Church.

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

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850.

TWHOLE NUMBER, DCLXXVII.

Poetry.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH. (From the English Churchman.)

[As some minds may at the present crisis, be affected by poetry more han by prose, we, for once, break through our rule of not admitting outry.—Eo. E. C.] "To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of Eternal Life.

To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of Eternal.

What! shall we quit this City's holy walls;
Wherein our Father? and ourselves have dwelt
In peace? * "Heart's peace was their's
Even when the world discounced them; "not the less
Their Zion was their own beloved abode,
By foes insulted, and by worldlings scorned,
But now, oh; grief! by thine own sons discowied;
Childless, indeed, thou'lt be, and desolate,
My Mother Church! widow'd and solitary,
Who late wast full of people; f Kings stood tip
And blest thee, and their Queen's, with nursing love,
Were mothers to thee: and in heart thou said'st—
"A Lady I shall be for ever; none beside;
So pure, so glorious; no widow !
No childless Mother; East, and West, and South,
My name is known—miy vocal prayer ascends."
Therefore these two shall find thee in a day,
Loss of thy sons and widowhood. Evil comes
Thou know'st not whence, upon thee suddenly,
For that in wisdom thou hast placed thy trust,
And thine own knowledge hath perverted thee.

And shall we leave thee, therefore—leave thee thus-

And shall we leave thee, therefore—leave thee thus—With whom we hoped to spend our harpy days; With whom in peace to die? And whither go? Seek out what distant land, what holier home, Beneath the shadow of whose vine-clad roof Our weary hearts may rest? Alas I what rest.

Or shall we turn upon our Mosher here?
Disown, denounce her, and in desperate mood
Set up a rival altar, rend again
His seamless coat Who died, as now, and prayed
That we might all be One? Or shall we seek,
More hopeless still, such peace as Rome can give;
Renounce the font that bathed our new-born souls,
And make a desert in our hearts for peace?
For us no more our Mother's holy voice
Distils soft music on our charmed ear;
For us no more our own—our English tongue—
Be vocal to the sound of prayer and praise.

Yet wast thou selections in this constination.

Yet wast thou glorious in thine earlier day,
When Alban bowed before the Romain steel;
Glorious, when Anselm swayed the hearts of kings,
Or Saxon hermits brayed the Danish fires;
Nor less, when Rome had steep'd her soul in blood,
True hearts were with thee, and the reverend hand
Of thise own Fathers touched thy hallowed ark
To cleanse and beautiffy. What storms have since
O'erpast, but none o'erwhelm'd thee: and what proofs
Are with thee still of holiest energies,
Tokens of Grace divine and living Love.
What else sent forth to those "wide-watered shores"
The loving souls of Selwyn or of Feild,
Or Heber, thine? Another Zion now,
"Reft of her sous, amidst her foes forlorn,"
Shall "mourn forgotten," if those sons should go
To steal the harvest which their Fathers sowed.
Oh! who shall tell the noble Zealander
That they who brought the Gospel to his Isles
Are but apostate Christians? Who shall send
New Bishops to the Indies, or distract
With rival sects the ice-bound Labrador?
Rather let Patience have her perfect work,
And leave the rest to Him; the burning bush is not consumed, the hallowed fount of life
Flows fresh and pure as ever; will not He
From whose torn side it springs, remember us
If we "kneel on," and hope, and wait on Him?

The Rébellion and Revolution. † Lament. i. i., ‡ Is. xivii. 7—11. And thou said'st, I shall be a Lady for ever; I am, and none else beside me; I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall know the loss of children. But these two things shall come to thee in a moment; in one day, the loss of thy children and widowhood. Thy wisdom and thy knowledge it hath perverted thee. Evil shall come upon thee; thou shall not know from whence it riseth. Desolation shall come upon thee süddenly.

	WEEKLY CALENDAR.						
Day.	Date.		er of the annual coll also con-	Ist Lesson		2nd Lesson	
F	June	30,	5TH SUNDAY APT. TRINITY. & M.	1 Sam.		Luke 12. Ephes. 6.	
M	July	1,		Prov.		Luke 13. Philip. 1.	
T	46	2,		"		Luke 14. Philip. 2.	
w	,,,	3,		**	15,		
Ť	"	4,		de de	17.	Luke 16. Philip. 4.	
F	**	5,		44	19,	Luke 17. Coloss, 1.	
3	*	6,		ti	21 22.	Luke 18. Coloss. 2.	
-	100	7.	STH SUNDAY ART. TRINITY (M.	1 Sam.	12.	Luke 19.	

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. JUNE 30, 1850.

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

THE EPISTER (1 St Peter iii, 8 - 15), - The success of the Christian feligion against persecutions, enmities, and oppressions, is one argument for its truth. Opposition, indeed, was to be expected more pliant, we presume, than Lord Campbell him by the first introducers of a new religion to the world, "which accepted no compromise, as it admitted no comprehension; and which, if it prevailed time of the passing of that Act, but the issue of it, after-time of the passing of the passing of the passing of that Act, but the issue of it, after-time of the passing of the pa statue, temple, and altar, in the world." This, however, was not the only persecution which the followers of this new religion are exhorted to bear up against with patience. The Author of this new dispensation foretels to his disciples, that they will be persecuted for righteousness' sake. The first writers exhort their converts to suffer patiently for their work's sake. "Happy are ye if ye suffer for righteousness' sake." "They which will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution." The very virtues and excellences of the new convert are here made the ground of hatred and persecution. The essential characteristics of a real disciple of the new religion, independent of all circumstances of external policy, are declared to be the promotets of enmity and affliction. Experience still proves the truth of this. The godly man still, in every age, suffers persecution. His good is evil spoken of; his conduct is watched; his actions are misinterpreted. That which in the concerns of common life is deemed a world; the conduct of which he reproves by his example. He is persecuted for righteousness' sake. The prediction of this persecution for righteousness' sake is the badge of his followers, a proof of the divine power of the Author of this religion; and affords the strongest evidence to the truth of that religion; which thus points out, in its hatred of what

THE GOSPEL (St. Luke, v. 1-11).—This miracle Is related, with a little variety in its attendant circumstances, by three Evangelists. Andrew, the disciple of St. John, had already known Jesus, and had been already called by him. Peter, the brother of Andrew, had been introduced to Christ, and had been most favourably received. This, however, was the occasion on which they appear to have declared their willingness to become the immediate followers and mittee, large sums, amounting to about 14,000l., have been disciples of our Lord. It is remarkable that the miracles of our Lord had in some degree a reference to the circumstances under which they were wrought. These disciples were fishermen, accustomed to the uncertainties and varieties of success peculiar to their pursuit. They had toiled all night, and had taken nothing. Our blessed Lord now appeals to them by the wondrous draught of fishes, in a miracle which was most suitable to their condition in life, and which was emblematical of their future calling and destiny; implying that they should henceforth, in their new the laity. vocation as preachers of the Gospel, become fishers

This portion of Scripture is suitable to the services of the day. The collect prays that the world may be so peaceably ordered, that the Church may the railway men overturned the rocking-stone. be able to serve God in all godly quietness; while tives of the district are naturally very indignant at the outthe epistle points out the best alleviation from suffering inflicted by the hatred and persecution of the

alludes, under the net of St. Peter, to the outward and visible Church; and declares, in the multitude of fishes enclosed in it, the number of converts which should be admitted into the Church at some future day; by the labouts and preaching of the Apostle.

Deferred Extracts.

THE DECLARATIONS AS TO BAPTISMAL REGENERATION: The following is a copy of the letter from the Archdeacon of Northumberland when transmitting the decla-ration of his archdeaconry to the Bishop of Durham, and to which is subjoined his Lordshhip's reply:—

Durham, May 6, 1850. ing of the same doctrine faithfully.

W. F. RAYMON, I have the honour to be, Archdeacon of Northumberland.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham. 4, Upper Portland Flace, May 8, 1850.

My DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON, -Amidst an unusual and most severe pressure of business, I can do little more than acknowledge the receipt of the declaration, which you have transmitted from a numerous body of the clergy of your archdeaconry. It is, I should hope, unnecessary for me to say; that I concur in the views of doctrine which they express; and, as I never doubted their determination to teach it faithfully, so I am persuaded that they will not relax in their endeavours "to keep that which is committed to their trust," but adhere steadfastly to the scriptural truths, which are embodied in the formularies of our church: I am, always, &c., &c., Venerable Archdeacon Raymond.

CONSTRUCTIVE JUDGMENTS. From the argument addressed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly to the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday week, it would appear that the judgment pronounced by Lord Campbell; in the Court of Queen's Bench, bids to the text writers upon law, and to the history of the kingdom, defiance no less bold than the defiance offered to the formularies of the Prayer-book; and to the history of the Church, by the judgment of the Judicial Committee. There were two points chiefly upon which Lord Campbell relied for his construction of the two Acts (24 Henry VIII. c. 12; and 25 Henry VIII. c. 19), which provide an appeal to the Upper House of Convocation in spiritual causes touching the Crown. One was the absence of all precedent for such a construction of the Acts; the other; the historical circumstances under which the two Acts were passed. As fegards the former point, it now appears that all the great authorities, Lord Coke, Chief Baron Comyn, Bacon Wooddeson, and more recently, Chitty and Burn, in commenting upon the Acts in question, the quivocally assert the appeal to the Upper House of Convocation contended for by Sir Fitzroy Kelly. These authorities the Learned Coun cil thought it unnecessary to obtride upon the Court in his application for a rule nisi, under the impression that they

could not possibly escape the attention of the Learned Judges, and the rule having been refused, he had, of course, no opportunity of introducing them in arguing the rule itself. The Lord Chief Justice, However, passed all these authorities sub silentio, and put his own interpreta-tion upon the statutes, as if they had never been interpreted before, which, as Sir Fitzroy in the Court of Commo Pleas observed, "with great submission and respect to the Court of Queen's Bench," was "begging and assuming the whole question." The second point on which Lord Campbell dwelt with a great display of historical knowledge and critical acumen, were the circumstances of the rigid Romanist," and the second under the Chancellorship "the pliant Lord Audly;" and that in the meantime King Henry had become impatient to obtain his divorce, and to marry Aune Boleyn. Sir Fitzroy Kelly was duly impressed with the extreme presumption of contending a point of nistory louching the succession of the Lord Chau-Chancellors; nevertheless, necessity having no law, and to explain to the Court of Common Pleas what the refusal of the rule prevented him from explaining to the Court of Queen's Bench—that so far from the two Acts having been passed under two different Chancellors, and with different intents, they had actually both been passed under the same Chancellor, the aforesaid "pliant Lord Audley"—not and that, so far from Henry VIII. having an eye to his divorce, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. in passing the and Act, the marriage had not only taken place at the

solvuntur risu tabulæ. - Newcastle Journal. In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, depre-ciated the proposed Royal Commission.

rather a multiplex querela, it is not for us to anticipate .--

Lord Ellenborough, in presenting a petition from Ireland, asking for a transfer of property from the Protestant to the Romish Church, expressed his disapprobation of its prayer, but strongly advocated the endowment of the Romish Church from the Imperial exchequer.

House of Lords. - Monday. THE UNIVERSITIES .- Lord Brougham, in presenting a petition in favour of University reform, alluded to the intended issue of a Commission to inquire into the state of the Universities, and expressed his hope that nothing would be rashly done, and that no Germanic system and no Germanic discipline would be attempted to be intro-duced into those time-honoured institutions. In his opinion the government of the Universities has of late been greatly improved, and was still continuing to improve daily. The Duke of Wellington said that so far as the hecessary activity, becomes in the religious man en- University of Oxford was concerned, whilst it did not dethusiasm, fanaticism, or folly. He is hated by the sire to introduce any Germanic system; it was most anxious to conform to the wishes of the Government and the public, and to adopt every real improvement of the existing system. But that which the University could not do, ing system. But that which the University could not so, and which he hoped it would not be required to do, was to repeal the statutes by which the several Colleges were governed. The body to which he had the honour of belonging, the governing bodies of the several Colleges and other officers of the University, were bound to respect; to religion; which thus points out, in its hatred of what is good, the depth of the natural corruption of the several Colleges; and he hoped that these hodies would human heart, while it provides for the removal of not be required to enter upon an inquiry that would be directed especially to the object of repealing these statutes
—(hear, hear)—which he contended the law of the land ould require them to carry into execution in respect to the rights of individuals claiming under the provisions of the several statutes. (Hear, hear.) Such an inquiry as that might tend to make the authorities do that in obedilaws would not allow them to do. (Hear, hear.)

NEW INSTITUTION FOR THE SISTERS OF MERCY AT DE-VONPORT. - The Record states that under the patronage of a body of gentlemen, who are called Miss Sellon's Compromised for the erection of a new institution at Devonort. The total sum proposed to be employed in the rection of a building for thirty sisters, and intended for the reception, also, of orphans, comprising school-rooms, and an infirmary, is 18,000l. Among the committee are the names of Lords Nelson, Castlereagh, Fielding, Camp-den, John Manners, Clinton, Lyttleton, De Tabley, Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patterson, and Mr. Justice Coleridge; the Bishops of Glasgow and Brechin, the Deans of Exeter, Chichester and Archdeacons Manning, Thorp and Wilberforce, with the Warden of the Winchester College, and a large body of Baronets, Clergy, Admirals, Captains, and civilians of

A number of "natives" employed on the Vale of Neath Railway, have been guilty of a very wanton barbarism. A "logan" or rocking stone was situated near Sewd-Waldis waterfall, weighing some twenty tons, yet so nicely balanced that a touch would shake it. By means of levers,

A new dock, the largest in Europe, was completed at

THE CHURCH MOVEMENT. - The Archbishop of Can: A PRESETTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR tion of Mr. Barnes, (viz., that the observance of forms is chill earth in prayer; why should I not bend the knee uptërbury, in a reply to the address of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, expressing dissatisfaction with the existing Court of Appeal from the Ecclesiastical Courts, and desiring the assembling of Convocation, states that he is content to leave this latter question to the dis-tertion of the Sovereign, and refer to the bill before Parliament for providing a new Court of Appeal as calculated to meet their objection in the other case. The change in in his Grace's tone since he replied to the address on the same subject from the clergy of the diocese, is most remarkable and significant. The Archdeacon, and a large number of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Wilts; have presented an address to the Bishop of Salisbury, "respectfully and earnestly entreating his Lordship to take counsel with his Rev. brethren concerning the adoption of means which may enable the Church to declare in such means which may enable the Church to declare in such every column the handwriting of an Ignatius or a Polycarn: MY DEAR LORD BISHOP.—I have the honour to present you—and in the name of a very great majority of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Northumberland—the above declaration. Your Lordship will be pleased to understand it as intending to record our conviction, that Regeneration in and by Baptism is taught by the Church to which we belong, and in consequence the obligation Regeneration in and by Baptism is taught by the Church moreover reminds them, "that whatever be the effect of to which we belong, and in consequence the obligation which we feel—as her ministers—to continue our teach—to it, the doctrine of the Church remains written as before in the Articles. Catechism, and Liturgical Formularies; and these speak in such express terms of the remission of and these speak in such express terms of the remission of sins by spiritual regeneration in the case of all infants duly brought to baptism, that he feels assured that even the present unhappy controversy will, in the end, but the more firmly establish the truth, which appears to be placed in peril." As many as 121 Clergymen of the Diocese of Winchester have addressed their Bishop, humbly entreating his Lordship "to take such steps as may feel most ading his Lordship "to take such steps as may feel most advisable, for obtaining license for the clergy to meet in Covocation, with a view to this one object, namely, the settling the Church's doctrine on the spiritual grace of infant Baptism, so far as that doctrine may have been disturbed by recent events.'

