the endowments in either Province.

Moved by Major A. Maureson,
Moved by Major A. Maureson,
S. Collins, Esq., and
Resolved.—2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, to
the request of the Legislative Assembly would be a

S. Collins, Esq., and
Resolved.—4. That a petition to the Queen, and the Houses of Lords and Commons, be immediately handed about for signature, praying Her Majesty and the Houses of Parlia-Mr. William White, and
Resolved —2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, to grant the request of the Legislative Assembly would be a a violation of the faith of the Imperial Parliament, pledged to the members of the Church of England in this Province, y the Act 3 & 4 Victoria; and it would be persecuting to the same Church, in common with other denominations, to lay the endowments of the Protestant clergy at the disposal of a Parliament which must necessarily be composed of a great many Roman Catholics.

Moved by W. H. Burrett, M. D., seconded by Mr. G.

Resolved,-3. That it is abhorrent to the principles of Churchmen to meddle with vested rights and religious endowments: that it seem to be no even-handed justice to seek to appropriate the Protestant religious endowments

Moved by Lieut-Col. Shaw, seconded by John Moor- Lower Canada; and that in the opinion of this meeting Resolved, -1. That this meeting has heard with much the inhabitants of the Lower Province in secular acquire-

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ment not to grant the request contained in the Address of the Legislative Assembly, but that the donation of a good and pious King may continue to be appropriated to the holy purposes which he designed.

Moved by Mr. John Hilliard, seconded by Mr. James

Resolved, -5. That the Secretary be requested to forward to The Church and Statesman a copy of these Resolutions, with the request of this meeting to insert the same.

JOHN B. WORRELL, Chairman. W. B. CARROLL, Secretary. Smith's Falls, July 15th, 1850.

£ s. D. £ s. D.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq., in Account with the CHURCH SOCIETY, Diocese of Toronto. April 1st, 1849, to 31st March, 1850.

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The following Scholarships will be open for com and awarded according to the results of a General Examination, to be holden at Cobourg, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th August, 1850:— Two of £40 Sterling per annum, each, founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

Two of £40 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon the Bishop's Students' Fund in this Diocese. Two of £30 Currency per annum, each, chargeable upon

the same Fund.

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

The Scholarships will be tenable for not more than four

years, and the age of Candidates must not be under 16. Candidates for the Scholarships above announced, will be required to communicate their intention of offering themselves, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Examining 1st July, 1850,-their application to be accompanied with estimonials as to their moral and religious deportment for the three years preceding, and their fitness for the work of the Ministry, from at least two licensed Clergymen in the Diocese in which they reside.

The subjects for the Examination above announced, are

Homer, Odyssey, Book XIV Xenophon, Anabasis, Book VII. Horace, Odes, Book IV—and Epistle Book 1. Livy, Book III. to Chap. 40, Greek Testament, St. John's Gospel. Euclid, Book I, II, III. Algebra, to end of Simple Equations.

PROPOSED SUBJECT OF PRIZE ESSAY. "Persons who were types of Christ under the Patriar chal and Mosaical Dispensation."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

Liverpool, 6th July. ENGLAND - DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL -On Saturday evening the 29th ult., while Sir Robert Peel was pro eding from his residence in Whitehall up Constit Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his heels, and threw Sir Robert over his head on his

Although rendered insensible by the fall Sir Robert re tained hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked lost his footing and fell heavily upon the top of the He was removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of

nsensibility. All the medical talent of London was at his lisposal. Their united efforts were unsuccessful. After lying till 11 o'clock on Tuesday, he expired in the 63rd year of his age.

In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of Her Majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the honour, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey,

with as little parade as possible In the House of Lords on Monday night, the Ministry suffered another defeat by a majority of 22, on the Irish Franchise Bill. The proposal of Government was, that

the franchise should be regulated by an £8 qualifica and Lord Stanley proposed an amendment, that the quali-The amendment being carried, and the principle of the bill destroyed. Government have since withdrawn it.—
They have also withdrawn the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Bill, the Mercantile Marine Bill, and the amendment Engage

cumbered Estate Bill. They have announced their determination to stick to the budget, and if need be appeal to the country upon it. There is an increase of \$561,504 in the English Revenue as compared with last year. The increase in the declared value of exports, as compared with Jupe of last year is \$1.604.623, being a layer in with June of last year, is £1,604,623, being a larger increase than on any former occasion. This improvement is distributed with remarkable uniformity through all departments of business-half of the amount being independent of manufactures of cotton or wood.

IRELAND.-Public meetings have been held in Dublin, Limerick and other cities, at which the conduct of the Government with reference to Mr. Smith O'Brien was denounced. At the Dublin meeting, a letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Butt, Queen's Council, was received, confirming all that had been reported about the cruelty to which he was subjected. The theatre of these alleged cruelties is now said to be Brice Island instead of Maria

FRANCE.—From France there is nothing of special im-The Constitutionnel announces that the English fleet were about to leave Malta for Gibraltar.

It is said that Louis Napoleon has given 40,000 francs of his late increase of salary to a charitable institution, which was languishing for want of funds. The Moniteur says, that the British Cabinet had shown great moderation in the Tuscan affair, and that it was

The Emperor of Russia has signified to the President of the Republic, that the presence of M. de Pressigny at St-

Spain.—A decree has been published in Madrid, granting a credit of £200,000 to the Minister of Marine, for building two steamers, and the purchase of timber for eight more vessels. The decree is founded on the necessity for augmenting the Spanish navy, as demonstrated by the late events in Cuba.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 9th ult. Great excitement prevails there, in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus, to enforce the claim of £70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a final reply; fears were entertained of a refusal. The Portuguese Government have determined to resist the demand made upon them. Accounts of the 23rd say, that Mr. Clay had upon them. Accounts of the 23rd say, that Mr. Clay had sent in his ultimatum, and that if his demands we

Russia, &c .- Reports are current that the Emperor of Russia intends to abdicate on the 20th December in favour of his son Alexander. A treaty of peace has been signed between Denmark and Prussia. The difficulty between Austria and Hungary will soon, it is said, cease to exist.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The American steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday morning, July 21st, at four o'clock. Cotton advanced 1s. 8d.; corn advanced 6d. to 1s.; flour firm; slight advance in American provisions; coffee 1s. dearer.

The demand of the American Government on Portugal

continues to excite attention.

The Berlin papers are filled with comments on the Danish treaty. No party in Germany seem satisfied A man named Mr. Alfred Walker was arrested under

suspicious circumstances in Paris. A loaded pistol was found upon him, and he declared it was his intention to shoot the President. He is said to be insane.

From our English Files.

A LEOPARD UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLOROFORM. During the last two or three days the visitors to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, have been grieved at seeing the beautiful male chetah or hunting leopard, lately presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Pasha of Egypt, limping about in its den on three legs The friends of the brute creation will, however, be pleased to find the proved an improved. to find that in the advantages arising from an improved state of surgical science, and in the discoveries which have been made for the purpose of alleviating or preventing pain while undergoing surgical operations, the lower and even wild animals come in for their share. It appears that about ten days since, the male chetah, in its gambels, got one of its hind low. gambols, got one of its hind legs between the bars of its den, and in its violence to get released sustained a severe compound fracture of the limb. Professor Simmonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, at Camden Town, was consulted on the subject, and, as the nature of the accident would apparently render all attempts to save the leg ineffectual, amputation half-way down the thigh was decided on as the only means of preserving the animal's life. This operation was performed on Monday last, in a very skilful manner, by Professor Simmonds, assisted by Mr. Fraser, surgeon, of Oakley Square (who considered the case sufficiently interesting to merit the atte a practitioner of human surgery), and the keeper. Previous to undergoing the operation, the animal was made to inhale chloroform, by applying to its mouth and nostrils a sponge moistened with that liquid, and fastened to the end of a stick. Its dislike to this part of the process was very loudy as proceed in the company loudy of the process. was very loudly expressed; it however, soon fell under the influence of the chloroform which evidently rendered it totally insensible to suffering, as it lay perfectly motionless and quiet during the operation, and until its removal from the operating-table, when it speedily revived and moved about on its remaining three legs as though nothing had occured. The last "bulletin" states the particular and no tient to be going on "as well as can be expected," and no loubt is entertained of the favourable result of the case, exand the fear that, in consequence, it may knock the stump about and so cause inflammation and fever. -- Globe.

