The 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."

VOLUME XV., No. 41.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 20, 1852.

[WHOLE No., DCCLXII.

-			WEEKLY CAI	EN	DAR.			
Day	Date.			ist Les	son	2nd Lesson		
U	May	23,	SUNDAY AFT. ASCEN.	{ M, E,	Deut		Matt. 1 Cor.	
M						6.	Matt. 1 Cor.	22.
T								
W		70			- 11	2,	Matt.	24.
T		27.		{ M. ₽E.	"	5.	Matt.	
F	"	28,		{ M.			Matt. 1 Cor.	16.
S	**		Fast.	1		10,	Matt.	27.
U	**				Deut. 1 Isaiah	-		

Athanasius. † To verse 18. ‡ From verse 34. § To verse 21.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	Matins.	Even song.		
Trinity St. George's	Rev. H.J. Grasett. M.A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M.A., Assist. Rev. J. G.D. McKenzie, B:A, Incum Rev. R. Mitchele, M. A., Incumbent. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Jucumb. Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Incum. Rev. W. Stennett, M. A., Assist.	11 " 11 " 11 "			

St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity. The Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday, at nevery month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, at Trinity Church, King-street; and last Sunday, at 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.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY. Rooms-ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

dar practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M. Terms on, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperform

G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

EXAMPLE OF A GOOD LIFE.

From the Third Annual Report of the Parish of Cooperstown, W. New York. By the Rector, Rev. S. H. Battin.

From this Report we extract the following tribute to the memory of one whose fame is as wide, and will be as enduring, as the English language:

"In the death of James Fenimore Cooper, our Junior Warden, the Parish has met with a severe and irreparable loss. His was a life of the strictest uprightness; of unwearied industry and effort not only to please, but to instruct and elevate his fello v men; whose purity of character and profound regard for virtue whose love for his country and for religious truth have ever been manifest both in his life and writing. * * * We cannot forbear to remind you of his highly cultivated mind, his discrimination and almost intuitive perception of character, his warm and generous heart, the dighified frankness of his manner, his inflexible integrity and the purity of his principles. Often have I heard him while in vigorous health express the deepest sense of his unworthiness before God, and his entire dependence on the all-sufficient Grace of his Saviour. He was constant and devout in leading his family to the Throne of Grace; he highly valued the privilege of coming to Holy Communion, and was ever ready to distribute, and willing to communicate. He was one of our most liberal, zealous and efficient Laymen, who for Years past had a pride in beautifying the Sanctuary of the Holy One. When the last scene came, his Redeemer treated him so gently, his soul departed so peacefully, that his friends who were ministering around him had barely time to notice the moment of his spirit's flight. He died as he lived, in the bosom of conjugal and filial affection."

RECEIPT FOR A HAPPY HOME.

Six things, says Hamilton, are requisite to create a "happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the vent ilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fr-sh salubrity day by day; while over all, a protecting canopy of glory, and nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Scarborough, Christ Church...£0 12 7

Do. St. Paul's....... 0 9 7½

—per Rev. W. A. Johnson....£1 2

—per Rev. W. A. Johnson....£1 2

—per Rev. W. A. Johnson...£1 2

—per Rev. W. A. Johnson...£2 11 7½

—per Rev. W. A. Johnson...£8 11 7½

—po. St. Paul's....... 3 5 6

being the whole amt. collected....£8 11 7½

half collections Huntingford Association,
—per Treasurer of the Brock District, 1 16

Let them think what boundless occupations there are before us all. Consider the masses of human beings in our manufacturing towns and crowded cities, left to their own devices-the destitute peasantry of our sister-land—the general aspect of the common people-the prevailing want of education-the fallacies and falsehoods which are left, unchecked, to accomplish all the mischief that is in them-the many legal and executive reforms not likely to meet with much popular impulse, and requiring, on that account, the more diligence from those who have any insight into such matters. By employing himself upon any one of the above subjects, a man is likely to do some good. If he only ascertains what has been done and what is doing in any of these matters, he may be of great service .-A man of real information becomes a centre of opinion, and therefore of action .- Fruits of Leisure.

TEMPTATION.

To resist temptation once is no sufficient proof of honesty. If a servant, indeed, were to resist the continued temptation of silver lying in a window as some people let it lie, when he is sure his master dses not know how much there is of it, he would give a strong proof of honesty. But this is a proof to which you have no right to put a man. You know, humanly speaking, there is a certain degree of temptation which will overcome any virtue. Now, in so far as you approach temptation to a man, you do him an injury; and if he is overcome, you share his guilt.

SUCH IS LIFE. Like to the falling of a star, Or as the flights of eagles are; Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue, Or silver drops of morning dew; Or like a wind that chafes the flood, Or bubbles which on water stood: Is straight called in, and paid to-night. The wind blows out, the bubble dies; The Spring entombed in Autumn lies; The dew dries up, the star is shot; The flight is past—and man forgot.

-HENRY KING, (1650.)

CONSECRATION TO GOD.

Christ, and the necessities of a dying world call for a grade of piety that with infinite cheerfulness, will consecrate all, not in word, but in deed and in truth. The soul, all we call us, must be offered a holocaust upon the altar, while the great High Priest Himself, shall apply the fire, and the offering ascend to God. Alas, how many say, Lord, I will follow thee, but let me first go and attend to these home matters, and all with a lingering for earth that vitiates the whole. Paul is a model of devotion; and thousands of such are needed. Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" came from his heart, and it was ever after sweeter to him than life to do it. Such consecration is not for Paul and Barnabas, for the minister and the missionary, but for the whole Church of God. Earth's redemption lingers because it is so seldom found. God can accomplish but little with our present earth-born piety. It does not act; and if it did, dying souls need to be converted to an essentially higher Christianity: the stream will rise no higher than the fountain. Our piety is not sufficiently spiritual; it rests too much in the external. It is not as it should be pure and purifying. It leaves much alloy in the soul, too much that is spurious in the church. It should deeply, controllingly, move all the faculties of the soul to go out after God as well as to save perishing men. O for a grade of piety that covets not earth but God: that cherishes not pride and the flesh, but the Holy Ghost; that sickens at worldly prosperity and loathes increase, if Jesus withdraw his smiles and his love; that has no sympathy for anything beneath the sun only as God is in it; that pines in sorrow if Jesus withdraw, but shouts with ecstacy if He take the throne of the soul; whose whole being sings in harmony with dying love.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Amount of monies received since the 12th instant:

COLLECTIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. Scarborough, Christ Church....£0 12

-11 17 14

Some of the Parochial Branches not having sent in their lists of subscribers, the Secretary is unable to place those he has ready, in the printer's hands, which he is desirous of doing as soon as possible, in order to

expedite the issuing of the reports.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday the 2nd of June.

The Standing Committee meet at the Society's Board-room, on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec.

Previous to the departure of the Venerable Arch-deacon of York for the mother country, he was presented with the following address:—

To the Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York and Rector of Cobourg.

VENERABLE SIR,—The members of the Congrega-VENERABLE SIR,—The members of the Congregation over which you have so happily presided for
nearly a quarter of a century, cannot permit your
departure from amongst them, with a view to a voyage
to Europe, and an absence of considerable duration,
without a renewal of their expression of deep respect
and sincere affection which they have always entertained towards you.

The various and extended duties you have been to

tained towards you.

The various and extended duties you have been from time to time called on to perform for the general advancement of the Church in this Diocese, as well as those connected with your high office, we are well aware, have been invariably performed by you with untiring energy and great ability.

Few men, except our venerated Bishop, would have

Few men, except our venerated Bishop, would have evinced the energy, and we may say courage, amid the many and increasing difficulties surrounding our beloved Church in this Diocese, to have undertaken, single-handed, and without the promise of support, either pecuniary or otherwise, the establishment and conducting of our Diocesan Theological Institution; and few men, whilst engaged in the multifarious duties incident to your situation, could have sustained and presided over it for a period of ten years with so much credit to yourself and advantage to the Church at large.

But, Sir, when we see our much beloved and venerated Church in this distant appendage to the British Crown, struggling for the mere privilege of existence,

Crown, struggling for the mere privilege of existence shorn by Legislative enactment of most of its tempora support, and denied even the common privileges free accorded to other Unristian bodies, it is not become those who, like yourself, are placed in responsible situa-tions in the Church, to faint; and we can well appreciate the feeling which has, urged on by the self-denying and Christian exertions of the authorities of the Church,

the organization of our Church Society, and the erection of a College, by means of which only we can hope to perpetuate the ministry in this country.

With feelings of unfeigned gratitude we are permitted to observe, that these labours have never interrupted your kindly intercourse with the flock placed under your immediate care, or interfered in any respect with the performance, as a faithful pastor, of the sacred offices which are the peculiar mission of the teachers of

our holy religion.

Those of your congregation who have happily been Those of your congregation who have happily been placed under your ministrations ever since your appointment to this parish, as well as those who have fallen under your care at a late period, many of whom have received the earliest offices of religion at your hands, all bear witness to and gratefully acknowledge the holiness, the charity, and the wisdom of your teaching; one admirable result of which is, that throughout your prolonged ministry an unanimity has existed respecting the affairs of our Church which has never for an instant been disturbed.

The reward bestowed on all good actions by our

The reward bestowed on all good actions by our merciful Creator is the consciousness of them; you have the additional happiness of knowing that your holy labours have borne the lovely fruits of that peace and goodwill which have been promised to the messages of our Divine Saviors. The messages of our Divine Saviors. sages of our Divine Saviour. Our prayer is, that on all occasions your valuable offices may thus continue to be blessed. And while we know that recreation, so necessary to long-enduring toil, is not alone the object for which you propose to separate from us, we further pray that new scenes and change of climate may invigorate your health, and that you may return amongst us, so soon as the objects connected with your absence may permit, with renewed strength for the continuance of your effectual labours in the service of Almighty

On behalf of the Congregation of St Peter's Church, Cobourg,

(Signed) WM. GRAVELEY, Churchwardens. WM. CORREGAL, Cobourg, 11th May, 1852.

To this Address the Arcedeacon of York made an extemporaneous reply, which was in substance as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,-I much regret that the short notice, and the many engagements incident upon the prepara tion for a long journey, compel me to offer an unpremeditated reply to the very kind and eloquent address which you have just presented to me. But, if unprepared and unadorned, it will convey to you not less warmly and affectionately, the feelings by which I am

affected on the present occasion.

There is no part of your address which affords me more satisfaction and delight, than the reference you have so kindly made to the harmonious character of the intercourse which, during a period of nearly a quarter of a century, has subsisted between us as pastor and flock: that this long relationship has been marked by so much unanimity of feeling—never broken, as far as I am conscious, by a moment's estrangement or a moment's coldness on either side, I must ascribe, in a most degree under God to your problem for bearance. great degree, under God, to your own kind forbearance and indulgence; to your conviction that sound and good intentions have never failed me, though I may have fallen short in the effectual discharge of many duties.

Institution, I had great additional labours to perform, Institution, I had great additional labours to perform, and some trials to endure, much comfort and support was derived from your hearty sympathy and interest in its progress and success. And not least have I to thank my parishoners for those kind offices and generous hospitalities to the students under my instruction and direction, which sweetens so much the toils of study, and helped, in many an instance, to reconcile to absence from the parental home.

This Institution, as was always hoped, has merged into one more complete in its organization and offering proportionate advantages; and I trust that my success in the mother country in procuring aid to sustain our rising University of Trinity College, will be answerable to the heartiness and zeal with which I feel I shall

ble to the heartiness and zeal with which I feel I shall

enter upon the work.

enter upon the work.

I have much to say to you in the fulness of a thankful and affectionate heart; but I shall not hazard marring my strong and fervent feelings by an inadequate expression of them. To those around me, and not less to those who are absent, I wish the richest blessings which a Gracious God can give—you will be borne on my heart when far away, and remembered in my prayers when the wide ocean divides us. And you, I feel assured, will have a recollection of me, when, in the familiar words of our beautiful Litany, you pray

feel assured, will have a recollection of me, when, in the familiar words of our beautiful Litany, you pray for all those who travel by land or by water.

In God's good time I trust to meet you again; and though, amidst the grand and attractive scenery of distant lands, I may have many gratifications, the highest pleasure of all will be on the day when I shall return to my happy home and beloved flock.

May God's peace and blessing be with you all. May He vouchsafe to you all joy and peace in concord, union and brotherly love one with another, and above all, that real grace and sanctification, which, through the merits of our Adorable Redeemer, will render you fit and meet for the blessings of his everlasting Kingdom.

TRINITY COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Upon Tuesday last, previous to his departure for England, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York paid a farewell visit to the Church School established in Cobourg. The boys took the opportunity of presenting him with the following address:—

with which we proudly claim a connection, we hail with delight your contemplated visit to England. We know of none more able than yourself to plead the cause of Education; none more sincere in their desire cause of Education; none more sincere in their desire that religious and secular knowledge should go hand in hand; and ifone more deeply conscious that then the lamp of knowledge will burn the brightest, when filled with the unction of the Holy Spirit. And ardently do we hope, thatour practical appreciation of the benefits of Church instruction will be displayed in the warm and zealous manner in which those prizes which have been presented to us by your providence or will have and zealous manner in which those prizes which have been presented to us by your munificence will be contended for at our approaching examinations, and, in after life we trust that the same spirit of attachment to our beloved and Apoetolic Church will ever animate us to the pursuit of "whatsoever is lovely and of good report," and that those who have been opponents to scholastic honors, will be of one heart and one mind, if called to stand by the mother who nurtured them, and from whose teaching they received the decisions of from whose teaching they received the doctrines of Eternal Life. Fervently do we also pray that both you and our beloved Diocesan, may yet live to see this school which has arisen under your auspices, and the University by which it has been fostered, each fulfil their several destinies, and send forth men qualified to serve God in Church and State goor who will be to their several destinies, and send forth men qualified to serve God in Church and State, men who will not disdain to follow the teaching of the one, and uphold the integrity of the other. We trust likewise that the object for which you are leaving us will be crowned with ample success, and that the people of England will cheerfully lend their aid in bestowing those blessings upon others, which they enjoy so liberally themselves and that the same public spirit of generacity. selves, and that the same noble spirit of generosity which has ever excited them to stand foremost among the benefactors of mankind, will not be wanting when olicited by those voluntary exiles from their mother solicited by those voluntary extra line in the country of land who are desirous of perpetuating in the country of their adoption the same institutions, laws, and associations adoption the same line in the land of the land tions which have elevated her to a rank preeminent among the nations of the earth, and have made her misamong the nations of the earth, and have made her inis-tress of an empire to whose remote boundaries no Roman eagle ever flew, and upon whose wide spread shores the sun has never set. Receive again Venerable Sir from the lips of those whom your example has guided, and your kindness endeared, the sincerest wishes for your welfare and success. May the heaven be fair above you, may favoring breezes fill your sails, and bare you in safety to the land of your fathers, yet are we certain that as you revisit once again the haunts of your earlier years, and recall their cherished recol-lections, will the images of those loved ones whom you have left behind you, and who impatiently wait your return, give but a transient value to pleasures of

your return, give our a transient value to pleasures of distant lands, and still more fondly endear to you, those serene and peaceful joys, which alone can be found amidst the blessings of home.