The Bishop of Barbadoes has already taken some steps with a view to perpetuate the memory of Bishop Coleridge, in that diocese over which he so worthily presided many years. The Barbadian of February 20th contains a report of an eloquent sermon predched by Bishop Parry on the preceding Sunday, in which his Lordship paid a grateful and affecting tribute to the memory of his nonoured predecessor, and suggested, as an appropriate monument, the foundation of some scholarship in Codrington College; to be called by the name of Bishop Coleridge He has since followed up this step by a pastoral letter on

The Rev. Ridley H. Herschell and Sir Culling E Eardley have issued a proposal for a Conference of Christians of all Nations, in connexion with the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

A clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Bull, of Corby, Norhamptonshire, seeing two men engaged in a pitched batle in a field, went up and pushing through the crowd separated the combatants, and although threatened at first, he succeeded, without assistance, in putting an end to the disgraceful exhibition.

The Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, are raising a subscription to defray the expenses of the Rev. Edward Dodd, Vicar of St. Giles's, in that town, incurred in the recent trial at the Arches Court, for refusal, from conscientions motives, to read the burial ser-

MEMORIAL WINDOWS .- The custom of defacing our churches by the introduction of pondrous monuments of marble, often in questionable propriety, and scarcely ever in a style congruous with that of the sacred edifice, has long been condemned by every person of good taste; and the opposite practice of making the intemorials of private affection subservient to the decoration of God's House, which we are happy to see is becoming not unfrequent; has just as long since received the unanimous suffrages of all whose judgment is worth consulting. Our own immediate neighbourhood, however, which as a whole has been singularly barren for many years of right church feeling; times in which the two Acts were passed. The ingenious has afforded but few examples of this amendment; but we theory by which the Lord Chief Justice sought to disconnect the two Acts, was, that the first was passed under hope is but the beginning of many such mortuary beautithe Chancellorship of Sir Thomas More, who was "a fications of our churches. The instance to which we are rigid Romanist," and the second under the Chancellorship referring is the insertion of a beautiful painted window in have often since remarked, engages so easily the attents to the creature and the Creator, which have often since remarked, engages so easily the attents to the continuous first the cont the south transept of St. Stephen's, Sneinton, to the memory of Dr. Powell, late resident surgeon of the Lunatic Asylum. The artist is Mr. Henry Gough, of this town; of the choice productions of the Lord Change that he will soon rival the choice productions or the ellors of England, with the learned biographer of all the art that have brought honor to the furnaces of Newcastle and London. The pattern is a geometrical one; and to be properly appreciated, it ought to be seen when a bright ing sheet of jewels. At its foot is an inscription in black letter, stating the object of its erection. We are informed that another mortuary window is being painted for the same church; and that the Ascension has been ordered for the south-east lancet of the chancel. The corresponding window on the north side is proposed to be filled with the Nativity, thus completing with the east window already inserted, the beginning, middle, and end of the world's grandest Epic, the Atonement. When the whole design is carried out, the church, which already in spite those altars, or breathe forth their prayers and praises in of its meagre and unsatisfactory architecture, is the one in the neighbourhood that can lay the slightest claim to propriety of arrangement and ecclesiastical effect, will possess a truly beautiful and solemn interior. We may in every sense of the term, appears to be a duplex, or add that these mortuary windows are much cheaper than Episcopal Church, "Her spirit-stirring Liturgy, and a Meanwhile, however, pending the decision of the Court, the ugly marble tablets in which the last generation de-

> DEATH OF JAMES THOM, THE SCULPTOR .- We take the following from the New York Weekly Herald, of the 20th April:—" In this city, on the 17th ult., of consumption. Mr. James Thom, sculptor, in the 51st year of his age. James Thom, the self-taught sculptor, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland; in early life he evinced a great natural taste for the sister arts of modelling and sculpture, and while still a young man, and in very limited circumin making his name celebrated throughout his native country and the British Islands, by the production of his amous statues of 'Tam O'Shanter, and Souter Johnny'generally admitted to be one of the happiest illustrations ver appeared. They are now finally deposited at the beautiful cenotaph, to the memory of Burns, near Ayr.
>
> Amongst the numerous other pieces of historical and romantic sculpture, executed by Mr. Thom, the group of 'Old Mortality,' from Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, has, perhaps, stood higher in the public estimation than any other. Mr. Thom had long been a resident of fhis city, and his name has become familiar to many of our citizens in connection with Trinity Church—the sculpture and ornamentation of that beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture having been entrusted to his charge. He died suddenly at his residence here, on the 17th ult., leaving a widow and two children to mourn his loss."

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM:-The 10th general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Comhissioners, has been printed, giving some interesting inormation connected with emigration from the United Lingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the 10 years ending the 31st Dec., 1846, amounted to 856,392 persons, giving an average of 85,639 emigrants a year. During the years 1847 and 1848 the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being nearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigra-tion had reached the unprecedented number of 522,034 persons, of which number, 260,817 proceeded to North America; 219,450 went to the United States, and 41,367 sh North America. The Commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers, 1,743,500%. was expended on emigration, of which only 228,300l. was paid out of public funds, leaving more than 1,500,000l. as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial

We regret to learn that two estimable clergymen, highly beloved and respected for their amiable character and exemplary discharge of their sacred duties, were received ne in Easter week into the Roman Catholic Church. a mistake as to the place where this is said to have occurred It was at Jerusalem, and not at Rome. been travelling together for nearly a year, and had passed the winter in Egypt.—Oxford Herald.]

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE. - According to the Duron the Tyne, is now perfectly paralysed. There are congregation had gone over to that Church, as the eulogium is on his knees. some twenty crown glass houses on the Tyne, in which there were formerly manufactured from 15,000 to 20,000 "tables" weekly. At present there are only three houses in operation, and even this small number is far from being fully employed. The broad-glass manufacture, so successfully carried on by the late firm of Sir

THE CHURCH. (By one of Three Hundred.)

CHAPTER VIII:

LITURGIES. with the inscriptions of the earliest ages: although on supposed a thing impossible. It cannot be, that

"On the cold cheeks of Death smiles and roses are blending." thought and feeling, or as the beauty and perfection of the it with much the same aversion or indifference that the material body are but the natural expression of an instinc- Romanist entertains towards the Bible, and for very nearly the analogies of the faith, as grace comes down to man, case may show. tobed in the Sacraments and the Word in an external Ministry, and Christianity itself in the written Scriptures, so a permanent devotion will inevitably clothe itself in an

stimony of Presbyterians themselves.

Even Mr. Barnes, in a candid moment, and before his ulogium (of which we quote but a small part) had led any permitted himself to say, "We have always thought that here are Christian minds and hearts; that would find more edification in the forms of worship in that Church than in any other. We have never doubted that many of the purest flames of devotion that rise from the earth, ascend from the altars of the Episcopal Church, and that many of the purest spirits that the earth contains, minister at language consecrated by the use of piety for centuries." The New-York Christian Observer, the representative

of the Dutch Reformed Church in this country, says of the scrupulous adherence to it, have under God, preserved her Says a Scottish Presbyterian, the Rev. John Cummings,

I shall never forget how thrilling I felt one clause in the English Liturgy, on my first entering an Episcopal Church. It is perhaps the finest sentence and the sweetest prayer in the language: - In all time of our tribulation; in all time of our prosperity; in the hour of death and in the Day of Judgment, Good Lord, deliver us.""

Dr. Doddridge, an English Presbyterian and Expositor, says, "The language is so plain as to be level to the capacity of the meanest, and yet the sense is so hoble, as to

raise the capacity of the highest." Dr. Clarke, the distinguished Commentator of the Methodists, declares it "superior to every thing of the kind he prayers and services of which were in use from the first ages of Christianity." "The Liturgy," he says again, is almost universally esteemed by the devoit and pious of every denomination, and, next to the translation of the Scriptures into the English language, is the greatest effort of the Reformation. As a form of devotion, it has no equal Bible, it is the Book of my understanding and my heart."

Robert Hall, the brightest light that ever shone among the Baptists, and one that would have been bright in any firmament; confesses; that "the evangelical purity of its i the very first rank of uninspired compositions."

The heavenly-minded Baxter, another non-conformist, evertasting rest " which gave title to one of his choice prosought the consolations of the Church's Liturgy in the hour had come as specchless spectators to see. Their names are the Rev. John Henry Wynne, B.C.L., of death. And Watson, a Methodist divine, as great as As a Presbyterian, I felt certainly a little flattered by a Fellow of All Souls College, and the Rev. James Laird either of these, said, just as his soul took wing for Paradise, tradition—I cannot now remember where I met with it of death. And Watson, a Methodist divine, as great as As a Presbyterian, I felt certainly a little flattered by a ejaculations; their sluggish drawl; the thousand blemishes, the whole Catholic Church on earth and in heaven.

incompatible with the preservation of evangelical plety.") on the cushioned floor? Such an one as Paul knelt on the And, after reminding Mr. Barnes that God was himself the bare ground at the water-side; why should not such an author of the forms in the Jewish Church, the Reviewer one as I kneel down within the warm and pleasant sanctuadds-"But to say, that a form of prayer, merely as a form ary? Even Solomon in his glory " arose from before the however evangelical, is destructive of piety, is to assert that altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees;" why However well-proportioned I might have found the Epis- the Gospel is not the Gospel, if it be read instead of being should not I with all my miseries, fall down as low as he? copal Church in its structure: however safe-guarded spoken." "Not that we object," said the Princeton Re- I have seen this instinct frequently betray itself in a gainst the outbreaks of fanaticism, and the incursions of view of the year preceding, "to devotional composition, Presbyterian congregation." In time of a revival, when heresy; however high her walls, or beautiful her gates, or when happily exerted and wisely employed; on the con-

every column the handwriting of an Ignatius or a Polycarp; the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church so little esteemed, out the suppliant kneeling in the pew; the "anxious seat" yet I may confess, that all this symmetry and beauty, if it of its own pale? I answer, simply because it is not known. thronged with kneeling companies in presence of a kneelwere possible that they should exist as a body without a The Wesleyans of England know it, and to this day they ing minister; crowded prayer-meetings morning and night, spirit, ought to a devout mind, to present no irresistible use it, at least once every Sunday of their lives. Other where all could find "room to kneel ?" and the most palpable attraction, if, upon closer inspection, the interior arrange- Dissenters there know it, and they use it in many of their proof, in vast assemblies prostrate on the floor, that hneelments were found unfriendly to the great end to which chapels at this hour. It requires one, two, perhaps three ing or prostration is the posture indicated by the earnest every thing else in the temple must be secondary and sub- generations to become insensible to the fascinations of a mind in the presence of its God. Heathers, Mahomedans, evient—the high and pure devotions of the heart. As in Liturgy. Calvin left for his disciples a Liturgy. Luther Papists, Jews, all stand around Him while they paaise; aman friendships, we value not the lip's cold word with- composed for his followers a Liturgy. Know prepared a and fall down before Him while they pray. Presbyterians out the hear 's warm love, so, with an emphasis beyond Liturgy for the people of Scotland. Baxter compiled a -and they alone in earth or heaven-sit down to praise, comparison, as "God is a Spirit." they that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." But I have upon his followers. Twice, in the Scottish Kirk, did the Presbyterians adopt a Littirgy. Nothing but time and -this positive indecency. They will there find, perhaps habit, or violent convulsion, can tear a Christian from his some standing, manythey will find kneeling, others they will Such symmetry and beauty as we have described, are Liturgy. The separation once effected, a Prayer-Book be- find prostrate in the dust, but none will they find sitting. the results of a life within; as the beautiful flower is the comes, to a Presbyterian, what the Bible is to the Papist And so indissolubly is the true idea of worship associated spontaneous evolution of a healthy seed, or as the propor- - unknown book; uncared for, unadmired, unread. - with prostration, that Presbyterian poetry swells above tions of a fair edifice are the developments of cultivated Such was the Prayer-Book to me; and I probably regarded Presbyterian usage,tive and vigorous life. As Nature however, ever seeks a the same reason. Let the Bible be thrown into the way of lothing verdant, bright, radient with its Maker's image, the Romanist, as the Prayer book came into mine, and if shows us four and twenty elders falling down before Him, so a true Christianity will lay aside the swaddling-clothes he do not learn to admire, and venerate, and love and and the universe of angels casting their wings into the dust for the robe without seam, and in all that is external will cherish it as I did the Prayer-book, it will not be dwing to and falling on their face around Him, as they present the exhibit strength, symmetry and beauty. I can, however, any want in the sacred volume, either of intellectual sub- vials with the prayer of the saints; or else fill the high vault recal the time when Episcopacy was; to me; "the sepul- limity or of moral loveliness. There must be, in ordinary above them with the song that is always new. How chre, beautiful indeed; without, but full within," if not of circumstances, not only a taste, but an educated and culti-Death's corruption, at least of Death's cold chill, and stif- vated taste, to oppreciate beauty in a landscape, grace in a a company of mortals, separated at a distance measureless fened form; when lip-service and Episcopacy were as stattle, refinement in manners, elegance in literature, force and well-nigh returnless from the favor and patience of much convertible terms as Presbyter and Bishop were, in in eloquence, melody in music, purity in morals, and, to come the New Testament. But this was at a time when I set a to the point in hand, perfection in worship. Time, or opporss relative value upon the worship of the senctuary; than tunity at least, must be allowed, to correct and adapt the taste. I have been led by God's blessing, since to do; at a time It is impossible to rise, at a bound, from the impression when I knew less of Episcopalians than I came, by God's that the sermon is the summum bonum for which we turn Providence, afterward to know; at a time when I had not our feet towards the sanctuary, into the feeling - not new, carefully observed the workings of the hurrian mind with I apprehend, to the heart of the veriest worldling among by it no uncharitable judgment of my fellow-creatures, I reference to liturgical worship, nor the influences of litur- the Episcopalians—that, when we go within thy gates, O infer it mainly from the sactarian principle on my own gical worship upon the human mind. If I found myself, Zion, it is to worship God. It is not possible from the heavy mind—it is this: that the system is incapable of producing or if I found others unprofited, or often pained and injured, dull common-places of an extemporaneous prayer, which a degree of reverence which mad properly be said to amount by the crudities and defects of extemporaneous worship, it is enough to have heard once, to rise by a single effort, to worship. The whole theory of free thinking reducing to have sought relief in the Episcopal Littingy, would, to to the dignity of a Liturgy, which, to be adequately adme, have seemed like stepping from the regions of an oc- mired must be heard a thousand times. It is impossible to casional north wind, upon a zone of everlasting ice. Let settle down, from the fitful, feverish and momentary flights the Infinite because He is infinite, the unsearchable, because me, then, conduct the reader along the line of reflection of the revival and the camp-ground, into the chastened and He is unsearchable, God because He is God—the whole

devotions, and from a home, at which, among a thousand I might here, at the outset, entrench myself behind a pious volumes, I do not recollect that I ever saw the Book tain that under the influences of that system, I never could host of mighty names, that, having used a Litturgy through of Common Prayer. I did not therefore learn, in child- have risen to that awe with which I am now taught to fall all their lives had every opportunity to know its value, and hood, so much as to "find the places," or to take part in before Him, and from which, as from some "scale whose have left a testimony which the Rev. Mr. Staunton has the responses, or even to perceive that sacred amusement, lowest round is planted on the skies," I behold an immeasurargy; it embodies the anthems of saints; it thrills the have often since remarked, engages so easily the attenheart with the dying songs of the faithful; it is hallowed tion of the child of the Church. For, while an extempo- which lie in interminable series between the frail child of dust with the blood of the martyrs; it glows with sacred fire? raneous prayer from a pulnit, offen as elevated as the whether God, as conceived of under a sectarian, free-think-Liturgical worship, when properly performed, strikingly be not a creation rather than the Creator of the creature. adapted, as experience teaches, to occupy the mind and hands God has been known many an age to the Church; yet late sun is shining upon it, in which case it glows like a blaz- of his flock to seek our green pastures, and our still waters and lips, and through all these, the heart of the little ones in the nineteenth century, as if the world still slept, we worship is well enough for the childish and illiterate. Like question as to the proper and appropriate posture to be asthe Bible, it is a study for the learned, and yet giveth wisdom to the simple. Its language is, in part, literally the lan- to awaken the attention of the Christian public." guage of angels, and is yet within the comprehension of infants. It is a sen that will blind the gaze of the philosopher, but yet giveth light to the greatest and the least in the to the spiritual chemist, but feeding alike the life of the wise and of the unwise. Its alleluiahs of the Cherubim and Seraphim; its hosannas, the hosannas in which babes integrity beyond any denomination of Christians since the and sucklings perfect and echo back the praise. We think this we should not dare to say of a mere human composition: But the Prayer-Book is not a human composition; nineteen-twentieths of its language are taken, line by line, to charm the heart of a child: A Gabriel may desire to