The Great Seal is to be put in Commission; the Commissioners are to be the Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale; the Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir Launcelot Shadwell; and Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, who was of the Equity bar before he was raised to the bench.

We regret to report the sudden death, by aporlexy, at Rome, of Wyatt, the eminent sculptor, who for the last twenty years resided there working out those graceful creations of the chisel which enrich so many European d British galleries .- Globe.

The circular has gone forth to summon the British Asgreat moderation in the Tuscan affair, and that it was nearly settled.

Louis Philippe is said to be dying of a cancer in the Brewster.—Scotsman.

This taken d Mr.

Mr. of the

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Lord Langdale is to the Speaker of the House of Lords, on the resignation Lord Cottenham. Being a peer, as well as one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, the appointment of Lot Langdale to the Speakership of the House of Lords is the most obvious and natural arrangement pending the time that must intervene in the new settlement of the severa duties of Lord Chancellor. Lords Langdale, Denman and Campbell were Deputy-Speakers of Lords, and either of the other noble and learned Lords is still competent to sit as Speaker, in the absence of Lord Langdale.

Extremes Meet.—In our last number we inserted George Ure was in attendance.

Extremes Meet.—In our last number we inserted George Ure was in attendance.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was Ordered that it favoured strongly of Romish fictitious superstated that it favoured

of wondrous tales of a picture of the Virgin at Rimini, e regretted having done so, and apologised in the fullest which is reported to move its eyes in a miraculous man-

and, moreover, by the Commandant of the Austrian gar- limed time therein mentioned, the Act for the better derison, who and with him two officers—came in a scoffing' fene of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof; mood, but such was the effect of the miracle upon them left their decorations with the virgin as votive offerings.' A subsequent account states that the Bishop of Cesena. nding two of his canons, and not being satisfied with their report, came himself and after having been prostrated in prayer before the image for a few instants, he saw 'the eyes of the miraculous Madonna opening, and fixed upon himself, and during five minutes he was enabled obliged to turn away his eyes, being unable to endure the

The Annual Conference of Pastors or Preachers of the Prussian Evangelic church has just been held; it has voted an address of congratulation and support to the Bishop of Exeter for his conduct in the Gorham Case, as consider it a precedent deserving of imitation.

lliancy of what he saw?

Provincial Parliament.

EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 17. Hon. E. J. Irving presented two petitions, praying that certain portions of the Township of West Gwillimbury be

certain portions of the Township of West Gwillimbury be added to the county of York.

The Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society incorporation Bill; the Three Rivers Common Bill; the Bill to encourage European Emigrants to the United States to make use of the St. Lawrence; the Bill for the promotion of Public Road Companies, were read a second time.

The following Bills were brought up from the lower House, and read a first time:—The Bill relative to the office of Corporer and the Postal Bill.

fice of Coroner, and the Postal Bill.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill for the promotion of Railroad Companies, and after passing several clauses with amendments, rose and reported progress, after which the House adjourned. Thursday, July 18.

The Bill to encourage the use of the St. Lawrence by European Emigrants, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill relative to the duties of Coroners, was read a second time.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevo-

lent Society was read a third time, and passed.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Minday next.

postponed clauses of the Bill to provide for the formation of Railroad Companies.

The Bill, with amendments, was ordered to be read a The House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third | ELGN AND KINCARDINE :

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the Bill to incorporate the On motion of Mr. Morrison, the Bill to incorporate the or or onto Necropolis, as reported from the Standing Compittee on Private Bills, was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald reported on the Bill to amend a consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating with the provisions of the 57th clause of the Union and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the several transfer of the Provisions of the 57th clause of the Union and Consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the several transfer of the Provisions of the 57th clause of the Union and Consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the several transfer of the Provision of the Standing Standing Transfer of the Provision of the P Toronto Necropolis, as reported from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, was committed for to-morrow. and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof; and the Bill and report
were committed for Tuesday next, and the Bill, as
amended to be re-printed.

Mr. Polette reported on the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards; and the Bill and Report were committed

Mr. Lufontaine obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the laws relating to Elementary Education in Lower Canada, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof; also a bill to amend the Trinity House Act of last Ses-

Mr. Price obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide br a better system of discipline and for a more economica management of Gaols, and for the erection and main-tenance of a House of Correction for juvenile offenders; also a bill for the better management of the Provincial

owing bills were read a second time.

amend the law relating to Jurors, and Juries and Inquests

The House west into Committee on the Foreign Copy-After various ho, members had spoken, the debate amended, to-morrow.

for the second reading was consequently withdrawn, and time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported proa notice given for to-merrow, to commence de novo.

The House went agan into Committee to establish a more equal and just system of assessment in the several Officers to seize a portion of the Salaries and Emoluments townships, villages, towns and cities in Upper Canada.

After Mr. Hincks had read the different amendments, the various clauses of the Bil passed, and the Committee

Canada. Yeas, 31; Nays, 17. Mr. McFarland moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the management of Private Lunatic Asylums.

The motion carried, and the bill was then referred to a

special committee.

The House then adjourned. Thursday, July 19.

Mr. Robinson moved an amendment, reserving to the Go-yernment the power to summon the Legislature whenever it may be deemed necessary.

The House divided on the amendment:—Yeas, 15,

the same division.

Mr. Perry rose for the purpose of moving the resolutions of which he had given notice, to be incorporated into any bill relative to municipalities that might be introduced into

A very protracted and warm debate then ensued, when Mr Malloch moved an amendment to the motion that the debate be postponed until that day six months.

This amendment was carried. Yeas, 38; Nays, 15.

This amend was carried. Yeas, 38; Nays, 15.
The debate was continued, after which, the vote was
The debate was continued, after which, the vote was
The bill to amend the Act for taking the census of this taken on the man motion as amended—Yeas, 30; Nays, 14. The remaining resolutions were then lost on the same

solt he had received from one of the Reporters of the Clobe newspaper. He was in conversation with some frends at the Bar of the House, when this gentleman told him not to make so much noise.

M. Prince corroborated Mr. Christie's statement.

Mr Christie said he would leave it entirely in the hands

of the government. Mr. Paldwin suggested that the further consideration of the question should be left till to-morrow, in consequence of the latenesss of the hour.

The remaining orders of the day were then postponed, and the House adjourned after two in the morning.

Priday, July 20.

see of reading Tuesday next.

See al Bills were introduced.

A lessage was received from the Legislative Council, from the House.

agreeg to the two following Bills, without amendment:— Bilfor the better establishment and maintenance of Comion Schools in Upper Canada;
Bi to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Muni-

apon himself, and during five minutes he was enabled template the seven wonders of paradise, till he was of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes; Ad also, with a Bill of their own, intituled, to lovide for the formation of incorporatel Railroad Comanies, and to regulate the same,"—which was read for te first time, and ordered to be read a second time on

O motion of Mr. Hinchs the further consideration of the ssessment Bill was postponed until Tuescay next.

Te remaining orders of the Day having been postpond the House adjourned till to-morrow at ! P.M.