The Archdeacon, made a verbal reply, in which he exhorted the boys in a short but affectionate address to be zealous in the pursnit of every branch of learning, which much the presented to them, and strictly to main. which might be presented to them, and strictly to tain those habits of discipline and order, which he assured them were the best foundation for success in I look back, too, with no slight degree of satisfaction to the time when the Diocesan Theological College had its seat amongst us, and if, during my charge of that

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

In the last Church Times we noticed the Report rend by the Revd. Secretary, at the Annual Meeting of the D. C. S. The published report will embrace besides, a large amount of general and statistical information connected with the operations of the Society. Under the head of Expenditure we find that

"During the past year the Society has expended in booksfrom the Depsitory £41-10s 11d. Of this amount £24 15s 2d has been returned to several of the Local Committees, as the one-fourth of their contributions to the Society. Grants to the amount of £19 15s 9d. have been made in books toward the formation of Parochial Libraries, and for distribution.

Libraries, and for distribution."

For Travelling Missionaries during the past year £150 has been expended. The Rev. J. Breading, travelling missionary along the eastern shore, has been appointed resident minister at Beaver Harbour. The Rev. W. Stuart, has been appointed to the south-western shore of the Province. There has been expended during the past year, in carrying out this object of the Society £150.

Two students at Windson, have a received.

Two students at Windsor have received assistance to the am unt of £15. Thirty-three pounds have been paid during the past year towards the completion of churches. Sixty-two pounds ten shillings have been expended in the erect on of parsonage houses.

The most prominent object of the Society, the maintenance of Assistant Missionaries, has received that

attention which its importance demands, and the funds of the Society will warrant. £359 13s. 4d has been expended upon it during the past year. The annual responsibility of the Society, on account of its Missionaries, is £625, a large item out of the gross amount of collection, but not at all adequate to meet the growing spiritual necessities of the country. The following obervations occur, in connection with this topic of the

Although much difficulty is met with in the endea vor to call forth the exertions of the people for the sup-port of their Ministers, yet your committee have great reason to be encouraged in the effort. The Churchmen in many places are scarcely able to make up in money the sum required by the S. P. G. and this Society; and in some instances where they seem able, they have not yet learned how to exert themselves, yet the Missionary character of the Society is always understood and well appreciated, and there is no expenditure of its funds so generally pleasing, as that which is caused by the support of Laborers in Christ's vineyard."

The labours of all these Missionaries appear to be very acceptable in the stations allotted to them, and

will it may be hoped conduce to the extension of the Church and the eternal salvation of many who conform to her ministrations. The extracts of letters written by their R-ctors speak highly of their zeal and useful-ness, and encouragingly of their ability to relieve to a large extent the spiritual destitution which prevails

The sum of £212 18s 81 has been placed in the hands of the Endowment Sub-Committee, derived from special donations and from one fourths returned.

The incidental expenses, including a grant to Missiana amount to £150 4 - 212.

Issuing a balance due the Freaturer at the end of 1851, of £53 16s 11½d.

The Appendix contains the second Report of the Endowment Sub-Committee and the Report of the Book Committee. The former states that.

"If the plan already adopted for obtaining an Endowment Fund be strictly adhered to and systematically carried out, there can be no doubt but that in the course of a few years every Mission in the Province will have a permanent although moderate income toward the support of its Minister." ward the support of its Minister.' We find also that

" The amount transferred to the care of the Endowment Committee, during 1850, was £104 2s 2d. During 1851 it amounted, together with interest on the money already received, to £218 13s. One hundred pounds of this is the the munificent donation of Miss Totten to the Parish of Digby. Of these sums £21 12s 6d has been returned to the Local Committees under the rules of the Society, to be invested for the support of the Missionary alone."

The forganing regimes of the Fourteenth Appeal Regimes 12s 12s 6d has been returned to the Local Committees under the rules of the Society, to be invested for the support of the Missionary alone."

The foregoing notices of the Fourteenth Annual Re-The foregoing notices of the Fourteenth Annual Report will serve to show the present condition of this Society, as well as its future prospects. Its operations exemplify how much good may be effected by the application of limited means, wisely directed. The usefulness of the D. C. S. is capable, under judicious management, of a wide expansion. This would be almost immediately apparent, were the pecuniary means at its disposal adequate to the pressing calls for assistance which are made upon its Executive Committee, and which they find it impossible from its straitened circumstances to respond to. It will be seen that during the past year these means have fallen rather that during the past year these means have fallen rather short of the expenditure. Here is at once an incentive to every member to increase his zeal on behalf of the Society, to be earnest and active in its service, that it may not only be sufficient for the work which it has to do, but enabled to become to the Church what its originators probably contemplated, the chief means of her support in all her growing exigencies.

CAPE Town .- The Right Rev. Dr. Grey, Bishop of Cape Town, arrived in England. The object of his visit is to obtain a division of his extensive diveses. The proposed new discess is to consist of the Archdeaconry of Graham's Town, from which it will receive its name; the western district and the Arch-descoury of George constituting the remaining diocese of Cape Town.

THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT .- A Bishop is to be sent forthwith to the Canterbury Settlement, the sanction of Bishop Selwyn to the division of his diocese having been received. The new Prelate will bear the title of "Bishop of Christ Church," instead of "Bishop of Lyttelton," as previously proposed.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The total receipts of this society, from all sources, general and special, during the year 1851, amount to £147,476. On Friday 16, the monthly meeting of the society was held at 79, Pall-mall, when it was stated that the Jubilee Fund has now reached the amount of £43,000, and the following sums were granted from

Jubilee Fund was received with much satisfaction by a large body of clergy and laity who were present at the meeting; and there appeared to be an unanimous feeling that fresh efforts should be made before the expiration of the jubilee year on June 15, to raise the amount of the Jubilee fund to £50,0 0. It is expected that some bishops of our sister Church in the United States will be delegated to take part in the closing services of the

The Bishop of Cape Town, who was present at the meeting, made some deeply interesting statements respecting the present condition of his vast diocese, and his plans for the conversion of the heathens who are included within its bounds.—Evening Journal.

GENERAL ELECTION OF PROCTORS TO SERVE IN

CONVOCATION. It has been formally announced by the Noble Ear! at the head of Her Majesty's Government, that within six or eight months, at the latest, a dissolution of Parliament must take place; and a factious coalition may,
-if it can muster strength sufficient, which is improbable,-force it on at a still earlier period. The dissolution of Parliament, and the general election of representatives to serve in the new House of Commons will be accompanied by a dissolution of the Church's Synod, and by a general election of Proctors to serve in the new Convocation. This is a prospect which claims the serious consideration of Churchinen, and especially of the beneficed parochial Clergy who form the constituency of the most important section of the representative element in Convocation. Upon former cocasions of a like kind it was perhaps not unnatural, that little attention or interest should have been awakened. Convocation had silently taken its place among the painful legal fictions by which our Church is encumbered, and her action crippled. It signified little, who were the persons design sted, whether by a real or a sham election, for an office the customary function of which was to do nothing; even attendance at the opening ceremony on the first day of the first Session being in the nature of a work of supercroga-

tion rather than of a practical duty.

But the case is widely different now. For two years in over the control of one, and that the more important, Province has proved itself a living reality. Instead of directing his registrar to go through the process of adjournment and prorogation in the presence of the spiders and cobwebs of the Jerusalem Chamber, the Lord Primate has met face to face with an assemble of the process of the spiders and province of the spiders and province of the primate has met face to face with an assemble of the province of the province of the process of the province of the Lord Primate has met face to face with an assembly of Suffragans and Presbyters of his Province. Instead of the formal note of official proclamation, the living voice of our National Church has made itself heard within those ancient walls, from which the decree for the cleansing and restoration of her sanatuary went forth of old. The instrument used for extinguishing the action of her Sacred Synod has twice been postponed to the earnest petitions of her Clergy and Laity for the restoration of that action. When the next Convocation shall assemble for the first time, these petitions will, in multiplied array, demand admission, and solicit a favourable hearing; and not only so, but they will be supported by other and mightier petitions, petitions to the Throne of Grace for the aid and blessing of the Spirit of the living God.

The solemn prayer to the "Father of Lights and

The solemn prayer to the "FATHER OF LIGHTS AND FOUNTAIN OF ALL WISDOM, that He would grant HIS HOLY SPIRIT to descend upon that Council, even as of old upon the Council of the Appostles, to guide it into all truth, and to enable it, in conformity with our Holy Reformation, steadfastly and constantly to maintain the Apostolic and truly Catholic Faith," will no longer be a profane mockery of Heaven. It will he an apposite and a devont preliminary to the deliberations which are to follow. These deliberations with any event, turn upon the question whether the necessary license of the Crown to proceed to the busi-The solemn prayer to the " FATHER OF LIGHTS AND necessary license of the Crown to proceed to the businecessary license of the Crown to proceed to the business of ecclesiastical legislation, shall be solicited,—either in general terms and for general purposes,—or for certain specific objects, and among them for such a revision of the constitution of Convocation itself, as may render it better adapted to the altered circumstances of the times. Any arbitrary, despotic interference with the discussion of this question is not to be apprehended. Even the doors of the Chapter House of York Minster will have to be unbarred. In the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster the Archbishop of Canterbury will no longer he unprepared to discharge his proper functions as President of the Synod of his Province. The experience of the last two years, reflexion ou the common sense and equity of the case, and the assistance of competent advisers, will, we doubt not, have led his Grace to perceive that it were unmeet to stretch the rights incident to that high function to excess for the purpose of evading its essential and imperative duties. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that when the Convocation shall next approach Her Most Gracious Majesty with a prayer for the necessary license of the Crown, the Queen will be advised to deny to the Church a right which is inherent in her Constitution, and which the which is inherent in her Constitution, and which the Sovereign is, by the Corp ration oath, pledged to maintain inviolate. For, happily, Her Majesty's constant favour and good will towards the Church of which she is, by the Grace of God, the Temporal Chief Ruler, and the D fender of her Faith, will no longer hair towards by a suiteful passenger but will be Ruler, and the D leduce of her Faith, will no longer be intercepted by a spiteful persecutor, but will be seconded by a Statesman who acknowledges the Church as a Divine Ordinance, and sees in her efficiency the best safeguard of the Throne

With such a prospect opening before the Convocation which will assemble after the approaching dissolu-tion, and with a number of important measures for the increase of the Church's efficiency awaiting its action, it is evidently a matter of no slight importance that 1. For the extension of the episcopate, £15,000, of which £3,000 are to be applied towards the endowment if the elections should be regularly conducted, and that the endowment if the elections should be chosen to represent the

we have taken of the subject, we are not a little encouraged by the fact that the first impulse to preparation for the coming election of Protectors has been given, not by any party chargeable with extreme views on either side, but by the Society for the Revival of Convocation; a Society whose energy as well as influence was attested by the proceedings of the Convocation of Canterbury at the beginning of this session, and whose sound Churchmanship is placed beyond the reach of suspicion, both by the declaration of attachment to the English Church, as a branch of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, and by the explicit repudiation of all Romanizing as well as Rationalistic error, embedded in its constitution.

THE RUGBY CONVERTS -Some further correspondence has been published between the Rector of Rugby and Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, which ended in the rejection on the part of the former of the magisterial investigation proposed by the latter: the proposal having witherforce to give any clue to the refusal of Mr. Wilberforce to give any clue to the residence of the converts in Rugby, and their competency to form an intelligent opinion on the subject of the controversy between the Churches of England and Rome. The Rev. T. Page, the incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, has since uphlished the following result of section. has since published the following result of an investi-gation set on foot by the Rector and himself: In the parish church district 14 adults have been discovered who have avowedly joined the Romish communion. In St. Matthew's district, where the aggression was most actively carried on, six families have been received into the Papal Church, consisting of 35 persons of all ages. Amongst the number are several children of tender age; two babies born since their parents became Romanists; and three children sent to the Romish school by their parents, though nominally Protestants, and baptized with their sanction at the solicitation of some members of "the mission." Of the whole number scarcely one is in the slightest degree acquainted with the controversy, or able to understand it. In some pique, in consequence of being refused parochial gifts. In others it has been followed from being hired to sing at the Chapel. Two of the converts had previously been married to Roman Catholics .- John Bull.

The Bishop of Manchester, at a recent meeting of the The Bishop of Manchester, at a recent meeting of the friends of King Edward's School at Birmingham, actually proposed the health of "the Dissenting Ministers of the Diocese." We shall have them divided into Deaneries soon, we suppose, and the Bishop norminating a co-adjutor Bishop over them. When it is borne in mind that there is a large proportion of Socinian Ministers in "the Diocese," the offence is still greater.

Conversion and Recantation of a Roman Catholic Press.—An interesting ceremony was witnessed on the morning of Easter Sunday, in the French Protestant Church of London, situate in St. Martin's-le-Grand. This was the public recantation of a French Roman Catholic priest (the name of the party being, for obvious reasons, suppressed), who, having formally renounced the errors, heresies, corruptions, and superstitions of the Church of Rome, and embraced the pure faith of the Gospel of Christ, was admitted a and superstrions of the Courch of Rome, and embraced the pure faith of the Gospel of Christ, was admitted a member of the French Protestant Church, and afterwards partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper together with the rest of the congregation. The ceremony of admission took place at the close of the morning service, the Rev. G. G. Daugers officiating on the

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN THE COLONIES.—A correspondence between the Earl of Derby and the Bishop of Manchester on the subject of the titles to Roman Catholic Bishops in the colonies, has been pub-Roman Catholic Bishops in the colonies, has been published in the Manchester Guardian. At a collation, previous to a late meeting of the Church Missionary Society, in Manchester, the Bishop addressed his auditory recommending moderation, and referring to, though not openly naming, the Maynooth Bill, reminded them that "the Colonial Secretary who had first assigned titles to Roman Catholic realists in the selections." titles to Roman Catholic prelates in the colonies was now her Majesty's First Minister;" at the same time adding a caution against adopting or sanctioning measures proposed by those of opposite principles, which might be followed by a reaction. The substance of the Bishop's remarks having been communicated, rather incorrectly, to the noble earl, his lordship wrote to the Bishop, intimating his opinion that the former had spoken in error as to the matter of fact; and requesting to be informed of the name of the prelate and diocese referred to, and also the date of the dispatch. The Bishop of Manchester, in his reply, states that his reference was intended to be made to the correspondence in 1843 (printed in 1850) between the Premier (then Colonial Secretary) and Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales. The Bishop of Australia had for-warded a protest, witnessed by six of his clergy, against New South Wales. the assumption of the title of Archbishop of Sydney, by Dr. Polding, a Roman Catholic Bishop; the protest by Dr. Polding, a Roman Catholic Bishop; the processing corroborated by a letter from the Governor, stating the assumption of the title "Most Reverend" by Dr. Polding. The Colonial Secretary acknowledged the receipt of these communications, but declined discussing the question raised by the protest, "thus tacitly, allowing, if not sanctioning as far the assumpat least, allowing, if not sanctioning, as far the assumption of the title and erection of the see." The Premier in his answer to the Bishop of Manchester's letter, says:—"Your lordship acknowledges that I was not the first Colonial Secretary who assigned titles to Roman Catholic prelates in the colonies; the fact being that, not to mention Canada or carried the colonies in the colonies is the fact being that, not to mention Canada, or other colonies similarly cir-cumstanced, I found the very Dr. Polding, to whom your lordship refers, authorised by my predecessor to exercise episcopal authority in New South Wales; with regard to which I neither made, nor had the power

conveyed; intimating at the same time that he would have no objection to the insertion of the correspondence in local papers. The Bishop's final reply commences by stating that he is not prepared to acknowledge that the Premier was not the first Colonial Secretary who "allowed," as such, titles to be assumed by the Roman Catholic Prelates in the Colonies. The case of Canada was irrevelant. A Roman Catholic Bishopric was allowed to remain established there by the peace of Paris, and was confirmed by special Act of Parliament. Mr. Polding's authority was only that of a Vical Apostolic, or Bishop of Huri Cæsarea, in partibus infidelium; and his lordship had the same power as his predecessor (Earl Grey), who forbade the recognition of territorial titles in New South Wales and the Mauritius in 1848-9. The Act of Supremacy, and that against Papal Bulls were not repealed until 1846, so that power did exist for action in the matter, as these laws extended to the whole of the Queen's dominions. His Lordship expresses his opinion that when a Bishop, ordained and consecrated under the established religions solemnly protests against the assumption, by another ecclesiastic of another Church, of a title derived from the principality within his diocese, and finds the high functionary who is his official superior in matters civil at least, stand aloof, that that official tacitly allows the evil complained of to continue. The correspondence concludes by an expression of regret on the part of his Lordship that the case should have appeared to assume a personal or political character, than which nothing was further from his intention.