> is the general complaint of Presbyterians, and is the reason my recollections would compel the to doubt. in most cases, why they find the service not only unedi- As I know that, in better days in the Presbyterian produced either by ancient or modern times; several of fying, but embarrasing and painful, and why they leave Church of Scotland, two books of public prayer were at people, as they were so often mouthed and mumbled, I had their re-adoption. I know it from their own lips, that half the time unfinished sentences to dwell upon, more many of the Presbyterian clergy in this country admit, likely to distract attention, than to fix devotion. And as feel and, among themselves, deplore the vacuum which the the Presbyterian goes to an Episcopal Church from the loss of a Liturgy has left, and would gladly restore a writin any part of the universal Church of God. Next to the same motive with which he frequents his own, not so much ten form, if the downward tendencies of the system and of to be heard in the outpourings of his own heart, as to hear the times allowed; a form not, indeed, to be invariably the declamation of the preacher-of course, the whole ser- binding, this were incompatible with their ideas of liberty vice before the sermon is unedifying and irksome. I was and gifts and inspiration; but to be of discretionary use, myself nearly thirty years of age before I could find the and of occasional obligation. But as experience has shown sentiments, the chastened fervour of its devotions, and the Psalms for the day, or the Epistles and Gospel, or could lay that the very reading of the Scriptures, when left to the majestic simplicity of its language, have combined to place it my finger on the Te Deum, the Gloria in Excelsis, or the discretion of the minister, has fallen into sad neglect, as has

> Notwithstanding that I heard the Episcopal service un- the same discretion, fall into disuse, and even into oblivion. whose writings have prepared hundreds for that "saint's der these disadvantages, I could not but notice, that the oftener I frequented it, the more it gained upon my heart, forms of worship, from some of the most distinguished of luctions, says, "The constant disuse of forms is apt to I could see nothing irreverent, to offend the eye. I could my former brethren, and having heard the like sentiments breed giddiness in religion, and to make men hypocrites, hear nothing, beneath the dignity of worship, to offend the falling, even at Princeton, from "those that sit in Moses's who shall delude themselves with conceits that they de- car. I heard large portions of Scripture, and the low con- seat," it is not strange that gradually the suspicion grew hight in God, when it is but in those novelties and varieties cert of many voices, indicating that they were concerned upon me, that, in this respect, also, namely, the great ends of expression that they are delighted; and therefore I ad- in what was going on, and that they felt they had an indi- and uses of all religious worship, Episcopacy had a most vise forms, to fix Christians, and to make them sound," vidual part and right in the exalted service—that it was enviable advantage. I was, too often for my peace and As Mr. Wesley for the Methodist, so Baxter prepared a not sectarian eloquence which they had come as dumb comfort, disquieted and grieved by the so called devotions Liturgy for the Non-conformists; and, like Wesley, he | Christians to hear, nor a mass-house pageant which they to which I was compelled to listen; their irreverent fami-

Patterson, A.M., of Trinity College. Times. - [There is Read the Te Deum; it seems to unite one, in spirit, with that, at the Reformation, the Presbyterians occupied so entirely every square inch with their serried hosts, that there whose sight the heavens are dark, and the angels chargeable Let these suffice, after the addition of one testimony more. was, in fact, not room to kneel, and that thence had arisen with folly. The Princeton Review, in a notice of Mr. Barnes's "Posi- the custom of standing in prayer. But now that our ranks tion of the Evangelical Party in the Episcopal Church,"- were not so crowded, I fell back into the instinctive feel- evils which it is desirable to forget, that I shall refresh my a work written, I am informed, after some members of his ing, that a sinner's place, before the Maker of the universe, memory by a method that will exempt me from all sus-

above quoted was written some months before, holds the If kneeling be an aid to devotion in the closet, why may Recorder has long been the organ of orthodoxy, in a comfollowing language : _ "It is well for the Church of Eng- not its aid be permitted in the sanctuary? If kneeling be munity of great intellectual and moral elevation, and may land that she has a Liturgy, which brings out so clearly the proper in our families, why is it not desirable where meet be supposed to be quite competent, from its ample furniture doctrines of depravity, atonement, justification, Divine in- the visible and invisible of the one family in earth and of facts and from its own cultivated tastes, to express a ing inflicted by the hatred and persecution of the ungodly, namely, the happiness of being called upon to endure afflictions for the Lord's sake. The Gospel to endure affiliation for the Lord's sake. The Gospel to endure afflictions for the Lord's sake. The Gospel to endure afflictions for the Lord's sake. The Gospel to endure afflictions for the Lord's sake. The Gospel to endure afflictions for the Lord's sake. The Lord's

strong her towers; however studded her whole frame-work trary; we would wish that it were more common than it is." Divine presence; when the creature sinks into nothingness With this amount of testimony, which could easily be before Him; I have seen (and the same has been seen in

' Satan trembles when he sees,

St. John has lifted the veil from the upper sanctuary and amazing the descent from such a scene into the midst of God, against whom heaven's gates were once hopelessly shut; who are suspended by a hair over everlasting burnings, and who see the Son of God himself upon his knees in awful vigils for their safety, yet cooly sitting down when they praise; sitting or lolling on their seats when they pray! I have a thought -an elogilar, an sileam-let me say, I mean everlasting and boundless truths within the span of human reason, and in its extreme results refusing to acknowledge which brought me to the conclusion, that, agreeably to life-long fervour of the incomparable Littingy. My own theory, and the silent influence of the system are injurious and in the end fatal to all reverence, and make the awful Owing to the distance of any other place of worship, I worship, which the Church Catholic has ever retained, a was sent, in my boyhood, once a fortuight, to the Episcopal simple impossibility. That worship based on conceptions of Church. But I went without the necessary guide to my the Divine nature, now almost lost among sectarians, is to be reached only from some different starting point. I feel cerployment to the mind of a child, there is something in ing system, and so irreverently regarded and approached, of Christ, and this, to form, from the age of infancy, the see a writer in the columns of the New York Observer ingreat habit of devotion. We accept, therefore most thank- troducing an argument (!) advocating the propriety of kneelfully, the tribute sometimes paid to the Church; that her ing before Him, with this extraordinary language: "The

> For many years, while yet a Presbyterian, I often attended Episcopal worship on the week day festivals, and pner, but yet givetn ignt to the greatest and the least in the kingdom of heaven. It is as an atmosphere, full of wonders to the spiritual character but feeding slike the like of the labors of a weary day were over; and it was with me, as it has been with many, that the oftener I went, the oftener I was compelled to go, where "honor and majesty were before Him, and strength and beauty were in His with Robert Hall, that its simplicity is its majesty. All sanctuary." As yet I had not the remotest expectation of ever being numbered among "the children of the elect lady." Only I envied the sparrow her house, and the swallow her nest, and although I might not stay there myand word for word, from that volume which has the mysterious power to chain the understanding of a patriarch, and and my God! But back to the miserable, empty, off-hand worship of my sect, like St. Paul to the body, I was obliged look into its pages; a Timothy may lisp them at his mowas before: Say, is it possible for the most gifted mind For the want of teaching in childhood, I was in affer- extempore, in the presence of a promiscuous assembly to hit life, entirely at a loss when to stand, or when to sit, or upon thought and language adequate to all the high purwhen to kneel, or where to "find the places." The same poses of worship? If I ask the question, it is because all

> the santcuary with a growing prejudice against our Liturgy. different times set forth, so I have observed that in the heart Being myself seldom able to catch the responses of the of that Church, there is at this moment, a throbbing for been proven by history, that Liturgies, when entrusted to

> > But having heard these unavailing regrets for the lost liarity; their cold and wordy emptiness; their forced defects, redundancies, extravarancies of their off-hand hom-

But it is now so long since I was conversant with the picion of drawing on my own imagination. The Boston' faults of public prayers." He does not notice, it will be

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. St. James's*... { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector. } 11-o'c. 3½ o'c. St. Paul's.... Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum tt " 4 "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. lames's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

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

THE CHURCH.

The issue of the struggle we consider almost tantamount to a defeat on the part of the movers, for although the whole set of resolutions have, in parliamentary language, been carried, yet the result can "Woodstock, 16th February, 1836." uever be adduced as representing the united opinion, or any thing like unanimous wish of the Legislative House of Assembly of this Province: consequently the proceedings here will be devoid of all weight in the eyes of the Legislature at home; or at any rate of the weight which would necessarily attach to an address from the Province, if it spoke the general sentiments of the Assembly or people. The first twenty-three of the Assembly or people. The first twenty-three has, from its very formation, entertained and cherished Resolutions were allowed to pass without a division, as being a mere relation of circumstances connected with the history of the Reserves. The twenty-fifth, the history of the Reserves. The twenty-fifth, and the history of the Reserves. The twenty-fifth, the reserves disposition of the Reserves. with the history of the Reserves. The twenty-fifth, declaring that the present disposition of the Revenue is unjust, met with a decided, though ineffectual opposition; but the twenty-ninth which contained the pith of the question, namely, that the Provincial Legislature should be invested with the power of alienating the Reserves entirely from religious purposes, was carried only by a majority of two. There yet remains to be adopted an address to the Queen founded upon these Resolutions, but we maintain that no address embodying their sentiments can ever be received or looked upon as "the opinion of the House," when the divisions have shewn that there exists a great different and the insposition and arrange-ment of the disposition and arrange-ment of the intersolution, and confidence of the Ministers and confidence of the Ministers and Eulers of our Church, by the soundness of itself to the notice, approbation, and confidence of the Ministers and Eulers of our Church, by the soundness of itself to the notice, approbation, and confidence of the Ministers and Eulers of our Church, by the soundness of its principles, and by the sobriety of its proceedings. This sentiment passed in the fourth, by the soundness of its principles, and by the sobriety of its proceedings. This expectation has been realized to an extent scarcely anticipated. We are therefore resolved, under the Divine blessing, steadily to pursue our course."

On the 18th May, 1836, the Society met at the Rectory, Woodstock. The Archdeacon (Dr. Strachan) and eleven clergy men were present. It was required to the proportion of the funds assigned by the fourth, by the soundness of the Church of England, beg leave respectfully to suggest to your Honourable House to adopt an address to the Church of England their sale fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, for the support of the Church of England the Standard to your Honourable House to adopt an address to the Church of England their sale econtrol over, and the disposal of the funds assigned by the respectfull the divisions have shewn that there exists a great difference of opinion, and very strong opposition to the measure, though it has been introduced and borne up with all the influence of a popular ministry. The carrying these Resolutions is a very different

The carrying these Resolutions is a very different matter from the passing a bill. In the latter case, the merest majority is enough to make it a law; some such rule being necessary for the practical working of Legislation. But when an address is presented to the Imperial Government, stating that such and such are the sentiments and the wishes of the Legislature of Canada, that in the opinion of the House of Assembly here, it would be expedient and desirable that the Government there should revise and repeal certain important laws of its own enacting, then the authorities . Government there should revise and repeal certain important laws of its own enacting, then the authorities The Rev. addressed must necessarily inquire into every thing N.B. Service at Eleven o'clock, at St. James' Church. connected with the alleged opinion : is it the opinion of the whole House, or of only one half of it, is it the consentient act of our Legislature, or is it a mere party vote, obtained by party influences, and contrary party vote, obtained by party influences, and contrary munion administered. to the opinion of a large and respectable section of the Assembly? When all these are considered, as the Assembly? When all these are considered, as the Archdeacon of Kingston in the chair. The Honourable and Venerable the Archdeacon of York.

The Honourable and Venerable the Archdeacon of York. pacted that the ... I most kesolutions and the address; and in withholding its concurrence it will be only interposing its supreme authority in the very way in which it can best be exercised, namely, as a check upon the evils and injustice of partizan Legislation.

The following analysis of the division has been prepared with some care, and may be depended upon as correct in the main :--

	Yeas.	Nays.
Ministers	7	1
Ministerialists		12
Anti-Ministerialists	2	21
	-36	-34
Upper Canadians	18	17
Lower Canadians		17
	-36	-34
Members of the Church of England	7	17
Members of the Church of Rome	13	13
Dissenters	16	4
	-36	-34
French Extraction	10	12
Other do	26	22
	-36	-34

CONVOCATION.

lished the letter of the Rev. W. Bettridge, and the reasons which the venerable the Archdeacons gave for requesting the Hon. P. B. De Bacquiere not to proceed with his proposed Bill for the government of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. We have, however, thought it best to give them insertion in our columns without further delay, because we find that extracts from Mr. Bettridge's letter are being published in many of the country newspapers. by the Bishop in the exercise of this Holy and important But although we publish these documents, we shall functions, it is deemed expedient that Diocesan Convoca-avoid making any remarks thereon at present, for the reasons above referred to:

Church necessarily occupy a large share of public attention,—when the advancement and stability of these interests obviously demand our united energy of thought of Upper Canada, and respectfully submitted to the Lord Richard of Charles of Cha and action, and when a distinguished layman of our com-

It may be necessary to premise that the " Western Clerical Society" was formed at the Rectory, at Woodstock, 19th November, 1834, seven Clergymen being present. The proceedings were transmitted to the Bishop of Que-The proceedings were transmitted to the Bishop of Quebec and received his unqualified approbation; to his approval of our Society he added his recommendation to all the Clergy in the West to join it. The principal law or fundamental rule of the Society was "to confer on the measures best calculated to advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to afford such mutual aid as the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to afford such mutual aid as the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to afford such mutual aid as the the preacher.