Saturday, July 20

abses prejudicial to Agriculture, was read the second tine, and committed for Monday next. The Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the fonation of Joint Stock Companies, was read the second tire, and committed for Monday next.

he Bill to authorise the formation of Companies for

anea number of others, was considered in Committee, and

The House then adjourned. Four Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, the bill to continue the Act of Incorporation of the Toronto and Lake

Huron District.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was commemorated by the Orangemen of the Town, by a Hiron Railroad Company, was considered in committee, aid ordered to be engrossed; -- and read the third time to-

Wednesday, July 17.
Three Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The when this House adjourns, this day, it stands adsign may have been suppressed, the feelings of their land to the sign may have been suppressed, the feelings of their land to the land t morrow. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Price, the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road
Company, was ordered to be engrossed, and read the
the third time to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the Bill to amend the Act
to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of
The motion of Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth:

The sage from His Excellency the Governor General, which
was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth:

The St. Catherines and Centreville
of Orangemen met on the 12th July in the Wel
lev without any display beyond a large sill of

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assemly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expen-

Government House, Toronto, 22d July, 1850. The following Bills were read a third time:-

Geological Survey Bill; the Bill for the swearing of exports &c.; Quebec Turnpike Trustee Bill; Trinity House Bill; Turnpike Road Debentures Bill. The following Resolutions, passed in Committee on Friday, was reported:
Resolved, - That it is expedient to impose a Duty, not

plied under such regulations as may be established by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of British Amarica.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the the House concurred with the Committee in the said Resolutions. Yeas,

42; Nays, 9.

The amendment made in Committee on Saturday last, to the Bill to incorporate the St. Johns Academy, was reported, and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrosed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein men-

lots in Chaham.

Mr Hinck's Bill for the enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal, and Mr. Baldwin's Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Incore and Living to Incore and Incore Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies, for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was considered and amended in Committee; and ordered to be read the third time, as

The House went into Committee on Fees payable to terminated by the Speaker deciding that the Bill ought to have originated in a Committee of the whole. The motion Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, and after some gress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next. The Bill to enable the judgment creditors of Public

An engrossed Bill to continue and amend the Ordirose. Report to be received to morrow.

An engrossed Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the conhis bill to facilitate the administration of Justice in Lower Canada. Yeas. 31; Nays, 17.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, July 23rd, 10 A.M.

Two petitions brought up. Several motions for addresses were made. On motion of Mr. Cameron of Kent, an Address was The House then adjourned.

Thur eday, July 19.

The House was occupied for a considerable time in discussing a motion of Mr. H. J. Boulton, to fix the time and place of the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Robinson moved an amendment, reserving to the Government the power to summon the Legislature whenever

cruelty to Animals;—second reading Monday next.

The Bill to facilitate the recovery of sums due for Rent ays, 46. J. Boulton's amendment, was then negatived on the same division.

St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, was read the second time, and considered in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial Places, was read the second ne; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third

The bill to authorize the Trustees holding Lands upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada, to morgage the same to pay off the debts due by such Churches, was read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read

Province and obtaining statistical information therein, was read a second time and committed for Thursday next. Mr. Christie called the attention of the House to an in-Adjourned for want of a quorum, till three o'clock.

Colonial.

The remaining orders of the day were then presented.

The remaining orders of the day were then presented.

building, which is drawing of tagent to the beauty of its the admiration of all, and adds greatly to the beauty of its the admiration of all, and adds greatly to the beauty of the city, and will no doubt add to the reputation of its the city, and will no doubt add to the reputation of St. LAWRENCE HALL .- This truly elegant

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. - Lord Langdale is to | Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved, That when this House adcity, and certainly Churchmen, are indebted for the means of obtaining bells of any size on very favourable terms.

REPORTERS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. one of the Reporters from the Globe finding himself very much annoyed by Mr. Christie, M. P. P., for Gaspé, talkint the United States. ing and laughing in the House with some ladies, whose gallery is immediately in front of the Reporters' Box, respectfully said to the member "will you be kind enough to allow me to hear the speaker." On which Mr. Christie directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the Reporter into custody, and continued talking as loudly as before although the Sergeant did not obey the orders given him. In about an hour afterwards the member for Gaspé met the Reporter in the lobby as he was leaving the House and asked him if he was the person who had insulted him. The gentleman replied:—"I only asked you to allow me to which is reported to move its eyes in a miraculous manner. The following account is abridged from the letter of a correspondent of the Ami de la Religion:—"On Saturday, the 11th, of May, it was observed that a picture of the Virgin Mary, which is worshipped in the small church of Santa Clara, at Rimini, under the title "Mother of Merey," and which is painted on canvass, framed, and Merey," and which is painted on canvass, framed, and glazed, had moved its eyes. On the following day, being Sunday, the miracle was again observed, when a great crowd collected in the chapel of the Madonna, and the perform my duty, and I do not conceive that to be an incrowd collected in the chapel of the Madonna, and the most violent excitement of devotion ensued in the spectators. To convince the unbelievers, the picture was taken out of the frame, the glass removed, and the bare canvass out of the frame, the glass removed, and the bare canvass out of the frame, the glass removed, and the bare canvass of the Exposed, and still the picture went on moving its eyes, and continued to do so several times on its way from Santa Clara to the great Church of St. Augustine, to which it was carried in procession. A number of miraculous cures were effected, among them blind persons received their sight. The Bishop of Rimini proceeded to examine into the case, and certified the miracle, which is attested, by other Bishops and dignitaries of the Romish Church and, moreover, by the Commandant of the Austrian garand, moreover, by the Commandant of the Austrian garanders of the most vicient excitement of devotion ensued in the spectators. To convince the unbelievers, the picture was taken on the Reporter's box, immediately rose the Carrying of this motion every gentlemen of the Speaker. On the following day (Friday), a meeting of the Publishers and Reporters was held, when amongst other resolutions setting forth that notwithstanding the existence of an obsolete privilege of the House of the Publishers and Reporters was held, when amongst other resolutions setting forth that notwithstanding the existence of an obsolete privilege.

In Ure was then called to the Bar of the House and Reporters was held, when amongst other resolutions setting forth that notwithstanding the existence of an obsolete privilege of the House and Reporters was held, when amongst other resolutions setting forth that notwithstanding the existence of an obsolete privilege of the House and Reporters was held, when amongst other resolutions setting forth that notwithstanding the existence of an obsolete privilege of the Publishers and Reporters was held, when amongst other resolutions setting forth that notwithstanding the called to the Bar of the House and repimanded by the Speaker. On the following day (Friday), a meeting of and interferes so directly with the fulfilment of their duties to the public, that the members of this meeting feel it ncumbent on them to protest against it, by withdrawal

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAIL ROAD. —A proposition to raise the £100,000 required to carry on this undertaking by means of a rate on the City, giving each rate-payer script in the Railway to the amount tax paid by him, has been submitted to Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, M.P.P., for his opinion. In his reply, he says, "The simplest and best means of carrying out your sug gestions would be, it strikes me, that the Corporation open a set of books, giving credit therein to each rate-payer for the sum on him levied or otherwise contributed—and whenever such rate-payer desires to transfer such payment, the Corporation should issue to him a certificate transferable without endorsation or any other formality whatever, debiting the same to his account, and that the holder of such certificates at a subsequent period should have issued to him or them a share or shares in the stock Appel in certain cases, in Upper Canada; and the Bill and Leport were committed for Monday next.

In Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relting to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abses prejudicial to Agriculture, was read the second

The County of Peterborough Agricultural Society, has awarded five premiums for the best culti-

vated farms in that County. Gore District.

MURDER.—It appears that a few Orangethe stablishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canda, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Camittee.

The Bill to authorise the formation of Companies for the stablishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canda, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Camittee.

The Bill to authorise the formation of Companies for Upper Canda, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Camittee.

The Bill to authorise the formation of Companies for Upper Canda, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and referred to a Select Canda was read the second time, and that a party named James Campbell, hearing the row, gallantly came to the rescue of the smallest number, Committee.

The Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis was an ended in Committee; to be reported on Monday next-the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerns the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerns the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerns was held before R. Young, Esq., and a verdict of wilful and returned against the assassins. A man named Michael Dougherty has been arrested and lodged in our oriered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Mon-da next.