IRELAND.

In answer to the Earl of Albemarle, who introduced in a speech of considerable length the following question—" Whether Her Majes'y's Government contemplate any change of policy with regard to the main tenance of the college of Maynooth?"

The Earl of Derrey said,—the noble earl will excuse me if I do not follow him in all the reasons which he has assigned to your roratings for putting ins question; if I confine myself simply to answering that question, and in stating to your lordships that Her Majesty's Government has no present intention of proposing to Parliament any interference with the Act which was passed for the endowment of the college of Maynooth in the year 1845. But the noble earlmustallow me to add, and I do it with great regret, that the course which has been pursued by a large body of the people, and by a large body of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and the aggressive attitude which that people, and by a large body of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and the aggressive attitude which that Church has of late years assumed, has added materially to the difficulty of defending an endowment which was intended for the purpose of maintaining peace and good-will, and for the purpose of binding the clergy of the Church of Rome to the State by the ties of gratitude for material assistance afforded, gratitude for goodwill shown, and binding them by the ties of loyalty, contentment, and peucefulness.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (April 5th) laid upon the table a Bill—which was read the first time—for the purpose of enabling Colonial and other Bishops to perform certain functions under a commission of English and Irish Bishops.

Imperial Parliament.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAYNOOTH-THE IRISH CHURCH. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in a speech of considerable length, asked what the Government intended to do about the Maynooth Grant. He quoted passages from Sir Fitzroy Kelly's recent

election speeches The Earl of DERBY replied that at present the Government had no intention of interfering with the Grant. He protested against being made responsible for newspapaper reports of huslings speeches, &c. If Sir F. Kelly had stated that the Grant had not produced the good fruit which it was expected and intended to produce, that was an opinion body here. an opinion held by a very large number of Her

Majesty's loyal subjects. Earl GREY thought the noble earl's answer was by no means satisfactory. The noble earl's answer was in a peculiar position with respect to this question for he was a member of the Government which passed the Act of 1945 passed the Act of 1845, and had then appealed to their lordships, as Christians and Statesmen, to adopt the measure.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE wished to know whether he had correctly understood the noble earl at the head of the Government to intimate that his course on this subject was dependent on

The Earl of DERBY said that he had referred to what the noble marquis had himself referred, and he added that he was aware, from the votes the House of Commons, that an inquiry into the College of Maynooth was to be moved for by an independent member of Parliament [Mr. Spoones, day 4], not by the control of the 4] not by the Government. that he had suid nothing, and further than that he would say nothing. (Cheers and laughter.)

Earl Gray.—Does the noble lord adhere to the

opinions he expressed in 1845?

The Earl of DERBY .- That is a question which | the noble earl has no right to ask of me, or any man—(hear, hear;) but, since the noble earl has called me up, I will add this,—that I am greatly disappointed in the result of the measure of 1845. -(Cheers.)

The Earl of MINTO. - The noble earl has stated that it is not his intention, as at present advised, to disturb the existing arrangement respecting Maynooth. I wish to know whether in the event of an attempt being made from another quarter to disturb that arrangement, the noble earl is Prepared, on the part of the Government, to re-

The Earl of Derby.—If the noble earl will put upon the paper a notice of his intention to move for the repeal of the Act of 1845, I will then intimate to him the course which the Government is prepared to pursue with reference to that ques-(Cheers and laughter.)

The Earl of HARROWBY would be glad to know whether the noble earl who had been cross-questioning the noble earl at the head of the Government himself entertained the same opinions on this subject as he did in 1845? (Hear, hear.) If he did, he formed one of a very small body of persons. Very tew persons in that House had found their anticipations with respect to the Act of 1845 fulfilled. The object of the Grant was the education of a loyal Roman Catholic Priesthood. Had that result been obtained? (Hear, hear.) In the next place, the Grant was intended to educate Priests for Ireland alone; but there was reason to believe that the money was expended in training Priests for the colonies, and England as well. If this should prove to be the case, the question would assume an entirely new aspect. What he desired was preliminary investigation.
The people of England should have an opportunity of knowing all the facts connected with the He believed that the facts had been much misrepresented in 1845.

Earl GREY said, that the noble earl, in putting that question to him, was taking a most unusual course. (A roar of laughter.) He was not aware that he expressed any opinion in 1845 as to the probable results of the Act, and for the best of all reasons, because he had not formed one. He did not recollect whether he made a speech on the subject in 1845 in the other House, in which he then sat, but he could tell the noble earl that he never expected a great deal from the Act. He supported the measure for reasons different from those which influenced others who took the same course. The Ministers of the day having refused concession to what he held to be the just claims of the great body of the people of Ireland on the sublect of provision for religious instruction, tendered the Act of 1845 more as a matter of conciliation than in the expectation that any important effects would flow directly from it. On that view he give the measure his support. In his opinion he state of things relating to re igious endowments in Ireland ought no longer to continue. On the one side was the great body of the people professing the Pengan Catholic actions as the other was the Roman Catholic religion; on the other was the Protestant Church very wealthy. (An ironical cry of "Hear, hear.") Well, he would not say extremely wealthy; but it was a Church possessing considerable wealth derived from endowments of which the Roman Catholic Church was, up to three or four hundred years ago, actually in Possession, and which in the opinion of [Roman] Catholics ought still to be in its possession. This wealth had been transferred to the Church of the minority, for the religious instruction of that minority, consisting of the more wealthy classes of the community. At the same time Parliamentary endowments were appropriated to various classes of Protestant Dissenters, who were also more wealthy than the Roman Catholic population. The [Roman] Catholics had no State provision for religious instruction but the small Parliamentary Grant Mayrooth That was a state Grant bestowed on Maynooth. That was a state of things that could not and ought not to continue. If the situation was reversed, if Ireland, being the Sreater country, had imposed that injustice upon him, (Earl Grey), he never would be quiet until he had made an alteration. He believed that state of things could not permanently continue with justice to the Irish people or with safety to the em-Pire. (Hear, hear.) But to say that he ever held a confident opinion that any very good system of education would be adopted, or that the measure would work any marvel ous good, would be con-trary to the fact. Still he accepted it when tondered in the form it was. The opinions he now expressed he had ever held since he had a now expressed he had ever held since he had a seat in Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had no intention to take a part in this conversation, but his nable friend having taken the unusual course of answerlag the question put to him, he (the Marquis of Landsdowne) would take the unusual course of answer answering a question which had not been put to him. (A laugh.) A question had been put by the noble Earl upon the cross-benches (the Earl of Harrowby) to those who supported Sir R. Peel, as to what their motives and expectations were in giving that support. As one of the strenuous sup-Porters of that measure, he was bound to state that although he certainly did not exclude from his ensideration the hope to which the noble Earling and the large time might had adverted, that the measure in question might Produce a favourable effect upon the Roman Cathelia Co. elic Clergy, yet that he did not support the measure exclusively upon that ground. He looked to not support the trade of the support that the support the support to the support the support to the suppo to no such bargain, (Cheers.) He did not adopt the ground which the noble earl had assigned for that that measure, but the ground assigned by Sir R. Peel viz., that it was important to the Protestants of England that the Roman Catholics of Ireland should have a good education—an object not dear to the Roman Catholics only, but to every memof the community who, not ignoring the Roman Catholic religion, felt that he had a deep, lasting and common interest in the education of the Priesthood being given according to the most approved

forms and under the inspection of competent persons. That was the ground of a Statesman, and it was the ground upon which he (the Marquis of Lansdowne) had supported the measure. He had supported it also upon another ground not adverted to. It had been found necessary for thirty years, by every Minister and every Government, to come down year after year and raise this question, and to call upon Parliament to do that which always created more or less opposition, irritation and strife. This was a standing inconvenience and he felt obliged to the Government of that day, of which Sir R. Peel was at the head, and of which his noble friend (the Earl of Derby.) was a member, for the measure which he hoped would put an end for ever to this dispute and animosity. (Seeing the immense importance of avoiding the constant recurrence of these mischievous discussions in and out of Parliament, he adjured his noble friend opposite and the Government not hastily to adopt any course which would lay the foundation once more for a perpetual renewal of these annual votes. attended as they would again be by renewing and perpetuating all the evils to which he had alluded II. ded. He had supported the present measure before, and he should be prepared to meet it again, not because it ought to cultivate the loyalty of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, but because the public at large would be gainers by the existence of this vote and institution. He was sure no one would be prepared to say that, by withholding the vote, the loyalty of the Roman Catholic Priesthood would be increased. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of Cashel rose to enter his protest against the statement of the noble earl (Earl Grey) that the property of the Roman Catholic Clergy was taken from them at the time of the Reformation, and handed over to the Protestant hierarchy. No such thing happened. The greater number of the Bishops embraced the Reformation, and continued in possession of their Sees. It was no more the fact that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were robbed of their property than the Roman Catholics of England were robbed of their property and that it was handed over to the Protestants .-The property in both cases passed in the same way. The Reformation took place in the one country as in the other. They who held the reformed faith in both countries held the property originally given, not to the Roman Catholics as such, but for the maintenance of religious truth in the country. The case stood in both countries upon the same grounds. If the Protestant Church in Ireland robbed the Roman Catholic, the same remark applied to the Protestant Church in England. The greater part of the Irish people were certainly Roman Catholics, but the Protestants were trying to bring the light of religious truth among the Roman Catholic population with more success than was generally believed. It was found that Irishmen who had gone to America, where they were free from the persecution of their Priests and neighbours, soon conformed to the Protestant Church in America. This statement was confirmed by the annals of the Propoganda. The population of the United States was about 23,000,009. It was stated in the Quarterly Review that there were 3,000,000 of Irishmen in the United States, who were born in Ireland, and that there were 3,500,000 descended from Irishmen. annals of the Propoganda only claimed 1,663,000 Roman Catholics in the United States, out of the 7,500,000 Irishmen there. (Hear.) This shewed how many of them must have received the truth from the exertions of the Protestant Clergy.

Earl Grev .- The Right Hon. Prelate said that the Roman Catholic Prelates in Ireland went over to the reformed faith, and that the case was the same in both countries. But there was this dif-ference, that in England the flocks went over as well as the Prelates. (A laugh.) He conceived that all Church property was he'd by the Clergy as trustees, not for their own benefit, but for that of the people. Suppose what was most improbable, that the Right Rev. Prelate himself should become a Roman Catholic to-morrow, would be keep his endowments? He thought not. He believed the Right Rev. Prelate was right in saying that large numbers of Irishmen in the United States conformed to the Protestant religion.— This confirmed the view he entertained that the injustice of the present arrangement was what had kept down the Protestant religion in Ireland during the last three or four centuries.

The conversation then dropped, and the House

Salomons, the Jew who claimed his seat in has had the cause decided against him by three judges to one. In consequence, he will have to pay three penalties of £500 each, and a good y bill of costs.

In apt connection with the above, we find a member of the House of Commons named Horsman moving for an inquiry into the appointment of Mr. Bennet to the vicarage of Frome. He gave a highly coloured statement of the facts in the case, especially Mr. B.'s attending the Roman Catholic Church at Kissingen, and abused divers bishops and other clergy without sfint. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Disraeli) admitted the importance of the question, deemed such discussions very unsuitable in that house, and moved the previous question. (In English practice this is, Shall the question be now put?) Sir H. Inglis agreed with the Chancellor as to the course to be pursued. Sir J. Pakington (Colonial Secretary) said in his opinion there ought to be an inquiry and a remady, as he disapproved of Mr. B.'s conduct, if rightly reported. Lord John Russell contended that the House having passed the Act of Uniformi'y had a right to inquire into the conduct of clergymen, but he felt great difficulty in exercising that right. He was glad to hear it would be made a subject of ministerial inquiry. Mr. Drummond (the Irvingite Aposile) said the House was the proper tribunal for asserting the rights of the laity against the Priesthood. He did not care

for the names of Papist or Protestant, but every congregation ought to have a voice in approving the pastor set over it. Mr. Gladstone said that from the partial knowledge of the case which he possessed, he believed the allegations of Horsman were much overstated, and pointed out one instance at Mr. H.'s request. He agreed to the proposition that the Government should, in a friendly way, make inquiry into the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells in admitting Mr. Bennet, and whether he had proceeded in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. Mr. Walpole (Home Secretary) supported the motion of Mr. Disraeli. He thought an address in conformity with the original motion would be unobjectionable. Mr. Horsman blustered considerably in his reply, said the clergy received their livings and pay under an Act of Parliament, and that, therefore, Parliament had a right to inquire how they performed their duty; he insisted on the correctness of his statements—compared the Bishop of Bath and Wells to Laud (a high compliment, in our view) and persisted in his motion. After some brief explanations by Messrs. Glad-stone and Disraeli, the house divided—

In the course of this debate we have the usual ignorant declamation of certain members about the omnipotence of Parliament, and the power of the Queen to decide all questions as "Defender of the Faith!" The opinions of the Socinian Fox or the Quaker Bright on a question of Church doc-trine or discipline would no doubt be very edify-They pay the clergy, and therefore have a ing. They pay the clergy, and therefore have a right to inquire what they teach. This is an additional ground for admitting Sheriff Salomons, and probably the introduction of a Mahometan or Confucian would be a yet greater improvement.

ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

AN OFFER FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Francis Fuller, of 29 Abingdon street, London, has addressed a letter to Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co., containing an offer for the Crystal Palace. He says—"In the event of Her Majesty's Government declining to purchase on the terms specified—namely, £70,000, I shall be prepared to sign a contract for the purchase the building at that sum. The intention of my employers is to convert it into a winter garden and a place of general recreation and instruction for the

Three students have been expelled from New College, St. John's Wood, belonging to the congregationalists, for having denied the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and for having distinctly avowed their convic-tion that the ultiwate standard of appeal in matters of belief is the individual conscience, and not the written record of Revelation.

NEW STEAMERS -There are now twenty-eight paddle and nineteen screw steamers in course of build-ing on the banks of the Clyde, and of these forty-seven steam vessels no fewer than forty are building of iron.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND. - There are now three projects in the field for this purpose, two of them being in connection with for this purpose, two of them being in connection with the Electric Telegraph Company, who have a choice of routes—one of about 64 miles, between Holyhead and Kingston—and another of 21 miles, between Portpatrick, on the coast of Scotland and Donaghadee. The latter will require 44 miles less of wire than any other route, and will consequently be carried out at half the time and cost, and be completed, it is expected, before Tune before June.

The anticipated death of Lord Pannure took place at Birchin Castle, on Tuesday, at the age of eighty-two. By his death Mr. Fox Maule will succeed to his title and great estates.

Baron Alderson said lately, in centencing a man ho, in the fury of intoxication, had killed his wife, we could but cut off drunkenness, what a small calendar we should have. It is the profite a urce of crime and misery in the world. He who takes away his own senses, and performs an act of violence or wrong, is responsible for that act, because he is responsible for that act, because he is responsible for putting himself in the situation which causes it."

It is ascertained, says the Morning Advertiser, that about one hundred members of the har are already fairle in the field, as candidates for a seat in the coming Parliament, and it is deemed probable that thirty or forty more may start before the advent of the general

It appears, from a list in the Legal Observer, tha there are fifty-eight barristers and eight attorneys members in the House of Commons.

It is reported in the Clubs (says the Globe) that our enterprising Chancellor of the Exchequer means to take off the income tax.

In the cases of registration last week, at Bolton, one child appears to have been born "Top o'th' Slates," and another at "Back o'th' Hedge." Of course they are the familiar names of the localities.

The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting for 1853 is expected to be held in the neighbourhood of Glou-

SCOTLAND.

LONGEVITY .- At Abriachan, says the Inverness Courier, parish of Invercess, on the 15th ultimo, died Janet Macdonald (relict of the late David Fraser, farmer,) at the patriarchal age of 105. She retained all her senses to the very last, never wore spectacles, and could thread a cambric needle to within a short period of her death. She leaves two brothers and a sister still living, all of whom have far exceeded the "three score years and ten." The elder brother James is 95, sister Ann is 88, and the younger brother Donald the "piobair," is 86 Their united ages, including deceased's, amount to the remarkable sum of 374! We may add that the last mentioned brother, the "piobhair, that the last included manner, the still play a spring on the bagp pe and dance at the same with wonderful agility. Verily the breezes that same with wonderful agility. Verily the breezes that blow from Lochness to the wild and romantic bracs of Abriachan are salurbrious.

Professor Wilson has, on account of the state of his health, resigned the profess riship of moral pailos phy in the Elinburgh University—a post which he has long filled with distinguished homeur.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

A new kind of colonisation is at present being tried in Senegal. Some months back a slaver filled with negroes being captured, they were at their own desire taken to Senegal, and placed on the banks of the Cazamanca with their wives and children. They live by fishing and husbandry, and obey very submissively a mayor put over them. The last accounts state that this little colony is in full prosperity.

A most interesting discovery has just been made in Egypt. It was known that there exists at Mount Zabarah, situated near the shores of the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which the Pacha of Egypt caused to be worked in time past by a Frenchman, M. Gaillaud, and which has been abandoned ever since the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English company solicited and obtained, a short time since, the authority to resume the working of this mine, which, it appears, promises still great riches. In the recent execution of some important work in this place, the engineer of the engineer. tant work in this place, the engineer of the company, Mr. R. Allan, has discovered, at a great depth, the traces of a gallery which derives from the highest anti-quity. He has caused considerable excavations to be made; he has found tools, ancient utensils, and a stone, made; he has found tools, ancient utensils, and a stone, on which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription. This inscription proves the truth of the opinion entertained by the Messrs. Gaillaud and Belzoni, from appearances of another kind, that the mine in question had been worked in the highest antiquity. It appears, on examining the inscription on this stone, that the first works of the name of Zabarah would go back as far as the reign of Sesostris, who, according to the general opinion, lived about the year 1.600 before Christ. opinion, lived about the year 1,600 before Christ.

Louis Philippe's China - Some notion of the damage done to the late king's property, at Neuilly and elsewhere, may be formed from the fact of nearly £500 having been paid by the manufactory of Sevres, as the net product of the gold obtained from the broken

Spirit of the Press.

IS POPERY THE RELIGION OF THE LAND ?

Whether Popery be, or be not, the religion of the land, is the issue which the Papists appear, at this moment determined to force upon us. First of all, we have the High Sheriff of Bucks, Mr. Scott Murray, who obstinately contends for the right of a Popish Sheriff to obtrude a Popish Chaplain upon the Judges administering the law in the name of our Protestant Queen. In support of this pretension Mr. Murray quotes precedents, some of which, it turns out, are based upon that favourite figure of Popish rhetoric, the suppressio veri. In 1844 the Hon Charles Clifford, we are told, being In 1844 the Hon Charles Clifford, we are told, being High Sheriff of Lincolnshire that year, did exactly as Mr. Murray has done this year, and was countenan ced in his proceedings by Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Gurney. Further discussion, however, has brought to light the fact that both those learned Judges expressed great dissatisfaction at the course pursued by Mr. Clifford, and marked their non-recognition of the official character of his Popish Chaplain by omitting him from the list of invitations to the Judges dinner.—They did not, it is true, visit Mr. Clifford's presumption with official censure in onen court, the aggressive tion with official censure in open court, the aggressive tion with official censure in open court, the aggressive character of Popery not being, at that time as obtrusively developed as it is now. The use, however, which has since been made of their forbeatance by Mr. Scott Murray, is an additional proof of the propriety, not only, but of the absolute necessity, of a public rebuke such as that administered by Lord Campbell.

Next in order in the list of Popish impertinences, Next in order in the list of Popish impertmences, recently perpetrated, comes the presentation of the "Monsignor" who in order to display his Babylonish habiliments in the Court of our Protestant Queen, shammed Chaplain for the nonce, to Mr. Sheriff Swift.—That gentleman, too, is unwilling to sit down under the merited rebuff which he has received at the hands of her Majesty's new Lord Chamberlain, and states that, lafter, his appearance at Court, a correspondence had before his appearance at Court, a correspondence had taken place between that functionary and Mr. Swift, taken place between that functionary and Mr. Swift, relative to the nature of his title. Now it is no part of our duty to defend the conduct of the late Lord Chamberlain. Considering the antecedents of the Marquis of Bredalbane and the pro-Popish character of the Administration under which he held office, it is far from improbable that "Monsignor" Searle's impudent design was duly rotified to him beforehand, and that he held with this light trust, acquiesced in the proposed betraying his high trust, acquiesced in the proposed presentation. It is fairly open to doubt, whether Dr. Wiseman would have met with a repulse at the hands of the Whig Radical Lord Chamberlain, if he had sent in the card, which we understand, he sports, inscribed with the title of "Cardmal Archbishop of Westminster."

But the nonchalance of the Marquis of Breadalbane does not justify the outrecuilance of Mr. Francis, alias "Monsignor," Searle. The question still remains unanswered. "What business had Mr. Francis Searle at "the Court of Queen Victoria?" There is no rule, that we or any body else heard of, which makes it imperative upon a Sheriff, when presenting himself at Court, to bring a Chaplain in his train. Mr. Francis Searle, moreover, is not, in fact, Mr. Sheriff Swift's Searle, moreover, is not, in fact, Mr. Sheriff Swift's Chaplain at all. His real Chaplain, it seems, is some Searle, moreover, Chaplain, it seems, is chaplain at all. His real Chaplain, it seems, is bog-trotting Priest in Ireland, and it was in the chapaciter of substitute for this absentee Chaplain that Mr. racter of substitute for this absentee Chaplain that Mr. Searle this dishuit at Court Neither did Mr. Searle content himself with the humble title of the office which pro hac vice he assumed. However great a man Mr. Sheriff Swift, and, by reflexion, Mr. Sheriff Swift's Chaplain, may be, the office of Chaplain to Mr. Sheriff Swift does not confer the title of "Monsignor." That title is a foreign title, and, in his case, an ecclesiastical title, as Mr. Scarle himself proves by declaring that the outlandish costume in which he disported himself the outlandish costume in which he disported himself on that occasion, is "the ecclesiastical costume belonging to that title." To obtrude that title, and with it the authority by which it was conferred, upon Queen Victoria, was the evident and the sole object of Mr. Francis Sea le's appearance at Court, an object which, at all times inadmissible, betrays, in the present position of affairs between this kingdom and the Papacy, a degree of brazen impudence of which none but the emissaries of the Master Blasphemy are capable.

But while Queen Victoria protests, both by her Lord Chamberlain, and by her Lord Chief Justice, against the "insolent and insidous" attempt to make the etiquette of the Queen's Court, and of her Courts of Law, subservient to a surreptitious official recognition of

subservient to a surreptitious official recognition of Popish titles and Popish functionaries, the Tablet announces in a tone of exuitation that another insult of a sim lar character has, in direct violation of an express law, being offered to the Protestant Constitution of the kingdom. Mr. Thomas H. Blundell, the High Sheriff of Lancashire, like Mr. Scott Murray, a thorough-going Papist, having provided himself with a Popish Under-Sheriff and a staff of Popish officials, proceeded in

state, attended by his trumpeters and javelimmen to the Mass House, where, we are told, he received that idolatrous counterfeit sacrament which the Popish Church has substituted for the Holy Communion; the javelimmen as the published report of the illegal transaction takes care to inform us, kneeling before the altar during "the Sacrifice." Here, then, in the persons of Mr. Blundell and of his retainers, were the insignia of Her Majesty's Royal Powers prostrated in the performance of a ceremony which the Sovereign of these realms is, under the sanction of a solemn oath and declaration, bound to regard as blasphemous and idolatrous. What aggravates this outrage upon the Queen's supremacy and jurisdiction, is the fact that the course of proceeding adopted by Mr. Blundell on this occasion is expressly prohibited, under pain of forfeiture of his office, and of a penalty of one hundred pounds, by the very Act which enables a Papist to serve the office of Sheriff.

This is what comes of granting toleration to Papists, admitting them to equality of civil rights and privileges, and putting them forward with ill-judged liberality in offices of power and of trust. Once admit them, and nothing will satisfy them, short of an ostentatious display of their religion on all public occasions, with a view to give it the simulated character of an officially recognized creed; nor is there any sham, trick, or dodge, to which they will not resort for this perfidious purpose. Under these circumstances, it may become a question whether the laws affecting the Papists ought not to undergo a complete revision; and in the meantime there can be no doubt that so far as these laws furnish any means of repressing Popish insolence and usurpation, they ought to be,—as under the present Government we doubt not they will be,—rigidly enforced. Let the course pursued by the Marquess of Exeter, in the case of the "Monsignor," be followed in every instance in which a Papist, be he layman or ecclesiastic, oversteps the bounds which the law has set to his creed, and the Imperial Crown will have no need, for the vindication of its dignity of such bluster and bullying as the Archhypocrite of Protestantism vented in his Durham Epistle.—John Bull.

TRINITY COLLEGE. This much needed and well devised institution is Robbed of her solemnly guaranteed and royally chartered University of King's College, the Church of England found herself, when that Institution was deformed, and divested even of its original name into "Toronto University," worse in every respect, in so far as the procuring of education for her youth was confar as the procuring of education for her youth was con-cerned, than any of the sects by which she was sur-rounded. The Roman Catholics had their college; the Presbyterians had theirs; and the Methodists tena-ciously held the charter of Victoria College, Cobourg; but the Church of England—by far the most numerous and influential body of Christians in Canada West, were expected to send their youth, without any voice whatever, more than infidels or atheists, in the governance of that Institution, to a "godless" University. Remarkable for their submission and peaceful conduct, the Church endured the insult of despoliation with admirable meekness; and betook herself at once to a reparation of the loss she had so unjustly and unnecesreparation of the loss she had so unjustry and unnecessarily been forced to suffer through the deceit/ulness of those who called themselves her friends, but who regarded more the love of political office, and the senseless clamour of a mob, urged on in their excited cry by designing demagogues, than the sober demands of principle, co isistency and truth. The keen eye and pene-trating forethought of her venerable Bishop—the indi-vidual who had been mainly instrumental in obtaining the charter of King's College—foresaw the calamitous and distressing uncertainty to which the Church would and distressing uncertainty to which the Church would inevitably be exposed by trusting to Colonial Governmental legislation for the education of her youth, fearlessly struck out the plan by which the Church of England possesses an Institution which bids fair at no very remote period to eclipse the princely-endowed "godless University!" Already is Trinity College in successful operation, with a staff of Professors from the English Universities, not successful operation, with a staff of Professors from the English Universities, not surpassed on this continent. The whole thing thus far has been carried on by private enterprise; the affectionate zeal and hearty co-operation of churchmen have enabled the dignitaries of the Church of England in this Province to place this excel-lent Justitution on a sure foundation, completely independent of State patronage and Parliamentary endowments. For a time the praiseworthy undertaking was not looked upon favourably by a portion of the Clergy and Laity of the Church, under the vain hope that Government would make such concessions in favour of their descriptions. their denomination that a scheme of affiliation might be adopted, by which the secular part of the education might be conducted on the "godless" scheme, and this ugly feature of the "University" become partially redeemed, by the influence of religious colleges and chapels clustering around it. The scheme has been found so perfectly chimerical, and the Government in such matters so little to be depended upon, that the warmest advocates of that scheme are now shaping their course towards a thorough and immediate support warmest advocates of that scheme are now shaping their course towards a thorough and immediate support of Trinity Cotlege; and the Bishop and his friends have the great pleasure to witness, at this very early date, a just appreciation of their sagacity in the provision thus made, and to possess evidences on every hand of hearty co-operation and support from the whole Church. We have been induced to make these remarks from the fact that the venerable Archdeacon of York, who has always been heartily as a statistical support from the statistic product of the statistic been heartily engaged in this good work, has declared been nearthy engaged in this good work, has declared his intention of proceeding at once to England to procure additional subscriptions in favour of Trinity College. May heaven prosper him in his praiseworthy and well devised undertaking! The English people will nobly respond to the call which he will make in its favour, as they did on a former occasion when a pealed to be an expectable. Richard. Simultaneously appealed to by our venerable Bishop. Simultaneously, also, with this movement, the whole of Canada West is also, with this movement, the whole of Canada West is to be canvassed, by clergymen appointed for that purpose; and the United States is to be called upon to aid in this good work. The mission to the neighbouring republic will doubtless be productive of much fruit—anything purely voluntary of a good character recommending itself at once to the liberality of the American people. We have no doubt that the funds from these various sources will be greatly augmented, and there is now every evidence presented that Trinity College will remain during untold ages, a splendid monument of the zeal, penetration, activity, and wisdom of the present Bishop of the Diocese.—London Times, C. W.