Toronto, 30th January, 1836. observed, the blemishes of social worship, where the brethren indiscriminately try their "gifts." His remarks have exclusive reference to the classic ground and higher dignities of the pulpit and an educated ministry.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Toronto, 30th January, 1836,

"For more than twenty years I have urged the necessity of an annual Convention or Convocation of the Clergy of this Colony but without success. Yet I am not one to give up what I consider essential, for hope deferred; and as I have, through the blessing of God, lived to accomplish an object after more than 30 years diligent exertion, plish an object after more than 30 years diligent exertion, I trust that with the help of my brethren, I shall accomplish this. The present situation of the Church of Eogland, glorious as she is, and first in purity, in strength and learning, may be attributed to her having no general convocation by which her power might be concentrated, and through which the Laity might contribute their affectionate aid. She is the only Christian Church that has no meetings of her Clergy, no means of calling furth the sympathy of the whole population in her favor. Look at her sister Establishment in Scotland; her generalnssembly mosts annually for two weeks, and no government can her sister Establishment in Scotland; her general assembly meets annually for two weeks, and no government can withstand the unanimous request of this court. There are during its sittings, many questions of great moment discussed, in all of which the people take a lively interest,—their affections are awakened and their love for their ecclesiastical Establishment becomes an active and living principle; and so would it be in England, and even to a greater degree were the ancient Convocation of two houses under proper modifications to meet for the transaction of business.—But to come nearer home, Bishop Hobart, the greatest man that the Sister Church in the United States has yet bewarled, stated to me that the diocesan States has yet bewailed, stated to me that the diocesan Conventions every three years (every year?) were of vital importance to the prosperity of the Church. And have we not seen even in this province the imposing attitude assumed by the different classes of Presbyterians by taking the name of Presbyteries and Synods. I speak not to blame them for I consider them right, but to urge ance it was deemed inexpedient to convene a general meet-CLERGY RESERVES.

The debate upon Mr. Price's resolutions was brought to a close at a late hour on Friday night, or rather on Saturday morning. Protracted as the debate has been, it has been animated and interesting in the extreme; and has elicited some displays of eloquence which would do credit to any senate in any country. The issue of the struggle we consider almost tanta-

CIRCULAR. "Toronto, 31st August, 1836.

CLERGY PRESENT.

44	Thomas Phillips, D.D	1806
**	Thomas Philips, D.D.	
William .	V. P. Meyerhoffer, M.A	S. S
44	George Graham	1819
46	George Mortimer, M.A	1811
16	C. T. Wade, M.A	1817
46	Robert Blakely	1817
- 44	W. Macaulay	1819
44	M. Harris	1819
66	R. Flood, M.A.	1822
44	A. N. Bethane	1823
16	W. Bettridge, B.D	1824
**	G. Grier	1824
**	J. Harris, D.D., U.C.C	1825
11	C. Matthews	1826
"	J. Miller	1826
44	T Creene	1826
44	E. J. Boswell	1827
44	V. P. Rogers	1827
16	R. Cartwright, M.A	1828
66	Arthur Palmer, A.B	1829
44	H. Patton	1829
44	S. Givins	1831
44	J. G. B. Lindsay	1832
44	G. Cochrane	1832
10	T. B. F. Fuller	1833
u	H. J. Grasett, B. A	1834
46	J. G. Geddes	1834
	b. G. Games illining	0.77 1

R. Cartweight, M.A., The meeting proceeded to the full and patient considera-

purpose of adopting such rules and regulations of discipline TO THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND
IRELAND IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

At a period like the present, when the Interests of our Church of England and Ireland, the laws of the Province,

Bishop of Quebec for his sanction.
1.—That there shall be an annual Convocation or meet-

order present, and sanctioned by the Bishop.

Signed GEORGE O'KILL STUART, Chairman WILLIAM BETTRIDGE. Secretaries. R D. CARTWRIGHT,

In an address to the Clergy, delivered 13th September, 1837, by the Venerable Archdeacon of York, (and printed and published immediately afterwards) we find the follow-

MY REVEREND BRETHREN.—The meeting of the Clergy of the Established Church of this Province, held in October last, under their Archdeacons, in the absence of the Bishop, may with great propriety be considered as an Era in our Ecclesiastical History. In regard to annual Convocations nothing material has been effected from the absence and feeble health of our late excellent Diocesan.—

with his opinion on the subject of a Convocation."

The subject has remained "in abeyance" but not in oblivion since that time. It is now again fully brought before the public by letters and proposed Bill of Mr. de-Blaquiere. The object of the writer of this article is to assist the Clergy in forming their opinions. That the Church in this Colony should have the management of its own affairs is the full, acknowledged persuasion of all. This persuasion (as far as regards the Clergy Reserves) was expressed by petitions to the Legislature in 1843, as may be seen by the following extract from the report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

" Committee Room, 19th Feb., 1845 "The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and other petitions signed by many thousand persons, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the said Diocese of Toronto and the Diocese of Quebec, praying to have the controll over, and the disposition and arrangement of their respective shares of the Clergy Reserves as is equivalent to the proportion of the funds assigned by the Provision of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, for the support of

It will not be a matter of surprise that the Colonial Church has lately attracted no small measure of attention, and the necessity of self-government is frankly admitted by some of the leading Church periodicals in England. A or as involving the full extension and stability of the Church. on as involving the full extension and stability of the Church. To send "Bishops in due numbers and proportion" to our Colonies is the only way, says Lord Lyttleton in a speech lately delivered, to have Clergy. If the "due number and proportion" were the standard, Upper Canada ought to have at least three Bishops, as Mr. de B. proposes and as the Clergy generally desire. In a review of the Colonial Church Chronicle for March 1850 of a work on "Church Colonization by James Cecil Wynter M. A." we find the following remarks. Mr. Wynter asserts the right of our Colonization by James Cech wynter it. A. we had the following remarks. Mr. Wynter asserts the right of our Colonies to self-government; and as a corollary to the proposition, the right of the Colonial Church to self-government also. "It should elect its own Bishops, draw up its

deacons and the great Body of the Clergy have given their opinions and advice, it remains that some one should take the initiate—why not the Clerical Societies, or better still fill the Vestries of each Parish where the views & wishes of the Laity may be legitimately heard and expressed.

WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B. D.

Rector of Woodstock, 17th April 1850.

Mr. Editor. — I have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bettridge, in regard to a Convention of Clergy and Laity of the Church in the Province; and as it seems to be determined that this subject shall be reconsidered, I think it necessary that two important facts in regard to a meeting held in Toronto 5th of October, 1836, should be brought before your readers, in order that they may not come to a conclusion without proper information. One of these facts is misstated in the Rev. Gentleman's letter, and It was not our intention at the present to have pub. The Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D., Sec. for Archdeaconry of York. the other which I think will go far to settle this matter, he does not think necessary to mention.

Let it be understood then, that the meeting was not called to discuss the propriety of a Convocation, but of a Convention, receiving these terms technically, that is, the first a meeting of Clergy only, the second a meeting of Clergy and Laity—the one, being the plan adopted in England—the other, in the States—with this understanding of the word Convocation-the plan was not "unpanimously adopted." Several of the Clergy objected to it, and if a judgment can be formed from a letter in the last

Church, there will be no more unanimity now than then. The Rev. Gentleman observes, that the subject has remained in abeyance, but not in oblivion since that. This leads to the remark that when the Clergy met in Toronto, they were not forgetful of what too many appear willing to forget now, that this branch of Christ's Church is not independent and consequently that there are persons in authority at Home, who have to be consulted. Accordingly the then Venerable Archdeacon of York, at our meeting. informed us that nothing could be done without the sanc tion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the resolutions should be sent home for his advice and approval.

The Bishop of Toronto in his first charge, I think, gave and action, and when a distinguished layman of our communion (the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere) has published his views on the important subject of self-Government of the Church in this Colony, I have thought it expedient to submit to you the accompanying information, as well to shew that the clergy have long since expressed their opinions and used their efforts to obtain so desirable an end, as to assist our members generally in forming their independent upon so grave a matter.

Distrop of Quebec to the Archbishop's answer, which was ing of the Clergy of that portion of the diocese of Quebec which is comprehended within the Province of Upper Canada, alternately at Toronto and Kingston, on such day as the Lord Bishop shall consider most expedient.

2.—That the Convocation shall be composed of such canonically ordained Clergymen as are resident in Upper Canada, and have the cure of souls, whether settled in the convocation of the diocese of Quebec which are diocese. The convocation of the diocese of Quebec which was to the effect that such a convention could not be allowed which is comprehended within the Province of Upper Canada, alternately at Toronto and Kingston, on such day as the Lord Bishop shall consider most expedient.

2.—That the Convocation shall be composed of such canonically ordained Clergymen as are resident in Upper Canada, and have the cure of souls, whether settled in to yield to authority; and so have we up to the present to the effect that such a convention could not be allowed which is comprehended within the Province of Upper Canada, alternately at Toronto and Kingston, on such day as the Lord Bishop shall consider most expedient.

2.—That the Convocation shall be composed of such canonically ordained Clergymen as are resident in Upper Canada, and have the cure of souls, whether settled in to yield to authority; and so have we up to the present to the effect that such a convention could not be allowed and giving his reasons for such determination. This will also account, I suppose, satisfactoril darishes or acting as Missionaries; as also of such Clergymen as are employed as professors or instructors of youth
in public seminaries; and of not more than two lay delegates for each rector or stated minister, to be chosen by

unless the proposed alteration be submitted at one meets, the Opper Province in secural learning, but it does not appear that the Government are disposed to refuse their appear that the Government are disposed to refuse their appear that the Government are disposed to refuse their appear that the Government are disposed to refuse their appear that the Government are disposed to refuse their appear that the Government are disposed to refuse their that Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel had both made Catholic enactment, of separate, affiliated Colleges, in which the enactment, of separate, affiliated Colleges, in which the several denominations of Christians may have the entire moral and religious education of their own members; and moral and religious education of their own members: and thus the objection which every true Christian must feel to the non-religious character of the present University will be effectually removed. The Degrees in Divinity would vission? (Hear, hear). When he was told that there be conferred by the several Colleges on their own members; the Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, by the University. I do not apprehend that any serious objection could be entertained by our Churchmen

The attempt to erect an independent, exclusively Church University, when such obvious advantages and privileges are within our reach in the Province at once, and this, moreover, without sacrificing an iota of our Church principles, will not, I am satisfied, meet with the countenance or support of our community in this Province, or of the British public. And should we perversely refuse to accede to the proposal of our Government, to place our Church (as I conceive) in a better position in the present University than she occupied in the former one, the most withering blight to our educational hopes must result.

May I therefore, request that you will, without delay, communicate to the Bishop of Toronto the assurance of my readiness to use my best efforts to obtain for our Church here, from the Government and Legislature, similar advantages to those sought for by the Bishop of Montreal, on behalf of Lennoxville College, on this im-

On the subject of a Convocation, and other matters referred to in my letter to the Clergy and Laity, and in my proposed Bill, I beg to offer a few additional observations. I could scarcely expect that my proposals should at first be fully understood, and they were submitted rather as suggestions in the hope of eliciting discussion, than as a suggestions in the hope of eliciting discussion, than as a settled measure for unreasoning adoption. But I might have hoped to escape misrepresentation; to this however, I willingly submit, if the present and future interests of the Church may be advanced. I am happy to have received your own and the Bishop's recorded and uncontradicted opinions on this important subject, and to assure you that I fully concur in these opinions. The object of any Legislative enactment I could be induced to support, would not interfere with the rights of the Church, but simply place there in the "corrective cancetive, in a position to exercise." her, in her "corporate capacity, in a position to exercise

I hold with yourselves the object of a Convocation to be

"To deliberate on, and to adopt measures for the general
interests and more permanent establishment of the Church in this Province; for the more efficient maintenance of disci-pline and order; for the supply of Ministers where wanted; for the support of those already employed; and for securing unity of design and action in all." And I subscribe, exanimo, to the proposition that, "In matters purely doctrinal, the Laity should have no voice."

May I not then reasonably anticipate the support of the

whole Provincial Church, in my efforts to establish a Convocation? The necessity for such a measure is too generally felt and acknowledged to be called for a moment in mestion. It is therefore my settled purpose to introduce into this Legislature a Bill for the establishment of a Convocation, on the broad principles above stated; and I confidently rely upon the acknowledged judgment and experience of the Bishop of Toronto for assistance in framing such a Bill; and upon the general co-operation of the Clergy and Laity in perfecting it.

I have the honor to be, Venerable Sirs, Your faithful, humble Servant, P. B. DEBLAQUIERE. Toronto, June 24th, 1850.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. The present Volume of THE CHURCH paper will be completed in four weeks from this date; and we would desire to call the attention of such of our subscribers as

In the paragraph in the last number of this paper, containing an account of the Sunday School Festival, given by the Incumbent, the Rev. Wm. Bleasdell and the congregation of Pott Treut, to the Sunday School Children,—the number of persons on the ground was stated at 600 when it should have been 100. This error is referred to, not only to remove an idea that might arise of having committed a gross exaggeration in noticing the festival, but also to give the opportunity of requesting correspondents to be particularly careful in writing names and figures. On referring to the original manuscript it is evident that the figures were first 60, and afterwards altered to 100.

Provincial Parliament.

EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, June 18. ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES. After the routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Sherwood (Brockville) rose, and said he had not oved the adjournment to obtain the floor. He considered the subject exhausted. Vested rights in his opinion, ought not to be meddled with. He did not think

devoted to secular education. express his opinions upon the subject, even though they should differ from those of his constituents. These Re- if it might be so said, doubly carried out, as the grant serves were settled by the 31st Geo. III., at a period when was the act of the legislature as well, and made at a time On the 4th November, 1835, the Society (twelve Clergy more than 1 matters which shall come before the convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the Proince of the Convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the Special Convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the Special Convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the Special Convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the Special Convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the special convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the terms of the Mark and on safe ground, and had no reason to the letter in this number; but we shall endeavour to safe the clergy of this Province before the convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the terms of the Convocation, the Clergy and Laity, shall deliberate in one of the terms of the Convocation, the Clergy of Lower Canada, their Prischood, the term of the stant Clergy of Lower Canada, their Prischood when they advected to the convocation, the convocation, the clergy than the stant of 1,31, it and the convocation of the Clergy of Lower Canada, their Prischood when the stant of 1,31, it and the Clergy of the Service of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Service of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Service of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Service of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Service of th

were three courses which the members who had brought forward these resolutions, might have pursued—he was reminded of the saying of Mr. D'Israeli in regard to the course of Sir Robert Peel. He said that there was one which he might have pursued, one that he would as shall profess the said religion;" and express authority was given to the king to make such provision out of the course which he might have pursued. (Hear, have pursued, and the one that he did pursue. (Hear, hear.) If the question was of the importance given to it by the Attorney General, why was it not made a Cabinet question? If that could not be done, why did not the member for the first Riding of York who talked so much of resigning, leave the government?—surely among so is such rights and it was also provided that the tithes of the parish should no longer be paid to the Romish clergy when the majority in the parish were protestants. These provisions were confirmed by the act of 1791; but the power is the same that the state of the parish should no longer be paid to the Romish clergy when the majority in the parish were protestants. and dues, as well as to the ciergy lands, and the legislatine two lights, as a legal and as a religious question, and he thought that it could not be discussed properly without the latter being fully considered. He objected to the resolutions because they did not state what was to be done with the lands when they were recovered, whether they were to be given to eaple to railroads or to education. with the lands when they were recovered, whether they were to be given to canals, to railroads, or to education. They did not know as yet the opinion of the people as to their disposal, and he thought that the people of England should be informed what it was, before they were asked to give them up. With all their talent and all their statesmanship arrayed in fall force, it was disgraceful that the Ministry, the strong Ministry should ask that House and the country, to join them in demanding the recall of the reserves—not that they might make a new settlement of the question by means of the great power in their hands,—not that they might place them on what they conceived

in this Province,—for the more efficient maintenance of discipline and order, for the supply of Ministers where wanted, for the supply of Ministers where wanted, for the supply of Ministers where wanted, for the supply of Ministers where securing unity of design and action in all.