Gaol on a warrant for murder. We also learn that an-other of the small party has died since from the effects The remaining orders of the day were postponed till of the blows. Since writing the above, a person named John Rourke, has also been committed on a similar charge. -Hamilton Gazette.

Huron District. There was no walking in procession, no party color displayed, or party tunes played, on the occasion; but from the feeling evinced after the cloth was removed, On motion of the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, it was resolved,— it was very evident that, although the outward and visible

The St. Catherines and Centreville lodges of Orangemen met on the 12th July in the Welland Valley, without any display beyond a large silk flag which floated in the breeze to mark their place of rendezvous, but even this was removed on Mr. Rykerts requesting it as a personal favour to himself without going into the question as to whether it was contrary or not to the party Procession Act.

LAYING THE CHIEF CORNER STONE OF A COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, CAYUGA. - On Saturday last the Chief Corner Stone for the Court House and Gaol, for the County of Haldimand, was laid in the Town of Cayuga by David Thompson, Esq., M.P.P. The site selected in on a beautiful eminence; commanding a delightful view of the different windings of the Grand River, as well as of the surrounding country. It would be injustice to the Radical Warden of the District, to omit noticing the truism with which the inscription, engrossed on parchment, and put in the bottle which was deposited beneath the stone, concluded. Whether he may not unwittingly have passed the line which separates the sublime from the ridiculous, our readers must determine. "Let all men believe and pro claim that this building is erected for the protection of Society, and not for the oppression of Man."

Eighty-two vessels passed through the Welland Canal, in the week ending July 16. Canada East.

Accounts have been received from the French Canadian party who left Beauharnois some nine months back for California. They are the first that have been received, and are by no menas encouraging. After going through the greatest hardships, the party had arrived, and were then on their way to the mines. All deeply regetted the step they had taken, and saw little prospect of getting sufficient money to return.

CANADA AND MAINE RAILROAD. - The Contractors upon the Portland and Montreal Railroad are making fast progress in that work on both sides of the boundary line. On the Canadian side, we are informed that they have 1200 men at work. The road so far as completed is leased and run by the American contractors. On the United States side of the line 10 miles of the road beyond Paris is graded, and they are now laying the rails; of such officers in certain cases, was read a second time, upon a division of Yeas 26, Nays 14, and committed for rails in about six weeks.

The Montreal Herald has published a useful map shewing the Railroads completed and projected

in that part of Canada. ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD. -This important undertaking is really "going a-head." The indomitable perseverance and energy of the contractors, the Messrs. Myers, overcome every obstacle, no rock is too hard or too large, they disappear like magic before their powerful agent—in fact to use a homespun phrase, these gentlemen are the right sort of meterial? possesing the knowledge skill and means, to carry on a reat work. From the point at the lower end of the Town of Chamcook a beautiful level road has been made, and between Chamcook, and Bartletts the line is now nearly cleared and in many places graded. We expect that the ten miles contracted for will be completed within three

months.—St. Andrew's Standard. New Brunswick. Black Lead has been found near the falls of the River St. John which is said to be of good quality. Soda Biscuits are being manufactured at St. John's, for exportation to England. A line of Telegraph wires is about to be erected to connect Fredericton with St. John's.

United States.

THE NEW CABINET.-Washington, June 20.-The following Cabinet appointments have just been sent into the Senate: Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; T. Corwing, Secretary of Treasury; E. Bates, Secretary of War; W. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy; N. K. Hall, of Buffalo, Postmaster General; J. B. Crittenden, Attor.-Gen. PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S CASE -Boston, July 20 .-The Governor and Council have refused to grant the com-mutation in the case of Professor Webster, and the day of execution is fixed for the 30th of August, giving him six weeks to prepare for death. New York, July 22.

last week, both of which ended in death. A communication was received from Dr. Webster, resigning his seat in the Senate. St. Louis, July 20. The Board of Health report for the last 24 hours, 29 in-terments, of which 19 were from Cholera; and for the past 24 hours, report 59 deaths, 30 of which were from

Two cases of Cholera occurred in this city during the

Savannah, July 20. Only 4 deaths occurred last week,

Boston, July 22. The death warrant was read to Professor Webster to-day. He was perfectly calm, and said "God's will be done—I am reconciled to my fate."

SECESSION FROM ROMANISM.—A large number of Ger-BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—On Thursday evening last, one of the Reporters from the Globe finding himself very Church with a view to establish a free Catholic Church

TORONTO MARKETS.

EXCHANGE. Toronto on London 12½ @ 0 per cet
" " New York... 2½ @ 0 "
" Montreal ... ¼ @ 0 "
New York on London. ... 110½ @ 110½ "

NEW CHURCH AT FINCH.

THE Rev. H. E. FLEES, Missionary in the Eastern District, is exerting himself in behalf of his Congregation to erect a Church in the Township of Finch, in the midst of a population who do not enjoy the means of assembling for Public Worship. He will be happy to receive contributions at the Office of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED. THE EARL'S DAUGHTER, by the author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," "The Child's First History of ome," &c.—Price, 3s. 9d.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, July 24th, 1850.

University of Toronto.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Profeasorship of Practical Anatomy in this University is at pre-sent vacant. The duties are such as those which usually belong to similar Professorships in British Universities. With these are con-loined those of Demonstrator and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

The Medical Session has hitherto extended over Michaelmas and Hillary Terms, including a period of about six months, from October to April.

The fixed Salary of the Professor is £250 Provincial Sterling per annum, with £50 currency per annum as an allowance for house rent, and a proportion of the fees paid by the Students in his class. The emoluments of this Professorship, as well as the duties attached to it, in common with those of the other Professorships of this University, are liable to be altered by the existing Commission of Visitation or by a future Statute of the Senate.

The duties are fully detailed in the subjoined extracts from the Statutes of King's College.

Statutes of King's College.

Candidates for the Chair are required to transmit to and deposit in the Office of the Bursar of the said University, on or before the 15th Day of August next, "their names, residences, additions, and testimonials," as required by the Provincial Statute 12 Victoria, Chap. 82, N. B.—All documents forwarded by post to be pre-paid.

Sect. 24.

N. B.—All documents forwarded by post to be pre-paid.

Extract from Chapter IX.—Of the Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

"It shall be his duty to prepare, preserve, and take under his special care and observation all such specimens of human and comparative Anatomy, as may be required for the eluctidation of the lectures of the Professor of Anatomy of this University; and also to prepare and preserve all such Anatomical and Pathological preparations as may fall within his reach; and also to take charge of all Paintings, Drawings, Diagrams, and Models that may be furnished for the use of the various Professors of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in this University, In executing the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy, he shall be present in the dissecting room for certain hours in the day to be fixed by the College Council, during the continuance of each course of Anatomical Lectures. He shall point out to the students of Practical Anatomy, the various parts that may be the subject of human or comparative Anatomy; and preside over and govern in the dissecting room, all matters relating to the acquisition by the Students of a knowledge of Practical Anatomy.

He shall keep a Register of all the preparations contained in the said Museum; noting against each and under a current number, any account or history that may relate to it; and he shall attach to each object its current number, by which means a reference can be made from the object to the Register and its history be traced.

In all further decials of its duties he shall receive and obey instructions from the Follege Council."

Extract from Chapter X.—Of the Professors.

Extract from Chapter X .- Of the Professors. "The duties of the Professors respectively shall be such as usually belong to similar Professorships in the Universities of Great Britain, with all such further and other duties as are or shall be assigned to or required of them by any competent authority in this University. Toronto, July 23rd, 1850.

Upper Canada College.

THE Annual Public Examinations will commence on TUESDAY, July 30th. The Exhibition Examinations on Saturday, August 3rd.
The Recitations will take place on Wednesday, August 7th.

J. P. De La HAYE, Collector. FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH;

OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM, Situate in the County of York,

THAT wellknown, and pleasantly situated Property

Apply to

JAMES FRANCIS,

Corner of King and Parliament Streets. Toronto, July 3rd. 1850.