THE DARK DAYS OF THE CHURCH.

That we have fallan on evil times for the Church in this land and its true interests, is universally remarked, and not without justice. The bright beams of sunshine which in days past brightened her onward course, and animated and enlivened the zeal and activity of her children, have been eclipsed, and dark thunder-clouds in the distance forebode still further disaster. Deep se hences and machinations would seem to be on foot

for the lelevation of a factious minority to power and rule, and those conversant with the treachery and cruelty of the Puritan brood during the great Rebellion of 1640, in England, can be at no loss to trace the resemblance. Happily, while the deeds and motives of the leaders in the enterprise would seem to be the same, the prospect of success is less obvious. Political and religious feelings were strongly blended in 1640, and the cry for liberty, raised in defence of the rights of the people encroached on by the crown, led to a cry for liberty in religion also, and caused the temporary downfal of the Throne and the Altar. With us, fortunately, the connection of civil and ecclesiastical affairs does subsist, and much excitement and heat are consequently avoided. That the results of such a union would be very disastrous cannot but be obvious. Questions of church doctrine and discipline are oftentimes perplexing and exciting enough without the introduction of foreign elements. The natural man of himself resists the teachings of Christ and His Apostles, even when no earthly interests are involved, but the zeal and earnestness of the individual are greatly increased when he sees, or thinks he sees, that his social rights or civil privilege are invaded.

In this freedom of the church from political intervention we feel encouragement. We rely more confidently on the guidance and protection of her great Head, and her deliverance by Him from all danger through the snares of the wicked. Often has this been made manifest—amid Pagan persecutions, amid the Arian and other foul heresies by which the church was long infested—amid Mohammedan triumphs and conquests, and amid the unhappy disputes which distracted East and West.

How wonderfully was His power and wisdom illustrated in the Reformation of our parent Church, and in the establishment of our own in its present form of doctrine, discipline, and worship! Often too, in our own history, we may see evidences of His gracious hand, and the blessed influence of His Holy Spirit in soothing angry passions and preventing the growth of great dangers. Why, then, should we despair in this day of visitation? The trials and calamities of life should call forth patient endurance. The malice and wickedness, the hatred and uncharithleness, the strife and envyings which time daily brings forth should make our reliance on the arm of Christ more ample; and our inability to discern the end of these things should cause us to trust more emplicitly to the far-seeing eye of Him to whom all his works are known f om the beginning of the world. The despairing tone which some adopt, as if the beginning were the same as the end; the attempt as the completion; the charge as the conviction; and the summons as the sentence; is not the manly nor rational way of meeting Puritan machinations, or the schemes of deep-rooted malignity. The plans devised to meet them should be wisely The plans devised to meet them should be wisely considered, deliberately adopted, numerously supported, and firmly adhered to. The sympathy of the members of the Church should be active, zealous, effectual, not merely a lip service, unmeaning words, unfelt expressions of devotion and attachment to the institutions of the Church. The difficulty is greater because we have to maintain that system of faith and practice which has ever been opposed, and resisted. practice which has ever been opposed and resisted. The ungodly and ignorant, of which two classes a very large portion of the human race is composed, are hostile to the great doctrines and holy discipline of Christ's Holy Church, and gladly join with any who will share in their feeling of enmity and wrath. Those who have warped their judgments and dwarfed their moral sense by a dishonest, perverted interpretation of the plain language of the Church's formularies, will be ready to aid in their hostile attacks, and subvert those whose honesty and sincerity are in so striking a contrast to their deceptive course of dealing. Let us consider, too, the blighting influence of the narrow and exclusive system which they hold—the setting up of some modern doctrinal innovations as the very essence of Divine Truth, and they perhaps are deserving of our pity and compassion, even more than our indignation and severity. Their oppressive acts and violations of justice and honor may charitably be looked upon as those of quasi-monomanics—and need to be restrained. those of quasi-monomaniacs—and need to be restrained with the same firmness, steadiness, and kindness, that we do those unfortunate members of the human race. How the inconvenience they cause is to be remedied must be the theme of future investigation.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 2185.

SOCIALISM THE OFFSPRING OF FREE SCHOOLS.

It was our intention to continue this week the reflections on this subject, occasioned by the text given by the Examiner, portions of which have from time to time appeared in our columns; but we chanced to meet, in the pages of the Montreal True Witness, with the following remarkable evidence of the truth of our remarks and accuracy of our illustrations. This evidence is the more valuable, as it comes directly from the source whence the advocates of free schools are wont to seek for their examples. We content ourselves, therefore, with quoting this extract to-day, promising to resume the consideration of the question:

STATE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

Various laws have been made, from time to time, concerning these schools. The general principle upon which these laws are based is radically unsound, untrue, Atheistical, as we have frequently shown. It is, that the education of children is not the work of the Church, or of the Fami y, but that it is the work of the State, and only of the State. Two consequences flow from this principle, each pregnant with other evil consequences. In the matter of education, the State is supreme over the Church and the family. Hence, the State can and does exclude from the schools religious instruction, confining this to a cold and barren system of morality which has been for solidity and usefulness surpassed in Pagan schools. The inevitable c nsequence is, that although the true religion is essential to salvation, yet the greater number of scholars must turn out to be Atheists, and accordingly the majority of non Catholics are people of no religion,—Nothingarians, as we say in Massachusetts. Thus the State asserts its supremacy over the Church. Parental insfluence cannot do much to stop the Atheistical current running from the schools into the family, and it doe not.

The other consequence is this. The supremacy of the State over the Family, in the matter of education, leads the State to adopt the child, to weaken the ties which bind it to the parent. So laws are made compelling children to attend the state schools, and forbidding the parents, if they be poor, to withdraw their little ones from the school. Most ingenious rules were framed, all tending to weaken parental authority,—dictating to the parent what he should or should not do in the matter of training his child, and in what things the child might plead the authority of the State for disobedience. The consequence of this policy is rather fearful. It is, universal disobedience on the part of children. Facts justify arguments here too well. The autonomy—independence of our children is a matter of general wonder. Our little boys scoff at their parents, call their fathers by the name of Old Man, Boss, or Governor. The mother is the Old Woman. The little boys smoke, drink, blaspheme, talk about fornication, and, so far as they are physically able, commit it. Our little girls read novels and Mauriceau, quarrel about their beaux, uphold Woman's Rights, and.—

Ignorance, Atheism, Disobedience. Behold three apples of Sodom. plucked from this tree of State education —Boston Filot.

We cannot, part from the subject, without noticing the action taken by the Roman Catholics of this city,—a course in which, we presume, they will be sustained by the members of their Church generally in Western Canada.

At a meeting held on Monday evening, a series of resolutions were passed unanimously, objecting to the present school system, declaring the indissoluble bond existing between religious and secular education, and repudiating the idea that, as a Church, she can be dictated to by the State in the selection of those who are to instruct her youth. Indeed, as was well said by one of the speakers, we ought not only to teach our children to read, but what to read; not only to write, but what to avoid writing." Opposed as we are to the Romish Church in many essentials of doctrine and practice, we can still afford to express our approbation of the decided and resolute stand she is now taking against the infidel tendency of the age. We give the resolutions below, and shall watch with interest the progress of their proceedings :-

1. Resolved.—That, as Catholics, we cannot sanction any system of education for the youth of our community, but one which will at all times secure the full meed of Religious Instruction under the legitimate ecclesiastical authority.

clesiastical authority.

2. Resolved.—Whereas on close examination of the various clauses of the present Common School Act, it is the opinion of the Catholic body that they have the right to elect their own Trustees, and that such Trustees can appoint their own Teachers; and also, that Catholics are entitled to participate in the Common School Fund, in proportion to the number of their children attending school as compared with the total number of children attending schools in the City; and, that said School Fund consists of ALL the money raised by taxation as well as that granted by the Government for the payment of Teachers; therefore, this meeting is desirous of conferring with the Board of Common School Trustees for the purpose of explaining the views of Catholics on these points, and for obtaining a more equitable division of the School Fund. Be it therefore Resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed to co-operate with the gentlemen at present representing Catholic interest, in regard to Common Schools, with power to use all necessary means which they may deem expedient for the purposes above stated.

The numerous petitions addressed to the Legislature on this subject by the Church of England, prove how completely she has contended for the principle here enunciated, and the successful establishment of Trinity College is a signal protest against the unscriptural and infidelizing spirit of the policy of recent Colonial Government. We have little doubt of the ultimate success of these efforts, and we look forward to a speedy realization of our hopes and wishes-to the day when the Church will possess a thorough system of Schools from those of the most initiative character, to her University. Until the fruits of such a comprehensive scheme are ripened and being harvested in the production of men thoroughly and soundly educated, we need bardly hope for a cessation of the heartburnings and petty jealousies which mark the legislation of the present day.

ROMANISM AS A MORAL INFLUENCE.

Mr. Connelly, as we observed in our last, gave up much to Romanism, but there was one sacrifice which he could not prevail upon himself to make. One precious gem he retained from the self-sequestration of his moral treasures—and that gem was conscience.

This talisman proved all-powerful in preserving its possessor from the ghastly abyss of spiritual putrefaction. Hear his own emphatic words, addressed to his noble and amiable friend Shrewsbury,—"And so I never was,—you are not, my Lord, you never can be—truly a Romanist. Conscience and the creed of Pius IV. are contradictions. To make a consistent, congruous Roman Catholic, there must be unreasoning submission in morals as in faith. Bellarmine's inference from the Roman Catholic doctrine is the only inference of common sense. That doctrine practically blots out God from the moral government of all who believe it!"

Though, as Mr. Connelly now is convinced and confesses, his allegiance to the Church of Rome was a delusion,—having its origin "in carnal-mindedness and pride,"—it was thoroughly sincere. Perversion rendered him sadly shattered and marred,—perversion bleared and dimmed his intellectual vision, causing him to grope and stagger like a sightless one in the blaze and glory Society.

of noonday,—but still perversion left him as it found him, a gentleman, in the highest acceptation of that word, "The sacrifices which I made," he says, "and the ways in which I proved my devotedness, you, my lord, and many illustrious Roman Catholics, will not need to be reminded of, and will not allow to be forgotten. At the time I made these sacrifices, they were almost the involuntary expression of my passionate love to the Church of my imagination and my hope. They are even now my poor excuses to myself."

Conscience, however, was about to assert her supremacy, in this much erring but not utterly debauched mind "To the last," he continues, "it was not from sacrifices or sufferings that I drew back. I drew back from nothing, even in my most secret thoughts, till I was required to be a conscious partaker in an undoubted sin!"

Here the honest man wrestled with the fiend of usurped and unscriptural authority, and came off victorious and emancipated from the combat! Error might successfully clothe herself in the fair white linen gabardine of truth; but sin, naked and unmasked sin, could not fashion her speech so as to convey the impression that it was an cclo of Jehovah's sublimely pure voice! The managers of Rome's dark drama miscalculated the extent of their convert's moral paralysis, and withdrew too much of the specious curtain which shrouded the mysteries over which they presided. Disgusted purity took the alarm, and the victim snapped the fetters that had been deemed strong enough to bind him captive for ever.

Extrestly would we recommend the lesson here read, to the perplexed and unstable moths who may be fluttering around the candle of the Vatican, charmed by the syren song of infallibility. "Supposed infallibility," writes Mr. Connelly, "led me into the communion of exclusive Rome. And no dogma taught by her, would ever have made me doubt that infallibility. It is her moral theology, her prescribed working as a practical system that has made the falseness of her pretensions to infallibility as clear to me as any one of Euclid's demonstrations."

On another occasion we shall lay before our readers a digest of the moral enormities which had such a powerful reactionary effect upon the mind of this unimpeachable witness. All important will be the investigation, when it is borne in mind that these enormities are not simply tolerated and winked at by Popery, but sanctioned and imposed as matters of practice and duty!

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

In another column appears the statement, that among other appropriations, made by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of the amount raised as a Jubilee fund, is the sum of £1000 Sterling to Trinity College, Toronto. No one on looking over the record of the manner in which that fund has been divided can fail to recegnize and admire the admirable judgment, piety and Christian liberality which has governed the almoners of the Anglican Communion. The gifts are all bestowed with due reference to the ministrative character of the Society; and the ample provision made for the extension of truth and knowledge, the maintenance of Christ's Church and the well-being of her Clergy, are sure indications of the blessed influence of God's holy Spirit prompting to works of faith and love.

Long may she continue to reap the harvest of her sowing, in the grateful contributions of her people, their growth in grace, and the universal dissemmination of the Word of Life. Amen.

THE CHURCH UNION SYNODAL ACTION.

Last week a meeting of the Committee of the Church Union was held, at which it was resolved that the annual meeting of the Society should take place on the evening of the first Tuesday in June, as more convenient for the Clergy and and Latty coming from the country to attend it and the annual meeting of the Church Society which will take place on the day following. We also under stand that some time since a resolution was adopted expressive of gratification at the formation of the Society for the Revival of Convocation in England, and of sympathy with its members and of jects, which the Secretary was directed to communicate to that Society, which he accordingly did, and we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following reply thereto:-

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the Executive Committee of the "Society for the Revival of Convocation," to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th of January last, and to request you to offer the heartfelt thanks of the Committee to the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, for the kind, cheering, and strengthening resolutions passed by that Union, and

embodied in your letter.

The Committee cannot but also most sincerely rejoice that the Church Union of Toronto thought fit to take so judicious a step in aid of the cause of Convocation as the laying those resolutions before the Bish p of the Diocese—a step so fully in accordance with one great principle which has from the commencement governed and animated the proceedings of the Convocation Society, viz., the distinct recognition of the great duty of acting in suljection to, and as far as possible in concert with, the Episcopacy of the Church. It is very grateful to the Committee to fit d, that the Bishop of Toronto so heartily sympathises with the

The Executive Committee have directed me to forward to you herewith, an accurate account of what took place at the meeting of Convocation on the 4th of February last, (this has already appeared in the columns of the Church), and they feel quite confident that the Bishop of Toronto, and the Churchmen of that Diocese, will agree with the Committee in believing that a great advance has been made through the ing that a great advance has been made through the agency of petitions, and that the discussion which eusued on their presentation gives the strongest reason to hope that the efficient action of Convocation may

be more speedily and safely restored than was perhaps to be previously looked for.

In conclusion, the Committee earnestly entreat the prayers of the Church in Toronto, on behalf of the arduous work in which the Society is engaged—the work of restoring to that branch of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church planted in these realms, the cite to flavious concern. the right of legislating in all matters which concern the doctrine and discipline of the Church, so that, guided by Him without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, they may be enabled under His blessing, to bring their labours to a triumphant and pros-

perous issue.