9—That no discussion on any measure be ladd before leave of Convocation and more discussion on any measure adopted in Convocation shall be submitted to the Bishop of those of the Supplier of those of the Supplier of Ministers where was under the Bishop of Montreal assure as the Bishop of Montreal and the Bishop of Montreal assure as the Bishop of Bishop of Institute the Bishop of Montreal assure as the Bishop of Bishop of Institute as the Bishop of Institute Convocation, and the Bishop of Montreal assure as themselves in direct opposition to every tenet of their own faith, and give strength to an argument that could be used to deprive their priesthood of the lands which they beld under the faith of a treaty of capitulation, and under the different constitutional acts passed since the conquest.
That treaty secured to the inhabitants of Canada the free
exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, as far as the laws of Great Britain permitted, and when in 1774 the act was passed for the better government of the Province of Que-bec, that right was expressly recognized, but the Romish clergy were allowed to "receive and enjoy ther accus-tomed rights and dues with respect to such persons only of resigning, leave the government?—surely among so large a body of supporters some gentleman might be found fit to take his place. The question ought to be looked at an adverse well as to the clergy lands, and the legisla-

—not that they might place them on what they conceived would be a more satisfactory footing—not that they had devised or intended to devise, any scheme for so doing—but to leave it as a subject of agitation, to excite turmoil and discord throughout the length and breadth of the land—to be the subject of a Legislative enactment for some future people—some future ministry, who, they knew not, and they cared not. And this too under the auspices of an honourable gentleman, who, however conscientious in his convictions of the injustice and impropriety of state endowments for religious purposes, could not but feel that the people of the country would never be guided by the measure proposed, and that his was a cry priety of state endowments for religious purposes, could not but feel that the people of the country would never be guided by the measure proposed, and that his was a cry of for peace, peace, where there was no peace intended to come. And what were the arguments used to reconcile, to induce the House to approve of these resolutions? He could not desire better arguments to oppose them than those used in their favour. The Attorney General, West, based his argument on the ground that the Imperial Act, 3 & 5 Vic., did not express the views of the people of the Church of England. That they were opposed to the present settlement. Was that borne out by the fact? Did he make it appear that that body, composing one-third of the population of Western Canada, had in their parishes, or in public meetings, expressed discontent with that settlement? On the contrary, numbering as they did, upwards of two hundred thousand souls, had they not see in the distance the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand now scarcely visible, but which would speed did yoverspread the horizon; and did they think that because it was still at a distance, because there was no immediate danger, that the storm now bursting over his head, scattering and blasting all the fair prospects of the Protestant churches, would not, as with the returning stroke of the lightning, hurl them into the same abyss of destruction? They would then be told that the precedent they had established held good against themselves, that if the Clergy reserve question were open to legislation, the treaty on which they had trusted the right of Parliament to legislate respecting their property. That the law, as it stood, enabled the legislature were to claim their places of worship. If the legislature were to claim their places of worship. If the legislature were to claim their places of worship. If the legislature were to claim their places of worship. If the legislature were to claim their places of worship. If the legislature were to claim their places of worship. If the leg Did they not show by that means, as strongly as it was possible for them to do, their approbation of the Act? And if the Attorney General was sincere when he said, that he, for one, would never consent to deprive a minority of their rights in obedience to the demands of a reckless majority, then he would say that here was an opportunity for him to prove his sincerity and his love of right and justice, and accord to a powerful minority, that justice of which the hostility of a portion of the population endeavoured to deprive them. Was there any thing in the Church of England itself—anything in its principles,—in the character of its clergy, or of its people, that would justify this abuse of power and the rejection of the interval of the character of the character of the control of the population that their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh. Aye, the time would come when the arguments now used by the honourable gentlemen around him would be found to be assed on the truest principles, and however ridiculous it being the proposition of the Act?

And if the Attorney General was sincere when he said, that he, for one, which in the pride of her democratic madness institutions, which in the pride of her democratic madness institutions, which in the pride of her democratic madness institutions, which in the pride of her democratic madness institutions, which in the pride of her democratic madness institutions, which in the pride of her democratic madness institutions, which in the pride of her democratic madness showed but little either of veneration or respect. They might hold out their hands and cry for aid in vain, and their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh. Aye, the time would come when the arguments now used by the honourable gentlemen around him would be found to be be a day of the price of th desire to call the attention of such of our subscribers as position, the right of the Colonial Church to self-government; and as a corollary to the proposition, the right of the Colonial Church to self-government also. "It should elect its own Bishops, draw up its own Canons of practice and discipline, in a word regulate its own internal Economy in the Colonies where its work is to be carried on and perfected; otherwise it cannot Colonize itself." This is the language, these are the opinions now used and expressed by men of high standing in the Church and advance of the opinion and wishes of his fellow Churchmen. He deserves the cordial and grateful thanks of all, and although the details of his Bill may be objectionable, he is not the great disadvantage, and actual loss are in arrears, to the great disadvantage, and actual loss in are in arrears, to the great disadvantage, and actual loss in the character of its clergy, or of its people, that would justify this abuse of power and the rejection of the opposite side would justify this abuse of not to posite side would justify this abuse of not to him any that the arguments well on the repeat of the proposite side would justify this abuse of not to him any that the ray of that Church, and point out to him any that the ray of the clurch. Another very heavy loss has been occasioned by the publisher owing to claim ? The principles, and actual loss incurred by the Publisher owing to claim ? Another very heavy loss has been occasioned by the publisher owing to claim ? The claims? Let hon, gentlemen look back to the will just claims? Let hon gentlemen actual loss incurred by the regulate. Another very heavy loss has been occasioned by the right claims? The principles, and actual loss in the claims? Let have gentlemen actual loss in the claims?

the deserves the corunal and grateful thanks of air, and altering the deserves the course for the course for the course for the course of the Church fairly and frankly expressed. The nomination of Bishops for the Colonies has been relinquished by the hands of the course for the colonies has been relinquished by the hands of the course for the colonies has been relinquished by the hands of the colonies has been relinquished by the hands of the colonies has been relinquished by the hands of the colonies has been relinquished by the hand of the colonies has been relinquished by the hand of the colonies has been relinquished by the hand of the colonies has been relinquished by the hand of the colonies has been relinquished by the hand that as an injury inflicted on one member of the great body politic, the hourth, high though it stood, great as were its claims on the tree to do one therethan the serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment. We do not wish to have recourse to the blue wrappers this serious inconvenience to the establishment and to be a domination of the serious desired. The nomination of the submit value who were the respect of all true Christians, ought not to the as an ibjury inflicted on one member of the great bed on the respect of all true Christians, ought not be a domination of the submit resou well calculated to inspire fear of the church, was altoge- Now they are worth an immense sum, and although ther without foundation, and rested solely on the baseless assertions of those who made it their business to calumniate and revile her. The alliance between church and state, as far as it was a visible alliance, could have no existence in Canada. That alliance was seen in England in the church rates, which were raised under the laws of the land, but in no other respect was it visible, unless, indeed, it was considered visible in the recognition of the church of England, as the established church of the Government of the United States. When that was the considered visible in the recognition of the church of England, as the established church of the Government of the United States. When that was the considered visible in the rights of proempire, which it would still continue to be, even were an case had he not a right to expect that the rights of proact of Parliament to be passed that the allowance should no longer exist, as that would only destroy the collection of the rates, and not the recognition of the church. That the setting apart the Clergy Reserves for the support of a Protector of the rates and not the recognition of the church. That the setting apart the Clergy Reserves for the support of a Protector of the rates and not the recognition of the church. That the setting apart the Clergy Reserves for the support of the rates and he not a right to expect that the rights of portion of the rates and he not a right to expect that the rights of portion of the rates and he not a right to expect that the rights of portion of the constitution of Canada? Was it to be said that our boasted constitution of the rates, and not the recognition of the church. That a Protestant clergy, was a just and a proper measure there was very little need to prove; that it was an attempt to establish a particular body as a dominant church was altogether out of the power of any man to prove. It was not his intention then to discuss the meaning of the terms

Protestant Clergy in the Act of 1791, that point had been decided by the Judges of Fredenia and attempt to the stern dictates of law on which their decision was founded? No matter what opinion hon, gentlemen might have as to the judiciousness of the settlement, they ought to be the settlement of this question necessary to the welfare of the country. He would therefore now, as well as in decided by the Judges of England, and to this authority of the country. He would therefore now, as well as in decided by the Judges of England, and to this authority of the fact that the people had no real grounds to claim of the country. He would therefore now, as well as in future, vote against any such measure.

Mr. Stevenson said he thought there would be no peace or quietness as long as parties wished to keep up the agitation. He believed the Church of England would what principle they could be now or ever diverted from what principle they could be now or ever diverted from what principle they could be now or ever diverted from posed to advocate, that they should remain in the hands of what principle they could be now or ever diverted from posed to advocate, that they should remain in the hands of what principle they could be now or ever diverted from what principle they could be now or ever diverted from the fact that the latter that the agitation. He believed the Church of England would have been better off, had they never been left any appropriation. He believed that if these resolutions were carried, that the question would not then be settled, but would come up afresh in five or six years.

Mr. Cartier had listened with a good deal of attention to the debate on this question. He was ignorant of the term proceeds, when they were sold. When the act of the Upper Canadian Legislature was disallowed in 1840, the English Judges decided that they should remain in the hands of their original destination, however numerous might be the their original destination, however numerous might be the different denominations of Christians, who under the had so far treated it as a legal question; now he would then the religious point of view, in which he thought that a deeper feeling should be evinced, considering the vital character of the interests that were at stake. He disallowed in 1840, the English Judges decided that they disallowed in 1840, the English Judges decided that they should be disturbed. He had so far treated it as a legal question; now he would then the result of the possessors than that they should be disturbed. He had so far treated it as a legal question; now he would then the result of the result would come up afresh in five or six years.

Mr. Cartier had listened with a good deal of attention to the debate on this question. He was ignorant of the subject, and wished to be informed upon it. He had never expressed any opinion upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves. He believed by the Act of 1821 that the Clergy Reserves were given to all denominations, to he exclusion of the Roman Catholics; and therefore the Roman Catholics have no right to any portion of them. There was no analogy between the property held by the (Roman) Catholic clergy in Lower Canada and the Clergy Reserves.

Parliament, and the Colonial Assembly having no longer any right to exercise jurisdiction over them. If such was fessed the same belief, but among all denominations of the Roman Catholic clergy in Lower Canada and the Clergy Reserves.

Parliament, and the Colonial Assembly having no longer any right to exercise jurisdiction over them. If such was fessed the same belief, but among all denominations of the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and when he mentioned Owen, Baxter, Howe, Flavel, were not the Reserves now administered under the trary, were not the Reserves now administered under the trary, were not the Reserves now administered under the trary, were not the Reserves now administered under the trary, where the voluments of the same belief, but among all denominations of the Roman Catholic clergy in Lower Canada and the clonial Assembly having no longer any right to exercise jurisdiction over them. If such was fessed the same belief, but among all denominations of the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and when he mentioned Owen, Baxter, Howe, Flavel, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and when he mentioned Owen, Baxter, Howe, Flavel, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and when he mentioned Owen, Baxter, Howe, Flavel, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and when he mentioned Owen, Baxter, Howe, Flavel, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and when he mentioned Owen, Baxter, Howe, Flavel, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it, and the case then, had anything occurred to change it. (Roman) Catholic clergy in Lower Canada and the Clergy Reserves.

How Mr. Badgley thought the grant of these lands in the Crown to any private person. He believed certain parties desired to keep this question open, so that they might always have an opportunity to make political capital. He saw no agitation then in the country about it. The only inference he could draw from that fact was, that the people were not suffering from the present position in which the Clergy Reserves were placed, and that this anticipated agitation would be created by political the saticipated agitation would be created by political transport of the serves now administered under the provisions of an Imperial Act, recognizing distinctly the decision of the Judges, in the difference of the appropriation of the proceeds of the Reserves sold before and after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation so made originally, referred after the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to expect that an appropriation of the passing of the act, and could any one pretend to provide the provide any agitators.

Hon. Mr. Viger addressed the House in French. He said he was not prepared to vote that the Clergy Reserves should be taken out of the hands of the clergy, to be devoted to scoular adjustion.

As every man, therefore, ought willingly

the people, he knew that according to our constitution to the subject, even though they were the property of the King, and grantable by support the subject, even though they him at his pleasure, a pleasure, a pleasure, which was in this instance hould differ from those of his constituents. These Religion which, by increasing the common if it might be so said double, which was in this pleasure, as the grant as the gran prosperity, increases of course his own." It whowever, that those lands were required for education was the act of the legislature as well, and made at a time few of those who complained of the manner in which they had been disposed had reached this country. When they pade to easy that the clergy onght to be supported by when the people of Upper Canada were few in number.

It is needless to say that we disagree with the views enunciated in the following letter to the Veneral they came here, these lands were required for educational ready on the subject of they came here, these lands were reduited by the 31st Geo. III., at a period when the people of Upper Canada were few in number.