GOVERNESS WANTED. A LADY wishes to engage the services of a Gover-

July 11th. 1850. LADY will be happy to engage in a Family where the advantages of a solid English education would be required together with French and Music. Address, X. Y. Z., Office of this Paper.

July 11th, 1850. PATENT WATERPROOF BLACKING.

RICHARD BRANSTON

BEGS to inform the Public, that as the Inventor of the above highly-celebrated BLACKING, he is prepared to execute all Orders he may receive either for Paste or Liquid Blacking, at Mr. James Paling's, No. 45, Edward Street, the price of which

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS the honour of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the SURGEON DENTIST.

Doctor F. feels confident, that from many years study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him clated,

th their confidence.

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises, No. 40, King St., Vest, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, there he will be found at all bours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery.

0-1m

MR. J. S. STACY,

PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP, (Writing Master at the Normal and Model School, and Knox's College,) Toronto, S prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at

his Rooms, No. 67, Yonge Street, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse) Class for Ladies every day, from half-past three to half-past four o'clock, P.M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past eight to half-past nipe o'clock, P.M.

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his Pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability. ability.

Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, July 13th, 1850.

Spring and Summer Dry Goods. GEO. B. WYLLIE

FASHIONABLE SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS, which having been selected from the very best English and Scotch Markets, he is confident will not be excelled in Elegance, Quality or G. W. B. anticipates having his Stock so far assorted as to enable him to submit it to public inspection about the 1st of May.
Albert Buildings, King Street,
24th April, 1850. 39-tf Education.

CARADOC ACADEMY, [a County Grammar We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the favourable manner in which the youth composing this school acquitted themselves on that occasion, exhibiting a marked improvement since the previous examination. Besides all the branches of a thorough English education, a youth may make a good progress in Classics and the Mathematics, and we therefore confidently recommend this Institution to the notice of respectable parents and guardians desirous of sending their children from home to be educated.

R. CRONYN, A. M. London.

be educated.

B. CRONYN, A.M., London.

R. FLOOD, A.M., Caradoc.

J. GUNNE. Clk., Zone Mills. N. B.—The next Term, [twenty-two weeks] of the above Academy ill commence on THURSDAY, the 18th day of July next.

A few vacancies exist, but as the number is limited, early application should be made. W. LIVINGSTON, Principal.

Caradoc Academy, Delaware P. O., June, 1850. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London. CAPITAL-ONE MILLION STERLING.

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

pean rates.

The result of such reduction is to enable partles to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting of increase.

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

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

F. H. HEWARD,

THE THREE REFORMATIONS. LUTHERAN-ROMAN-ANGLICAN : BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D., VICAR OF LEEDS.

"You can easily conceive, that when any one stands on a middle point between two others, who are, with respect to him, strictly equi-distant, he must from the inevitable laws of perspective appear to both, not to be in the middle, but comparatively near the opposite party."-ALEXANDER KNOX. WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY REV. WILLIAM SHELTON, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo. To be had at the Church Depository, No. 5, King Street West, Coronto. Price 1s. 3d,
March 13th, 1850. 33-tf

NOTICE. A LL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Reverend JOB DEACON. Rector of Adolphustown, are requested to present them duly authenticated, to Mr. Hill, one of the Executors, at Kingston.

SALTERN GIVINS.
PETER V. DORLAND.
FRANCIS M. HILL. July 1st, 1850. QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL --- £250,000. ONTINUES to accept Risks against FIRE in and about Toronto. Losses promptly settled. F. H. HEWARD,

WANTED.

A MARRIED MAN, with the best Testimonials and references as to character and ability, who has been accustomed to teaching for a number of years, is desirous of obtaining the charge of a School either in Town or Country, where his services may be required. His wife baving likewise had experience in teaching would also assist, or separately take charge of a female or junior school. Apply if by letter (post-paid) to the Office of this paper. Toronto, June 26th, 1850. FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES, PINEHURST, TORONTO.

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

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

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

Globes.

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

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

Drawing Master, The Rev. John Hutchinson.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, Including all the various branches in English,

REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO
The Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector.
The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.
The Hon. Ohief Justice Macauley.
The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
W. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Colonel Carthew. Quarterly Payments required,

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

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

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 110. CAPITAL £500,000 STEBLING.

GOVERNOR: The Right Honourable the Earl of Elyin and Kincardine Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. HEAD OFFICES: EDINBURGH,...... 1, George Street.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance

The Colonial Life Assurance Company Has been established for the purpose of extending the benefits of Life Assurance in the Colonies of Great Britain, and affording increased facilities to persons assured in passing from one country to another. The success which has attended its operation testifies how greatly such an Institution was required, and how much it has been appreciated. IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The Company has been received by all classes in the most satisfactory and welcome manner, and the number who have connected themselves with it by Assurance, show how very much such an Institution on a broad and liberal basis was required. THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY Gives complete security for all its transactions; and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of Mutual Assurance. THE RATES

THE KATES

Adopted have been framed after a most careful and searching inquiry as to the value of life in different countries, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted as moderate a scale as can be held, compatible with safety. PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY. The Colonial commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success, which its founders entertained. The Company have granted assurance, during the last two years alone, to the extent of £300,000

DIVISION OF PROFITS. The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits in 1834, and persons assuring before 25th May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of five years' claim for bonus.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, KING-STREET, TORONTO. Board of Management: HONOURABLE R. B. SULLIVAN, Chairman. H A S Opened the Premises on King Street, lately occupied by Mr. Rowselle, Bookseller, begs to Inform his James Brown, Esq., ALEX. MURRAY, Esq. T. D. HARRIS, Esq. and the Public in general, that he is now receiving a large and tefully assorted stock of Legal Advisers: Messes. Wilson & Smith, Barristers

> Edwd. Hodder, Esq., M.D. | Francis Primrose, Esq., M.D. JOHN MAULSON, Agent and Secretary. Toronto, June 18, 1850.

Medical Advisers:



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

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

Port Hope and Cobourg.

Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday at Three o'clock P.M., arriving at Hamilton at Twelve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdaya, leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at Three o'clock, P.M. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which t Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS BOYAL.

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

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontarbog and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads, She has long been well known as one of the best sea-houts upon the Luke, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.

Royal Mail Steum Packet Office,

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON. WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One

o'clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past
Eight o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Mail
Steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.
Cabin Passage (Meals extra one Dollar.
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,

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

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

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN HARRISON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning, (Sundays excepted), at half-past seven o'clock, touching at rmediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two

o'clock in the Afternoon Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street, Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

ORANGE LILY. THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as AGENTS in Toronto for THE ORANGE LILY, published Bytown, by Messrs. KERR & LETT, viz.: RICHARD DEMPSEY, Esquire, Barrister, General Agent. JOHN WILSON, Confectioner, Church Street. WILLIAM DAVIS, Inn-keeper, West Market Square. GEORGE PLATT, Inn-keeper, East Market Square. JOHN ROGERS, Bookseller, King Street. JAMES FARRELL, Inn-keeper, Queen Street.

Subscription, 5s. a-year, payable in advance.
48-4in For Sale in Whitchurch. A FARM containing 100 Acres, about 70 cleared A (West half 25—in the 5th, Concession), on which there is a House containing Six good Rooms, besides Kitchen, Celiar and other ouveniences, with suitable Offices attached.

There is a second House, Barn, &c., on the upper part of the Farm a never failing stream of water runs through the Lot. Price, £425. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to William Roe, Es Newmarket, or Thomas Champion, Esq., Toronto.

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

Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office.

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

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

December 5th, 1849. Medical Uses of the Wild Cherry. Medical Uses of the Wild Cherry.