I have the honour to be, dear sir, Your faithful servant,
G. J. OTTAWAY,

Honorary Lay Secretary. Office of the Society for the Revival of Convocation, 39, Essex Street, Strand, London, 30th March, 1852.

THE CRICKETERS' CONCERT.

The occasion of this concert, from a recent inelancholy catastrophe brought together, not a larger attendance, we presume, than would otherwise have been the case, yet a very numerous assemblage of the elite of our citizens, and musicloving public. We rejoice at this and trust that the generous exertions of the members of the Club on behalf of the widow and orphan will prove a substantial means of relief. The selections of both instrumental and vocal music were most judicious, and reflect great credit on the directors. The arrangements for the accomodation of the auditory were well contrived and with the exception of the delay occasioned by the tardy arrival of those for whose enjoyment and comfort the preparations were made, all went off well. We feel the task of criticism grow harder every day that we assume the Editorial pen, but happily, on this occasion, we need not tax ourselves to regulate the measure of our praise. Nor would it be becoming in us to affect the usual plea of its being invidious to discriminate between the merits of the respective performers, for we have little scope for such an

Of the lady amateur we have so often expressed a favourable opinion that we discover, alas! our vocubulary to be now most sadly deficient. us, familiar as we are with her voice and admirable manner of managing it, it seemed as if we heard her for the first time-the lower notes of her soprano register are most decidedly improved, and her vocalization here was truly entrancing. This was particularly observable in the last portion of the Aria in Topliff's, "Consider the Lillies." The audience marked their appreciation of "Home sweet home" by a hearty encore. But to our ear the joyous intonation of the last verse of "The Angel's Whisper' was most delicious.

The College pupils acquitted themselves in a manner which would have done credit to performers of greater pretentions and experience. We would notice in an especial manner the violin and flute solus. The instrumentation of the former especially in the quicker passages was beautifully correct and easy, and the purity of tone and sweetness of cadence in the latter are beyond flattery.

The Fausta Quadrilles were skilfully executed, and the Alleghanian Glee "The old Church Bell" given with pointed effect and great harmony.

We congratulate the Club on their success and the public on a most rational and delightful evening's entertainment, which we wish could be more frequently repeated.

Has been copied into another column, which is thus corrected in the last number of the English Churchman, received this morning:

It was the Bishop of Worcester, not the Bishop of It was the Bishop of Worcester, not the Bishop of Manchester, (as erroneously stated last week) who proposed the toast of the "Dissenting Ministers." The latter Prelate was present, and we fear, joined in the toast. It is said that the toast was not " of the Diocese," but "of the borough" or "the town" (Birmingham) and the the works a Socioian Minister present. ham), and that there was a Socinian Minister present. We are informed that several Churchmen were much annoyed by the toast. It is a pity they did not, or have have not, in some way publicly expressed their annoy-ance at being called upon by their Bishop to wish the especial health of those who teach and extend the "false doctrine, heresy, and schism," from which the Bishop of the second of the s Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, publicly pray to be deli-

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

A negress calling herselt the Black Swan has been giving concerts in Toronto. Though lacking cultivation, her voice exhibits great volume and compass.

James Spannes James Sams, a grocer in King Street, was killed on Thursday by the fender of the steamer Champion, which breaking the fender of the steamer Champion, which Inurday by the fender of the steamer Champion, which breaking, struck him on the head, causing instant death.—At a recent meeting in Huron, Malcolm Cameron candidly admitted that he was an illiterate man.—At a meeting of the Montreal Corporation, last week, Mr. Hornier called Mr. Montreuil a boisson or polisson (drunkard or scoundrel), and the latter retorted by striking his realizate with his first, "back and by striking his maligner with his fists, "back and front." We regret to see the importation of Yankee customs into Canada.—The business of the Toronto assizes has been retarded by the careless or ignorant conduct. conduct of the Attorney General, in not properly debate, as his reply must necessarily be a long one.

getting up the Crown cases.—A manufactory of locomotive engines on a large scale is to be established in Montreal.—A new paper is about to appear at Vienna, C. W.—At Table Rock, Niagara Falls, a new hotel is to be erected, and a tunnel 200 feet long constructed to permit travellers to reach Termination Point without personal inconvenience.—Mrs. Well-Point without personal inconvenience.—Mrs. Wel-wood, the widow of a man who was killed near Hamilton, in February, by the upsetting of a load of wood, has become deranged with sorrow, and has been conhas become deranged with sorrow, and has been conveyed to the Provincial Asylum.—A vast number of cattle have died this spring in the Huron Tract.—Nearly half of the village of Port Stanley has been destroyed by fire.—The Prototype contradicts a report that Mr. Barnam, the New York showman, is married to "the Chinese Beauty."—A Conservative paper "The Owen Sound Intelligencer," is shortly to appear at Sydenham. We wish it health and long life.—The butchers of Kingston fatten their calves with the san of the maple tree.—The Journal and Express The butchers of Kingston fatten their calves with the sap of the maple tree — The Journal and Express anticipates a contagious disease in Hamilton, in consequence of the frightful amount of carrion which has accumulated in the streets. — A woman named Mary Die, residing in the family of Mr. M. Crooks, of Ancastar, has been committed for child-murder, or concealment of birth — Freights between Kingston and Cape Vincent have been reduced from 20 to 5 per cent. — Two warehouses belonging to Messrs. Hooker & Crane, have been burned; loss estimated at from & Crane, have been burned; loss estimated at from £2,500 to £3,000.—Yorkville and Bowmanville have £2,500 to £3,000.—Yorkville and Bowmanville have been declared incorporated villages.—Mr. Capreol has given notice of an application for a Charter to construct a Railway between Toronto and Hamilton.—The brig Carnation, from Shields for Quebec, was totally lost on the Banks of Newfoundland, on the 26th ult. No lives were lost.—The Hon. John Young had his thumb sprained (says the Pilot) by the upsetting of a caleche.—Canadian six per cent. sterling bonds are quoted in the London market at the same figure as United States sixes, 110 to 111. Ohio sixes are 106 to 107, and Virginia 99½.—It is reported that the Montreal Trinity Board is to be abolished.—Up to the 8th instant, 3058 emigrants had arrived at Quebec; to the same day last year there were only 1726; increase in instant, 3058 emigrants had arrived at Quebec; to the same day last year there were only 1726; increase in 1852, 1,332.—A black-coloured woman, named Campbell, belonging to Oshawa, has been committed for trial, on a charge of murdering her child, and her son and daughter-in-law have likewise been committed as accessories to the crime.—According to the Picton Sun, the crops in the Prince Edward District present a flourishing appearance.—Mary Keefe, a girl of Niagara, has been committed on a charge of child-murder. This crime appears to be frightfully on the increase.—On Saturday week, the barn of Mr. Martin, of Zorra, was burned, and stock to the amount of £100 consumed. No insurance.—An advertisement appears in the English papers for 1000 labourers on the Canada West railroad.—The Qbebec Bank have imported from England a supply of new copper on the Canada West railroad.—The Qbebec Bank have imported from England a supply of new copper coin. On the obverse side is a frog, and on the reverse is the city seal.—The son of Corporal Freeman, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, was drowned on Saturday week at Chambly.—The Druid has arrived in Quebec, direct from China. with a large cargo of tea, &c.—W. K. McCord, Esq., is to be again the Circuit Judge in the District of Ottawa. His situation of Police Magistrate of Quebec is consequently vacant.—The steam saw-mill belonging to Mr. Millar, Onondega has been burned down. No insurance.—Two men have been killed at Quebec by falling from vessels in the harbour.—The barn of Mr. Winsor Chase, of St. Catharines, has been burned. No insurance.—The Parliamentary Librarian, writing from Paris, says, that he has completed his purchases for the Provincial Parliament Library, and that fifteen cases of books will be immediately sent to Quebec.—A bandman recently got away from Kingston to the Model Republic, concealed in a packing-case. He had with him a cornopeon diately sent to Quebec.—A bandman recently got away from Kingston to the Model Republic, concealed in a packing-case. He had with him a cornopeon which cost his regiment £12 10s — The City Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, being the first for the last eighteen months. —The population of the County of Essex is now 16,824. In 1840 it was 8,956. —The Colonist hints that Mr. Hincks has been disappointed in his railroad mission to England. —Mr. Malcolm Cameron has been re-elected without opposition, but under protest.—A person named Kennedy, residing near Newmarket, was shot in the neck by a toll-keeper on Yonge Street, on Thursday night. The injury is not of a fatal nature.—Mr. C. Fisher has opened a brush-factory in Toronto.—Moore, a young man residing in the Township of that name, has been poisoned by eating parsnips grown in the garden. —The Cherokee, which a few years ago cost £5,000.—The convict Mervill is to be imprisoned for life. — Catharine Hayes will give a concert in Toronto next week.—Monday first, being the Queen's birth-day, will be observed as a holiday in Toronto.—Large numbers of wolves have appeared in the townships of Sombra and Moore.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

We perceive that in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Colonial Bishops Bill. He said that its purpose was to enable the Church of England in our colonies to manage its own affairs, subject, in certain respects, to Parliamentary control. It trenched upon no right whatever, either of colonial or ecclesiastical authorities or upon the religious liberties of other persuasions, nor would be accept a legal preference over such other persuasions. The principle on which he invited the House to proceed was that of religious equality, a principle he instified to the colonial state of the colonial ciple which he justified to himself as a Churchman by the conviction that it was his duty to promote by all legitimate means the welfare of the body to which he belonged. The principle of the Bill had been so completely recognized in the colonies that there could be pletely recognized in the colonies that there could be no receeding from it, and indeed it was positively haid down in a recent Act of the Canadian Legislature—an Act which our Government was, he doubted not, about to advise the Crown to confirm. It had been in the confirmation of the considered that a colonial Clergyman, dismissed by his Bishop, had an appeal to the Archpishop at home; but surely it was an objectionable course to send a man 16,000 miles to make what, after all, was but another than the send a man 16,000 miles to make what, after all, was but another than the send a manual annual than the send and the send annual than the send and the send annual than the send and the send and the send annual than the send annual than the send annual than the send annual than the send and the send annual than the send annual than the send and the send annual than the send and the send annual than the send and the send annual than t ther personal appeal But the late Archbishop of Canterbury had actually decided that he had no power to hear such an appeal.

The provisions of the Bill he proposed to extend to thirteen colonies, and he read evidence of the manimity of feeling among their Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, in favour of the object of this measure declaration of their sentiments, at public meetings, had been remarkably explicit in its recognition of the necessity of having Synodical Assemblies for the management of Church affairs.

Sir J. Packington moved the adjournment of the

The Quebec and Halifax Railway question cam before the Imperial Parliament, when in reply to Mr. Cobden, the Colonial Secretary said something amounting to the following—that the government were not pledged to its construction, but that the subject was now

The propuce from the gold fields of Australia in creases in quantity, and servants of all kinds. public and private, leave their regular employments for the chance, or almost certainty of making their fortunes.

Mr. Moncrieff moved the second reading of the Universities of Scotland Bill, for abolishing Tests, which was supported by Lord John Russell, and opposed by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, and after a rather long debate was rejected by 172 to 157

Lord Derby's first ecclesiastical appointment has been Archdeacon Thorp, of Trinity College, a Tractarian, to canonry.

MARRIED.

At Bytown on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Flood, Henry Ceorge Augustus Powell, Esq., eldest son of the late Major Powell, 76th Regt., to Alicia Frederica Lambart, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Clements, R. C. Rifle Regiment.

DIED.

We are this week called on to record the death of James Brown, Esq., Forwarder, of this city. Mr Brown was for 20 years a resident of Toronto, and in all his relations during that period he was much and justly respected. For a considerable period he suffered severely from a lingering disease, which terminated his carrier on Thursday last. career on Thursday last. A vast concourse of mourners, relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased attended his remains to their last resting place on the afternoon of Sunday.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Shanklin, printer, aged 28 years. The deceased was a member of the Typographical Society of Toronto from the period of its institution; and the members of that body, desirous to demonstrate the respect they entertained for the deceased, assembled in their Hall on Friday afternoon, from which the in their Hall on Friday afternoon, from which place they formed a procession and proceeded to the residence of the deceased, and from thence followed his remains to the place of interment. An appropriate badge of crape, encircling the arm, and tied with white ribbon, was worn by each member of the noble profession of which the deceased was a most efficient and valuable

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only genuine and original article was first introd need in the year 1843. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz.: - Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Brouchies, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved

(From the Boston Post.)

Dr S W. Fowle, 138, Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incidents to this season of the year.

The genuine is signed I. BUTTS, For Sale by LYMAN BROTHERS, Druggists, King Street, Agent for Toronto.

Markets.

	-	-		and the same of th	
TORON	TO,	May	19,	185	2.
	s.			s.	a
Spring Wheat per bushel	3	3	a	3	•
Oats, per 34lbs	1	4	a	-1	6
Barley	2	6	a	2	9
Rye	2	3	a	2	6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	17	6	a	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	16	6	a	18	9
Do. (in Bags)	15	6	a	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	15	0	a	17	6
Beef, per lb	0	3	a	0	4
Beel, per 10.	20	0	a	25	(
Do. per 100 lbs	0	4	a	0	
Mutton per lb	20	0	a	26	
Pork per cwt	32		a	37	6
Bacon	40	0	a	45	1
Hams, per cwt	2	0	a	4	6
Lamb per quarter	0	4	a	0	
Bread			a	45	-
Hay per ton	35	0	a	27	•
Straw per ton	25	0	a	1	2
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0	a	0	0
Do. salt, do	0	0	1000	3	0
Potatoes, per bushel	3	6	a	4	2
Apples	3	0	a	0	U
Cheese, per lb	0	3	a	10	4
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	a	16	3
Coal per ton	27	6	a	10	0

New Advertisements.

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE following SCHOLARSHIPS connected with Trivity College, Toronto, will be awarded according to the results of an Examination to be held in the College Hall on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the 27th, 28th, and 30th of September, 1852, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A. M.:—

Two at £30 Currency, each; Two at £25 " " Two at £20 " "

The Scholarships will be tenable for four years only, dating from 1st October, 1852. Candidates are admissible at the full age of eighteen years.

Applications, accompanied with testimonials from at least two Clergymen, covering to the most not less than two years previous, or moral qualification and general fitness for the profession of the sacred Ministry, are to be forwarded to the Reverend the Provost, on or before the 15th of August next.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

CICERO—Oratio pro Archia, and De Senectute.
HORACE—Odes, Book II., and De Arte Poetica.
LATIN PROSE—Composition.
XENOPHON—Anabasis, Book I.,
HOMER—Iliad. Book III.
GREEK TESTAMENT—Luke, chapters xi. to xx. inclusive; and
Acts, chapters x. to xxii. inclusive
ALGEBRA—to the and of Simple Equations.
EUCLID—Books I. II. III.

Trinity College, Feb. 24, 1852,

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

THE CHURCH SOCIETY

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

Church Depository.

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

Toronto, May 6, P852.