It is needless to say that we disagree with the views enunciated in the following letter to the Veneral Ready and the still purposes, and that the clergy onght to be supported by when the people of Upper Canada were few in the propose of Upper Canada were few in the people of Uppe

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sented to of them the hon. in which vote for serves n

amendm placed a Property Was inve rights," these Rown dis

ourgh, calling for their aid, the following passage:—"It s to the great valley of the Mississipi, from the head of which we now address you, that we would more especially nvite your attention. Forty-six years ago this whole legion did not contain more than 500 white inhabitants; thow contains nine independent States, and two organized erritories, with a population of more than 4,000,000.— The provision that is made for the spiritual wants of these immortal beings is most deplorably deficient. Throughout the whole extent of the territory above defined, there are not more than 500 Presbyterian ministers and by and licentiates, and probably little more than an equal aumber of all other denominations, who, we can in our atmost charity believe, teach the doctrines of the Bible in any kind of purity. It is not unusual for the pioneers of the gospel to set themselves down at a distance of 50 or 100 miles from any of their brethren, and to ride 20 or 50 miles weekly, dispensing the bread of life among their little flocks. But with all the exertions of the friends of Christ, the tide of population rolls in faster than they can follow it. In the mean time, Satan has no lack of emissaries. Errors of every name take root and spread with all the luxuries of their native forests." And it was stated in the seventh report of the American Tract Society—"Ministers of the gospel to supply the destitute millions of our country, are not to be found. The census of 1830, extended, within a small fraction, over 600,000 square miles. If from this we deduct 60,000, embracing portions of the country where the privileges of the Gospel are most richly enjoyed, we have remaining 540,000 square miles of inhabited territory, probably embracing line millions of our population, more than half of whom (or nearly five millions, twice the population of Scotland,) it is estimated by those best acquainted with the subject, are unsupplied with stated evangelical preaching." And 28ain: "Ip all the states west of the Alleghapy Manufacier

cation Society, he was informed that "In the 1753 there was in New England, on an average, one liberally educated Minister for every 628 souls" That was in the days when religion was provided for by law; but hear the Massachusetts Christian Knowledge Society speaking of New Hampshire in later times: "A few years since, in New Hampshire, the towns of Rivington, Greenland, Stratham, Newmarket and Durham, had all settled con-Regational Ministers. Now they are in a destitute and roken state. There yet remains a considerable number who are disposed to maintain religious order, and a few friends to evangelical truth. But a small proportion of the people are disposed to raise money to support pious, regular and well instructed preachers. In the counties of Rockingham and Stafford there are 45 towns, which with their inhabitants, 40,286 souls, are destitute of the stated means of grace - of these 45 towns, some have been destithat ten, some twenty, some thirty years; in some towns, the Lord's Supper has not for ten, twenty, and thirty years been once administered. Most of their churches are also much reduced in number, and in one town, containing 1063 souls, the visible church of Christ, after a stated ministry of twenty-eight years, has been many years totally extinct." He would read but one more extract from a speech made at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society. "It is somees asked, are there indeed any spiritual desolations in ace that while they are forbidden to give their children | tion of doing so, for the question was not e

Property of the Roman Catholics of the Lower Province was invested by treaty; the Reserves and Rectories of Upper Canada were illegal investments, not "vested rights," about which hon, gentlemen opposite created such a clamour—but vested wrongs. Had the proposal of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to place each share of these Reserves due to the Church of England at their own disposal, received the sanction of Parliament, there would have been another rebellion such as had broken out in 1837.

Was injurious to make the minister depend entirely upon his congregation. People were afraid to be seen at Church, and considered as belonging to the congregation, for fear of being called upon on the Monday to pay money for its support, which they could not perhaps spare or had no was considered as belonging to the congregation of the congregation of

not vote upon such resolutions.

fallen from Mr. Scott.

Mr. Notman said he regretted that this question had not been introduced by the Cabinet. If his constituents had not believed that the Ministry would have taken it up, he would have been rejected at the last election. He should support the amendment. He believed that the proper way to cettle, it was by a hill, and not by an address. The support the amendment. He beneved that the proper way to settle it was by a bill, and not by an address. The wish of the country was that these revenues should be withdrawn from all churches, and devoted to general education; and therefore, he should vote against the reso-

On motion, the further consideration of the question was ed until to-morrow.

The House then adjourned. Friday, June 21. After speeches from Messrs. Drummond, McConnell,

After speeches from Messrs. Drummond, McConnell, chauveau, Laterriere, Sherwood (Toronto), Chabot, Robinson, a large portion of the population have not the Bible, nor any places of public worship, or any stated preaching of the gospel, and are in a great measure destitute of all other means of grace." But it might be said that these statements applied only to the Western States, when the constant flow of the tide of immigration rendered it impossible to supply the demand for spiritual instruction; but did not the New England States likewise present a melancholy picture. In a report of the American Education Society, he was informed that "In the 1753 there was in New England, on an average, one liberally educated Michael States and as the honourable member for Quebec said, "franchamad sin New England, on an average, one liberally educated Michael States and set the constant flow of the tide of immigration rendered it impossible to supply the demand for spiritual instruction; but did not the New England States likewise present a melancholy picture. In a report of the American Education Society, he was informed that "In the 1753 there was in New England, on an average, one liberally educated Michael States and set the constant flow of the tide of immigration rendered it melancholy picture. In a report of the American Education Society, he was informed that "In the 1753 there was in New England, on an average, one liberally educated Michael States and the states from Messrs. Drummond, McConnell, Chauveau, Laterriere, Sherwood (Toronto), Chabot, Robinson, Sanborn, Morrison, Lafontaine, and Cayley, the inson, Sanborn, Morrison, Lafontaine, and Cayley, the inson, Sanborn, Morrison, Lafontaine, and Cayley, the binson, Sanborn, Morrison, Lafontaine, ment,"—frankly, what he, and those who supported him, would do with the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, were they now at the disposal of this Assembly. (Mr. Hincks they now at the disposal of th derstand, not for the support of religion of any denomina-tion. "Yes." He (Mr. R.) now knew what they would do with them if in their power; and those honourable members for Lower Canada, who have repeatedly desired to know this fact, could no longer be at a loss. He (Mr. R.) could not help thinking that whatever hopes the hon. mover of these resolutions had, when first introducing them of carrying them into effect and settling this vexed question he must now be convinced, from the debate which had taken place, and lasted nearly the whole week, how hopeless less it was to expect to come to any satisfactory swithement here. What (said Mr. R.) do we see? Why the very members of the same Government, differing from and opposing each other on resolutions introduced by one of themselves; and not only in this House, but also in the other branch of the Legislature. He believed the members of the Government having seats there, were oposed to these resolutions. Well, if this house cannot agree on this quesion, when may we expect one that can. Surely they never can expect to have a greater majority in any future House, than they now have. Did honourable gentlemen opposite suppose a change would never take place. Surely a time suppose a change would never take place. Surely a time suppose a change would never take place. Surely a time might come in a few years, when those now in a minority might have the ascendency. Would, therefore, any settlement made to satisfy present parties, be satisfactory to them? Certainly not; and the agitation would be again commentument with when I assert that 40,000 of these inhabitants are now living without the pale of christian institutions, and are going into eternity without one hope or one blessing from the gospel. In many of our towns 150 years ago, there were churches and a supply of learned and fruity ministers. These churches were venerable for their numbers and their piety, and their ministers were burning and skining lights. But now they are destitute and going to skining lights. But now they are destitute and going to feecay." He might multiply extracts but he hoped he had read enough to warn the House of the consequences that

read enough to warn the House of the consequences that would inevitably ensue, if the propositions contained in these resolutions were carried out; the land would be filled with infidelity, and the usages of christian worship be forgot. Were they prepared to tell the people of this Province they write they are forbidden to give their children. vince that while they are forbidden to give their children a religious education, they should themselves at the same time be deprived of that instruction from the services of a regular minister which might in some respects supply the deficiency. One district has more according to the census than one-cighth of its population which belong to no church whatever, whilst, one fourteenth of the entire population is in the same position; let hon, gentlemen be aware, that that number did not increase to a tenth, an eighth—aye, or even a fifth—for it would be found, but refer to an Act passed in 1823 respecting tithes. The preparation of one-seventh of the original population is in the read) states distinctly that provision have fer to an Act passed in 1823 respecting tithes. of expediency into religion, was only an attempt to worship God, so as not to offend Satan.

Hon. H. J. Boulton, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Kingston), moved in amendment that "the question be littless and did not mean to say, that, were the intentions of the same and the same an Ringston), moved in amendment that "the question be not now put."

A motion for adjournment was then made. After several gentlemen had spoken for or against the adjournment, the motion was put and lost.

Mr. Boulton's amendment was then put to the vote—Yeas, 11; nays, 54.

On motion of Col. Gugy, the debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, June 20.

Nine Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Among the Petitions received and read was that of the Rev. John McKeown, Minister, aud others, Wardens and Members of the Church of Hemmingford; of the Rev. Saml. S. Wood, and others, the Rector and Churchwardens of the Church of Eugland, at Three Rivers; of

Rev. Saml. S. Wood, and others, the Rector and Church wardens of the Church of Eugland, at Three Rivers; of the Corporation of Bishop's College, in the Diocese of Quebec; and of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and others, the Clergy, Wardens, and Members of the several congregations of the Church of England at Quebec, praying that the privilege of granting degrees in the Arts and Divinity be extended to Bishop's College, and also that the annual grant to the said College, and also that the annual grant to the said College may be so increased as to place it upon an equal footing with similar institutions throughout the Province.

The routine having been got through, the debate on the Clergy Reserves was resumed.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine said that Lower Canada was as much concerned as Upper Canada in the Clergy Reserve was not only an injudicious exercise of power, but was also not only an injudicious exercise of the country. The positively injurious to the peace of the country. The land at the torm should be renewed from such a threat they too should be remerk made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. R.) noticed a remark made by the hon. member for the thrush the following Resolution was carried a dominant church; and they dominant church, and, as such, inclined to exert undue authority in the country; he would just refer to the Journal of the Lord Resolution was carried and they be exert undue authority in the country; he would just refer to the Journal of the England being a dominant church, and, a much concerned as Upper Canada in the Clergy Reserves
question. He thought that the grant of the lands was
question. He thought that the grant of the lands was
sot only an injudicious exercise of power, but was also
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solice that hou, gentlemen intended to reflect a doubt on
the faith of the British Government, but it appeared to
him that the hou, member had not given the question
sufficient consideration, or had taken an erroneous view
of international law. Did the hou, member know the
nature of those grants? It would be very difficult for
him to, find a single grant in the whole of Lower Canada,
for the support of religion, or to prove that all these
estates were held from the Crown. Nine-tenths of them
were held by right of purchase from private individuals.
That was where the hon, gentleman had
falles sinc error. Not one of the grants held by those
bodies were bestowed on them for the support of religion,
or for religious instruction exclusively, but for genusty
were taken from the clergy of Upper Canada, where
were given to the poor. Were the poor of Montreal and
Québec to be deprived of the benefit of those lands, or
old deprive the poor of the gift applied for their use?

Mr. Marrison said a rather singular spectucle was resented to the House by the two Attorneys-General. One
of them spoke in favour of the respectations with the intention of voting against them, while the other spoke against
them with the design of voting for them.

Mr. Lafontaine would add a few words, in order that
the hone gentleman think that because the Reserves
were taken from the clergy of Upper Canada, who the words
where the poor of the grist applied for their use?

mly be procured by making a permanent provision for the purpose. He would again, on this point, refer to testimony taken from the reports of various religious assobates who heard him to ponder well on the facts contained to those who heard him to ponder well on the facts contained from religion in a country so poor, and with a population from religion in a country so poor, and with a population of Church and State, and desirous of retrieving any of the churches now well attended would be closed—for the sparse, as was to be found in Canada. He found, in the sparse, as was to be found in Canada. He found, in the ministry, addressed to the students of divinity in Edinurgh, calling for their aid, the following passage:—"It failed, he would vote for the resolutions as at first proposed. Mr. Cauchon would explain why he was obliged to vote against the resolutions. He was only prepared to avow the principle of the right to settle the question by local legislation; and until the Imperial Parliament resigned that power to the Provincial Legislature, he could be to the provincial Legislature, the could be applied to the provincial Legislature, the could be applied to the provincial Legislature and the provincial Legislature and the provincial Legislature and the provincial Legislature and the provincial to chance. The hon. Solicitor General East said that Lord Sydenham had asserted that the Clergy Reserves caused the Rebellion—what he (Mr. R.) would make no provision, but left that to chance. The hon. Solicitor General East said that Lord Sydenham had asserted that the Clergy Reserves caused the Rebellion—what he (Mr. R.) would ask, did His Lordship know of the matter except from what he was told by the very men who had always agitated the question and took that view of it-he could know nothing himself about it-Mr. Scott (Bytown) would support the amendment of as much, perhaps, as when he electioneered against himself (Mr. R.) in Simcoe, and said he was a land-jobber. Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Flint said that he had always been opposed.

Mr. Wilson objected to the amendment of the honourable member for Kent; because in the first place the committee proposed to draft the Bill were men of extreme views, and in the next because it would fly in the face of Imperial in the next because it would fly in the face of Imperial legislation.

Hinchs rose to reply to some remarks that had must protest against the folly and wickedness of such a step. Mr. Flint said that he had always been opposed to the lergy Reserves. which was contradicted in rather plain terms on the spot by a friend of his. The Solicitor General also said, the

Mr. Cayley then moved in amendment, to the effect, that the present appropriation of the Clergy Reserves should remain undisturbed, but that other religious bodies enumerated should be admitted to participate in the pro-

ceeds of those investments. On being put to the vote, it was negatived—Yeas, 16; nays, 52.

Mr. Wilson moved in amendment, That Her Majesty be pleased to direct the repeal of the Imperial Act of 1840, having due regard to vested rights-Yeas, 3; nays, 63. H. J. Boulton moved an amendment similar that which had been moved by Mr. Cameron. Lost-

Yeas, 7; nays, 62.

The first 23 of the original resolutions were carried by 52 against 18. A division took place on the 24th resolu-tion, which was carried by 50 against 20; and the 25th by 44 against 27.

Mr. W. H. Boulton moved in amendment to the 36th

mr. W. H. Bounds invest in amendment to the or resolution, that Her Majesty be prayed to recommend Her Imperial Parliament to allow Her Canadian subject

Her Imperial Parliament to allow Her Canadian subjects the same right to legislate on social and political subjects as was enjoyed by the inhabitants of Great Britain. On being put to the vote, it was negatived by 65 against 4.

The 26th resolution was carried by 48 against 19.
On the 29th resolution being put to the vote, Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, that the most expedient mode for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, would be by praying the Queen to repeal the Imperial Act of 1840, and by vesting the Clergy Reserves, and the revenues arising therefrom, in the hands of the Canadian Legislature. It was negatived by 42 against 23. The Legislature. It was negatived by 42 against 23. The main motion, which involved the whole principle of the resolutions, was then carried by 36 against 34—being a majority of 2 only. This announcement was received with cheers by the opposition. The 30th resolution was carried by 40 against 28. The 31st and last resolution was carried by 45 against 29. was carried by 45 against 23.

A committee was then nemed to draft an address founded on the resolutions. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Colonial.

SHARSPEARE READINGS.—Mrs. Kemble gave the inhabitants of Toronto a great treat on the Evenings of Wednesday Thursday and Friday last—in reading on those several Evenings. Shakespeare's Othello--the Tempest—indMidsummer Night's Dream. Such entertainment as this is not orien within reach of Canadians, and it is grarifying to find that when the opportunity offered it was not lost. This mode of presenting the works of the "Immortal Bard of Avon" is not only perfectly unobjectionable, being free from all the evil tendencies which seem to be inseparably connected with the acted Drama, but is also highly suggestive of the true beauties of the author, and affords to the intellect, gratification of the very highest order which can be obtained from any merely human writings. Mrs. Kemble has left. Toronto, but not without creating among many a taste of, and a perception for, the beauties of Shakespeare which will afford pleasurable and intellectual recreation for many an hour that might otherwise be spent in useless lounging or perhaps still worse employed in reading trashy novels. This taste will we hope be further improved by attending the reading of Mr. Fleming which will take place in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute this Evening. Mr. F. is very highly spoken of as an elecutionist and is patronized by the learned and Reverend President of the University of Toronto. The Honourable Chancellor Blake, and the Hon. Vice-Chancellor Jameson. Mr. Fleming does not read the whole of any one play but makes selections of those passages which are most likely to please and be instructive. SHARSPEARE READINGS .- Mrs. Kemble gave the

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY. - This Society THE CERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.— In Its Society purpose giving a Concert in this City to-morrow evening; as we have not had the pleasure of hearing their performances ourselves, we can only say that in Montreal they were most highly spoken of. The Gazette says:—"We had the pleasure of attending the performance given by this Society, on Thursday evening, and which as usual, was replete with beauties from the works of the great masters; the chef dowere of the evening was Rossini's Overture to Gillaume Tell, the brilliant and precise execution of which has never been surpassed in this city. "Sounds from Home," fell again upon our ears, with renewed charms and delicacy of strain; the exquisite taste displayed in this gem by the accomplished leader, granted for that gentleman unqualified applause.