Ever since the settlement of America. Wild Cherry has beenknown to possess very imdortcant medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but no body knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for most every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of Syrup of Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, &c., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract, from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulminary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and lead them to confess that Wistar's Bal am of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

among medical men.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug gists. King Street, only Agents for Toronto. BIRTH.
On 23rd inst., at the Rectory, Markham, the wife of the Rev. G. S. J. Hill, of a son.

On Tuesday last at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector of Toronto, Anthony R. Vyvvan Crease, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Ellen Amelia Gifford, youngest daughter of Dr. W. Winder, late of Her Majesty's 49th Regt. of Foot. At Toronto, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, Thomas S. Shortt, Esquire, Bank of Upper Canada, to Jacqueline, second daughter of the late Leonard McNally, Esq., of Dublin. On Wednesday, the 17th inst., at St. George's Church,

MARRIED.

Gnelph, by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Ed. Clement Green-side, Esq., youngest son of the Rev. Christopher Green-side, Rector of Great Massingham, in the County of Norfolk, to Louisa Agnes, youngest daughter of George Davis, Esq., formerly of Taynton, Oxfordshire. On the 18th inst., in Trinity Church, Cornwall, by the

Rev. H. Patton, Rector, J. J. Dickinson, M. D., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. J. Mountain, formerly Rector of Cornwall. On Wednesday, 10th inst., by the Rev. Edward Elwood, A.M., Thomas Elliot, to Mary Curry, both of the town DIED.

On the 9th instant, at the Hermitage, Parish of St. Michael, Barbadoes, West Indies, Mrs. Sarah, the wife of John Bovell, Esq., and mother of James Bovell, Esq., M. D., of this City. Mrs. B. has left a large family of Children and others to lament the loss of one, who was so dearly attached to them, and who had expended the summer of her days in the faithful performance of her parental duties. She has descended to the grave, to the indiscribable grief of all who knew her, at the age of 51 years. Her remains were interred within the Cathedral Burial ground, followed by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends .- Mer-

At Montreal, on the 21st instant, John A. Adamson, Esq., of the Commissariat Department, second son of the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Coun-

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 24th, 1850:-I. Marlatt, Esq., rem. vol. 13; Rev. S. Bacon, rem. vol. 13; J. Kerby, Esq., rem; J. Drake, Esq., rem; E. Q. Sewell, Esq., rem. vols. 12 & 13; Thos. Joyce, Esq., rem. vols. 12 & 13; Rev. Chas. L. Ingles, the letter opened and containing no money; J. G. Rogers, Esq., rem. vol. 13; D. H. Burritt, Esq., rem. vol. 12; Rev. R. Harding, rem.

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LITTLE MARY AND THE CATECHISM.

The labours of the school Were ended for the day, And out upon the village-green The children turn'd to play And, as her Catechism taught, To succour, honour, love. It was a joy to mark
Their innocent delight;
Yet Angels might have gladlier
Upon another sight: [dwelt

One little maiden sat Beside a cottage-door, With book on lap, and brow on Intent to spell its lore. [hand, Rather than play, she choo Upon its page to dwell; It was her Catechism-book. That Mary loved so well.

Of Baptism it told, In words for children meet; And, more than all her tasks she Its answers to repeat. [loved Tho' mean her lot on earth, It told to her was given

A birthright to a fadeless crown, Inheritor of heaven.

She loved to kneel and say "Our Father" unto God, Although her earthly father lay Beneath the churchyard sod. Her widow'd mother wore A brow of anxious thought; But Mary, with her own glad trust To cheer her fondly sought. To practise all she learn'd, The little maiden strove;

In all a child might do Her willing aid was lent; d like a sunbeam was her smile Of innocent content. And now the floor was swept The babe in cradle laid,
And hard at work, beside her child
The careful parent stay'd. The maiden was not miss'd Until the infant woke; t then, in loud and angry tone, The toil-worn mother spoke,

"Come, Mary take the child, And put your book away; You go to school, and never think How hard I work all day," "Oh! but I do, dear mother," The little girl replied, up she rose at once and laid Her treasured book aside. And from her parent's brow The fretful shadow pass'd for Mary's cheerful haste forbade Her angry mood to last.

She took her baby brother, And kiss'd his torehead fair, d tended all his little wants With fondest, gentlest care. And blessed in her deed Was that obedient child, While on her, in approving joy, God and good Angels smiled.

THE GIPSIES.

PRISCILLA GREEN, the carpenter's wife in the village of Goodlands, was a very respectable industrious woman. She had several children, whom she was sober man, was in pretty constant work; and theretheir children, in some degree of comfort. This, however, was only to be done by care, and making the East, and that they were not the natives of any counhandy with her needle, which is a great help to the They pick up a few notions concerning religion, acmother of a family; and at her spare hours, she conwork.

neices, called to pay Mrs. Green for some work; and they never pray for themselves. Our Church does they found the cottage, as indeed was almost sure to pray for them in one of the collects. Can you tell me be the case, clean and comfortable. Mrs. Green was in which, Susan?" sitting at a small round table, which was covered with her needlework, stitching away at a waistcoat. Her any collect about the gipsies." eldest daughter Susan, having washed up the plates that had been used at dinner, swept up the hearth, for the conversion of all Jews, Turks, infidels, and and made everything tidy in the kitchen, was standing heretics? A heretic is a person who has a wrong at one of the windows, looking over the lesson which faith in matters of religion. Now the gipsies have no had been given her to learn at school.

As soon as Miss Bernard appeared at the door, Mrs. Green got up from her chair; and although de- " Infidels." sired to keep her seat, and continue her work, it was 'Yes; it is in one of the collects for Good Friday some little time before she could again settle herself: that we offer our prayers to the Almighty God, that first, the long stool, at which Willie and Jane were all such may be converted and live. Take care, when playing with some oyster-shells and broken pieces of you next hear it in church, to make it your own prayer, crockery, was supposed to stand in the way of Miss by entering heartily into its meaning; remember what Bernard's entrance, and had to be moved; then chairs an awful state those must be in who know not how to were to be placed for the ladies; and, lastly, Susan was whispered to fetch a plate.

Now it so happened, that, at the bottom of the Green's garden, there grew a fine walnut-tree, of which they were able most years to make a little profit.-Mrs. Green had sold a good many walnuts early in the year for pickling; some she had disposed of after they became ripe; and the remainder were reserved' as an occasional treat for her own family. A plate of these was now produced, and offered to the young ladies; and their aunt giving them leave to take two apiece, proceeded to settle her own business with Mrs. Green. Before this could be concluded, change was wanted for half-a-crown; and Mrs. Green, unlocking an old-fashioned bureau which stood in one insertions. corner of the room, began to search for the same .-One of the little Miss Bernards, who was sitting near, called the attention of her aunt to this piece of furniture, by observing that the wood was very prettily marked, and almost as bright as a looking-glass .-"That," answered Miss Bernard, "is probably owing as to the frequent rubbings which it undergoes. But can either of you tell me what kind of tree produces that pretty mottled wood ?" Neither of the children knew; and Miss Bernard then asked Susan if she could tell.