Upper Canada College.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on the 13th

of May, 1852. F. W. BARRON, M.A. Principal, U.C.C. No paper to copy unless directed so to do. Toronto, May 12th, 1852.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.

J. CHARLESWORTH

AS pleasure in informing the Ladies of Toronto and vicinity that his

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

will be opened on Tuesday next 18th inst., with a large Stock of seasonable and fashionable goods. Toronto, May 12th, 1852.

THOMAS BILTON

MERCHANT TAILOR.

NO. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

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

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

N. B.—Official Robes made in their various orders. Toronto, May 8, 1852. 40-tf

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

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

The genial showers of the *Spring* have been shed, And fields live again that were withered and dead; And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain, And waving in lovellest verdure again.

The birds of our forests that left us so long, Again fill the air with the power of their song, Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past, And that Springtime and Summer have Lound us at last.

Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you wore, Through many a snow storm they mantled you o'er; To wear them just now, with the weather so warm, Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm,

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

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

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

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

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

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

THANLFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,

JOHN MCDONALD

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

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!!

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

5000 and 6000 Yards

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

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES.

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

MOURNINGS.

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

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

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

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

100 Patterns Room Paper,

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

. Remember the LARGE 103, Yonge Street.

JOHN McDONALD.

Toronto, 12th May, 1852.

Original Poetry.

THE MARTYRDOM OF IGNATIUS, BISHOP OF ANTIOCH, A. D., 107.

From Scythia and from Dacia Behold Trajanus come! And in the distance, swelling loud, Hark the tumultuous hum!
The tramp of marching thousands, Their eagles in the air, The clarion sound of victor 'Twas a scene superbly fair!

II. For the fierce Nomads of the East Beneath the conq'ring hand Of Roman Cæsar trembled, And fled before his brand. And ned before his brand.
And now he comes in triumph,
And his heart is swell'd with pride,
As he views the thronging multitude—
The city's outpoured tide.

For to-day the streets of Antioch
A moving mass are seen,—
In welcome rises their acclaim,
Gleams th' Imperial purple's sheen;
And anon high thanks are offered
To the martial gods of Rome,
That Trajan safe returneth
To a now more stable throne.

But yet he leaves not Asia
For Palatium's royal hall;
For foemen worthy of his steel
Still spurn the Roman thrall: The Parthian bounds along his hills,
As unsubdued and free
As dashed at first the billows
When God poured out the sea.

Ah, well knows ev'ry legion
That archer's glance of fire,
The lightning rush of his champing steed—
How swift he can retire;
And in the flight how heavily
Falls the well-aimed arrowy shower;
How fiercely glad, he the fray renews
With renovated power.

And need have the Paynim vassals
Their idols' shrines to throng,—
To ask that the Cæsar's arm
In battle may be strong.
On a thousand altars reeks
The blood of sacrifice;
The smokes of thousand censers
In grateful odours rise.

And hastes each eager patriot
To pile the incense high,—
His loyalty to manifest,
His faith to testify. Oh, cruel faith, ensanguined, By tumult maddened then,— It glared with eyes of slaughter On holy Christened men!

Because they feared with holy fear The High and Lofty One, Nor durst they worship anything Save His high name alone.

Then dragged to idol altars,
They are told to bend the knee,
To offer incense to the gods,
Or else—'tis misery:
To swear by Cæsar's fortune—
Thus the emperor adore (1);—
But the Cross they trace on the open brow,
And the faint are weak no more.

Oh, pure and calm the scorn With which they hear the words
Of flatt'ry base, of servile praise,
Tolthe pagans' many lords;
And He, the mocked and crucified—
They glory in His Cross,
And tell the wild and rav'ning crew,
All else besides is dross All else besides is dross,

Full well the saints of Antioch Maintain the honoured NAME First called on them (2), and still confessed,

But for a worthier, nobler prey,
Than these poor hunted SheepTheir old and holy Bishop-The persecutors seek.

Thro' many a day of fury. Thro' many a tyrant's reign (3), In persecution often, He 'scaped the fiery pain ; And well that church he rul'd And wise, with prudent care, Lest any for whom Christ had died His faithlessness declare.

XIII.

And like a skilful pilot, By helm of prayer and fast, By truth divine and lab'ring love, Through every raging blast,—And thro' the foaming ocean Of heathen fury dark, He steered towards the haven bright, His tossed and beaten Ark.

(i) That these were the customary trials to which those accused of Christianity were exposed, is plain, from the famous letter of Pliny to Traj in (PLIS Er. x 97). He adds: "It is said that those who are truly Christians cannot be forced to do any of these things."

(2) "And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch."

(4) Ignatius, we are told, was ordined on the death of Euodias as bishop of Antioch A.17, 70, and was martyred 167; and so lived in the reigns of Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajn. Of these Domitian was as fierce a persecutor as Nero. But though his edicts against the Christians ere rescinded by his successor, yet popular clamours, excited what Mosheim calls "a bloody priesthood," were often nearly

For well knew good IONATIUS
The price of human soul,—
Beyond the treasures scattered
"From Indus to the pole:"
That great as was the mercy
Of Him who for us bled,
So direful fell His anger
On idol shepherd's (1) head.

XIV.

And so, for sake of weakly lambs,
Ill-grounded in the faith,
And unendued with courage
To face the bitter death,—
He thanked the Lord of heaven,
Whenever peace he gave,
And joyed to see his children
Escape a gory grave.

But what brought joy to others, To him was not relief—
For, oh, he loved the blessed CHRIST Beyond our poor belief!
He longed (2) a holy holo-caust
In flames of love to glow;
For ever joined to his Lord,
Estranged from all below.

The true disciple's station
He thirsted to attain,
That naught of earthly passion
In him there might remain. Nor may we greatly wonder; For John, the man of love, Inflamed with sacred ardours By th' celestial Dove,—

Was this great scholar's master, (3) Had formed his youthful heart, And taught it well—the richest lore! Of heavenly love the art. And after was he strengthened, Set higher on the Rock, When blessed Paul (4) ordained him

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April, 1852. Leanard, Scott & Co. T. Maclear, Agent, Toronto.

We have received this treasure of intellect which contains many items of great general interest, but must postpone their more special consideration to a period of greater leisure.

THE TRUB CATHOLIC, REFORMED PROTESTANT AND FREB. Joseph Robinson, Baltimore.

This ever-welcome periodical is rich in stores of a valuable description to the Churchman. We purpose to draw largely from one of the articles for our pages. It is styled "Epicureanism" and is certainly a masterly exposition of prevailing obstacles to the welfare of the Church, at the present time particularly.

ORIGIN AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE BRITISH CHURCH.

The precise period of the first introduction of Christianity into these islands cannot now be exactly ascertained. It is highly probable, however, if not absolutely certain, from the concurring testimonies of several writers, that Britain was enlightened by a knowledge of the true faith, about the middle, or before the end of the first century.* The foundation of the British Church has indeed been attributed to the apostles themselves; and Bishops Stillingfleet, Burgess, and others, have collected many ancient and unquestionable authorities, to prove that the Gospel was preached in Britain by St. Paul, who is supposed to have passed over here between the year 58, after his imprisonment at Rome, and the year 61, when Boadicea was defeated by the Romans. This opinion is strengthened by the testimony of Gildas the Wise, who informs us that Christianity was introduced into Britain previous to the latter event. For, having

Britain previous to the latter event. For, having

(1) Shepherd or Pastor, in the primitive Church, indicated the highest order of the Ministry, though it is now more loosely applied "Among whom [the ancients] you shall scarce find the word pastor used, but when they speak of bishops; which form of speech St. Peter taught them (1 Pet. il 25), when he joined pastor and bishop in our Saviour.—Bishop Andrews to Du Montino on Episcepacy, in Wordsworth's Christ. Inst. vol 3, p. 234. "Where, I pray, in all the ancient fathers, do you find pastor applied to any but a bishop? "Lead's Letter to Strafford, quoted in Wordsworth, ib. Bp J Taylor proves this at large in his Treat. on Episcepacy, sect. 25.

(2) In his Epis. to the Romans there are most passionate appeals to this effect. We give a few specimens: "I am willing to die for God, unless you hinder me I beseech you that yet show not an unseasonable good will toward me. Suffer me to be the food of wild beasts, by which I may attain unto God. Then shall I truly be a disciple of Christ, when the world shall not see so much as my body."—Sect 4. "May I enj y the wild beasts which are prepared for me; and pray that they may be found ready for me. Now I begin to be a disciple. Let nothing, of things either visible or invisible, deprive me of attaining unto Jesus Christ. Let fire and the cross, and the companies of wild beasts. let tearings and rendings, let breakings of bones, and the cutting off of limbs, let the shattering of the whole body, and all the evil torments of the devil come upon me; only let me attain undo Jesus Christ."—Sect. I fi this ardent and almost impatient spi it strongly contrasts with Saint Paul's dignified calmess (Philippiaus I. 23, 24) "it must be remembered that Ignatius lived at a period when the blood of the martyrs was appointed to be the seed of the Church; and that if his notions of marty-dom appear to have been exaggerated, he expresses the most perfect resignation, the deepost humility and self-abasement, in speaking of himself. A

(3) It is commonly said that Ignatius was the disciple of Polycarp, as Polycarp was of St. John. Yet this does not contradict a statement in "The Martyrdom of Ignatius" sect. 3:— "Polycarp, Bp. of Singrna, who had been his fellow-disciple: for both of them had been ins reduced by St. John the apostle."

(1) So sald in Apost. Constit. Book vii. c. 46.

mentioned this defeat, he adds, "In the mean time, Christ, the true Sun, afforded his rays, that is, the knowledge of his precepts, to this island, benumbed with extreme cold, having been at a great distance from the sun; I do not mean the sun in the firmament, but the eternal Son in heaven." There is also a well founded tradition, + which states that Bran the Blessed (father of Caractacus,) having been taken captive to Rome with his son in the year 51, remained there seven years, during which time he embraced Christianity, and on his return to his native land, is said to have imparted this knowledge to his fellow-countrymen. It appears that St. Paul was his contemporary prisoner at Rome, and that they were both released at the same time: it is therefore not unlikely that St. Paul was the very person through whom the British captive became a convert to Christianity, and who probably afterwards induced the apostle to visit his country, But the interesting supposition (if not positive fact,) that the glad tidings of the Gospel were preached in these islands by the great apostle of the Gentiles, is placed almost beyond a doubt by the following united testimonies of St. Jerome, and Clement of Rome.

The former, speaking of St. Paul, mentions, that having been in Spain, "he sailed from one ocean to another; that he imitated the course of the Sun of Righteousness," of whom we read that "His going forth is from one end of heaven to the other, and that the progress of his preaching reached as far as the extremity of the earth." And in another place he states, even more particularly, that St. Paul, "after his imprisonment, preached the Gospel in the western parts;" by which expression it is universally admitted the British islands were then understood. Clement of Rome also affirms that St. Paul preached righteousness through the whole world, and for that end travelled to the "utmost bounds of the west," in which undoubtedly the British islands were included, as they were frequently thus designated by the writers of that period. But whether the British Church was planted by one of the apostles, or by one of their immediate successors, it is certain, from the writings of the ancient fathers, Terutullian, Origen, Athanasius, and others, that there were Christian Churches existing in Britain so early as the second century, that is to say, within about a century of the death of the last of the apostles.

The violent persecution which afterwards took place in the reign of Diocletian, about the year of our Lord 303,* rather checked for a time the progress of Christianity, both here and in other parts of the world: for although Constantius Chlorus, who favoured the Christians, had the government of Britain at this time, yet, being no more than Cæsar, he was under the jurisdiction of Diocletian and Maximilian, and obliged to execute their orders. But when the two latter resigned the empire (305,) and Constantius was declared Augustus, the persecution ceased in Britain and other places of the West, where, Eusebius affirms, it did not last two years, though it continued ten in the East. This persecution was the only one that extended to this island; and St. Alban, the first British martyr, was among the number of those who then perished, but whose names have not been handed down to us; for,

> " Persecution even here Sought out and slew them; writ in heaven Their names unread in human story, Shine like the morning stars in glory; In robes of whiteness, freely given. Palms in their hands, the victor-band Before the Lamb, their Saviour stand,"

LORD LINDSAY.

Diocletian, thinking by these cruelties to have attained his object of exterpating the Christian religion, caused a monument to be erected, as a memorial of the destruction of Christianity; but within ten years only of this impious act, He who had declared that the gates of hell should not prevail against his Church, and who laughs to scorn the kings of the earth, and the rulers who take counsel against his word, caused Christianity to become, under the protection of Constance, the acknowledged religion of the Roman Empire! The British Church also then flourished beyond all former times, and such was the importance she had attained in the early part of the fourth century, that her bishops were called upon to assist in the direction of the spiritual affairs of other nations. Three British prelates, the bishops of London, York, and Lincoln, were present at the Council of Arles, in 314.

"We are not, however, to infer that there were no more than three bishops in Britain, because they did not exceed that number at this council: on the contrary, we may rather conclude our prelates were more numerous, since it was the custom to send but one or two out of a province that was best furnished. Indeed, we have no reason to question the succession of bishops here from the first planting of Christianity: for why should we suppose the Church under any particular regulations in this island, and which were nowhere else to be met For in the primitive Church, and, indeed, within a few ages of our own (that is to say, for the first fifteen hundred years,) there was no part of the Catholic Church without a succession of bishops which run up to the apostles; for wherever the apostles formed any Churches, they likewise appointed the multitude of their holy saints and learned bishops to govern them. Neither was their suc- teachers." Thus we find Christianity flourished

cession in the least disputed, their authority questioned, or their subscriptions refused, by the fathers at Arles; which is a clear argument that their character was well vouched, and that they could make out their title from the apostles, as well as the rest of their brethren."

We have also a striking proof of the independence of the British Church at this period, in the following fact relating to the Council of Arles, the decrees of which it appears, were sent by these prelates to the bishop of Rome, not to be confirmed, by him, but that he might publish them throughout all his diocese; and in their letter they simply call him "dear brother" and address him by no other title than that of bishop of Rome. They also inform him that they were convened by command of the emperor, and that the sentence they had pronounced was warranted by the "divine commission and the authority of the Church." And then they merely express a wish that he had been there, as they should have been glad of his vote and company; language which clearly proves that they did not consider him as their supreme head, or that he had any paramount jurisdiction to confirm or nullify the acts of the council.