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Potatoes, per bushel		1	6	a		10
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Do. salt, do		0	54	a	0	
Cheese, per lb		0	31	a	0	
Lard, per lb		0	4	a	0	
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Toronto, June 26th, 1850. Toronto, June 26th, 1850.

ORANGE LILY.

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as AGENTS in Toronto for THE ORANGE LILY, published at 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.

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To Builders and Contractors.

HE Building Committee of St. James's Church is prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of the The Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs.

Monday, 1st July. Sealed Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Ten-r for St. James's Church," and to be delivered on or before MON-AY, 15th JULY, at Noon, after which no tenders will be received. The Committee will not be considered bound to accept the lowest ender, unless in all other respects it be satisfactory.

Signed

THOS. D. HARRIS,
L. MOFFATT,

Toronto, 18th June, 1850.

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Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lui tres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowes Wholesale Terms. No Second Price. 29

THOMAS BURGESS.
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THE INPERIAL 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 octave volumes of over 1000 pages each, cloth boards, £5; half-calf, £6; or 74 divisions, 12s, 5d. each.

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Al-tf Toronto, April 3rd, 1850.

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Albert Buildings, King Street,

2th April, 1850.

39-tf

Organs! Organs! Organs!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will cont CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGANS.

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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, renters it a desirable residence, and where is a fair opening for a Medical Practitioner of reasonable expectations. Apply at this Office.

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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 originally required in British North America, to the ordinary Euro-

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The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important besefts of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company, transacting business in Canada.

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OFFICE - New Market Buildings, Toronto, 7th May, 1850.

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THE PROPERTY on Agnes Street, at present occupled by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of Four Houses and Lot houses quite new, in good condition, and realizing about £50 per Toronto, May 7, 1850,

EDUCATION.

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

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

Engraver).

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

Toronto, April 24th, 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 Re-open 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 patronage they have hitherto experienced. They are now, as they have always been, anxhous to submit their Pupils to a system of sound moral and 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.

who may kindly take an interest in their exertions.

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

The most efficient Masters have been engaged for Music, Drawing, Writing, Arithmetic, Elocution, Geography, and the use of the Globes. Globes.

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

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

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REFERENCES ARE MOST KINDLY PERMITTED TO The Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Torouto.
The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector.
The Hon, Chief Justice Robinson.
The Hon, Chief Justice Macauley.
The Hon, Mr. Justice McLean.
W. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Colonel Carthew.
The Box, Dr. Lundy.

Colonel Carthew. The Rev. Dr. Lundy. AND ALSO TO 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.

Governess. YOUNG LADY wishes to form an engagement

as Governess. She is qualified to instruct in Music, and the English branches of Education. Address (post-paid) A. Z., at this Office. Toronto, May 14th, 1850.

Governess Wanted.

A GOVERNESS—to be a member of the Church of England—is required by a widow Lady, to finish the education of Three Young Ladies. In addition to all the ordinary branches, the ability to teach French, Music, and Drawing is indispensable. The engagement need not commence till after the middle of June. Full references will be expected. Address C. Box, No. 1, Kingston Post Office. April 17th 1850.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

A LADY is desirous of engaging, immediately, the services of a Governess, who is capable of giving instructions
Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual English studies. A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Letters (post-paid), addressed to A. B., care of T. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Box 57, Brockville, will meet with prompt attention. References given

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

louse, to whom letters may be addressed. Toronto, February 20th, 1850. Governesses.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, Members of the Church

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

December 5th, 1849.

Governess. LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as A LADY is desirous of obtaining a structure of the superintend a houshold. References to the Rev. J. Geodoss, and the Rev. W. Legwing, letters to be addressed Y. Z., post-paid to the Hamilton Post Office.

December 26th 1849.

TORONTO GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, NO. 71, Adelaide Street East, between Church and Nelson Streets, for MECHANICS, Male and Female SERVANTS. Open daily, from 10, A.M., till 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Toronto, June 12th, 1850. St. George's Church.

TO be Sold, a PEW in the above Church, now oc-JOHN RITCHEY, builder, Adelaide Street.

Toronto, March 20th, 1840.

34-tf



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

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

Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton at Hamilton, at Tweeve o'clock woon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton at Tweeve o'clock noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Torouto, at Three o'clock, P.M. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which there eave Kingston.

Toronto, April 18th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

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 aftermoon at three o'elock. Will leave Hamilton overy Tuesday and Friday Morning at eight o'clock. Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday aftermoon at three o'clock.

The Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL having been furnished with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Outarion and having had her Union Cable. with new Boilers, is now one of the fastest Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her Upper Cabin extended nearly the whole length of her Deck, the accommodations, for Passengers have been greatly increased. She has State Rooms for Upwards of Fifty Cabin Passengers, and several of them are fitted up with double French Bedsteads. She has long been well known as one of the best sea-boats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious. Royal Mail Steum Packet Office, Toronto, May 20th, 1850.

> THE STRAMER SOVEREIGN. CAPTAIN WILKINSON.

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston every Afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at One 'clock.
Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto about half-past
light o'clock in the Morning; and will arrive in time to meet the Most
steamers for Kingston at Twelve, Noon.
Cablu Passage (Meals extra one Dollar.
Deck Passage, three quarters of a Dollar.

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

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

WILL, for the remainder of the Season leave CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR, Toronto.

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 Morn-ings 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 he intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Steamboat Office, 22 Front Street,

REMOVAL OF THE

BOSTON BOOK STORE. COSGROVE respectfully intimates to his 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. COSGROVE respectfully intimates to his

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF Books, Maps, Engravings, &c., BY AUCTION,

AT THE BOSTON BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber having received on consignment from the principal publishing houses of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will offer for sale at Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th, and MONDAY, the 10th June, and following Evenings, at his new premises, 50. Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the contents of fifty cases of Books, which will comprise over five thousand volumes, in the various departments of Literature, including many of the finest and best editions, of New and Valuable Works.

The Stock may be examined previous to the Sale.

Catalogues of the Books now ready for distribution. That of the Engravings, preparing.

B. COSGROVE.

Toronto, June 4th, 1850. THE THREE REFORMATIONS LUTHERAN-ROMAN-ANGLICAN;

B. COSGROVE.

BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D.,

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.
Poronto. Price 1s. 3d.
March 13th 1850.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS informs his Friends, that he has removed his Establishment from TORONTO to PICTON, with the view of receiving into his Family a few Boarders, of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own sons.

of not more than sixteen years of age, to be Educated with his own sons.

In order to render 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 promisent 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 fatal practices which but too often have their origin when boys ought to be engaged in such healthy recreations as will refit them for study; and thus, too, uniting, what indeed can never be separated without inflicting 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 reclatations, and frequent lectures on scientific subjects, iflustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

The comfort and health of Boarders will receive from MRS. PHILLIPPS peculiar and unremitted maternal care.

For Board and Tuftion, in all the ordinary branches of a sound English Education, with the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Mathematical sciences—250 per annom, payable quarterly in advance. The terms for Day Scholars may be known by personal application. Picton, October 16th, 1849.

To Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This celebrated and infalliable remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Liver Complaint, was discovered some ten years ago.—Since that time it has, by it own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters, until by its true value, and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity and established itself in the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivelled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for safe by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and British provinces.

The genuine is signed 1. BUTTS. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS.

For Sale by ROBT. LOVE, and LYMAN & KNEESHAW, Drug gists, King Street, only Agents for Toronto. At St. Georges' Square, Monday 24th inst., the Lady of F. H. Heward, of a daughter-At Cobourg, on the 21st inst., the Lady of the Rev. Dr McNab, of

MARRIED. On the 26th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trioity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rector of Toronto, the Bev. Edmund Baldwin, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, to Frances Jemima third daughter of the late Heiry Grasett, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals. At Queenston, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Cre of Niagara, the Rev. Romain Rolph of Osnabruck, to daughter of Major Brown.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Grafton, by the Rev. J. Wilson, James R. Armstrong, Esq., son of J. R. Armstrong, Esq., Merchant, of the City of Toronto, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of James G. Rogers, Esq., of the village of Grafton. In St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, May 23rd, by the Rev. E. Patterson, Mr. Robert Morton to Miss Prudence Morton, both of the Township of Hamilton. In Clarke, May 23rd, by the Rev. Jonathan Short, Mr. Thomas Sheridan to Miss Sarah Morton, both of the Township of Clarke.

DIED. On Friday, the 21st Inst., at the Lunatic Asylum, John Wetenhall, Esq., M.A., late M. P. P., and Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 26th, 1850:-Rev. Official Mackie; F. Fielde, Esq., rem. We thank our Rev. Correspondent for his interesting sketch of the life of the late Rev. Job Deacon, which we intended to have published in this number, but which, although in type, we have been compelled to defer. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Poeiry,:—The English Church. Weekly Calendar, Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Deferred Extracts. A Prespectian Clergyman Looking for the Church. Second Page. Colonial. Markets. Church Services in the City of Toronto, Willie's Grave. grees.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Provincial Parliament.
Third Page.

ST. PETER'S DAY-JUNE 29, 1850.

Creator of the rolling flood,
On whom Thy people hope alone;
Who cam'st by water and by blood,
For man's offences to atone;

Who, from the labours of the deep, Didst set Thy servant Peter free, To feed on earth Thy chosen sheep, And build a glorious Church for Thee;

Grant us, devoid of worldly care, And leaning on Thy bounteous Hand, To seek Thy help in humble prayer, And on Thy sacred Rock to stand; And when, our livelong toil to crown,
Thy call shall shall set the spirit free,
To cast with joy our burden down,
And rise, O Lord, and follow Thee.

WILLIE'S GRAVE. (From " Tales of Kirhbeck.")

whelming and unexpected intelligence thus came? whence true comfort could be derived. Grief in its first burst often recks not of consolation, After some moments of silence, Sir John said, in a

of Wilfred's death, the Elters were too distant from special presence, had been a charm for healing and England to return in time for his funeral, but they relief. "But they were not Protestants," she said to immediately began their homeward journey, although herself. At that moment Ellen's attention was aroused the return to that home, loved chiefly for his sake, by a short peal from the church bells, which brought

travellers to stop for a few days at a small town in the spot where he was laid. She proceeded slowly, hours by wandering about the beautiful 'friedhof' or Ellen was surprised to find the door open, and still grave-yard, her own grief giving her a warm sympathy more so, when on entering she found herself amongst groups, who were continually coming to hang fresh Evening Service. An instinctive feeling of rest and flowers and wreaths of "immortals" on the low wooden relief rose in Ellen's heart, and some of the bitter desocrosses which marked the graves; and then, with few lation she had experienced a few minutes before vanexceptions, entering the neighboring chapel to offer ished as she knelt down likewise; but although she up their prayers to the God of the living and the mechanically followed the movements of the condead. There was something soothing to Ellen in it, gregation, her mind was wandering, and she did not and she could not help internally contrasting it with really pray. church-yard with its beds of nettles and weeds, and priest began to read the second lesson, -that mystepointed chapel, and rest her aching head against its one, never to behold him more, until the resurrection marble pillars, even though she scarcely tried to pray. day. "The Roman Catholics must be much better than we are," she thought to herself; "they are always acit had occurred to her that he, whose voice she now at that very time, ber own parish church was open at understanding of its deep meaning. all times as a refuge for the oppressed, the penitent, The service over, Ellen mechanically followed those or the mourner, who might there lay his grief before who left the church, and engrossed in thought, (for a God's altar, without fear of disturbance.

At the same time that my brother restored the way before she wished she had spoken to Mr. Mordaily services of the Church, (which was one of his daunt, who undoubtedly was the officiating minister, first measures, inasmuch as he considered himself as perhaps she might have heard from him some parpledged by his ordination vow to "minister the dis-ticulars respecting her brother. For a moment Ellen ciplined of Christ according to the orders of the was half inclined to turn back, but it was growing late, Church, not being reasonably hindered"), he also and besides, her timidity shrank from approaching a caused the church to be left open from an early hour, stranger. On returning home a new pang came so as to admit the labouring men entering even before across her: the gloom and stillness of the house, their early hours of work, until evening; and though usually so full of guests and life, struck her painfully, at first people wondered, and some few who had especially as she foresaw the dullness and want of imbibed some newspeper ideas and phrases, called it occupation her mother would experience. Everybody popish, yet gradually one after another felt the object | now seemed to speak in a hushed whisper; and if any to be a good one; and a sermon preached upon King of the villagers employed about the grounds chanced Hezekiah's going up into the Temple of the Lord, to meet one of the mourning family, his silent acand spreading before Him there, the letter which knowledgement as he respectfully passed, spoke how troubled him, seemed to make the subject tolerably great was his sympathy for their bereavement. The clear to them. The church had been rendered a following day, finding that she could afford neither little more what the "place where prayer is wont to pleasure nor comfort to her parents, Ellen went out Gold and Silver bought. be made" should be; the white-wash had been re- alone; her mind still dwelling upon the events of moved, the pigeon-house pulpit, with its three sto- yesterday, and thinking differently from what she had ries, taken down from its position in front of the altar, ever thought before, upon the service of her Church, and two open desks substituted, one on either side; in which she had then joined. Ellen recollected her the school children removed from the chancel, where brother's words about "Church all day long," and it they could hear nothing under the old arrangement of crossed her mind that perhaps after all there might be the desk, and where they only learnt irreverence by as much help here for the mourner as in Roman being allowed to lowinge over the altar rails, and even Catholic countries. Partly curiosity, and partly a throw their hats and caps within them; the fine old better feeling, made Ellen now turn towards the spainted glass windew was freed from the numerous church. It wanted yet some time to the hour of serspanes of white glass with which the fractures had been vice, and Ellen went slowly up to the family vault, replaced, and two meat stone tablets had taken the which had last been opened to receive the brother she place of the great boards which seemed intended to so dearly loved. The vault was situated exactly bemake much more prominent the fact that the Rev. W. neath the east window, and Ellen sat down upon a Hartley was curare, and Samuel Parker, clerk, than tombstone close at hand, and looked thoughtfully and the Decalogue, its professed purpose. The shabby sorrowfully upon the cold marble. It was again a wooden font and its earthen-ware basin too had been calm brilliant autumn day, the children were in school, removed from its improper position near the chancel, and a handsome stone font been placed near the west door, that entrance being so arranged that the light from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell from the rose window in the town should fell fell from the rose window in the town should fell fell from the rose window in the light from the rose window in the tower should fall from the beech-tree where he sat. upon it; and teach the people to consider the belfry as part of the consecrated building, which seemed almost to have been forgotten, the ringers often keeping on their hats, and talking and laughing loudly. Many other improvements my brother had in view, as time and eircumstances might admit of them; but these he thought it his duty to effect at once. The church, which had been so chilly and damp when only opened once a week, was found to be quite different now, when the fresh air was admitted all day long, and when a regular congregation gathered within it, always twice, and on certain days, three times. It is surprising how much may be effected by firmly, but gently enforcing what is right, and leading people to see it for themselves; a few months brought the parishioners of Kirkbeck no longer to think it a great hardship that their new vicar refused to baptize their children except at the appointed hours of service, when there was a congregation into which to receive them, and that except in case of real danger he would not encourage private baptism; where it was administered, always orging the completion of the ceremony in the church at the earliest opportunity. The village choir, always a matter of difficulty at

first had fortunately been dismembered just before the death of the late incumbent, which smoothed my brother's way greatly in establishing a simple, correct Church music, unaccompanied by any instrument, and unadorned with questionable tunes and hymns; his own efforts and some good instructions, joined to a considerable turn for music amongst the younger parishioners, has enabled us now, after the lapse of a few years, to perform all such parts of the service as are directed to be sung, in a respectable, devotional