Now Susan had been often set to rub her mother's bureau with bees' wax and flannel, and she always thought that the more she rubbed, the handsomer it looked. But how the wood had looked in the first place, or from what tree it had been cut, never once came into her mind. So Miss Bernard, finding that she knew no more of the matter than her own little BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR. nieces, told them that it was the wood of the walnuttree: "the same kind of tree which bears those nice walnuts that you are now eating. Before mahogany came to be so common in England as it now is, a great deal of household furniture was made of walnut-tree wood; and it is still used for some things. How good the nuts are when ripe, you well know; and you also know that, when green, they are pickled, though I do not imagine that you care much for them in that state. I have read that, when the leaves and green husks have been steeped in warm water, a strong and lasting dye is obtained from the liquor; and that if a person chose to wash his hands and face with this dye, they would appear of dingy yellow brown complexion .-Gipsies have been accused of dyeing the sking of stolen children in this manner, to make them pass for those of their own race; but I cannot say that I believe the dye to have been often used for this purpose, or that the gipsies are commonly disposed to encumber them-

selves with any children but their own." "That is very true, I dare say, ma'am," said Mrs. Green, "and it minds me of a thing which happened, it may be, six or seven years ago, when Susan there, and my oldest boy, John, were both little. I was busy one day heating the oven, and Johnny kept getting in my way, and pulling the sticks about; so I bade Susan take him into the lane, and play with him there, only to mind not to go out of sight of the house. I went OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS on with my work, and, being busy about it, thought no more of the children till I had fairly set the bread into the oven; my mind misgave me then that they must have got into some mischief, by reason of my not hearing their voices, and I ran into the lane. There was 38, Queen-street East, 2 Doors from Church-street. no sign of them either way as far as I could see-and you know, ma'am, one may see nigh down to the village one way; so I went to the house above ours, where old Dame Parsons then lived, thinking the children might be with her—she was sitting at her door, it being a warm, sunshiny day, so that the children could not have passed by, as she said, without her seeing them. 'Depend upon it, Mrs. Green,' says she, 'that they have strayed into the green lane which she, 'that they have strayed into the green lane which turns off below your house.' No sooner did she mention the green lane than my heart was in my mouth; for I knew that a little way down it there was a gipsycamp. I set off back again as fast as I could go, and hardly passed our own door, when I saw, coming to meet me, Susan, crying ready to break her heart, and of York, Cobourg; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. behind her a tall gipsy woman carrying Johnny in her arms. As soon as we came up to each other, she sat the child upon the ground, saying, 'There, my man, mind how you run' away from the gipsy folk again! then she told me how the children had rambled into the green lane, picking flowers out of the hedge, till, A all at once, seeing the gipsies, they turned back, and began to run towards home. But they made more haste than good speed; for Johnny, not minding which
rose he want tumbled into the ditch; and when Susan
Toronto, July, 1849.

All necessary particulars may be known by enquiring at the Church
Society's House, 5, King Street West.
Toronto, July, 1849. way he went, tumbled into the ditch; and when Susan had pulled him out, she found he had hurt his foot, and could not walk; so there they stood in the middle PHE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occuof the lane, crying and screaming, the gipsey woman of the lane, crying and screaming, the gipsey woman the lane, crying and screaming, the gipsey woman land the houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per said, as if they had been going to be killed. Then t Susan tried to carry John; but the gipsy, seeing that she had not strength for it, followed them, and took

an apple that she gave him, and so, ma'am, Susan shewing the way, she brought the children home safe enough, for which I thanked her again and again. 'I CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS, ADJOINING suppose,' says she, when I had done, you 'think that we gipsies never touch a child but to steal it?' I answered her, that certainly I had heard tell of such things. 'Heard tell of such things !, said she; 'well, then, I now tell you, that we gipsies have enough to ourselves to maintain those of other people.' I have never forgotten her words. Before she went, I offered her a trifle of money; but she said she would sooner

the subject of religion must be a very small one. Possibly the best means have not yet been employed for their instruction."

"I suppose ma'am, that they are not English people ?"

"Oh, no; they are said to have come over to this country between three and four years ago; but where bringing up well, setting them, in most respects, an they came from in the first place is not known with example of what was right. Her husband, a steady any certainty. They were called gipsies, because for some time they were supposed to have emigrated from fore they are able to live themselves, and to bring up Egypt; but this is now considered a mistake. There seems no doubt but that they originally came from the most of every thing, especially of time. Priscilla was try in Europe, though now to be found in almost all. trived to earn a few shillings by taking in plain needletheir own. They are, Mrs. Green, in the number of One afternoon, Miss Bernard, with her two little those unhappy people for whom we ought to pray, as

> "No, ma'am," said Susan; "I don't remember "Not for the gipsies by name. But do we not pray

faith at all; so they are not heretics, but they are-' Here Miss Bernard paused, and Susan answered,-

pray for themselves, and what need they have of the prayers of all good Christians."

Advertisements.

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.

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DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. Mr. ROBERT COOPER.

Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

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

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HOUSE AND SURGERY Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

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

rences kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Rev-TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

To the Clergy.

WIDOW LADY in reduced circumstances, will be glad to furnish Clergymen with SURPLICES, made after a pattern secured from the celebrated Robe Maker, Ede, 109 Fleet Street, London;

FOR SALE.

The above property will be found an advantageous investment, and will be soid very low for Cash. the child out of her arms: he was soon pacified with | Toronto, May 7, 1850.

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THE COURT HOUSE HAVE on hand the Largest, the Cheapest and the

best Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Dry ods in Canada West. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and general Dry Goods, Imported direct from Britain, by Ourselves.

do to find food for our own children, without troubling Garments made to order of every Description, Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED. In the Ready-made Clothing Department will be found :-

her a trifle of money; but she said she would sooner have a cabbage or two out of the garden, which she took very thankfully. They are strange people, those gipsies, ma'am; it is wonderful to think how they live, and how they bear the cold as they do, sheeping through frost and snow without any better roof over their heads than an old blanket."

"Yes," answered Miss Bernard, "the gipsies are indeed a strange people; and what is most sad to think about, they are a people without any knowledge of God, and who, one must fear, for the most part live and die like the beasts that perish."

"I think, ma'am," replied Mrs. Green, "I have bear the cabbage or two out of the garden, which should be do Ghecked do 63 ad do Marcelles do do Moleskin do 10s 0d do Moleskin do 10s 0d do Moleskin do 10s 0d do Gambroon do 11s 3d do Tweed do Gambroon do 11s 3d do Tweed do Tweed do Tweed do 17s 6d do Broad Cloth do 32s 6d do Gutta Perchado 30s 0d do Gutta

and die like the beasts that perish."

"I think, ma'am," replied Mrs. Green, "I have heard that some amongst them have been converted, and made Christians of."

"I too have heard of such things; but I fear that the number of those who receive any correct ideas on the subject of religion must be a very small one. Pos-

WhiteShirts, Linen Fronts 4s 43d Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d Shirts Collars and Fronts, Men's French Slik Hats, Cloth Caps, Leghorn Hats 5s 0d Carpet Bags, Braces

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> No Second Price. 29 THOMAS BURGESS.
> JAMES LEISHMAN. Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.
> 46-1y

REMOVAL.

Toronto, June 12, 1850.

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

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. ent Fee 0s. 1d. Transfer Fee 0s. 6d. "

JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., President. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. CAYLEY.
The Rev. S. LETT, LL.D.
GEORGE BROCK, Esq.
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Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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

A LTHOUGH this Society has mainly in view the intention of enabling members of the Church of England to contribute, by the payment of small periodical sums, towards, either the endowment of a Church of England Library (in each or an arrive to the endowment of a Church of England Library (in each or arrive to the endowment of a Church of England Library (in each or arrive to the endowment of a Church of England Library (in each or arrive to the endowment of a Church of England Library (in each or arrive to the endowment of a Church of England Library (in each of England Library (in ea Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

University, (in accordance with the recommendation of this Lordship the Bishop in his recent Pastoral Letter,) on 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 videly and generally diffused. restricting its operations to those objects only. On the contrary, like other Building Societies, the advantages of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society will be fully open to all parties without distinction, who may choose to take Stock therein, either for investment— the acquisition of freehold or leasehold estate—the removal of incumbrances or liabilities upon property—or the privi-lege of borrowing the amount of their shares in advance

upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

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

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends,

ons.

In order to reader his system of Education as complete and perfect
possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction

In order to resider his system of Education as complete and perfect as possible, he will devote his time solely to the Care and Instruction of his Pupils.

A prominent feature in his plans is, that those placed under his roof, be not allowed, even during the hours of relaxation, to be without proper surveillance, thus preventing those satal practices which but too often have their origin when boys ought to be engaged in such healthy recreations as will resit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, what indeed can never be separated without instituting incalculable injury on youth—moral and intellectual training.