The Councils of Sardica in 347, and of Ariminum in 359, were likewise attended by British prelates; and from this and various other circumstances, it may be fairly presumed they were also present at the famous Council of Nice, which was convened by Constantine about eleven years after

the synod of Arles. The foregoing facts are sufficient to prove that the British Church was founded, if not by one of the apostles, at least within a very short period of the apostolic times; that it was flourishing in the second, third, and fourth centuries; that in the latter her bishops were called upon to assist at different councils, and that they were wholly independent of the bishop of Rome. Indeed they could not have been otherwise; as we can show from the writings of the early Fathers (an authority which, to be consistant, the Romanist ought hardly to dispute,) that during the first four centuries all the Churches possessed an equal share of authority; and that there was then no attempt on the part of the Roman bishops "to lord it over God's heritage," by pretending to the right of universal supremacy. For instance, in the second century, Tertullian as sures us, that by whatever name the bishops of Rome, or elsewhere, chose to be designated, all the apostolic Churches of his time were independent of each other, and equal in rank and authority. In the third century, Cyprian also maintains the perfect equality of all bishops, and expresses himself as follows: " Neither hath any one of our bishops constituted bimself episcopus episcoporum, nor driven his colleagues to the necessity of obedience through servile fear." And in the fourth century, Jerome, declared the Churches of Rome and Britain to be of the "same condition and merit, and pastoral authority, ejusdem meriti et sacerdotii." Besides which (as we shall afterward show,) these several rights and privileges were for ever confirmed to each respective diocese by the great council of the whole Christian world, assembled at Ephesus A.D.

It is true, that Rome being in those days, the seat of civil government, the bishops of that see had always, on that account, a certain deference paid them, and were allowed the chief seats in the councils; but they had no sort of authority or supremacy over the others, nor the least right to enact laws for them. On the contrary, nothing is more evident than the perfect equality that reigned among the primitive Churches.

The history of the British Church is rather obscure during the period which elapsed between the death of Constantine in 337, and the removal of the Roman legions from Britain in 448. But the dreadful ravages of the Picts and Scots which then took place, and the subsequent invasion of the Saxons, compelled the poor natives to devote their attention chiefly to the art of war; and unfortunately, during the struggle which ensued, a spirit of lukewarmness or indifference in matters of religion seems generally to have pervaded the whole nation.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE SAXON INVASION TO THE PERIOD OF THEIR CONVERSION.

The Saxons were heathens and worshipped idols, and the names of some of their gods are still found in our days of the week. These warlike savages having been called over to assist the Britons in repelling the attacks of the Picts and Scots, turned their arms against their employers, and finally made themselves masters of their country. In the mean time misery and desolation were spread on every side. Many of the Christian churches were destroyed, and most of the worshippers driven to the lonely mountains of Wales, or to the coasts of Cornwall. These remote portions of our island thus became the chief asylum of the British Church; and in 587 (about ten years previous to the arrival of Augustine,) Theonus archbishop of London, and Thaddiocus archbishop of York, retired there also with other bishops; and "by their labours so plentifully propagated the Gospel, that they made those parts especially above all others glorious by

for a time chiefly in the west of Britain, though it still continued visible even among the heathen invaders, when, towards the close of the sixth century, the attention of Gregory the Great (afterwards Bishop of Rome) was directed towards this island in the following manner: Having one day observed some light-haired youths, remarkable for the beauty. of their complexions, standing in the market place of Rome, exposed for sale, Gregory enquired who they were; and having been informed they were Angles, "Ah," replied he, "they ought rather to be called Angels." Then demanding from what province they were brought, he was told, "From Deira, a district of Northumbria." "Deira!" he answered; "that is well; they are called to the mercy of God from his wrath, de irâ .- But what is the name of the king of that province? He was informed it was Æila. "Hallelnjah!" he exclaimed; "Hallelujah must be sung in his dominions." From that day Gregory resolved to endeavour to convert the Anglo-Saxons; and for this purpose, after he succeeded to the bishopric of Rome, he sent Augustine, a venerable monk, and forty of his brethren, over to this country. They landed in Kent, where Ethelbert and Bertha (daughter of Clothaire I., king of the Franks,) a Christian princess, then reigned. The king, whom the amiable conduct of the young queen had dispossessed of all prejudice against Christianity, received them favourably, gave them a house in Canterbury, and allowed them the use of St. Martin's Church, where Bertha had Previously been in the habit of performing her devotions, and where a Christian bishop (Luidhard) had been permitted to officiate publicly in all the rites of Christian worship; by which means many of the Anglo-Saxons had already become very desirous of being better instructed in the principles of that religion. Here, then, the Romish missionaries commenced their labours; which in a short time proved so successful, that Ethelbert himself believed and was baptized (597;) and although no authority was used, the converts to Christianity were numerous. (To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DR. MELVILLE,

CORNER OF YORK AND BOLTON STREETS, TORONTO.

DR. BOVELL, J ohn treet, near St. george's Church, Toronto. January 7th 1852.

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCULIST Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto. The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eve, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

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

Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-11v

> JOHN CRAIG, GLASS STAINER,

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

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

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT AND CIVEL ENGINEER, OFFICE: - Directly opposite the Arcade, St. Toronto, February, 1852.

MIR. CHARLES MAGRATH. FFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S Hotel. Toronto, February, 1852.

T. BILTON, WECHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King treet,

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GENTLEMAN of considerable experience as an Editor, wishes to procure a situation in connexion with the Editorial department of a Newspaper in Town or County. Advertiser would make himself generally oseful in a Newspaper office. Satisfactory references as to character and competency, will be given.

Communications addressed to Beta, Church office, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, 24th March, 1852.

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, FORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

Reference kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Eq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., James Browne, Wm. McMaster. Fsq., P. Paterson, Fsq.—Mrssrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Boves & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, February 26, 1852.

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

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receiv rompt attention.
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REFERENCES .- J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Macfarlan

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(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.) City of Toronto-Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

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

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

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

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COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Township of Haldimand-Lot 20, broken fronts Band A,

Township of Murray-Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Aeres.

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Toronto, April 7th, 1852.

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JAMES SPRATT'S LIGHTNING RODS.

THE undersigned (Agent for Poinier, Benson & Co., of Detroit, Michigan.) has just arrived in this place, for the purpose of protecting public and private buildings from Lightning with the above superior Lightning Rods.

The Subscriber may be found at H. PPPER'S, where he would be happy to give any information required, or to receive orders to protect private dwellings or public buildings. All orders left at H. PIPER'S, Tinsmith, 50 Yonge-street, will meet with prompt attention.

References in Toronto; —Captain Lefroy, Royal Observatory; F. W. Cumberland, Esq., Architect; J. T. Smith, Esq., Councilman; A. T. McCord, Esq., Chamberlain.

E. V. WILSON

General Travelling Agent.

Observatory, Toronto, Sept. 9 1851. Observatory, 1 oronto, sept. 9185].

At the request of Mr. Wilson I have examined his Lightning Conductor, and heard his explanation respecting it. His views appear to me to be reasonable and correct, and the Metallic Point a good form of the Instrument; the Platinum Point is an essential part of it, but I do not consider the Maguets to be so, or that they can have any possible effect, good or bad as such: as additional points, the opinion of the best authorities is that such are of no use; one good point being all that is necessary, but they can do no harm.

no harm.

I further state, at Mr. Wilson's request, that in my opinion any building so elevated as the St. Lawrence Hall, or the Lunatic Asylum. ought to be provided with several Points, and several Conductors, which latter should be placed in good metallic communication with the tin covering of the roof and any other considerable masses of metal about the building. The conductors should be led off to the iron water pipes under ground.

J. H. LEFROY, Captain, R. A.

Toronto, September 22nd. 1851.

THE

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Toronto: July 9, 1851.

Toronto; July 9, 1851.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES. For Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of

Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities and Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions. Complaints, Erysipelas, Pimples, Chronic Sore Eyes, Loss of Appetite, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Exposure or Imprudence Fever Sores, Hip Disease, Syphilitic Symptoms, in Life, And as a Spring and Fall

Jaundice, Costiveness, Salt Rheum, Purifier of the Blood, And General Tonic for the And Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of System, it Stands Unrivalled.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy; but while Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation hat its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto August 20th, 1851. 3-6m

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on Scriptural truth.

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Toronto, December 18th, 1851. HEALTH WHRE 'TIS SOUGHT

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Enward Hitchcock, L. L. D.

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

From one of the first, Physicians in Maine Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Lowell. Dear Sir; I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulnonary complaints. From observation of mamy severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and dispeases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

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

Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Paimer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.,; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Toronte, March 9th, 1852. 31-3m

1852] Steamboat Notice.



[1852

Royal Mail Steamboat Notice.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

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

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland.
"PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. J. Dick.
"PASSPORT, Captain H. Twohy.

DOWN WARDS.

MAGNET—On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, leaving Hamilton at 7½, A.M., and Toronto, at a ½ to 1, P.M., for Kingston.

PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a ½ to 1, P.M.

PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SATUR-

DAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1 to 1, P.M., arriving at Kingston next morning, in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches Montreal early same

Calling at intermediate Ports, (weather permitting.)

UPWARDS. PASSPORT,— On MONDAYS and THURS-DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat, arriving at

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

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

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

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA. Captain Putnam.

" LORD ELGIN ... " Farlinger.

" ST. LAWRENCE " Howard.

UPWARDS.-From Montreal to Kingston, Daily, leaving every week day at noon, and on Sundays at 101 o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2, P. M., the next

Downwards.—From Kingston to Montreal, Daily, at 5½, A.M., arriving at Montreal the same evening. Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickinson's Landing. East Williamsburg, West Williamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brockvi le and Granano-

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

Daily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

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

THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

CAPT. McBRIDE, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, evening at 8 o'cleck.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, direct, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at 9

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

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

Fare by Railroad, Rochester to New York ... \$7 10

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

Royal Mail Steamboat Office,

Toronto, 14th May 1852

Toronto, 14th May 1852.

Three times a Week to Rochester.

THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL." CAPTAIN KERR,

Will leave Toronto for Rochester (commencing on Tuesday, the 20th instant,) calling at Prints, Fast Colours do. " Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, weather permitting, every Tue-day, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at half past Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at the above named Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Nine o'clock.

ROYAL MAIL PACKET OFFICE, Teronto, April 14th, 1852. THE STEAMER "CITY OF HAMILTON." CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton, every day at Two o'clock P.M., (Sundays excepted) calling at Port Credit, Oakville, Bronte and Wellington Square, weather permitting.
Will leave Hamilton for Toronto, every morning

(Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Wellington Square, Bronte, Oakville, and Port Credit.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Toronto, April 23rd, 1852.

St. Catharines and Toronto.

STEAMER "MAZEPPA,"

W. DONALDSON, MASTER.

WILL commence her regular trips on TUESDAY,

the 27th inst.

Leaves St. Catharines every Morning at half past Six 'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

Returning leaves Toronto at two P. M.

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

April 28, 1852.

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

Toronto, April 27, 1852.

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

Address H. A., Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, April 21, 1852. 38-tf.

HAMILTON BAZAAR.

THE Bazaar in aid of the enlargement of Christ's Church Hamilton will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday and Thursday the 26th and 27th inst. Further particulars will be made known by handbills at the time.

May 12th, 1852.

SUSAN GEDDES.

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT OF THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO THE Subscribers to the above, are respectfully requested to forward all unpaid Subscriptions to EDWD.

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

By order of the Committee.

By order of the Committee S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec. Toronto, 10th March, 1852.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

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

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

Directors : George Michie,
James Beaty,
Hugh Miller,
And John Howcutt, Esquire.

Secretary and Treasurer, -Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor, -Angus Morrison, Esq. Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office. ronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

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

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

pointed:—

Quebec, Thomas Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Colcleugh; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmoin; Preston, L. W. Dessaner; Catedonia, N. McKinnon; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke.

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

Marine Assurance.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to effect MARINE INSURANCE on Steamers, Sailing Vessels, and Cargoes on the Inland Waters, between Port Sarnia and Quebec, or from Port to Port between those points, and also to and from Ports on the American seaboard.

Applications to be made at the Company's Office, Wellington Street opposite the Commercial Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT STANTON,

Secretary. Western Assurance Company Office,

Toron'o, April 23, 1852.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

> THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS, IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

					41				3.	D.			12 +	200	
١	Men's Br. Holland C	Coats, f	rom	4	41/2	Men's Black Cloth	Vests	from	7	6	Men's Moleskin Trousers,	from	7	6	
١	Do. Check'd do.		66	5	0	Do. Black Satin	do.	**	8	9	Do. Linen Drill do.	66	5	0	
١	Do. Black Alapaca		46	10	0	Do. Fancy Satin	do.	**	8	9	Do. Check'd do. do.	66	5	0	
١	Do. Russell Cord	do.	66	12	6	Do. Holland	do.	- 66	3	4	Do. Courderoy do.	64	7	6	
ł	Do. Princess do.		"	12	6	Do. Fancy	do.	66	4	41	Do. Satinett do.	44	11	3	
١	Dr. Canada Tweed	do.	66	17	6	Do. Velvet	do.				Do, Cassimere do.	66	13	9	
۱	Do. Broad Cloth	do.	44	30	0	Do. Marseiles	do.				Do. Buckskin do.				
١	Do. Cass'mere	do.	66	25	0	Do. Barathea	do.				Do. Doeskin do.				
١	Boy's Br. Holland	do.	**	4	41/2	Boy's Fancy	do.	"	3	9	Boy's Drill do.	66	4	41	
١	Do. Check'd do.	do.	"	5	0	Do. Silk	do.	66	5	0	Do, Check'd do.	44	4	0	
١	Do. Moleskin	do.	"	6	3	Do. Satin	do.	66	5	0	Do. Moleskin do.	66	5	0	
١	Do. Tweede	do.	"	10	0	Do. Cloth	do.	46	5	0	Do. Canada 'Cweede do.	66	4	41	
١	Do. Broad Cloth	do.	66	17	6	Do Tweede	do.	66	4	0	Do. Cassimere do.	66			
1	Do. Russell Cord	do.	"	8	9	Do. Cassimere	do.	66	5	0	Do. Tweede do.	**			
1	White Shirts, Linen	fronts	66	4	45			44	2	6	Red Flannel Shirts	"	4	41	i
1	Striped "		**		6	Boy's do.			1	101	Under Shirts and Drawers				
1		7	TIN	TACI	-				~ **		NID DRIED				

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coa's, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

101 Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Prints, Fast Colours do. "
Heavy Ginghams do. "
Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " Straw Bonnets, Glaves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, and Plain Alapacas. Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines.

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas. No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House

Factory Cotton,

Cotton Warp, Ladies' Stays,

White Striped Shirting, Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

TO be re-opened after the Easter Vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

There are vacancies for three Boarders.
Mr. V. McKrazie the Assistant is desirous of undertaking the tuition of Two or Three Private Pupils.

Toronto, April 7th, 1852.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Capital - £100,000.

Directors :

A. M. CLARK, President.

J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President. J. J. HAYES, M, D J. LUKIN ROBINSON J. C. MORRISON, J. G. Bowes, W. L. PERRIN, J. G. WORTS,

J. G. WORTS,
W. ATKINSON,
Hon. J. H. CAMERON.
Solicitor WM. GOODERHAM

John Duggan Esq.—Solicitor. Bankers.—Bank of Upper Canada. BANKERS.—Bank of Upper Canada.

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

T Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the 1 saf and desirable for Farmers.

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

By Order.

EDWARD G. CIBLEN Secretary

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

BRITISH AMERICA

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

Capital - £100,000.

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

OFFICE, George Street. City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

Toronto, September 7th, 1850



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Building in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President.

James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Jesoph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith,

J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

" The Church" Mewspaper

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

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

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

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUFERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCHS AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

No. 7, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.