But all these commencements of the restoration of pure Catholic discipline had been made during the absence of the family from Elter Hall; and all that Ellen knew of them was from the casual expressions

of contempt in her brother's letters. It was on a warm, bright autumnal afternoon, one of those glorious days which seem to impart their own brilliant, yet calm joy to all around, that the Elters

reached their home. The woods glowed with every gorgeous shade of crimson, brown, yellow and green; the tarn lay unruffled by a breath of wind, "clear as solid crystal," its still loveliness reflecting the neighbouring soft line of hills with their deep shadows, and the boundless sky with every light, passing cloud; whilst the air was mild and sweet as on a soothing spring day.* All however seemed unnoticed by the travellers, and when the carriage stopped at the hall door, Lady Elter dropped her large crape veil, so as entirely to hide her face, and hastily passing into one of the sitting rooms, gave way to a burst of uncontrollable emotion. Ellen waited for her father, and clasped her arms affectionately round his arm. Sir John's fine countenance was deeply shadowed with grief, although he was evidently struggling not to yield to his emotions. They entered the house together; he threw himself into an arm-chair with a Office removed to Church Street, four doors above the Court House, heavy groan. Ellen knelt by his side, longing to Why should I seek to describe the bitter and in- lest she should only aggravate his grief. She herself, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyspeak some words of consolation, and yet dreading tense anguish of the parents to whom this most over- as yet, had but a faint knowledge of the only Source

and would even shrink from all attempts to offer it, as tone which sounded more kind than his words, "Go, though they did but add bitterness to the bleeding child-why do you stay by me? Nothing can ever make me happy again.—Go—leave me." Ellen's Poor Ellen's grief was hardly less deep, though dif- eyes overflowed afresh as she silently obeyed, and ferent in character. Her gentle yielding mind was leaving the room, wandered out into the open air, strongly imbued with religious feeling, although un- hardly knowing where she went, and quite heedless of taught and unfostered, save by the remembrance of the lovely scene around her. She walked on by the her little sister's death, and an earnest hope to meet side of the tarn, realizing, almost more wividly than her again in heaven. Thoughts of her absolute hap- before, her loss, and yearning after some resting place, 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CRURCH-STREET. piness had soothed Ellen under that loss; but now, some spot of sympathy, where she might lay her weary intensely as she loved Wilfred, it was impossible to head, and weep not alone and without consolation to hide from herself that his life had not been like her Then her thoughts recurred to the Friedhof of Nsister's, pure and innocent; and ill-defined thoughts and the young girls she had seen on the last day she of misery pressed upon her, until they produced a spent there, kneeling by a new-made grave in such burst of tears, which for the time exhausted even sor- heart rending agony, - and whom she had watched an hour later as they left the chapel with calm, serene At the time of receiving the mournful intelligence faces, as though the time spent in God's house, in His had now little attraction for the bereaved parents. freshly to her thoughts her brother's last hour, and A temporary ailment of Lady Elter's compelled the she resolved on going to the churchyard to gaze on Germany, and Ellen tried to beguile some of the sad and the bells had ceased before she came to the porch. with the mourners, -some solitary, some in little a small, but attentive congregation engaged in the

what she was accustomed to in England, -the overgrown It was the 30th of September, and the officiating the desolate damp church opened once a week; and rious and beautiful chapter which has been selected though she had never before thought much upon the by the Church, as the fittest to instruct and comfort subject, Ellen now felt that it was a relief, she could the mourner at the moment of acutest agony, when he hardly tell why, to steal into that simple, but well ap- is committing to the earth the remains of his loved

customed to pray so much oftener. Perhaps if we beard, was the priest who stood beside her brother's were taught so too, it would not be so difficult to pray, dying bed, and had laid him in his grave. But the as we want, when trouble comes." Ellen did not lesson continued, the solemn words being uttered as then know that the Branch of the Holy Apostolical Church into which she had been admitted a member, inculcated upon Her children no less frequent prayer and meditation then the Romish Church, or that even at the state of the she had really any at the solution of the Holy Apostolical though he who spoke them felt their meaning in his immost heart, Ellen's attention became fixed, and though she had often read the chapter, it seemed to her as if now for the first time she had really any are the solution of the Holy Apostolical though he who spoke them felt their meaning in his swedes Iron; Cast. Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery

new train had now been aroused) she had gone some

* "Soft as a cloud is you blue ridge—the mere Seems firm as solid crystal, breathless, clear, And motionless; and, to the gazer's eye, Deeper than ocean in the immensity Of its vague mountains and unreal sky."—Wordsworth. (To be continued.)

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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 73d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. ach subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and ld. per line each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock on Wednesdays, o insure publication in the next day's issue 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, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

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

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

OWEN AND MILLS, COACH BUILDERS

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

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.

ancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.

Toronto, November 14th, 1849. FRANCIS H. HEWARD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE. OFFICE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS TORONTO.

DR. HALLOWELL, Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Every description of Plain and Tonge Streets, Totomo,

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

N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from
Living and Dead Subjects.

Toronto, March 27th, 1850.

35-1y

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

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg.

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

Toronto, July, 1849.

JOHN S. BLOGG. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER. (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid. Morrocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots m order in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Trimmings in all their variety.

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

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

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

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

MORPHY & BROTHERS,

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

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society.

Incorporated February 23, 1850,

Shares, £12 10s. each, No Fees charged on Entrance.

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

Mr. GEO. A. BARBER, Secretary and Treasurer. Solicitors-Messrs. HEATH AND IRVING. Bankers-Bank of Upper Canada. Office-Albany Chambers.

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

upon furnishing approved mortgage security.

Toronto, April 13th, 1850.

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.

Among the periodicals thus to be had on application, or delivered either in Town or Comtry, at subscribers' residences, are—

The London Quarterly Review, 15s. per annum, Westminster Edinburgh North British Blackwood's Magazine.

When several are taken by one person, or by Clubs, the rates are
—for two Reviews, 24s; three do., 35s; four do., 40s; and four Reviews with Blackwood, 50s.

The London Lancet, Braithwait's Retrospect;
The Eclectic, Little's Living Age;
Godey's, Graham's, Sartin's, and the Ladies' National Magazines.
With every other periodical of note, regularly received by Express.

THOMAS MACLEAR,
45. Yonge Street'

Toronto, Feb. 11, 1850.

TO THE CLERGY.

JUST RECEIVED, at "THE CHURCH" Office a Supply of SERMON PAPER. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.

Just Published at this Office. A STORY OF BETHLEHEM. Price 3d. each. For Sale at "THE CHURCH" Office, and at the Church Depository No 5, King-Street, West. Toronto, May 1, 1850. Just Published at this Office,

being with Notes and Additions, the Sermon ity Church, on the Sunday after his decease. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, No. 5 King Street West, and at the principal Booksellors. Toronto, January 9th, 1850, Just Published at this Office.

MEMORIAL of the REV. W. H. RIPLEY,

MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS, for the use of Families. Price 71d. each, or 5s. per doz For Sale at THE CHURCH Office, and at the Church Depositor, 5, King Street West. Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

Just Published at this Office.

A N ACT to make provisions for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Price 3d. each, in covers 73d. each. For Sale at The Church Office, and at the Church Depository No. 5, King Street West. Toronto, February 20th, 1850.

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

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. of every description, with a good assortment of VESTINGS, and hopes to retain that distinguished patronage which has hitherto been so liberally conferred on him.

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

Toronto, April 3, 1859.

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

MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

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

The Editor of the Colonial Church Chronicle will be glad to receive communications of facts, or of opinion, from Clergy-men and others in Foreign Parts. Printed Documents, Reports and Periodicals, bearing on the affairs of the Church, will also All Communications should be authenticated, privately, by

the writer's name, and addressed (post paid) to Messrs.
Rivington, Waterloo-place.

The Colonial Church Chronicle has been established for more than two years. Besides Correspondence, Reviews of, Books, and a Monthly Summary of Intelligence, Original Articles on the following the colonial control of the colonial description.

cles on the following subjects have recently appeared in its pages:-4 tf Missions of the Church in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Tinnevelly.
Mission of the Russian Church
to the Aleoutine Islands.
Aborigines.

Administration of Missions in Cessation of Government Support to Idolatry in India.

Apostolic Method of Missions.

Apostolic Method of Missions.

Missions in Guiana. Mission to Kurdistan in 1842. St. Paul at Corinth. Pitcairn's Island.

Agent for the Diocese of Toronto, MR. THOS. CHAMPION. Church Society's House, Toronto. Extract from a letter received from Messrs. Rivingtons,

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

We by this mail shall forward the Chronicle for April, to the subscribers in Causda, and shall charge them to you. The intermediate numbers can be supplied should the subscribers wish to complete their sets."

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 hundreds of its great efficacy in the cure of this disorder, Those gentlemen to whom the number for April is sent

will please remit to Mr. Champion the amount of the Subscriptions if they wish to have the Chronicle in future. Pen Shil lings will pay for fourteen months. Toronto, May 1st, 1850.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

INSURES in its Mutual Branch, Farm Property The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally, as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance. Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President. J. S. Howard, V. P. John G. Bowes, J. L. Robinson, Esq., W. L. Perrin, Wm. Atkinson, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Gooderham, Charles Berczy, J. G. Worts, 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;
KCLECTIC MAGAZINE;
HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE;
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH DITTO (English Edition);
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, No. 20;
THE ART JOURNAL;
LONDON LANCET.

LONDON LANCET. Select Assortment of New and Valuable Works, in the various Departments of Science, Literature, and Art. Orders made up weekly for New York, and all Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., delivered at New York prices, on the shortest B. COSGROVE,

General Book and Periodical Agent.
No. 6, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
28-tf February 28 1850 .. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

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

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the atock, 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, Graperines, 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 Shrubbesles. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias. Herbaccous and Greenhouse plants.

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

nished.

Nurserymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and units, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are uplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give

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.

A LL the numerous sarsaparillas now in use are prepared by boiling the root to obtain the extract. The finest medicinal properties of this valuable plant are therefore evaporated and lost; besides this, articles of no medicinal virtues whatever, such as molasses and liquorice, are added to make up the deficiency, and give them consistency. Is is not to be wondered at then, that it takes 10, 20 and sometimes 30 large bottles of these extracts of sarsaparilla to do any good, or produce the slightest change in health. Not so with Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine. Every dose produces its good effects, and every tle its great results.

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

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

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, An invaluable Compound Sarsapparilla preparation, manufac-tured on the same principles as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They are coated with pure Gum RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry of Toronto and his Friends generally, that he has REMOVED his Establishment next door to Ellah's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied to the United States.

Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gunt-coated Eccept Pills of the United States.
Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Gum-coated Forest Pill

unite in accomplishing the same great end, the purification of 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 those organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, cleansed of morbid matter and restored to healthy action by the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than diseases begins to vanish, and strength and energy of body return, This is the principle on which is founded these great medicines

Scrofula, Dropsy, Bilious diseases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weakness, want of Nervous energy, Jaundice, Coughs, Colds, General Debility, Emaciation of the Body, Rheumatism, Ague and Fever, Diarrhoa, 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 complaints, frequently without being able to trace it to any particular cause; and therefore delay using the proper remedy until

the complaint becomes constitutional.

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

are continually being cured with the Fotest 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 sefficied with palpitation of the heart, low spirits and great debility.

The following certificate is from one of the most respectable

physiciaus in Maryland, and is but a single example out of many that have been received from able physicians: Baltimore, Dec. 15th 1848. Dr. G. W. Halsey-I have been in the habit of recom mending your Forest Wine in my practice for various complaints, and have witnessed the most happy results from its efficacy. In more than thirty cases of general debility and nervous disorders, it has effected a cure in a few weeks.

I do not hesitate in recommending the Forest Wine and Pills to the public, as I believe them to be remedies of great J. C. TANNEY.

DYSPEPSIA. There are an infinite number of persons labouring under this afflicting disorder, many of whom perhaps do not understand what alls them. This complaint may be known, however, by what alls them. This complaint way be known, however, by some of the following symptoms ! Acidity of the stomach, nervous debility, depression of mind, languid oppression after exting, weight in the stomach, drowsiness, sick-headache, indigestion, costiveness, heart burn, furred tongue, flatulency, We by this mail shall forward the Chronicle for April, to water brash, and sometimes a disability to sleep at night.

> Agne and Fever, or Chills. When the Forest Wine was first made known to the public we made no pretensions for it, as a specific for this disorder; but we have since been eyewitnesses to its curing the worst

cases of Ague and Ferer we ever saw. During the prevalence of Fever and Ague last fall in New Jersey, scarcely a day past but brought some news to corroborate its great efficacy in this disorder; and it never has yet failed, as far as we can learn, to break the Ague and restore the patient.

The following course should be pursued:—In the first place take a dose of five or six of the Forest Pills in time, that they may finish operating before the return Ague. The stomach now being well cleansed, take three doses of the Forest Wine of half a tumblerful each, at intervals of half an hour, 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 dulness, op-pression, is costive, has no appetite, and a yellow colour may

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, Druggiet,

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 General. ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in PTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair and will continue for 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.— A WORK OF ART-Value £5, by the Institute.

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

For the second best do-A DIFLOMA.—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-

For the second best do-A DIFLOMA.—By the Institute

For the best original Water Color Drawing—
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

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—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute.
For the best specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—
A DIPLOMA.—By the Institute. The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior specimens not

in enumerated. The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor. Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management. J. E. PELL, V. PARKES, S. A. FLEMING and

W. H. SHEPPARD.

Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

JOHN DRUMMOND.

WM. EDWARDS, Sec.

E. having removed to the above premises

CHURCH OR CHAMBER ORGAN.

FOR SALE, FOUR ROWS OF PIPE

Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

For particulars, apply to W. Townsend, corner of Bay and Rife and streets.

September 5, 1849.

W. TOWNSEND.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully

intimates to the Ladies and Gentry of Toronto, and is clinity, that he will be happy to receive orders for Tuning adpairing PlANO FORTES, on the shortest notice.

Residence—N. W. corner of Bay and Richmond-streets.

N. B. A fine-toned Six Octave Piano Forte for Sale.

September, 1849.

JOHN ESMONDE.

Iron and Tin-Plate Worker,

Church Street, (One Door South of King Sire

takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the put that he is now conducting the above business in all its varianches; and as his prices will be found low, his work well extend, and of the very best inaterials, he begs to solicit a continual of public patronage, and to return his sincere thanks for form favours extended to him. COOKING, BOX, AND DUMB STOVES Jobbing work of every description promptly

Toronto, August 22d, 1849. PERIODICALS

executed on the most reasonable terms.

N.B .- Old Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, &c., taken in

Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE

> GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH. Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, 12mo, 2s. each; In Nos. not bound, 1s. 4d. per vol. SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each

Che Parish Choir;

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