The advantages offered at Picton, beautifully situated as it is amid the picturesque scenery of the Bay of Quinte, easy of access both by Land and Water, and remote from the frequent excitement of more populous Towns, appear, in every respect favourable to this design.

Besides half-yearly public examinations, there will be weekly recitations, and frequent lectures on scientific subjects, illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

The comfort and health of Boarders will receive from MRS. PHIL-LIPPS peculiar and unremitted maternal care.

The Competence of the summan payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application. Picton, October 16th, 1849.

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THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY. THIS invaluable work, which cost the editor about twelve years unremitting labour, and is incomparably the most comprehensive dictionary of the English language ever published, being now complete, copies, in any style of binding can be had by early application. Price—bound in 2 Imperial octavo volumes of over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; half-calf, £6; or 7½ divisions, 12s. 5d. each.

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

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TUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE,

Lay and Ecclesiastical, illustrative of Canada and the Canadian Church. By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto. Published by DAVID BOGUE, London, 1849. Price 10s. currency. "As a guide to the real state of affairs in Canada, as it would strike the eyes of a Churchman, the volume is as instructive as it is rendered attractive by the incidents of the story, and the animation of he style in which it is told."—John Bull.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, of the Diocese of foronto, and at HENRY ROWSELL'S. King-street August 25th, 1849.

Reviews, & Magazines FOR 1850.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC! THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call attention to the fact, that he supplies the Re-prints of British Reviews, &c. &c., at Publishers' prices in Toronto, thus saving postage and agency.

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THE Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed to the Constitution and Course of Nature to which are added, two follower talions. I. On personal identity. II. On the Nature of By Joseph Butler, D. C. L., late Lord Bishop of Durham, with an account of the character and writings of the author; by Samuel Halifax, D. D., late Lord Bishop of Gloucester. Price, 3s. 9d.

THE Works of the Right Reverend Father in God. Joseph Butler, D. C. L., late Lord Bishop of Durham, Ejus Analogiæ] hæc vis est, ut id quod dubium est ad aliquid simile. de quo quæritur, referat ut incerta certis probet.—QUINTIL, L.i. c. 6. To which is prefixed an account of the character and writings of the author. By Samuel Halifax, D.D., late Lord Bisbop of Gloucester Price, 78. 6d.

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

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

Toronto, February 20th. 1850.

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BOSTON BOOK STORE. B. COSGROVE respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED four doors Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED four doors East of his former stand, to the premises, No. 59, Wellington Buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Evans & Hamilton, where he is now opening a very extensive Stock of Books, Periodicals, Maps. Stationery and Engravings, &c., to which he would particularly invite the attention of the Trade, as from arrangements with the Publishers, he is enabled to supply all Books and Periodicals Wholesale and Retail, at New York prices. Toronto, June 3rd, 1850.

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Directors : A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes, J. L. Robinson, Esq., J. C. Morrison, W. L. Perrin, Wm. Atkinson, Charles Berczy,

J. G. Worts, James Browne, Solicitor - JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers - Commercial Bank. E. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Toronto, April 10th, 1850.

ATEST NUMBERS of the following MAGA-ZINES and PERIODICALS, received at the BOSTON

SARTAN'S UNION MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE;
LITTILL'S LIVING AGE;
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE;
HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE;
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS.

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

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

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upwards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be furnished. rnished. Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and

Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give this Nursery a call. A New Descriptive Catalogue, containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

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

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE:

WINE OF SARSAPARILLA. A NEW DISCOVERY.

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

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

This valuable medicine is prepared without heating, without

the use of liquorice, molasses, or any syrup whatever. But the great beauty of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine remains still to be told. By the invention of a new and wonderful chemical apparatus, a perfect wine is produced from two of the most valuable plants in the world, the

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

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS. An invaluable Compound Sarsapparilla preparation, manufic tured on the same principles as the Lorest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They art coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention, for which Dr. Halsey has reits principals, applied to "The Wants of the Church at the Present Day."

By Frank Wills, Architect, member of the Ecclesiological Soleties of London and New York.

The Wants of the Church at the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States.

Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pills unite in accomplishing the same great end, the purification of the blood the representation. ceived the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States. the blood, the renovation and restoration of the stomach and

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. The life principle of man is the blood; no sooner are thos organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, THE SUBSCRIBER will make Liberal Advances the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow leansed of morbid matter and restored to healthy action by in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than diseases begins to vanish, and strength and energy of body return, This is the principle on which is founded these great medicines

Organs! Organs! Organs!

Scrolla, Dropsy, Bilious di-eases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weakness, want of Nervous energy, Joundice, Coughs, Colds, General Debility, Emaciation of the Body, Rheumatism, Azue and Fever, Diarrhæa, Cholera, Ulcers, and many other diseases are radically cured.

GENERAL DEBILITY. EMACIATION, WASTING OF THE BODY. Many persons are afflicted with some one of the above com-plaints, frequently without being able to trace it to any partic-

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

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

debility.

The following certificate is from one of the most respectable physicians in Maryland, and is but a single example out of many that have been received from able physicians: Baltimore, Dec, 15th 1848. Dr. G. W. Halsey-I have been in the babit of recom-

needing your Forest Wine in my practice for various complaints, and have witnessed the most happy results from its efficacy. In more than thirty cases of general debility and nervous disorders, it has effected a cure in a few weeks. I do not hesitate in recommending the Forest Wine and Pills to the public, as I believe them to be remedies of great J. C. TANNEY. DYSPEPSIA. There are an infinite number of persons labouring under this

what alls them. This complaint way be known, however, by come of the following symptoms: Acidity of the stomach, nervous debility, depression of mind, languid oppression after eating, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indigestion, costiveness, neart burn, furred tongue, natureacy, water brash, and sometimes a disability to sleep at night.

Invalids afflicted with dyspepsia are at times truly miserable and the longer the cure is delayed, the more wretched is the victim and difficult the cure. We have the testimony of bungestion, costiveness, heart burn, furred congue, flatut

afflicting disorder, many of whom perhaps do not understand

dreds of its great efficacy in the cure of this disorder. Ague and Fever, or Chills. When the Forest Wine was first made known to the public re made no pretensions for it, as a specific for this disc but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the worst break the Ague and restore the patient.

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

JAUNDICE. This disease is caused by obstruction of the Bile ducts, which causes the bile to enter into the blood, and taint the whole system. So much so, that in advanced stages of Jaundice, the spittle becomes yellow and bitter, the urine high coloured, skin yellow, and finally, black. At the commencement of this disorder, the invalid feels a sense of duloess, op-

ression, is costive, has no appetite, and a yellow colonr may e observed covering the white of the eyes. We have many proofs of the Forest Wine and Pills curing in the worst stages of disease. Purge well with the Pills, two or three times, and follow up the use of the Wine according to

For Sale by my only Agent in Toronto,
ROBERT LOVE, Druggist, No. 5, King-street, near the Corner of Yonge-street.

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

ANNUAL EXHIBITION. THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair and will continue for three

The following is a list of Prizes which will be awarded :-For the best specimencombining Ingenuity and Mechanical

A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s. given by his Excellency the Governor General.—
For the second best do—
A Work of Art—Value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do-A DIPLOMA .- By the Institute. For the best Specimen of decorative Art Manufactured in Province—combining taste and original design— A WORK of ART-Value £4. by the Institute. For the second best do-

A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.

For the best Geometrical Coloured Mechanical Drawing, by Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice.—

A Work of Art—Value £3, by a member of the Insti-

A WORK OF ART Value £3 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—
A SILVER MEDAL—Value £2 10s. by a member of the

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

For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—
A WORK OF ART—Value £2 10s, by the Institute.

For the second best do-

V. PARKES,

W. H. SHEPPARD.

Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

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